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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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MISCELLANEOUS FILE
(JUN. 1943 - JAN. 1944);
MAR. - NOV. 1944

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(15)

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
AFO 394
Agriculture Sub Commission

MAF/PSF/ht

Tel.: 262
AGR/401.2

17th November 1944

Subject : Timber Supply - Reggio Calabria.

18 NOV 1944

To : Economic Section - Price Committee.

1. Reference is made to the letter from the Ministry of Interior, 19 October 1944 to the Local Government Sub-Commission A.C.

2. This matter was referred to the Royal Forest Corps at Calabria for information and a copy (translation) of their letter in reply is enclosed.

3. Prices on standing timber in Calbria are controlled by Memorandum HQ AAI (ADM ECH) C.M.F., 2157/02. of 7 April 44. A copy of which is enclosed.

4. The difference in the controlled price and the price of 500 Lire as mentioned by the Comune makes a difference of 20,000 £ to the Comune.

5. This case is sent to you for review and the necessary action.

3232

EDWARD [illegible]
Director

INCLOSURES N°3:
Letter from the Ministry of Interior, 19 Oct.44
Translation from the Royal Forest Corps of Calabria, 8 Nov.44
Memorandum HQ AAI (ADM ECH) C.M.F. 2157/02, 7 April 44.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. [illegible]

by Memorandum HQ AAI (ADM ECH) C.M.F., 2157/Q2. of 7 April 44. A copy of which is enclosed.

4. The difference in the controlled price and the price of 300 Lire as mentioned by the Comune makes a difference of 20,000 L to the Comune.

5. This case is sent to you for review and the necessary action.

3232

[illegible]
Director

ENCLOSURES N°3:
Letter from the Ministry of Interior, 19 Oct.44
Translation from the Royal Forest Corps of Calabria, 8 Nov.44
Memorandum HQ AAI (ADM ECH) C.M.F. 2157/Q2, 7 April 44.

DISTRIBUTION:
Local Government Sub Commission A.C. ✓

4126

0005

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 820024

TRANSLATION

VKD

Reggio Cal., 8 November 44

Ministry of Agriculture and Forests
Royal Forest Corps
Legion Command of Calabria
Prot.N°7964 - Pos.V-I/A

To : Lt.Col.F.S.FULLER
Head of Forestry Division
Sub Commission at the Ministry
of Agriculture and Forests - ROME

Reply : 26 Oct.1944, n.n.277

Subject : Timber Supply - Reggio Calabria.

In answer to the above mentioned note, we inform you that the requisition of 5,000 cubic metre of timber of pine and beech-trees in the Municipal wood of S.Eufemia d'Aspromonte in favour of the firm Zoccali, has been effected by the Local Group Command of the Royal Forest Corps behind detailed request of the timber office of Allied Commission of this town.

We are also informed that the woody material above mentioned is assigned for Sicily for the civilians and especially for packing of oranges and lemons.

That which regards the price of stumpage, the dispositions given by the Headquarters of the Allieds has been applied; this price is limited to L.30,00 each cubic metre.

Lt.Col.Forestal Commander
(Mangano Dott.Aurelio)

3231

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785621

requisition of 5,000 cubic metre of timber of pine and beech-trees in the Municipal wood of S.Eufemia d'Aspromonte in favour of the firm Locenli, has been effected by the Local Group Command of the Royal Forest Corps behind detailed request of the timber office of Allied Commission of this town.

We are also informed that the woody material above mentioned is assigned for Sicily for the civilians and especially for packing of oranges and lemons.

That which regards the price of stumpage, the dispositions given by the Headquarters of the Allieds has been applied; this price is limited to L.30,00 each cubic metre.

It.Col.Forestal Commander
(Mangano Dott.Aurelio)

3231

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 945021

0008

COPY

SUBJECT : Timber Supply - Calabria

Reference maps Italy 1/200000 sheets 23 and 24.

HQ AAI (ADM ECH)
C.M.P.
2157/Q2.
7 April 44

1. The following arrangements for the control of cut and uncut timber in Calabria will be effective from 1 April 44.

Reserved Zones.

2. US Army

(a) Area within map references T8000 - U2500 - Z2560 - Y8060 and
(b) Area within map references U2000 - U2500 - Z2560 - Z2060

3. British Army

Area within map references U2020 - U8020 - Z8030 - Z2030 LESS that part within map references U2000 - U2500 - Z2560 - Z2060 reserved for US Army in paragraph 2 above.

4. The US and British Armies reserve the right to purchase timber in the remainder of Calabria (the free area) shoul supplies in the reserved zones prove insufficient.

Purchase by Civilians.

(a) In the free area of CALABRIA outside the reserved zones civilians may purchase timber at reates not exceeding the controlled prices set out below.

(b) Within the reserved zones civilians may in special cases be allowed to purchase timber on the approval of Allied Control Commission, and after authority has been obtained from Deputy Director of Works, HQ AAI (Administrative Echelon) or Chief Engineer,

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785031

Area within map references U2020 - U3020 - Z8030 - Z2030 LESS that part within map references U2000 - U2500 - Z2560 - Z2060 reserved for US Army in paragraph 2 above.

4. The US and British Armies reserve the right to purchase timber in the remainder of Calabria (the free area) shoul supplies in the reserved zones prove insufficient.

Purchase by Civilians.

(a) In the free area of CALABRIA outside the reserved zones civilians may purchase timber at reates not exceeding the controlled prices set out below.

(b) Within the reserved wones civilians may in special cases be allowed to purchase timber on the approval of Allied Control Commission, and after authority has been obtained from Deputy Director of Works, HQ AAI (Administrative Echelon) or Chief Engineer, Peninsular Base Section. 3230

Controlled Prices - CUT timber.

(a) The controlled prices for alla classes of cut timber will be 70% over the 1942 price list published in CATANZARO by the Provincial Council of Corporation of CATANZARO with the followint title:

"List of maximum wood prices- effective on or after March 18, 1943 - revised by Memorandum Dec.5, 1943."

(b) Such controlled prices are based on delivery on rail at the loading point normally used by the contractor, by the contractors own transport, and will be subject to allowances or charges in respect of transport as set out below. 4126

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 825081

6. The following allowances for additional use of contractors own transport will be made in cases where the normal loading point is inaccessible through no fault of the contractor, or where some other loading point is selected as more convenient to the purchaser.

(a) For use of transport at the rate of three lire per cubic metre per kilometre of extra distance one way only.

(b) For the cost of the extra petrol or naphta consumed as follows:

(1) Basic rate nine lire per kilometre of extra distance both ways based on the retail price per litre of petrol (sixteen lire) and naphta (fourteen lire) on 15 Jan.44.

(2) The basic rate of nine lire will be increased or decreased by one lire or fraction thereof for every lire or fraction thereof increase or decrease above or below sixteen and fourteen lire respectively in the retail price of petrol or naphtha, as sold by CIF, on the day of any delivery of timber.

7. The following charge on the contractor will be made when motor or other form of transport in addition to or instead of the contractor transport is provided by the purchaser.

(a) A deduction from the timber price of three lire per cubic metre per kilometre one way only.

Controlled Price - UNCUT Timber.

8. The controlled price for uncut timber will not exceed ninety lire per cubic metre.

Major General

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

(2) The basic rate of mine lire will be increased or decreased by one lire or fraction thereof for every lire or fraction thereof increase or decrease above or below sixteen and fourteen lire respectively in the retail price of petrol or naphtha, as sold by CIP, on the day of any delivery of timber.

7. The following charge on the contractor will be made when motor or other form of transport in addition to or instead of the contractor transport is provided by the purchaser.

(a) A deduction from the timber price of three lire per cubic metre per kilometre one way only.

Controlled Price - UNCUT Timber.

8. The controlled price for uncut timber will not exceed ninety lire per cubic metre.

Major General
Chief Administrative Officer.

DISTRIBUTION:

Fifth Army	HQ MAAF
Fifth Army (Br Increment)	HQ TAF
Rear Eighth Army	AAPSC/MTO
Rear 5 Corps	214 Group RAF
N°1 District	G - 4
N°2 District	ST
N°3 District	Works (4)
Peninsular Base Section	APA
Allied Control Commission (4)	Local Resources Section (2)
Flag Officer Western Italy	
Flag Officer Eastern Italy	

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

31

HEADQUARTERS
2675TH REGIMENT
ALLIED COMMISSION
(OVERHEAD)
APO 394

Clutterun

(74)

IMD/RWA/rel

13 November 1944

File: 010.1

MEMORANDUM:

NOV 1944

TO : All Concerned.

1. Commanding officers of all units of this Regiment are reminded that the Sixth War Loan Drive is now in progress. It was inaugurated on 1 November and will continue through 31 December 1944. All commanding officers are expected to make the utmost effort to insure a maximum participation on the part of the personnel under their jurisdiction.

2. Although no quota has been established for military personnel, each officer or enlisted member of the Army who can possibly do so will initiate a class "B" allotment, and, wherever feasible, present allotments will be increased.

3. More detailed information pertinent to the War Loan Drive will be found in War Department Circular No. 414 and the attention of commanding officers is directed thereto.

By order of Colonel PARKIN:

/s/ W. F. Dempsey
W. F. DEMPSEY
Major, (CE)
Adjutant

DISTRIBUTION:
Units this Regiment.
Sub-Commissions, Allied Commission.

428

0013

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
ECONOMIC SECTION

MEMORANDUM TO: Distribution List A

SUBJECT: "Summary Outline of Essential Italian Imports"

The following corrections should be made in the report entitled "Summary Outline of Essential Italian Imports", dated October 1944 SECRET.

Cover Sheet

1. Omit "Control" from Allied Control Commission.

Page 4

1. Paragraph 2, line 3, substitute $65,000,000 for $60,000,000.

2. Paragraph 3, line 1, substitute $185,000,000 for $190,000,000.

3. Paragraph 3, line 3, substitute $40,872,000 for $46,148,000.

4. Paragraph 4, line 2, substitute $185,000,000 for $190,000,000.

Page 6

1. "Basic Industries (5)", substitute 40,872,000 for 46,147,000.

2. "Total Funds Allocated," substitute 184,022,750 for 189,297,750.

3. "Reserve for Urgent needs," substitute 65,977,250 for 60,702,250.

4. "Notes on Table I" (1), change Appendix "G" to "E".

Page 15, Appendix "F"

1. No. 14 in N 1 Area Totals, change total in Costs column (Area N. 1) from 5,632,000 to $5,857,000.

2. No. 14 in N 2 Area Totals, change total in Costs column (Area N. 2)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

1. Paragraph 2, line 3, substitute $65,000,000 for $80,000,000.

2. Paragraph 3, line 1, substitute $185,000,000 for $190,000,000.

3. Paragraph 3, line 3, substitute $40,872,000 for $46,148,000.

4. Paragraph 4, line 2, substitute $185,000,000 for $190,000,000.

Page 6

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2. "Total Funds Allocated," substitute 184,022,750 for 189,297,750.

3. "Reserve for Urgent needs," substitute 65,977,250 for 60,702,250.

4. "Notes on Table I" (1), change Appendix "G" to "E".

Page 15, Appendix "F"

1. No. 14 in N 1 Area Totals, change total in Costs column (Area N. 1) from 5,632,000 to $5,357,000.

2. No. 14 in N 2 Area Totals, change total in Costs column (Area N. 2) from $30,087,000 to $31,347,000.

3. No. 14, in N 1 Area totals "All Other Imports" change $39,515,000 to $35,015,000.

4. "Grand Totals", change total in Costs column (Area N 1) from $5,632,000 to $5,357,000.

5. "Grand Totals," change total in Costs column (Area N 2) from $30,087,000 to $31,347,000.

6. "Grand Totals", Area N 1, "All other Imports" change from $35,515,000 to $35,015,000.

Page 16, Appendix "F"

1. Notes: (a) N 1 Area change $46,147,000 to $40,872,000.

2. Notes: (b) N 2 Area, change $132,722,000 to $133,982,000.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 745021

0015

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
ECONOMIC SECTION

MEMORANDUM TO: Distribution List A

SUBJECT: "Summary Outline of Essential Italian Imports"

The following corrections should be made in the report entitled "Summary Outline of Essential Italian Imports", dated October 1944 SECRET.

Cover Sheet

1. Omit "Control" from Allied Control Commission.

Page 4

1. Paragraph 2, line 3, substitute $65,000,000 for $60,000,000.
2. Paragraph 3, line 1, substitute $185,000,000 for $190,000,000.
3. Paragraph 3, line 8, substitute $40,872,000 for $46,148,000.
4. Paragraph 4, line 2, substitute $185,000,000 for $190,000,000.

Page 6

1. "Essie Industries (5)", substitute 40,872,000 for 46,147,000.
2. "Total Funds Allocated," substitute 184,022,750 for 189,297,750.
3. "Reserve for Urgent needs," substitute 65,977,250 for 60,702,250.
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Page 15, Appendix "F"

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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3. Paragraph 3, line 8, substitute $40,872,000 for $46,148,000.

4. Paragraph 4, line 2, substitute $185,000,000 for $190,000,000.

Page 6

1. "Basic Industries (5)", substitute 40,872,000 for 46,147,000.

2. "Total Funds Allocated," substitute 184,022,750 for 189,297,750.

3. "Reserve for Urgent needs," substitute 65,977,250 for 60,702,250.

4. "Notes on Table I" (1), change Appendix "G" to "E".

Page 15, Appendix "F"

1. No. 14 in N 1 Area Totals, change total in Costs column (Area N. 1) from 5,632,000 to $5,857,000.

2. No. 14 in N 2 Area Totals, change total in Costs column (Area N. 2) from $30,087,000 to $31,347,000.

3. No. 14, in N 1 Area totals "All Other Imports" change $39,515,000 to $35,015,000.

4. "Grand Totals", change total in Costs column (Area N 1) from $5,632,000 to $5,857,000.

5. "Grand Totals," change total in Costs column (Area N 2) from $30,087,000 to $31,347,000.

6. "Grand Totals", Area N 1, "All other Imports" change from $39,515,000 to $35,015,000.

Page 16, Appendix "F"

1. Notes: (a) N 1 Area change $46,147,000 to $40,872,000.

2. Notes: (b) N 2 Area, change $132,722,000 to $133,982,000.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 835021

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED COMMISSION
COMMERCE SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

LVRW/P2 11 NOV 1944

Ref.AC/5066/Commerce

9 November 1944

SUBJECT : Control of Printing Paper and Newsprint

TO : All Concerned

1. Reference circular letter of this Sub-Commission, ACC/5300/Commerce of 25 October 1944 entitled "Freezing and Releasing of Controlled Materials, Availability Reports".

2. Printing Paper and newsprint were included in the list of materials formerly controlled by AFHQ and by the terms of the a/m. directive, turned over to the control of the Italian Government in liberated Italy.

3. Newsprint and printing paper were and remain under the control of the Allied Publications Board (APB). At present negotiations are pending between APB and the Italian Authorities with a view to handing over the control of these materials in liberated Italy to a competent Italian Agency. A decision in this matter is expected in the near future.

4. However, until the time arrives when the new system is put into operation, the freezing and releasing of printing paper and newsprint rests as heretofore within the jurisdiction of APB, and these materials are not subject in any way to the terms of the a/m. directive.

For the Acting Chief Commissioner

zing and Releasing of Controlled Materials, Annex ... Reports".

2. Printing Paper and newsprint were included in the list of materials formerly controlled by AFHQ and by the terms of the a/m. directive, turned over to the control of the Italian Government in liberated Italy.

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4. However, until the time arrives when the new system is put into operation, the freezing and releasing of printing paper and newsprint rests as heretofore within the jurisdiction of APB, and these materials are not subject in any way to the terms of the a/m. directive.

For the Acting Chief Commissioner

W.S. SCOTTEN
Major, M.I.S.
Acting Director
Commerce Subcommission

DISTRIBUTION :
- Regional Commissioner - Sicilia Region - 5
- " " - Southern " - 50
- " " - Sardegna " - 3
- " " - Abruzzi-Marche - 10

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785031

- Regional Commissioner - Lucio-Umbria Region - 15
- " " - Toscana " - 2
- " " - Emilia " - 2
- " " - Liguria " - 2
- " " - Piemonte " - 2
- " " - Lombardia " - 2
- " " - Veneto " - 2
- Agriculture Sub-Commission - 1
- Food " " - 1
- Labour " " - 1
- Finance " " - 1
- Industry " " - 1
- Public Works & Utilities Sub-Commission - 1
- Transportation " " - 1
- Shipping " " - 1
- Local Government " " - 1
- Public Safety " " - 1
Public Health " " - 1
- Legal " " - 1
- Education " " - 1
- Monuments " " - 1
- Fine Arts & Archives " " - 1
- Patriots Branch, Displaced Persons & Repatriation Sub-Commission - 1
- Navy " " - 1
- Army " " - 1
- Air " " - 1
- Communications & IPOW Sub-Commission - 1
- AFLRS, RAAC, CMF - 2
- AFHQ, G-5 Section - 3
- Commerce Sub-Commission - 25

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765021

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
ECONOMIC SECTION
APO 394

(71)

LOW/edg

Ref. ACC/5300/Commerce

25 October 1944

SUBJECT: Freezing and Releasing of Controlled Materials. Availability Reports } by Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour in Italian Government Territory.

TO : All Concerned

8 NOV 1944

1. As from the 1st November 1944, the duties named under above subject-heading, i.e. freezing and releasing of Controlled Materials and Availability Reports, will be undertaken by the Italian Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour, in territory under Italian Government Authority.

2. The directions contained in our letter, reference ACC/5300/IC of 22 April 1944, now become non-operative with the exception of paras 6 and 7b, i.e., "6. Demands by Subcommissions or other Agencies. Subcommissions or other Agencies needing controlled materials for purposes outside the sphere of Provinces or Regions will submit their demands on Forms ACC-MAT No. 10 in triplicate directly to Industry & Commerce Subcommission, in accordance with the procedure outlined above".

(NOTE: For Industry & Commerce Subcommission, read: "Commerce Subcommission")

"7b. Where it is known that wanted materials are not available in Italy, proper requisitions for import should be initiated".

3. For your guidance and information, the following are attached:

i) ___ copies of letter of instructions from the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour to the Uffici Provinciali del Commercio e dell'Industria.

ii) ___ copies of English translation of 3 i) above.

iii) ___ copies of Appendix "1" (List of Controlled Materials, divided into two categories. Category 1 includes materials required to be blocked by AFLRS and Category 2, those required to be blocked by the Italian Government for purposes of re-habilitation of Italian industry, etc., in addition to items under Category 1). See para 4, sub-para (viii) below, for further reference to Category 2.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785634

or other Agencies needing controlled [illegible] sphere of Provinces or Regions will submit their demands on Forms ADO-MAT No. 10 in triplicate directly to Industry & Commerce Subcommission, in accordance with the procedure outlined above".

(NOTE: For Industry & Commerce Subcommission, read: "Commerce Subcommission")

"7b. Where it is known that wanted materials are not available in Italy, proper requisitions for import should be initiated".

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ii) ___ copies of English translation of 3 i) above.

iii) ___ copies of Appendix "1" (List of Controlled Materials, divided into two categories. Category 1 includes materials required to be blocked by AFLQ and Category 2, those required to be blocked by the Italian Government for purposes of rehabilitation of Italian industry, etc., in addition to items under Category 1). See para 4, sub-para (viii) below, for further reference to Category 2.

iv) ___ copies of Appendix "A" (Declaration of Factories' Availabilities).

v) ___ copies of Appendix "B" (Declaration of Wholesalers' Availabilities).

vi) ___ copies of Appendix "C" (Declaration of Materials blocked by the former Ministry of War Production).

vii) ___ copies of Appendix "D" (Demand Form, - equivalent to ADO Form MAT 10).

viii) ___ copies of Appendix "E" (Form for monthly demands collated and passed by the Uffici Provinciali del Commercio e dell'Industria, to the Ministry).

ix) ___ copies of Appendix "F" (Release Order, issued by the Uffici Provinciali del Commercio e dell'Industria).

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

x) ____ copies of Circulare No. 2 of the 5th October 1944, with text of proposed Decree attached.

xi) ____ copies of English translation of ix) above.

NOTE: Circulare No. 2 of 5 October 1944 advises Prefects of the preparation of the Legislative Decree suppressing the Consigli and the Uffici Provinciali dell'Economia on the one hand and reintroducing the Camere di Commercio, Industria ed Agricoltura and the Uffici Provinciali del Commercio e dell'Industria, on the other; the latter being the executive organisation of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour. It will be noted that the Camere now include Agriculture which, before Fascism, was a separate organisation.

4. The main points of enclosure, para 3 i) and ii) above, can be summarised as follows:

i) Allied Forces have been compelled to block essential war materials and this work has hitherto been done through the agency of AMG/ACC.

ii) On behalf of ACC, the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour, through the Uffici del Commercio e dell'Industria, will do this blocking as from 1 November 1944, in the Provinces under the authority of the Italian Government.

iii) HQ ACC, Commerce Subcommission, will make available to the Ministry, such quantities of materials for civilian needs as will have been released by AFHQ at the monthly meetings of the appropriate Committees. The subsequent release of these controlled materials for civilian needs will be done by the Ministry.

iv) There will be no interruption in the continuity of freezing Controlled Materials as Provinces now under ACC control become released to Italian Government authority. Thus, the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour, through the Uffici del Commercio e dell'Industria, will merely extend the functions they are taking over from ACC.

v) In the Provinces under Italian Government authority, factories and merchants producing or possessing controlled materials, will declare to the Uffici del Commercio e dell'Industria, what quantities they have on hand on the last day of each month. Factories will also pass to the Uffici del Commercio e dell' Industria particulars of their estimated output for the

0022
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

ii) On behalf of ACC, the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour, through the Uffici del Commercio e dell'Industria, will do this blocking as from 1 November 1944, in the Provinces under the authority of the Italian Government.

iii) HQ ACC, Commerce Subcommission, will make available to the Ministry, such quantities of materials for civilian needs as will have been released by AFHQ at the monthly meetings of the appropriate Committees. The subsequent release of these controlled materials for civilian needs will be done by the Ministry.

iv) There will be no interruption in the continuity of freezing Controlled Materials at Provinces now under ACC control become released to Italian Government authority. Thus, the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour, through the Uffici del Commercio e dell'Industria, will merely extend the functions they are taking over from ACC.

v) In the Provinces under Italian Government authority, factories and merchants producing or possessing controlled materials, will declare to the Uffici del Commercio e dell'Industria, what quantities they have on hand on the last day of each month. Factories will also pass to the Uffici del Commercio e dell' Industria particulars of their estimated output for the following month. Manufacturers will also submit demands for estimated requirements for raw materials to cover a period of six months production.

All this information will be sent to the Ministry and, by it, passed to HQ ACC.

vi) All demands for civilian needs will be collated by the Uffici Provinciali del Commercio e dell'Industria and forwarded to the Ministry, where they will be examined, collated and passed to Commerce Subcommission for submission as bids at the monthly meetings of the appropriate committees of AFHQ.

vii) Particulars of the materials allocated at these meetings, (sub-para vi) above), will then be passed to this Subcommission back to the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour, which will re-allocate to the appropriate Uffici del Commercio e dell'Industria, through a Board consisting of representatives from the interested Ministries. Release Orders will be made out and sent to the individual civilian applicants by the Uffici del Commercio e dell'Industria.

0023

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

0024

viii) As far as materials of category 2 are concerned, the Ufficio del Commercio e dell'Industria must henceforth advise the firms owning such controlled materials that duly authorised Agents of Allied Armed Forces have the right of acquiring the quantities necessary for their needs. Purchasing Orders or similar documents of authority issued by the competent Commands, must be endorsed beforehand by the Ufficio del Commercio e dell' Industria. The Ufficio will then inform the Ministry immediately of the delivery which has taken place.

5. Therefore, all requests pending, and Forms WAT 10 ready for despatch to this HQ on and after 1 November, in Italian Government Territory, will be passed at once to the appropriate Ufficio del Commercio e dell'Industria, for action.

6. No further requests for controlled materials will be accepted by ACC officials from sources in Italian Government Territory, who will instruct applicants to contact the Ufficio del Commercio e dell'Industria of their Province. It is understood that the terms detailed in this letter come into force as and when Provinces come under Italian Government control, without further instructions from this HQ.

7. Any queries which may arise as a result of this change of channelling and after reading the foregoing, should be addressed direct to Commerce Subcommission (Materials Division), for clarification.

For The Acting Chief Commissioner:

A. G. ANTOLINI
Acting Deputy Chief of Staff
Economic Section.

10 Incls:
As per para. 3

DISTRIBUTION:

All Subcommissions	1
R.C. Sicilia Region	5
R.C. Southern Region	30
R.C. Sardegna Region	3
R.C. Abruzzi-Marche Region	10
R.C. Lazio-Umbria Region	15
All other Regions	2
AFLRS, RAAC, CMF	2
AFHQ, G-5 Section	3
Ministry of Industry, Commerce & Labour	2

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Province. It is understood that the terms detailed in this letter come into force as and when Provinces come under Italian Government control, without further instructions from this HQ.

7. Any queries which may arise as a result of this change of channelling and after reading the foregoing, should be addressed direct to Commerce Sub-commission (Materials Division), for clarification.

For The Acting Chief Commissioner:

A. G. ANTOLINI
Acting Deputy Chief of Staff
Economic Section.

10 Incls:
As per para. 5

DISTRIBUTION:

All Subcommissions	1
R.C. Sicilia Region	5
R.C. Southern Region	30
R.C. Sardegna Region	2
R.C. Abruzzi-Marche Region	10
R.C. Lazio-Umbria Region	15
All other Regions	2
AFLSS, RAAC, CMF	2
AFHQ, G-5 Section	3
Ministry of Industry, Commerce & Labour	2
File	2
Commerce Subcommission	25

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TRANSLATION

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY, COMMERCE, AND LABOUR

General Direction of Industry and Mining

Rome, 21 October 1944.

(Circular letter No. 10

7 Appendices

To the:

UFFICI PROVINCIALI DEL COMMERCIO
E DELL'INDUSTRIA
DISTRETTI MINERARI
CERCOLI DELL'ISPETTORATO DELL'IN-
DUSTRIA E DEL LAVORO
and, for information, to:

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
MINISTERO DELLE COMUNICAZIONI
MINISTERO DEI LAVORI PUBBLICI
MINISTERO DELL'AGRICOLTURA
MINISTERO DELLA GUERRA
MINISTERO DELLA MARINA
MINISTERO DELL'AERONAUTICA

- R O M E -

SUBJECT: The availability and releasing of industrial materials

PREAMBLE.

1. The limited availability of certain raw materials and industrial products - bearing in mind the present needs - make necessary the blocking of the quantities existing at factories and wholesale traders, as well as of those which will go into production.

2. The blocked materials are listed in Appendix 1 and are divided into two categories: the first one includes the materials already blocked by the Allied Armed Forces, the second one, those blocked by this Ministry. This list of controlled materials may be modified in future.

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MINISTERO DELL'AGRICOLTURA
MINISTERO DELLA GUERRA
MINISTERO DELLA MARINA
MINISTERO DELL'AERONAUTICA

- R O M E -

SUBJECT: The availability and releasing of industrial materials

FIRMABILE.

1. The limited availability of certain raw materials and industrial products - bearing in mind the present needs - make necessary the blocking of the quantities existing at factories and wholesale traders, as well as of those which will go into production.

2. The blocked materials are listed in Appendix 1 and are divided into two categories: the first one includes the materials already blocked by the Allied Armed Forces, the second one, those blocked by this Ministry. This list of controlled materials may be modified in future.

3. As from the 1st of November the blocking and allocation of all the materials listed in Appendix 1, including those already blocked by the Allied Armed Forces, will be undertaken by this Ministry. The Provincial Offices of Commerce and Industry must therefore accept, on receipt of this Circular, the demands for obtaining the allocation of controlled materials.

4. The instructions given by this Circular are valid only in the provinces returned to the Italian Government. Nothing is changed as far as A.M.G. provinces are concerned.

5. A.C.C. will inform its provincial officers of the new rules regarding the blocking and the allocation of materials listed in Appendix 1.

6. The activity and sense of duty of all officials dealing with the allocation of blocked materials is appealed to in order that this work be carried out as speedily as possible.

The procedure is inevitably a complex one: it will be simplified without delay by degree as soon as the situation of this country and the availability of materials will allow.

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7. The Offices to which this Circular is addressed are instructed to inform of these provisions the bodies and firms concerned, either directly or with press communiques to be published in the local press.

THE BLOCKING OF MATERIALS.

8. Before the 8th of each month the factories and wholesale traders must address to the Offices of Commerce and Industry the declaration of the availability and of the changes which have occurred to the stocks concerned during the preceding month.

9. The declarations of the factories - to be written on Forms A - will show:

a) the stock at the end of the preceding month;

b) the month's production;

c) the deliveries effected during the month;

d) the stock on hand at the end of the month concerned.

In the form must also be given the estimated output for the following month.

10. In a separate declaration the factories must moreover give the estimated need of raw materials for the ensuing six months' production.

11. The declarations of wholesale traders - to be written on Forms B - must show:

a) the stocks existing at the end of the preceding months in their stores and warehouses or in custody of third parties, specifying if the materials were already blocked or not;

b) the arrivals of new materials into the warehouses during the month, with a separate mention for each release order;

c) the deliveries effected during the month;

d) the existing stocks at the end of the month in question with particulars as per sub-paragraph a) above.

12. In the first declaration the factories and the wholesale traders who had obtained a "free allocation" from the former Ministry of War Production, or who are consignees of materials collected on account of the above mentioned Ministry (or its bodies), must declare them separately using Form C.

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In the form must also be given the estimated output for the following month.

10. In a separate declaration the factories must moreover give the estimated need of raw materials for the ensuing six months' production.

11. The declarations of wholesale traders - to be written on Forms B - must show:

a) the stocks existing at the end of the preceding months in their stores and warehouses or in custody of third parties, specifying if the materials were already blocked or not;

b) the arrivals of new materials into the warehouses during the month, with a separate mention for each release order;

c) the deliveries effected during the month;

d) the existing stocks at the end of the month in question with particulars as per sub-paragraph a) above.

12. In the first declaration the factories and the wholesale traders who has obtained a "free allocation" from the former Ministry of War Production, or who are consignees of materials collected on account of the above mentioned Ministry (or its bodies), must declare them separately using Form C.

13. To Forms A and B must be attached a list of the deliveries made during the month stating: the number of the release orders, the classification of the materials delivered, with specifications, the quantities delivered, the name and address of the purchaser, the date of the delivery and the price per unit.

14. The materials declared in accordance with the above mentioned provisions are blocked by the firms which made the declaration, and such materials, therefore, will be sold or delivered exclusively by means of release orders issued by this Ministry or by its duly authorized agencies.

15. Before the 8th of each month the Offices of Commerce and Industry have to send to this Ministry the Forms A (adding the declaration of the estimated need of materials as per para. 10 and Forms B mentioned above. The appendices to these forms, as per para. 13 will be kept by the Offices of Commerce and Industry for eventual controls.

16. The correspondence concerning the materials indicated by the sign (o) in Appendix 1 of this Circular, must be addressed to the General Direction of Commerce. The correspondence concerning all other materials

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must be addressed to the General Direction for Industry and Mines.

ALLOCATION OF MATERIALS.

17. The demands for blocked materials, duly supported by the necessary particulars must be presented to the local Offices of Commerce and Industry by: State Offices, corporative bodies, firms and individuals utilising the Form I attached to this Circular.

18. The Offices will screen each demand giving a considered opinion, not only insofar as the justification of the request is concerned, but also on the integrity of the Applicant, in order to be sure that the materials which may be allocated will be used to fulfill the purposes indicated in the demands.

The Offices will then prepare the collected demands for each class of commodities (Form E) and will dispatch them, in duplicate, to this Ministry, not later than the 5th of each month. The Offices will suggest the quantity of materials they recommend should be released.

19. This Ministry in accordance with the opinion expressed by a Committee expressly constituted by the representatives of the Ministries and the corporative bodies interested in this matter, will take the necessary steps in order to decide upon the allocations. These will be noted on Forms E. A copy, giving the name of the Suppliers, will be sent back to the Office of Commerce and Industry.

20. From the allocations made by the Ministry, the Offices will issue the release orders: original and two carbon copies (Form F). The original will be dispatched to th Applicant, one copy will be sent to the Supplier (factory or wholesale trader). The other copy will be kept by the Provincial Offices.

21. The Applicants must deliver the release orders to the Supplier, who will keep it in order to prove, for the sake of controls, the regularity of his sales.

22. This Ministry may decide to charge the Offices of Commerce and Industry to make available directly scarce materials. In such cases the Offices will be responsible a their own Provinces for the distribution among the firms concerned.

23. The Allied Armed Forces, in order to purchase the materials of the first category of Appendix 1 will send to this Ministry, through ACC, the release orders for the necessary endorsement.

As far as the materials of the second category are concerned, the [illegible] henceforth advise the firms owning

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19. This Ministry in accordance with the opinion expressed by the Committee expressly constituted by the representatives of the Ministries and the corporative bodies interested in this matter, will take the necessary steps in order to decide upon the allocations. These will be noted on Forms E. A copy, giving the name of the Suppliers, will be sent back to the Offices of Commerce and Industry.

20. From the allocations made by the Ministry, the Offices will issue the release orders: original and two carbon copies (Form F). The original will be dispatched to the Applicant, one copy will be sent to the Supplier (factory or wholesale trader). The other copy will be kept by the Provincial Offices.

21. The Applicants are to deliver the release orders to the Supplier, who will keep it in order to prove, for the sake of controls, the regularity of his sales.

22. This Ministry may decide to charge the Offices of Commerce and Industry to make available directly some materials. In such cases the Offices will be responsible in their own Provinces for the distribution among the firms concerned.

23. The Allied Armed Forces, in order to purchase the materials of the first category of Appendix 1 will send to this Ministry, through ACC, the release orders for the necessary endorsement.

As far as the materials of the second category are concerned, the Offices of Commerce and Industry must henceforth advise the firms owning such controlled materials that only authorized Agents of Allied Armed Forces have the right of acquiring the quantities necessary for their needs. Purchasing Orders or similar documents of authority issued by the competent Commands must be endorsed beforehand by the Provincial Offices of Commerce and Industry. The Offices will then inform this Ministry immediately of the delivery which has taken place.

Your acknowledgment and assurances are awaited.

THE MINISTER

A/ G. GRONCHI

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MINISTERO DELL'INDUSTRIA COMMERCIO E
LAVORO

Direzione Generale dell'Industria e delle Miniere

Circolare N°10

Roma, 21 ottobre 1944

Protocollo n.318 a.g.

Allegati 7

- AGLI UFFICI PROVINCIALI DEL COMMERCIO E DELL'INDUSTRIA
- AI DISTRETTI MINERARI
- AI CIRCOLI DELL'ISPETTORATO DELL'INDUSTRIA E DEL LAVORO

e, per conoscenza:

-ALLA COMMISSIONE ALLEATA DI CONTROLLO
- AL MINISTERO DELLE COMUNICAZIONI
- AL MINISTERO DEI LAVORI PUBBLICI
- AL MINISTERO DELL'AGRICOLTURA
- AL MINISTERO DELLA GUERRA
- AL MINISTERO DELLA MARINA
- AL MINISTERO DELL'AERONAUTICA

R O M A

OGGETTO : Accertamento disponibilità prodotti industriali e disciplina della distribuzione -

PREMESSE -

1) - La limitata disponibilità di alcune materie prime e di alcuni

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Allegato 1

CIO E' DELL'INDUSTRIA

- AI DISTRETTI MINERARI

- AI CIRCOLI DELL'ISPETTORATO DELL'INDUSTRIA E DEL LAVORO

e, per conoscenza:

-ALLA COMMISSIONE ALLEATA DI CONTROLLO

- Al MINISTERO DELLE COMUNICAZIONI

- AL MINISTERO DEI LAVORI PUBBLICI

- AL MINISTERO DELL'AGRICOLTURA

- AL MINISTERO DELLA GUERRA

- AL MINISTERO DELLA MARINA

- AL MINISTERO DELL'AERONAUTICA

R O M A

OGGETTO : Accertamento disponibilità prodotti industriali e disciplina della distribuzione -

RIF. N. 2 -

1) - La limitata disponibilità di alcune materie prime e di alcuni prodotti industriali, in rapporto alle attuali esigenze, rende necessario il blocco dei quantitativi esistenti, presso le fabbriche ed i grossisti, e di quelli che saranno successivamente prodotti.

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2) - Le merci bloccate sono indicate nell'allegato 1 e sono suddivise in due classi; la prima comprende le merci già bloccate dalle Forze Armate Alleate, la seconda quelle bloccate da questo Ministero che si riserva di modificare, con successive disposizioni, l'elenco delle merci bloccate

3) - Dal 1 novembre p.v. il blocco e la distribuzione di tutte le merci elencate nell'allegato 1, comprese quindi quelle già bloccate dalle Forze Armate Alleate, saranno di competenza di questo Ministero. Pertanto gli Uffici Provinciali del Commercio e dell'Industria dalla data di ricevimento di questa circolare, dovranno raccogliere le richieste tendenti ad ottenere l'assegnazione di prodotti bloccati, secondo le norme di seguito indicate.

4) - Le modalità stabilite nella presente circolare si applicano soltanto nelle provincie restituite all'amministrazione del Governo Italiano. Nulla è innovato nelle provincie sulle quali esercita l'autorità il Governo Militare Alleato.

5) - La Commissione Alleata di Controllo, informerà i suoi uffici provinciali delle nuove norme relative sia al blocco, sia alla distribuzione delle merci elencate nell'allegato 1.

6) - Si fa appello all'operosità ed al senso di dovere di tutti i

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questo Ministero. Pertanto gli Uffici Provinciali del Commercio e dell'Industria dalla data di ricevimento di questa circolare, dovranno raccogliere le richieste tendenti ad ottenere l'assegnazione di prodotti bloccati, secondo le norme di seguito indicate.

4) - Le modalità stabilite nella presente circolare si applicano soltanto nelle provincie restituite all'amministrazione del Governo Italiano. Nulla è innovato nelle provincie sulle quali esercita l'autorità il Governo Militare Alleato.

5) - La Commissione Alleata di Controllo, informerà i suoi uffici provinciali delle nuove norme relative sia al blocco, sia alla distribuzione delle merci elencate nell'allegato 1.

6) - Si fa appello all'operosità ed al senso di dovere di tutti i funzionari addetti al servizio di distribuzione delle merci bloccate a fine di renderlo più sollecito possibile.
La procedura è inevitabilmente complessa; essa sarà gradualmente semplificata, a mano a mano che la situazione del Paese e le disponibilità di materie prime lo consentiranno.

7) - Gli uffici in indirizzo sono incaricati di portare le disposizioni che seguono a conoscenza degli enti e delle ditte interessate, sia direttamente, sia mediante comunicati sulla stampa locale.

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BLOCCO DELLE MATERIE PRIME E DEI PRODOTTI FINITI

8) -Entro il giorno 4 di ogni mese le aziende produttrici e commerciali (grossisti) dovranno far pervenire agli Uffici Provinciali del Commercio e dell'Industria le denuncie delle disponibilità, e dei movimenti verificatesi nel corso del mese precedente.

9) -Le denuncie delle aziende produttrici - compilate sui moduli A - dovranno indicare:

a) - le giacenze alla fine del mese precedente;

b) - la produzione del mese;

c) - le consegne effettuate nel mese;

d) - le giacenze alla fine del mese cui si riferisce la denuncia;

Nel modulo dovrà inoltre essere indicata la produzione che si prevede di poter effettuare nel corso del mese seguente.

10) -Nella prima denuncia, con modulo a parte, le aziende produttrici dovranno indicare il fabbisogno di materie prime e di prodotti per il semestre prossimo.

11) -Le denuncie delle aziende commerciali (grossisti) -compilate sul modulo B - dovranno indicare:

a) - le giacenze alla fine del mese precedente, nei propri magazzini o depositi o in custodia presso terzi, specificando se

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a) - le giacenze [illegible]

b) - la produzione del mese;

c) - le consegne effettuate nel mese;

d) - le giacenze alla fine del mese cui si riferisce la denuncia;

Nel modulo dovrà inoltre essere indicata la produzione che si prevede di poter effettuare nel corso del mese seguente.

10) -Nella prima denuncia, con modulo a parte, le aziende produttrici dovranno indicare il fabbisogno di materie prime e di prodotti per il semestre prossimo.

11) -Le denuncie delle aziende commerciali (grossisti) -compilate sul modulo 3 - dovranno indicare:

a) - le giacenze alla fine del mese precedente, nei propri magazzini o depositi o in custodia presso terzi, specificando se si tratta di merce già ricevuta o meno;

b) - le introduzioni di merci a magazzini durante il mese, distintamente per singoli ordinativi;

c) - le consegne effettuate nel mese;

d) - le giacenze alla fine del mese cui si riferisce la denuncia, con le specificazioni di cui alla lettera a) del presente punto.

12) -Nella prima denuncia le aziende produttrici e commerciali (grossisti) che abbiano avuto assegnazioni dal cessato Ministero

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della produzione bellica o che siano depositarie di materiali raccolti per conto di detto Ministero o di organi dallo stesso delegati, dovranno denunciarli separatamente avvalendosi del modulo C.

13) - Ai moduli A e B dovrà essere allegato un elenco delle consegne effettuate nel mese, con l'indicazione del numero degli ordinativi di consegna, del tipo della materia prima o del prodotto fornito, con le specificazioni necessarie a classificarlo, dei quantitativi consegnati, del nome e dell'indirizzo del compratore, della data della consegna o del prezzo unitario.

14) - I prodotti denunciati in conformità delle predette disposizioni, si intendono bloccati presso le ditte denuncianti e saranno perciò venduti o consegnati esclusivamente in base alle autorizzazioni di svincolo rilasciate da questo Ministero o dagli organi da esso delegati.

15) - Entro il giorno 8 di ogni mese, gli Uffici Provinciali del Commercio e dell'Industria dovranno trasmettere a questo Ministero, in duplice copia, i moduli A (con l'aggiunta del fabbisogno di materie prime e di proditti di cui al paragrafo 10), e B sopra indicati. Gli allegati ai moduli stessi, di cui al paragrafo 13), resteranno invece presso gli Uffici del Commercio e dell'Industria per eventuali controlli.

16) - La corrispondenza relativa ai prodotti contrassegnati con

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ze unitario.

14) - I prodotti denunciati in conformità delle predette disposizioni, si intendono bloccati presso le ditte denuncianti e saranno perciò venduti o consegnati esclusivamente in base alle autorizzazioni di svincolo rilasciate da questo Ministero o dagli organi da esso delegati.

15) - Entro il giorno 8 di ogni mese, gli Uffici Provinciali del Commercio e dell'Industria dovranno trasmettere a questo Ministero, in duplice copia, i moduli A (con l'aggiunta del fabbisogno di materie prime o di proditti di cui al paragrafo 10), e B sopra indicati. Gli allegati ai moduli stessi, di cui al paragrafo 13), resteranno invece presso gli Uffici del Commercio e dell'Industria per eventuali controlli.

16) - La corrispondenza relativa ai prodotti contrassegnati con (c) nell'allegato 1 della presente circolare, dovrà essere indirizzata alla Direzione Generale del Commercio, mentre quella relativa a tutti gli altri prodotti dovrà essere indirizzata alla Direzione Generale dell'Industria e delle Miniere.

ASSEGNAZIONE DELLE MATERIE PRIME E DEI PRODOTTI FINITI

17) - Le richieste, opportunamente documentate, dei fabbisogni dei

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prodotti bloccati da parte di Uffici dello Stato, di enti, di ditte o di privati, dovranno essere presentate agli Uffici Provinciali del Commercio e dell'Industria, utilizzando il modulo D allegato alla presente circolare.

18) - Gli Uffici vaglieranno le singole domande ed esprimeranno un motivato parere, per quanto concerne non soltanto la giustificazione e la entità delle richieste, ma anche la serietà dei richiedenti, allo scopo di garantire che i materiali eventualmente assegnati, saranno impiegati per gli scopi indicati nelle domande.

Gli Uffici predisporranno quindi elenchi riepilogativi per categorie di consumatori (Modulo E) che trasmetteranno, in duplice copia, a questo Ministero, non oltre il giorno 5 di ogni mese con l'indicazione dell'assegnazione proposte.

19) - Questo Ministero, su conforme parere di una apposita Commissione, composta di rappresentanti dei Ministeri e degli enti interessati provvederà ad effettuare le assegnazioni che annoterà nei moduli E. Una copia di tale modulo, con l'indicazione della ditta fornitrice, sarà quindi restituita all'Ufficio Provinciale del Commercio e dell'Industria.

20) - In base alle assegnazioni fatte dal Ministero, l'Ufficio emetterà gli ordinativi di consegna in originale e due copie a ricalco (Modulo F). L'originale sarà inviato alla ditta

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richiedenti, allo scopo di garantire che i materiali eventualmente consegnati, saranno impiegati per gli scopi indicati nelle domande.

Gli Uffici predisporranno quindi elenchi riepilogativi per categorie di consumatori (Modulo E) che trasmetteranno, in duplice copia, a questo Ministero, non oltre il giorno 5 di ogni mese con l'indicazione delle assegnazioni proposte.

19) - Questo Ministero, su conforme parere di una apposita Commissione, composta di rappresentanti dei Ministeri e degli enti interessati provvederà ad effettuare le assegnazioni che annoterà nei moduli E. Una copia di tale modulo, con l'indicazione della ditta fornitrice, sarà quindi restituita all'Ufficio Provinciale del Commercio e dell'Industria.

20) - In base alle assegnazioni fatte dal Ministero, l'Ufficio emetterà gli ordinativi di consegna in originale e due copie a ricalco (Modulo F). L'originale sarà inviato al richiedente, una copia sarà inviata al fornitore (azienda produttrice o commerciale) e l'altra resterà all'Ufficio Provinciale.

21) - I richiedenti dovranno consegnare l'ordinativo all'azienda fornitrice, che deve conservarlo per provare, in caso di controlli, la regolarità delle sue vendite.

22) - Se le disponibilità lo consentiranno, questo Ministero si riserva di affidare l'assegnazione di qualche prodotto direttamente agli Uffici Provinciali del Commercio e dell'Indu-

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stria, i quali procederanno poi ad effettuare la distribuzione alle ditte interessate delle rispettive Provincie.

23) - Le Forze Armate Alleate per ritirare i prodotti della 1^ classe dell'allegato 1 presenteranno a questo Ministero, tramite l a A.C.C. i buoni di requisizione per il necessario visto.
Per quanto riguarda invece i prodotti della II) classe, gli Uffici Provinciali del Commercio e dell'Industria devono fin d'ora informare le ditte detentrici che gli agenti debitamente autorizzati delle Forze Armate Alleate hanno il diritto di acquistare i quantitativi loro necessari, previo visto sulla autorizzazione dei competenti Comandi, da parte degli Uffici Provinciali del Commercio e dell'Industria, i quali provvederanno ad avvertire immediatamente del prelievo questo Ministero.

Attendo un cenno di ricevimento ed assicurazione.

I L M I N I S T R O

G. GRONCHI

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fin d'ora informare le ditte detentrici che gli agenti debitamente autorizzati delle Forze Armate Alleate hanno il diritto di acquistare i quantitativi loro necessari, previo visto sulle autorizzazione dei competenti Comandi, da parte degli Uffici Provinciali del Commercio e dell'Industria, i quali provvederanno ad avvertire immediatamente del prelievo questo Ministero.

Attendo un cenno di ricevimento ed assicurazione.

I L M I N I S T R O

G. GRONCHI

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0044

ALLEGATO 1

ELENCO DEI PRODOTTI SOTTOPOSTI AL VINCOLO DELLA DENUNCIA MENSILE E DEL BLOCCO

1^ CLASSE

1 - METALLI FERROSI: profilati e lingotti, fili e funi, vergella, lamiere e latta, acciai di ogni genere.

2 - METALLI NON FERROSI: alluminio, antimonio, ottone, rame, cromo, piombo, mercurio, molibdeno, leghe monel, nichelio, stagno, metallo bianco per cuscinetti e leghe per saldatura.

3 - LEGNAME: tronchi di legno oltre 15 x 15 cm. Legname da costruzione di dimensione minima da 8 x 8 cm. fino a 15 x 15 cm. Materiale strutturale fino a 8 cm. Doppi. Legno compensato. Traversine ferroviarie.

4 - CEMENTO

5 - COLORI: vernici, pigmenti per colori, olio di seme di lino.

6 - MATERIALE ELETTRICO: accumulatori, batterie, acido solforico, conduttori di rame e di alluminio, lampedine, materiale isolante, minuteria elettriche, isolatori, resine, motori, generatori portatili, interruttori, trasformatori, olio per trasformatori, fili e cavi.

7 - GAS INDUSTRIALI: acetilene, ossigeno, ammoniaca e recipienti relativi

8 - CARBURO

9 - SODA CAUSTICA

10 - CARTA da giornale e stampa (°)

11 - PELLI conciate e tutti gli articoli di cuoio (°)

12 - CARTA e suoi manufatti (1)

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a 8 cm. Coppi. Legno compensato. Traverse ferroviarie.

4 - CEMENTO

5 - COLORI: vernici, pigmenti per colori, olio di seme di lino.

6 - MATERIALE ELETTRICO: accumulatori, batterie, acido solforico, conduttori di rame e di alluminio, lampadine, materiale isolante, minuterie elettriche, isolatori, resine, motori, generatori portatili, interruttori, trasformatori, olio per trasformatori, fili e cavi.

7 - GAS INDUSTRIALI: acetilene, ossigeno, ammoniaca e recipienti relativi

8 - CARBURO

9 - SODA CAUSTICA

10 - CARTE da giornale e stampa (°)

11 - PELLI conciate e tutti gli articoli di cuoio (°)

12 - CARNE e suoi manufatti (1)

2ª CLASSE

13 - OLEARI per usi industriali

14 - SOLVENTI

15 - SAPONE (°)

16 - ROTTAMI METALLICI

17 - VETRI (lastre)

18 - COMBUSTIBILI FOSSILI

19 - FIBRE TESSILI ARTIFICIALI

20 - FILATI, tessuti ed altri prodotti tessili (°)

---

(1) La carne, le pelli ed i loro manufatti sono soggetti ad un controllo particolare; gli Uffici in indirizzo riceveranno prossimamente istruzioni al riguardo. In attesa nulla è mutato nella disciplina in atto.

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MODULO A

All'UFFICIO PROVINCIALE DEL COMMERCIO E
DELL'INDUSTRIA di.....

(per l'inoltro al Ministero dell'Industria Commmercio e Lavoro)

---

1) - Denuncia della Ditta produttrice. . . . . .

. . . . . .
(indicare la denominazione e l'ubicazione precisa della ditta)

2) - Prodotto. . . . . .
(usare un modulo per ciascun prodotto ed indicare l'unità di misura, se cioè quintali, ettolitri, metri, pezzi, ecc.)

3) - Mese cui si riferisce la denuncia. . . . . .

---

4) - Giacenze alla fine del mese precedente . . . . . .

5) - Produzione del mese . . . . . .

6) - T o t a l e

. . . . . .

7) - Consegne effettuate nel mese . . . . . .

8) - Quantità che rimane disponibile alla fine del mese cui si riferisce la denuncia . . . . . .

9) - Quantità che si prevede di poter produrre nel corso del mese seguente . . . . . .

Si dichiara che quanto sopra denunciato è esatto.

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3) - Mese cui si riferisce la denuncia. . . . . .

4) - Giacenza alla fine del mese precedente . . . . . .

5) - Produzione del mese . . . . . .

6) - T o t a l e . . . . . .

7) - Consegne effettuate nel mese . . . . . .

8) - Quantità che rimane disponibile alla fine del mese cui si riferisce la denuncia . . . . . .

9) - Quantità che si prevede di poter produrre nel corso del mese seguente . . . . . .

Si dichiara che quanto sopra denunciato è esatto.

DATA. . . . . .

FIRMA DEL LEGALE RAPPRESENTANTE DELLA DITTA

. . . . . .

3213

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0048

MODULO B

All'UFFICIO PROVINCIALE DEL COMMERCIO E DELL'INDUSTRIA

di

. . . . . .

(per l'inoltro al Ministero dell'Industria, Commercio e Lavoro)

---

1) - Denuncia della Ditta grossista . . . . . .
(indicare la denominazione e l'ubicazione della ditta)

2) - Prodotto. . . . . in. . . . . .
(usare un modulo per ciascun prodotto ed indicare l'unità di misura e cioè quintali, ettolitri, metri, pezzi , ecc.)

3) - Mese cui si riferisce la denuncia. . . . . .

---

4) - Giacenza alla fine del mese precedente .....

5) - Quantità di merce introdotta nei magazzini durante il mese in base all'ordinativo N° N°.... .....
" " " " " " ....
" " " " " " ....
" " " " " " ....
" " " " " " ....
" " " " " " ....

6) - Totale generale .....

7) - Consegna effettuata nel mese .....

8) - Quantità di merce disponibile

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sura e cioè quintali, ettolitri, metri, pezzi, ecc.)

3) - Mese cui si riferisce la denuncia. . . . . .

---

4) - Giacenza alla fine del mese precedente .....

5) - Quantità di merce introdotta nei magazzini durante il mese in base all'ordinativo N° N° ....

" " " " " ....

" " " " " ....

" " " " " ....

" " " " " ....

" " " " " ....

6) - Totale generale .....

7) - Consegna effettuata nel mese .....

8) - Quantità che rimane disponibile alla fine del mese cui si riferisce la denuncia .....

Si dichiara che quanto sopra denunciato è esatto.

DATA.....

FIRMA DEL LOCALE RAPPRESENTANTE DELLA DITTA

.....

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MODULO C

All'UFFICIO PROVINCIALE DEL COMMERCIO E DELL'INDUSTRIA

di

. . . . . .

1) - Denuncia della Ditta. . . . . .
. . . . . .
(Indicare la denominazione e l'ubicazione della Ditta produttrice e grossista)

2) - Prodotto. . . . . .
(usare un modulo per ciascun prodotto)

3) - Scopo dell'assegnazione avuta dal cessato Ministero della Produzione Bellica. . . . . .
. . . . . .

4) - Data dell'assegnazione. . . . . .

5) - Quantitativo del materiale assegnato. . . . . .
(indicare l'unità di misura, se cioè quintali, ettolitri, metri, pezzi, ecc.)

6) - Quantitativo trasformato . . . . . .
nel mese. . . . . .

7) - Quantitativo rimasto. . . . . .

8) - Località ove quest'ultimo si trova. . . . . .
. . . . . .

Si dichiara che quanto sopra denunciato è esatto.

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(usare un modulo per ciascun prodotto)

3) - Scopo dell'assegnazione avuta dal cessato Ministero della Produzione Bellica.....
.....

4) - Data dell'assegnazione.....

5) - Quantitativo del materiale assegnato.....
(indicare l'unità di misura, se cioè quintali, ettolitri, metri, pezzi, ecc.)

6) - Quantitativo trasformato .....

da ottenere.....

7) - Quantitativo rimasto.....

8) - Località ove quest'ultimo si trova.....
.....

Si dichiara che quanto sopra denunciato è esatto.

.....

FIRMA DEL LEGALE RAPPRESENTANTE DELLA DITTA

.....

1221

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MODULO D

All'UFFICIO PROVINCIALE DEL COMMERCIO E DELL'INDUSTRIA di

.....

(per l'inoltro al Ministero dell'Industria, Commercio e Lavoro)

Da riempirsi del richiedente (un solo prodotto per ogni modulo)

Data.....

1) - Prodotto richiesto.....

2) - Ditta richiedente ed indirizzo.....
.....

3) - a - Domanda singola.....
(in tonnellate, quintali o altra misura adatta)

- b - Domanda frazionata in consegne mensili:

primo mese.....

secondo mese.....

terzo mese.....

quarto mese.....

quinto mese.....

sesto mese.....

Quantità richiesta in totale.....

4) - Giustificazione della richiesta.....

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Data.....

1) - Prodotto richiesto.....

2) - Ditta richiedente ed indirizzo.....
.....

3) - a - Domanda singola.....
(in tonnellate, quintali o altra misura adatta)

- b - Domanda frazionata in consegne mensili:

primo mese.....

secondo mese.....

terzo mese.....

quarto mese.....

quinto mese.....

sesto mese.....

Quantità richiesta in totale.....

4) - Giustificazione della richiesta.....
(dare descrizione dettagliata a tergo)

5) - Indicare, se conosciuta, la località più vicina ove trovasi il prodotto richiesto e la ditta produttrice o detentrice.....
.....

6) - Il richiedente dichiara che quanto sopra descritto è esatto, e che il prodotto richiesto non avrà altro impiego che quello indicato nel paragrafo n.4

F I R M A
del legale rappresentante della ditta

- 10

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MODULO

UFFICIO PROVINCIALE DEL COMMERCIO E DELL'INDUSTRIA di .....

Elenco delle richieste presentate dai .....

per l'assegnazione di ..... nel mese di .....

Ditta richiedente		Scopo della richiesta	Quantità richiesta	Assegnazione proposta dall'Ufficio Prov.del Commercio e dell'Industria	Quantità assegnata dal Ministero Industria Commercio e Lavoro -
Nome	Attività				
1	2	3	4	5	6

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MODULO E

LE DEL COMMERCIO E DELL'INDUSTRIA di
.....

.....

..... nel mese di .....

ntità hiesta	Assegnazione proposta dall'Ufficio Prov.del Commercio e dell'Industria	Quantità assegnata dal Ministero Industria Commercio e Lavoro -	Ditta fornitrice		Tempo di consegna
			Nome	Località	
5	6				

MODULO F

UFFICIO PROVINCIALE DEL COMMERCIO E DELL'INDUSTRIA

di .....

ORDINATIVO DI CONSEGNA

Data..... N°.....

Ditta richiedente.....

.....

Sede.....

Attività.....

Prodotto richiesto.....

Scopo della richiesta.....

Quantitativo assegnato.....

Decisione ministeriale N° ..... Data.....

Ditta fornitrice.....

Località ove trovasi la merce.....

Tempo di consegna.....

IL CAPO UFFICIO

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.....

Sede.....

Attività.....

Prodotto richiesto.....

Scopo della richiesta.....

Quantitativo assegnato.....

Decisione ministeriale N° ..... Data.....

Ditta fornitrice.....

Località ove trovasi la merce.....

Tempo di consegna.....

IL CAPO UFFICIO

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TRANSLATION

WES/edg

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY, COMMERCE & LABOUR

GENERAL DIRECTION OF COMMERCE

Ref. N. 02535

Rome, 5 October 1944

Appx. 1

TO: THE PREFECTS
and, for information, to:
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTS
MINISTRY OF GRACE AND JUSTICE
MINISTRY OF THE TREASURY
MINISTRY OF FINANCE
ROME

SUBJECT: Chambers of Industry, Commerce, and Agriculture and Provincial Offices of Industry and Commerce.

CIRCULAR NO: 2

By the operation of a legislative decree which is in the course of publication and of which a copy is attached, the Councils and Provincial Offices of Economy are abolished. They are re-established, on the one hand, in the form of Chambers of Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture, and, on the other hand, there have been created Provincial Offices of Commerce and Industry, as local organs of this Ministry.

By this resolution the Government intends to bring about the immediate organisation of economic organs in the provinces, so as to overcome a situation which was existing in various parts of liberated Italy arising out of the survival of organisms created by the suppressed Regime.

Furthermore, the Government has been willing of now establishing the principle of constituting free economic institutions, having a legal personality, and large autonomy, separate from State Offices directly dependent upon the Ministry.

By means of a subsequent project of law, of which mention is made in the legislative decree in question and which is now under discussion, the Government proposes to give definite and complete organisation to the institutions and offices in question, setting forth their exact duties, attributes, and method of functioning. But the issuance of such regulations will require time, inasmuch as the Ministry has decided, as soon as the scheme is ready, to submit it to the scrutiny of those who are interested in the carrying on of trade, so that the law may satisfy to the fullest possible extent the needs and requirements of the country.

In the belief that clarification is needful in order that Your Excellencies may have the necessary basis on which to give the requisite

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publication and of which a copy is attached, the Councils and Provincial Offices of Economy are abolished. They are re-established, on the one hand, in the form of Chambers of Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture, and, on the other hand, there have been created Provincial Offices of Commerce and Industry, as local organs of this Ministry.

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In the belief that clarification is needful in order that Your Excellencies may have the necessary basis on which to give the required orders for the application of the Decree, there are furnished below a few illustrative explanations:

1. The Committee of the Chamber.

The legislative provision referred to above establishes that the Chambers are to be administered by an elective Council, the composition of which shall be regulated by a subsequent legislative decree, and that, until such time as the Council shall have been elected, the Administration of each Chamber will remain entrusted to a Committee composed of the President appointed by this Ministry in agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture and of 4 members appointed by the Prefect of the Province with the approval of this Ministry, to be chosen, respectively, 1 from among the merchants, 1 from among the industrialists, 1 from among the agriculturists, and 1 from among the workers.

It may be well to make clear that the inclusion of a representative of the workers in the Committee of the Chamber, is not only not to be considered as having been inspired by any principle carried over from the abandoned corporative theories, but also does not signify that the Chambers should undertake to deal with matters which concern labour and which are within the

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competence of the appropriate provincial and regional offices. The presence of a worker is justified, not only by way of recognition of the maturity now acquired by the workers, which entitles them to participation in the administration of public affairs, but likewise by the necessity that, as in individual business enterprises the worker, through internal commissions, is called upon to make his contribution to the betterment of production, so likewise in institutions which represent all the producers he can intervene to give the benefit of his experienced opinion in the solution of general economic problems.

With the object of providing as soon as possible for the appointment of the Committee of the Chamber, Your Excellency is requested to designate to this Ministry the names of persons which are considered the most suitable to fill the positions mentioned above, who are to be chosen from among the interested economic groups and who may be relied upon for their honesty, rectitude, and competence.

As needed, Your Excellency may proceed to make direct appointments or, wherever it is deemed preferable, and this might be the more feasible procedure, to request suggestions from free associations of producers and workers.

In order not to interrupt continuity of administration, it is desirable that, until such time as the President and the Committee of the Chamber have been appointed in accordance with the formula contained in the legislative decree above cited, the present special administrators of Chambers of Commerce or Provincial Councils of Economy should remain in charge.

2. Functions.

Article 2 of the Decree establishes that the Chambers should exercise, among others, the functions and powers attributed to them by law which heretofore were attributed to the abolished Councils of Economy.

Therefore the Chambers will continue to exercise, insofar as may be applicable in the present political situation of the country, those duties already envisaged by Chapter 2 and Chapter 3 of the unified text of the Laws governing Provincial Councils and Offices of Economy approved by the Royal Decree-Law of 20 September 1934, No. 2011, with the modifications provided for by the Royal Decree of 28 April 1937, No. 524, converted into the Law of 7 June 1937, No. 1387, exception being made for all matters which refer to collective contracts and to the regulation of labour relations which lie within the jurisdiction, as already mentioned, of the Labour Offices.

The functions of the Provincial Offices are, on the contrary, regulated by Article 3 of the above-mentioned Decree, which, among other things, provides that the Office should fulfil other functions which are attributed to it by Law.

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The functions of the Provincial Offices are, on the contrary, regulated by Article 3 of the above-mentioned Decree, which, among other things, provides that the Office should fulfil other functions which are attributed to it by Law.

Now, among the functions already attributed to the abolished Provincial Offices of Economy by Article 26 of the unified text cited above, it is well to recall that those relating to prices have already been removed from the jurisdiction of the Offices by Royal Decree of 28 April 1937, No. 524, and by a legislative decree now in course of publication, concerning the creation of a Interministerial Committee and of Provincial Committees for the coordination and control of prices. Also the secretarial functions of the Chambers cease, insofar as it is provided for in Art. 3 following.

Nevertheless, the functions relative to the Commercial Register and those concerning trade designs and models, marks, and distinctive signs remain within the jurisdiction of the Offices.

At the same time, the Ministry, taking into account the fact that the specified structure and functioning of the Chambers does not permit that access to the Commercial Register be denied them, has instructed that the Provincial Offices forward to the Chambers each day a copy of all entries in the Register (formation, change, or liquidation of commercial enterprises) properly classified for statistical purposes, in such manner that the Chamber may make the appropriate use thereof in the various duties entrusted to it (formation of electoral lists and tax rolls of the Chamber, commercial informa-

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tion, etc.).

So the Chambers should put at disposal of the Office, according to the special local exigencies, the personnel necessary for the indispensable cooperation in this matter between the two administrations.

As regards the registry of firms already inscribed, since by reason of destruction caused by Acts of War the official Register will no longer correspond to the actual economic situation of the country, this Ministry intends to issue provisions whereby, similarly as was provided in 1924, concerns carrying on industrial, commercial, or agricultural activity (limited in the latter case to those which are under obligation inasmuch as they are inscribed on the income tax rolls in category B), shall be required to present statements as to their inscription in the Register of commercial concerns.

3. Property.

Article 7 of the above mentioned legislation established that the property of the abolished Provincial Councils of Economy passes to the Chambers of Commerce of the respective provinces.

This is understood to mean both assets and liabilities, including in the latter undertakings which the Councils had assumed in the way of continuous subsidies in favour of various organizations or institutions, except when the latter may have been abolished.

Such succession is extended beyond actual property of the Council itself, to include likewise assets and liabilities of administrations, managements, and special services entrusted to the Councils or those which in any manner whatsoever were administered by the Council, the same procedures which have been followed up to the present time to be applied, except for such changes as might be found necessary.

It should now be understood, furthermore, that the Chambers will continue to administer the above-mentioned administration, managements, and special services, including funds for retirement and pay of personnel both of the Councils and of the Provincial Offices of Economy, for which funds subsequent regulations will be issued.

4. Personnel.

Article 8 of the above-mentioned Decree Law establishes likewise that, up to the time when the instructions which are to be issued by a subsequent Decree Law for the setting up for personnel and for the functioning of the Chambers of Commerce and Provincial Offices of Industry and Commerce come into effect, the Offices themselves shall have the power to carry on the secretarial

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This is understood to mean [illegible]

in the latter undertakings which the Councils had assumed in the way of continuous subsidies in favour of various organizations or institutions, except when the latter may have been abolished.

Such succession is extended beyond actual property of the Council itself, to include likewise assets and liabilities of administrations, managements, and special services entrusted to the Councils or those which in any manner whatsoever were administered by the Council, the same procedures which have been followed up to the present time to be applied, except for such changes as might be found necessary.

It should now be understood, furthermore, that the Chambers will continue to administer the above-mentioned administration, managements, and special services, including funds for retirement and pay of personnel both of the Councils and of the Provincial Offices of Economy, for which funds subsequent regulations will be issued.

4. Personnel.

Article 9 of the above-mentioned Decree Law establishes likewise that, up to the time when the instructions which are to be issued by a subsequent Decree Law for the setting up for personnel and for the functioning of the Chambers of Commerce and Provincial Offices of Industry and Commerce come into effect, the Offices themselves shall have the power to carry on the secretarial functions of the Chambers upon request of the President of the Committee and with the authorization of this Ministry.

Since it is well established that the Chambers are subject to the surveillance of the Ministry only insofar as may be hereafter specified, this provision is made with the sole idea in view that in certain provinces, by reason of lack of qualified personnel, the President of the Committee may encounter difficulty in organizing his secretarial services.

Article 10 of Legislative Decree provides that the Chambers may make use of personnel already in service in the abolished Councils, it being understood that due regard will be given to all vested rights.

Nevertheless it is advisable in any case, both for practical reasons and in order to satisfy the legitimate claims of said personnel, who, for the most part, the suppressed Regime has not succeeded in incorporating into the civil service in spite of the passage of many years, that the Chambers continue to make use of the services of such personnel, exception made for cases of unsuitability provided for by law.

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4. It will be, however, the duty of the Committee of the Chamber to undertake the necessary studies for the formation of the plan of organization and for the regulation of personnel in conformity with the requirements of each Chamber and to prepare appropriate proposals to the Ministry, which will issue broad directives, leaving to the Chambers the application thereof in conformity with local exigencies. This Ministry is of the opinion that in the formulation of projects for the settlement of the personnel, the Chambers have not to follow the provisions of the Contract for employees of private enterprises, recognizing the economic and legal position of the personnel already working for them.

5. Ministerial Surveillance.

As the Chambers are organs having large autonomy, this Ministry intends to free them from any interference or any kind of control exercised by governmental organs, which may make difficult their working.

Since the Chambers obtain means for their operation out of taxation imposed on certain categories of citizens, it is obvious that the Ministry, in accordance with the traditional Italian financial practice of control on the part of the State of the administration of public funds, will continue to exercise surveillance over the Chambers insofar as concerns only the formulation of the budget estimate and tax quota, final accounting, and the assumption of financial engagements running for a period of years, as well as transfers of funds from one section to another of the budget.

6. Office Expenses.

For the purposes of Article 12 of the Decree, expenses for running the Offices are charged to the Chambers, including those for personnel which the Chambers may detach to the Offices themselves.

For this purpose, it is necessary that in the budget of the Chambers such expense shall be kept separate from those which the Chambers are obliged to pay for their own operation, in such manner that this Ministry may at any moment have before it the necessary information which it may need for settlement of its own accounts.

For the purpose of providing for the requirements of the Chambers with regard to expenses which they must make for the maintenance of the Offices at the present moment when duties of a contingent character are being assigned to them, this Ministry undertakes to examine with the competent Ministry of the Treasury the question as to whether the Chambers should have the benefit of a part of the fees which may be collected for the regulation of such distribution of industrial products as may be entrusted to such Offices.

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[illegible] publication of the budget estimate and tax quota, [illegible] assumption of financial engagements running for a period of years, as well as transfers of funds from one section to another of the budget.

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This Ministry remains confident in the cooperation of Your Excellencies for the rapid and intelligent enforcement of the provisions of the Decree and are sure that business groups will be in a position, even in this particularly difficult period of inception, to avail themselves of the Chambers as a useful instrument for the representation, control, and coordination of the economic interests of the Provinces.

For its part this Ministry, aware of the possible difficulties which may be encountered in the application of the Law, will not fail to give instruction and clarification in such a way that the passage from the old to the new institutions may take place without disrupting the economic life of the province and will undertake to issue precise instructions to the directors of the Provincial Offices of Industry and Commerce to the effect that, in the carrying out of their activities, they should collaborate with the Chambers of Commerce in the most diligent and efficacious manner.

THE MINISTER

/s/ GRONCHI

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MINISTERO DELL'INDUSTRIA, COMMERCIO E LAVORO

DIREZIONE GENERALE DEL COMMERCIO

Prot.N. 025935
All.1

ROMA, lì 5 Ottobre 1944

ALL' LL.EE. I PREFETTI

e per conoscenza:

AL MINISTERO DELL'AGRICOLTURA E FOREST
AL MINISTERO DI GRAZIA E GIUSTIZIA
AL MINISTERO DEL TESORO
AL MINISTERO DELLE FINANZE

= ROMA =

OGGETTO = Camere di Commercio, Industria e Agricoltura e Uffici Provinciali dell'Industria e del Commercio.

C I R C O L A R E N. 2

Con decreto legislativo in corso di pubblicazione, e di cui si unisce copia, vengono soppressi i Consigli e gli Uffici provinciali dell'economia e da una parte vengono ricostituite le Camere di Commercio, industria e agricoltura e dall'altra vengono creati gli Uffici provinciali del Commercio e dell'Industria, organi periferici di questo Ministero.

Con questo provvedimento il Governo ha inteso di dare immediata sistemazione agli organi economici nelle provincie, per superare la situazione che si era venuta determinando nelle varie parti dell'Italia liberata, per la sopravvivenza degli organismi creati dal soppresso regime.

Inoltre si è voluto stabilire, fin da ora, il principio

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C I R C O L A R E N. 2

Con decreto legislativo in corso di pubblicazione, e di cui si unisce copia, vengono soppressi i Consigli e gli Uffici provinciali dell'economia e da una parte vengono ricostituite le Camere di Commercio, industria e agricoltura e dall'altra vengono creati gli Uffici provinciali del Commercio e dell'Industria, organi periferici di questo Ministero.

Con questo provvedimento il Governo ha inteso di dare immediata sistemazione agli organi economici nelle provincie, per superare la situazione che si era venuta determinando nelle varie parti dell'Italia liberata, per la sopravvivenza degli organismi creati dal soppresso regime.

Inoltre si è voluto stabilire, fin da ora, il principio della costituzione di Enti economici a base elettiva, provvisti di personalità giuridica, con larga autonomia, distinti dagli Uffici di Stato, i quali sono invece alle dirette dipendenze del Ministero.

Con successivo progetto di legge di cui è parola nel decreto legislativo in oggetto e che è ora allo studio il Governo si propone di dare definitiva e completa sistemazione agli Enti ed agli Uffici in questione, precisandone i compiti, le attribuzioni e il modo di funzionamento. Ma l'emanazione di tali norme richiederà del tempo anche perchè il Ministero si riserva, appena lo schema sarà pronto, di sottoporre al vaglio

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di quanti sono interessati alla vita dei traffici, in modo che la legge aderisca, quanto maggiormente è possibile, alle esigenze e ai bisogni del Paese.

Premessi questi chiarimenti necessari affinchè V.E. possa averne norma nel dare le opportune disposizioni per l'applicazione del decreto, si forniscono qui appresso alcuni cenni illustrativi in merito.

1.-Giunta camerale.-

Il provvedimento di cui sopra stabilisce che le Camere sono amministrate da un Consiglio elettivo, la cui composizione dovrà essere regolata da un successivo decreto legislativo; e che, fino a quando non sarà eletto il Consiglio, l'Amministrazione di ciascuna Camera rimarrà affidata ad una Giunta composta da un presidente- nominato da questo Ministero di concerto con quello dell'Agricoltura - e da quattro membri nominati dal Prefetto della provincia- previa approvazione di questo Ministero - da scegliersi rispettivamente uno fra i commercianti, uno fra gli industriali, uno fra gli agricoltori e uno fra i lavoratori.

E' bene precisare che la inclusione di un rappresentante dei lavoratori nella Giunta camerale, mentre non si ispira ad alcun criterio derivato dalle tramontate teorie corporative, non significa che le Camere debbano trattare argomenti che interessino il lavoro e che sono di competenza degli appositi Uffici provinciali e regionali.

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zione di ciascuna Camera rimarrà affidata ad una Giunta composta da un presidente- nominato da questo Ministero di concerto con quello dell'Agricoltura - e da quattro membri nominati dal Prefetto della provincia- previa approvazione di questo Ministero - da scegliersi rispettivamente uno fra i commercianti, uno fra gli industriali, uno fra gli agricoltori e uno fra i lavoratori.

E' bene precisare che la inclusione di un rappresentante dei lavoratori nella Giunta camerale, mentre non si ispira ad alcun criterio derivato dalle tramontate teorie corporative, non significa che le Camere debbano trattare argomenti che interessino il lavoro e che sono di competenza degli appositi Uffici provinciali e regionali.

La presenza del lavoratore è giustificata non solo dal riconoscimento della maturità acquisita dai lavoratori per la partecipazione all'amministrazione dei pubblici affari, ma anche dalla necessità che, come nelle singole aziende, il lavoratore, attraverso le commissioni interne, è chiamato a dare il suo contributo per il miglioramento della produzione, così negli Enti che rappresentano tutti i produttori, egli possa intervenire con la sua esperienza a dare il suo parere per la soluzione dei problemi economici generali.

Allo scopo di provvedere al più presto possibile alla nomina della Giunta camerale, si prega l'E.V. di voler designare a questo Ministero i nominativi delle persone ritenute più idonee

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a coprire le cariche di cui sopra, da scegliersi fra le categorie economiche interessate e che diano sicuro affidamento per onestà, rettitudine e competenza.

All'uopo l'E.V. potrà procedere a dirette designazioni oppure ove lo creda, (e sarà forse procedimento più utile)chiedere indicazioni alle Associazioni di produttori e lavoratori liberamente ricostituite. Al fine di non turbare la continuità della Amministrazione è opportuno che, fino a quando non sarà provveduto alla nomina del Presidente e della Giunta camerale secondo le norme contenute nel citato Decreto legislativo, restino in carica le attuali amministrazioni straordinarie delle Camere di Commercio e dei Consigli provinciali dell'Economia.

2.- Attribuzioni.

L'art. 2 del decreto stabilisce che le Camere esercitano fra l'altro le funzioni e i poteri ad esse demandate dalla legge e sinora attribuiti ai soppressi Consigli dell'Economia.

Pertanto le Camere continueranno ad esercitare,per quanto applicabili nell'attuale situazione politica del paese,i compiti già previsti dal cap.II e dal Capo III del Testo Unico delle leggi sui Consigli e sugli Uffici Provinciali dell'Economia, approvato con R.D.20 settembre 1934,N° 2011, con le modificazioni di cui al R.D.28 Aprile 1937,N° 521, convertito nella legge 7 Giugno 1937,N° 1387, fatta eccezione per le funzioni e i poteri relativi alla materia del lavoro che invece rimangono attribuiti agli uffici regionali e provinciali del lavoro.

Le funzioni degli Uffici provinciali sono invece regolate dall'art. 3 del citato decreto.

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L'art. 2 del [illegible]
ne fra l'altro le funzioni e i poteri ad esse demandate dalla legge e finora attribuiti ai soppressi Consigli dell'Economia.

Pertanto le Camere continueranno ad esercitare, per quanto applicabili nell'attuale situazione politica del paese, i compiti già previsti dal cap.II e dal Capo III del Testo Unico delle leggi sui Consigli e sugli Uffici Provinciali dell'Economia, approvato con R.D.20 settembre 1934, Nº 2011, con le modificazioni di cui al R.D.28 Aprile 1937, Nº 524, convertito nella legge 7 Giugno 1937, Nº 1387, fatta eccezione per le funzioni e i poteri relativi alla materia del lavoro che invece rimangono attribuiti agli uffici regionali e provinciali del lavoro.

Le funzioni degli Uffici provinciali sono invece regolate dall'art. 3 del citato decreto.

Tra le funzioni già attribuite ai soppressi uffici provinciali dell'economia dall'art.46 del citato Testo Unico è opportuno ricordare che quelle relative ai prezzi sono già state sottratte alla competenza degli uffici dal R.D.28 Aprile 1937, Nº 524 e dal xxx decreto legislativo in corso di pubblicazione relativo alla istituzione del Comitato interministeriale e dei Comitati provinciali per il coordinamento e la disciplina dei prezzi.

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Cessano anche le funzioni di segreteria delle Camere, salvo quanto detto al successivo art.8.

Restano invece di competenza degli Uffici le attribuzioni relative all'anagrafe commerciale e quelle concernenti i disegni e modelli di fabbrica, marchi e segni distintivi di fabbrica.

Tuttavia il Ministero rendendosi conto che la specifica struttura e funzione delle Camere non permette che sia sottratta ad esse la conoscenza dell'anagrafe commerciale, dispone che gli Uffici provinciali comunichino alle Camere giornalmente copia di tutto il movimento anagrafico (costituzione, modificazione e cessazione delle ditte opportunamente classificate anche statisticamente) in modo che la Camera se ne possa avvalere per tutti i servizi ad esse affidati(formazione delle liste elettorali e dei ruoli di imposta camerale, informazioni commerciali, etc?)

A tal fine è opportuno che dalle Camere sia messo a disposizione dell'Ufficio - a seconda delle particolari esigenze locali -il personale necessario per il collegamento e la indispensabile elaborazione in questa materia fra le due amministrazioni.

Per quanto riguarda il registro delle ditte finora iscritte, poichè a causa delle distruzioni derivanti dagli eventi bellici le registrazioni anagrafiche non corrispondono più alla reale situazione dell'attrezzatura economica del Paese, questo Ministero si riserva di emanare un provvedimento di legge col quale, analogamente a quanto venne stabilito nel 1924, le ditte esercenti attività industriale, commerciale o agricola(limitatamente, per

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tisticamente) in modo che la Camera se ne possa avvalere per tutti i servizi ad esso affidati(formazione delle liste elettorali e dei ruoli di imposta camerale, informazioni commerciali,etc.) —

A tal fine è opportuno che alla Camera sia messo a disposizione dell'Ufficio - a seconda delle particolari esigenze locali -il personale necessario per il collegamento e la indispensabile collaborazione in questa materia fra le due amministrazioni.

Per quanto riguarda il registro delle ditte finora iscritte,poichè a causa delle distruzioni derivanti dagli eventi bellici le registrazioni anagrafiche non corrispondono più alla reale situazione dell'attrezzatura economica del Paese, questo Ministero si riserva di emanare un provvedimento di legge col quale,ammesso a quanto venne stabilito nel 1924,le ditte esercenti attività industriale,commerciale o agricola(limitatamente,per quest'ultime, a quelle che vi sono obbligate in quanto iscritte nei ruoli delle imposte di R.M. in categoria B) saranno tenute a presentare denunzia di iscrizione nel registro delle ditte.

3.- Patrimonio.-

L'art.7 del provvedimento succitato stabilisce che il patrimonio dei disciolti Consigli provinciali dell'Economia è devoluto alle Camere di commercio delle rispettive provincie.

Ciò va inteso tanto per le attività quanto per le passività ritenendo compresi in questo ultimo anche gli oneri che i Consigli avevano assunti per provvedimenti di carattere continua-

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...avoro di enti o istituzioni varie, salvo che non ne sia stata disposta la soppressione.

La devoluzione va estesa oltre che al patrimonio vero e proprio dei Consigli, anche alle attività e passività di gestioni, aziende e servizi speciali affidati ai Consigli e che comunque erano amministrati dai Consigli colle stesse modalità finora seguite, salvo quelle modificazioni che si rendessero necessarie.

Resta però inteso, fin d'ora, che le Camere continueranno ad amministrare le citate gestioni, aziende e servizi speciali, comprese i fondi per il trattamento di quiescenza del personale sia dei Consigli sia degli Uffici provinciali dell'Economia, per i quali fondi verranno impartite successive disposizioni.

4.- Personale.-

L'art.8 del citato decreto legge stabilisce, inoltre, che fino all'entrata in vigore delle norme che dovranno essere emanate con successivo decreto legislativo per la costituzione, per il personale e per il funzionamento delle camere di commercio e degli Uffici provinciali dell'Industria e del Commercio, gli uffici stessi potranno svolgere le funzioni di segreteria delle Camere su richiesta del Presidente della Giunta e con l'autorizzazione di questo Ministero.

Questa disposizione è stata dettata unicamente dalla considerazione che in alcune provincie, per deficienza di personale adatto, il Presidente della Giunta possa incontrare difficoltà nello organizzare il servizio di segreteria.

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4.- Personale.-

L'art.8 del citato Decreto legge stabilisce,inoltre,che fino all'entrata in vigore delle norme che dovranno essere emanate con successivo Decreto legislativo per la costituzione,per il personale e per il funzionamento della Camere di commercio e dei Uffici provinciali dell'Industria e del Commercio,gli uffici stessi potranno svolgere le funzioni di segreteria delle Camere su richiesta del Presidente della Giunta con l'autorizzazione di questo Ministero.

Questa disposizione è stata dettata unicamente dalla considerazione che in alcune provincie,per deficienza di personale adatto,il Presidente della Giunta possa incontrare difficoltà nello organizzare il servizio di segreteria.

L'art.10 del Decreto in parola detta,inoltre,disposizioni, in via del tutto transitoria circa il personale già in servizio presso i soppressi Consigli, ovvero che le Camere possano continuare ad avvalersi dell'opera di detto personale.

Con tale norma si è voluto sostanzialmente legittimare la utilizzazione,da parte delle Camere,del personale appartenente ai soppressi Consigli Provinciali dell'Economia,salvi naturalmente i provvedimenti per la risoluzione.Si fa quindi osservare sul senso di equilibrio delle giunte camerali affinchè,nel trapasso dai vecchi ai nuovi organismi,non vengano turbati i diritti acquisiti e le legittime aspettative di

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detto personale .-

Sarà, poi, compito della giunta camerale di predisporre lo studio per la pianta organica e per il regolamento del personale in relazione ai bisogni di ciascuna Camera e di formulare le opportune proposte al Ministero, che si riserva d' emanare direttive di massima lasciando alle Camere di applicarle compatibilmente con le esigenze locali.-

A tale riguardo, questo Ministero è d'avviso che le Camere, nel formulare i progetti di pianta organica o di regolamento del personale, si ispirino alle disposizioni del contratto d'impiego privato, ferma rimanendo la posizione economica e giuridica del personale già in servizio, inquadrato o che abbia acquisito diritto all'inquadramento.-

5.- Vigilanza del Ministero.-

Poichè le Camere sono organi con larga autonomia di funzionamento e di iniziativa, è preciso intendimento di quasto Ministero che esse siano liberate da ogni invadente ingerenza o da ogni forma di eccessivo controllo da parte del potere centrale che ne inceppi e ne ostacoli l'attività.-

Tuttavia dato che esse traggono i mezzi per il loro funzionamento da tributi imposti a determinate categorie di cittadini, è ovvio che il Ministero, seguendo una prassi tradizionale della Finanza italiana per il controllo da parte dello Stato dell'Amministrazione del pubblico danaro, continuerà ad esercitare la sua vigilanza sulle Camere per quanto riguarda la formazione del bilancio preventivo, gli storni di fondi da capitolo a capitolo del bilancio, l'assunzione di impegni poliennali, la determinazione dell'aliquota diimposta e il conto consuntivo.

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Poiche le Camere [illegible] namento e di iniziativa, è preciso intendimento di questo Mini_ stero che esse siano liberate da ogni invadente ingerenza o da ogni forma di eccessivo controllo da parte del potere centrale che ne inceppi e ne ostacoli l'attività.-

Tuttavia dato che esse traggono i mezzi per il loro funzio_ namento da tributi imposti a determinate categorie di cittadini, è ovvio che il Ministero, seguendo una prassi tradizionale della Finanza italiana per il controllo da parte dello Stato dell'am_ ministrazione del pubblico denaro, continuerà ad esercitare la sua vigilanza sulle Camere [illegible] per quanto riguarda la for_ mazione del bilancio preventivo, gli storni di fondi da capito_ lo a capitolo del bilancio, l'assunzione di impegni poliennali, la determinazione dell'aliquota di imposta e il conto consuntivo.

6.- Spese per il mantenimento degli Uffici.-

Infine per l'art.12 del decreto le spese per il funziona_ mento degli Uffici sono a carico delle Camere, comprese quelle relativa al personale che le Camere distaccheranno presso gli Uffici stessi.

A tale uopo è opportuno che nei bilanci camerali dette spe_

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ge siano tenuti distinte da quelle che le Camere andranno a sostenere per il proprio funzionamento in modo che questo Ministero possa avere in qualunque momento gli elementi di valutazione di cui può aver bisogno per le sue finalità.

Al fine, poi, di venire incontro alle necessità delle Camere in relazione alle spese che esse devono sostenere per il mantenimento degli Uffici nell'attuale momento in cui a questi stanno venendo affidati compiti di carattere contingente, questo Ministero si riserva di proporre al competente Ministero del Tesoro, l'opportunità che le Camere beneficino di una parte dei diritti che potranno essere riscossi per la disciplina della distribuzione dei prodotti industriali che sarà affidata agli Uffici.

Questo Ministero confida nella collaborazione di V.E. per la rapida ed intelligente attuazione delle norme del decreto ed è sicuro che le categorie economiche vorranno fare delle Camere, anche in questo periodo particolarmente difficile di assestamento, un valido strumento per la rappresentanza, la tutela e soprattutto il coordinamento degli interessi economici della provincia.

Da parte sua questo Ministero, rendendosi conto delle possibili difficoltà che si potranno incontrare nell'applicazione della legge, non mancherà di dare istruzioni e chiarimenti in modo che il passaggio dei predetti ai nuovi istituti avvenga senza turbare l'attività economica della Provincia, riservandosi di impartire precise disposizioni ai Direttori degli Uffici

stribuzione dei prodotti in ambiti che sarà affidata agli Uffici.

Questo Ministero confida nella collaborazione di V.E. per la rapida ed intelligente attuazione delle norme del decreto ed è sicuro che le categorie economiche vorranno fare delle Camere, anche in questo periodo particolarmente difficile di assestamento, un valido strumento per la rappresentanza, la tutela e soprattutto il coordinamento degli interessi economici della provincia.

Da parte sua questo Ministero, rendendosi conto delle possibili difficoltà che si potranno incontrare nell'applicazione della legge, non mancherà di dare istruzioni e chiarimenti in modo che il passaggio dei provvedimenti ai nuovi istituti avvenga senza turbare l'attività economica delle Provincie, riservandosi di impartire precise disposizioni ai Direttori degli Uffici provinciali dell'Industria e del Commercio perchè, nella applicazione della loro attività, collaborino con le Camere di Commercio nel modo più intenso ed efficace.

IL MINISTRO
GRONCHI

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UMBERTO DI SAVOIA, PRINCIPE DI PIEMONTE
LUOGOTENENTE GENERALE DEL REGNO

In virtù dell'autorità a Noi delegata;

Visto il R.Decreto 20 Settembre 1934,N° 2011, che approva il testo unico delle leggi sui consigli e sugli uffici provinciali dell'economia, modificato con R.Decreto Legge 3 Settembre 1936,N° 2000, convertito nella legge 3 Giugno 1937, N° 1070, e con R.Decreto Legge 28 aprile 1937, N° 524, convertito nella legge 7 Giugno 1937,N° 1387;

Visto il R.Decreto Legge 30 Ottobre 1943, N° 2 Ba che sospende le norme relative alla emanazione, promulgazione, registrazione e pubblicazione dei regi decreti e di altri provvedimenti;

Visto il R.Decreto Legge 27 Giugno 1944,N° 23, contenente disposizioni per la straordinaria amministrazione dei consigli provinciali dell'economia;

Visto il decreto legge luogotenenziale 25 Giugno 1946, N° 151, relativo all'assemblea per la nuova costituzione dello Stato, al giuramento di membri del Governo e alla facoltà del Governo di emanare norme giuridiche;

Vista la deliberazione del Consiglio dei Ministri;

Sulla proposta del Ministro dell'Industria,del Commercio e del Lavoro, di concerto con i Ministri di Grazia Giusti-

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N° 524, convertito nella legge 7 Gi[illegible] 1945, N° 1[illegible],

Visto il R.Decreto Legge 30 Ottobre 1918, N° 2 B[illegible] che sospende le norme relative alla registrazione, promulgazione, registrazione e pubblicazione dei regi decreti e di altri provvedimenti;

Visto il R.Decreto Legge 27 Gennaio 1944,N° 23, contenente disposizioni per la straordinaria amministrazione dei Consigli e Uffici provinciali dell'economia;

Visto il decreto legislativo luogotenenziale 25 Giugno 1946, N° 151, relativo all'assemblea per la nuova costituzione dello Stato, al giuramento dei membri del Governo e alla facoltà del Governo di emanare norme giuridiche;

Vista la deliberazione del Consiglio dei Ministri;

Sulla proposta del Ministro dell'Industria,del Commercio e del Lavoro, di concerto con i Ministri della Giustizia, delle Finanze, del Tesoro e con quello dell'Agricoltura e Foreste;

ABBIAMO SANZIONATO E PROMULGHIAMO QUANTO SEGUE:

- ART. 1 -

I Consigli e gli uffici provinciali dell'economia sono soppressi.

- ART. 2 -

E' ricostituita in ogni capoluogo di provincia, una camera di commercio, industria ed agricoltura, che coordina e rappresenta gli interessi commerciali, industriali ed agri-

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dell della provincia, ed esercita le funzioni e i poteri demandatili dalla legge, finora attribuiti ai soppressi consigli dell'economia.

La Camera è ente di diritto pubblico.

- ART. 3 -

In ogni capoluogo di provincia è ricostituito, alla diretta dipendenza del Ministero dell'industria, commercio e lavoro, un ufficio provinciale del commercio e dell'industria, il quale cura l'esecuzione degli atti e provvedimenti dell'Ministero, rileva e segnala il movimento economico della provincia e compie le altre funzioni che gli sono demandate dalle leggi.

Il direttore dell'ufficio è nominato dal Ministro dell'industria del commercio e del lavoro fra il personale dell'apposito ruolo.

- ART. 4 -

La camera sono amministrata da un consiglio elettivo, la cui composizione ed elezione sarà regolata dal decreto di cui all'art. 8.

Il consiglio eleggerà nel proprio seno il presidente ed i vice-presidenti.

- ART. 5 -

La rappresentanza legale della camera spetta al presidente.

- ART. 6 -

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mandate dalle leggi;

Il direttore dell'ufficio è nominato dal Ministro dell'industria del commercio e del lavoro fra il personale dell'apposito ruolo.

- ART. 4 -

La camera sono amministrate da un consiglio elettivo, la cui composizione ed elezione sono regolate dal decreto di cui all'art. 8.

Il consiglio eleggerà nel proprio seno il presidente ed i vice-presidenti.

- ART. 5 -

La rappresentanza legale della camera spetta al presidente.

- ART. 6 -

Le camere di commercio, industria e agricoltura tornano a percepire con le stesse forme e privilegi i diritti e i tributi già attribuiti ai soppressi consigli dell'economia.

- ART. 7 -

Alla ricostituite camere di commercio, industria e agricoltura è devoluto il patrimonio dei disciolti consigli provinciali dell'economia delle rispettive provincie.

- ART. 8 -

Le norme relative alla costituzione, al personale e

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al funzionamento delle camere di commercio, industria ed agricoltura e degli uffici provinciali del commercio e dell'industria, saranno emanate con successivo decreto legislativo. Con la stessa forma saranno emanate disposizioni integrative di quelle contenute nel presente decreto.

Fino all'entrata in vigore delle norme di cui al comma precedente, gli uffici provinciali dell'industria e del commercio potranno svolgere le funzioni di segreteria delle camere su richiesta del presidente della giunta e con l'autorizzazione del Ministro per l'industria, il commercio e il lavoro.

- ART. 9 -

Fino alla elezione del consiglio, l'amministrazione di ciascuna camera rimarrà affidata ad una giunta composta da un presidente e da quattro membri.

Il presidente è nominato dal Ministro dell'Industria, del commercio e del lavoro, di concerto col Ministro della Agricoltura e Foreste. I quattro membri sono nominati dal prefetto della provincia, con l'approvazione del Ministro dell'Industria, del commercio e del lavoro, e sono scelti, uno fra i commercianti, uno fra gli industriali, uno fra gli agricoltori e uno fra i lavoratori.

In caso di impedimento del presidente ne esercita le funzioni il membro più anziano.

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lavoro.

- ART. 9 -

Fino alla elezione del consiglio, l'amministrazione di ciascuna camera rimarrà affidata ad una giunta composta da un presidente e da quattro membri.

Il presidente è nominato dal Ministro dell'Industria, del commercio e del lavoro, di concerto col Ministro della agricoltura e Foreste. I quattro membri sono nominati dal prefetto della provincia, con l'approvazione del Ministro dell'Industria, del commercio e del lavoro, e sono scelti, uno fra i commercianti, uno fra gli industriali, uno fra gli agricoltori e uno fra i lavoratori.

In caso di impedimento del presidente ne esercita le funzioni il membro più anziano.

Le deliberazioni della giunta sono valide con la presenza del presidente o di chi ne fa le veci e di due membri.

- ART. 10 -

Salva l'applicazione delle norme sulla defascistizzazione delle pubbliche amministrazioni, sino all'entrata in vigore del decreto previsto dall'art. 8, le camere di commercio, industria ed agricoltura e gli uffici provinciali del commercio e dell'industria, possono avvalersi dell'opera del personale attualmente appartenente ai soppressi consigli corporativi provinciali dell'economia.

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- ART. 11 -

Spettano rispettivamente al presidente e al Consiglio della camera di commercio, industria ed agricoltura, e durante la gestione commissariale, al presidente e alla giunta previsti nell'art. 9 la partecipazione ad organi o commissioni e il potere di nomina o di designazione già attribuiti dalle leggi vigenti ai soppressi consigli provinciali dell'economia.

- ART. 12 -

Le spese relative al funzionamento degli uffici provinciali dell'industria e del commercio sono a carico dei bilanci delle camere. Quelle per il personale statale sono anticipate dal tesoro dello Stato, salve le eccezioni che saranno determinate con il decreto previsto nell'articolo 8. Esse saranno rimborsate dalle camere entro due mesi dalla chiusura dell'esercizio al quale si riferisce la spesa.

- ART. 13 -

Il presente decreto entra in vigore dal giorno successivo a quello della sua pubblicazione.

Ordiniamo, a chiunque spetti, di osservare il presente decreto e di farlo osservare come legge dello Stato.

Dato a ROMA, addì 21 Settembre 1944

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bili i della camera. Quelli per il personale statale sono anticipati dal tesoro dello Stato, salve le eccezioni che saranno determinate con il regolamento previsto nell'articolo 8. Esse saranno rimborsate dalla camera entro due mesi dalla chiusura dell'esercizio al quale si riferisce la spesa.

- ART. 13 -

Il presente decreto entra in vigore dal giorno successivo a quello della sua pubblicazione.

Ordiniamo, a chiunque spetti, di osservare il presente decreto e di farlo osservare come legge dello Stato.

Dato a ROMA, addì 21 Settembre 1944

P.to UMBERTO DI SAVOIA

C.te BONOMI SIGLIENZI

GRONCHI SCLIERI

CASATI GULLO

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SCHEME FOR A LIEUTENTIAL LEGISLATIVE DECREE CONCERNING THE ABOLITION OF THE PROVINCIAL COUNCILS AND OFFICES OF ECONOMY AND THE CREATION OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE, INDUSTRY, AND AGRICULTURE AS WELL AS PROVINCIAL OFFICES OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

HUMBERT OF SAVOY, PRINCE OF PIEMONT

LIEUTENANT GENERAL OF THE REALM

We, by virtue of the authority delegated to us, having considered:

The Royal Decree of September 20, 1934, No. 2011, which approved the code and text of laws governing Provincial Councils and Offices of Economy, modified by the Royal Decree Law of 3 September 1936, No. 2900, converted into the law of 3 June 1937 No. 1000, and through the Royal Decree Law of 20 April 1937, No. 524, converted into the law of 7 June 1937, No. 1387;

The Royal Decree Law of 30 October 1943, No. 2/B, which suspends the provisions governing the issuance, promulgation, registration, and publication of Royal Decrees and other Acts;

The Royal Decree of 27 January 1944, No. 23 containing provisions for the provisional administration of the Provincial Councils of Economy;

The Lieutential Decree Law of 25 June 1944, No. 151, relative to the assembly for the new constitution of the State, the taking of an oath by the members of the Government and the rights of the Government to issue juridical regulations.

The Session of the Council of Ministers.

On the proposal of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour in concert with the Ministry of Justice, Finance, Treasury, Agriculture and Forests,

WE HAVE SANCTIONED AND DO PROMULGATE THE FOLLOWING:

Art. 1

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the code and text of laws governing Provincial Councils and Offices of Economy, modified by the Royal Decree Law of 3 September 1936, No. 2900, converted into the law of 5 June 1937 No. 1000, and through the Royal Decree Law of 20 April 1937, No. 524, converted into the law of 7 June 1937, No. 1387;

The Royal Decree Law of 30 October 1943, No. 2/B, which suspends the provisions governing the issuance, promulgation, registration, and publication of Royal Decrees and other Acts;

The Royal Decree of 27 January 1944, No. 25 containing provisions for the provisional administration of the Provincial Councils of Economy;

The Lieutenantial Decree Law of 25 June 1944, No. 151, relative to the assembly for the new constitution of the State, the taking of an oath by the members of the Government and the rights of the Government to issue juridical regulations.

The Session of the Council of Ministers.

On the proposal of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour in concert with the Ministry of Justice, Finance, Treasury, Agriculture and Forests,

WE HAVE SANCTIONED AND DO PROMULGATE THE FOLLOWING:

Art. 1

The Provincial Councils and Offices of Economy are abolished.

Art. 2

There is reinstituted in each Provincial Seat a Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture which coordinates and represents commercial, industrial, and agricultural interests of the Province and exercises all the functions and powers that are attributed to it by law. The Chamber is a legal personality exercising activities of public interest (Ente di Diritto Pubblico) which, up to the present time, have been attributed to the abolished Councils of Economy.

Art. 3

In every provincial seat there is created under the direct authority of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour, a Provincial Office of Commerce and Industry, which assures the execution of the Acts and Regulations of the Ministry, collects data on and reports the economic movement of the Province and fulfills all the other functions which are attributed to it by law.

The Manager of the Office is appointed by the Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labour among the personnel of this special Staff.

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Art. 4

The Chambers are administered by an elective council, the composition and election of which is to be regulated by the decree mentioned in Art. 8.

The Council elects from its own members the President and Vice President.

Art. 5

The legal representation of the Chamber is a function of the President.

Art. 6

The Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture will continue to collect, under the same procedures and with the same privileges, the fees and taxes formerly appertaining to the abolished Councils of Economy.

Art. 7

The property of the dissolved Provincial Councils of Economy of the various provinces passes to the reconstituted Chambers of Commerce.

Art. 8

Regulations governing organization, personnel, and functioning of the Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture and of the Provincial Offices of Commerce and Industry are to be laid down by a legislative decree to follow in due course. The same procedure will be followed for issuing provisions which will complete those contained in the present decree.

Until the entry into effect of the regulations referred to in the preceding clause the Provincial Offices of Industry and Commerce may fulfill the functions of Secretariat of the Chambers on request of the President of the Committee and with the authorization of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour.

Art. 9

Until the election of the Council the administration of each Chamber will remain entrusted to a Committee composed of a President and

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and taxes formerly appertaining to the abolished [illegible]

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The property of the dissolved Provincial Councils of Economy of the various provinces passes to the reconstituted Chambers of Commerce.

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Regulations governing organisation, personnel, and functioning of the Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture and of the Provincial Offices of Commerce and Industry are to be laid down by a legislative decree to follow in due course. The same procedure will be followed for issuing provisions which will complete those contained in the present decree.

Until the entry into effect of the regulations referred to in the preceding clause the Provincial Offices of Industry and Commerce may fulfill the functions of Secretariat of the Chambers on request of the President of the Committee and with the authorisation of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour.

Art. 9

Until the election of the Council the administration of each Chamber will remain entrusted to a Committee composed of a President and 4 members.

The President is appointed by the Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labour in agreement with the Minister of Agriculture and Forests. The 4 members are appointed by the Prefect of the Province with the approval of the Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labour and are selected: one from the merchants, one from the industrialists, one from the agriculturists, and one from the workers.

In the case of the President's being prevented from serving, his functions are fulfilled by the oldest member.

In the sittings of the Committee, the presence of the President or whoever replaces him and 2 members is considered to constitute a quorum.

Art. 10

Subject to the application of the regulations governing the denazification of public administrations until the entry into effect of the decree provided for by Art. 8, the Chambers of Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture and the Provincial Offices of Commerce and Industry may make use of the services of personnel at present belonging to the abolished Provincial Councils and Offices of Economy.

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Art. 11

Participation in organs or commissions and the power of appointment or nomination formerly attributed by the laws governing the Provincial Councils of Economy belong respectively to the President and the Council of the Chambers of Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture, and during the temporary management or administration thereof, to the President and Committee provided for in Article 9.

Art. 12

Expenses arising out of the operations of the Provincial Offices of Industry and Commerce are chargeable to the budget of the Chambers. Those required for the payment of State personnel are advanced from the State Treasury except the exceptions which will be specified by the decree foreseen in Art. 8. These latter will be reimbursed by the Chambers within 2 months of the closing of the financial year in which the expenditure occurred.

Art. 13

The present decree will enter into effect on the day following that of its publication.

We order to whoever it may concern to observe the present decree and to cause it to be observed as the Law of the State.

Rome, 21 September 1944.

/S/ UMBERTO DI SAVOIA

/C.S./ BONOMI SIGLIENTI
CRONCHI SOLERI
CASATI CULLO

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The present decree will enter into effect on the day following that of its publication.

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Rome, 21 September 1944.

/S/ UMBERTO DI SAVOIA

/C.S./ BONOMI SIGLIENTI I
GRONCHI SOLERI
CASATI GULLO

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
ECONOMIC SECTION
APO 394

SUMMARY OUTLINE OF ESSENTIAL ITALIAN IMPORTS

October 1944

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October 1944

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SUMMARY OUTLINE OF ESSENTIAL ITALIAN IMPORTS

In the following pages are summarized the current views of the Economic Section, Allied Control Commission, with respect to Italy's most essential needs for imported supplies, roughly during the first half of 1945.

The supplies to be imported have been broken down into two categories:

Category "A": Those items and quantities which are considered to fall within the military mission of "preventing disease and unrest", as interpreted by the Combined Chiefs of Staff. The only basis ACC has for judging what falls within or without this general formula is the series of decisions by the agencies of the Combined Chiefs of Staff on particular requisitions for civilian supplies for Italy during the past several months. Hence the line between this and the following category is necessarily hard to draw.

Category "B": Those items and quantities which fall outside the scope of the military program of civilian supply (Category "A") and for which provision must therefore be made by the civilian agencies of the Allied Governments. The total amount of money available for the furnishing of Category "B" supplies has been assumed to be the equivalent of $250,000,000.

Transportation

The chief factor limiting anything to be done in Italy is transportation. That is not a very exciting statement, but the fact has cost the United Nations thousands of shipping tons, of dollars and of pounds sterling.

The Allied Control Commission is convinced that unless adequate provision is made for transporting goods and people within Italy, a large part of any import program will be wasted. Specifically, it believes that any program of Category "B" supplies would be largely wasted unless provision can be made for a minimum number of trucks, tires, tubes, batteries, patching kits and fuel to run both the imported trucks and those that can be put into working order by the provision of needed parts.

The need for trucks is so acute that they are considered to be in a special priority class by themselves. On this basis, the estimated needs for trucks and related supplies, broken down by the areas north and south of the Pisa-Rimini line, are given in Appendix "A".

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Category "B": Those items and quantities which fall outside the scope of the military program of civilian supply (Category "A") and for which provision must therefore be made by the civilian agencies of the Allied Governments. The total amount of money available for the furnishing of Category "B" supplies has been assumed to be the equivalent of $250,000,000.

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The need for trucks is so acute that they are considered to be in a special priority class by themselves. On this basis, the estimated needs for trucks and related supplies, broken down by the areas north and south of the Pisa-Rimini line, are given in Appendix "A".

In addition to the needs for trucks, there is an acute need for railroad locomotives and freight cars, and for coal to run even the locomotives now available for civilian use. Arrangements in this regard are necessarily worked out from day to day with the military railway services and the coal supply authorities of the Allied Armies.

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Category "A" Supplies

The supplies required for the "military necessity" needs of Italy have in most cases already been requisitioned. This is not to say that during the first six months of 1945 there will not be additional requisitions as the northern part of the country is opened up and unanticipated essential needs are encountered. Current requisitions, however, give the best indication of needs for Category "A" supplies as currently anticipated by the ACC.

Incorporation in this summary report of the detailed figures and specifications in all these requisitions would be an unprofitable exercise, since the relevant facts and figures have already been sent through military channels and are available for inspection in Rome, Caserta, London, and Washington. The requirements already stated as falling within the military category of civilian supply have therefore been referred to by requisition number only. The list of these requisitions, by general commodity or purpose groups, will be found in Appendix "B". It should be understood, however, that some of these requisitions have already been filled in whole or in part. They are all included in order to give a complete reference list. Information on action taken on each requisition is presumably available in London and Washington.

Certain commodities require special comments, as follows:

Food - Requests for food imports are handled as statements of requirements rather than as formal requisitions. Estimated requirements through June 1945 as submitted to the CCAC in Washington are shown in Appendix "C". The quantities of wheat and flour shown are required to implement a bread ration of 300 grams throughout Italy, as recommended to the Combined Chiefs of Staff by the Theatre Commander in his letter of 24 September 1944 (CCAC 105/2).

Fuel - Estimates of requirements for both coal and petroleum products are made by Allied Force Headquarters, considering military and civilian needs as parts of a consolidated, "pooled", import program for the theatre. It is therefore not possible at this time for the Allied Control Commission to give any firm estimate of the quantities of these important commodities falling in Category "A". (In Category "B" an attempt has been made to relate requirements of coal to the industrial projects listed).

Power - After very considerable effort, Southern Italy has been provided with power for most of its essential needs. In Central Italy,

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"B". It should be understood, however, that some of these requisitions have already been filled in whole or in part. They are all included in order to give a complete reference list. Information on action taken on each requisition is presumably available in London and Washington.

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Power - After very considerable effort, Southern Italy has been provided with power for most of its essential needs. In Central Italy, where 94 percent of all generating capacity was destroyed, the actual need runs into hundreds of thousands of kilowatts. Of the huge potential demand for mobile generating plants only 75,000 KW were requested by CCC and only 60,000 KW were approved by the theatre and requisitioned from Washington. Additional emergency generating capacity will undoubtedly be needed in the north, where the destruction is expected to be nearly complete, and where two-thirds of Italy's power capacity is concentrated.

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Agricultural Supplies - A table showing the essential minimum imports of agricultural supplies, classified as Category "A", is attached as Appendix "D". These supplies are for use in Italy during the Spring of 1945. It should be emphasized that every ton of imports shown in this table can be justified as saving two or more tons in imported food during the next crop year.

Clothing, shoes, and textiles - LAC Airgram 12 gave the requirement of clothing, shoes, and textiles for the civilian population of Southern Italy and the Islands. Although there is every indication that the need for clothing (or the wherewithal to make clothing) remains one of the most acute consumer needs after food, no affirmative action has been taken on this requisition in Washington. As we move into the north, large additional needs will be uncovered and will have to be met. At present, therefore, the picture on clothing, shoes, and textiles is not bright.

A special project has been under way to provide shoes for the public safety agents of the Italian Government. The needs for this purpose have been met so far primarily from the repairing of Army salvage shoes in Italy. Increased demands for this purpose in the future may require the import of certain quantities of findings and leather to aid in this repair project.

Category "B" Supplies

It has been indicated to ACC by the U. S. State Department and the British Foreign Office that roughly $250,000,000 might become available for the purchase of essential imports into Italy, over and above the items and quantities approved as part of the military program. The question therefore arises: In what way would such a sum be most efficiently used in meeting the essential requirements of the Italian people and their economy?

Although an attempt is made here to give a very rough preliminary answer to this question, the answer is necessarily based on assumptions with respect to a host of other, unanswered, questions. For example:

(1) Neither the scope nor the duration of the "military" program (i.e., that approved by the Combined Chiefs of Staff) is clear. It has therefore been necessary in this outline to make a rather arbitrary division between what is and is not included in it.

(2) Two-thirds of Italy's productive power is not yet liber-

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bright.

A special project has been under way to provide shoes for the public safety agents of the Italian Government. The needs for this purpose have been met so far primarily from the repairing of Army salvage shoes in Italy. Increased demands for this purpose in the future may require the import of certain quantities of findings and leather to aid in this repair project.

Category "E" Supplies

It has been indicated to ACC by the U. S. State Department and the British Foreign Office that roughly $250,000,000 might become available for the purchase of essential imports into Italy, over and above the items and quantities approved as part of the military program. The question therefore arises: In what way would such a sum be most efficiently used in meeting the essential requirements of the Italian people and their economy?

Although an attempt is made here to give a very rough preliminary answer to this question, the answer is necessarily based on assumptions with respect to a host of other, unanswered, questions. For example:

(1) Neither the scope nor the duration of the "military" program (i.e., that approved by the Combined Chiefs of Staff) is clear. It has therefore been necessary in this outline to make a rather arbitrary division between what is and is not included in it.

(2) Two-thirds of Italy's productive power is not yet liberated, and there is little accurate information as to the condition in which the areas north of the Pisa-Rimini line are likely to be found. Present indications are that the productive facilities in the area will be largely destroyed by the retreating Germans.

Subject to these limitations, an attempt has been made to indicate in what types of imported supplies the assumed amount of $250,000,000 should be "invested", in the best interests of the Italian people and of the United Nations. The estimates that follow are put forward, in effect, as a tentative agenda for further and more detailed discussion

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of specific projects and requisitions which will need to be agreed on between the Italian Government and the Allied Control Commission.

The first need is always transportation. Since transportation is the factor limiting everything that is done in Italy, and since the military are in any event the only feasible sources of supply for transportation facilities for at least the next year or so, it is assumed that minimum transportation needs especially in terms of trucks, will be provided as part of the Category "A" program, for which the military assume responsibility. Unless a reasonable provision can be made for essential transportation needs, along the lines of Appendix "A", it would probably be a mistake, from the standpoint of any of the parties concerned to make the type of investment mentioned.

Assuming that $250,000,000 is all the exchange which will be available for the whole country, it will be necessary to keep in reserve at least about $60,000,000 for urgent needs in the north. The rest of the exchange can be tentatively allocated to the southern part of the country on the theory that most of the supplies (other than equipment for hydroelectric plants) which will be purchased for the south with the available funds can equally well be used in the north if the need there proves to be more urgent at the time the supplies actually become available in Italy.

The remaining $190,000,000 would be applied almost entirely to industrial and agricultural production, and to the services necessary to any production. More than two-thirds of this sum, $130,500,000, would be allocated to the partial rehabilitation of the power industry, since virtually all production in Italy has been geared to electricity. Another $6,000,000 would go for heavy equipment to be used in public works. Agricultural supplies, reclamation equipment, and supplies for the fishing industry, would take up about $6,690,750, while $46,148,000 is estimated as the cost of rebuilding, repair, maintenance and operating supplies for the industries which make (a) goods essential to the living of any civilized people (clothing, for example), and (b) materials needed for the gradual rebuilding of power industry and the consumer industries themselves (e.g., cement and steel).

The significant thing about this (or any other) allocation of this limited sum of money is the following: With $190,000,000 it is not possible to start production going in Italy to any considerable extent; all that can be hoped for is to put some plants in some basic industries in a position where they can make needed goods <u>if they get the raw</u>

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The significant thing about this (or any other) allocation of this limited sum of money is the following: With $190,000,000 it is not possible to start production going in Italy to any considerable extent; all that can be hoped for is to put some plants in some basic industries in a position where they can make needed goods if they get the raw materials.

The basic estimates on which the above allocation of funds is made are given in Appendices "E", "F", and "G". The first of these is a memorandum and tabulation showing what it would cost, in terms of money, to repair war damages south of the Pisa-Rimini line. No estimates of damage north of that line. Although there is included in Category "F" for the present purposes only a portion of the estimates for the power industry, the reclamation of land flooded by the Germans, and a special program of heavy engineering equipment, the entire memorandum is included as an Appendix because it gives an idea of the scope of the real

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task of rebuilding Italy. More recent information indicates that the assumptions in the memorandum with respect to damage in the north were unduly optimistic; the true costs, therefore, would probably be considerably higher than those indicated in the tabulation.

Appendix "F" indicates the cost of rebuilding, repair, maintenance, and operating supplies, for a number of basic industries, in terms of the money value of imported supplies and also in terms of power and imported coal. The data on industries in the southern part of the country (at least up to a line drawn through the city of Terni) is based to a considerable degree on actual engineering surveys in the field; the needs for the rest of the country are estimated by the use of factors based on the proportion of Italy's total production in each industry which is located in the southern part.

Appendix "G" shows the breakdown of the $6,250,750 which is tak n as the cost of essential imports of agricultural supplies, nd supplies for the fishing industry over and above those already requisitioned through military channels.

The following table summarizes the allocation of the $250,000,000 to the various categories of essential needs.

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Appendix "G" shows the breakdown of the $6,170,750 which is taken as the cost of essential imports of agricultural supplies, and supplies for the fishing industry over and above those already requisitioned through military channels.

The following table summarizes the allocation of the $250,000,000 to the various categories of essential needs.

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TABLE 1

TENTATIVE ALLOCATION OF FUNDS FOR CATEGORY "B"
IMPORTS INTO ITALY

Total funds assumed to be available		250,000,000
ELECTRIC POWER INDUSTRY (1)		
Power stations	76,500,000	
Switching stations	30,000,000	
Irrigation	24,000,000	130,500,000
PUBLIC WORKS (2)		
Heavy engineering equipment (3)	6,000,000	
Reclamation projects (4)	500,000	6,500,000
BASIC INDUSTRIES (5)		46,147,000
AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES (6)		6,150,750
Total funds allocated		189,297,750
Reserve for urgent needs		60,702,250
Total funds assumed to be available		250,000,000

NOTES ON TABLE I

(1) One half of the figures shown in Appendix "G" as imports for power industry, south of the Pisa-Rimini line.

(2) South of the Pisa-Rimini line.

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Heavy engineering equipment (3)	6,000,000	
Reclamation projects (4)	500,000	6,500,000
BASIC INDUSTRIES (5)		46,147,000
AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES (6)		6,150,750
Total funds allocated		189,297,750
Reserve for urgent needs		60,702,250
Total funds assumed to be available		250,000,000

NOTES ON TABLE I

(1) One half of the figures shown in Appendix "G" as imports for power industry, south of the Pisa-Rimini line.

(2) South of Pisa-Rimini Line.

(3) LAC Airgram 35 requisitioned a list of heavy engineering equipment for public works, for the area south of Naples. This requisition, which has never been approved by the Combined Chiefs of Staff as a military requirement, would cost roughly $2,000,000. At least three times this quantity of equipment would be required for the entire southern area up to the Pisa-Rimini line --hence the estimate of $6,000,000.

(4) Mostly motors for pumping out former reclamation projects flooded by the Germans.

(5) See Appendix "F". The area involved here is the Italian mainland south of the Terni line, plus Sicily and Sardinia.

(6) See Appendix "G". In the case of agriculture, it is possible to predict the supply requirements with reasonable accuracy for all parts of the country. The figure for total Italy is therefore used in this summary statement.

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APPENDIX A
Estimated Requirements
for Trucks and Related Supplies by Area

	Unit	South of P-R L.	North of P-R L.
Trucks (all sizes) (1)	No.	1,700 (2)	5,000 (2)
Tires (3)	No.	22,108	44,216
Tubes (3)	No.	23,390	46,780
Batteries	No.	1,376	2,752
Patching Kits	No. of Kits	6,566	13,132
Additional POL for new trucks (for six months)	Bbls	40,800	120,000

NOTES

(1) As a result of changes made by AFHQ, the requisition which reached Washington (LAC Airgram 51 of 20 August 1944) requested 1,700 trucks for the northern part of the country and no trucks whatever for the southern part. However, the figures shown here are still the best minimum estimate by ACC of the need for imported trucks. The 5,000 trucks for the north are currently under requisition to AFHQ.

(2) 250 may be available from Peninsular Base Section, Italy and 250 from British Army sources.

(3) In addition to the finished tires and tubes, a requisition has been submitted to AFHQ on 22 September 1944 for raw materials and supplies for the repairing and retreading of tires and tubes at the Rome and Bari plants for a six-month period beginning 1 October 1944 (Requisition No. ACC-ENG-35-45). More of these supplies will be needed.

APPENDIX B

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765021

NOTES

(1) As a result of changes made by AFHQ, the requisition which reached Washington (LAC Airgram 51 of 20 August 1944) requested 1,700 trucks for the northern part of the country and no trucks whatever for the southern part. However, the figures shown here are still the best minimum estimate by ACC of the need for imported trucks. The 5,000 trucks for the north are currently under requisition to AFHQ.

(2) 250 may be available from Peninsular Base Section, Italy and 250 from British Army sources.

(3) In addition to the finished tires and tubes, a requisition has been submitted to AFHQ on 22 September 1944 for raw materials and supplies for the repairing and retreading of tires and tubes at the Rome and Bari plants for a six-month period beginning 1 October 1944 (Requisition No. ACC-SMG-35-45). More of these supplies will be needed.

APPENDIX B

List of Reference Numbers on Requisitions Already Submitted Through Military Channels for Items and Quantities Considered to Fall Within the Military Category of Civilian Supplies

Commodity or Industry	Reference Number MGS or ACC	LAC Airgram Number
Power Equipment and Parts	MGS- 63-ENG	
	" - 83-ENG	
	" - 85-ENG	
	" - 88-ENG	
	" -104-ENG	
	" -151-ENG	16
	" -177-ENG	33
	" -191-ENG	49
	ACC-ENG-9-45	
	" - ENG-11-45	
	MGS-217-ENG	
	ACC-ENG-27-45	

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Cont'd: Appendix B.

Commodity or Industry	Reference Number MGS or ASC	LAC Airgram Number
Medical and Sanitation	MGS-221-MED	73
Clothing; Shoes and Textiles	MGS-133-QM	7 & 32
	" - 84-QM	185
	" -141-QM	
	" - 92-QM	
	" -122-QM	
	" -131-QM	
Agricultural Supplies	MGS- 95-QM	
	" - 96-QM	
	" -101- QM	
	" -127-ENG	3
	" -130-QM	
	" -135-QM	
	" -142-QM	340
	" -159-QM	
	" -160-QM	
	" -193-ENG	50
	" -212-QM	68
	" -213-QM	69
	" -214-QM	704
Supplies for Forestry	MGS-128-ENG	4
	" -ENG-26-45	
Mining Supplies, Coal	MGS- 51-ENG	
	" - 52-ENG	
	" - 69-ENG	
	" - 70-ENG	
	" - 81-ENG	
	" -133-ENG	8
	" -145-ENG	15
	" -155-ENG	20
	" -162-ENG	37

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	-130-QM	
	" -135-QM	
	" -140-QM	340
	" -159-QM	
	" -160-QM	
	" -193-ENG	50
	" -212-QM	68
	" -213-QM	69
	" -214-QM	704
Supplies for Forestry	MGS-128-ENG	4
	" -ENG-26-45	
Mining Supplies, Coal	MGS- 51-ENG	
	" - 52-ENG	
	" - 69-ENG	
	" - 78-ENG	
	" - 81-ENG	
	" -133-ENG	8
	" -145-ENG	15
	" -155-ENG	20
	" -182-ENG	37
Sulphur	MGS - 73-ENG	
	" - 74-ENG	
	" - 75-ENG	
	" - 80-ORD	
	" -131-ENG	6
	" -168-ORD	
	" -174-ORD	
	" -197-ENG	55
	" -146-SIG	
	" -195-ENG	52
	" -196-SIG	54
Essential Industrial Production Supplies:		
Chemical Industry	MGS- 57-QM 12-MISC-GEN-44 ACC-ENG-31-45	
Hemp Industry	MGS- 87-QM	

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Cont'd. Appendix B.

Commodity or Industry	Reference Number MGS or ACC	LAC Airgram Number
Textile Industry	MGS-164-QM	25
	" -163-QM	38
	" -202-QM	59
	" -203-QM	60
Cigarette Industry	MGS-205-ENG	62
Printing Industry	MGS- 46-QM	
	" -126-QM	330
	" -139-QM	
	" -148-QM	
	" -167-QM	29
Match Production	MGS-137-QM	
Soap Production	MGS- 89-QM	
	" -186-QM	554
	" -192-QM	614
Paper:		
Newsprint	MGS-139-QM	
	" -126-QM	330
	" -148-QM	
	" -167-QM	
Ration Card Paper	MGS-129-QM	5
Paper for Banking	MGS-128-QM	34
	" -163-QM	24
	" -123-QM	2 & 31
Paper for School Books	MGS-124-QM	1
	" -209-QM	66

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Match Production	MGS-137-QM	
Soap Production	MGS- 89-QM	
	" -166-QM	554
	" -192-QM	614
Paper:		
Newsprint	MGS-139-QM	
	" -126-QM	330
	" -145-QM	
	" -167-QM	
Ration Card Paper	MGS-129-QM	5
Paper for Banking	MGS-128-QM	34
	" -163-QM	24
	" -123-QM	2 & 31
Paper for School Books	MGS-124-QM	1
	" -209-QM	66
Export Trade (lemon wrapping paper, etc.)		
	MGS-172-QM	
	" -158-QM	383
	" -165-QM	26
	" -219-QM	71
Miscellaneous Supplies:		
Flour Mills	ACC-ENG-33-45	
Candles	MGS-208-QM	65
Paper Bags	MGS-121-QM	209
	" -179-QM	12
	" -156-QM	

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* An MGS number indicates that the requisition has been forwarded to Washington by AFHQ after screening. An ACC number indicates that AFHQ has either not yet completed its screening or has disapproved the requisition.

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Appendix C

TABLE 1. MAINLAND OF ITALY (1)
Estimated Import Subsistence Requirements
1 January to June 1945
(Metric Tons - Net)

Commodity	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Total
Wheat-North	87,000	150,000	159,000	159,000	159,000	159,000	882,000
Wheat-South	-	-	-	1,000	125,000	125,000	251,000
Total	87,000	150,000	159,000	160,000	284,000	284,000	1133,000
Sugar-North	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	16,200
Sugar-South	4,560	4,560	4,560	4,560	4,560	4,560	27,360
Total	7,260	7,260	7,260	7,260	7,260	7,260	43,560
Milk, dry, skim North	475	475	475	475	475	475	2,850
Milk, ecc. South	3,520	3,520	3,520	3,520	3,520	3,520	21,120
Total	3,995	3,995	3,995	3,995	3,995	3,995	23,970
Vegs.Dried-No.	14,610	14,610	14,610	14,610	14,610	14,610	87,660
Vegs.Dried-So.	7,710	7,710	7,710	7,710	7,710	7,710	46,260
Total	22,320	22,320	22,320	22,320	22,320	22,320	133,920
Meat-North	1,830	1,830	1,830	1,830	1,830	1,830	10,980
Meat-South	1,530	1,530	1,530	1,530	1,530	1,530	9,180
Total	3,360	3,360	3,360	3,360	3,360	3,360	20,160
Fats - North	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	13,500
Total Mainland	126,185	198,185	196,185	196,185	323,185	323,185	1,368,110

(1) See Notes for basis of estimates

TABLE 2. SICILY and SARDINIA (1)
Estimated Import Subsistence Requirements
1 January to 30 June 1945
(Metric Tons - Net)

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Milk, dry, skim North	475	475	475	475	475	475	2,850
Milk, ecc. South	3,520	3,520	3,520	3,520	3,520	3,520	21,120
Total	3,995	3,995	3,995	3,995	3,995	3,995	23,970
Vegs Dried-No.	14,610	14,610	14,610	14,610	14,610	14,610	87,660
Vegs.Dried-So.	7,710	7,710	7,710	7,710	7,710	7,710	46,260
Total	22,320	22,320	22,320	22,320	22,320	22,320	133,920
Meat-North	1,830	1,830	1,830	1,830	1,830	1,830	10,980
Meat-South	1,530	1,530	1,530	1,530	1,530	1,530	9,180
Total	3,360	3,360	3,360	3,360	3,360	3,360	20,160
Fats - North	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	13,500
Total Mainland	126,185	198,185	198,185	198,185	323,185	323,185	1,368,110

(1) See Notes for basis of estimates

TABLE 2. SICILY and SARDINIA (1)
Estimated Import Foodstuffs Requirements
1 January to 30 June 1945.
(Metric Tons - Net)

Commodity	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June.	Total
Wheat-Sicily	-	5,000	29,000	29,000	29,000	29,000	121,000
Wheat-Sardinia	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	48,000
Total	8,000	13,000	37,000	37,000	37,000	37,000	169,000
Sugar-Sicily	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	6,300
Sugar-Sardenia	300	300	300	300	300	300	1,800
Total	1,350	1,350	1,350	1,350	1,350	1,350	8,100
Vegs. Dried Sardenia	325	325	325	325	325	325	1,950
Total	9,675	14,675	38,675	38,675	38,675	38,675	179,050

(1) See Notes for basis of estimates

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Cont'd: Appendix C.

Notes on Basis for Estimated Import Subsistence Requirements for Italian Mainland, Sicily and Sardinia 1 January to 30 June 1945

WHEAT based on normal daily ration of 300 grams of bread (or the equivalent of 240 grams of flour) plus 12½% for supplementary rations, with extraction rate for flour at 90% of wheat. Population to be fed calculated at 75% for South of Pisa-Rimini line and at 80% for north thereof based on our experience in south and Italian experience in north and south. Of estimated harvest of 2,036,000 metric tons, it is assumed that 1,412,000 will be consumed during 1944 leaving 624,000 metric tons to reduce indicated imports during 1945. (See "wheat requirements for Italy" dated 7 August 1944 and amendment thereto dated 6 September 1944.)

SUGAR based on monthly ration of 250 grams for 100% of population and assuming that mainland north of Pisa-Rimini line will be able to apply 50% of its own requirements. No sugar plants south of P-R line are presently operable.

MILK Dry - Skim - based on daily requirements of 500 grams of fluid milk for children under two years of age and 250 grams for children 2 to 12 years of age, excluding children of milk producers. Fluid supply for non-producers estimated at 40% of 1942 supply as result of experience in liberated areas not unduly affected by enemy action. One part dry skim milk plus one part fluid milk plus eight parts water treated as substitute for 10 parts fluid milk although calorie value is substantially less.

VEGETABLES DRIED Mainland North of P-R line is based on feeding 80% of population 28 grams per day. Mainland south of P-R line is based on feeding 50% of population 28 grams per day. Sicily based on LAC 18 of 3 May 1944.

MEAT based on feeding 10% of population 28 grams per day and is for use primarily in large urban areas.

FATS based on feeding at least 50% of population north of P-R line 7 grams per day.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS for mainland north of P-R line are subject to curtailment of conditions justify after enemy withdrawal.

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SUGAR based on ration of [illegible] north of P-R line will be [illegible] assuming that mainland north of P-R line will be able to apply 50% of its own requirements. No sugar plants south of P-R line are presently operable.

MILK Dry - Skim - based on daily requirements of 500 grams of fluid milk for children under two years of age and 250 grams for children 2 to 12 years of age, excluding children of milk producers. Fluid supply for non-producers estimated at 40% of 1942 supply as result of experience in liberated areas not unduly affected by enemy action. One part dry skim milk plus one part fluid milk plus eight parts water treated as substitute for 10 parts fluid milk although caloric value is substantially less.

VEGETABLES DRIED Mainland North of P-R line is based on feeding 30% of population 28 grams per day. Mainland south of P-R line is based on feeding 50% of population 28 grams per day. Sicily based on LAC 16 of 3 May 1944.

MEAT based on feeding 10% of population 28 grams per day and is for use primarily in large urban areas.

FATS based on feeding at least 50% of population north of P-R line 7 grams per day.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS for mainland north of P-R line are subject to curtailment of conditions justify after enemy withdrawal.

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ALLEGATO "I"

CATEGORY A: ESSENTIAL CIVILIAN IMPORTED REQUIREMENTS. (SPECIFICATIONS AND FINAL MONTHLY REQ
(For Entire Use in 1945)

Compartimenti	Ammonium Nitrate	Nitrate of Soda	Copper Sulphate	Copper Oxychloride	Zinc Phos. Ars.	Lead Ars.	Sod. Ars.	Strep-tomycin	Ir
	16,500	7,500	4,480	1,135	-	45	1	6	
Piemonte	775	200	740	420	-	16	3	2	
Liguria	20,565	5,850	2,480	365	-	34	1	5	
Lombardia	850	650	500	210	-	122	1	15	
Venezia Tridentina	11,245	3,450	1,000	320	-	65	2	9	
Veneto	640	300	500	115	-	9	-	1	
Venezia Giulia e Zara	25,100	1,650	3,420	635	0.5	99	15	14	
Emilia	7,405	250	4,670	395	-	41	3	12	
Toscana	3,715	150	760	435	1.5	14	2	2	
Umbria	1,760	150	750	115	-	17	-	2	
Marche	5,100	150	2,000	570	1.0	21	6	3	
Lazio	2,470	50	1,050	140	-	17	-	2	
Abruzzi	210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Molise	7,145	350	2,670	335	1.0	108	4	15	
Campania	3,800	850	2,250	760	-	25	4	4	
Puglie	305	-	150	70	-	1	-	-	
Lucania	1,520	50	280	125	-	8	-	1	
Calabria	4,425	700	400	320	-	16	2	3	
Sicilia	550	-	150	325	-	2	1	1	
Sardegna									
TOTAL	104,310	22,000	36,000	7,000	4.0	750	50	100	

(1) Firm statements of requirements with necessary detail of specifications have been prepared and submitted through proper channels for requisi

(2) Total for Regions I to VII, inclusive.

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ANNEX "I"

(1)

Facilities, Materials and Equipment Requirements for ALFA Fleet
(For Spring Use in 1945)

Per Cent	Copper	Copper Oxychloride	Zinc Flour	Lead Acid	Sod. Arsenite	Dry-Hydrite	Tractors	Plows	Rippers	Scrapers	Graders	Trucks
80	1,135	-	45	1	6	210	50	50	40	)		
40	420	-	16	3	2	-	-	-	-	)		
60	565	-	34	1	5	270	120	105	50	) Estimated basic		
60	210	-	122	1	18	10	5	-	-	) minimum initial		
00	320	-	68	2	9	190	130	30	30	) needs		
00	115	-	9	-	1	10	5	10	-	)		
00	685	0.8	99	10	14	320	150	45	100	)		
70	390	-	51	5	12	)						
60	435	1.0	14	2	2	)						
50	115	-	17	-	2	)						
00	570	1.0	82	4	8	)						
50	140	-	17	-	2	)						
-	-	-	-	-	-	)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
70	925	1.0	108	4	25	)	750	500	1,000	50	200	50
50	765	-	25	4	4	)						
20	70	-	1	-	-	)						
20	125	-	8	-	1	)						
50	520	-	16	2	3	)						
00	325	-	2	1	1	)						
00	7,090	4.0	700	50	100	1,140	960	1,240	290	100		

requirements with necessary detail of specifications and justifications
and submitted through proper channels for requisition purposes.

to VII, inclusive.

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Appendix E

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

ACC/105/PWU 5 Aug. 1944

SUBJECT: Estimate of one year's expenditure for damage reconstruction.

TO : Vice President, Economic Section.

1. Attached hereto is an estimate of the damage reconstruction program to cover the first year after the war.

2. The attached estimate is based upon known damage south of the Pisa-Rimini line in Italy, Sicily and Sardinia. The action to be taken in the event work is to be done north of that line is predicated upon the theory that only [illegible] portion of that zone would be damaged to a similar extent as Central Italy, whereas, generally speaking, the balance would have a relatively limited amount of damage.

3. The whole estimate was then prepared in line using present construction costs as a basis. These lire were then converted into dollars at the rate of 100 lire per dollar. Should the post-war rate of exchange be different a proportionate adjustment would have to be made in the dollar estimates presented herewith.

4. In discussions with officials of the Ministry of Public Works, who have been helpful and cooperative with some of the basic [illegible] it is understood that it is plans to undertake an [illegible] covering a period of several years. [illegible] In that program it is naturally considered that electrical plants must be largely rehabilitated during the first or second years with the [illegible] possibly completed during the first year. Therefore, machinery and equipment for these plants, and for which commitments will have to be made during the first year, are included in the first year program. Likewise, machinery to rehabilitate coal in producing areas of the ports of Italy, essential for the rehabilitation of inter-[illegible] railroad carriers, are also included in the first year's commercial program. Similarly, highway reconstruction equipment which must be brought over at an early date to enable Italy to rebuild its highways so that highway commerce may be given a relatively free flow, has been included in the first year's program.

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Cont'd: Appendix E.

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

E

APPROXIMATE ESTIMATE OF THE EXPENDITURE FOR THE REPAIR OF WAR DAMAGES THROUGHOUT ITALY RELATIVE TO THE WORKS LISTED BELOW

	S. of P-R Line		N. of P-R Line		Total (Billion $'s)		
	Local Cost	Cost of Imports	Local Cost	Cost of Imports	Local Cost	Cost of Imports	
State Highways	6.45	2.20	4.65	1.50	11.30	3.70	(a)
State Hy Bridges	27.86	-	67.14	5.00	95.00	5.00	(b)
Other Highways	3.80	2.40	10.20	3.60	17.00	5.00	(c)
Other Hy Bridges	36.00	-	84.00	-	120.00	-	
Buildings-Private	480.00	53.00	615.00	68.00	1095.00	121.00	(d)
Buildings-Public	55.70	7.30	85.95	9.55	141.65	16.85	(d)
Churches	0.45	0.05	0.45	0.05	0.90	0.10	(d)
Ports, Incl. raising vessels	31.50	3.50	13.50	1.50	45.00	5.00	(e)
Reclaimed Lands (Pontifiche)	2.50	0.50	5.00	1.00	7.50	1.50	
Steam Control & Irrigation	1.35	0.25	2.75	0.25	4.10	0.40	
Aqueducts, Sewers & Cemeteries	5.40	1.60	12.00	3.00	17.40	4.60	
Electrical-Power Stations	38.00	153.00	76.00	302.00	114.00	455.00	

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Buildings-Private	480.00	33.00	615.00	68.00	1045.00	125.00	(a)
Buildings-Public	63.70	7.30	85.95	9.35	151.65	15.85	(a)
Clearance	0.45	0.05	0.45	0.05	0.90	0.10	(d)
Ports, Incl. Docking Vessels	31.50	3.50	45.50	1.50	45.00	5.50	(e)
Reclaimed Land (Sanitone)	4.50	0.50	5.00	1.00	7.50	1.50	
Steam Control & Irrigation	1.35	0.15	2.75	0.25	4.10	0.40	
Aqueducts, Sewers & Cemeteries	5.40	1.60	12.60	3.00	17.00	4.60	
Electrical-Power Stations	30.00	151.00	78.00	392.00	114.00	543.00	
Electrical-Switching Stas.	13.50	60.50	30.30	136.00	46.00	197.00	
Electrical-Transmission	26.65	45.25	34.60	96.00	45.30	141.25	
Total	759.51	334.70	1251.35	611.45	1760.85	943.45	
Grand Total -	1094.21		1862.79		2704.30		

(a) 100 MILLIONS for Machinery and 270 MILLIONS for Estimated Ex-
$3.40 = ton.
(b) Imported Steel Scrap 50,000 tons at $125.00 a ton.
(c) 100 MILLIONS for Machinery and 500 MILLIONS for Estimated Ex-
$3.40 = ton.
(d) Estimated 10% of Total Cost for Steel and Timber.
(e) Port Machinery.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 985071

ANNEXURE "E"

(See Notes below)

No.	Item	Supplier	Rail Freight Rs./Ton		Road Freight Rs./Ton		Cost Rs./Ton	
			Area No. 1	Area No. 2	Area No. 1	Area No. 2	Area No. 1	Area No. 2
1	Sulphur		9	9	0.3	0.3	$ 6,000	$ 6,000
		Sulphur	2	10	10	10	200,000	200,000
		Lead	2	14	14	2	40,000	40,000
		Zinc	2	14	14	2	-	-
		Iron	2	1	2	-	-	-
		Coal	1	15	30	0.4	8.0	16,000
		Coke	1	5	10	1	2	40,000
2.			2	10	20	15	30	600,000
3			1	80	200	90	680	1,600,000	12,600,000
4			1	80	200	90	680	2,400,000	12,000,000
5			1	17	85	120	600		
6		Phosphate	2	3	18	15	90	300,000	1,800,000
7			1	28	115	4	20	80,000	400,000
8			1	115	345	20	60	400,000	1,200,000
9			1	1	3	-	-	-	-
10			1	0.7	2.1	-	-	-	-
11			2	0.5	1	3.5	7	70,000	1,400,000
12			1	0.05	0.1	2	4	40,000	80,000
13									
		Caustic Soda	1	4	20	0.9	4.5	18,000	90,000
		Caustic Soda	1	9	45	0.5	2.5	10,000	50,000
		Sod. Carbonate	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Soft. Silicate	1	0.9	4.5	0.5	2.5	10,000	50,000
		Sulphate	1	1.5	7.5	-	-	-	-
		Copper Sulphate	1	0.3	1.5	0.25	1.25	5,000	25,000
		Misc. Chemicals	2	5	25	5	25	100,000	500,000
		Water Treatment	2	5	25	2.5	12.5	50,000	250,000
14									
		A & B Area Total		252		93		$2,632,000	
		A & B Area Average			173		204		$30,057,000
		Grand Average		252	173	93	204	$2,632,000	$30,057,000

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1,000 tons		CASES					
ARGs 1	ARGs 2	Alts No. 1	ARGs No.2		ARGs No.1	ARGs No.2	
0.6	0.3	$ 4,000	$ 6,000	$	450,000	$ 450,000	
10	10	200,000	200,000		225,000	225,000	
2	2	40,000	40,000		225,000	225,000	
-	-	-	-		50,000	100,000	
0.4	0.8	8,000	16,000		600,000	1,200,000	
1	2	20,000	40,000		6,000,000	12,000,000	
15	30	300,000	600,000		9,000,000	18,000,000	
90	630	1,800,000	12,600,000		520,000	3,640,000	
120	600	2,400,000	12,000,000		2,000,000	10,000,000	
15	90	300,000	1,800,000		220,000	1,320,000	
4	20	80,000	400,000		1,500,000	7,500,000	
20	60	400,000	1,200,000		5,500,000	14,500,000	
-	-	-	-		50,000	150,000	
-	-	-	-		25,000	75,000	
3.5	7	70,000	1,400,000		500,000	1,000,000	
2	4	40,000	80,000		3,500,000	7,000,000	
3.9	4.5	13,000	90,000		50,000	250,000	
0.5	2.5	10,000	50,000		2,500,000	12,500,000	
-	-	-	-		-	-	
3.5	2.5	10,000	50,000		300,000	1,500,000	
-	-	-	-		100,000	500,000	
0.25	1.25	5,000	25,000		1,000,000	5,000,000	
5	25	100,000	500,000		500,000	2,500,000	
2.5	12.5	50,000	250,000		200,000	1,000,000	
253		$5,652,000			$30,545,000	$102,630,000	
	1,104		$30,037,000				
253	1,104	$5,652,000	$30,287,000		$30,545,000	$102,630,000	

NOTES:
a) #1 area = South of Terni - $ 46,147,000 -34-70ct
b) #2 area = All of Italy - $ 132,722,000 (Total
c) These figures reflect our best estimate from observations and calculations of conditions as found South of Terni.
d) All cost figures represent quantities over a 6 months period.

OTHER IMPORTS REQUIRED

ITEM #1 - Explosives, cartridge, accessories
" #2 - Caustic Soda & Oils, M.R.O. & Equipment
" #3 - Cellulose, new machines, Misc.,M.R.O. supplies
" #4 - Bags & Misc. M.R.O. & Equipment
" #5 - New Equipment as Motors Transformers, etc. & Misc. M.R.O. supplies
" #6 - New Equipment as Motors Transformers, etc. & Misc. M.R.O. supplies
" #7 - New Cotton, Reconstruction Machinery & Misc. M.R.O. supplies
" #8 - Reconstruction Equipment, M.R.O. supplies, Phosphate Rock & other chemicals
" #9 - Machinery & M.R.O. supplies
" #10 - M.R.O. supplies - new machines
" #11 - New Equipment & M.R.O. supplies
" #12 - New Equipment & M.R.O. supplies
" #13 - Plant Reconstruction & M.R.O. supplies
" #14 - Scrap copper & M.R.O. supplies.

Appendix G

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS OF SUPPLIES FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, FISHERIES AND FORESTRY IN ALL OF ITALY UP TO JUNE 30, 1945

These requirements are over and above those already requisitioned and to be included in Category A (see Appendix "D").

		Unit Value	South P-R Line	Total Value North Italy	All Italy
AGRICULTURE					
Fertilizers, Insecticides, etc.					
20,000 tons	Superphosphates	$ 30	$ 750,000	$ 750,000	$1,500,000
50 "	Copper-Carbonate	200		10,000	10,000
20 "	Zinc Phosphide	150		3,000	3,000

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" #12 - New Equipment & Plant & M.R.O. Supplies
" #13 - Plant Reconstruction & M.R.O. Supplies
" #14 - Scrap Copper & M.R.O. supplies.

Appendix B

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS OF SUPPLIES FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, FISHERIES AND FORESTRY
FROM JULY 1, 1945 TO JUNE 30, 1946
TO ALL OF EUROPE

(Basic requirements are over and above those already requisitioned and to be included in Category A (see Appendix "B").

	Unit Value	South Europe	Total Value North Europe	All Europe
CHEMICALS				
Fertilizers, Insecticides, etc.				
30,000 tons Superphosphates	$ 30	$ 750,000	$ 750,000	$1,500,000
50 " Copper Carbonate	200		10,000	10,000
20 " Zinc Phosphide	150		3,000	3,000
200 " Spray Oil (5% Ammonium Emulsion, Volck type)	100	10,000	10,000	20,000
		$ 760,000	$ 773,000	$1,533,000
Agricultural Machinery, Implements, Tools, etc.				
1,190 Tractors, 12 ton(of which 1,110 steel wheels and 50 rubber wheels)	$ 1,000	$ 360,000	$ 800,000	$1,160,000
100 Combines	1,000		100,000	100,000
200 Mowers(belt driven,Fld)	300	27,000	60,000	87,000
1,240 Binders	150	44,000	270,000	270,000
950 Plows	150	1,750	100,000	141,000
50 Tillers(reborn wheels)	150	434,750	1,750	3,500
			1,342,750	1,777,500

(cont'd on page 17)

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Cont'd: Appendix G.

	US Unit Value	South P-R Line	Total Value North Route	All Ports
Tools, brought PHC. (Plus 10% of value for spare parts)		$ 434,750	$1,342,750	$1,777,500
400 Trucks, 2½ ton, 4 wheel	1,500	300,000	300,000	600,000
800 tons 3-inch Twine	250		200,000	200,000
200 " Manila Rope	300		60,000	60,000
Hand Tools (already available at US Port)		7,500	7,500	15,000
100 Trawlers (for converted ones)	1,500	50,000	100,000	150,000
Spare Parts for those 100 Trawlers		15,000	35,000	50,000
		850,750	2,179,250	3,030,000
Total - Agriculture		$1,615,725	$2,917,525	$4,563,250

FISHING INDUSTRY

Motors

50 Marine Motors, Diesel Internal Combustion reduction gear, 80 HP	$ 4,000	$ 100,000	$ 100,000	$ 200,000
75 Marine Motors, Diesel Internal Combustion reduction gear, 100 HP	4,500	168,750	168,750	337,500
25 Marine Motors, Diesel Internal Combustion with reduction gear from 150 HP to 250 HP	10,000	125,000	125,000	250,000
100 Marine Motors, Diesel Internal Combustion flat type, from 6 HP to 30 HP	1,500	75,000	75,000	150,000
		468,750	468,750	937,500

Machines to Manufacture Nets

40 Units to manufacture various size fishing nets	125,000	125,000	250,000

Refrigeration

20 Units for installation on fishing Vessels (Ice to be used for the

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50 Marine Motors, Diesel Internal Combustion reduction gear, 30 HP	$ 4,000	$ 100,000	$ 100,000	$ 200,000
75 Marine Motors, Diesel Internal Combustion reduction gear, 100 HP	5,500	168,750	168,750	337,500
25 Marine Motors, Diesel Internal Combustion with reduction gear from 150 HP to 250 HP	10,000	125,000	125,000	250,000
100 Marine Motors, Diesel Internal Combustion shaft type, from 8 HP to 30 HP	1,500	75,000	75,000	150,000
		468,750	468,750	937,500

E-Engines to Traffic: Tug

40 Units of diesel engine various size fishing nets		125,000	125,000	250,000

F-Trawler Nets

20 Units for installation on fishing vessels (40 to be used) for the rapid, efficient handling of nylon trawl nets		125,000	125,000	250,000

G-Canning

2,500 tons Tin for Canning, size 303		75,000	75,000	150,000
2,500 " " " " " 300				
2,500 " " " " " 2C				
Total - F Industries		$ 793,750	$ 793,750	$1,587,500

FORESTRY

Present regulations for forestry are deemed to be sufficient until more specific needs in Vietnam may be known.

GRAND TOTAL - AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES & FORESTRY	none	$1,744,273	$3,150,750
	$5,538,675		3180

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SECRET

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
ECONOMIC SECTION
APO 394

SUMMARY OUTLINE OF ESSENTIAL ITALIAN IMPORTS

October 1944

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Commanding officers will ensure that every officer or officer cadet under their command receives a copy of this Army Training Memorandum

ARMY TRAINING MEMORANDUM NUMBER 49 1944

PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
THE CHIEF OF THE IMPERIAL GENERAL STAFF
THE WAR OFFICE JUNE 1944

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THIS DOCUMENT MUST NOT FALL INTO ENEMY HANDS

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1

HE WILL NEVER LET YOU DOWN

"One of the chief factors for success in battle is the human factor.

"If you have got men who are mentally alert, who are tough and hard, who are trained to fight and kill, who are enthusiastic, and who have that infectious optimism and offensive eagerness that come from physical well-being; and if you give these men the proper weapons and equipment, then there is nothing you cannot do: nothing.

"But you must have mutual confidence between the commander and the troops. Once you have gained the confidence of your men you have a pearl of very great price.

"If you tell the soldier what you want, and you launch him properly into battle, he will always do his part—he has never let the side down. The British soldier is easy to lead; he is very willing to be led, and he responds at once to leadership.

"Once you gain his confidence he will never fail you. Among races of fighting men he is superb. And when the fighting men of the Empire assemble for the fray, the final result can never be in doubt."

2

FRIENDLY RELATIONS

John Steinbeck, the American novelist, writing in the *New York Herald Tribune*, says that so long as American and British service men meet as individuals they get on well together. It is when they become Americans and we become British, that the bother begins.

"The whole trouble," he writes, "seems to lie in generalities. Once you have made a generality, you are stuck with it. You have to defend it. Let's say the British and/or American soldier is a superb fighting man. The British and/or American officer is a gentleman. You start with a lie. There are good ones and bad ones. You find out for yourself which is which if you can be left

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alone. When an American second lieutenant misbehaves in a London club, it is expected that Americans will deny it. If you meet an ill-mannered, surly popinjay of a British officer, the British are expected to deny that he exists. But he does exist, and they hate him as much as we do. The trouble with generalities, particularly patriotic ones, is that they force people to defend things they don't normally like at all.

"It must be a great shock to an Englishman, who is convinced that Americans are boasters, when he meets a modest one. His sense of rightness is outraged. Recently a Georgia boy with a face like a catfish and the fine soldierly bearing of a coyote, complained bitterly that he had been in London four days and hadn't seen any dukes. He was shocked beyond words."

Steinbeck goes on to compare the different British and American manners of speech. After an engagement, the British will say, "We got knocked about a bit," while the Americans will say, "They shot the hell out of us." Neither of these statements is true. Understatement is universally admired in England and overstatement detested, but neither has anything to do with the fighting quality of the soldier involved.

It is not fair, Steinbeck points out, to generalize about the Americans as a whole, since they are made up of such a variety of types. In the American Army, there are long-legged men from Panhandle, neat business men in bi-focals, shoddy jewelry salesmen, and high-riggers from the woods in Oregon. It is just as unfair to generalize about the British when they, too, are made up of men from Lancashire and Wales, of Scotsmen, Irishmen, Cockneys, and Liverpool longshoremen.

Steinbeck has put the case for Anglo-American understanding very succinctly. His views are the result of a first-hand study of the subject, both on the Allied battlefronts and in Great Britain, and his considered opinion is that the sooner we throw overboard our preconceived ideas of the Americans as a nation and get to know them as individuals, the better and the more quickly shall we understand them.

Remember that the Americans are some three thousand miles from their homes, and that they are our guests. Put yourself in their place. Imagine how you would wish to be treated if you happened to be three thousand miles from your own home among strangers. If you found yourself high and dry in a big American city, you would welcome someone who came up to you and spoke to you.

By getting to know the Americans, you will not only be acting as a good host, but you will learn something of their country and they, in turn, will learn something of yours.

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3

SOME GOLDEN RULES IN BATTLE

Whenever the situation is vague and indefinite, and information of the enemy is scanty :—

(*a*) Reconnoitre widely for information.

(*b*) Keep your main force concentrated.

(*c*) Direct your force on to some ground which, if in your possession, will assist your further operations and give you the advantage over the enemy.

Strive always to gain and keep the initiative. Given the initiative, you can make the enemy dance to your tune. Without the initiative, you cannot win. You can gain, and keep, the initiative only by vigorous offensive action.

Always operate from a firm base. The more uncertain and indefinite the situation, the more necessary it is to obey this rule.

Be offensively minded. Even when forced on to the defensive, remember that a defended locality is merely a firm base from which to develop offensive action either by fire, or by movement, or both, as may be suitable.

4

HE HAS JUST COME FROM AN OCTU

He has joined his unit as a commissioned officer, and is now one of those who lead and direct instead of merely doing what they are told. Despite the urgency of requirements in a world war, well over half a year has been devoted to fitting him for the responsibilities now placed upon him. Throughout this period, he was being given instruction in a multitude of subjects, and devoted his energies without respite to assimilating them.

He will, of course, be welcomed into the fold of the regiment, corps, or unit to which he has been appointed, by his commanding officer, by his company, battery, or squadron commander, and by his fellow junior officers. They all know well that it is rather an ordeal for a young officer to join a unit for the first time, and that first impressions count for much, especially with the men.

Do they as fully realize that much more than a friendly welcome is required of them, if the newcomer is quickly to become a

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really first-class officer and leader of men in battle? The particular customs and ways that, despite the advantages of uniformity, are such a valuable asset to the *esprit de corps* of every regiment, will have to be taught him. But in the main it is guidance in doing things, rather than instruction in how to do them, that is his greatest need.

His OCTU training, though based on the experience of years of war and of officer production, was incomplete because much of the work done was academic, or at least not fully practical. This feature was unavoidable since there were no men, and men are the first and main responsibility of an officer. At the OCTU he was practised as an instructor, and as the leadet of a platoon, section, or other small sub-unit; but those on whom he practised and those he led were fellow cadets and not private soldiers. In the same way, he was told much about the management and handling of men, but in fact he has not hitherto, as an officer, handled or controlled them.

Though his knowledge of tactics, weapons, and equipment, is most certainly not complete, it is practical training with, and in command of, men that is his greatest and most immediate need. It is for this reason that the Army Council has specifically forbidden the employment of young officers otherwise than with units and in command of troops during the first few months after they are commissioned.

Commanding officers and company and equivalent commanders will no doubt think that the training of other ranks may be less satisfactorily carried out if it is entrusted to a young officer instead of to a more experienced subordinate. But if proper supervision is exercised, grave faults can be prevented. It is certainly preferable that small mistakes should be made and put right, than that the development of first-class leaders should be delayed. A judicious selection of the occasions when a young officer can be left entirely and solely responsible for troops, and of those when a guiding hand should be close by, will avoid most of the real dangers of this difficult period.

It is the duty of commanding officers and of their subordinates to exercise that supervision, and so enable a newly commissioned officer, immediately he joins his unit, to be placed in command of a small sub-unit of men for whose training, happiness, and well-being he becomes directly responsible. Only by such means can leaders in battle be produced who can be relied upon under all conditions to show initiative, to act bravely, wisely, justly, and kindly, and to satisfy in full measure the high requirements of regiments, of corps, and of the British Army.

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5

HOW TO BLOW WEAPON PITS, 3-INCH MORTAR AND 6-POUNDER GUN PITS

An interim report was published in ATM No. 47 (*see* paragraph 27 and Appendix D) on the results of experiments carried out to devise methods of using No. 75 grenades to blow weapon pits, 3-inch mortar and 6-pounder gun pits, in order to enable infantry, after a successful attack, to get themselves dug in quickly in readiness for the inevitable counter-attack.

These experiments have been continued by the School of Military Engineering, a note of whose latest findings is given in Appendix A.

6

NOT THE UNIVERSAL PANACEA

The use and power of massed artillery fire is now so well appreciated throughout the Army that there is, perhaps, a tendency to use concentrations on all occasions, to the exclusion of accurate ranging and deliberate shoots by batteries, troops, or even single guns.

Divisional and regimental concentrations without ranging rarely produce satisfactory results, and are only necessary when time is not available for ranging, or when surprise is the dominant need.

The success of concentrated fire by a large number of guns depends on information, including the location of the target and the meteorological conditions at the time the shoot is carried out. There may be, and often are, many other points on which information is required before effective fire can be brought to bear. The simplest method of finding out the location of the target and ascertaining the meteorological conditions is by carrying out accurate ranging, which in turn pre-supposes good observation.

During recent months, ammunition has seldom been restricted. As a result, battery and troop commanders have been able to use concentrations at will, sometimes with great success, but sometimes also with considerable wastage in ammunition as a result of incomplete information.

Over-emphasis on either of these two aspects of artillery procedure will not produce the best results. Artillery officers must constantly keep these facts before them, and strike a right balance, both in training and operations.

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7

FEND FOR YOURSELF!

There is probably in the world today no body of individuals more independent, more self-reliant, than the Russian Partisans. Embracing young men and old, women, and even children, the Partisans have mastered the art of one-man warfare; they have taught themselves how to handle every sort of enemy weapon (for captured weapons form an important part of their armament); they have inured themselves to appalling hardships and discomforts and disciplined themselves to subsist on the shortest commons. In a word, they have perfected the technique of fending for themselves.

Although our own infantryman does not have to be called upon to rely on himself to anything like the same extent, he must be taught to cultivate the craft, cunning, and self-reliance of the poacher, the stalker, the hunter, and the woodsman. He must be as patient, as nimble, as alert, and as keen of eye and ear as they.

Life in great cities breeds a "herd" mentality; a desire for companionship and reluctance to be alone.

In war, every soldier must be prepared to work by himself as an individual, out of sight, and sometimes even out of earshot, of his comrades.

These qualities of the countryman, which enable a man to play his part, independent and confident in the knowledge that the initiative rests with him, must be instilled into every soldier throughout his training, and maintained in operations. Their inculcation cannot begin too early, nor continue too late.

8

LOCATING MINEFIELDS

An RE officer, just returned from abroad, has mentioned an interesting point in connection with the detection of enemy minefields. At BOU ARADA and GOUBELLAT, in the MEDJEZ el BAB sector, most of the Boche minefields were in standing corn about 4 feet high. These minefields were very difficult to locate until a cornfield was set alight, and many of the mines were exploded. In this way, the pattern of the minefield was revealed and the rest of the mines were easily found.

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The same officer has also drawn attention to the difficulty, commonly encountered, of locating our own minefields. In his experience, the chief reasons were :—

(*a*) A lack of detail on the maps in use.

(*b*) The inadequacy of the records kept.

(*c*) Inaccurate compass bearings.

(*d*) References, such as "HQ Farm", "QM Store", "9 Pl HQ", and the like, that were quite useless for permanent record purposes.

The same difficulty was experienced in checking the number of mines in British minefields with the numbers quoted in the charts, mainly because the charts themselves were often grossly inaccurate, but also because mines that had been lifted had not been reported. This fault was particularly common where a minefield crossed a road.

The policy regarding the layout and recording of British minefields has recently undergone several changes. The new policy is explained in detail in MTP No. 40, Mines and Booby Traps, Part II, Laying and Recording of British Mines.

9

TEAMWORK ON THE SANGRO

The SANGRO country, enclosed by olive groves, intersected by steep-sided wadis, and bogged by persistent bad weather, was a tank soldier's nightmare. Tanks were just able to keep going on their own, but attempts to tow anti-tank guns failed.

On 27th ——, an attack was made that was only partially successful. On the next day the weather cleared, and it was decided to assault the LI COLLE feature with infantry and tanks. A yeomanry regiment and a fusilier battalion, each knowing the other extremely well, were detailed for the job. The attack, preceded by a first class barrage, was put in at 0630 hours on the 29th. Everything went according to plan until, just short of the enemy position on the worst part of the hill, the attackers encountered a sunken lane, which, besides being a tank obstacle, was extensively mined.

Things began to look very black, and it was at this moment that the happy understanding between the two units proved its untold worth. The enemy position was strongly defended, and the infantry were unable to break into it without the help of tanks. It seemed

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impossible for the tanks to be able to get through, but they kept hammering away. The field squadron with them performed heroic feats in sweeping and marking lanes under indescribable conditions, and eventually, by sheer dogged refusal to admit themselves beaten, the tanks scrambled through. As soon as a few of them had reached the top of the feature, the capture of the whole position was only a matter of time.

The sudden appearance of the leading tank wrung the cry from a German officer: "Tanks in my position—I am destroying my wireless—God save Germany!" The moral and material effect on the enemy of the arrival of tanks that had crossed ground assumed to be tankproof, was instantaneous and decisive.

The units that took part in this action worked together in absolute confidence. They knew and trusted each other and, although the attack did not go entirely as planned, no mistakes were made. This complete understanding proved once again how supremely important it is for troops taking part in an operation to be given the chance to get to know each other intimately.

10

AFV GUNNERY

A priority of importance of the various types of fire that can be developed by modern AFVs is given in Appendix B. These directions are in amplification of those given in ATM No. 47, Appendix B.

11

FOREWARNED IS FOREARMED

"Dietrich condemns every kind of thinking and points to Hitler as an example. Hitler does not think at all, but just marches on. As to the direction in which Hitler marches, Dietrich does not go into details. The slogan 'German people, do not think—the Führer thinks for you' has been changed to 'German people, do not think—the Führer does not think either.'"

A leading article by Dietrich, the Reich press chief, written on the occasion of Hitler's 55th birthday, inspired this satirical comment in a Moscow broadcast in German. It displays a nice sense of the ridiculous that recalls the unconscious humour in two German propaganda leaflets that were dropped on our forward positions in ITALY some weeks ago. Spelling and punctuation are printed as they appear in the originals.

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To Canadian Troops

" Soldiers of the I. Can. Division

" Do you know, which divisions are fighting on the Italian theatre of war !

" One Canadian division, one from New Zealand, three from USA, one from India, one from Morocco, Badoglio troops and some Japanese !

" But England, for that you put up the fight, has only four divisions here !

" What do you say now, Canadian soldier ?

" Don't be wondering about it and do not take any offense at that. England is doing here just the same as she always did.

" English blood must be spared, because :

" They need English soldiers to swing the club in India !

" English divisions are needed to keep in check the Arabs and Egyptians !

" English divisions are in action only there, where it is not too dangerous for them !

" But you chaps were brought over here to give your health and perhaps your life for England and her lords !

" We hope, we will have the chance to meet the real English divisions on the Atlantic Coast next spring ! "

To British Troops

" British Soldiers !

" Now you know the German soldier and you know too, he can put up a very good fight, as your General Monry said.

" But do you know, why the German soldier fights to his last ?

" Because Germany does not want to take any orders from others with regard to her way of living !

" Neither from Russia, where more than 14,000,000 people, among them 200,000 priests, were killed and where more than 4,000,000 people starved to death !

" Nor from USA, the big ' nation of culture,' where women stage boxing matches and wrestlers roll in muddy rings, where 13,000,000 men are without any job and where niggers can get the prizes at the Olympic games !

" Nor from Great Britain, where a certain class of people have one big worry only to find out, how they can spend their money, while a great part of the population has to live in slums, which have a world-wide fame and which are visited frequently by sight-seers !

" Do you know what your lords are afraid of ? That you perhaps will ask to get the same social care as the German workman is getting already !

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"And you, old chap, are on the top!!

"You are allowed to give your life for Iwan, Uncle Sam, and a clique of lords at home!

"Well, much luck for the winter and look out, that you come through it allright".

Even the reader who usually sees nothing more confidential than a daily newspaper will be well enough informed to be able to distinguish fact from fancy in these excursions into the realms of Shakespeare's English. But, while he will enjoy the spectacle of the solemn Teuton groping after humour, he will also note a lesson to his laughter. On some future occasion, he may have cause to recall these specimens of Boche pamphleteering, and remind himself of the subtlety that underlies this type of propaganda when broadcast, in the heat of battle, among fighting troops who cannot get a broad view of the whole canvas.

12

FIELD ENGINEERING—USE OF EXPLOSIVES

In the absence of any other official manual suitable for the use of arms, other than RE, for training in the use of explosives in simple demolitions, FSPB, Part 1, Pamphlet No. 7, Section 5, may be regarded as the official training instruction in so far as this subject and these arms only are concerned.

13

NO FAIR WEATHER SOLDIERS

"The worse the weather, the better the training". Everyone knows the old tag, but how often do we apply it to our weapon training? Yet operations do not come to a stop when the weather breaks or darkness falls.

In an Australian parody of an old song, one verse runs:—

"Down to Milne Bay we did go,
To thrash the twirps from Tokyo;
Hardships, you b——s, you dunno what hardships are!"

It is doubtful whether fighting has ever taken place in conditions worse than those in Burma and New Guinea, where battle-grounds are a tangled, dripping wilderness, or a morass of flowing mud and treacherous swamps, and where, to quote from G. H. Johnston's "New Guinea Diary", tracks are likely to deserve the name only

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because they are " merely four feet deep in mud as compared with the six feet of sinking, slow-moving ooze " that covers almost every other square foot of land. It would hardly be possible to devise more appalling conditions in which to test troops in the care of arms.

In North Africa, where climate and weather are the opposite extreme, the Army learnt not only how to maintain but how to handle their weapons in blinding dust storms. Troops of the First, Fifth, and Eighth Armies learnt the same lessons in a variety of conditions—wading through sea-water and fighting across beaches, and over rivers and mountains, in heat and dust, snow, sleet, rain, and mud.

Each new theatre in which we fight will teach us new lessons, but conditions in every theatre will always drive home the lesson that is common to them all—the need for the highest standard of weapon training that it is humanly possible to maintain, and an unflagging insistence on the care and maintenance of arms.

It is opportune to draw attention here to a feature of landing operations. Even a Bren bandaged with 5 yards of flannelette is not immune from the effects of seas breaking on a sandy beach, and every man must be made to understand why he must do his utmost to keep his weapon dry. Seawater full of fine particles of sand causes stoppages more surely than any other agency.

14

A DRILL FOR CLEARING 20-FOOT ROADS OF MINES AND BOOBY TRAPS

A drill for clearing 20-foot roads, originally devised for RE field companies and adapted for use by all arms, is given in Appendix C. Any unit should be capable of organizing the squads required to carry out this drill. The necessary stores are detailed at the end of the Appendix.

15

KNOWING THE ENEMY

Special courses for regimental officers in the organization, weapons, and tactics of the German Army have now been running for some time at the School of Military Intelligence. By now, therefore, both field formation and training units should have a number of officers competent to help their COs in supervising instruction in these subjects during all phases of normal training.

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The chief need is that commanding officers should realize the importance of this aspect of training. For nearly five years, "A Company" has been fighting "B Company", and it is high time we got down to the business of fighting, *during training*, an enemy organized and deployed in accordance with German (or Japanese) teaching. Many units, meeting the Hun for the first time, have been surprised by his instinctive eye for country, and, consequently, by the sureness of his touch in the siting of his weapons, especially in defence; or have been unprepared for the excellence of his fire control discipline, or the speed with which he mounts his counter-attack.

Unless the enemy's characteristics are learnt during training, ignorance of them will cost units dear the first time they go into battle. And "training" means not only field exercises, but discussion periods and TEWTS, in which questions must be included that will bring home to junior officers and NCOs the untold importance to them of knowledge how the enemy is organized, how he fights, and of the weapons with which he fights.

16

ARTILLERY *VERSUS* OBSTACLES

A report on methods of attacking concrete by artillery fire is given in Appendix D, which also contains a note of the results of further experiments carried out to determine methods of cutting wire obstacles by artillery fire.

17

HALT—HANDS UP!

Near SERRATINO, the Boche sent half a dozen Italian civilians up to one of our forward posts. They insisted that they were refugees, and begged to be allowed to come through our lines. While the sentries were examining them (and having no little difficulty with the language), a Boche patrol was spotted, trying to work its way round the flank of the position.

A similar incident has been reported from the MELINI sector. Twenty-four hours after a battalion of the BLANK LI had been relieved and brought back into reserve, a patrol approached the unit on the left of the relieving battalion. When challenged, the leader called out that he was a major in the BLANK LI, returning with a patrol. The party was wearing battledress, and the sentry let them through. It was of course a Boche patrol.

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It is often not until a unit finds itself in the line that it wakes up to the fact that what sufficed for its protection when it occupied a hutted camp in the grounds of the Manor House at MUCH MUDDLING suffices no longer. Perhaps our training pamphlets do not stress this aspect of training enough. If so, the following notes, written by a battalion commander lately returned from ITALY, may serve as a useful reminder to any units that have not hitherto appreciated how far their security in the field will depend upon the efficiency of their sentries, and upon the care taken to train them in their job.

First—Each post should consist of not less than two NCOs and six other ranks. This number is necessary to maintain the double sentry at night and relieving NCOs (or senior privates).

Second—The whole post should be sufficiently concentrated to enable the sentry to wake every man *silently*.

Third—Sentries must not stand or walk about in the open, but must keep themselves completely concealed and under cover. They *must* be able to see the enemy before the enemy sees them.

Fourth—Double sentries must mutually support and cover each other—but not from the same weapon-pit.

Fifth—Every sentry must know what area he is to watch, who and where our own troops are on the flanks, and the locations of any headquarters in the vicinity of his post. He must know how to challenge (by hissing "Halt—hands up!"), when to challenge (preferably not before he can make the point of his bayonet felt by the intruder), and how he is to deal with anyone who approaches, whether our own troops, or refugees, or the enemy. The SERRATINO and MELINI incidents go to show that the NCO in charge of the post, rather than one of the sentries, should examine approaching personnel, leaving the sentries free to carry on with their job.

18

GRIDDED AIR PHOTOGRAPHS

The following methods of gridding vertical air photographs have been evolved as a result of steadily increasing demands in operational theatres:—

(*a*) The application of an arbitrary grid to the photograph.
(*b*) The application of the map grid to the photograph.

The Arbitrary Grid

A grid, usually drawn on talc and bearing no relation to the map grid, is applied to the photograph. It has the advantage of being simple, quite quick to produce, and easy to read. The chief

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disadvantage is that when photographic detail is referred to the map, the arbitrary grid must be converted to the map grid. Another disadvantage is that when a strip of photographs, or even a stereo pair, are gridded, the grids on each successive photograph bear no relation to each other. It must therefore always be clearly stated which photograph is being referred to.

The Theatre Map Grid

The method of applying the map grid to the photograph is being used in ITALY and INDIA, and has been considerably developed in the United Kingdom. The grid is plotted on the photograph by comparing the detail appearing in it with the detail printed on the map.

When the grid is drawn by a direct comparison between the photograph and a 1 25,000 map, points of detail that actually lie on the lines of the grid are pin-pointed with the same accuracy as they are on the map. Within the grid squares, the degree of accuracy depends entirely on the hilliness of the country, and on the tilt of the photographs.

If the comparison is between the photograph and a small scale map, the accuracy cannot be greater than that of the map which, in turn, cannot be more nearly perfect than the scale allows. When the gridded photograph is an enlargement of the original negative, the large scale of the gridded photograph gives an illusion of greater accuracy, and users must be cautious in applying co-ordinates taken from it. If the map with which the photograph has been compared is not very detailed, the grid lines on the photograph will have to be shown as straight over relatively large distances. Thus the "photogrid" will be considerably less accurate than the map grid.

A "photogrid" prepared by a skilled draughtsman, working in good conditions, will approach but never equal the accuracy of the map. The results must therefore be treated with reserve in pin-pointing co-ordinates, as opposed merely to references to points that are described as well as co-ordinated.

The Production of "Photogrids"

There is little difficulty in the production of the arbitrary grid, which can be drawn on a piece of talc or tracing paper. No survey work is involved, and there will be no danger in using the grid, provided the number of the print on which the reference is given is specified, and all users are instructed to draw the same kind of grid.

The production of the map grid presents more difficult problems. Survey advice should be obtained, and centralized arrangements made

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for gridding, so that consistent results are obtained. The gridding can, for instance, be carried out by RE survey at army group or army headquarters, and the gridded photographs passed to a mobile field photographic section for production of the master negative from which the required number of prints can be produced.

When used in conjunction with a 1/50,000 map, gridded verticals of twice that scale, that is, 1/25,000, have been found to be the most suitable, but it is again emphasized that the accuracy of the grid can be no greater than that of the 1/50,000 map.

As with other photographs, "photogrids" are demanded through the normal channels. It should be noted that operational experience has proved the wisdom of increasing the basic demand by about 20 per cent, in order that copies may be available for distribution to any additional arms or units placed in support after an eleventh hour re-grouping.

The Value of "Photogrids"

The value of gridded vertical air photographs depends very much on what maps are available, and on the nature of the country. If a good, detailed 1/25,000 map of enclosed country is available, the "photogrid" will be of little use from a purely map-reading point of view. In featureless country, and particularly when small scale maps only are available, the "photogrid" will be very useful indeed.

For men largely inexperienced in the handling of air photographs, plotting photographic detail on to a map, and *vice versa*, is much easier if the photograph is gridded, and easier still if the photographs are combined into mosaics issued on regular sheet lines, bearing some relation to the map series. This arrangement, which gives a clear picture of the ground in relation to the map, does away with the need for any complicated "photogrid" correlative pin-pointing.

The following points are of interest in connection with the use of "photogrids" generally, and of map grid "photogrids" in particular:—

(*a*) Very little extra effort is required to produce gridded photographs, as opposed to ungridded photographs, the main difficulties with either being the time taken to obtain the necessary quantity of paper and make the prints.

(*b*) The manufacture of "photogrids" need not take place in the battle area. As with maps, they can well be produced from basic cover obtained some months ahead. In this way, interference with essential photographic demands in the field is avoided.

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(*c*) As the gridding of individual prints does not interfere with stereoscopy, gridded verticals (but not, of course, a gridded mosaic) can be issued either as supplements to existing maps, or as stereo cover of an area.

(*d*) Using a "photogrid" in conjunction with the map, patrols are able to get a much clearer picture of the ground before they go out.

(*e*) With map gridded photographs, it is possible to give very much more definite pin-points than it is from a map; for example, an OP could report "Ploughed field, NW corner, hedge-row, third tree from the RIGHT 432072".

In spite of its many advantages, a "photogrid" in no way takes the place of the map, without which it could not, in any event, be gridded with the map grid. Each is complementary to the other

19

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN INFANTRY AND TANKS—USE OF THE No. 58 SET

ATM No. 47, paragraph 24, defined the principles of wireless communication between tanks and infantry co-operating with them. The main points in connection with No. 58 set co-operation between tanks and infantry are dealt with in Appendix E.

20

SNIPING—THE ENEMY AND YOU

The Germans have well-trained, specialist snipers, and use them to the full. After another period of close fighting against German infantry in European terrain, our own infantry have had a sharp reminder of the price that must be paid if the training and constant vigilance needed to overcome this menace are relaxed or overlooked.

German snipers, who have good telescopes, do not, as a rule, work in defended localities. They remain concealed in areas that have not been thoroughly mopped up, or move stealthily forward at night, often to positions behind our foremost localities. They lie, well camouflaged and motionless, patiently watching for a sure kill, and are able all too often to pick off an unsuspecting officer or NCO moving about incautiously.

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To counter this enemy sniping, each unit in contact with the enemy must dominate its own area with its own snipers. Every infantry battalion must have its team of specialist snipers and snipers' mates. They must be picked men, and proud to be; fit men, the best marksmen (a 2-inch group at 100 yards is the standard), skilled in fieldcraft, men of self-reliance, courage, and patience. The work of this team, based on continuous, detailed, recorded observation, must be directed by an officer of battalion HQ, and carried on in every area by relieving units. As in 1916, every battalion that acquires cunning in the craft of the sniper will very soon eliminate needless losses by sniping, and turn the tables on the enemy.

To raise the standard of our own sniping is one need. A second, no less important need, is to impress upon every officer, NCO, and man that in a forward area they must be constantly on the alert, and take common-sense precautions to prevent themselves or others from becoming victims of their own neglect or stupidity. All ranks must therefore be trained to avoid any unnecessary movement in areas under enemy observation. When movement is unavoidable, they must choose their routes with care, and move warily, using fieldcraft. Men are liable to become astonishingly negligent during lulls in operations; they use obvious tracks, even though they are in enemy view; they move in the open on the sunny side of a valley when there is good cover in shadow on the other side; they rise up from sleep in slit trenches, and stretch their arms.

Police control in forward areas is needed to combat unwariness. Warning notices at dangerous points are useful, and men must be taught to have no compunction in pointing out the error of his ways to anyone who starts wandering carelessly about their area, whatever his rank.

The dress and equipment worn or carried by officers and NCOs should so closely resemble the men's that they are indistinguishable through a telescope at 500 yards.

During training exercises, much can be done to drive home the need for vigilance by arranging for umpires to place enemy snipers in concealed positions, and, having made casualties of offenders, prevent them from taking further part in the exercise.

The organization, training, and employment of snipers are the subject of an ATI recently published (No. 9). By adopting the teaching it lays down, units will not only kill more of the enemy, but will also save the lives of more of their own men.

The letter that follows contains much sound advice on the same subject.

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21

A LETTER FROM THE FRONT

Dear Tom,

Your last airgraph couldn't have been better timed. We had just come back into a rest area, and "Master" had turned up for lunch. Bobbie, who has been doing ADC since he came out of hospital, laughed so much when I told him your rude story that the General made him repeat it—and then gave us rather a chance one back. I'll put it in if there's time. But, first, I'll answer your questions about sniping.

SNIPING

I'm afraid it's true that the Hun is still a more accomplished sniper than we are. Oddly enough, we have been told that he pays us the compliment of telling his chaps it's the other way round. Not so, Tom. During the battle for CARROCETO, a forward company of one of the battalions in our brigade had the company commander, a subaltern, and every sergeant killed by sniping. And that's where he's so good. German snipers work well forward, and anyone wearing field glasses or a soft hat, or carrying a map instead of a weapon, is what they go for. Most of us (officers, I mean) carry a rifle now, and the CO has put out an order forbidding anyone to wear glasses permanently slung round his neck. It's quite a point, because casualties in officers and NCOs are high enough in any case, and it's nonsense not to do what you can to prevent more from being picked off by snipers.

A book written in the last war, called "Sniping in France", which I read when we were sitting on the Belgian frontier waiting for the phoney war to end, first put ideas about sniping into my head. It brought out very forcibly how, after the Boche had been all over us with his sniping in 1915, we got down to it, and not long afterwards were all over him. This time, for some reason, we've taken much longer to wake up, but I think we're beginning to catch up, and very soon we should be ahead.

MAKING A START

When I took over A company last month, one of the first things I did was to start a drive on sniping—and was at once thought a bit of a keen lunatic. Anyway, I wasn't surprised to find that both the snipers' rifles were in the wrong hands. Neither of the men had had any special training, and the rifles weren't zeroed. So I got hold of three good shots who were keen to have a crack, whistled them out of the line and, with the help of the armourer sergeant,

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got the rifles zeroed. After his first outing, I got one of the chaps to write his story. This is it:

"At 0800 hours I went out in front of our lines to a position suggested by the company commander, and kept my eyes glued on the tank and the ruined house behind. A ferry came up and disappeared into the house. I put down the binoculars, picked up my rifle, and waited for him to come out. At 1000 hours, or thereabouts, he came out, and as he climbed up the back of the tank, I fired. He fell, maybe killed, or just wounded. Later, as there was still plenty of movement going on, I fired three shots through the hole in the tank.

"During the third day, I saw a pigeon settle on the house and then fly down and alight on the tank. One of the crew put his head out of the turret to catch the bird. I fired. His helmet flew off and fell in front of the tank, and he himself lay slumped across the turret until he was pulled in.

"After that, they got discouraged, and throughout the fourth day I didn't see anything worth firing at."

That was six weeks ago. Since then I've learnt a good deal more about sniping, partly from experience, and partly from a bloke in the LOVATS who runs a sniping school and was over here recently.

Three Essentials

Looking back, it sticks out a mile that when we (I mean A company) started to go in for sniping in a big way, my snipers weren't trained. I had only made sure that they were good shots, and that their rifles were shooting straight. That's less than half the battle.

The first thing a sniper must be able to do is find his victim. My chaps did well, and used their eyes intelligently, but this LOVATS' man convinced me that though binoculars are useful and snipers should have them, the telescope is far better. With it you see many more Huns, and can pick out the men you want to shoot—the officers and NCOs.

Secondly, a sniper must be a real hunter, trained to a much higher standard than the ordinary rifleman in fieldcraft and concealment, so that he can get himself into good positions. It gives you an amazing feeling of security when you've got your locality covered by snipers. They're your gamekeepers, keeping out the poachers. But remember that it's a hell of a strain to be out in the blue by yourself, and the smoke from his rifle may easily give a sniper away.

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So don't push them out in front of your position unless it's absolutely necessary. It's best to tell them what you want, and leave it to them to decide how they will go after it.

Thirdly, use your snipers in pairs. It pays hands down. Observing through glasses is infernally tiring—and still more so through a telescope, as anyone knows who's tried it—and if Snooks 18 can change over with Snooks 81, it makes all the difference. You can't observe and shoot at the same time, any more than one man in an OP can observe and enter up a log at the same time. But if you've got somebody watching for you, then you're going to be able to shoot *the right people*.

The Jay-walker Dies

Two things more. I had to bite the ear of an idiot who asked a sniper to shoot a Hun only 50 yards away. The sniper is—or should be—your most highly trained infantryman, your most skilled specialist, and he shouldn't be called on to do an everyday job that the ordinary soldier can perfectly well do for himself. Above all, live soldiers are worth so much more than dead heroes. The man who gets down like a cow-pat stays alive; the jay-walker dies. However well you train your own snipers, din it into the heads of every one of your men that they must NOT make fools of themselves—and mustn't let others make BFs of themselves either. Get them to take a vicious delight in shouting at any boob (including the Brig, if necessary!) who pokes his head up or starts pointing, or does anything that will give him or your position away. About a fortnight ago, I lost a darn good sergeant the day after he joined us, and only because he hadn't scrubbed the pipe-clay off his chevrons. Officers and NCOs can't make themselves conspicuous in the line, and expect to get away with it. They won't.

Have I said enough to arouse your enthusiasm? I hope so.

A Faulty Appreciation

Now for that anecdote of the General's. It's the story of a praiseworthy attempt by a LAA battery in ASSAM, who prided themselves on their jungle mobility, to mount their complete equipment on elephants. Not a week after they had set out for manœuvres in the jungle, the battery straggled back to camp, very hungry, very worn out, and, apart from one Bofors barrel, sans guns, sans equipment, sans elephants, sans anything. "Master" wouldn't vouch for the authenticity of the tale, but according to him the battery, in making their appreciation of the situation, neglected to take into account

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three important factors: the presence of cow elephants in the column; the season of the year (from an elephant's point of view); and the possibility of encountering wild bull elephants in the jungle. As a result, the elephants alone attained their object.

I'll stand you a drink if you get them to put *that* in ATM.

All the best—and don't get your feet wet!

PAUL

P.S.—Definition of the object of sniping: to make round holes in square heads.

• • • • • • • •

Two days after this letter was received, the following paragraph appeared in the LONDON *Daily Telegraph*:

"NAZIS WANT SNIPERS—Col von Stolzmann, chief of a department in the German High Command, in a broadcast to German front-line troops, called for more trained snipers and better marksmen."

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APPENDIX A

HOW TO BLOW WEAPON PITS, 4-INCH MORTAR AND 6-POUNDER GUN PITS

1. *Method of initiation*

(*See* ATM No. 47, Appendix D, paragraph 1.)

(*a*) Detonators MUST NOT be inserted in the grenade when they are being used in this way.

(*b*) Prepare each grenade with a 6-foot length of Cordtex or Primacord (but not FID), as follows:—

(i) Take three turns of Cordtex round the body of the grenade at the primer end, that is, the end furthest from the neck. At least one turn should be taken round each side of the pressure plate support.

(ii) Bury the grenades vertically, one in each hole with the fuze sticking out, fill the holes with earth and stamp it down hard. Run out a length of Cordtex and tie it with an ordinary clove hitch to all the ends of the detonating fuze from the grenades. Tie together the two ends of the loop over a length of 4 inches, leaving two unequal ends of about 1 foot and 3 feet respectively. Using tape or string, securely tie a detonator (as issued with the grenades), fitted with a length of safety fuze, to the longer length of Cordtex, being careful to see that the closed or "business" end of the detonator is in contact with the Cordtex. The detonator should be so attached that the safety fuze leads off in the direction of the free end of the detonating fuze.

The safety fuze should be about 2 feet long (one minute's burning), and should be lit in the ordinary way with a match or fuzee, or with the chemical igniter issued with the grenades. If the chemical igniter is used, it should be crimped on to the safety fuze, as with the detonator, and fired by squeezing with a pair of pliers, held so that the igniter is in line with the pliers and not across them. Squeezing the igniter with the fingers is not recommended.

2. *Two-man weapon pit*

(*See* ATM No. 47, Appendix D, paragraph 3.)

The minimum width of 4 feet obtainable by the "hasty method" is not narrow enough to provide really effective protection. This rapid method of preparing weapon pits by using No. 73 grenades should, therefore, be used, in preference to hand excavation, *only* when speed is essential.

APPENDIX B

PRIORITY OF IMPORTANCE OF TYPES OF FIRE FROM AFVs

To ensure uniformity of training in AFV gunnery, compatible with the demands of modern armoured tactics, it is desirable to formulate a priority of importance of the various types of fire that can be developed by modern AFVs.

This priority, which is in amplification of the directions given in ATM No. 47, Appendix B, is as follows:—

(*a*) Direct fire with the main and auxiliary armament from a stationary vehicle.

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(*b*) Direct machine-gun fire from a moving vehicle.

(*c*) Semi-indirect (turret down) fire with main and auxiliary armament.

(*d*) Indirect fire with main armament.

In addition, it is desirable that direct fire with the main armament from a moving vehicle at short range should also be taught. Such fire is likely to be relatively inaccurate from AFVs not fitted with a stabilizer, or fitted with the original Westinghouse Stabilizer. With the Westinghouse Junior Stabilizer now being fitted to AFVs very much more accurate results are likely to be obtained.

1. *Direct fire from a stationary vehicle*

This type of fire, both from main and auxiliary armament, is of overriding importance. It is the type most commonly used in action.

AP shooting with the main armament should be taught up to a range of about 2,500 yards, according to the performance of the type of weapon.

HE shooting with the main armament should be taught up to the limit of the range of the gunner's vision and the graticules of the telescope, except with small calibre weapons such as the 6-pounder, where the HE content is small. Corrections for range when firing HE are normally made by bracketing, except when the amount of error can be assessed accurately.

Machine-gun shooting should be taught up to 1,500 yards. On occasions, however, machine-guns may be fired effectively up to 2,000 yards.

Smoke shell may also be used up to ranges of about 2,000 yards.

2. *Direct machine-gun fire from a moving vehicle*

This type of fire is of considerable importance, and can be used effectively up to a maximum range of 800 yards.

3. *Semi-indirect (turret down) fire*

Fire is said to be semi-indirect when the gunner cannot see the target, but when the fire is observed and controlled by the tank commander from a position on the tank. The tank will, therefore, normally be turret down, but there may be occasions when a target is visible to the tank commander (because of his better means of observation) and not to the gunner, even when the tank is in the open. Then the technique for semi-indirect fire will be used.

Semi-indirect HE fire may be used with various types of shell, which may or may not include delay action, up to the commander's observation with binoculars. It may also be employed with smoke shell.

Machine-guns may on occasions be fired semi-indirect up to ranges of about 2,000 yards, depending on the commander's ability to observe the strike.

AP shooting from turret down positions is normally uneconomical, and will seldom be used.

4. *Indirect fire*

Although this type of fire must be considered as an auxiliary function of the AFV, experience has shown that there are occasions when its use is required.

"Indirect fire" implies that the AFVs are below the crest, that no crew member can see the target area, and that fire is controlled by a FOO. The use of indirect fire allows the commander to make full use of AFV fire potential when fire support by direct or semi-indirect means is impracticable. It can be applied to a single tank or to collective shoots.

Training in this type of fire will be based on the following principles :—

(*a*) The troop will be regarded as the basic sub-unit, although the possibilities of squadron or even regimental shoots controlled by one OP will not be ruled out.

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(*b*) Methods of training will be standardized and will be, as far as possible, in line with existing artillery practice, provided always that such methods are kept absolutely simple.

(*c*) It will not be taught for AFVs equipped with 2-pounder and 6-pounder guns.

c. *Methods of training in indirect fire*

The methods fall logically under three main headings :—

(*a*) Methods of directing the ranging gun on to the target.

(*b*) Methods of paralleling the remaining guns.

(*c*) Training commanders in observation and correction to enable them to carry out the duties of FOO.

Training instructions of these methods are in course of preparation, and will shortly be issued in an AFV School's publication. In the meantime, formations and units requiring more detailed information should refer to the AFV school in their theatre of war.

APPENDIX C

A DRILL FOR CLEARING 20-FOOT ROADS OF MINES AND BOOBY TRAPS

The following drill has been evolved for clearing 20-foot roads. Although it was devised for RE field companies, the drill can be used by all arms, provided they adapt their organization to fit it, and have eight mine detectors. Additional detectors are useful but not essential.

1. *Initial detail*

(*a*) A squad (which, with an infantry battalion, should include pioneer platoon personnel) consists of :—

(i) One carriage way party (1 NCO and 10 other ranks).

(ii) One berm party (1 NCO and 10 other ranks).

(iii) Two verge parties (each of 1 NCO and 10 other ranks).

(*b*) B squad consists of :—

(i) Road repair party.

(ii) Detour party.

2. *Basic organization of parties from A squad*

Each party of 1 NCO and 10 other ranks is organized as follows :—

(*a*) Right-hand detector party, consisting of :—

One detector man, one detector man's mate, one "uncoverer."

(*b*) Left-hand detector party, consisting of :—

One detector man, one detector man's mate, one "uncoverer."

(*c*) NCO in charge of the party.

(*d*) Three mine pullers and stickers.

(*e*) One AA and ground defence sentry.

The stores required by the above personnel are listed below. Their organization on the ground is shown in Figure 1 opposite.

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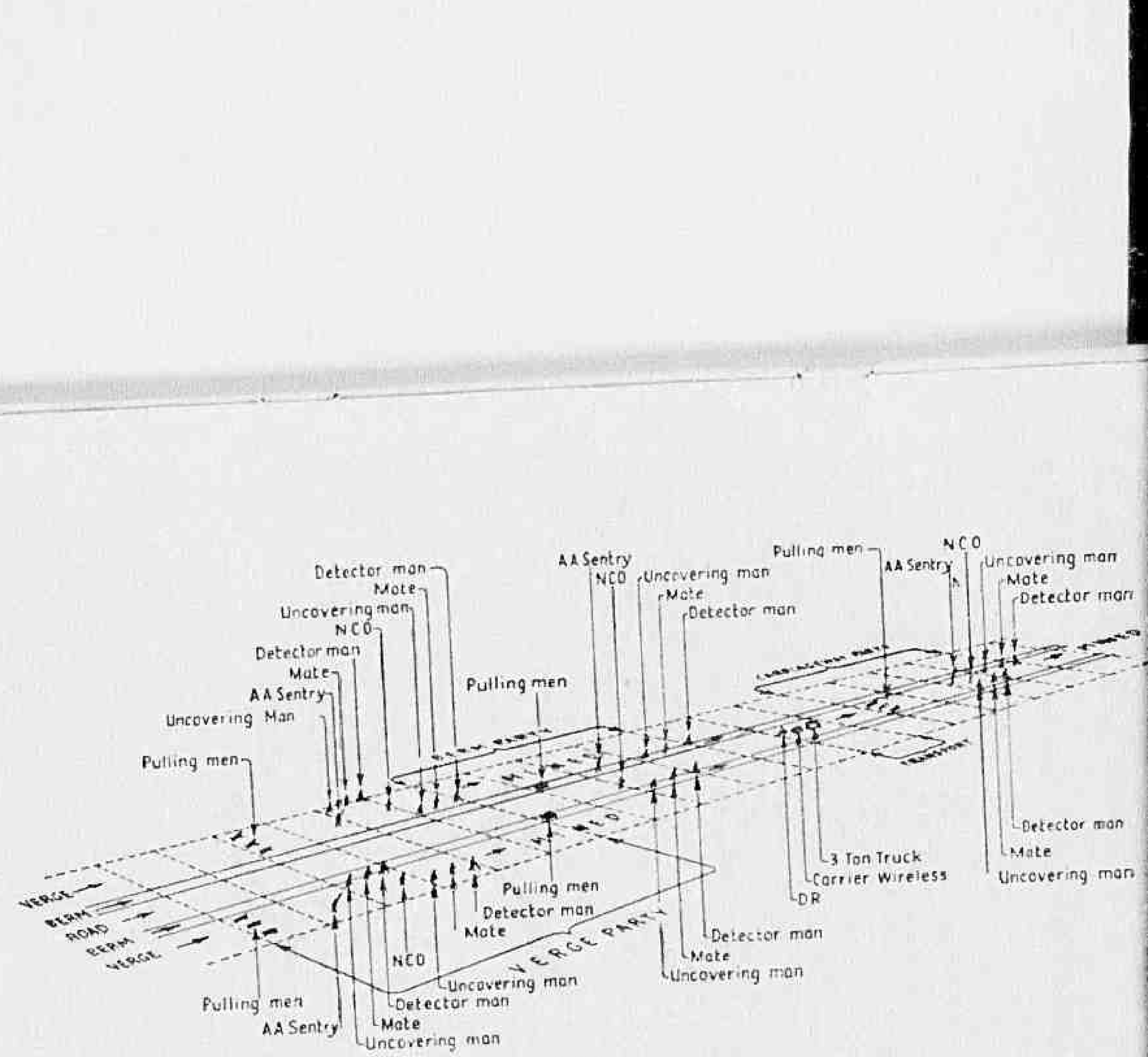

Figure 1

SUGGESTED LAYOUT OF MINED ROAD CLEARANCE PARTIES

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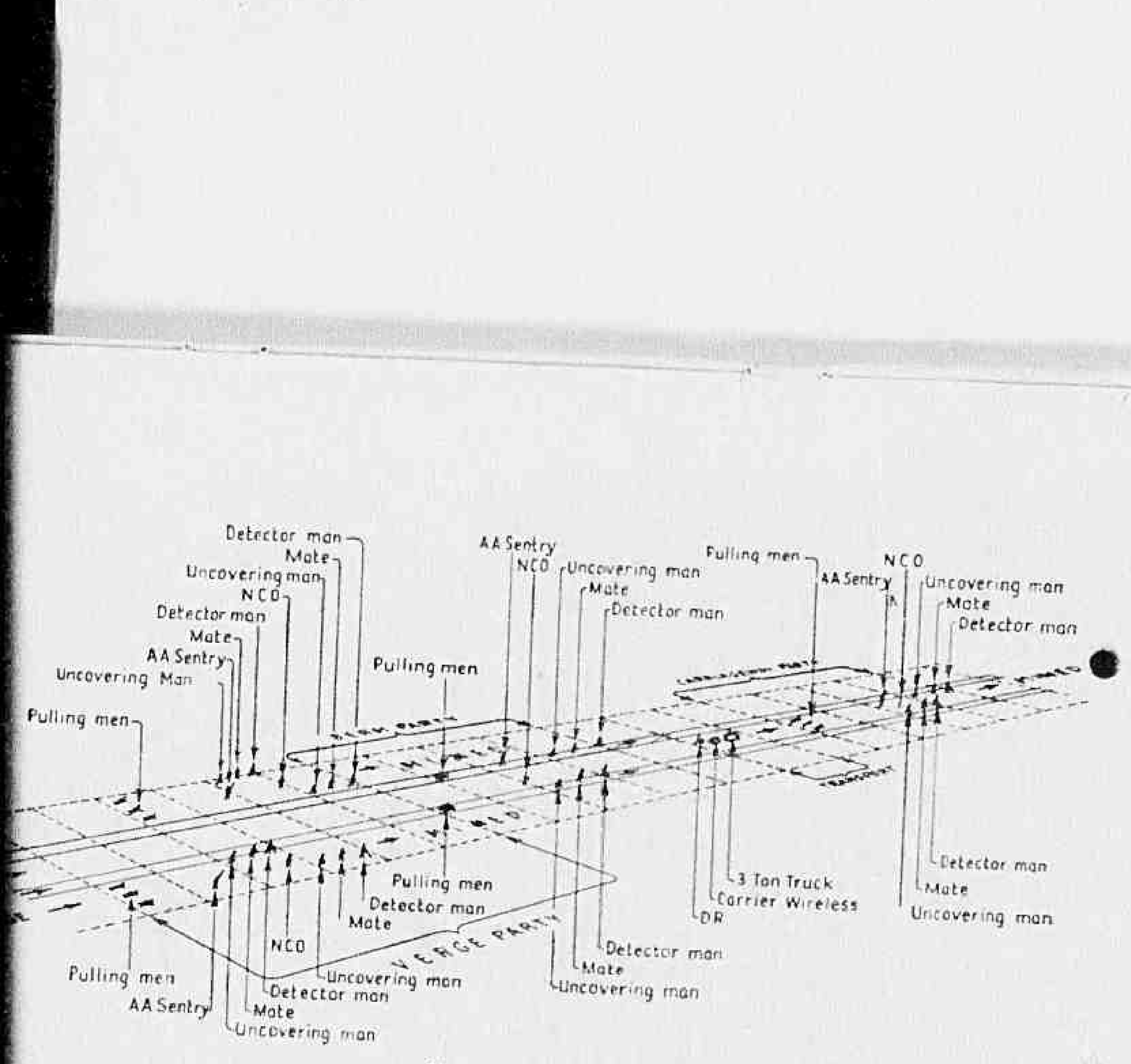

Figure 1

SUGGESTED LAYOUT OF MINED ROAD CLEARANCE PARTIES

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3. *Organization of carriage-way party.*

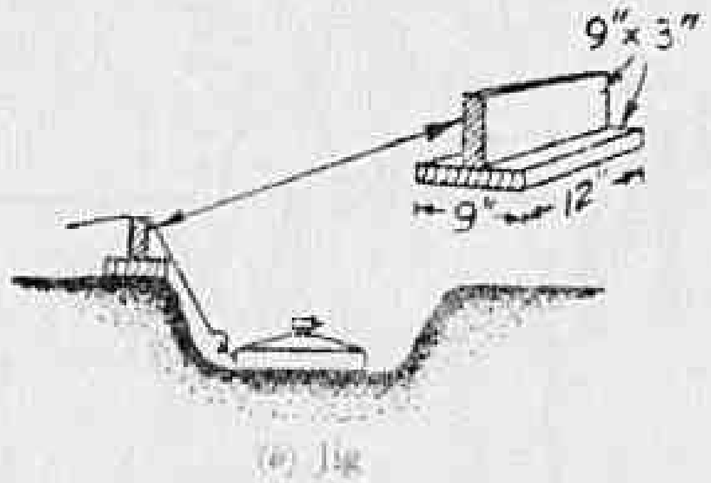
The task of this party is to clear the 20-foot carriage way of mines and booby traps.

The NCO moves at the head of his party, and inspects the road surface to discover whether mines or booby traps are concealed in the road. If he comes to a suspect patch of road, he orders his party to sweep it. The right-hand detector man sweeps from the right edge of the carriage way to the centre, using a long arm detector. If he suspects a mine, his mate, who is following closely behind him, places a mine-marking cone over the suspected mine and they move on. The left-hand detector party, moving 20 yards behind the right-hand detector party, sweeps from the left-hand side of the carriage way to the centre of the road, and carries out the same procedure.

The "uncoverer" moves in rear of his detector party. When the other parties are a safe distance away, he uncovers any mines detected by his detector party, and then collects the mine marking cones and returns them to the mine detector's mate.

Behind the "uncoverers" work the mine pullers. These men, dragging behind them their pulling cables (consisting of 100 yards of signal wire with a small hook on the end), hook the cables on to the uncovered mine and retire 50 yards back along their cable. When no one is within 50 yards of the mine, they jerk the mine out of the ground. A ramp, or a jig erected above the mine, is usually needed to pull the mine out of its hole (*see* Figure 2 below). If the mine is pulled clear without being detonated by booby traps, the puller neutralizes it, and places it on the side of the carriage way.

(*a*) Ramp



(*b*) Jig

Figure 2

METHOD OF PULLING TELLERMINES

Behind the carriage-way party move a 3-ton stores lorry (which, with an infantry battalion, will probably be the pioneer platoon truck), and the officer in charge of the squad, with a wireless set, and a DR. Any temporary road blocks that may be booby trapped should be hauled out of the way by a rope attached to the 3-ton lorry.

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This party must move as fast as possible. If a crater or other obstruction is encountered in the carriage way, they will not attempt to deal with it, but will sweep for themselves a detour round it, to enable the stores lorry to by-pass it and push on. B squad will be sent to deal with the obstruction, or to sweep and mark a proper detour round it.

4. *Organization of berm party*

The task of this party is to clear the berms and open ditches at the sides of the road. This party is organized on exactly the same lines as the carriage-way party, and the right-hand and left-hand detector parties are responsible for the right-hand and left-hand berms and ditches. All mines will be placed outside the edge of the carriage way. No transport is provided for this party, which will have to keep a particularly keen look-out for tripwires.

5. *Organization of verge parties*

In suitable country, each verge party, working on the organization given in paragraph 3, can clear an 18-foot strip of verge on the outside of the berm for "turn-offs". In EUROPE, however, hedges and deep drainage ditches will usually make it impossible to clear such a strip, and the two verge parties will be used to sweep safe lanes as required, and to clear the turnings into side roads. Again no transport is provided for this party, which is also a reserve for the carriage-way and berm parties.

6. *Tasks of B squad*

This party must be prepared to :—

(*a*) Provide a suitable carriage way for vehicles by :—

(i) Roughly repairing the carriage way.

(ii) Sweeping and marking detours round craters or other obstructions.

(iii) Sweeping turnings off the main route, and providing safe lanes leading off it.

(*b*) Clearing the area in the vicinity of demolished bridges.

NOTE—For tasks (*a*) (ii) and (iii), additional mine detectors must be obtained, either from outside sources, or from the verge parties of A squad.

7. *General notes*

(*a*) Dispersion is always difficult at the beginning of road clearance operations, but once the job has started, the carriage-way party will normally move very much faster than the berm party. Thereafter, the parties will quickly become spaced out. On tarmac roads, especially, the carriage-way party will move very fast, and good intercommunication between controlling headquarters and the officer in charge is essential.

(*b*) In an air attack, cover must only be taken on ground that has been cleared of mines ; for example, the carriage-way party will *not* be able to take cover in the hedges or ditches at the side of the road.

(*c*) For a 30-foot carriage way, a third detector could be introduced into the carriage-way party.

(*d*) Provided enough mine detectors are available, the operation can be speeded up by organizing a third squad on the same lines as A squad, and starting it off from a point two-thirds the way down the total length of the road to be cleared. This second squad will have to get to their starting point by walking down the centre of the road, avoiding

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mines by watching the surface carefully, and will not be able to have their transport with them until the squad behind have swept as far as their starting point. Intercommunication between this party and their headquarters will probably be by runner. Obstructions will have to be removed by man-handling.

Other methods of leap-frogging these two squads are, of course, possible.

(*t*) By making the pulling cable 100 yards long, but using a length of only 50 yards to pull out a mine, allowance is made for 50 yards' wastage.

Note of Stores required per basic party (*see paragraph 2 above*)

NCO	One 4-foot bamboo trip wire feeler
Each detector man	One long arm mine detector
Each detector man's mate	12 mine marking cones One pair of pliers Safety pins
Each "uncoverer"	One probe, or Mk V bayonet One trowel One small jumping bar
Each mine puller	100 yards of signal cable with a hook on the end (easily made from a 6-inch nail) Safety pins A coin (penny) A jig (*see* Figure 2) One pair of pliers
AA and ground defence party ...	One LMG and tripod

3-ton stores lorry :—

Tracing tapes	Sledge hammers
Spare mine marking cones	10 yards of 2-inch rope (for pulling obstacles)
Spare signal cable and hooks	Slings
Spare detectors (if available)	Grapnels
Picks and shovels	Rations
Crowbars	Prepared charges
Notice boards and paint	
Mauls	

APPENDIX D

ATTACKING CONCRETE AND CUTTING WIRE OBSTACLES BY ARTILLERY FIRE

1. *Attacking concrete*

There are obvious tactical difficulties in placing hand charges against concrete. Air bombing is ineffective, because a near miss, even with a heavy bomb, has little or no effect. Flame throwers, though they are effective against the apertures of small concrete pill-boxes, are limited in their value by their range.

The degree of penetration of concrete that can be achieved by gun fire depends on the type of reinforcement of the concrete, which may vary from simple reinforced concrete, to concrete reinforced with granite lumps and internal mats. But whatever the type of reinforcement, engaging concrete targets at ranges

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above 5,000 yards with field or medium artillery is seldom worth while, owing to the small percentage of hits, due to the error of the gun.

One of the most effective methods of attacking concrete is by what is known as the "pick and shovel" technique. A 17-pounder gun firing AP shot is the "pick" that breaks the concrete surface and cuts any reinforcement, while a 5.5-inch howitzer firing HE is the "shovel" that disperses the rubble. By this method, gaps wide enough to allow the passage of medium tanks have been made in a concrete wall 8 feet thick.

With its very high rate of fire, the 3.7-inch AA gun, firing a mixture of AP shot and HE, is another good concrete destroyer. The 155-millimetre gun is also effective at ranges up to 1,000 yards.

When the concrete on the near side is backed by earth, the "shovel" propensities of the 5.5-inch howitzer or heavier guns, firing HE, should be exploited to clear away the earth before the attack itself is begun.

2. *Cutting wire obstacles by artillery fire*

The results of preliminary trials carried out with the 40-millimetre Bofors and 3-inch M10 (SP), against a standard German obstacle constructed with British wire, were given in ATM No. 48, Appendix G.

A series of trials has now been completed with the 6-pounder anti-tank equipment, firing HE. The results obtained point to the following conclusions:—

(*a*) Up to 800 yards, using direct laying, approximately 50 per cent effective rounds may be expected. Approximately 15 effective rounds should cut a passable lane.

(*b*) At 1,300 yards, using indirect laying, the inaccuracies are such that it is impossible to cut a clear lane through the obstacle.

APPENDIX E

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN INFANTRY AND TANKS—USE OF THE No. 38 SET

This Appendix amplifies paragraph 24 of ATM No. 47, which defined the principles of wireless communication between tanks and infantry co-operating with them.

Since the responsibility for the tactical handling of troops in battle rests with the commander of the operation, he is also responsible for communications. Although it is impossible to lay down rigid rules for methods of communication, a standardized system is essential as a basis for training. Similarly, minor details of wireless procedure and target indication should, whenever possible, be based on standard practice.

In general, the No. 38 set is a primary means of communication for the infantry, and a subsidiary one for the tanks. Responsibility for the No. 38 set net will therefore normally lie with the infantry commanders. The main points in connection with No. 38 set co-operation are treated below in the sequence in which they are likely to arise in battle.

(*a*) *Allotment of sets*

All tank units designed for co-operation with the infantry will be equipped with No. 38 sets, in addition to their normal No. 19 sets. The principles of the allotment of the No. 38 set for infantry are given in ATM No. 47, paragraph 43, where it will be seen that although each company usually has only two sets, enough sets for a particular operation can be allotted from the battalion pool to equip each platoon of a

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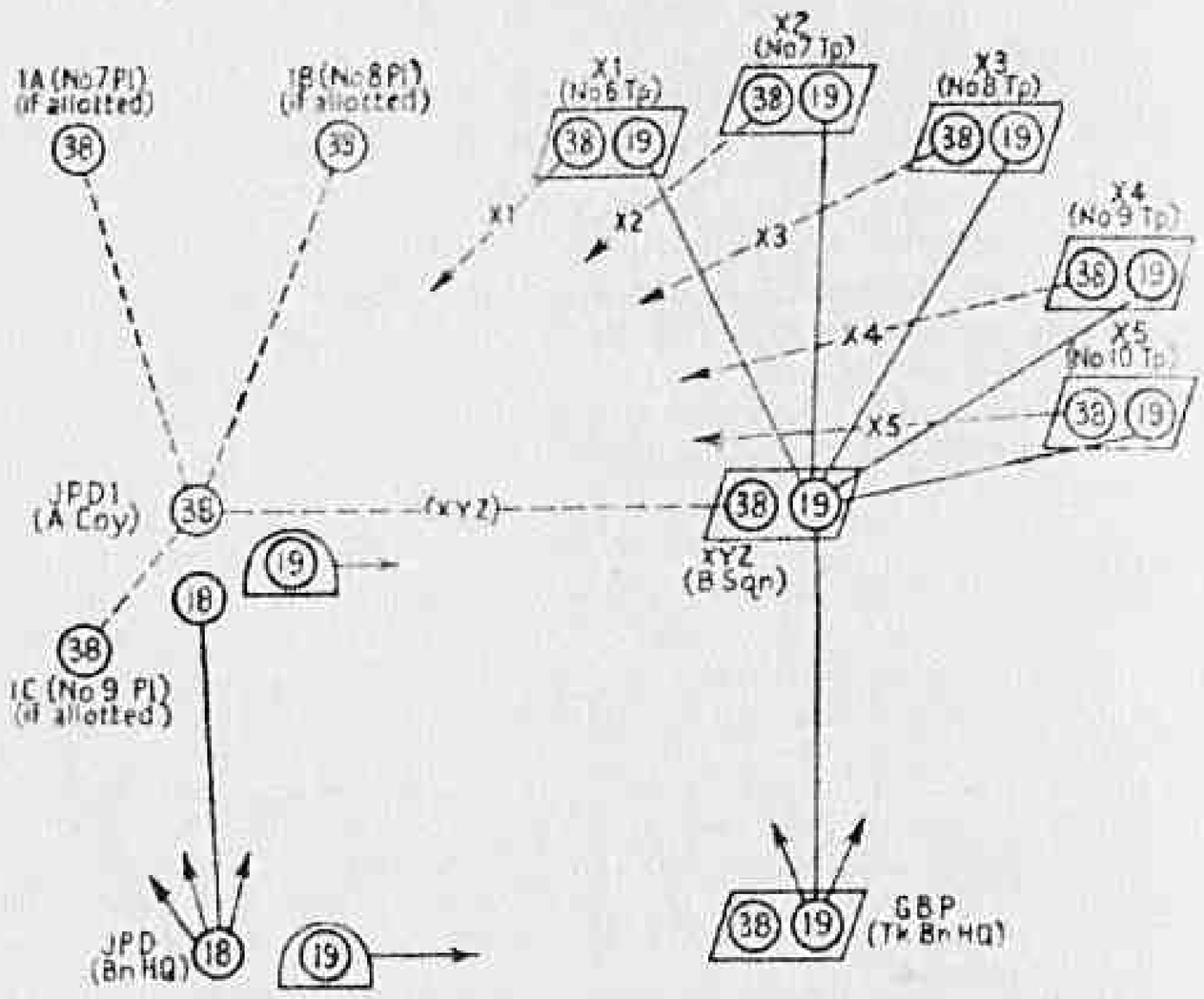
particular company, or of two companies if sets are withdrawn from other sub-units playing a less important part in the operation.

(b) *Layout*

Direct intercommunication will always be required between the infantry company commander and the commander of the tank sub-unit with which he is co-operating. It may also be desirable for infantry platoons, but enough No. 38 sets may not always be available for allotment by the infantry commander. Training in this use of the No. 38 set must therefore be carried out at all levels.

While a signal layout is flexible, the following diagram shows a suggested layout of an infantry company and a tank squadron in co-operation :—



(c) *Allotment of frequencies*

In accordance with paragraph 2 above, the allotment of frequencies for No. 38 set for co-operation between infantry and tanks is the responsibility of the infantry, and should normally be co-ordinated on brigade level. At the same time, the No. 38 set frequency must be selected in consultation with the tank commander in order to ensure that there is no interference between No. 38 and No. 19 set nets.

(d) *Allotment of code signs*

No special code signs are necessary for No. 38 set nets, and each sub-unit of infantry and tanks retains those already allotted.

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(e) *Control*

The infantry will control the No. 38 set net.

(f) *Netting*

Netting should be carried out as late as may be, because of the tendency of the No. 38 set to go "off net." Netting will usually take place in the assembly area, but should be checked, if possible, in the FUP.

(g) *Procedure*

Normal procedure will be used, but it is important to avoid restricting the flexibility of the system by a too rigid interpretation of the rules of RT procedure, which must be applied intelligently.

(h) *Indication of targets and correction of fire*

Where applicable, the "Procedure for Artillery Target Indication," as laid down in ATM No. 45, paragraph 29, will be followed. The methods of indication most likely to be used are :—

(i) Compass point and distance from a reference object.

(ii) Visual aids, *i.e.*, tracer, 2-inch mortar smoke, and air burst shell.

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APPENDIX F

GENERAL STAFF PUBLICATIONS

1. *NEW PUBLICATIONS*

PART I—FSR SERIES

	Distribution			
	All Arms	*Arms concerned*	*Other Arms*	*Remarks*
Field Service Pocket Book:				
Part I—Regimental Officers:				
Pamphlet No. 4—Appreciations, Orders, Messages, and Intercommunication, 1944	C + 12	—	—	Supersedes the 1944 edition.

PART II—ALL ARMS SERIES

Civil Affairs and You, 1944 ...	B	—	—	

PART III—MANUALS PECULIAR TO THE ARM

Royal Artillery:				
Artillery Training Volume II—Deployment and Staff Duties:				
Pamphlet No. 7—Deployment of an Air OP Squadron, 1944	—	C (*f*)	B	Air OP Squadrons—Scale C + 6 per sqn.
1. Field Branch:				
Directions for the use of Artillery Instruments Pamphlet No. 1:				
10. Flash Spotting Instrument No. 4, Mark II, 1944	—	B	—	
11. The Twin Marchant Calculating Machine, 1944	—	B	—	
Gun Drill for QF 6-pr, 7-cwt Gun on Carriage 6-pr, Marks I, 1A and II, 1944	—	D (*m*)	—	
Gun Drill for QF 25-pr, Mark II Gun on SP Mounting, RAM, 1944 ...	—	D (*a*) (*m*)	—	
II. Anti-Aircraft Branch:				
Anti-Aircraft Training Instruction, Serial X—				
Part II—Light AA	—	D (*a*)	—	HAA and Rocket AA units Scale B (*d*) (*m*). SL units Scale A.
Part III—Searchlights	—	D (*a*)	—	All other AA units—Scale A.
Gun Drill (RA (AA) Units) for 20-mm Hispano, Polsten and Oerlikon Machine Guns (Provisional), 1944 ...	—	C (*a*) (*b*) (*m*)	—	Other RA (AA) Units Scale B.
Index to Anti-Aircraft Publications and Films, 1944	—	C (*p*)	—	
Instrument Drill for Telescope Identification, AA, 1944	—	D (*a*) (*m*)	—	
III. Coast Branch:				
The Royal Artillery (Coast Artillery) Signaller's Pocket Book, 1944 ...	—	C (*b*)	—	Plus 1 copy for each signaller. Supersedes the 1933 edition.

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	Distribution: All Arms	Arms concerned	Other Arms	Remarks
Infantry:				
Infantry Training: Part IV—The Mortar Platoon, 1944	—	C	A	Supersedes the 1943 edition.
Infantry Training Memorandum No. 5, 1944	—	C	—	Issued to Inf. including recce, MG, mor, airborne, parachute, and army tk bns.
Royal Signals:				
Signal Training Pamphlet No.:				
2. Part VIII—Ground Wave Ranges of Wireless Sets, 1944	Special distribution			
3. Part II—Maintenance of Generating Sets and Charging Equipment in the Field (Prov), 1944	—	A	—	21 Army Gp—Scale B (a).
8. Part I—Procedure for Morse Telegraphy, Line Telephony and Visual Signalling, 1944	—	C	—	Supersedes Sig Trg Pamphlet No. 3, Pt VI, 1943, and also the procedure given in Sig Trg, Vol V, 1938.
Army Operating Signals, 1944	Special distribution			Supersedes Army Operating Signals, 1943.

PART IV—TRAINING PAMPHLETS

Military Training Pamphlets

No.				
63. The Co-operation of Tanks with Infantry Divisions, 1944	—	B	A	
66. Anti-Gas Measures—Railways and Docks, 1944	—	C	—	RE Mov Scale B RE, RAOC, RASC depots Scale A.
Intelligence Publications				
Handbook of German Administration and Supply, 1944	—	—	—	Special distribution down to Divisions
Combined Operations Pamphlets				
No. 41A. REME, 1944	A	—	—	REME units detailed for training at CTCs—Scale C. Supersedes Combined Operations Pamphlets Nos. 41A and 41B, 1942.

The following pamphlets, issued under the direction of the Chief of Combined Operations, are notified for information:

Combined Operations Pamphlet No. 6 (a)—Military Communications in Combined Operations, 1944	—	—	—	Supersedes the 1943 edition.

NOTE.—For the interpretation of the scales of distribution shown above, *see* the pamphlet: The Distribution of General Staff Publications (1944) edition, which will be issued shortly.

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SUMMARY OUTLINE OF ESSENTIAL ITALIAN IMPORTS

In the following pages are summarized the current views of the Economic Section, Allied Control Commission, with respect to Italy's most essential needs for imported supplies, roughly during the first half of 1945.

The supplies to be imported have been broken down into two categories:

Category "A": Those items and quantities which are considered to fall within the military mission of "preventing disease and unrest", as interpreted by the Combined Chiefs of Staff. The only basis ACC has for judging what falls within or without this general formula is the series of decisions by the agencies of the Combined Chiefs of Staff on particular requisitions for civilian supplies for Italy during the past several months. Hence the line between this and the following category is necessarily hard to draw.

Category "B": Those items and quantities which fall outside the scope of the military program of civilian supply (Category "A") and for which provision must therefore be made by the civilian agencies of the Allied Governments. The total amount of money available for the furnishing of Category "B" supplies has been assumed to be the equivalent of $250,000,000.

Transportation

The chief factor limiting anything to be done in Italy is transportation. That is not a very exciting statement, but the fact has cost the United Nations thousands of shipping tons, of dollars and of pounds sterling.

The Allied Control Commission is convinced that unless adequate provision is made for transporting goods and people within Italy, a large part of any import program will be wasted. Specifically, it believes that any program of Category "B" supplies would be largely wasted unless provision can be made for a minimum number of trucks, tires, tubes, batteries, patching kits and fuel to run both the imported trucks and those that can be put into working order by the provision of needed parts.

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The need for trucks is so acute that they are considered to be in a special priority class by themselves. On this basis, the estimated needs for trucks and related supplies, broken down by the areas north and south of the Pisa-Rimini line, are given in Appendix "A".

In addition to the needs for trucks, there is an acute need for railroad locomotives and freight cars, and for coal to run even the locomotives now available for civilian use. Arrangements in this regard are necessarily worked out from day to day with the military railway services and the coal supply authorities of the Allied Armies.

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Category "A" Supplies

The supplies required for the "military necessity" needs of Italy have in most cases already been requisitioned. This is not to say that during the first six months of 1945 there will not be additional requisitions as the northern part of the country is opened up and unanticipated essential needs are encountered. Current requisitions, however, give the best indication of needs for Category "A" supplies as currently anticipated by the ACC.

Incorporation in this summary report of the detailed figures and specifications in all these requisitions would be an unprofitable exercise, since the relevant facts and figures have already been sent through military channels and are readily available for inspection in Rome, Caserta, London, and Washington. The requirements already stated as falling within the military category of civilian supply have therefore been referred to by requisition number only. The list of these requisitions, by general commodity or purpose groups, will be found in Appendix "B". It should be understood, however, that some of these requisitions have already been filled in whole or in part. They are all included in order to give a complete reference list. Information on action taken on each requisition is presumably available in London and Washington.

Certain commodities require special comments, as follows:

Food - Requests for food imports are handled as statements of requirements rather than as formal requisitions. Estimated requirements through June 1945 as submitted to the CCAC in Washington are shown in Appendix "C". The quantities of wheat and flour shown are required to implement a bread ration of 300 grams throughout Italy, as recommended to the Combined Chiefs of Staff by the Theatre Commander in his letter of 24 September 1944 (CCAC 105/2).

Fuel - Estimates of requirements for both coal and petroleum products are made by Allied Force Headquarters, considering military and civilian needs as parts of a consolidated, "pooled", import program for the theatre. It is therefore not possible at this time for the Allied Control Commission to give any firm estimate of the quantities of these important commodities falling in Category "A". (In Category "B" an attempt has been made to relate requirements of coal to the industrial projects listed).

Power - After very considerable effort, Southern Italy has been provided with power for most of its essential needs. In Central Italy

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Power - After very considerable effort, Southern Italy has been provided with power for most of its essential needs. In Central Italy, where 94 percent of all generating capacity was destroyed, the actual need runs into hundreds of thousands of kilowatts. Of the huge potential demand for mobile generating plants only 75,000 KW were requested by AFHQ and only 60,000 KW were approved by the theatre and requisitioned from Washington. Additional emergency generating capacity will undoubtedly be needed in the north, where the destruction is expected to be nearly complete, and where two-thirds of Italy's power capacity is concentrated.

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Agricultural Supplies - A table showing the essential minimum imports of agricultural supplies, classified as Category "A", is attached as Appendix "D". These supplies are for use in Italy during the Spring of 1945. It should be emphasized that every ton of imports shown in this table can be justified as saving two or more tons in imported food during the next crop year.

Clothing, shoes, and textiles - LAC Airgram 32 gives the requirement of clothing, shoes, and textiles for the civilian population of Southern Italy and the Islands. Although there is every indication that the need for clothing (or the wherewithal to make clothing) remains one of the most acute consumer needs after food, no affirmative action has been taken on this requisition in Washington. As we move into the north, large additional needs will be uncovered and will have to be met. At present, therefore, the picture on clothing, shoes, and textiles is not bright.

A special project has been under way to provide shoes for the public safety agents of the Italian Government. The needs for this purpose have been met so far primarily from the repairing of Army salvage shoes in Italy. Increased demands for this purpose in the future may require the import of certain quantities of findings and leather to aid in this repair project.

Category "B" Supplies

It has been indicated to ACC by the U. S. State Department and the British Foreign Office that roughly $250,000,000 might become available for the purchase of essential imports into Italy, over and above the items and quantities approved as part of the military program. The question therefore arises: In what way would such a sum be most efficiently used in meeting the essential requirements of the Italian people and their economy?

Although an attempt is made here to give a very rough preliminary answer to this question, the answer is necessarily based on assumptions with respect to a host of other, unanswered, questions. For example:

(1) Neither the scope nor the duration of the "military" program (i.e., that approved by the Combined Chiefs of Staff) is clear. It has therefore been necessary in this outline to make a rather arbitrary division between what is and is not included in it.

(2) Two-thirds of Italy's productive power is not yet liberated, and there is little accurate information as to the condition in

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A special project has been [illegible] The needs for this public safety agents of the Italian Government. purpose have been met so far primarily from the requiring of Army salvage shoes in Italy. Increased demands for this purpose in the future may require the import of certain quantities of findings and leather to aid in this repair project.

Category "E" Supplies

It has been indicated to ACC by the U. S. State Department and the British Foreign Office that roughly $250,000,000 might become available for the purchase of essential imports into Italy, over and above the items and quantities approved as part of the military program. The question therefore arises: In what way would such a sum be most efficiently used in meeting the essential requirements of the Italian people and their economy?

Although an attempt is made here to give a very rough preliminary answer to this question, the answer is necessarily based on assumptions with respect to a host of other, unanswered, questions. For example:

(1) Neither the scope nor the duration of the "military" program (i.e., that approved by the Combined Chiefs of Staff) is clear. It has therefore been necessary in this outline to make a rather arbitrary division between what is and is not included in it.

(2) Two-thirds of Italy's productive power is not yet liberated, so there is little accurate information as to the condition in which the areas north of the Pisa-Rimini line are likely to be found. Present indications are that the productive facilities in the area will be largely destroyed by the retreating Germans.

Subject to these limitations, an attempt has been made to indicate in what types of imported supplies the assumed amount of $250,000,000 should be "invested", in the best interests of the Italian people and of the United Nations. The estimates that follow are put forward, in effect, as a tentative agenda for further and more detailed discussion

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of specific projects and requisitions which will need to be agreed on between the Italian Government and the Allied Control Commission.

The first need is always transportation. Since transportation is the factor limiting everything that is done in Italy, and since the military are in any event the only feasible sources of supply for transportation facilities for at least the next year or so, it is assumed that minimum transportation needs especially in terms of trucks, will be provided as part of the Category "A" program, for which the military assume responsibility. Unless a reasonable provision can be made for essential transportation needs, along the lines of Appendix "A", it would probably be a mistake, from the standpoint of any of the parties concerned to make the type of investment mentioned.

Assuming that $250,000,000 is all the exchange which will be available for the whole country, it will be necessary to keep in reserve at least about $60,000,000 for urgent needs in the north. The rest of the exchange can be tentatively allocated to the southern part of the country on the theory that most of the supplies (other than equipment for hydroelectric plants) which will be purchased for the south with the available funds can equally well be used in the north if the need there proves to be more urgent at the time the supplies actually become available in Italy.

The remaining $190,000,000 would be applied almost entirely to industrial and agricultural production, and to the services necessary to any production. More than two-thirds of this sum, $130,500,000. would be allocated to the partial rehabilitation of the power industry, since virtually all production in Italy has been geared to electricity. Another $6,000,000 would go for heavy equipment to be used in public works. Agricultural supplies, reclamation equipment, and supplies for the fishing industry, would take up about $6,650,750. while $46,149,000 is estimated as the cost of rebuilding, repair, maintenance and operating supplies for the industries which make (a) goods essential to the living of any civilized people (clothing, for example), and (b) materials needed for the gradual rebuilding of power industry and the consumer industries themselves (e.g., cement and steel).

The significant thing about this (or any other) allocation of this limited sum of money is the following: With $190,000,000 it is not possible to start production going in Italy to any considerable extent; all that can be hoped for is to put some plants in some basic industries in a position where they can make needed goods <u>if they get the raw</u>

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The significant thing about this (or any other) allocation of this limited sum of money is the following: With $190,000,000 it is not possible to start production going in Italy to any considerable extent; all that can be hoped for is to put some plants in some basic industries in a position where they can make needed goods <u>if they get the raw materials</u>.

The basic estimates on which the above allocation of funds is made are given in Appendices "E", "F", and "G". The first of these is a memorandum and tabulation showing what it would take, in terms of money, to repair war damages south of the Pisa-Rimini line. The estimates of damages north of that line, although there is included in Category "B" for the present purpose only a portion of the estimates for the power industry, the reclamation of land flooded by the Germans, and a special program of heavy engineering equipment, the entire memorandum is included as an Appendix because it gives an idea of the scope of the road

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task of rebuilding Italy. More recent information indicates that the assumptions in the memorandum with respect to damage in the north were unduly optimistic; the true costs, therefore, would probably be considerably higher than those indicated in the tabulation.

Appendix "F" indicates the cost of rebuilding, repair, maintenance, and operating supplies, for a number of basic industries, in terms of the money value of imported supplies and also in terms of power and imported coal. The data on industries in the southern part of the country (at least up to a line drawn through the city of Termi) is based to a considerable degree on actual engineering surveys in the field; the needs for the rest of the country are estimated by the use of factors based on the proportion of Italy's total production in each industry which is located in the southern part.

Appendix "G" shows the breakdown of the $6,150,750 which is taken as the cost of essential imports of agricultural supplies, and supplies for the fishing industry over and above those already requisitioned through military channels.

The following table summarizes the allocation of the $250,000,000 to the various categories of essential needs.

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Appendix "G" shows the breakdown of the $6,150,750 which is taken as the cost of essential imports of agricultural supplies, and supplies for the fishing industry over and above those already requisitioned through military channels.

The following table summarizes the allocation of the $250,000,000 to the various categories of essential needs.

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TABLE 1

TENTATIVE ALLOCATION OF FUNDS FOR CATEGORY "B"
IMPORTS INTO ITALY

Total funds assumed to be available		250,000,000
ELECTRIC POWER INDUSTRY (1)		
Power stations	76,500,000	
Switching stations	30,000,000	
Transmission	24,000,000	130,500,000
PUBLIC WORKS (2)		
Heavy engineering equipment (3)	6,000,000	
Reclamation projects (4)	500,000	6,500,000
BASIC INDUSTRIES (5)		46,147,000
AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES (6)		6,150,750
Total funds allocated		189,297,750
Reserve for urgent needs		60,702,250
Total funds assumed to be available		250,000,000

NOTES ON TABLE I

(1) One half of the figures shown in Appendix "C" as imports for power industry, south of the Pisa-Rimini line.

(2) South of Pisa-Rimini Line.

(3) LAC Airgram 35 requisitioned a list of heavy engineering equip-
[illegible] for the area south of Naples. This

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PUBLIC WORKS (2)		
Heavy engineering equipment (3)	6,000,000	
Reclamation projects (4)	500,000	6,500,000
BASIC INDUSTRIES (5)		46,147,000
AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES (6)		6,150,750
Total funds allocated		189,297,750
Reserve for urgent needs		60,702,250
Total funds assumed to be available		250,000,000

NOTES ON TABLE I

(1) One half of the figured shown in Appendix "G" as imports for power industry, south of the Pisa-Rimini line.

(2) South of Pisa-Rimini Line.

(3) LAC Airgram 35 requisitioned a list of heavy engineering equipment for public works, for the area south of Naples. This requisition, which has never been approved by the Combined Chiefs of Staff as a military requirement, would cost roughly $2,000,000. At least three times this quantity of equipment would be required for the entire southern area up to the Pisa-Rimini line --hence the estimate of $6,000,000.

(4) Mostly motors for pumping out former reclamation projects flooded by the Germans.

(5) See Appendix "D". The area involved here is the Italian mainland south of the Terni line, plus Sicily and Sardinia.

(6) See Appendix "E". In the case of agriculture, it is possible to predict the supply requirements with reasonable accuracy for all parts of the country. The figure for total Italy is therefore used in this summary statement.

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APPENDIX A
Estimated Requirements
for Trucks and Related Supplies by Area

	Unit	South of P-R L.	North of P-R L.
Trucks (all sizes) (1)	No.	1,700 (2)	5,000 (2)
Tires (3)	No.	22,108	44,216
Tubes (3)	No.	23,390	46,780
Batteries	No.	1,376	2,752
Patching Kits	No. of Kits	6,566	13,132
Additional POL for new trucks (for six months)	Bbls	40,800	120,000

NOTES

(1) As a result of changes made by AFHQ, the requisition which reached Washington (LAC Airgram 51 of 20 August 1944) requested 1,700 trucks for the northern part of the country and no trucks whatever for the southern part. However, the figures shown here are still the best minimum estimate by ACC of the need for imported trucks. The 5,000 trucks for the north are currently under requisition to AFHQ.

(2) 250 may be available from Peninsular Base Section, Italy and 250 from British Army sources.

(3) In addition to the finished tires and tubes, a requisition has been submitted to AFHQ on 22 September 1944 for raw materials and supplies for the repairing and retreading of tires and tubes at the Rome and Bari plants for a six-month period beginning 1 October 1944 (Requisition No. ACC-ENG-35-45). More of these supplies will be needed.

APPENDIX B

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Additional POL for new trucks (for six months)	Bbls	40,600	120,000

NOTES

(1) As a result of changes made by AFHQ, the requisition which reached Washington (LAC Airgram 51 of 20 August 1944) requested 1,700 trucks for the northern part of the country and no trucks whatever for the southern part. However, the figures shown here are still the best minimum estimate by ACC of the need for imported trucks. The 5,000 trucks for the north are currently under requisition to AFHQ.

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APPENDIX B

List of Reference Numbers on Requisitions Already Submitted Through Military Channels for Items and Quantities Considered to Fall Within the Military Category of Civilian Supplies

Commodity or Industry	Reference Number MGS or ACC	LAC Airgram Number
Power Equipment and Parts	MGS- 63-ENG	
	" - 83-ENG	
	" - 85-ENG	
	" - 88-ENG	
	" -104-ENG	
	" -151-ENG	16
	" -177-ENG	33
	" -191-ENG	49
	ACC-ENG-9-45	
	" - ENG-11-45	
	MGS-217-SIG	
	ACC-ENG-27-45	

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Cont'd: Appendix B.

Commodity or Industry	Reference Number MGS or ACC	LAC Airgram Number
Medical and Sanitation	MGS-221-MED	73
Clothing; Shoes and Textiles	MGS-132-QM	7 & 32
	" - 82-QM	185
	" -141-QM	
	" - 92-QM	
	" -122-QM	
	" -181-QM	
Agricultural Supplies	MGS- 95-QM	
	" - 96-QM	
	" -101- QM	
	" -127-ENG	3
	" -130-QM	
	" -135-QM	
	" -142-QM	340
	" -159-QM	
	" -160-QM	
	" -193-ENG	50
	" -212-QM	68
	" -213-QM	69
	" -214-QM	704
Supplies for Forestry	MGS-128-ENG	4
	" -ENG-26-45	
Mining Supplies, Coal	MGS- 51-ENG	
	" - 52-ENG	
	" - 69-ENG	
	" - 70-ENG	
	" - 81-ENG	
	" -133-ENG	8
	" -145-ENG	15
	" -155-ENG	20
	" -182-ENG	37
Sulphur	MGS - 73-ENG	
	" - 74-ENG	

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	" -127-ENG	3
	" -130-QM	
	" -135-QM	
	" -140-QM	340
	" -159-QM	
	" -160-QM	
	" -193-ENG	50
	" -213-QM	68
	" -215-QM	59
	" -214-QM	704
Supplies for Forestry	WGS-128-ENG	4
	" -ENG-26-45	
Mining Supplies, Coal	WGS- 51-ENG	
	" - 52-ENG	
	" - 69-ENG	
	" - 70-ENG	
	" - 81-ENG	
	" -133-ENG	8
	" -145-ENG	15
	" -155-ENG	20
	" -182-ENG	37
Sulphur	WGS - 73-ENG	
	" - 74-ENG	
	" - 75-ENG	
	" - 80-ORD	
	" -131-ENG	6
	" -168-ORD	
	" -174-ORD	
	" -197-ENG	55
	" -148-SIG	
	" -195-ENG	52
	" -196-SIG	54
Essential Industrial Production Supplies:		
Chemical Industry	WGS- 57-QM	
	WP-MISC-GEN-44	
	ACC-ENG-31-45	
Hemp Industry	WGS- 87-QM	

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Cont'd: Appen

Commodity or Indus...	Reference Number MGS or ACC	LAC Airgram Number
Textile Industry	MGS-164-QM	25
	" -183-QM	38
	" -202-QM	59
	" -203-QM	60
Cigarette Industry	MGS-205-EMG	62
Printing Industry	MGS- 46-QM	
	" -126-QM	330
	" -139-QM	
	" -148-QM	
	" -167-QM	29
Match Production	MGS-[illegible]-QM	
Soap Production	MGS- 89-QM	
	" -186-QM	554
	" -192-QM	614
Paper:		
Newsprint	MGS-139-QM	
	" -126-QM	330
	" -148-QM	
	" -167-QM	
Ration Card Paper	MGS-129-QM	5
Paper for Banking	MGS-128-QM	34
	" -161-QM	24
	" -123-QM	2 & 31
Paper for School Books	MGS-124-QM	1
	" -209-QM	66
Export Trade (lemon wrapping paper, etc.)		

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Cotton Production	MGS-117-QM	
Soap Production	MGS- 89-QM	554
	" -186-QM	614
	" -192-QM	
Paper:		
Newsprint	MGS-139-QM	330
	" -126-QM	
	" -146-QM	
	" -167-QM	
Ration Card Paper	MGS-129-QM	5
Paper for Banking	MGS-128-QM	34
	" -163-QM	24
	" -123-QM	2 & 31
Paper for School Books	MGS-124-QM	1
	" -209-QM	66
Export Trade (lemon wrapping paper, etc.)		
	MGS-172-QM	38
	" -198-QM	26
	" -165-QM	71
	" -219-QM	
Miscellaneous Supplies:		
Flour Mills	ACC-ENG-33-45	
Candles	MGS-208-QM	65
Paper Bags	MGS-121-QM	209
	" -179-QM	12
	" -156-QM	

* An MGS number indicates that the requisition has been forwarded to Washington by AFHQ after screening. An ACC number indicates that AFHQ has either not yet completed its screening or has disapproved the requisition.

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Appendix C

TABLE 1. MAINLAND OF ITALY (1)
Estimated Import Subsistence Requirements
1 January to June 1945
(Metric Tons - Net)

Commodity	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Total
Wheat-North	87,000	150,000	159,000	159,000	159,000	159,000	882,000
Wheat-South	-	-	-	1,000	125,000	125,000	251,000
Total	87,000	150,000	159,000	160,000	284,000	284,000	1133,000
Sugar-North	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	16,200
Sugar-South	4,560	4,560	4,560	4,560	4,560	4,560	27,360
Total	7,260	7,260	7,260	7,260	7,260	7,260	43,560
Milk, dry, skim North	475	475	475	475	475	475	2,850
Milk, evc. South	3,520	3,520	3,520	3,520	3,520	3,520	21,120
Total	3,995	3,995	3,995	3,995	3,995	3,995	23,970
Vegs Dried-No.	14,610	14,610	14,610	14,610	14,610	14,610	87,660
Vegs.Dried-So.	7,710	7,710	7,710	7,710	7,710	7,710	46,260
Total	22,320	22,320	22,320	22,320	22,320	22,320	133,920
Meat-North	1,830	1,830	1,830	1,830	1,830	1,830	10,980
Meat-South	1,530	1,530	1,530	1,530	1,530	1,530	9,180
Total	3,360	3,360	3,360	3,360	3,360	3,360	20,160
Fats - North	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	13,500
Total Mainland	126,185	198,185	198,185	198,185	323,185	323,185	1,368,110

(1) See Notes for basis of estimates

TABLE 2. SICILY and SARDINIA (1)
Estimated Import Subsistence Requirements
1 January to 30 June 1945
(Metric Tons - Net)

Commodity	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June.	Total

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Milk, dry, skim North	475	475	475	475	475	475	2,850
Milk, ecc. South	3,520	3,520	3,520	3,520	3,520	3,520	21,120
Total	3,995	3,995	3,995	3,995	3,995	3,995	23,970
Vegs Dried-No.	14,610	14,610	14,610	14,610	14,610	14,610	87,660
Vegs.Dried-So.	7,710	7,710	7,710	7,710	7,710	7,710	46,260
Total	22,320	22,320	22,320	22,320	22,320	22,320	133,920
Meat-North	1,830	1,830	1,830	1,830	1,830	1,830	10,980
Meat-South	1,530	1,530	1,530	1,530	1,530	1,530	9,180
Total	3,360	3,360	3,360	3,360	3,360	3,360	20,160
Fats - North	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	13,500
Total Mainland	126,185	198,185	198,185	198,185	323,185	323,185	1,368,110

(1) See Notes for basis of estimates

TABLE 2. SICILY and SARDINIA (1)
Estimated Import Subsistence Requirements
1 January to 30 June 1945
(Metric Tons - Net)

Commodity	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June.	Total
Wheat-Sicily	-	5,000	29,000	29,000	29,000	29,000	121,000
Wheat-Sardinia	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	48,000
Total	8,000	13,000	37,000	37,000	37,000	37,000	169,000
Sugar-Sicily	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	6,300
Sugar-Sardinia	300	300	300	300	300	300	1,800
Total	1,350	1,350	1,350	1,350	1,350	1,350	8,100
Vegs. Dried Sardinia	325	325	325	325	325	325	1,950
Total	9,675	14,675	38,675	38,675	38,675	38,675	179,050

(1) See Notes for basis of estimates

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Cont'd: Appendix C.

Notes on Basis for Estimated Import Subsistence Requirements for Italian Mainland, Sicily and Sardinia 1 January to 30 June 1945

WHEAT based on normal daily ration of 300 grams of bread (or the equivalent of 240 grams of flour) plus 12½% for supplemental rations, with extraction rate for flour at 90% of wheat. Population to be fed calculated at 75% for South of Pisa-Rimini line and at 80% for north thereof based on our experience in South and Italian experience in north and south. Of estimated harvest of 2,036,000 metric tons, it is assumed that 1,412,000 will be consumed during 1944 leaving 624,000 metric tons to reduce indicated imports during 1945. (See "Import requirements for Italy" dated 7 August 1944 and amendment thereto dated 6 September 1944.)

SUGAR based on monthly ration of 250 grams for 100% of population and assuming that mainland north of Pisa-Rimini line will be able to supply 50% of its own requirements. No sugar plants south of P-R line are presently operable.

MILK Dry - Skim - based on daily requirements of 500 grams of fluid milk for children under two years of age and 250 grams for children 2 to 12 years of age, excluding children on milk producers. Fluid supply for non-producers estimated at 40% of 1942 supply as result of experience in liberated areas not unduly affected by enemy action. One part dry skim milk plus one part fluid milk plus eight parts water treated is substitute for 10 parts fluid milk although caloric value is substantially less.

VEGETABLES DRIED Mainland North of P-R line is based on feeding 80% of population 28 grams per day. Mainland south of P-R line is based on feeding 50% of population 28 grams per day. Sicily based on LAC 18 of 3 May 1944.

MEAT based on feeding 10% of population 28 grams per day and is for use primarily in large urban areas.

FATS based on feeding at least 50% of population north of P-R line 7 grams per day.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS for mainland north of P-R line are subject to curtailment if conditions justify after enemy withdrawal.

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dated 6 September 1944.)

SUGAR based on monthly ration of 250 grams for 100% of population and assuming that mainl nd north of Pisa-Rimini line will be able to apply 50% of its own requirements. No sugar plants south of P-R line are presently operable.

MILK Dry - Skim - based on daily requirements of 500 grams of fluid milk for children under two years of age and 250 grams for children 2 to 12 years of age, excluding children of milk producers. Fluid supply for non-producers estimated at 40% of 1942 supply as result of experience in liberated areas not unduly affected by enemy action. One part dry skim milk plus one part fluid milk plus eight parts water treated as substitute for 10 parts fluid milk although caloric value is substantially less.

VEGETABLES DRIED Mainland North of P-R line is based on feeding 80% of population 28 grams per day. Mainland south of P-R line is based on feeding 50% of population 28 grams per day. Sicily based on LAC 16 of 3 May 1944.

MEAT based on feeding 10% of population 28 grams per day and is for use primarily in large urban areas.

FATS based on feeding at least 50% of population north of P-R line 7 grams per day.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS for mainland north of P-R line are subject to curtailment of conditions justify after enemy withdrawal.

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ALLEGATO "D"

Tabella A: Fabbisogni stimati per i vari Fertilizzanti, Parassiticidi e Prodotti Antiparassitari
(Per Spring Use in 1945)

Compartimenti	Ammonium Nitrate	Sulphate of Pot.	Copper Sulphate	Copper Oxychloride	Zinc Phos.	Lead Ars.	Sod. Ars.	Pyrethrum	Triox
Piemonte	16,500	7,500	4,480	1,150	-	45	1	6	11
Liguria	775	200	740	420	-	16	3	2	-
Lombardia	20,565	5,500	2,480	385	-	34	1	5	27
Venezia Tridentina	800	650	360	210	-	122	1	2	1
Veneto	11,245	3,450	3,300	320	-	65	2	9	19
Venezia Giulia e Zara	640	300	500	115	-	9	-	1	1
Emilia	10,100	1,600	8,420	625	0.5	99	16	14	32
Toscana	7,600	650	4,070	395	-	61	3	12	)
Marche	3,715	150	960	435	1.5	14	2	2	)
Umbria	1,760	150	750	115	-	17	-	2	)
Lazio	3,500	150	2,000	570	1.0	21	6	3	)
Abruzzi	2,470	50	1,030	140	-	17	-	2	)
Molise	220	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	)
Campania	7,145	350	2,870	355	1.0	108	4	15	) 75
Puglie	3,300	450	2,250	765	-	25	4	4	)
Lucania	305	-	120	70	-	1	-	-	)
Calabria	1,520	30	280	125	-	8	-	1	)
Sicilia	3,425	750	460	520	-	16	2	3	)
Sardegna	550	-	130	325	-	2	1	1	)
(1)	105,310	22,000	36,000	7,000	4.0	700	50	100	1,16

(1) Firm statements of requirements with necessary detail of specifications to have been prepared and submitted through proper channels for requisition.

(2) Total for Regions I to VII, inclusive.

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ANNEX "D"

(1)

Requirements, Petroleum Products and Lubricants for the Field
(For Spring Hop in 1943)

Water	Dry or Calcium chloride	Sand-Asphalt	Road Mix	Sod. Area	Grade Area	Tractor Plows	Tractor Harrows	Drills for Cover Crops	Trailers Tanks
20	.125	-	43	1	6	110	50	50	40)
50	420	-	16	3	2	-	-	-	-)
0	365	-	34	1	5	270	120	105	50)Estimated basic
0	210	-	122	1	10	10	5	-	-)distribution initial
0	320	-	65	2	9	190	150	30	20)to ends
0	125	-	9	-	1	10	5	10	-))
0	630	0.5	99	10	14	320	150	45	100)
0	125	-	31	3	10	)			
0	455	1.0	14	4	2	)			
0	115	-	17	-	2	)			
0	575	1.0	21	6	3	)			
0	140	-	17	-	2	)	(2)	(2) (2)	(2) (2) (2)
	-	-	-	-	-	)			
0	385	1.0	106	4	15	)	750	540 1,000	50 100 50
0	765	-	25	4	4	)			
0	70	-	1	-	-	)			
0	125	-	8	-	1	)			
0	320	-	16	2	3	)			
0	325	-	2	1	1	)			
0	7,000	4.0	700	50	100	1,160	960	1,240	290 100))

quirements with necessary details of specifications and justifications
submitted through proper channels for requisition purposes.

VII, inclusive.

Sec. 12

APPENDIX E

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

ACC/ICU/PWU 5 Aug. 1944

SUBJECT: Estimate of one year's expenditure, war damage reconstruction.

TO : Vice President, Economic Section.

1. Attached hereto is an estimate of war damage reconstruction program to cover the first year after the war.

2. The attached estimate is based upon known damage areas of the Foia-Naples line in Italy, Sicily and Sardinia. The estimate for possible work to be done north of that line is predicated upon the same theory and only a percentage of that area would be damaged to a similar extent as Central Italy, wherein, materially speaking, the balance would have a relatively limited amount of damage.

3. The whole estimate has been prepared in line using present construction costs as a basis. These are then converted into dollars at the rate of 100 lire per dollar. Should the post-war rate of the lire be different a proportionate adjustment would have to be made in the dollar estimates presented herewith.

4. In discussion with officials of the Ministry of Public Works, who have from time to time been furnishing us with some of the basic data, we were given to understand that Italy plans to undertake an active program of reconstruction covering a period of several years. In this program it is naturally conceded that electrical plants must be largely rehabilitated during the first and second years with the available production during the first year. Therefore, machinery which must be imported for these plants, and for which commitments will have to be made during the first year, are included in the first year program. Similarly, machinery to rehabilitate certain portions of the ports of Italy, essential for the rehabilitation of inter-national commerce, are also included in the first year's commitment program. Similarly, highway reconstruction equipment which must be brought over at an early date to enable Italy to rebuild its highways so that highway commerce may be given a relatively free flow, has also been included in the first year's program.

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extent as General [illegible] would have a relatively limited amount of [illegible].

3. The main estimate [illegible] construct [illegible] dollars at the rate of 100 lire per dollar. Should [illegible] of the lire be different [illegible] made in the dollar estimate presented herewith.

4. In discussing with officials of the Ministry of Public Works, we have [illegible] that it may be desirable to undertake [illegible] year program. Likewise, machinery to rehabilitate certain portions of the ports of Italy, essential for the early resumption of international commerce, [illegible] included in the first year's program. Similarly, highway reconstruction equipment which must be brought over at the very outset to enable Italy to handle its highways so that highway commerce may be given a relatively free flow, has also been included in the first year's program.

5. We have not only made an estimate of the [illegible] of anticipated imports but we have also made a rough estimate of the possible cost to Italy in the way of local labor and material in connection with this reconstruction program so as to obtain an over-all picture of the total cost to Italy for this work.

6. It should be brought out in this [illegible] that these estimates are based upon [illegible] upon available data. In [illegible] several respects we do not consider these figures should be taken only as [illegible] what such cost may possibly be.

E. A. GREEN
Lt. Colonel, C.E.
Director.

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Contd: Appendix E.

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

APPROXIMATE ESTIMATE OF THE EXPENDITURE FOR THE REPAIR OF WAR DAMAGES THROUGHOUT ITALY RELATIVE TO THE WORKS LISTED BELOW

	S. of P-R Line		N. of P-R Line		Total (Million $'s)	
	Local Cost	Cost of Imports	Local Cost	Cost of Imports	Local Cost	Cost of Imports
State Highways	6.45	2.20	4.85	1.50	11.30	3.70 (a)
State Hy Bridges	27.86	-	67.14	5.00	95.00	5.00 (b)
Other Highways	6.80	2.40	10.20	3.60	17.00	6.00 (c)
Other Hy Bridges	36.00	-	84.00	-	120.00	-
Buildings-Private	480.00	53.00	615.00	68.00	1095.00	121.00 (d)
Buildings-Public	69.70	7.30	85.95	9.55	151.65	16.85 (d)
Churches	0.45	0.05	0.45	0.05	0.90	0.10 (d)
Ports, Incl. raising vessels	31.50	3.50	13.50	1.50	45.00	5.00 (e)
Reclaimed Lands (Bonifiche)	2.50	0.50	5.00	1.00	7.50	1.50
Steam Control & Irrigation	1.35	0.15	2.75	0.25	4.10	0.40
Aqueducts, Sewers & Cemeteries	5.40	1.60	12.00	3.00	17.40	4.60
Electrical-Power Stations	38.00	153.00	76.00	302.00	114.00	455.00

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Other HY Bridges	36.00	-	84.00	-	120.00	-	
Buildings-Private	480.00	93.00	615.00	68.00	1095.00	121.00	(d)
Buildings-Public	65.70	7.30	85.95	9.55	151.65	16.85	(d)
Churches	0.45	0.05	0.45	0.05	0.90	0.10	(d)
Ports, Incl. raising vessels	31.50	3.50	13.50	1.50	45.00	5.00	(e)
Reclaimed Lands (Polders)	2.50	0.50	5.00	1.00	7.50	1.50	
Steam Control & Irrigation	1.35	0.15	2.75	0.25	4.10	0.40	
Aqueducts, Sewers & Cemeteries	5.40	1.60	12.00	3.00	17.40	4.60	
Electrical-Power Stations	38.00	153.00	76.00	302.00	114.00	455.00	
Electrical-Switching Stas.	15.50	60.00	30.50	120.00	46.00	180.00	
Electrical-Transmission	12.00	48.00	24.00	96.00	36.00	144.00	
Total	759.51	231.75	1031.34	611.45	1760.85	943.15	
Grand Total -	1,51.21		1642.79		2704.0		

(a) 100 MILLIONS for Machinery and 270 MILLIONS for Bitumen at $30.00 a ton.
(b) Imported Steel Shapes 50,000 tons at $100.00 a ton.
(c) 100 MILLIONS for Machinery and 500 MILLIONS for Bitumen at $30.00 a ton.
(d) Estimated 13% of Total Cost for Steel and Timber.
(e) Port Machinery.

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Annex "X"
Industries Capable of a Limited
Rehabilitation Effort for Iraq
(See Notes Below)

No.	Item	Number in Iraq	Existing Capacity Applied 1,000 M.T. when 1	when 2	Labour Required when 1	when 2	Value when 1	when 2
1	Mining							
	Sulphur	1	9	9	0.3	0.3	$ 6,000	$ 6,0
	Lead	2	10	10	10	10	200,000	200,0
	Zinc	2	14	14	2	2	40,000	40,0
	Iron	2	1	2	-	-	-	
	Coal	1	15	30	0.4	0.8	8,000	16,0
2.	Salt	1	5	10	1	2	20,000	40,0
3	Asbestos	2	10	20	15	30	300,000	600,0
4	Phosphate	1	40	280	90	630	1,800,000	12,600,0
5	Potash	1	17	85	120	600	2,400,000	12,000,0
6	Mines, undifferentiated, Chromite	2	3	18	15	90	300,000	1,800,0
7	Fluorspar	1	23	115	4	20	80,000	400,0
8	Magnesite	1	115	345	20	60	400,000	1,200,0
9	Sodium & Borates	1	1	3	-	-	-	-
10	Graphite	1	0.7	2.1	-	-	-	-
11	Diamonds	2	0.5	1	3.5	7	70,000	1,400,0
12	Arsenic	1	0.05	0.1	2	4	40,000	80,0
13	Quarrying							
	Carbon disulphide	1	4	20	0.9	4.5	18,000	90,0
	Caustic Soda	1	5	45	0.5	2.5	10,000	50,0
	Sod. Carbonate	1	-	-	-	-	-	
	Sod. Nitrate	1	0.9	4.5	0.5	2.5	10,000	50,0
	Sulphuric Acid	1		7.5	-	-	-	
	Copper Sulphate	1	0.2	1.5	0.25	1.25	5,000	25,0
	Misc. Chemicals	2	5	25	5	25	100,000	500,0
14	Other Industries	2	5	25	2.5	12.5	50,000	250,0
	1 & 2 Digit Mines		292		253		$5,632,000	
	13 & 14 Misc. Chemicals			149		154		530,087,0
	Total Annex		292	1143	253	534	$5,632,000	530,087,0

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EXHIBIT "Y"

Investigation Estimate of a Limited
Rehabilitation Program for Iraq
(Open Pits Only)

Location	Ingot Mould Capacities		Shafts		All Other Lifts	
No.	Mine 1	Mine 2	Mine No. 1	Mine No.2	Mine No.1	Mine No.2
9	0.5	0.3	$ 6,000	$ 6,000	$ 450,000	$ 450,000
10	10	10	200,000	200,000	225,000	225,000
14	2	2	40,000	40,000	225,000	225,000
2	-	-	-	-	50,000	100,000
30	0.4	0.8	8,000	16,000	600,000	1,200,000
10	1	2	20,000	40,000	6,000,000	12,000,000
20	15	30	300,000	600,000	9,000,000	18,000,000
80	30	630	1,800,000	12,600,000	520,000	3,640,000
85	120	600	2,400,000	12,000,000	2,000,000	10,000,000
13	15	90	300,000	1,800,000	220,000	1,320,000
15	4	20	80,000	400,000	1,500,000	7,500,000
45	20	60	400,000	1,200,000	5,500,000	16,500,000
3	-	-	-	-	50,000	150,000
2.1	-	-	-	-	25,000	75,000
1	3.5	7	70,000	1,400,000	500,000	1,000,000
0.1	2	4	40,000	80,000	3,500,000	7,000,000
25	1.9	4.5	10,000	50,000	50,000	250,000
45	0.5	2.5	10,000	50,000	2,500,000	12,500,000
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.5	0.5	2.5	10,000	50,000	300,000	1,500,000
7.5	-	-	-	-	150,000	750,000
0.5	0.25	1.25	5,000	25,000	1,000,000	5,000,000
25	5	25	100,000	500,000	500,000	2,500,000
5	2.5	12.5	50,000	250,000	200,000	1,000,000
	283		$2,632,000		$31,515,000	$102,650,000
				$33,007,000		
1.3		150			$8,935,000	$102,650,000
1175	293	1504	$2,632,000	$33,007,000		

NOTES:

a) #1 Area - South of Terni - $ 46,147,000 -34-70of
b) #2 Area - All of Italy - $ -32,722,000 (total
c) These figures reflect our best estimate from observations and calculations of conditions as found South of Terni.
d) All cost figures represent quantities over a 6 months period.

CHIEF IMPORTS REQUIRED

ITEM #1 - Explosives, carbide, accessories
Equipment & Misc. M.R.O. Mining supplies
" #2 - Caustic Soda & Oils, M.R.O. & Equipment
" #3 - Cellulose, new machines, Misc.,M.R.O. supplies
" #4 - Bags & Misc. M.R.O. & Equipment
" #5 - New Equipment as Motors Transformers, etc. & Misc. M.R.O. supplies
" #6 - New Equipment as Motors Transformers, etc. & Misc. M.R.O. supplies
" #7 - Raw Cotton, Reconstruction Machinery & Misc. M.R.O. supplies
" #8 - Reconstruction Equipment, M.R.O. supplies, Phosphate Rock & other chemicals
" #9 - Machinery & M.R.O. supplies
" #10 - M.R.O. supplies - new machines
" #11 - New Equipment & M.R.O. supplies
" #12 - New Equipment & M.R.O. supplies
" #13 - Plant Reconstruction & M.R.O. supplies
" #14 - Scrap copper & M.R.O. supplies.

Appendix G

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS OF SUPPLIES FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, FISHERIES AND FORESTRY IN ALL OF ITALY IF TO JUNE 30, 1945

These requirements are over and above those already requisitioned and to be included in Category A (see Appendix "D").

		Per Unit Value	South P-R Line	Total Value North Italy	All Italy
AGRICULTURE					
Fertilizers, Insecticides,etc.					
50,000	tons Superphosphates	$ 30	$ 750,000	$ 750,000	$1,500,000
50	" Copper Carbonate	200		10,000	10,000
20	" Zinc Fluoride	150		3,000	3,000

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" #8 - Rock & other chemicals
" #9 - Machinery & M.R.O. supplies
" #10 - M.R.O. supplies - new machines
" #11 - New Equipment & M.R.O. supplies
" #12 - New Equipment & M.R.O. supplies
" #13 - Plant Reconstruction & M.R.O. supplies
" #14 - Scrap copper & M.R.O. supplies.

Appendix G

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS OF SUPPLIES FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, FISHERIES AND FORESTRY IN LIBERATED ITALY UP TO JUNE 30, 1945

These requirements are over and above those already requisitioned and to be included in Category A (see Appendix "D").

	No Units Value	South P-H Line	Total Value North Italy	All Italy
AGRICULTURE				
Fertilizers, Insecticides, etc.				
50,000 tons Superphosphates	$ 30	$ 750,000	$ 750,000	$1,500,000
50 " Copper Carbonate	200		10,000	10,000
20 " Zinc Fluoride	150		3,000	3,000
200 " Spray Oil (33% Ammonia Emulsion, Volck type)	100	15,000	5,000	20,000
		$ 765,000	$ 768,000	$1,533,000
Agricultural Machinery, Implements, Tools, etc.				
1,100 tractors, 1½ ton(of which 1,110 steel wheels and 50 rubber wheels)	$ 1,000	$ 360,000	$ 800,000	$1,160,000
100 Combines	1,000		100,000	100,000
200 Pillers(belt driven,pld)	300	27,000	60,000	87,000
1,240 Binders	225		279,000	279,000
960 Plows	150	44,000	100,000	144,000
50 Pillers(rubber wheels)	150	1,750	3,750	5,500
		438,750	1,342,750	1,777,500

(cont'd on Page 17)

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Cont'd: Appendix G.

	US Unit Value	South P-E Line	Total Value North Italy	All Italy
		$ 434,750	$1,342,750	$1,777,500
Sals. brought fwd.				
(plus 10% of value for spare parts)		43,475	134,275	177,750
400 trucks, 1½ ton, 4 wheel	1,500	300,000	300,000	600,000
200 tons binder twine	250		200,000	200,000
200 " Manchester Fibre	300		60,000	60,000
Hand Tools (already available at US Port)		7,500	7,500	15,000
100 Tractors (for Cultivated Area)	1,500	50,000	100,000	150,000
Spare Parts for U.S. 100 Tractors		12,000	38,000	50,000
		850,725	2,179,525	3,030,250
Total - Agriculture		$1,615,725	$3,347,525	$4,963,250

PRIMING INDUSTRY

Motors

50 Marine Motors, Diesel Internal Combustion reduction gear, 80 HP	$ 4,000	$ 100,000	$ 100,000	$ 200,000
75 Marine Motors, Diesel Internal Combustion reduction gear, 100 HP	4,500	168,750	168,750	337,500
25 Marine Motors, Diesel Internal Combustion with reduction gear from 150 HP to 200 HP	10,000	125,000	125,000	250,000
100 Marine Motors, Diesel Internal Combustion fast type, from 2 HP to 30 HP.	1,500	75,000	75,000	150,000
		468,750	468,750	937,500

Machines to Manufacture Nets

40 Units to weave various size fishing nets	125,000	125,000	250,000

Refrigeration

20 Units for installation on

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Motors				
50 H.P. thru 74 H.P. Diesel Internal Combustion reduction gear, 50 HP	$ 4,000	$ 100,000	$ 100,000	$ 200,000
75 H.P. thru 149 H.P. Diesel Internal Combustion reduction gear, 100 HP	4,500	168,750	168,750	337,500
25 H.P. thru 49 H.P. Diesel Internal Combustion with reduction gear from 150 HP to 200 HP	10,000	125,000	125,000	250,000
100 H.P. thru 149 H.P. Diesel Internal Combustion fuel type, from 5 HP to 30 HP	1,500	75,000	75,000	150,000
		468,750	468,750	937,500
Machines to manufacture Nets				
50 Units to manufacture various size fishing nets		125,000	125,000	250,000
Refrigeration				
20 Units for installation on a navy fishing Vessels (40 to 60 tons) for the refrigeration of bulk carrying fresh fish		125,000	125,000	250,000
Canning				
2,500 tons Tin for Canning (Size XX)		75,000	75,000	150,000
2,500 " " " " " ICL)				
2,500 " " " " " IC)				
2,500 " " " " "				
Total - F Section		$ 793,750	$ 793,750	$1,587,500

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FORESTRY

Present requirements for Forestry are deemed to be sufficient until more specific needs in Northern Ireland are known.

GRAND TOTAL - AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES & FORESTRY	none		
	$2,468,475	$3,201,275	$5,669,750

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[illegible]
[illegible] COMMISSION
[illegible] SEA COMMISSION

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REMARKS

Sir

The attached were received without covering letter. Do you wish ~~any~~ translation of any of the articles?

Staff

No, thank you.

RPT

Chief Clerk	File

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HEADQUARTERS
NORTH AFRICAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES ARMY
APO 534

6 NOV 1944

AG 211/292 PERS-O

22 October 1944

SUBJECT: APPOINTMENT--Processing of Applications of Warrant Officers and Enlisted Men.

TO : All Concerned.

Section I, Circular Number 363, War Department, dated 7 September 1944, is published below for the information, guidance and compliance of all concerned:

"I. APPOINTMENT. - 1. The following action will be taken in the case of an unsolicited application of a warrant officer or an enlisted man desiring initial appointment in the Army of the United States, other than through officer candidate schools, after it has been determined that applicant meets the basic requirements prescribed in paragraph 7, AR 605-10, 26 May 1944, and prior to completion of the application in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 10 of the same regulation.

a. Applicant's completed WD, AGO Form Nos. 0850 and 0850-1 (Personnel Qualifications Questionnaire) only will be forwarded through his immediate commanding officer to the Officer Procurement Division in the headquarters of the service command in which the application originates.

(1) If the Officer Procurement Division of the service command headquarters finds the applicant unqualified for appointment in a scarce category of specialized skills as defined in Memorandum No. W605-33-43, 17 August 1943, or in which the War Department has announced applications will be accepted, the service command will return the application through his commanding officer by appropriate indorsement.

(2) If the Officer Procurement Division of the service command headquarters finds the applicant apparently qualified for appointment in a scarce category of specialized skills as defined in Memorandum No. W605-33-43, 17 August 1943, or in which the War Department has announced applications will be accepted, the application will be forwarded to the Officer Procurement Service, Washington 25, D. C., for consideration by a using agency or for file against future requirements for officer personnel.

b. The Officer Procurement Service, Washington 25, D. C., will take the following action upon receiving such applications:

(1) If appointment is requested by an appropriate using agency the commanding officer of the applicant will be furnished with necessary instructions for completion of the application under the provisions of paragraph 10, AR 605-10, 26 May 1944.

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(2) If no appropriate vacancy exists and applicant is found qualified in a scarce category of specialized skills the application will be coded and filed for consideration against future needs of the War Department for commissioned personnel.

(3) In each case, the applicant will be informed through his commanding officer of the action taken.

2. Section II, Circular No. 186, War Department, 1943, pertaining to the foregoing subject, is rescinded."

By command of Lieutenant General DEVERS:

A. B. KING,
Major, AGD,
Asst Adjutant General.

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HEADQUARTERS
NORTH AFRICAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES ARMY
APO 534.

NOV 1944

AG 210.1/540 P-O 22 October 1944.

SUBJECT: Appointments to Cadetships in United States Coast Guard Academy.

TO : All Concerned.

War Department Memo 350-44, dated 26 September 1944, is quoted below for the information of all concerned:

"APPOINTMENTS TO CADETSHIPS IN UNITED STATES COAST GUARD ACADEMY:

At the request of the Commandant United States Coast Guard, it is desired that the following information be made available to all enlisted men:

On 9 to 10 May 1945, the annual competitive examination for appointments to cadetships in the United States Coast Guard Academy will be conducted throughout the country.

The Academy, which is located at New London, Connecticut, is a fully accredited educational institution operating under the same high scholastic and military standards as the United States Naval and the United States Military Academies, conducted by the Coast Guard for the professional training of young men who are candidates for commissions and careers in the Coast Guard. Successful completion of the 4-year course, which is basically scientific in character, leads to a Bachelor of Science degree in Engineering and a commission in the regular Coast Guard.

Appointments to cadetships are offered to young men standing highest in the Nation-wide competitive examination. The standing of a candidate is determined by averaging his grades in the mathematics and English examinations together with his aptitude grade. The aptitude grade is assigned by the selection board on the basis of a personal interview, the applicant's educational and experience background, and the records submitted with his application.

All men who meet the following basic requirements are eligible to compete in the Academy examination to be held on 9 to 10 May 1945:

Be not less than 17 years of age nor more than 22 years of age on 1 May 1945.
Be at least a high-school graduate.
Be unmarried.
Have the following credits, either in high school or college:

Algebra -----	2	English------	3
Plane Geometry--	1	Physics------	1
Trigonometry----	½	Chemistry----	1

Other optional units ---½

Be over 5 feet 6 inches in height, with vision of 20/20, uncorrected, in each eye, and otherwise in good physical condition.

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Ltr, Hq NATOUSA, file AG 210.1/540 P-O

Descriptive literature concerning the Academy and application forms will be forwarded upon request. All correspondence is to be addressed to the Commandant, United States Coast Guard, Washington, D. C. Upon completion and submission of applications and supporting papers, applicants will be notified through their commanding officers of their acceptance or rejection as candidates for appointment. Completed applications must be postmarked not later than 1 April 1945.

No waiver of the requirements will be granted.

Candidates who are successful in obtaining an appointment to the Coast Guard Academy may be discharged from the Army to accept the appointment."

By command of Lieutenant General DEVERS:

A. B. KING,
Major, AGD,
Asst Adjutant General.

DISTRIBUTION:
"Z"

0211

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

31

RESTRICTED

SUBJECT: Procedure for Red Cross Messages.

25 OCT 1944

Adv Headquarters,
Allied Armies in Italy
AG/2/0(Ops)
17 Oct 44.

Fifth Army (25)
Eighth Army

1. Effective 1 October 1944, the following procedure will govern the transmission of American Red Cross messages through official Signal channels.

2. Under authority contained in AR 850-75, the American Red Cross will transmit messages for any United States' officer or enlisted man who desires information relating to family matters of an urgent nature.

3. The message must:

(a) Relate solely to family or urgent business matters.

(b) Not exceed twenty-five plain English words.

(c) Include individuals first and last name, serial number, unit and APO number.

(d) Include name and address within the continental limits of the United States for Red Cross to make delivery or inquiry.

(e) Not contain terms of endearment, congratulations, greetings,

(f) Except as indicated in c, above, will not contain any reference to any unit, headquarters, or any location in the command.

(g) Be approved, censored and authenticated by the writer's immediate commanding officer, who will indicate these actions over his signature on the message.

4. One of the following systems will be used:

(a) The individual may contact the nearest Red Cross representative who will obtain the necessary facts and transmit them by most expeditious means to the nearest Red Cross Regional Office.

(b) When no Red Cross representative is available, the organization commander will transmit facts to the nearest Red Cross Regional Office.

(c) Any United States officer or enlisted man may file a message in duplicate at any Army message center addressed to the American Red Cross (AMCROSS). Message centers will transmit such messages to the nearest Red Cross Regional Office.

5. The Red Cross will transmit information received in answer to inquiries by most expeditious means to the individual concerned.

3163

0212

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785071

6. The Red Cross will refuse to accept or forward messages which do not conform to the requirements of paragraph 3, above.

7. Procedure for handling AMCROSS traffic:

(a) Sealed envelope addressed to AMCROSS.

i. It will normally be transmitted by next scheduled motor or airplane messenger to the nearest American Red Cross Regional Office.

ii. It will show a return address of the unit filing the message, or the individual's name, serial number and APO address.

(b) Messages filed in duplicate at a message center.

i. The original message normally will be handled as in paragraph 4 a, or it may be transmitted in clear over Signal Corps wire telegraph channels available to the nearest Red Cross Regional Office. Precedence below all official traffic will be accorded these messages. The duplicate copy is retained and handled as in normal message center procedure.

8. The American Red Cross Regional Office will prepare a consolidated message, omitting unit designations, of approximately 1000 words, in triplicate, on the regular message form for transmission to AMCROSS, Washington. The message will then be presented to the base censor for approval and after being censored will be filed at a message center for transmission. All three (3) copies will be given a message center number and filing time. The original will be routed via radio to WAR "in the clear" with the second copy handled as the message center file copy. The third copy will be returned to Red Cross for their file. (Reference number is optional.)

/s/ illegible
for Lt-General,
Chief of General Staff.

RLD/fm

Reproduced by Hq 2675th Regt, ACC,
APO 394, 23 October 1944. rels.

311.
(17 Oct 44) 1st Ind. FHW/rel
HEADQUARTERS, 2675TH REGIMENT, ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION, (OVERHEAD), APO 394, U. S. Army, 23 October 1944.

TO: See Distribution.

For your information and guidance.

By order of Colonel PARKIN:

F. R. WERMUTH
WOJG USA
Asst Adjutant

DISTRIBUTION:
1 - Units this Rept.
1 - Sub-Commissions ACC

0213

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394.

24 OCT 1944

REFERENCE : G-1B/109/A

23 October 1944

SUBJECT : Welfare

TO : Distribution below

Lieutenant Colonel S.W. MILLER G-4, Headquarters Allied Control Commission has been appointed Welfare Officer for the British Personnel of Allied Control Commission. He will be responsible for the general planning for Welfare throughout the Commission and for obtaining passes, comforts etc. about which Regions or Detachments are meeting with any difficulties.

Junior Commander R.H. GREEN, who is working in G-4 Branch at this Headquarters is also available in case any of the men wish to consult her about domestic matters which they can more easily discuss with a woman.

P. by appointment

There is a Branch of the Soldier's Sailor's and Airman's Families Association in ROME with which this Headquarters is in touch. If any advice or assistance from that most excellent Association is required Lieutenant Colonel MILLER can always consult them and obtain any information or assistance if required.

R.H. FARREN,
Colonel,
Executive Officer.

/pc.

DISTRIBUTION:

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

obtaining games, comforts etc. about which Regions or Detachments may be meeting with any difficulties.

Junior Commander R.L. GREEN, who is working in G-4 Branch at this Headquarters is also available in case any of the men wish to consult her about domestic matters which they can more easily discuss with a woman.

There is a Branch of the Soldier's Sailor's and Airmen's Families Association in ROME with which this Headquarters is in touch. If any advice or assistance from that most excellent Association is required Lieutenant Colonel MILLER can always consult them and obtain any information or assistance if required.

R.H. FARREN,
Colonel,
Executive Officer.

/pc.

DISTRIBUTION:

Office of Chief of Staff
DCCAO, H.Q., A.A.I.
V.P. Civil Affairs Section (10)
" Political Section
" Economic Section (10)
" Establishments Section
Director, W.M.D. & I.P.O.W. Sub Comm.
" P.R.B.
" Communications Sub Comm.
" Navy Sub Commission
" Air Force Sub Commission

G-4
H.Q. Commandant

R.C. Sicilia Region
" Southern Region
" Lazio Region
" Abruzzi Marche Region
" Sardegna Region
" Toscana Region
" Emilia Region
" Piemonte Region
" Liguria Region
" Lombardia Region
" Venezia Region
SCAO, AMG Fifth Army
SCAO, AMG Eighth Army

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

0215

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785121

3824

RESTRICTED

31

(66)

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED ARMIES IN ITALY
(U.S. Contingent)(Ovhd) APO 777
U.S. Army

WJH/ar
10 October 1944

AG 014.35

SUBJECT: Marking of Ballot Envelopes by Unit Censors.

TO: Commanding Officer, 2675th Regt, ACC (Ovhd),
APO 394, U.S. Army.
Commanding Officer, 2691st MSSA Company (Ovhd),
APO 394, U.S. Army.
Commanding Officer, Florence Allied Area Command,
APO 534, U.S. Army.
Commanding Officer, HQ Co AAI (US Contingent)(Ovhd),
APO 777, U.S. Army.

1. The following MEDIUSA Radio dated 9 October 1944, Orig. No. FX 36527, is quoted for your information and strict compliance:

"NUMBER OF INSTANCES OF MARKING OF BALLOT ENVELOPES BY UNIT CENSORS IN VIOLATION OF WAR DEPARTMENT AND NATOUSA INSTRUCTIONS. IMMEDIATE AND FIRM ACTION SHOULD BE TAKEN TO ELIMINATE THIS PRACTICE BY ALL CONCERNED. WHERE APPROPRIATE, DISCIPLINARY ACTION SHOULD BE TAKEN"

2. The above quoted radio will be brought to the attention of each American officer under your command, and firm action will be taken immediately to eliminate this practice.

By command of Major General LEMNITZER:

/s/ W. J. Harrington
W. J. HARRINGTON,
Captain, A. G. D.,
Soldier Voting Officer, AAI.

Reproduced, Hq 2675th Regt ACC (Ovhd)
14 October 1944, _____.

014.35
(10 Oct 44)

MTD/pf

1st Ind.

HEADQUARTERS, 2675TH REGIMENT, ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION, (OVHD), APO 394,
U. S. Army.

TO: See Distribution.

For strict compliance.

By order of Colonel PARKIN:

3161

M. W. BROWNELL
Major, AGD
Adjutant

DISTRIBUTION:
1 - Units this Regt.
1 - Sub-Commissions ACC.

RESTRICTED

3413

31 Loc. Gr.

2 0 OCT 1944

Ref : 628/CA

SUBJECT : Military Postal Cards.

TO : Regional Headquarters :
Southern Area, Reggio Emilia (I) , Leghorn (IV) , Grosseto-
Massa (V) , Siracusa (VI) , Taranto (VII , Bari (VIII), Ancona ,
Florence, Catanzaro (X) , Cagliari (XI) .

Sirmione 9th and 5th Armies.

Not received.

1. Reference is made to Hq Letter G-4/137 of 5 August 1944. The carriage of all types of military postal cards (or gambling certificates) has brought to notice that the following action will be taken to collect all such documents in possession of civilians.

2. In Military Government Territory , General Order No. 55 together with Notice No. 4 (a copy of which will be forwarded under separate cover as soon as Note removed) will be posted calling on civilians to surrender any military postal cards in their possession within 14 days. After that date civilians in unlawful possession of postal cards of the Allied Forces will be prosecuted under Proclamation No. 1, Art. IV, Sec II or Art. V, Sec. V and civilians in possession of German military postal cards will be prosecuted under the aforesaid provisions of Proclamation No. 1 or under the provisions of General Order No. 55 and civilians in possession of Italian military postal cards will be prosecuted under the provisions of General Order No. 55 . Publicity is also being given in newspapers and on the radio.

3. In Italian Government territory arrangements have been made for the Italian Government to publish notices in the same general effect and to provide publicity.

4. It is pointed out that :

a) Allied Forces postal cards are the property of the Allied Forces ;

b) German military postal cards are also the property of the Allied Forces;

c) Italian military postal cards are, according to AFHQ Circular No. 13 of 1 May 1944, the property of the Italian Armed Forces ;

d) It is no defence in the prosecution for the accused to plead that he thought the property had been abandoned.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

2. In [illegible] Government Territory, General Order No. 33 together with Notice No. 4 [illegible] a copy of which will be furnished under separate cover as per Note enclosed [illegible] will be posted outside or available to members of the Allied Forces in their possession within 14 days. After that date [illegible] in connection with the lawful possession of petrol cans of the Allied Forces will be prosecuted under Proclamation No. 1, Art. II, Sub 61 or Art. 7, Sec. 27 and civilians in possession of German military petrol cans will be prosecuted under the aforesaid provisions of Proclamation No. 1 or under the provisions of General Order No. 33 and offences in connection of Italian military petrol cans will be prosecuted under the provisions of General Order No. 33. The Army is also being given instructions on the matter.

3. In [illegible] Government Territory arrangements will be made for the Italian Government to publish notices to the same general effect and to provide publicity.

4. It is pointed out that :

a) Allied Forces petrol cans are the property of the Allied Forces ;

b) German military petrol cans are the property of the Allied Forces;

c) Italian military petrol cans are, in relation to General Order No. 33 of 1 May 1944, the property of the Italian armed forces ;

d) It is no defence to a prosecution for the purpose of [illegible] that he thought the property had been abandoned.

5. Local police will report through the Public Safety Officer to Regional Commissioners the number of petrol cans reported at police stations. Regional Commissioners will arrange for the appropriate military Command to collect the petrol cans.

6. G.O. No. 33 must not be posted until 17 days have elapsed from the posting of Proclamation No. 1.

BY COMMAND OF THE ALLIED CHIEF COMMISSIONER

C.R. (Peter), Brigadier
A.P. C.A. Sec.
Dept. C. of S.

Distribution "C"

3360

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

0218

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

[illegible]

Do [illegible] on of Peruvian [illegible] and Indian [illegible].

	No. of copies of D. . and Action
1. [illegible] Emb [illegible]	1 [illegible]
2. [illegible] Emb [illegible]	1 [illegible]
3. Lima - Chargé [illegible]	1 [illegible]
4. Brussels - [illegible]	1 [illegible]
5. Rome - [illegible]	1 [illegible]
6. [illegible]	1 [illegible]
7. [illegible]	1 [illegible]
8. Pretoria Region	1 [illegible]
9. Leopoldville [illegible]	1 [illegible]
10. Yaounde Region [illegible]	1 [illegible]

5. [illegible] .[illegible]

6. [illegible] .[illegible]

7. [illegible] .[illegible]

8. [illegible] .[illegible]

9. [illegible] .[illegible]

10. [illegible] .[illegible]

3159

0216

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

0220

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

63

TRANSLATION No. 04 - INTERIOR

AIDE MEMOIRE

For some time a campaign has been carried out against game reserves.

These reserves were established in conformity with the legal regulations and have undoubtedly been of advantage to social welfare in general by providing a notable increase of game; and also to land-owners it has been a source of income and a safeguard against offences to their land.

They are also a source of government income through the taxes, etc...and provide work for a certain number of persons such as care-taking and game raising.

The law permitted setting up game reserves over a maximum area of 1/5 of the total extent of land which could be used for that purpose.

Hunters have always benefitted by the advantageous condition near the game reserves resulting from the breeding within. The activities carried out by the representatives of the Hunters Association of Rome, reported also by some newspapers, have caused the reserves to be invaded by hunters at the opening of the hunting season yesterday, Sep 10; the hunters, the game in a wholesale manner.

To permit such offences to continue without restraint would mean the violation of all the State regulations. The game reserves are administrated by the owners or lessors who spend considerable sums annually for breeding, payment of rates, taxes, care-taking, notices, etc. Respect of the law must be enforced also in this field.

The lack of notices, due to removal, while often intentional, is no excuse for such behavior. A methodical campaign had been planned in advance, and carried out with disastrous results.

If it should be in the interest of the public to close the game reserves it would suffice to issue special laws to be respected by all.

ROME, 12th September 1944

3308

0221

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

62

P R O L U S I O N E

Da qualche tempo si sta svolgendo una campagna contro le riserve di caccia.

Esse sono state costituite in rapporto alle disposizioni di legge ed hanno indubbiamente portato un vantaggio alla economia in genere attraverso un aumento notevole di selvaggina così come costituiscono un cespite per i proprietari agricoltori ed un salvaguardia degli abusi contro le colture.

Le riserve pagano anche contributi sensibili per tasse, tabelle ecc. e danno lavoro ad un certo numero di persone per sorveglianza, allevamento ed altro.

La legge limitava ad 1/5 del territorio il terreno da destinare a riserve.

I liberi cacciatori hanno sempre beneficiato del vantaggi portati all'esterno delle riserve per effetto degli allevamenti creati nell'interno di esse.

L'azione svolta dai nuovi esponenti della Associazione Cacciatori di Roma, che ha trovato eco in qualche giornale, ha portato alla conclusione che, in occasione dell'apertura della caccia, avvenuta ieri, 10 Settembre, tutte le riserve del Lazio sono state invase dai liberi cacciatori che hanno fatto man bassa della selvaggina che in esse si trovava.

Continuare a dar libero sfogo a questi sistemi di violenza equivarrebbe a sovvertire ogni disciplina statale. Le riserve di caccia sono gestite da proprietari o da affittuari i quali spendono ennumerevoli cifre per l'allevamento di selvaggina, pagamento di canoni, tasse, guardiani, tabelle ecc. E' necessario ribadire il concetto del rispetto della legge anche in questo campo.

Il pretesto della esistenza di qualche tabella dovuta ad esportazioni non del tutto occasionali, non conta. E' stata tutta un'azione preordinata per l'invasione delle riserve e

economia in genere attraverso [illegible]
gine così come costituiscono un aiuto per i proprietari e=
sercenti ed un aiuto per la difesa degli abusi contro le colture.

Le riserve pagano anche contributi sensibili per tasse, tabelle ecc. e danno lavoro ad un certo numero di persone per sorveglianza, allevamento ed altro.

La legge limitava ad 1/5 del territorio il terreno da [illegible] dibire a riserve.

I liberi cacciatori hanno sempre beneficiato del vantaggio portati all'esterno delle riserve per effetto degli allevamenti creati all'interno di esse.

L'azione svolta dai nuovi esponenti della Associazione Cacciatori di Roma, che ha trovato eco in quella stampa nale, ha portato alla conclusione che, in occasione dell'apertura della caccia, avvenuta ieri, 10 Settembre, tutte le riserve del Lazio sono state invase dai liberi cacciatori che hanno fatto man bassa della selvaggina che in esse si trovava.

Continuare a dar libero sfogo a questi sistemi di violenza equivarrebbe a sovvertire ogni disciplina statale. Le riserve di caccia sono gestite da proprietari o da affittuari i quali spendono annualmente ingenti cifre per allevamento di selvaggina, pagamento di canoni, tasse, guardiani, tabelle ecc. E' necessario ribadire il concetto del rispetto delle leggi anche in questo campo.

Il pretesto della ricerca di qualche tabelle coperte da asportazioni non del tutto occasionali, non conta. C'è stata tutta un'azione preordinata per l'invasione delle riserve e questo, purtroppo, è avvenuto.

Se l'interesse della collettività consiglia portare alla revoca delle riserve di caccia non resterebbe che promuovere nella maniera legale che tutti rispettassero.

Roma, 12 Settembre 1934-

3137

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

0223

31

Local Govt S/C 61

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

4 OCT 1944

Subject :- Recreation and Entertainment - British Other Ranks. Hqc/2/12

Circular No.1.

In order that you may be conversant with the recreational activities of the British Detachment during the Winter Months appended below you will find a specimen weekly programme of evening activities as drawn up by the Entertainment Committee.

Day	Entertainment	Place	Time	Remarks
Sunday	Sing-Song or Dance	ACC Civilian Hotel		Band (Civilian) Piano accordion & Piano.
Monday	Whist Drive	Vaccari Restaurant	1945	
Tuesday	Bingo or Housey-Housey.	" "	2000	
Wednesday	Informal Dance Cabaret Style	" "	1945	Band (Civilian Quartette)
Thursday	Bingo or Housey-Housey.	" "	2000	Prizes from PRI
Friday		" "		Vacant for reading & Writing.
Saturday	Grand Dance	" "	1945 - 2230	Band (Cheshire Regt)

)))

In addition to this, there are sufficient cinemas in Rome for ORs to see a different show every evening (in English), the majority of which are free of charge. There are also Italian variety shows (with 75 per cent English) and the usual E.N.S.A.

Exercise & Sports. - There are physical training exercises every morning (except Sundays) for thirty minutes. These are entirely voluntary and are patronized by approximately 30 - 40 men each day. A football team has been got together and weekly matches against other Army teams are being arranged. So far arrangements have been made whereby the British Detachment has the use of an Italian football ground and the services of the trainer each Monday. The trainer has undertaken, if sufficient men are not available from the Detachment to have two sides, to arrange for an Italian side to play. Endevours are being made to procure a football pitch entirely for our use, and, if successful, it is the intention to start a seven-a-side football league.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795021

Monday	Whist Drive	Vaccari Restaurant		1945	
Tuesday	Bingo or Housey-Housey.	"	"	2000	
Wednesday	Informal Dance Cabaret Style	"	"	1945	Band (Civilian Quartette)
Thursday	Bingo or Housey-Housey.	"	"	2000	Prizes from PRI
Friday		"	"		Vacant for reading & writing.
Saturday	Grand Dance	"	"	1945 - 2230	Band (Cheshire Regt)

)))

In addition to this, there are sufficient cinemas in Rome for ORs to see a different show every evening (in English), the majority of which are free of charge. There are also Italian variety shows (with 75 per cent English) and the usual E.N.S.A.

Exercise & Sports. - There are physical training exercises every morning (except Sundays) for thirty minutes. These are entirely voluntary and are patronised by approximately 30 - 40 men each day. A football team has been got together and weekly matches against other Army teams are being arranged. So far arrangements have been made whereby the British Detachment has the use of an Italian football ground and the services of the trainer each Monday. The trainer has undertaken, if sufficient men are not available from the Detachment to have two sides, to arrange for an Italian side to play. Endevours are being made to procure a football pitch entirely for our use, and, if successful, it is the intention to start a seven-a-side football league.

3136

It is hoped that you will give every encouragement to the British ORs of your Section to take part in those activities which have been arranged for their moral and physical well-being.

Lt.-Col.,
R. H. ROBERTSON,
H.Q. Commandant.

1006

0224

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

0225

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

2611

15 31 Interior SEP 1944 (50)

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
R.S. & M.G. SECTION
APO 394

REF : 360/23/CA. 20 September 44.

SUBJECT : Italian War Material.

TO : Regional Commissioners, Region I, Southern, IV, V, VI, VIII, IX, Liguria, Piemonte, XI and XII.
S.O.A.Cm. 5 & 8 Armies.

P 4

The following should be added to paragraph 2 (b) of my letter No. 360/11/CA of 10th August 1944,

" This does not however preclude the rights of Operational Commanders to make such use of the items mentioned as may be necessary for operational reasons. "

M.S. LUSH,
Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

DISTRIBUTION:

Italian Minister of War .
H.Q. A.A.I.
Rome Area Command
"C" & Group 2 List "A"

6103

3232

31

(56)

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
INDUSTRY SUB-COMMISSION
TEXTILE DIVISION
APO 394

8 SEP 1944

Tel. 416597

CERK/rj

Ref. ACC/8693/IND

7 September 1944

SUBJECT: Hides and tanning.

TO : Regional Commissioner, Region I (Economics & Supply)
" " Southern Region " " "
" " Region IV " " "
" " " V " " "
" " " VI " " "
" " " VII " " "
" " " IX " " "
" " " X " " "
" " " XI " " "
" " " XII " " "
S.C.A.C., A.M.G., 5th Army " " "
" " " 8th " " "
All Sub-Commissions. (Interior S./C.)

1. Legislation will shortly be promulgated for the regulation of the Leather and Tanning Industries, to be effective equally and simultaneously in Allied Military and Italian Government Territory.

2. With effect from the date of publication of this order or decree all executive control of the production of leather will be vested in the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour.

3. Leather will still remain however, until further notice, a Controlled Commodity, and as such subject to control by Local Resources Section, R.W., A.A.I., and the existing procedure for applying for allocations will be maintained.

4. The sole effect of this change of executive control in so far as consumers are concerned will, therefore, be that the Ministry will declare availability to Commerce Sub-Commission monthly instead of, as heretofore, A.C.C. or A.M.G.

0226

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795021

" " " XII " " "

S.C.A.O., A.M.G., 5th Army
" " " 8th
All Sub-Commissions.

(Interim S/C.)

1. Legislation will shortly be promulgated for the regulation of the Leather and Tanning Industries, to be effective equally and simultaneously in Allied Military and Italian Government Territory.

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3. Leather will still remain however, until further notice, a Controlled Commodity, and as such subject to control by Local Resources Section, H.Q., A.A.I., and the existing procedure for applying for allocations will be maintained.

4. The sole effect of this change of executive control in so far as consumers are concerned will, therefore, be that the Ministry will declare availability to Commerce Sub-Commission monthly instead of, as heretofore, A.C.C. or A.M.G.

5. A.C.C. will however continue to place at the disposal of the Ministry any information which it may receive, and also advice and assistance as may be required.

6. In this connection the executive memorandum issued under reference ACC/5587/IND dated 12 August 1944, subject "Industrial Policy - Official Channels" should be kept in mind, in order to avoid burdening A.C.C. channels with details of a routine nature.

By Order of Capt. STONE (USNR):

J. S. E. Todd
Colonel,
Acting Director,
Industry Sub-Commission

Copy to:
Min. of Ind. Comm. & Labour, ROME.
Spec. Comm. for Hides (thru' Southern Region)

AFHQ, G-5 (Adv).
Local Rec. Section, c/o Main HQ AAI
File 8624

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 0227

3281

31

RESTRICTED

55

SUBJECT: Enemy Sabotage Device.

HQ ALLIED ARMIES IN ITALY
Tel: FIELOT ADV 79
1475/GSI(5)
23 Aug 44

RAAC, etc.

1. Information has been received from the War Office that the Germans are using a tyre burster sabotage device, camouflaged as a piece of stone, rock, mud or horse dung. The device explodes on pressure and will blow a hole about three inches in diameter in a tyre.

2. The device is stated to be unstable and great care should be exercided in dealing with it. The method of disposal is by detonation and this should be carried out only by engineers or bomb disposal personnel.

3. It is thought that this type of device is more likely to be encountered in newly occupied areas, but the above is forwarded for your information.

4. Armies have been informed by signal.

/s/ S. RUSSOE, Maj,
for Lieut. General,
Chief of General Staff.

1st Ind.

AG 471

HKD/wrv

FROM: RAAC, APO Nr. 794 U. S. Army

3 September 1944

3153

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

three inches in diameter.

2. The device is stated to be unstable and great care should be exercised in dealing with it. The method of disposal is by detonation and this should be carried out only by engineers or bomb disposal personnel.

3. It is thought that this type of device is more likely to be encountered in newly occupied areas, but the above is forwarded for your information.

4. Armies have been informed by signal.

/s/ S. BUSHOE, Maj,
for Lieut. General,
Chief of General Staff.

1st Ind.

HDT/wrv

AG 471

FROM: RAAC, APO No. 794 U. S. Army — 3 September 1944

3153

TO: See Distribution.

For information and dissemination to all concerned.

By command of Brigadier General BROWN:

H.K. TODSEN
Lt Col., GSC
AC of S, G-3

2nd Ind.

2185/INFO
3 September 1944

FROM: HQ, ACC, Info Div.

TO: Distribution as over.

Passed to you please for information.

Information Division
A.C.C.

0229

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NHD No. 785021

DISTRIBUTION:

Acting Chief Commissioner
V. Pres. Admin. Section
V. Pres. Economic Section
Joint Directors, Political Sec.
Executive Commissioner
Deputy Executive Commissioner
Establishment Officer
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Chief Liaison Officer
Liaison Officer to Foreign Rep.
Displaced persons
Italian Refugees Branch
Security Branch
Navy
Army
Air
Telecomms and Posts
War Material Disposal
P.R.C.
Patriots.
Region I
Southern Region
Region IV
Region V
Region VI
Region VIII
Region IX
Region X
Region XI
Region XII
AMG 5 Army
AMG 8 Army
Interior
Public Safety
Public Health
Property Control
Legal
Education
Monuments & Fine Arts.
Agriculture
Industry
Commerce
Labour
Food
Public works
Electric Power
Transportation
Shipping
Finance

0 2 3 0 1

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

7280

31

RESTRICTED

SEP 54

SUBJECT: Sabotage Devices.

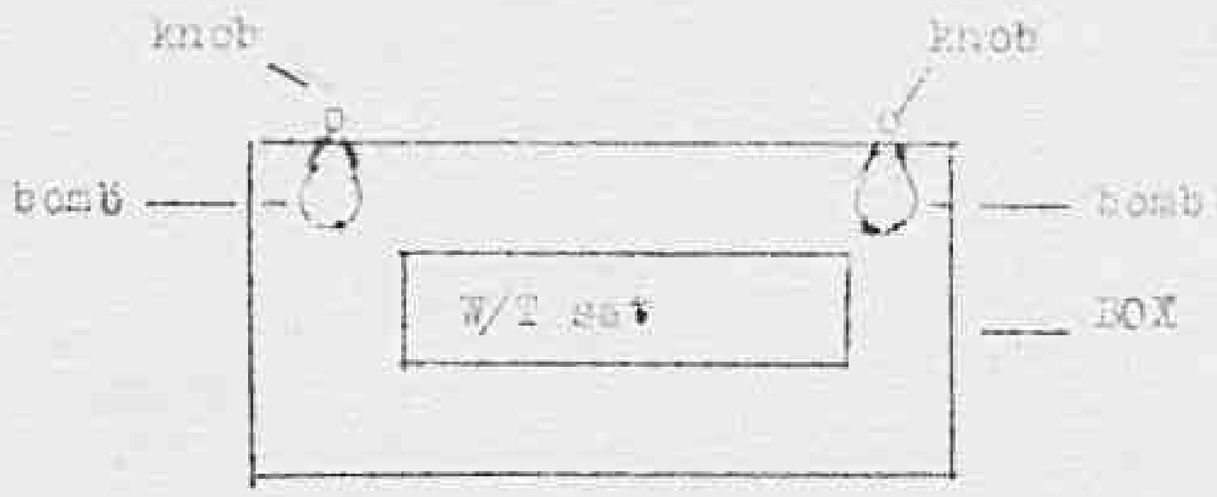
HQ ALLIED ARMIES IN ITALY
Tel: ELLIOT ADV 75
1475/GSI(b)
24 Aug 44

RAAO, etc.

1. W/T sets that are buried by German Intelligence Service agent operators, upon being parachuted to earth, are now equipped with booby traps in the event that they are unearthed by Allied authorities. The sets are placed in a box. On top of the lid of this box there are two knobs. These knobs appear to be for the purpose of lifting the lid of the box. However, these knobs are actually connected to small bombs about the size of a hand grenade which are concealed inside the box and attached to the inside of the lid itself. When the knobs are pulled, the bombs are set off. In order to open this box safely, the lid should be opened by the two edges, thereby not setting off the bombs. After opening the lid, the two bombs may be disposed of intact. No further details are at present available.

2. Below is a sketch of the device.

SIDEVIEW



/s/ D. MURRAY, Capt,
for Lt-General
Chief of General Staff.

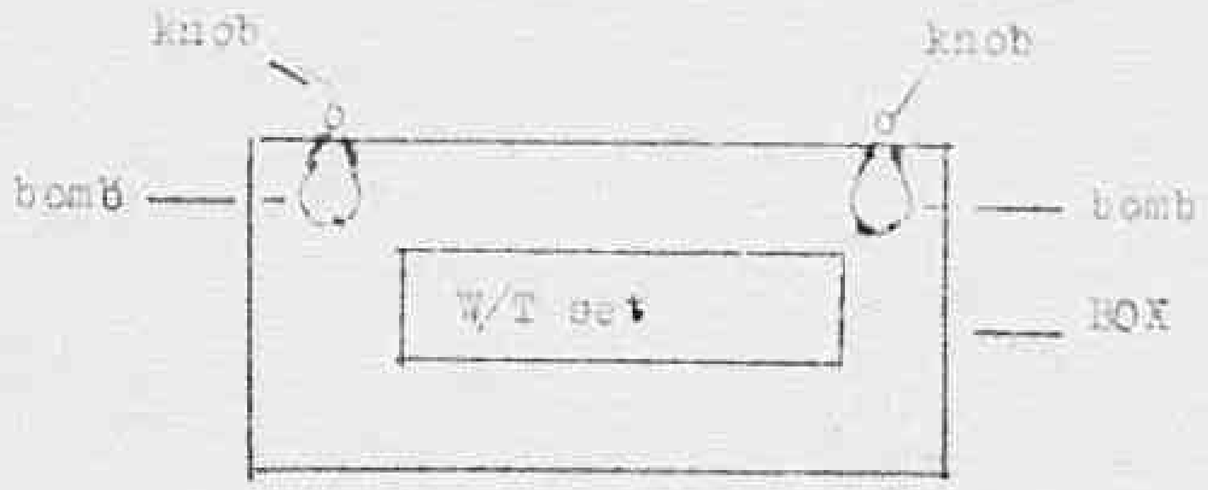
31,32

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

the lid itself. When the knobs are pulled, the bombs are set off. In order to open this box safely, the lid should be opened by the two edges, thereby not setting off the bombs. After opening the lid, the two bombs may be disposed of intact. No further details are at present available.

2. Below is a sketch of the device.

SIDEVIEW



/s/ D. MURRAY, Capt,
For Lt-General
Chief of General Staff.

1st. Ind.

3103

AG 471
FROM: RAAC, APO No. 794 U.S.Army.
TO : See Distribution.

HKD/wrv
7 September 1944

For information and dissemination to all concerned.

By command of Brigadier General BROWN:

H.K. DOIGEN
Lt Col.,GSC
AC of S,G-3

2nd Ind.

2185/INFO
7 September 1944

FROM: HQ, ACC, Info Div.
TO : Distribution as over.

Passed to you please for information.

Information Division
A.C.C.

0 2 3 2 1

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

DISTRIBUTION:

Acting Chief Commissioner
V. Pres. Admin. Section
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AMG 8 Army
Interior
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0233

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0234

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

3179

31

IPM 9 SEP 1944 53

FOR INFORMATION ONLY 4786

HEADQUARTERS 9 SEP 1944 A.C.C.

INT. 9 SEP 1944

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION ROME

RIF MSG 35275

R RUC MSG 5 34 7 955

THE GENERAL OFFICE OF S. PIETRO CAVIDA IS CONTROLLED AND GUARDED BY FASCIST ELEMENTS RIGID ARTORINO FASCIST MILITIA OFFICER PUGLIESI DOMENICO FASCIST SECRETARY REFUSES TO DELIVER TO OUR FIRM THE FLOUR TO BE DISTRIBUTED TO THE RATION CARD OWNERS. AMERICA DOMENICO ARTORINETO

ADD DIST

ACTION F FOOD SC (2)

INFO : A/CC
P SAFETY
SECURITY SR
LOCAL SEC
AIR SEC
FILE (2)
FLOAT

3151

DECLASSIFIED E/1740

0235

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

31

Director

I have seen Col Arthur Young reference attached.

He agrees that the simplest and most satisfactory method of obtaining the required information for Col Grafferty-Smith is through Security to whom it presents no difficulties.

By arrangements with Col Young I have seen Major Mackay who will deal with the matter and notify this Sub-Commission as soon as possible.

Hold until return Scottish

0236

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(51)

Ex (Kirkhead)

May Mayo Tenous phase Lane reply as
Sent as possible RGH

0237

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
R.C. & M.G. SECTION
APO 394

10 AUG 1944

AC 101/11/GA

9th August 1944

SUBJECT: Dumps of Nazi Grenades etc. by Troops

TO : SCAEF G 5 S Arnhem
Regional Commissioner, Region I
Regional Commissioner, Region II
Regional Commissioner, Region VIII
Regional Commissioner, Region IX
Regional Commissioner, Region X

1. With reference to para 6 of the minutes of the recent conference at H.Q. A.A.I. on the 2nd of August, inquiries have been made from the A.A. Div. show that the responsibility for clearing Allied ammunition and grenades left in the forward areas lies with the unit concerned. Instances of this are expected to be negligible, but if they are experienced Scaes will, no doubt, take the matter up with the senior unit or formation concerned.

2. With regard to dumps of enemy material, SCAEs or Regional Commissioners should report the position (giving co-ordinates) and approximate size of these dumps to this HQ with a request that the should be cleared as soon as possible. This HQ will then inform the Control Staff Material Section A.A.I., who will take the necessary action.

3. It is understood that reports above should only be made in the case of a definite collection of material. It is impossible to deal with the stray hand grenades or bombs or ammunition which are left by the side of the road.

Deputy Executive Commissioner

Copy to:
HQ A.A.I. (4)
A.G.G. L. O.
Admin. Section (2)
Economic Section (2)

0238

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

2024

Interior
23 AUG 1944

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
R.C. & M.G. SECTION
APO 334

Ref : 360/10/CA. 9th August 1944

SUBJECT : Disposal of War Material.

TO : Regional Commissioners, Region I -IX & "Z"
Provincial Commissioner, Foggia Province.
S.C.A.Os 5 & 8 Armies.

1. Permission has, in certain cases, been granted by Regions, to civilians to collect material such as motor vehicles, etc., which have been abandoned at the roadside, or which have been partly destroyed in action or otherwise.

2. Your attention is drawn to AFHQ circular No. 13, dated 1 May 1944, relevant extracts of which are attached, which clearly states that all enemy material will only be disposed of on instructions of Captured Enemy Material Section, AFHQ.

3. All Italian material belonging to all arms and services of the Italian Ground Forces is reserved for use of the Italian Army.

4. The War Material Disposal Sub-Commission directs the disposal of war material and will be responsible for the granting of permits to move or recover such material not collected by the Armed Forces for operational purposes.

5. Particulars of all cases where permits have been granted by Regions or SCAOs Armies to individuals, giving permission to collect or move any material will be reported to this H.Q. so that a decision may be given as to the validity of any permit which may have been issued.

NORMAN E. MISER
Colonel,
Deputy Executive
Commissioner.

DISTRIBUTION:

"C" & Group 2 List "A"

Extracts/over

3148

0239

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Extracts from AFHQ Circular Number 13 dated 1 May, 1944.

The following prescribe the general procedure to be followed in the allocation and assignment of serviceable and repairable captured enemy material.

"All equipment, stores, supplies, previously belonging to all arms and services of the Ground Forces of the enemy.

The responsibility for the assignment of serviceable and repairable captured enemy material and the maintenance of necessary records pertaining to such material and supplies is placed upon a special staff - Sub-Section of the Quartermaster Section of AFHQ. The Section is known as the Captured Enemy Material Section - is an integrated section consisting of American and British Officers.

The Captured Enemy Material Section receives all demands for allocations of captured enemy material and processes such demands to G-3 (Org) for allocation instructions."

2022

Interior

31

1 AUG 1944

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
R.C. & M.G. SECTION
APO 394

Ref : 360/11/CA

10 August 1944

SUBJECT : Italian War Material etc.

TO : Regional Commissioners, Region I - IX & "Z"
Provincial Commissioner, Foggia Province
S.C.A.Gs 5 & 8 Armies.

1. This constitutes a full authority for the Italian Armed Forces to collect all vehicles and other war material originally held on charge by them.

2. Attention is drawn to:

(a) AFHQ Circular 13 of 1 May 1944, which clearly states:

"Italian Material. All Italian Material belonging to all arms and services of the Italian Ground Forces and in the possession of the Italians at the time of the armistice is considered as Italian material and, except as otherwise directed by this headquarters is reserved for the use of the Italian Army under the direction of the Army Sub-Commission, Allied Control Commission."

(b) A.A.I. letter 2030/12/Q2 dated 1 July 1944 of which the following are extracts:

"Cases have occurred (particularly in [illegible] and other newly occupied localities) where property, transport and materials belonging to the Italian Forces have been removed from them without proper authority and when the operational need for such action no longer existed."

"In future no buildings, real estate, transportation or other materials belonging to the Italian Armed Forces, or in the possession of effective units of the Italian Navy, Army or Air Force, will be occupied, requisitioned, seized or made use of without prior reference to this H.Q."

"The Italian Commanders concerned have been authorised to place notices on their property indicating its ownership. These notices

0240

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795021

(c) [illegible]

"Italian Material. All Italian Material belonging to all arms and services of the Italian Ground Forces and in the possession of the Italians at the time of the armistice is considered as Italian material and, except as otherwise directed by this headquarters is reserved for the use of the Italian Army under the direction of the Army Sub-Commission, Allied Control Commission."

(b) A.A.I. letter 2050/12/Q2 dated 1 July 1944 of which the following are extracts:

"Cases have occurred (particularly in RGHE and other newly occupied localities) where property, transport and materials belonging to the Italian Forces have been removed from them without proper authority and when the operational need for such action no longer existed."

"In future no buildings, real estate, transportation or other materials belonging to the Italian Armed Forces, or in the possession of effective units of the Italian Navy, Army or Air Force, will be occupied, requisitioned, seized or made use of without prior reference to this H.Q."

"The Italian Commanders concerned have been authorised to place notices on their property indicating its ownership. These notices will be respected."

3. Every assistance should be given to the Italian Armed Forces in their efforts to maintain themselves by the salving and collecting into Depots of war material scattered throughout the country.

4. When ownership of any material is in dispute the matter will immediately be referred to this HQ for investigation and final decision.

3147

M S Lusk.

M.S.LUSK,
Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

DISTRIBUTION:

Italian Minister of War.
H.Q., A.A.I.
Rome Area Command.
"C" & Group 2 List "A"

024 11

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765181

0242

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
INTERIOR SUB COMMISSION
APO 394

Ref. ACC/31/Int. 31 Aug. 1944

SUBJECT: Lost Property - "RA" Armlet: Spectacles

TO : O.C. Provost Company C.M.P. C.M.P.

Reference your APO/Pers dated 4 Aug. and your personal letter dated 10 August it is regretted that no trace has been found of your property either in these offices or at the hotel.

R. G. B. SPIGER
Colonel
Director
Interior Sub-Commission

RM/ cm.

3146

0243

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

D
O

~~Asst. Provost Marshal, Western Command.~~
~~"Ashcroft", Weedon Road, Northampton.~~

Major A.P.M.
O.C. 181 PROVOST Coy. CMF. CMF. 10.8.44

My very Good Friend,

It is GOOD to have seen you. Such a lot of water under the bridges since we were dear mates at Wimbledon!

Won't be long now — so, good luck, good hunting & come & dine with me again when we've got Hungaria ?!! Jolly Bees!

As ever,

Dilton Rapp

If I left these things (etc) on your desk would you ask a clerk to send em on please, ok

1958

Interior (US)

8208

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
REGION IV
APO 394

4 AUG 1944

R/3113

2 August 1944.

SUBJECT: Italian patriot.

TO : Hq ACC
Att.: Interior Administration Sub-Commission.

Attached hereto correspondence from Major Cate, Director of Economics and Supply Division, Region 4 (new).

HEADQUARTERS
3 AUG 1944
A.C.

JOHN D. AMES
Lt Colonel, AGD
Executive Officer

Incls.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

SUBJECT: Italian patriot.

TO : Hq ACC
Att.: Interior Administration Sub-Commission.

Attached hereto correspondence from Major Cate, Director of Economics and Supply Division, Region 4 (new).

JOHN D. AMES
Lt Colonel, AGD
Executive Officer

Incls.

0245
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

0246

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

46

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
INTERIOR SUB COMMISSION
APO 394

ACC/31/Int. 4 Aug. 1944

SUBJECT: Italian Patriot

TO : RC. REGION IV

1. Reference your letter of 2 Aug. R/3113 it would appear that the question of reburial is one to be dealt with by the Appropriate Communal Authority.

2. The widow's request for any pension to which she may be intitled should be addressed to the Ministry.

3. Papers with your letter returned herewith.

R. G. B. SPICER
Colonel
Director
Interior Sub-Commission

WLL/ mc.

3143

0247

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

1890

To: INTELLIGENCE

Tel. Ext. 292

CONFIDENTIAL

REFERENCE : 16088/G-1 29 July 1944

SUBJECT : Army Newspapers - Anti-Sabotage-Campaign.

TO : Distribution below. 2 AUG 1944

1. The attached Copy of HQ. AAI. letter AAI/5045/5/A(PS) dated 27 July 1944 is forwarded herewith.

2. Immediate action should be taken to impress upon all officers and ORs. the seriousness of pilfering of ND stores & equipment.

FOR THE ESTABLISHMENTS OFFICER:

J.L.JONES,
Lt. Colonel,
G-1(D)

JCS/AS

DISTRIBUTION

Vice - President, Economic Section (12)
Vice - President, Admin. Section (10)
Vice - President, Political Section:
Secretary General
Civil Affairs Branch
Director, Internees & Displaced Persons Sub - Commission
Italian Refugees Branch
Security Branch
G-1.
HQ. Commandant
OC. Brit. Detachment
Adjutant
Navy Sub-Commission
Army Sub-Commission
Air Forces Sub-Commission
Communications Sub-Commission
War Materials Disposal Sub-Commission
PRO.
Regional Commissioner, Region I - IX
Regional Commissioner, Rome Region
Provincial Commissioner, Foggia Province

3142

0248

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

COPY

CONFIDENTIAL & URGENT

SUBJECT : Army Newspapers - Anti - Sabotage Campaign.

HQ ALLIED ARMIES IN ITALY

AAI/5045/G/A(AS).
14 July 1944.

HQ 5. Corps.
HQ No. 1 District.
HQ No. 2 District
HQ No. 3 District.
MAAF.

1. The amount of theft of WD stores and equipment by members of the Services is causing concern, and a campaign is about to be conducted in the Army Newspapers against it. This will not be announced as a formal campaign, but will be unconnected articles on this general theme.

2. This action in the Press should be reinforced by action in units. What is required is to bring home to all ranks the pernicious slowing up of our war effort caused by losses though theft. It should be made clear that petty theft, politely called 'scrounging', 'flogging' etc., is still theft. A healthy public opinion requires to be created against these practices, which at present tend to be tolerated and even admired.

3. The Press campaign is beginning at once, and the contents of this letter should be made known to all CO's as quickly as possible.

(Sgd) C.H. PATON,
Brigadier,
D.A.G.

JDI/IT.

Copy to :- Rear Eighth Army.
G1 (US)
'Q'
Pro
Welfare.

31.1

0249

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REAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
INTERIOR SUB COMMISSION

DISTRIBUTION LIST

Date 27 VIII 1944 File

Chief Clerk: B	C.R. No. 1853
Registered: FN	

Please read attached and initial.

TO

- Lt Col SPICER
- Capt TEMPLE
- Capt WILLIS
- Lt LEWIS
- ~~Capt~~ JONES
- Lt DAVIDSON

REMARKS

Q. Is this for INTERIOR please?
A.

Consulted with Agriculture Pub Corr. Major Dowie left with them 28/7/44
Major Cooper called 29/7/44 & said he had arranged anything that was necessary would be done by Munday H Gotts

Chief Clerk

File

0250

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Translation No. 47 - Interior - 26-7-1944 - Mr. Romano -

1863

CONSOCARNI

Interior Sub-Commission

Rome, 25th. July, 1944

TO: Hq., A.C.C.

The undersigned Secretary - in the name of the Interior Commission - submits to you two copies of a statement, already forwarded, as well as to other authorities, to Colonel Charles Poletti; the latter, sympathizing with our request, told us to consult you on the matter, as being the only person competent on the subject of national agencies.

We, therefore, turn to you, certain as we are that you will put a stop to an intollerable state of affairs, which every day becomes worse and which is immoral and anti-Italian at a time like this.

We take the liberty to ask, if possible, a brief interview with you, or even with one of your credited confidants, if it is not possible to have the honour of speaking with you; but, excuse my insisting, the interview should be held as soon as possible because events - and serious ones - are pressing.

Appoint <u>at once</u> a special Commissary who can carry on with the direction - <u>not fascist</u> - at least until the Minister decides the outcome of the Agency.

Certain you will see to this matter, we trust you will send us a reply.

Yours respectfully
The Secretary
/s/

attached: two copies of report.

3140

0251

TO THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

ROME

The Quadriparty Control Commission of the "Consocarni" makes the following statement:

In September, 1943 the director of the Agency betook themselves North where Carlo Bolzoni, Ministerial Commissary, had taken refuge ever since August. They did not forget, however, to take with them funds amounting to Thirty Million liras and dismiss the whole staff which was doubly at fault; that is: guilty of not having wished to follow the directors and accept collaboration with the enemy; and inconvenient (very inconvenient) for obvious reasons.

These directors who had dismissed the staff on 15th. November, 1943, in December established in Rome - with a few trusty employees - a special "Co-ordination Office" connected with the Northen Office. This Office was composed of two divisions; a Clearing-up Office and a Legation Office (technical).

The Clearing-up Office is entirely of an administrative character and sees to all the suspended business left behind by the Northen Administration. It has no connection whatsoever with the Coordination Division which also has a financial management of its own and, therefore, its own book-keeping office.

The Coordination Office has shown itself only to seeing to

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

follow the directors and accept collaboration with the enemy; and inconvenient (very inconvenient) for obvious reasons.

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The Coordination Office has shown itself only to seeing to the requirements of the German Armed Forces of Central Italy.

Though oxen were often herded during this unhappy period of roman odyssey, very little meat indeed was distributed to the roman population; while the greater part went..... to their friends and masters, the Germans.

The branch-office was almost daily in telephonic communication with the Northen Direction which sent orders and instructions.

Several times officials of the Coordination, dissipating thousands of liras, went North in mission to make personal contacts with the directors, and hence precise (nazi-fascist) directions.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Thus they caused, with the Co.pro.ma. of Rome - serving the germans - a greater decrease, if not complete annihilation, of the national animal wealth.

The directors of the Coordination Office are:

Dr. Pasquale LOPEZ (one of the earliest fascists) who succeeded Dr. Bonora - (who had run away North) - and is an official of the "Consocarni."

Giuseppe FINOCCHIARO (also very fascist). Also an official and sheep technician.

Luigi FABRIZI, also fascist, of course; an essential member of the Agency's staff who had never been dismissed.

The branch-office disposed of an interpreter, Elisa Weiss, who was paid L. 2,500 monthly - a needless expense because the German Offices in their numerous visits were always accompanied by their own interpreters.

The Commission desires the immediate removal of the above-mentioned directors, because, as may be gathered from this statement, their cooperation with the Germans and all in their favour attitude is evident; and point out moreover, that - besides being, it is said, "fascists of the true and original spirit", they held offices in their home towns, and had ranks or duties which are incompatible with their present position in the "Consocarni".

The Commission requests urgently, (and by doing so it is

0253
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

sheep technician.

Luigi FABRIZI, also fascist, of course; an essential member of the Agency's staff who had never been dismissed.

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The Commission desires the immediate removal of the above-mentioned directors, because, as may be gathered from this statement, their cooperation with the Germans and all in their favour attitude is evident; and point out moreover, that - besides being, it is said, "fascists of the true and original spirit", they held offices in their home towns, and had ranks or duties which are incompatible with their present position in the "Consocarni".

The Commission requests urgently, (and by doing so it is expressing the desire of all the employees) the appointment of a Provisional Extraordinary Commissioner, to act as trustee of the Ente, until such time as the Minister shall have provided for a definite settlement of the Consocarni. This Commissioner should be one with proven anti-fascist principles.

The Four-party Commission, in full agreement with the Directing Commission of the Chamber of Labor and the representatives of the various parties, wishes to propose to the A.C.C. the appointment of Ugo REGHINI as provisional Commissioner.

0254

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795021

Besides the experience which comes from over 25 years of office life and management; the competence derived from 15 years as an Officer of the Grenadiers, he possesses a special merit which is of great value in these times; this merit being that of never having had the membership card of the fascist party..... and having suffered, unfortunately, for the lack of such a card.

Recommeding this appointment, the Commission wishes to urge the A.C.C. to remove as soon as possible the elements that should no longer rule in this ambient, in order to avoid the repetition of the great harm caused by the preceding directors and administrators in the last four years of operation.

The Commission is ready to offer all verbal clarifications.

Yours truly
The Commission

Consocarni, Rome, June 1943

0255

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

of the great harm caused by the preceding directors and administrators in the last four years of operation.

The Commission is ready to offer all verbal clarifications.

Yours truly
The Commission

Consocarni, Rome, June 1943

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NNRD No. 785021

Interior Del Roma

CONSOCARNI

SEDE VICENZA - MONTE BERICO - CASA DEL PELLEGRINO

(Roma)

1853

UFFICIO CORRISPONDENTE DI ROMA

~~Via Circonvallazione Clodia~~

Prot. N. ... (da citare nella risposta)

Risp. a ...

ROMA, 25 Lug. 1944
CIRCONVALLAZIONE CLODIA, 15
TELEFONO [redacted] -35.458-

OGGETTO Commissione Alleata Controllo

Roma

Al Sottoscritto Segretario - a nome della Commissione interna - rimette a V.S. due copie di esposto già inviato, fra le altre autorità, al Colonnello C. Poletti - questi, presa a cuore la nostra domanda, ci diede risposta a Voi essendo di Vs. esclusiva Competenza trattandosi di Ente Nazionale -

Lo facciamo in piena fiducia; certi come siamo che vorrete porre un freno ad uno stato di cose insostenibile, che ogni giorno più si aggrava, e che è immorale di continuare in questo momento.

Osiamo domandarVi - se possibile - una brevissima Ud, Vostra, anche con Persona di Vs. piena fiducia, se vogliate, Sibi l'onore di parlare con Voi: una, dopo tante insistenze, con una certa sollecitudine perché gli avvenimenti - e gravi - incalzano!

Nominato, subito, un Commissario Straordinario che abbia no luogo la direzione - non fascista - fino al giorno in cui

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Roma

Il Sottoscritto Segretario - a nome della Commissione interna - rivolge a V.S. due copie di esposto già inviato, fra le altre autorità, al Colonnello C. Poletti - questi, presa a cuore la ns/ domanda, ci fece rivolgerci a Voi essendo di Vs/ esclusiva Competenza trattandosi di Ente Nazionale -

Lo facciamo in piena fiducia; certi come siamo che Vorrete porre un freno ad uno stato di cose insostenibile, che ogni giorno più si aggrava, e che è immorale ed anti-costituzionale in questo momento.

Osiamo soggiungervi - Le possibile - un brevissimo col-loquio, anche con Segona di Vs. piena fiducia, a riprova, che l'onore di parlare con Voi; una, pensate l'insistenza, con una certa sollecitudine perchè gli avvenimenti - e gravi - incalzano!

Nominato, subito, un Commissario Straordinario che abbia no Vuoga la direzione - non fascista - fino al giorno in cui il Ministro Scelga la Sorte dell'Ente!

In questa fiducia, grati certezza, Ringraziandoci di avere una Vs. parola

Con osservanza

Il Segretario

Allegato: 2. copia di esposto -

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Alla COMMISSIONE ALLEATA di CONTROLLO.

= R o m a. =

La Commissione Quadripartita Sindacale del "CONSORZIO" espone quanto segue:

Nel Settembre 1943 i dirigenti dell'Ente si trasferirono al Nord ove - fin dall'Agosto - era fuggito Carlo BOLZONI, Commissario ministeriale. Non si dimenticarono però di portare con loro un fondo di TRENTA MILIONI di lire e licenziare tutto il personale che era due volte colpevole; e cioè: Reo di non aver voluto seguire i dirigenti ed accettare così la collaborazione col nemico; ed incomodo (molto incomodo) per ovvie ragioni!!

Detti dirigenti che avevano licenziato il personale in data 15. Novembre 1943. nel successivo dicembre istituirono a Roma - con alcuni FIDI ELEMENTI - un apposito "Ufficio Coordinamento" con la Sede del Nord!! Tale Ufficio si componeva di due reparti; e cioè: Ufficio Stralcio - e Ufficio Collegamento (tecnico). L'Ufficio Stralcio ha carattere completamente amministrativo e si occupa delle numerose pratiche lasciate in sospeso dall'Amministrazione del Nord. Non ha nessunissimo rapporto con il reparto Coordinamento che ha anche una gestione economica a sé, e quindi un ufficio contabilità proprio.

L'Ufficio Coordinamento si è rivelato soltanto atto a provvedere ai bisogni delle Forze Armate Tedesche dell'Italia Centrale. Dai numerosi raduni di bestiame, tenutisi in questo tristissimo periodo dell'odissea romana, ben pochissima carne fu distribuita alla cittadinanza romana; mentre la maggior parte andava agli... ...amici e padroni tedschi !!!!!

Il reparto aveva comunicazioni telefoniche quasi giornaliere con la direzione del Nord e da quella riceveva ordini e direttive. Varie volte funzionari del Coordinamento, sperperando migliaia di lire, andavano in missione al Nord per avere contatti personali con i dirigenti; e quindi precise direttive (nazi-fasciste) Così determinarono, con il Co.pro.ma. di Roma - servendo i tedschi - un maggior depauperamento, se non proprio annientamento, del patrimonio zootecnico nazionale.

I dirigenti del Coordinamento sono:

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785081

con zero in fondo di fronte ai milioni di lire - licenziare tutto il personale che era due volte colpevole;e cioè:Reo di non aver voluto seguire i dirigenti ed a cettare così la collaborazione col nemico; ed incomodo(molto incomodo)per ovvie ragioni!!

Detti dirigenti che avevano licenziato il personale in data 15.Novembre 1943.nel successivo dicembre istituirono a Roma - con alcuni FIDI ELEMENTI - un apposito "Ufficio Coordinamento" con la Sede del Nord!! Tale Ufficio si componeva di due reparti; e cioè:Ufficio Stralcio - e Ufficio Collegamento (tecnico). L'Ufficio Stralcio ha carattere completamente amministrativo e si occupa delle numerose pratiche lasciate in sospeso dall'Amministrazione del Nord. Non ha nessunissimo rapporto con il reparto Coordinamento che ha anche una gestione economica a sé, e quindi un ufficio contabilità proprio.

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I dirigenti del Coordinamento sono:

Dott.LOPEZ Pasquale (fascista della prim'ora)succeduto al Dott. Bonora - scappato al Nord -e funzionario del Consocarni.

FINOCCHIARO Giuseppe(pure fascistissimo) Funzionario anche lui e tecnico per gli ovini.

FABRIZI Luigi.- pure fascista,si capisce;in organico all'Ente e che non era mai stato licenziato.

Il reparto aveva a sua disposizione una INTERPETRE,Elisa Weiss, retribuita con L.2500 mensili nette - Spesa inutile perché nelle numerose visite degli ufficiali tedeschi,questi venivano accompagnati da interpetri di loro fiducia.

../.

0 2 6 0 1

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

0261

La Commissione invoca l'immediato allontanamento dei soprascritti dirigenti, perché da quanto esposto, la COLLABORAZIONE con i TEDESCHI ed a TUTTO LORO FAVORE - è evidente; ed avverte inoltre che - si dice - oltre ad essere " fascisti di vera ed antica fede" abbiano ricoperto ai loro paesi d'origine cariche, ed abbiamo avuto gradi o mansioni incompatibili con l'attuale loro posizione al "Consocarni".

La Commissione chiede, ad alta voce - interpetrando il giusto desiderio di tutti gli impiegati - la nomina ~~XXXXXX~~ urgentissima - di un Commissario Straordinario Provvisorio - quale consegnatario dell'Ente, - finché il Ministro non avrà provveduto definitivamente alla sistemazione del Consocarni - Commissario che sia di provata fede antifascista.

Per tale nomina la Commissione Quadripartita - di piena intesa con la Commissione Direttiva della Camera del Lavoro, ed i rappresentanti dei vari partiti; propone a codesta Commissione di Controllo la nomina a Commissario provvisorio del compagno Ugo REGHINI: questi, oltre alla pratica che viene da oltre venticinque anni di vita di Ufficio - anche con incarichi direttivi, - all'energia derivante da circa quindici anni di servizio effettivo come Ufficiale dei Granatieri, ha un merito speciale e di grandissimo valore nei momenti attuali; merito che consiste nel NON AVER MAI AVUTO LA TESSERA del partito fascista.....ma di averne subito, pur troppo, non lievi conseguenze!!!

Raccomandando e sostenendo questo nominativo, la Commissione invoca il sollecito intervento della Commissione Alleata di Controllo per allontanare al più presto possibile elementi che più non possono regnare in questo ambiente; e per evitare che non si aggiunga altro male, sempre più grave, al tantissimo già fatto dai precedenti dirigenti ed amministratori in questi quattro anni di esercizio!!!

Pronta a tutti gli schiarimenti verbali.

Con osservanza,

La COMMISSIONE
= seguono le firme =
p.c.g. Il Segretario.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 125021

un Commissario Straordinario Provvisorio - quale conseguenza [illegible]
te,-finché il Ministro non avrà provveduto definitivamente alla sistemazione del Consocarni - Commissario che sia di provata fede antifascista.

Per tale nomina la Commissione Quadripartita - di piena intesa con la Commissione Direttiva della Camera del Lavoro,ed i rappresentanti dei vari partiti;propone a codesta Commissione di Controllo la nomina a Commissario provvisorio del compagno Ugo REGHINI: questi,oltre alla pratica che viene da oltre venticinque anni di vita di Ufficio - anche con incarichi direttivi,- all'energia derivante da circa quindici anni di servizio effettivo come Ufficiale dei Granatieri,ha un merito speciale e di grandissimo valore nei momenti attuali:merito che consiste nel NON AVER MAI AVUTO LA TESSERA del partito fascista.....ma di averne subito,pur troppo,non lievi conseguenze!!!

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Pronta a tutti gli schiarimenti verbali.

Con osservanza.

La COMMISSIONE
= seguono le firme =
p.c.c. Il Segretario.

"CONSOCARNI" Roma Giugno 1943.

Roma 25.7.44

3104

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

0263

Alla COMMISSIONE ALLEATA di CONTROLLO.

= Roma.

La Commissione Quadripartita Sindacale del "CONSOCAENI" espone quanto segue:

Nel Settembre 1943 i dirigenti dell'Ente si trasferirono al Nord ove - fin dall'Agosto - era fuggito Carlo BOLZONI, Commissario ministeriale. Non si dimenticarono però di portare con loro un fondo di TRENTA MILIONI di lire e licenziare tutto il personale che era due volte colpevole:e cioè:Reo di non aver voluto seguire i dirigenti ed a cattare così la collaborazione col nemico: ed incomodo(molto incomodo per ovvie ragioni!!

Detti dirigenti che avevano licenziato il personale in data 15.Novembre 1943.nel successivo decembre istituirono a Roma - con alcuni FIDI ELEMENTI - un apposito "Ufficio Coordinamento" con la Sede del Nord!! Tale Ufficio si componeva di due reparti; e cioè:Ufficio Stralcio - e Ufficio Collegamente (tecnico. L'Ufficio Stralcio ha carattere completamente amministrativo e si occupa delle numerose pratiche lasciate in sospeso dall'Amministrazione del Nord. Non ha nessunissimo rapporto con il reparto Coordinamento, che ha anche una gestione economica a sé, e quindi un ufficio contabilità proprio.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785031

con loro un fondo di TRENTA MILIONI di lire e licenziare tutto il personale che era due volte colpevole:e cioè:Reo di non aver voluto seguire i dirigenti ed a cettare così la collaborazione col nemico; ed incomodo(molto incomodo per ovvie ragioni!!

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Il reparto aveva a sua disposizione una INTERPETRE, Elisa Weiss, retribuita con L.2500 mensili nette - Spesa inutile perché nelle numerose visite degli ufficiali tedeschi,questi venivano accompagnati da interpetri di loro fiducia.

./.

0264
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785031

La Commissione invoca l'immediato allontanamento dei soprascritti dirigenti, perché da quanto esposto, la COOPERAZIONE con i TEDESCHI ed a TUTTO LORO FAVORE è evidente; ed avverte inoltre che - si dice - oltre ad essere " fascisti di vera ed antica fede" abbiano ricoperto ai loro paesi d'origine cariche, ed abbiano avuto gradi o ranghi incompatibili con l'attuale loro posizione al "Consorzio".

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Per tale nomina la Commissione Quadripartita - di piena intesa con la Commissione Direttiva della Camera del Lavoro, ed i rappresentanti dei vari partiti, propone a codesta Commissione di Controllo la nomina a Commissario provvisorio del compagno Ugo REGHINI: questi, oltre alla pratica che viene da oltre venticinque anni di vita di ufficio - anche con incarichi direttivi - all'energia derivante da circa quindici anni di servizio effettivo come Ufficiale dei Granatieri, ha un merito speciale, e di grandissimo valore nei momenti attuali: merito che consiste nel NON AVER MAI AVUTO LA TESSERA del partito fascista.....ma di averne subito, pur troppo, non lievi conseguenze!!!

Raccomandando e sostenendo questo nominativo, la Commissione invoca il sollecito intervento della Commissione Alleata di Controllo per allontanare al più presto possibile elementi che più non possono regnare in questo ambiente, e per evitare che non si aggiunga altro male, sempre più grave, al tantissimo già fatto dai precedenti dirigenti ed amministratori in questi quattro anni di esercizio!!!

Pronta a tutti gli schiarimenti verbali.

Con osservanza,

LA COMMISSIONE
- seguono le firme -
p.c.c. Il Segretario.

0263
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

sistemazione del Consocarni - Commissario che sia di provata fede antifascista.

Per tale nomina la Commissione Quadripartita - di piena intesa con la Commissione Direttiva della Camera del Lavoro, ed i rappresentanti dei vari partiti, propone a codesta Commissione di Controllo la nomina a Commissario provvisorio del compagno Ugo REGHINI: questi, oltre alla pratica che viene da oltre venticinque anni di vita di Ufficio - anche con incarichi direttivi - all'energia derivante da circa quindici anni di servizio effettivo come Ufficiale dei Granatieri, ha un merito speciale, e di grandissimo valore nei momenti attuali: merito che consiste nel NON AVER MAI AVUTO LA TESSERA del partito fascista.....ma di averne subito, per troppo, non lievi conseguenze!!!

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Pronta a tutti gli schiarimenti verbali.

Con osservanza,

La COMMISSIONE
=seguono le firme=
p.c.c. Il Segretario.

"CONSOCARNI" Roma Giugno 1945.

Roma 25. I. 44

0266

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785621

0267

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785031

[illegible]
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
INTER-SUB COMMISSION

DISTRIBUTION LIST

Date 18 JUL 1944 File

Chief Clerk:	C.R. No.
Registered:	1761

Please read attached and initial

TO

- Lt Col LEDGER
- Capt TEMPLE
- Capt WILLIAMS
- Lt LEWIS
- ✓ Capt SHANKS
- Lt DAVENPORT

REMARKS

Sir,
I do know nothing about attached. Admin. Section are endeavouring to obtain copy of cable referred to and will give me a copy.
Yours obedt
S/SK
18/7/44
VI
We seldom know our own
faces ourselves in Photograph
S.L.S.

Chief Clerk: Col. File

0268

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

SECRET

1701

19 JUL 1944

659

Interior

ACTION ACC MAIN FOR INFO AFSA ADV OP FOR STORE

AFSA SIGNED SACMED

FM EX 71139

JULY 12/1757

20

SECRET

PRIORITY

CITE: FIDO

NO REPLY HAS SENT TO YOUR 6739 OF 26 JUNE AS IT WAS ASSUMED FROM ITS WORDING THAT APPOINTMENT OF PRINCIPAL HAS ALREADY A FAIT ACCOMPLI AND THAT YOU WERE REPORTING BACKGROUND FOR INFORMATION WITH ASSURANCE THAT ITALIAN GOVERNMENT WOULD NOT ACT WITHOUT CONCURRENCE ACC IN FUTURE CASES

ACC DRFT

ACTION SIGC CNO

INFO ADM SIGC
INTERIOR
LEGAL
OA BR (2)
OCC
FILE
FLOAT (2)

SECRET

3130

JULY 12/0930

0269

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785071

ADVANCED HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
INTERIOR SUB COMMISSION
APO 394

ACC/31/Int 11 July 1944

SUBJECT: Claim for compensation

TO : PC, Naples Province

1. The attached claim for compensation by Anna Taccasino is forwarded to you for action as necessary.

R. C. B. SPICER
Colonel
Director
Interior Sub-Commission

PCB/jet

3729
1542

Translation Yo. 973 - Rosati

38

1058

To the A. C. C. JUL 194

Interior Sub-Commissions

Salerno

The undersigned, Anna Iaccarino fu Gaetano, residing in Naples, Via Salvator Rosa, No. 103, wishes to inform you of the following:

She is the owner of a boat floating at disposal of our Gov, bearing the name of "Ines", and situated in Porto di Molo, where the family of the undersigned used to spend each summer for health and recreation reasons, having in a little apartment of theirs situated in Via Nuova Marina Pagoda.

The undersigned wishes to point out that the above-mentioned boat was placed, in winter time, under a bridge, near the Martingo-Cavagnac to a Vallas, where it could not be damaged by the weather.

3123

From time to time, the relatives of the under-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

027701

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

027 11

the family of the undersigned used to spend
each summer for health and recreation reasons,
living in a little cabin at the rear of their
lot on Jardine Circle Terrace.

The undersigned wishes to point out that
the above mentioned boat was placed in water
three miles under a bridge, near the Montrigo Concession
Cabins, where it could not be damaged
by the weather.

3128

From time to time, the undersigned went to the place in order to see to
their own affairs.

But however, the Lieut Governor absolutely
authorized some persons of that Town, who
had their own homes (Flora and Michele D'Anthony
to shatter the home of Mrs. Carmela Seale,
daughter of the writer, to remove all the valuable
furniture and to occupy the house, not having
even notified the owner of the vandalic action

0272

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

0273

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

[illegible] the Consequences [illegible] to the sum which
exists. The bridge, and exposed [illegible] to the sun which
very soon will ruin it.

The health conditions of the daughter of the
writer have become worse, since the damp
climate does not suit her, have deprived her of
all the comforts necessary to her physical and mental
welfare, and she is now afflicted with neuro-
-fibrositis & illness, for which she demands
compensation from those who have caused it.

Therefore, the undersigned wishes to ask this Com-
mission to make out a regular order for expulsion
of the town, or, if the matter is not in her
limits of its authority, to inform her
to whom she should apply to obtain
justice and her rights against those who
are responsable.

With best regards.

Anna Jacomuzzo

Napoli 30th June 1944.

0274

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

ADVANCED HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
INTERIOR SUB COMMISSION
APO 394

37

ACC/34/Int

10 July 1944

SUBJECT: Automobile Accident

TO : His Excellency, Minister of Interior

Your Excellency:

35

Your letter no. 4349 of 5th July, 1944, is hereby acknowledged and has been passed to the Provincial Legal Officer, Palermo Province, for attention.

R. G. B. SPICER
Colonel
Director
Interior Sub-Commission 7

FGW/jet

15 3 8

0275

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

36

ADVANCED HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
INTERIOR SUB COMMISSION
APO 394

ACC/31/Int

10 July 1944

SUBJECT: Automobile Accident

TO : Provincial Legal Officer, Salerno
(Through C, Region III)

35

1. Herewith original letter no 4349 of 5th July 1944, from the Minister of the Interior for necessary action.

Encls: as in 1, above.

PCW/jet

R. C. B. SPICER
Colonel
Director
Interior Sub-Commission

3126

1537

0276

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Translation no. 785 — Interior — 8.7.44 — Rome no. 35

1670.

Secretary of the Interior

Cabinet

File no. 4349

Subject: Car hit by truck

As related by the driver, Public Safety Agent Destro Ernesto, whose declaration is included, on 1st July last the Lancia Aprilia car bearing the reg. no. 02862 assigned to the Minister of the Interior, while stopping near Portaserragnano, was struck by an oncoming army truck and damaged.

3125

0277

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

2) ~~the b[illegible] the A.C.C. is Obviously.~~

Will the Commission forgive me with the information as to who is responsible.

The Minister,

0 2 7 8 1

Ministry of the Interior

Cabinet

35A

The undersigned Enrico Sestri, agent of Public Security, ~~working~~ working as car driver for H. Exc. Aldisio declares as follows:

Today at 18 hours I was driving a Lancia Aprilia car reg. 02862 and taking Dr. Orlandi to the Monte Cavalli air-field, by order of H. Exc. Aldisio. An English policeman directing the traffic at Portanuova and precisely at point no. 259 on the main road, ~~made signals~~ signalled me to stop. Besides putting on the brake ~~stop~~ light while stopping, Mr Orlando ~~made~~ signalled with his hand to my car which might have been behind to stop. Nevertheless ~~the~~ my car, ~~was hit~~, even though stopping on the right of the road, was hit by an American truck going at

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

027761

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795021

[illegible] Fr. Modena.

At traffic at Portegrano on all precisely at point no. 259 on the main road, was signalled to stop. Besides posting on the brake stop table light white stopping, Mr Orlandi was signalled with his hand to stop. Nevertheless the my car, though stopping on the right of the road, was hit by an American truck going at high speed from Salerno towards Montecorvino. 3.124

With the hard work my car was sent 7 or 8 meters against a other English truck which was also stopped.

The damage to the car is serious, the whole rear of the car and including the left mud-guard and the whole front including bonnet, mud-guards and radiator being

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

0 2 8 0 1

Dentist smashed. The american truck, since it was hindered with the car, was forced to stop, giving me time to take the number. And We then noticed and verified that the driver of the american truck and the man with him were both affected with alcohol.

The truck bore the following no. U.S. Army B.G. 4 B B 27 421875. The names of the testimonies of the incident C, are Sgt. Giovanni Ruffato 1st Group mobile artillery 2nd Reg. stationed at Pontecagnano and the other gunner Oreste Iregosi of the same unit.

I was unhurt by the accident with the exception of slight bruises on the knees and legs, as also Dr. Orlandi.

Surgeon of the ... Regt.

I was present by the accident with the exception of slight bruises on the knees and legs, as also Dr. Orlando.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

0282

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

3)

35B

The O American ~~spoke~~ (1) P.A, called by me, came on the spot and after taking all particulars of the fact, the number of the truck, etc., assured me they would have settled the matter. These M.P.s are stationed at Pantecagnano.

0283

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

20 JUN 1944

RECEIVED ADJ SEC

27 JUN 1944

REMITTED

1591

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
R.C. & M.G. SECTION
APO 394

Ref/436/33/CA

26 June 1944.

SUBJECT: Mine Clearance.

TO : R.C.'s Regions IV, V, VIII and IX
AMG 5 & 8 Armies.
Admin. Section.

Attached hereto for information is a copy of instructions issued by Headquarters Allied Armies in Italy on 23 June 44.

NORMAN L. FISHER
Colonel
Deputy Executive
Commissioner

JSR/JB

P.T.O.

3122

0284

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

244

1591

Headquarters,
Allied Armies in Italy.

14/5/G(Ops)

SUBJECT: Mine Clearance

To: Fifth Army
Eighth Army
5 Corps
8 Polish Corps
1 District
2 District
3 District
FBS
ROME Area.

1. Instances have occurred of casualties being sustained by Italian civilians through the presence of mines on and near sites where they have been working on rebuilding demolished bridges.

2. In most cases these projects are being carried out at the request of Armies, Corps and Districts, through their respective Area representatives.

3. Formations and Districts, therefore, when ordering the reconstruction of a bridge by civilian labour, will ensure that an adequate extent for storage of materials etc, surrounding the site concerned is cleared of mines before the work is started, and any adjacent mined areas are fenced off and marked in accordance with AFHQ Operational Memorandum No 65 dated 23 Jan 44.

Lt. Gen.
Chief of General Staff.

23 Jun 44
FSHG/JH

Copy to: RE
BW
AGC

3121

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157°

RECEIVED 7347
23 JUN 1944
33
A.M.G.
A JUN 1944

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
R.C. & M.G. SECTION
APO 394

Ref/293/15/CA

22 June 1944.

SUBJECT: Hotel Registration.

TO : R.C.'s Regions I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII and IX.
S.C.A.O.'s 5 & 8 Armies.

1. The Italian Minister of Interior has instructed all Pref'etti in Italian Government territory, as in Appendix "A" attached, that the practice of requiring persons, making a stay at hotels and boarding houses, to state the race to which they belong is to cease.

2. The instructions issued by the Minister of the Interior will be obeyed by all Prefetti in Military Government territory.

3. It will be understood that persons staying at hotels and boarding houses will continue to make a statement as to their nationality as heretofore.

M.S. LUSH
Brigadier
Executive Commissioner

DISTRIBUTION:
"B"
plus Serial Nos. 6,7, 11.
less Serial Nos. 35, 36, 38 to 41 and 49 to 56.
AAI., GSI(b)
His Excellency the Minister of Interior

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795021

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H.S. LUSH
Brigadier
Executive Commissioner

DISTRIBUTION:
"B"
plus Serial Nos. 6,7, 11.
less Serial Nos. 35, 36, 38 to 41 and 49 to 56.
AAI., GSI(b)
His Excellency the Minister of Interior

31.20

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785121

1570

MINISTERO DELL'INTERNO
Direzione Generale della P.S.

Salerno li 9.6.1944

Risulta a questo Ministero che in quasi tutti gli alberghi viene richiesta ancora ai clienti la razza di appartenenza per essere trascritta sulla relativa scheda di notifica.

Tale richiesta, oltre che ingenerare risentimento da parte di eventuali viaggiatori di razza ebraica, è non solo superflua ma in contrasto alle disposizioni contenute nel R.D.L. 20 gennaio 1944 N° 25 pubblicato nella Gazzetta Ufficiale N° 5 con cui furono emanate le norme per la reintegrazione nei diritti civili e politici di cittadini italiani e stranieri già dichiarati o considerati di razza ebraica.

Cessata la sopraccennata di ordine morale e politico, tra cittadini ed ebrei, dovrà cessare anche ogni indagine in merito alla razza di appartenenza dei singoli cittadini.

Pregasi pertanto le LL.SS. disporre con la massima sollecitudine che da tutte le schede a stampa in possesso dei vari alberghi sia depennata la voce "razza", che, in conseguenza, non venga fatta alcuna domanda in merito e che infine le nuove ristampe delle schede siano prive della indicazione suddetta.

Analogamente, anche in occasione della identificazione da parte degli organi di Polizia, dei connazionali e degli stranieri l'indicazione della razza dovrà essere omessa e la voce relativa cancellata dai moduli ancora esistenti negli uffici dipendenti (dichiarazione di soggiorno ecc.)

Si gradirà un cenno di assicurazione.

Il ministro
(ADDIS20)

TRANSLATION

Salerno 9 June, 1944

MINISTRY OF INTERIOR

It has been brought to the attention of this Ministry that in many hotels, customers are still requested to state "their race" which is then recorded on the hotel registry cards.

02871

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

di appartenenza dei singoli cittadini.

Prego Vs pertanto le EE.VV. disporre con la massima sollecitudine che da tutte le schede a stampa in possesso dei vari alberghi siano depennate le voce "razza", che, in conseguenza, non venga fatta alcuna domanda in merito e che infine le nuove ristampe delle schede siano prive della indicazione suddetta.

Analogamente, anche in occasione dell'identificazione di parte degli stranieri di razza ebraica, dei connazionali e di ogni straniero l'annotazione della razza dovrà essere omessa e la voce relativa cancellata dai moduli ancora esistenti negli uffici dipendenti (dichiarazione di soggiorno ecc.)

Si gradirà un cenno di assicurazione.

Il Ministro
(BADOGLIO)

TRANSLATION

Salerno 9 June, 1944

MINISTRY OF INTERIOR

It has been brought to the attention of this Ministry that in many hotels, customers are still requested to state "their race" which is then recorded on the hotel registry cards.

Said request, besides causing resentment on the part of travelers of the Jewish Race, is contrary to the provisions of the R.D.L. 20, Jan 1944, N° 25 published in the Official Gazette N° 5, and as a result of which regulations were issued for the restoring of the civil and political rights to the Italian citizen and foreigners who are ~~not~~ Jewish Race.

Since the political and moral discriminations between the Jews and Aryans no longer exist, inquiries relating to "racial membership" of such citizens must also cease.

It is therefore requested that E.E. order as soon as possible that the word "race" be struck off the printed forms of the hotels; that no requests be made in said matter and lastly new printed forms must not contain any reference to the word "race". In the same manner, matters concerning identification of Italians and foreigners, every indication of race must be omitted from the forms of the dependent offices. (The travellers declaration).

5.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 775181

0289

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

JUN 1944

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32

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
R.C. & R.A. SECTION
APO 394

Ref/210/9/CA 22 June 1944

SUBJECT: Local Purchases and Contracts.

TO : Distribution below.

1. Cases are still occurring where ACC/AMG are entering into financial transaction on behalf of Italian Ministries, Governmental Institutions or other Italian agencies which could equally well be handled by such Ministries, Institutions or agencies themselves. It must be remembered that it is our policy as far as possible to restore the normal course of trade and to encourage normal trading relations between the Italians themselves. This policy is further dictated by the lack of ACC/AMG personnel to handle and account for such transactions. For this reason it should only be in exceptional circumstances that ACC/AMG themselves make local purchases for resale in Italy or incur expenditure in performing services which could equally well be paid for by the Italian Government or other Italian Agency. This does not of course mean that ACC/AMG should not cooperate by making available the necessary supplies etc.

2. The principle is best illustrated by two examples. If large quantities of pamphlets are printed for an Italian Ministry, the printers' invoices being paid by ACC who supply the paper free to the printers, a great deal of unnecessary work is created. In such a case the procedure should be for all invoices to be settled direct by the Italian Ministry or agency and should it be necessary for ACC/AMG to supply any commodity, in this case paper, in order that the contract may be carried out, such commodity should be sold to the Italian Ministry or agency by the Economics and Supply Division of the Region in which the contract is being carried out. Similarly, if salt is sent from a cold mine to an Italian State Monopoly warehouse, ACC should not purchase and resell but the financial transaction should be one between the State Monopoly and the Salt Mine.

M.S. LUSH
Brigadier
Executive Commissioner

DISTRIBUTION:
"A" - Less Group 3

MSL./JP

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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28 JUN 1944 (31)

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
P.O.W. & I.C. SECTION
APO 394

Ref/53/20/CA 22 June 1944

SUBJECT: Allied Ex-P.O.W's Alleged Ill-treatment.

TO : Admin Section (for Public Safety, Legal and Interior Sub-Commissions.)

Reference is made to this Headquarters letter 53/14/CA of 6 June 44. Can any information be supplied now re the alleged ill-treatment?.

[illegible]
Colonel
Deputy Executive
Commissioner

Copy to:
AAI (Your 5063/42/A(PS) of 20 June refers)

3178

0291

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Interior Section

28 MAY 194 (30)

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
INDUSTRY & COMMERCE SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

IWI/ejc/rj

Ref. ACC/5072/12/IC

22 May 1944

SUBJECT: Shoes, Prices of

TO : All concerned.

1. Please note that the price of repaired Class D Army Shoes (Mr. boots) has been revised.

2. They will hereafter be invoiced at 100 lire per pair, instead of the previously quoted price of 150 lire per pair.

By Command of Lieutenant General MASON MACFARLANE:

W. P. EVANS
Colonel,
Director, Industry & Commerce Sub-Commission.

DISTRIBUTION:

All Sub-Commissions, A.C.C.
H.Q., A.A.I., Local Resources Section.
SCAO 5th Army
SCAO 8th Army
RC Region III Economics & Supply Division (Attn: Major Lister)
RC Region III (Attn: Finance)
Prices Section, I & C Sub-Commission
File ACC/5156/IC

0292

(29)

THE STORY BEHIND ITALY'S SURRENDER

Clark Lee

The complete factual story of Italy's sudden secret surrender to the Allied Nations can now be told from the accounts of the participants themselves. Hereto, important portions of the story have been kept secret because some of the principal actors involved were in German-controlled territory, or their families were in danger of Nazi reprisals. At the present time, all of them are safely behind our lines in Italy or elsewhere.

The story begins with a brief flashback to February, 1943, when General Ambrosio succeeded General Ugo Cavilero as Chief of Staff of the Italian armed forces.

Ambrosio had seen the handwriting on the wall of North Africa, where Italy's empire had been engulfed in a surge of Allied power. Across the Mediterranean, the Germans were enjoying a momentary advantage, but it would soon be overcome, and Italy itself would be invaded.

To go on with Germany could mean only further disaster for Italy. The entire Italian nation hated the Germans, who had treated the people not as allies but as slaves. The Italian Army, navy and air force were smarting under the constant insults and snubs of the German officers. Even if Germany should by some miracle win the war, Italy would still be the loser.

It was clear that there was only one way out of the dilemma. Italy must seek a separate peace and trust to the Allies for alleviating her postwar suffering. That meant depositing Mussolini, because the United Nations had already made it plain that to rid Italy of Fascism was one of their war aims. But the time was not yet ripe for Ambrosio to act.

The time finally came late in July, when American and British forces were pushing forward swiftly on all fronts in Sicily. Italian cities were reeling under the destructive weight of our air attacks; the bombing of Rome had increased the people's desire to get out of the war, which they plainly understood was being fought for the benefit of Germany alone.

Ambrosio called together the four or five men who controlled the Italian armed forces. They decided not only that must Mussolini go, but that Fascism must be wiped out in one swift stroke, so suddenly and decisively that the Germans would not have time to intervene. They laid their plans carefully.

The ideal solution would be to have Mussolini deposed by the Fascist Party itself, thus completely repudiating the Black Shirt leader. Someone whispered in the ear of Dino Grandi, former Fascist Ambassador to London, that if he took the lead in urging the Fascist Grand Council to force Il Duce's resignation, Grandi might find himself at the head of the Italian government and thus in position to approach the United Nations for a peace settlement, which would assure Grandi

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 935021

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(It might be noted here that the Italian military leaders never had the slightest intention of allowing Grandi to seize power.)

At the time the coup was carried out, everyone in Italy was thinking and talking peace. Even Mussolini himself, as Marshal Badoglio declared later, had been seriously considering approaching the [illegible]. Il Duce had finally become convinced that Hitler had "betrayed" him. After the conference of the two dictators in the spring, Mussolini had seen the light that his countrymen had seen months before. Hitler, he told his closest collaborators, was working for Hitler alone, and would gladly sacrifice millions of Italian lives to postpone the final day of reckoning for Germany. Mussolini told his Fascist coworkers that he intended to break with Germany by September Fifteenth.

But Il Duce waited too long. Grandi agreed with General Ambrosio that the Allies would never listen to Mussolini's peace proposals and that the founder of Fascism would have to go. Grandi played his part well at the climactic final session of the Fascist Grand Council, which met in the Palazzo Venezia on July twenty-fourth, and finally, at 3:30 on Sunday morning, voted 24 to 7, with one not voting, to depose of Il Duce.

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

That same night the Army moved swiftly. Mussolini was arrested as he left the Royal Palace. Marshal Badoglio, who had not been informed of the conspiracy until the day before, found himself head of the government. As a reward for his services, Grandi was given not control of Italy, but a tip that enabled him to escape to Lisbon while many of the other Fascist leaders were fleeing or being taken into custody. Those were the preliminaries that set the stage.

The military men behind Badoglio had determined to approach the Allies. Their problems were to establish contact in the face of redoubled Gestapo vigilance in Rome and in all the neutral capitals of the world. The Germans watched all departures from Rome, and it was not until more than two weeks after Mussolini had been overthrown that a way was found to send an envoy out of Italy.

The second week in August a Foreign Office delegation left Rome enroute to Lisbon to greet the Italian Ambassador to Chile on his return from South America. With the delegation went the two men whom the Italian government had selected for the difficult and dangerous mission of contacting the Allied nations and arranging to get Italy out of the war.

The chief negotiator was General Giuseppe Castellano, senior officer on General Ambrosio's staff. His interpreter and adviser was Franco Montanari, 36 year old Harvard graduate, whose mother is an American and who for three years was Italian consul in Honolulu.

As a Foreign Office official, Montanari was a legitimate member of the delegation. It was not difficult for him to obtain a false passport for Castellano, who traveled as a civilian accompanying the delegation. Castellano is a Sicilian, short and swarthy, and most of his experience has been as a staff officer.

At Madrid, Castellano and Montanari dropped off the diplomatic train on the pretense of visiting friends and immediately got in touch with the British Ambassador. General Castellano informed the Ambassador that he had been instructed by the Badoglio government to seek an armistice.

The London and Washington governments were promptly informed. Their first concern was to establish that Castellano and Montanari were accredited representatives of the Rome government. That was done by Marshal Badoglio depositing a signed statement with the British authorities setting forth that Castellano was his representative.

Castellano and Montanari were told to proceed to Lisbon, where they took rooms in a hotel and lived as members of the Italian diplomatic mission. The Gestapo agents in Lisbon focused their attention on other members of the diplomatic group and took only casual notice of Castellano and Montanari.

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

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Meanwhile, General Eisenhower had been instructed to rush delegates to Lisbon to meet the Italians. He selected as his representatives Major Gen. Walter B. Smith, his chief of staff, and Brigadier K.W.D.Strong, assistant chief of staff (G-2).

Smith's middle name is Bedell, and his associates call him Beedle. He is five feet ten inches tall, with brownish hair turning gray. He wears a pince-nez on a black ribbon and usually looks preoccupied. He had had long experience in staff work, including duty on the general staff in Washington and as secretary to the combined British-American chief of staff.

Strong is a six footer who wears tortoise-shell glasses. He is reputed to be one of the brainiest officers in the British Army. Of him, Eisenhower says, "I have never known a more brilliant intelligence officer". His part in planning for the forthcoming Italian invasion had been large, and he was chosen to meet the Italians in the hope that he could get valuable military information from them.

The two Allied envoys left North Africa the afternoon of Wednesday, August 18th. Civilian passports were prepared for them. Smith took the identity of a businessman; Strong of a commercial traveler.

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

Next day they climbed aboard a small passenger plane, unarmed, in accordance with international conventions, and took off from one of Gibraltar's landing fields. An hour and a half later they sat down in Lisbon.

Their passports were examined and checked without question, and customs officers found nothing dutiable in their suitcases.

They were met unobtrusively by an American official, who recognized them by a prearranged signal, and were driven in an inconspicious automobile to the home of Mr. George F. Kennan, the American charge' d'affairs, where they waited for darkness.

Their first meeting with the Italians took place at 10:30 on the night of August 19th in the private residence of the British Ambassador, Sir Ronald Hugh Campbell, where General Smith and Brigadier Strong were driven from Kennan's home.

Castellano and Montenari dined in their hotel, then took a taxi to a restaurant, where they had coffee. In approved detective-story fashion, they took another taxi to a distant part of the city, walked into a building by one entrance and out another, and found a third taxi to drive them to the Ambassador's home.

The Italians were ushered into the Ambassador's study where, behind closed shutters and drawn curtains, Sir Ronald introduced Castellano and Montenari to the Allied representatives and Mr. Kennan. There were no handshakes or other amenities as the men sat down at a small round table. Everything was very formal.

General Smith, acting as spokesman, said to Castellano, "I understand you have come to ask for armistice terms. Here are the terms."

He read out the articles one by one; Italy to surrender unconditionally and to cease giving any assistance to our enemies; the Allies to have full use of Italian bases; the fleet and air force to surrender themselves; Italian divisions overseas to be called home; political and economic terms to be imposed later.

"There can be no discussion of these terms," General Smith concluded. "They must be accepted unconditionally."

"My purpose in coming was not actually to request an armistice," Castellano stated, "but to see how Italy could cooperate with the Allies."

It was obvious that the Italians had hoped to come in on the winning side without formally surrendering.

General Smith cut these hopes short. "We are not prepared to discuss anything but an armistice. You have just heard the terms. They will not be altered; you can accept or reject them."

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

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Castellano signified that he understood and Montenari put a copy of the terms in an inside pocket. That concluded the formal meeting, and the talk turned to military matters. Brigadier Strong took over. Castellano urged that Allied parachute troops be dropped at Rome simultaneously with the landings he assumed would be made in other parts of Italy. He said that the German forces around the Capital were not large and that the Italian divisions would assist our parachute troops.

From time to time Strong went into the next room where a number of technical and communications experts were assembled. A system of communication was agreed on, and Montenari was provided with a code and given a battered-looking suitcase, which contained a compactly built radio transmitter and receiver.

The talks continued throughout the night without a break. Just before daylight and just before the Nazi who always watches the Ambassador's residence had taken up his post across the street, Castellano and Montenari were sent back to their hotel by automobile. As they left, Smith and Strong shook hands with them.

The Allied representatives returned immediately to North Africa by plane passing through Gibraltar, and reported at headquarters to Gen. Eisenhower.

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The two Italians, however, were delayed in their departure homeward by the late arrival of the boat bringing the Ambassador from Chile. On the 23rd of August, the Ambassador arrived and with the welcoming delegation went off for Italy by special train.

There the armistice terms were submitted to the Badoglio government and immediately accepted. Castellano and Montanari prepared to convey that information to Eisenhower's headquarters by radio on the 26th on the day agreed for the first signal.

Meantime, no sooner had Montanari and Castellano left Lisbon then a serious complication developed in the person of a strangely assorted pair of generals who turned up in the British Ambassador's office one morning.

The two officers were Major General Carton de Wiart of the British Army, and General Giacomo Zanussi, of the Staff of General Roatta, who was chief of staff of the Italian Army (in distinction to General Ambrosio who headed all the Italian military services.)

Zanussi explained that he had been sent from Rome when Castellano failed to return on schedule. He said he had been commissioned to negotiate an armistice by Marshal Badoglio in the event that Castellano had met with any mishap.

The American and British officials were immediately suspicious. General Roatta, Zanussi's superior, had been Italian military attache in Berlin and was reputed to be pro-Nazi. There was a possibility that the Germans had learned of the armistice negotiations and had sent Zanussi to get the details.

Zanussi was asked for his credentials. He pointed to General Carton de Wiart: "Here are my credentials. I have no others."

From the point of view of secrecy, Zanussi could not have made a more unfortunate choice. Carton de Wiart was a well-known man in Europe, and a most conspicuous figure because he had lost one arm and one eye in the course of many years of distinguished service in the British Army. Any one of a dozen Nazi agents in Lisbon might recognize him.

To forstall this possibility, he was put aboard a plane and hurried to England. Word was given out that the Italians had released him because of poor health.

Zanussi was flown to Gibraltar and then to Algiers, where Eisenhower, Smith, Strong and the few others who had been let in on the secret were waiting for the first word from Castellano in Rome. The suspense was nerve-racking.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 968181

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We had placed our bets on Castellano and almost anything might have happened to him. There was a serious charge that the Nazis had spotted him in Lisbon and would capture him or assassinate him on the way back to Rome. And there was always the possibility that the whole approach was a frame-up engineered by the Germans, with Badoglio as a tool.

The transmission plan arranged in Lisbon called for Castellano to send the first message from Rome on the 27th of August. From noon on the 26th, radio operators in AFHQ began listening on the agreed wave length.

Then, promptly at noon the following day, the first faint signal came through. It was just a squeal in the ether, but it electrified headquarters. By 3 P M a complete message had been received.

The message said that Badoglio accepted the armistice terms. General Eisenhower dispatched a prompt reply, arranging for a further meeting in Sicily on August 31. That was as soon as Castellano dared to risk leaving Rome again.

02966

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 183531

On the morning of that day Castellano and Montenari drove out to a Rome airfield, which had not been taken over by the Germans. Castellano's trimotor Savia-Marchetti was waiting for them. It took off in the direction of Sardinia and then swung south toward Sicily. The chief pilot had been taken into Castellano's confidence, but the co-pilot, navigator and radio operator were locked up during all landings in the next few days to prevent their talking.

American antiaircraft gunners at the Termini Imerese airport about 20 miles east of Palermo had been warned not to fire on the Italian plane which was coming in at nine a.m. The plane sat down without incident 5 minutes early. Brigadier Strong escorted Castellano and Montenari to a Douglas C-47 which flew them across Sicily to the Cassibile airdrome, outside Catania. Then the men drove to advance Allied Headquarters.

Headquarters was a tent camp in an olive grove. The Italians were given one tent for living quarters. A half-hour after Castellano arrived, General Smith and his party came in by plane from North Africa, and the men met in a big conference tent at eleven A.M.

Castellano brought a discouraging report. He said conditions in Italy had altered considerably since the first conversation in Lisbon. German troops were pouring into the country. Italy had become an occupied nation and its government was not free. If the government signed the armistice immediately, it would require some guarantees that its members would not be left at the mercy of the Nazis.

General Smith's reply was unequivocal. the Allies had plans which they would carry out under any circumstances. Castellano had left Lisbon to get the terms accepted in Rome. Now he was telling a different story. The Allies could not continue to negotiate. They would proceed with their plans regardless of whether the armistice were signed or not.

At the end of the discussions, Castellano agreed to return to Rome that night and inform his government of the Allies' position. He was given until midnight of Sept. first-second to send a reply. It must be a firm acceptance or rejection of the armistice.

With him aboard the Savoia went General Zanussi, who meanwhile had satisfied Eisenhower of his good faith. Among other things, he had sent a radio message to Rome strongly urging that the armistice be accepted.

Again came a period of anxious waiting at the radio. Castellano's reply was finally whispered through the air at 7:30 P.M. on Wed. night, 19 hours behind the fixed time. It said: Italy accepted the terms and Castellano was returning by plane the next morning.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 963001

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Castellano made the trip undetected by the same route he had followed on his first journey. He was met at Termini Duerese airfield by General Smith, who escorted him to Casibile and to the conference tent at 11 A.M.

Smith and Strong had expected that the armistice would be signed immediately. But Castellano said that, although his government accepted he was not empowered to sign the papers.

3114.

If Castellano had tossed a hand grenade onto the table, he couldnot have caused a stronger reaction. "D" day for our landings near Naples was only seven days off. That was the second of September and the invasion was set for the 9th. If Italian troops were going to offer even limited resistence, it would make a big difference in the disposition of our own strength.

Very strong messages were drafted to be sent back to Rome by radio. They stated that unless Castellano were empowered to sign the armistice immediately, the whole negotiations would break down. Badoglio was asked to dispatch a written document accrediting Castellano to sign as his representative.

0301

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788128

0302

There was another long, worrying delay over communicating with Rome. Atmospheric conditions were unfavorable, and it was not until 8 o'clock on the morning of the 3rd that the message got through and was acknowledged by the secret station in Rome.

The generals spent the time at Cassibile working out details of the parachute landings to be made at Rome. General Alexander had approved the plan, which Castellano had urged partly as a measure of safety for the Italians involved in the Armistice negotiations. He said the Italians had sufficient armed strength around Rome to assist the American parachutists in holding the capital until our main body drove up from southern Italy.

The Germans had poured some 14 divisions into Italy since the fall of Mussolini, making a total of 19 but their forces around Rome were small.

The conference also discussed the problem of announcing the armistice-if it should be signed. It was decided that General Eisenhower and Marshal Badoglio would make simultaneous broadcasts at 6:30 on the evening of the eighth.

But still there was no word from Rome.

It finally came at 4:30 the afternoon of Sept 3rd. Badoglio had produced the required statement empowering Castellano to sign. No time was lost.

Castellano and Montanari were summoned to the conference tent., where General Smith and Brigadier Strong were waiting. Messages notified General Eisenhower, Commodore Dick, chief of staff to Admiral Cunningham, General Lowell W. Rooks, assistant chief of staff to Eisenhower (G-3); Robert Murphy, President Roosevelt's representative in North Africa, and Harold Macmillan, British resident minister in Algiers.

Castellano and General Smith took seats at an American barracks table covered by a white cloth. They affixed their signatures to the document which was to save many thousands of American, British and Italian lives, to alter the whole world balance of naval power and to destroy the Rome-Berlin Axis.

There was no champagne to clebrate, but General Rooks produced a bottle of whiskey, poured it into mugs, and everybody drank in silence.

Then General Smith and Castellano stepped outside the tent, picked branches from the olive tree overhead and exchanged them. Eisenhower shook hands with Castellano and hurried away.

Four days later, at 2 o'clock in the morning of Sept 7 1943 a big American

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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Four days later, at 2 o'clock in the morning of Sept 7 1943 a big American sedan slid silently out onto the bomb-battered docks at Palermo.

Two American officers left the car and quickly climbed aboard a waiting British PT boat. The youthful English skipper immediately headed out to sea from the harbor.

Brigadier Gen Maxwell Taylor and Col William T Gardiner of the American Army were starting on one of the most dangerous and fateful secret missions in history. They were headed for Rome, in the heart of German occupied Italy, and as a result of their activities in the next forty hours the whole course of current history was to be affected.

The mission to Rome had developed as a result of the secret Italy-Allied negotiations which had culminated in the signing of the armistice. Gen Eisenhower had been interested in Castellano's plan of landing an American air-borne division in Rome. It was the kind of daring move that appealed to the Allied Commander in chief as a short cut to victory. If it succeeded, it would draw important German forces up from the south and make our capture of Naples relatively easy. It might galvanize the Italian Army into active fighting against the Germans everywhere in Italy.

0303

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785031

An American division was chosen for the attack on Rome. The divisional commander and Gen Taylor, his chief of staff, were summoned on Sept 4th to work out details with Gen Castellano and determine whether the plan was feasible.

The two Americans met with Castellano in Sicily on Sept 5th. They had to work fast. The original plan for our invasion of Italy had called for the division to land in Volturno valley, in the Naples area, a few hours before our main invasion forces attacked at Salerno. Not many hours were left to get ready for the new mission. That meant studying an entirely new set of maps; intensive briefing of the officers and men and loading different equipment. It required a perfect understanding with the Italians on the disposition of Italian and German troops. The Italians would have to provide motor transport and fuel.

The American officers conferred with Castellano the entire day and night of the 5th. They worked out a tentative plan for the paratroops to capture one airdrome on the night of the 8th and hold it. Then two other airports near Rome would be seized and with the help of the Italians, a ring of troops would be thrown around the capital.

But as they got into details, the divisional commander and Gen Taylor became less and less satisfied that they could depend on the Italians for the assistance necessary to the success of such an ambitious and hazardous attack. After many hours of discussion they suddenly got the same idea.

"It's no good", they said. "We dont have enough information. Unless we can get it first hand, we'll have to call the operation off", said the divisional commander.

Taylor didn't hesitate. "I'll go to Rome," he offered.

There was another volunteer, Col Gardiner, who used to be governor of Maine; a handsome, athletic man with graying black hair.

Through a secret radio station that had been set up in Rome during the negotiations, a message was flashed to the Italian capital. The Italians were told that two American officers were coming, and to make arrangements.

Taylor and Gardiner wore uniform shirt and trousers of summer tan, with neckties and fatigue caps when they went aboard the PT boat at Palermo. They carried trench coats.

The PT chased northward over the smooth Tyrrhenian Sea all night and at dawn it was within sight of the Island of Ustica. At an agreed rendezvous point, an Italian corvette was waiting. It sent over a small boat and the two Americans went aboard.

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

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Admiral Maugeri, head of the Italian Naval intelligence, greeted them as guests of the Royal Navy. "We will put you ashore at the port of Gaeta, 25 miles south of Rome, the Admiral said. "To avoid suspicion, we will treat you as if you were captured aviators we picked up at sea after a plane crash."

At 6,30 in the evening the corvette eased up to the dock at Gaeta. As it was being made fast, the Admiral whispered to the Americans, "At exactly this time tomorrow night, if everything goes well, most of the Italian fleet will leave port and head out to sea. We will meet the British at prearranged points and surrender. The signal to sail will be the announcement of the armistice."

To complete the illusion that they had been picked up from sea, Taylor and Gardiner rumpled their clothes, mussed their hair and took off their neckties. They jammed their fatigue caps in their pockets and hid their pistols and cartridge belts under their trench coats.

0305

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 3113

0306

The Italians carried out their part realistically. The two Americans were shoved unceremoniously down the gangplank and into a waiting navy limousine.

An Italian officer, carrying two suitcases, got in after them. The suitcases contained radio sets equipped for both transmission and reception.

Italian sailors on the dock stared with interest as the car drove out of the navy yard. A few miles beyond the Gaeta it turned sharply into a lane and pulled up. A car was parked across the roadway, facing in the opposite direction. Its motor was running and its rear doors were open. The American jumped in and they turned out onto the ancient Appian Way and headed north toward Rome.

The side windows of the vehicle were frosted, but looking through the windshield, Taylor and Gardiner took note of frequent signs pointing down side roads to German military establishments. The principal approach to Rome from the south seemed to be almost undefended. There were only four road-blocks along its entire length.

Beside one of the road-blocks, four German soldiers were standing.

Taylor's finger tightened on the trigger of the pistol in his coat pocket. Gardiner clicked off the safety catch on his automatic. But the Germans paid no attention as the car brushed by.

The last light had just faded when they drove into Rome's blacked-out streets. The car swung into the court-yard of the Palazzo Capera, which houses a number of overflow military offices from the Ministry of War just across the street. Car backed up to a portico and Taylor and Gardiner stepped swiftly into a wing of the palace which had been blocked off for their use. Sentries patrolled the corridors.

An excellent dinner was waiting, but the Americans were in no mood to be wined and dined. All during the day the sense of urgency had been growing on them. Now the time of the parachute landings was less than 24 hours away. They had just sat down when the chief of staff of Gen. Carboni, commander of troops in the Rome area, came in to make a formal call.

"We must see General Carboni immediately," Taylor said.

The Italian officer, not knowing the date of the invasion, was amazed "But my dear sir, we have arranged only courtesy calls for this evening."

Taylor made it clear that he had no time for formalities. A few minutes later Gen. Carboni came in.

His first sentences shocked the Americans: he was not pessimistic about the military

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785037

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His first sentences shocked the Americans; he was not pessimistic about the military situation. The arrangements which had been discussed for assisting the parachute landings could not be carried out. German reinforcements had arrived in the Rome district in the past few days and the Italians were outnumbered. Further, the Germans had cut off all the Italians' supplies. They had ammunition for only two hours of fighting and no gasoline. The entire American division would be annihilated if it landed.

That was bad enough. But then came the bombshell. Carboni said flatly, the armistice announcement must be postponed. It would be highly undesirable, in view of the changed conditions. It would bring about immediate German occupation of Rome and the establishment of a new Fascist government.

Taylor and Gardiner went into a quick huddle. If the situation was as bad as Carboni described it, the air-borne operation would have to be cancelled. On the other hand, perhaps Carboni was exaggerating. The Americans would have to confirm his statements. And they would have to do what they could to prevent postponement of the armistice.

0307

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 838128

"It is imperative," Taylor said, "that we see Marshal Badoglio at once."

The Italians said that was impossible. The Marshal was an old man. It was after midnight and he had been asleep for hours. Taylor's insistence won. Carboni telephoned to Badoglio's aide and told him the Americans were coming.

With the driver and an aide in the front seat, Carboni, Taylor and Gardiner got into the General's black limousine shortly after midnight. They had gone only a few hundred yards through the dark streets when a command rang out.

"Halt"

The figure of a sentry, carrying a short carbine, loomed out of the blackness. He flashed his light over the faces of the men in the rear seat. Taylor and Gardiner had turned up the collars of their trench coats and again put their caps in this pockets.

Even the General's headquarters pass didn't satisfy the sentry. He walked up to the front of the car and examined the secret identification which the Italians, unknown to the Germans, used as a laissez-passer.

Eight more times they were challenged and halted. The Italians in the car were jumpy, knowing that detection by the Germans would mean death. Taylor and Gardiner were too preoccupied to worry about their own safety. Not only their own lives were at stake now but the fate of the entire air-borne division and even perhaps the armistice itself.

After a twenty-minute drive they were escorted into Badoglio's ornate ville. Most of the Marshal's aides were in pajamas and dressing gowns. They had been awake even before Carboni's call, because an air alarm was on.

The visitors were taken to an upper floor by elevator and Carboni went alone into Badoglio's study. Fifteen minutes later he took the Americans inside.

Badoglio understood some French and Taylor addressed him in that language. He expressed alarm at Carboni's view of the military situation and his belief that the armistice must be postponed. He asked if the Marshal agreed.

"Oui, Monument!" Badoglio replied in halting French. "The armistice announcement will have to be postponed," he continued, "If I announce it tomorrow night, the Germans will cut my throat the following morning."

Taylor and Gardiner had come to Rome strictly on military business. Now they found themselves confronted with a far bigger issue than the air-borne operation. They were involved in questions of international policy, and on their actions might depend the whole outcome of the invasion. If the armistice plan collapsed, the Italian army might fight us instead of helping us; the fleet might not come out to

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Taylor spoke without hesitation. "Does the Marshal realize," he asked "how deeply Italy has committed itself by signing the armistice?" Is he prepared to face the consequences of failing to live up to his word? Does he realize Allied reaction will be very strong? Does he fear the Germans more than the Allies?

Tears came to the old man's eyes. "I do not believe," he said "that the Allies will wreak vengence against their friends who are waiting only a propitious moment to join them in fighting against the Germans."

Slowly and courteously, Taylor explained that it was not a question of vengeance, but of many thousands of lives and of the immediate future of the war. There could be no waiting for a propitious moment. This was the moment. Plans already made must be carried out, and we were counting on the armistice announcement to assit us in an operation which was highly dangerous, in which many Allied lives would be lost and which would eventually bring about the liberation of Italy.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759031

Badoglio sat in silence behind his desk.

'How do you propose to deal with the situation?' Taylor asked.

The Marshal suggested that he Taylor return at once to General Eisenhower, explain that the announcement of the armistice would bring immediate German retribution against Rome and against Badoglio personally, and tell him that it was impossible to go through with the agreement.

Taylor pointed out that he could not undertake any such mission. He urged Badoglio to prepare a message for radio transmission to Eisenhower, setting forth his position. After strong insistence Badoglio agreed.

The first message drawn up by Badoglio stated that owing to changes, in the situation, it was no longer possible to announce the armistice on schedule, as that would bring about immediate occupation of Rome by the Nazis and violent seizure of the government.

Into the text, Badoglio wrote, 'as General Taylor agrees."

Gardiner spotted this sentence, and Taylor told the Marshal that he would not be put in the position of endorsing postponement of the armistice. Badoglio redrafted the message but again he included the implication that Taylor agreed with him. The third draft was satisfactory.

Taylor quickly wrote a message of his own, having established to his own satisfaction that the air-borne attack could not succeed. He informed his General that the operation must be called off. To make doubly sure, he inserted a code word in Badoglio's message which meant: Do not attack by parachute. Cancel the operation."

With their eyes on their wrist watches, Taylor and Gardiner rose to leave. The interview had lasted only 15 minutes, but it was already 1:30 in the morning.

Badoglio got up and took Taylor's hand. Again tears filled his eyes. "I swear by my honor of 55 years as a soldier my loyalty to the Allied cause." Then he repeated the pledge in Italian.

Carboni himself took the messages to the secret radio station, after dropping the Americans at the Palazzo Caprera. When the Italian General returned, the Americans questioned him anxiously. "Have the messages gone?"

Carboni made a grimace as he answered. 'Not yet. The coding will take a long time. The operator is trying to establish contact, but atmospheric conditions are bad. He hopes to raise Allied Force Hq soon."

The rest of the night and well into the morning, Taylor and Gardiner paced about their quarters. They ate some breakfast and slept fitfully. Mostly they eyed

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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Once Taylor thought he heard the sound of planes. He thought of the men of his division getting ready to step into their big-bellied transport ships. He imagined the planes roaring off into the night and speeding toward Rome.

Then the noise of motors grew louder. It was planes but not parachute planes, because the time was only 10 A. M. The building shook for a long time to the crump of heavy bombs. A sentry came in "Your bombers are attacking German Hq at Frascati, outside the capital." The bombing stopped and the long waiting began again.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788081

At 11:35 in the morning Gen Carboni came hurriedly into the room. "Your messages have just been cleared."

The Americans were tremendously relieved. They had done all they could for the present.

Both Taylor and Gardiner were asleep at 3:30 in the afternoon when an officer came in to hand them a radio message: "You will return to Allied headquarters. Passage by air has been arranged. Your plane will not be fired upon by Allied aircraft or antiaircraft guns."

Taylor took his last opportunity to re-emphasize that he had told Marshal Badoglio. He sent for General Carboni and repeated to him that the Allied reaction would most certainly be very strong if the Italians failed to announce the armistice as scheduled at 6:30 P.M. now only 3 hours away.

"Will you not explain our situation to General Eisenhower?" Carboni asked.

Once more, Taylor pointed out that he could not do so. "Why don't you send an Italian General back with us?" he said.

The Italians approved. It was decided that Gen. Francesco Rossi, deputy chief of the Imperial general staff, would make a good envoy. He was sent for, and at 4:30 P.M. the three officers, together with an Italian interpreter, Sublt. Tagliaferro, walked out into the courtyard and into a waiting car.

Gardiner described the trip through the city. "Like the other car, this one had [illegible]-glass windows, but we could see ahead. There weren't any signs of bomb damage except along the railroad tracks, which had been pounded hard. Several places we had to take long detours on our way to the Centocelle airdrome. Traffic appeared fairly normal, with street cars and busses running."

A quarter-mile from the airport, the Americans passed a squad of German infantry. They were marching along the road in the same direction. They paid no attention as the car overtook and passed them. "They were so close," Taylor said, "that I could have reached out my hand and touched them on the shoulder".

There were no Germans at the airport itself. The car drove out onto the runway where a Savoia-Marchetti bomber was waiting, its motors already warmed.

It was a beautiful afternoon, and as the Savoia climbed to 12,000 feet and headed out over the sea, Taylor and Gardiner looked back at the dome of St. Peter's and the massed buildings of Rome in the distance. The city looked calm and peaceful...

Back at Allied Headquarters things were far from peaceful.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785031

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The messages from Badoglio and Taylor had spurred the staff to swift action. 3111
Word was flashed to the air-borne division that the attack was not to be made. The message did not reach the divisional ground until 4:30 in the afternoon, fifteen hours after Taylor had written it in Rome. The paratroops were already on the field set for the take off.

Eisenhower didn't hesitate in taking action on Badoglio's request for postponement of the armistice announcement. A sizzling reply was rushed back to Rome. It informed Badoglio that Eisenhower would announce the armistice as planned at 6:30 in the evening.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 763122

That left Badoglio with no alternative. Once the armistice was announced, Badoglio knew he could be regarded by the Germans as their enemy regardless of whether he himself made the announcement or not. If he did make the announcement, the Allies would have faith in him. If he did not he would be betraying us.

While their plane sped steadily southward Taylor and Gardiner saw their watches touch 6:30. They had not any way of knowing what had happened as a result of their messages; whether the armistice announcement had been postponed and the entire invasion plan changed, or whether it had gone off as scheduled.

They didn't have much time to worry about the armistice. As they approached the African Coast, an American A-20 spotted them and got into attacking position behind the Savoia. For the first time, Taylor and Gardiner were worried about themselves.

The A-20 came straight at them. Then, at the last minute it pulled up and swung away without firing.

Half an hour later, at seven o'clock, the Savoia set down on El Aouina Airfield outside Tunis. An excited Air Corps sergeant ran over and opened the door. He spotted Taylor.

"Have you heard the news, Sir?" he shouted, "The Eyeties have surrendered. General Eisenhower has just announced an armistice over the radio."

The Nazis never got an opportunity to cut Badoglio's throat or otherwise avenge themselves on him. At eight P. M. on the night of the 8th--an hour and a half after the scheduled time--he went on the air over Radio Rome and announced that the armistice had been signed. He instructed Italian troops not to oppose us. Then he disappeared.

Next morning before daylight, and before the Germans had recovered from their shock, a big limousine sped out of Rome. It carried not only Marshal Badoglio but King Victor Emmanuel.

The car drove straight east across Italy to the Adriatic port of Pescara. The King and the Marshal went aboard an Italian cruiser. Next morning they were safe in the port of Taranto, behind the British lines.

END

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END

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HQAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
INTERIOR SUB COMMISSION
APO 394

1 June 1944

SUBJECT: Civil Conscript Report

TO : Food Sub-Commission

1. The attached was sent to Interior Sub-Commission, and I am forwarding it to you as a matter which concerns Food Sub-Commission.

R. O. B. SPIDER
Colonel
Director
Interior Sub-Commission

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
INTERIOR SUB COMMISSION
APO 534

17 May 1946

SUBJECT: Appointment of Lt. Giuseppe Onofri.

TO : Director, Finance Sub-Commission

1. I forward these papers as received from Regional Finance Officer, Region V, since obviously I think the matter is one in which you are concerned.

2. I do not feel that I should advise or interfere in any way with the matters concerning financial officers or affairs.

W. B. S. SMITH
Lt Colonel
Director
Interior Sub-Commission

Copy to: Regional Finance Officer, 1176
Region V

JAMB/jcb

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Interior Sub-Commission ✓

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Agriculture Sub-Commission
APO 394

12 May 1944

AGR/2020

SUBJECT: Peoples' Granary - Bulletin No. 1.

TO : All ACs for PC's, Agricultural Officers and Others.

1. The overall purpose of this bulletin is to provide a medium for exchange of pertinent information and suggestions concerning various phases of our all out effort to maximize the collection of wheat, barley, and other vital war crops, harvested this summer and fall. Additional issues will be prepared and released as often as subject matter justifies. Information and suggestions are hereby solicited from all participants in the program. The task of editing material received will be expedited if outlined under either of the following five sections into which the remainder of this bulletin is divided. Viz. A. General B. Methods C. Control Measures D. Progress E. Legal.

A. GENERAL:

2. Attainment of our mission is largely dependent upon success experienced in establishment of efficient functioning Italian Agricultural organization, coordination of all warehouse and transportation facilities with demands at various points, continuous liaison with Italian officials to develop ways and means to overcome local obstacles particularly with reference to enforcement phases of program, and frequent exchange of information through this bulletin or other media.

3. Wheat and Barley Decree and Ministerial Implementing Directive, copies of which have been distributed to you, provide the organization frame work within which you will function. Procedures must be adjusted within that framework to meet peculiar local situations. Prefects should be encouraged to issue such additional directives as are necessary.

B. METHODS:

4. Ministerial decree and directive makes the consorzio responsible for an important part of the program. Tentative deadline dates should be established for completion of delivery of grain to the warehouses within limitations of transport, warehouse, and threshing facilities. Until new warehouse receipt forms are printed and made available, last years supply should be used.

5. Warehouse capacity should be analyzed in terms of available transportation facilities and estimated rate of threshing. Estimates for the harvest must be correlated with truck, railroad, and other transport means at key points in each province.

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6. A survey of sack resources is now underway but help is needed throughout occupied Italy to locate hidden supplies of sacks and number of sacks held by farmers. Manufacture of new sacks is underway at top speed. Plan now to get along with fewer sacks than your estimated minimum requirements. Careful estimates should be made on a spot check basis of wheat and barley yields before, during, and after harvest. Results should be checked against reports received from farmers by Communal Committees. Discrepancies should be checked by the Allied Agricultural officer available for expert judgement.

7. The Ministry of Agriculture and the Agriculture Sub-Commission are giving consideration to a workable or practicable procedure for giving priority credits to farmers for the purchase of Agriculture supplies which may become available in the future. The idea is to provide some form of a bonus for early and complete delivery of grain. Details will be revealed in a later bulletin.

8. Every person authorized to receive a retention will be issued a milling card by offices of U.r.S.S.A.. These cards must be countersigned by the Communal Committee to eliminate fraudulent entries. Cards will serve as movement authorization for legal retentions. Again lack of heavy paper and printing facilities may delay release of cards for an additional few weeks. Space has been provided on cards for recording priority credits earned by farmers for purchase of supplies.

9. Suggestions regarding ways and means to control thresher and miller activities are hereby solicited. One excellent suggestion, if it can be made workable with limited transport facilities, would be to haul grain to warehouses direct from threshing machines. Consideration should be given to have local Prefects prepare and issue special directives covering hand and machine methods for threshing and milling.

10. A directive including questions and answers regarding those entitled to retentions is being prepared by the Minister of Agriculture for release to Communal Committees.

11. Appeals by farmers on rulings by assessment officials should be arbitrated by the voluntary communal committees and taken to Provincial or Compartment or higher authority only when necessary. Records of unsatisfactory settlements should be kept.

C. CONTROL MEASURES.

12. Establish check points along main traffic routes between farms and warehouses.

13. Make arrangements to obtain cooperation of military authorities to make periodical "blitz checks", simultaneously throughout a given group of Communes or the entire province. Violations must be convicted justly and without delay.

14. Organize routes for threshing machines whenever practicable and arrange for necessary machine repair facilities at control points in each province. Request Prefect to issue local directive placing ceilings on charges for repairs of threshing and other harvest machines, trucks, etc.

15. Make Communal officials responsible for investigating suspicious cases or representations presented by one or more members of voluntary Communal committees.

16. Develop and put in force every procedure possible to punish violators within a very limited time. Imprisonments rather than fines should be stressed.

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17. Have one Allied officer responsible for a specific group of communes in every major grain production area.

18. Mobilize local carabinieri and Guardia di Finanza, forestale and other Italian police and regulatory organizations for work in cooperation with such assistance as can be obtained from any military unit located within the immediate vicinity of major production areas.

19. Consider plans to exchange senior carabinieri MCO's between provinces to eliminate or reduce possible collusion or other forms of graft experienced in past years.

20. Establish rates at which grain should reach warehouses in respective communes. If the flow of grain falls behind estimated rate in view of harvesting progress special investigation should be instigated and enforcement or control measures should be strengthened when and where necessary.

21. Ministerial directive will instruct Sindaco to prepare and post list of those entitled to retentions.

D. IDEAL

22. Status of all relevant laws is being reviewed. Preliminary review indicates that penalties extend from ordinary fines to the death penalty. Existing legislation appears to be full of key holes. Efforts are being made to have one legal officer work on this subject continuously.

23. Consideration is being given to providing an automatic basic minimum jail penalty on conviction, and the practicality of automatic confiscation of all or part of produce and possibly all or part of farm property of convicted persons.

24. Suggest local directives placing equal responsibility on owners and tenants for adherence to existing laws.

25. Dependents of convicted persons should be placed on non-producers food cards when convictions involve imprisonment of offenders. Special heavy penalties should be established for officials found guilty of collusion or other violation.

E. INFORMATION

26. Coordinated ACC and PWB program is underway. Program involves press, service of a few Communal committees in operation, radio, mobile sound trucks, posters, hand bills, etc.

27. Phase one during May - build up by press and radio announcements. Phase two during June and July - high pressure exploitation via all propaganda media. Details of these programs will be circulated when outlines have been completed.

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28. A few of the high lights to be stressed are:

a. Rehabilitation of Italy and stability of lire.

b. Retention only of those actually employed on farms or otherwise engaged in full time farm operations, this represents definite step toward demobilization.

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c. Use term peoples' organizations, collection, delivery, contribute, etc. in all conversations and correspondence; never use the word 'AMGOT'. Prejudice, educational level, local interest, etc. must be considered in planning special local propaganda program.

d. Simplicity and self-evident conclusions will be goals.

29. Most effective results will be obtained by impressing Italian officials and voluntary Communal Committees with their responsibilities. Allied officers must be assured that Italian officials and members of voluntary Communal Committees are thoroughly familiar with all aspects of the program. Allied officers should become acquainted with local Italian officials and Committee members by attending meetings as observers whenever possible.

30. Exploit every idea which gives promise of conviction that full cooperation will result in eliminating or reducing black market activities and in retarding inflationary tendencies. Unless these two cancers are cured or checked every Italian citizen should be made to understand that the rehabilitation of Italy as a nation and each individual thereof will suffer accordingly.

31. Information and suggestions for use in future bulletins should be sent to this Sub-Commission.

W. A. HARTMAN
Major
Director

DISTRIBUTION:

Region I - 25 copies
" II - 15 "
" III - 10 "
" IV - 10 "
" V - 10 "
" VI - 10 "
" VII - 10 "

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AFHQ HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Finance Sub-Commission
A.F.H.Q. 304

FSCR/177

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12 May 1944

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31

Subject: Cost of Living Index.

To : Vice-President, Admin. Section,
Director of Administrative Sub-Commissions.

1. The Finance Sub-Commission has maintained a cost of living index since November 1943. The original indices in Sicily and Puglia are not strictly comparable to the index which has been maintained since January 1944 due to the change in geographical base and to an improvement in statistical base. In consequence only the figures from Finance Sub-Commission reports of January, February and March are presented below. When reference is made to figures from the earlier index, or to the Italian index, which was kept before the invasion, appropriate corrections have been made. April figures will be available in a few days and will be circulated.

2. Caution should be used in employing this index for any other than its original purpose. The index was devised to provide an indication of trends in food prices and cost of living. While adequate for that purpose, it may not be adequate for other purposes, such as providing an exact standard of cost of living which could be used as an exact yardstick for wage legislation.

4. Retail Prices and the Cost of Living to Jan. 31, 1944.

The collection of information on price movements was continued during the month. Sufficient returns on food prices have now been received from the provinces of southern Italy to provide an indication of current developments in food prices and the cost of living. These returns have been received in response to a request made last November by this Sub-Commission to each regional headquarters asking that they provide, for each of the provincial capitals in their regions, weekly reports on legal and black market prices of 18 commodities and an estimate of the quantities of each that were available at legal prices.

The data are as yet incomplete and not entirely reliable. For the period 30 November to 18 January, 178 reports were due, but only 81 have been received. Furthermore, on the reports received, over 25% of the price data requested is missing and information on quantities available is very sparse. The reliability of the data is open to question because of the usual difficulties of determining [illegible] retail prices, especially under the black market conditions, be-

the invasion, appropriate corrections have been made. [illegible]
available in a few days and will be circulated.

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The data are as yet incomplete and not entirely reliable. For the period 30 November to 15 January, 175 reports were due, but only 81 have been received. Furthermore, on the reports received, over 25% of the price data requested is missing and information on quantities available is very sparse. The reliability of the data is open to question because of the usual difficulties of determining representative retail prices, especially under the black market conditions, because of numerous definition problems, and because the scarcity of data on quantities available at legal prices, makes it difficult to assess the relative importance of the legal and black market.

Sufficient data on bread and olive oil prices are available for 13 of the 26 provinces, on cheese for 12 provinces, on sugar and meat for 11 provinces, on potatoes and pasta for 10 provinces, and for milk and fish for 9 provinces.

1. Bread.

The price of bread is by far the most important factor in the cost of living in this area. It is believed that in Naples expenditure on bread accounts for over 35% of food expenditures, while potatoes and olive oil account for about 20% and 15% respectively.

The price of black market bread in Naples was about 18 lire per kilo in January 1944. It rose to 25 lire in July, and then rose rapidly to 30, 90, 90, 110 and 130 lire in successive months from August 1943 to January 1944.

The difference in bread prices from province to province is very great. In December prices varied from 15 lire per kilo in Matera to 130 in Salerno. In the Italian heel and instep ruling prices were between 15 and 28, and in Sardinia about 20. In Sicily and across the Straits in Reggio the price was

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from 80 to 90; and in Naples and Palermo 110 and 120 respectively. (23A)

In all of the provinces for which cooperative data are available except Palermo, the price of bread rose sharply from December to January. In the heel and instep the rise averages 60% and was generally the same in each of the provinces of that area. In Trapani and Reggio the rise was 25%, and in Naples and Palermo 15 and minus 10 per cent. In general, provinces in which the price was lowest in December reported the greatest per cent increase from December to January. In January the price in the heel and instep varied from 45 to 65 lire; it was 82 and 75 in Reggio and Trapani, and 100 and 110 in Naples and Palermo.

Legal prices of bread also vary widely from province to province, and unlike black market prices, do not reflect differences in the difficulty of transportation. The lowest legal price is 2 lire in Matera, and the highest is 4 lire in its neighbor, Potenza. The most common price is 3.60. This is the price in Naples, in Sicily other than Ragusa, in Reggio and Nuoro. Sassari has 2 legal prices: 3.60 for bread made from imported wheat and 2.30 from that made from local wheat.

Bread rations are 150 grams per person per day in most of the provinces. In Naples it is 120 grams and in Palermo 100, a circumstance that makes the much higher black market price in those two cities an even higher average price for any reasonable budget of bread consumption. (It was announced early in February that the bread ration was being increased to 200 grams throughout liberated Italy.)

2. Potatoes.

Under present conditions potatoes are the second most important item of food expenditure in Naples, although they are of much less importance in Sicily and Sardinia. The rise in potato prices has been even greater than that in bread prices. Indeed the rise has been so great in some provinces during the last weeks that potatoes are probably no longer considered a satisfactory substitute for bread.

In Naples the black market of potatoes was about 8 lire per kilo in January 1943. It fell subsequently, as the crop came in, to 5 lire in June and to 3 lire in August. Thereafter it rose to 5, 7, 17, 22, and 36 lire in the months from September 1943 to January 1944. Thus while the price of bread rose 160% from August to January, the price of potatoes rose 650%.

The price of potatoes in Palermo is about the same as in Naples. In December the price was 8 lire in Matera and about 18 lire in the other provinces of the heel and instep. In Catanzaro and Reggio in the toe the price was considerably higher. Recent reports, however, indicate a great rise in the provinces of the instep and the heel. By mid-January the price had reached 30 lire in Brindisi, 22 in Cosenza, and 41 in Palermo.

3. Olive Oil.

Price developments in olive oil are quite different from those of other foods. In the area where olive production is very small the price of olive oil

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In Naples the black market of potatoes was about 8 lire per kilo in January 1944. It fell subsequently, as the crop came in, to 5 lire in June and to 3 lire in August. Thereafter it rose to 5, 7, 17, 22, and 38 lire in the months from September 1943 to January 1944. Thus while the price of bread rose 100% from August to January, the price of potatoes rose 650%.

The price of potatoes in Palermo is about the same as in Naples. In December the price was 6 lire in Matera and about 10 lire in the other provinces of the heel and instep. In Catanzaro and Reggio in the toe the price was considerably higher. Recent reports, however, indicate a great rise in the provinces of the instep and the heel. By mid-January the price had reached 20 lire in Brindisi, 22 in Cosenza, and 41 in Palermo.

3. Olive Oil.

Price developments in olive oil are quite different from those of other foods. In the areas where olive production is very small the price of olive oil has been very high for sometime and has risen only moderately. In Naples, for instance, the price was already 80 lire in January 1943. By September it had reached 120, and by January 1944, 200. The rise from August to January was only 66%, in contrast to 100% for bread and 650% for potatoes. In the other areas of low production, Cosenza, Potenza and Palermo, prices were 70, 80, and 170 lire in December and did not rise in January. However, in the areas of high production the heel and the extreme toe, the price was around 80 lire in December, and in each of the provinces of this area the price rose sharply from December to January. The rise was over 100% in Bari, about 80% in Reggio, and about 33% in Taranto. Trapani, an area of high production, is an exception to these statements. The Trapani prices was high in December, 80 lire, and rose 80% in January.

Legal prices of olive oil varied in December from about 15 lire in Sardinia, Cosenza, and Potenza, to 25 lire in Sicily. In the Royal Provinces the price was about 30 lire in December and was raised to about 36 in January. In other provinces for which data are available there has been little change.

A ration of olive oil is distributed in each of the provinces from which reports have been received. In Naples the ration is ½ lita per person per month, but it has not been distributed every month.

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4. Pasta.

In Naples the black market price of pasta was 20 lire in January 1943 and 80 lire in July. By September it was 90 lire and then 100, 145 and 260 lire in the months from October to January 1944. The increase from September 1943 to January 1944 was 175%.

In the other provinces January prices were from 20 to 38 in the instep, from 40 to 50 in the heel, 100 in Trapani, and 115 in Reggio. In Lecce no pasta has been available even in the black market for several weeks. The increase of prices from December to January was over 70% in 4 of the 6 provinces for which data are available.

Legal prices vary from 3 to 8 lire. Some pasta is reported to be available at legal prices in Catania, Messina, and 3 of the Royal Provinces.

5. Meat, Fish and Cheese.

Naples black market prices of these commodities have increased as follows:

	Jan. 1943	July 1943	Dec. 1943	Jan. 1944
	(in lire per kg.)			
Meat	30	30	220	270
Fish	14	20	140	140
Cheese	20	55	170	300

In Naples at present fish is about half and cheese about 2/3 of the price of meat. In most of the other provinces the price of fish is about equal to that of meat, and the price of cheese 2 and 2½ times as high. In the instep provinces, meat is aproximately 80, fish 70, and cheese 130 to 180 lire. In the heel and toe, meat ranges from 100 to 180 lire, fish is about 100 lire and cheese from 150 to 275 lire.

With very few exceptions the reported data indicate a sharp increase in meat, fish, and cheese prices in all provinces from December to January, but there does not seem to be any particular pattern between the provinces nor any particular relationship between the increase for the three commodities.

6. Milk.

In Naples the black market price of milk is about 24 lire per liter. The same price is reported from Lecce and Taranto, almost twice the December price for these provinces. In Catania the price varies from 10 to 16 lire, representing from 0% to 30% over December.

In the four Royal Provinces of Puglia, the local [illegible]

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	1943	1944	1945	1946
	(in lire per kg.)			
Meat	30	80	130	170
Fish	14	30	140	160
Cheese	30	55	170	300

In Naples at present fish is about half and cheese about 2/3 of the price of meat. In most of the other provinces the price of fish is about equal to that of meat, and the price of cheese 2 and 2½ times as high. In the instep provinces, meat is approximately 80, fish 70, and cheese 180 to 190 lire. In the heel and toe, meat ranges from 100 to 130 lire, fish is about 100 lire and cheese from 130 to 275 lire.

With very few exceptions the reported data indicate a sharp increase in meat, fish, and cheese prices in all provinces from December to January, but there does not seem to be any particular pattern between the provinces nor any particular relationship between the increase for the three commodities.

6. Milk.

In Naples the black market price of milk is about 24 lire per liter. The same price is reported from Lecce and Taranto, almost twice the December price for these provinces. In Catania the price varies from 10 to 16 lire, representing from 0% to 60% over December.

In the four Royal Provinces, of Puglia the legal price is 12 lire, but no milk is reported to be available at this price. In Salerno the legal price is 1½ and in Naples and the rest of Region II it is 7 and 8 lire with small quantities available.

7. Sugar.

In Naples the black market price of sugar was 16 lire in January 1944. In July it was still 61, but thereafter it rose sharply to 40 in September and 240 in January 1944. The rise from September to January was 500%.

On the heel the price of sugar is from 100 to 150 lire, in the instep from 200 to 250 lire and in Salerno 200 lire.

Legal sugar prices are about 8 lire in most of the provinces, but 15 lire in Naples, Reggio, and Catania. In most places no sugar is available at legal prices.

8. The Cost of Living.

The prices used in the foregoing discussion have been combined into a composite picture for each province by calculating the cost of purchasing a budget of

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food, using legal prices to the extent that rations are available and black market prices for the remainder. The budget used was determined through personal interviews with 25 Naples working class families in January 1944. The budget (for one person for one week) contains 2.00 kilo of bread, 0.15 kilo of pasta, 1.50 kilo of potatoes, 0.25 liter of olive oil, 2.30 kilo of vegetables, 1.30 kilo of fruits, and very small quantities of meat, cheese, fish and milk.

The results indicate that the cost of living in Naples rose during the year from Jan. 1943 to June 1943 at about 5% per month. Thereafter, it rose very rapidly as follows:-

(lire per person per week)

July	48
August	65
September	180
October	211
November	245
December	301
January	348

The results by provinces are approximately as follows:-

	(lire per person per week) December 7	January 7
Instep	60 - 80	80 - 100
Heel	70 - 110	100 - 160
Martinis	100 - 110	no data
Toe	100 - 150	140 - 190
Sicily	150 - 170	185
Elba	300	300 - 350

B. Prices and Cost of Living Developments in February, 1944.

1. Increase in bread ration.

The most important development in price and the cost of living during February was an increase in the bread ration to 300 grams per person per day, announced for all of occupied Italy beginning 7 February. Previously the ration was 125 grams in Naples and 150 grams in most of the other provinces. It is not yet known whether this ration is in fact being distributed in provinces other than Naples.

2. The Cost of Living.

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	(lire per person per week) December 7	January 7
Pasta	80 - 90	80 - 100
Meat	70 - 110	100 - 130
Garbanzi	100 - 110	no data
Rice	100 - 150	140 - 150
Potato	130 - 170	150
Grain	300	300 - 500

3. Price and Cost of Living Developments in February, 1944.

1. Increase in bread ration.

The most important development in price and the cost of living during February was an increase in the bread ration to 200 grams per person per day, announced for all of occupied Italy beginning 7 February. Previously the ration was 125 grams in Naples and 150 grams in most of the other provinces. It is not yet known whether this ration is in fact being distributed in provinces other than Naples.

2. The Cost of Living.

In Naples the effect of the increase in the bread ration was to reduce the weekly expenditure necessary for the purchase of 2 kilos of bread nearly 30%, from about 150 lire in the first week of February to about 80 lire after the increase. Increases in the prices of other foods over the January average have partially offset this gain, but the cost of purchasing the representative food budget for one person for one week ending 15 February. Comparable figures for other recent dates are as follows:

Week of January -	340
Week ending 30 January-	361
" " 7 February	380
" " 15 February	390
" " 23 February	554
" " 29 February	543

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3. Bread prices.

The price of black market bread in Naples rose sharply during January and the first week of February, reaching 150 lire per kilo. After the increase in the ration the price fell to 120 lire on 15 February and rose again to 150 lire, the current price. Since the price has not declined appreciably it is probable that civilians have continued to spend the bulk of their income for black market bread in order to increase their total bread consumption.

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4. Other prices.

The Naples black market prices of potatoes, pasta, olive oil, and milk have shown little change during the month. Fruits, greens, fish, and cheese, however have increased sharply. The increase in fish and cheese prices (about 30%) has brought the relationship between meat, fish, and cheese into line with the rest of liberated Italy.

5. The Cost of Living, March 1944.

During March the cost of living continued to rise in Naples but remained far short of the very high level reached at the end of January before the bread ration was increased from 125 to 300 grams per day. Figures comparable to those previously published, representing the cost of purchasing a typical working class budget for one person for one week (defined in A above) are as follows:

Week ending	29	February	342 lire
"	7	March	355 "
"	15	"	377 "
"	25	"	360 "

The black market price of bread rose from 130 lire at the end of February to about 140 lire, but the sharp increase in the price of olive oil from 200 to 260 lire per litre was responsible for the largest part of the increase that has occured in the cost of living. The price of meat also rose during the month. Partly off setting these factors was a decline in the price of fish, and a small distribution of American dried peas under the rationing programme in the week ending 25 March which, by making a certain part of the black market potato purchases unnecessary for that week, caused the cost of living to decline from 15 March to 25 March.

J. J. LANIER
Lt. Comdr. U.S.C.G.R.
Finance Sub-Commission

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

" " 23 " 380 "

The black market price of bread rose from 130 lire at the end of February to about 140 lire, but the sharp increase in the price of olive oil from 200 to 260 lire per litre was responsible for the largest part of the increase that has occured in the cost of living. The price of meat also rose during the month. Partly off setting these factors was a decline in the price of fish, and a small distribution of American dried peas under the rationing programme in the week ending 25 March which, by making a certain part of the black market potato purchases unnecessary for that week, caused the cost of living to decline from 16 March to 23 March.

J. J. LANIER
Lt. Comdr. U.S.C.G.R.
Finance Sub-Commission

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

0332

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

B) 44.24

FOUR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
INTERIOR SUB COMMISSION
APO 394

ACC/31/Int 12 May 1944

SUBJECT: Road traffic accidents

TO : Il Sottosegretario di Stato
Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri
Gabinetto

1. I acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 5th May no. 4051 Pres. Cab., but regret that this subject is not one with which the Allied Control Commission can deal.

2. I have forwarded your letter to the authority concerned with such matters to whom any further correspondence should be addressed,

(for British Army Vehicles) Claims and Hiring Branch,
Rear Headquarters, AAI

(for American Army Vehicles) U. S. Claims Commission,
Rear Headquarters, AAI

R. K. Temple, Capt.
for

R. G. B. SPICER
Lt Colonel
Director
Interior Sub-Commission

Copy to:
1041 - Claims and Hiring Branch, Rear HQ, AAI
(with copy of letter under reply)

1042 - Italian Liaison Section, ACC

L/c

3101

1040

2AB

Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri

Gabinetto

Prot. N. 4051 Pres.Gab.

Risposta alla lettera N. ____ Salerno li 5 maggio 1944

del ____

OGGETTO

Investimenti di civili da parte di automezzi alleati.

ALLA COMMISSIONE ALLEATA DI CONTROLLO

S A L E R N O

Con appunto n.3931 del 6 dicembre 1943 questa Presidenza, per aderire ad un vivo desiderio di S.M.la Regina, ebbe ad interessare codesta Commissione per un eventuale indennizzo a favore dei familiari di due civili mortalmente investiti da automezzi alleati (Astrignano Francesco da Brindisi e Speccia Carmine da Ostuni).

In tale occasione codesta Commissione, con nota 18 dicembre AC3-2-38, premesso che esiste un'apposita organizzazione per l'esame degli incidenti del genere e per la liquidazione delle conseguenti indennità, assicurò che i due casi segnalati sarebbero stati senz'altro presi in esame per la eventuale con-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Allegato alla lettera N
del

Salerno li 5 maggio 19 44

OGGETTO

Investimenti di civili da parte di automezzi alleati.

ALLA COMMISSIONE ALLEATA DI CONTROLLO

S A L E R N O

Con appunto n.3831 del 6 dicembre 1943 questa Presidenza, per ...derire ad un vivo desiderio di S.M.la Regina, ebbe ad interessare codesta Commissione per un eventuale indennizzo a favore dei familiari di due civili mortalmente investiti da automezzi alleati (Astriguano Francesco da Brindisi e Specchia Carmine da Ostuni).

In tale occasione codesta Commissione, con nota 18 dicembre AC6-2-38, premesso che esiste un'apposita organizzazione per l'esame degli incidenti del genere e per la liquidazione delle conseguenti indennità, assicurò che i due casi segnalati sarebbero stati senz'altro presi in esame per la eventuale concessione di qualche piccolo acconto.

Altro investimento mortale in persona del contadino Tempesta Paolo da Terlizzi (Bari) fu allo stesso scopo segnalato a codesta Commissione con appunto n.1922 del 1° marzo u.s.

Un quarto caso, pur esso mortale, in danno di Santamaria Vito, deceduto il 26 gennaio all'Ospedale Bellilla di Bari lasciando nella miseria la moglie Numerato Giulia con otto figli, viene ora portato a conoscenza di questa Presidenza da parte del Ministero della R.Casa ed anche su di esso si richiama, pertanto,

316

0 3 3 4

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

24C

Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri

Gabinetto

Prot. N. .....

Risposta alla lettera N. ..... in data 19....

del .....

OGGETTO

la cortese attenzione di codesta Commissione perchè alla vedova, che versa in condizioni disperate, venga possibilmente concesso qualche indennizzo od acconto.

Con l'occasione si rivolge viva preghiera di voler tenere cortesemente informata questa Presidenza delle determinazioni che sono state o che saranno adottate per ciascuno dei casi come sopra segnalati.

IL SOTTOSEGRETARIO DI STATO

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

OGGETTO

la cortese attenzione di codesta Commissione perchè alla volova, che versa in condizioni disperate, venga possibilmente concesso qualche indennizzo od acconto.

Con l'occasione si rivolge viva preghiera di voler tenere cortesemente informata questa Presidenza delle determinazioni che sono state o che saranno adottate per ciascuno dei casi come sopra segnalati.

IL SOTTOSEGRETARIO DI STATO

3059

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

0337

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

COPY

REAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
INTERIOR SUB COMMISSION
APO 394

ACC/14000/4/PS 15 May 1944

SUBJECT: Confiscated Food - Bari

TO : RSI, Region II

1. Public Safety sub-Commission have sent me P.P.G.'s letter of 26th April reference 14000/25 with copy letter received by him from HQ. Bari, reporting the P.P.G.'s order of 23 March for all confiscated food to be delivered to the supply officer ACC.

2. The legality of this order was questioned by the Prefect of Bari, who contended that it was contrary to R.D.L. 23 January 1944, which required such food to be handed to him.

3. The matter was submitted to the Ministry of Interior who in effect requested ACC to confirm that the P.P.G.'s order was in variance with the law.

4. I understand and appreciate that much of the particular foodstuffs in question were derived from Allied supply sources and I prefer (though I am not certain of this) that the P.P.G.'s order relates only to these latter goods and not to Italian produced foodstuffs.

5. I am informed that the R.D.L. relates to "goods subject to rationing", and the Director of the Food sub-Commission, Colonel Legg, feels it that all such food distribution is dealt with by the Prefect whatever may be the source of the goods. In practice, therefore, confiscated goods handed to the Prefect are added to the amount he has at his disposal for rationing.

6. It appears therefore that the Italian government's attitude is correct and it was suggested that they should alter their law to provide that confiscated Allied foods should be excluded from the Decree to enable it to be legally delivered to the supply officer. Colonel Legg however does not consider this necessary and points out that in practice the supply officer works with the Prefect and knows the amount the latter has for distribution and the effect inclusion of the addition of any confiscated stuff. Confiscated food will therefore be dealt with by the prefect in accordance with Italian custom.

7. I have to write to the Minister with ACC's reply but before so doing I invite any further comment you may wish to make on the position as outlined above.

/s/ R. G. B. Spicer
/t/ R. G. B. SPICER, Lt. Col.
Director
Interior sub-Commission

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0338

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

4466

INCOMING /sk (25)

NOT GIVEN

NOT GIVEN

LCIK

MINISTERO INTERNO SALERNO

RECEIVED
7 MAY 1944

1585 GAB

061704 B MAY

0708003 MAY

teletype

Risposta telegramma 7/1864 comunico che questo ufficio non dispone ne di dattilografone di vigile che abbia attitudine dattelografia da destinare codesto ministero missione elt prefetto mocci.

Translation

In reply to your wire 7/1864 I inform that this office has available neither a typist nor a guard who can type for assignemnt to your Ministry.

DISTRIBUTION:

1 - Adj File
1 - Interior - info
1- Ministry of Interior - Action

3057

The Interior Ministry, Anti-fire, Salerno 24 referring to telegram 7/1846 negative information for Commander Graziani.

3056

0391

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

4456

INCOMING /sk

(2c)

NOT GIVEN

NOT GIVEN

LCIX

MINISTERO INTERNO ROMA

RECEIVED
9 MAY 1944

1585 GAB

061704 B MAY

070800B MAY

teletype

Risposta telegramma 7/1864 comunico che questo ufficio non dispone ne di dattilografone di vigile che abbia attitudine dattelografia da destinare codesto ministero missione elt prefetto mocci.

Translation

In reply to your wire 7/1864 I inform that this office has available neither a typist nor a guard who can type for assignment to your Ministry.

Distribution:

1 - Adj File
1 - Interior - info
1- Ministry of Interior - Action

5057

0340

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Lulu B

INCOMING /Bk

4467

(22)

NOT GIVEN

NOT GIVEN 061654B MAY

LCIK 070800B MAY

UFF SALERNO CAGLIARI teletype

Ministero interno antincendi Salerno 244 riferimento telegramma 7/1864 segnalazione negative per comandante graziani.

DISTRIBUTION:

1 - Adj File
1 - Interior - info
1 - Ministry of Interior - Action

Translation - jgt

The Interior Ministry, Anti-fire, Salerno 244 referring to telegram 7/1846 negative information for Commander Graziani.

0341

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

(21)

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HEADQUARTERS ETDW/apl
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394
Subcommission for Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives

20034/2/MFAA 4 May 1944

SUBJECT: Attached letter.

TO : Town Major, Caserta.

The attached document (letter of 2/4/44, Ministro dell' Interno, Dir. Gen. della P. S., No. 01905/443, Subject: Materials taken from the Palazzo Reale of Caserta) is passed to you as it appears to fall outside the scope of this Sub-commission.

Copy to
Dir. Interior S/C, ACC

For [illegible]
ERNEST T. DE WALD
Major, Spec. Res.
Director.

3055

Interior 4/ADJ (20)

RECEIVED
28 APR P.M.
353

-1004

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
INDUSTRY & COMMERCE SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

FMR/LCW/rj

22 April 1944

ACC/5300/IC

SUBJECT: Supply of Controlled Materials for Essential Needs.

TO : All concerned.

1. It is necessary that demands for "controlled" materials for essential civilian needs be properly routed so that bids can be presented to the appropriate Committees of the Allied Forces Local Resources (Italian) Board, AFLR(I)B, at their monthly meetings for the allocation of materials. In order to avoid delays in procurement and to ensure proper channeling of demands, the procedure enumerated hereafter will provide the quickest and surest means of obtaining favourable consideration of the Board.

2. Controlled Materials.

a. A list of the materials now under the control of the various committees of the Allied Forces Local Resources (Italian) Board, is attached (Appendix A) and the Board's approval must be obtained before any such material can be used.

b. Materials not on this list, can be procured by civilians from any available sources without reference to the Board or this HQ.

3. Timber.

a. Timber is only controlled in the areas allocated to P.B.S. and Directorate of Works. This area covers the forest region of Cosenza, Cemigliano Ello and Don Giovanni in Fiore district of Calabria and the Gargano Promontory, Foggia.

b. Timber in all other areas is not "controlled", with the exception of "Bulk Timber", i.e. over 6" x 6", which is controlled by HQ ACC, Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission and should, therefore, be applied for as for any other controlled material.

4. Initiation of Demands.

Civilian requirements should be presented to the local Provincial [illegible] on forms ACC-MAT. No. 10,

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 985021

consideration of [illegible]

2. Controlled Materials.

a. A list of the materials now under the control of the various committees of the Allied Forces Local Resources (Italian) Board, is attached (Appendix A) and the Boards approval must be obtained before any such material can be used.

b. Materials not on this list, can be procured by civilians from any available sources without reference to the Board or this HQ.

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b. Timber in all other areas is not "controlled", with the exception of "Bulk Timber", i.e. over 6" x 6", which is controlled by HQ ACC, Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission and should, therefore, be applied for as for any other controlled material.

4. Initiation of Demands.

a. Civilian requirements should be presented to the local Provincial Supply Officer who will, after careful screening, fill out form ACC-MAT. No. 10 in triplicate for each commodity demanded, making certain that:-

(1) No more material is requested than necessary for the approved purpose.

(2) Full details of quantities, types, dimensions and other descriptive data of the material are given, in order that allocation from known stocks can be made. For example, wire or sheets should give type of metal, gauge or thickness, length or size, quantity, tonnage, etc.

(3) Complete justification is given and the back of the form used for this purpose.

(4) If known, the nearest source of supply is indicated.

b. Where the need may cover a period of several months, the successive months' requirements should be filled in under para. 4 of the form. However,

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785084

0344

new demands must be submitted each month. Where a demand has been denied or only partially granted by AFLR (I) B for reasons of temporary shortage of materials, this office will recanvass the following month.

d. Where application has been denied due to non- availability or for other reasons, demands will be returned through channels, with comments and recommendations.

e. Forms ACC-AAT No. 10 are available at Industry & Commerce Sub-Commission, HQ-ACC and will be sent on request.

5. Channel of Demand.

a. Provincial Supply Officers will forward demands to the Regional Supply Officer who, after scrutiny, will transmit demands to Industry & Commerce Sub-Commission, HQ-ACC, for collation and presentation to the appropriate committee of AFLR (I) B at its next meeting.

b. Civilians will not be sent personally nor will their letters be sent directly to HQ-ACC, to the Home Control Office, or to the Local Resources Section, HQ-AAI.

c. Where a civilian is doing work for a Military Unit, he may request the Military Unit to obtain the required materials from stocks already allocated to the branch concerned, such as P.B.S., S.A.D.O.S., R.N., etc. Procurement will thus be expedited.

d. Demands for material for use by the Italian Army should be sent by Regional Supply Officers, to the Army Sub-Commission, Lequile (Lecce) for approval or comment; for the Italian Air Force, to the Air Force Sub-Commission; and for the Italian Naval Forces, to the Naval Sub-Commission. These Sub-Commissions will forward the demands to Industry & Commerce Sub-Commission.

6. Demands for controlled materials must be in the hands of Industry & Commerce Sub-Commission by the 25th of each month.

f. Only exceptional emergency demands will be accepted by Industry & Commerce Sub-Commission for special consideration and reference to Local Resources Section, HQ-AAI, between regular meetings.

6. Demands by Sub-Commissions or other Agencies.

a. Sub-Commissions or other Agencies needing controlled materials for purposes outside the sphere of Provinces or Regions will submit their demands on Form ACC-AAT No. 10 in triplicate directly to Industry & Commerce Sub-Commission, in accordance with the procedure outlined above.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

the Military Unit to obtain the requisition [illegible] to the branch concerned, such as P.B.S., D.A.D.O.S., R.N., etc. Procurement will thus be expedited.

d. Demands for material for use by the Italian Army should be sent by Regional Supply Officers, to the Army Sub-Commission, Lequile (Lecce) for approval or consent; for the Italian Air Forces, to the Air Force Sub-Commission; and for the Italian Naval Forces, to the Naval Sub-Commission. These Sub-Commissions will forward the demands to Industry & Commerce Sub-Commission.

e. Demands for controlled materials must be in the hands of Industry & Commerce Sub-Commission by the 25th of each month.

f. Only exceptional emergency demands will be accepted by Industry & Commerce Sub-Commission for special consideration and reference to Local Resources Section, HQ-AAI, between regular meetings.

6. Demands by Sub-Commissions or other Agencies.

a. Sub-Commissions or other Agencies needing controlled materials for purposes outside the sphere of Provinces or Regions will submit their demands on Form ACC-SAT No. 10 in triplicate directly to Industry & Commerce Sub-Commission, in accordance with the procedure outlined above.

7. Demands for Uncontrolled Materials.

a. Where no sources can be located within the Region, requests for uncontrolled materials may be made directly upon other Regions where the material may be available.

b. Where it is known that wanted materials are not available in Italy, proper requisitions for import should be initiated.

c. If uncontrolled materials are unobtainable because the local sources have been blocked by Military, Form ACC-SAT No. 10 should be forwarded through channels to the Industry & Commerce Sub-Commission, giving the details of requirements and justification, the quantity available at the blocked source, location of source and name of Unit concerned. Efforts will be then made to obtain release

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of the desired materials.

3. Releases.

a. Upon acceptance of the demand, Local Resources Section, HQ-AAI, issue release orders to Industry & Commerce Sub-Commission giving authority for procurement, sources, etc., notifying these sources at the same time that the material is available to the applicant. A time limit is usually set within which collection must be made or the release order becomes void.

b. These Release Orders, (Form ACC-MAT No. 11) are then forwarded by us to the initiating Region, Sub-Commission or Agency, together with a copy of the original demand attached, or extracted therefrom.

By Command of Lieutenant General MASON MACFARLANE:

J. P. EVANS
Colonel,
Director, Industry & Commerce
Sub-Commission

Incl:
Form ACC-MAT No. 10.
Appendix "A" (Schedule No. 1, AMLR (I) B).

DISTRIBUTION:

Economic Section
All Sub-Commissions
Regional Commissioner, Region 2, Attention I & S Division
" " " 3, " " "
" " " 4, " " "
" " " 5, " " "
" " " 7,

AAI 5th Army Rear
AMG 8th Army Rear
Hosp Control Officer
Local Resources Section, H.Q., A.A.I. (Rear Adv Ech).
Rear H.Q. A.C.C., Salerno (Attention: Industry & Commerce).

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Director, Industry & Commerce
Sub-Commission

Incl:
Form ACC-AMF No. 10.
Appendix "J" (Schedule No. 1, AFLR (I) B).

DISTRIBUTION:

Economic Section
All Sub-Commissions
Regional Commissioner, Region 2, Attention E & S Division
" " " 3, " " "
" " " 4, " " "
" " " 5, " " "
" " " 7,

AMG 5th Army Rear
AMG 8th Army Rear
Hosp Control Office
Local Resources Section, H.Q., A.A.I. (Rear Adm Echl).
Rear H.Q. A.C.C., Salerno (Attention: Industry & Commerce).

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
INDUSTRY & COMMERCE SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

Date: _____

1. DEMAND FOR CONTROLLED MATERIALS.

2. ANG/ACC FORMATION _____

3. COMMODITY DEMANDED _____
(Give particulars of specification on back of form)

4. QUANTITY REQUIRED: (In metric tons or other suitable unit).
   (a) Single lot demand : _____
   (b) Next Month _____
   (c) Second Month _____
   (d) Third Month _____
   _____

5. JUSTIFICATION : (Detail this information on back of Form).

6. SOURCES OF SUPPLY (If known). Give particulars:-
   (a) Has Material been located ?

   (b) If locally - Where ?

   (c) If anywhere in Liberated Italy (including Sicily & Sardinia) - Where ?

   (d) If blocked, give names of establishment and Military Unit concerned, quantities available, etc:

7. ADDRESS FOR DELIVERY:
   Consignee: _____
   Address _____
   _____

8. It is certified that these supplies and stores are required for (URGENT), (NORMAL) (STOCK PILING) purposes. (Strike out words not applicable).

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

6. SOURCES OF SUPPLY (if known). Give particulars:-

(a) Has Material been located ?

(b) If locally - Where ?

(c) If anywhere in Liberated Italy (including Sicily & Sardinia) - Where ?

(d) If blocked, give names of establishment and Military Unit concerned, quantities available, etc:

7. ADDRESS FOR DELIVERY:

Consignee: _____

Address _____

_____

8. It is certified that these supplies and stores are required for (URGENT), (NORMAL), (STOCK PILING) purposes. (Strike out words not applicable).

Date: _____ _____ Signature
Rank, Title, Office.

9. REGIONAL APPROVAL _____ Title _____ Date _____

_____

FOR USE OF LOCAL RESOURCES SECTION (I & C SUB-COMMISSION).

AFLR (I) 5 Release Order No. _____ Our Release Order No. _____

Date _____ Date _____

Remarks:

Form ACC-MAT No. 10.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

APPENDIX "A"

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
ECONOMIC & COMMERCE SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

FWD/edg.

Ref. ACC/5404/IC

6 April 1944.

SCHEDULE No. 1, AFHQ (G) B.

I. MATERIALS UNDER CONTROL OF PROCUREMENT MATERIALS COMMITTEE, AFHQ (G) B.

I. Metals: a. Ferrous (Iron and Steel)

1. Billets and Ingots
2. Cable and Wire
3. Machine and tool steel
4. Structural Steel
5. Steel of all kinds

b. Non-Ferrous

6. Aluminum
7. Antimony
8. Brass
9. Copper
10. Chromium
11. Lead
12. Pure Mercury
13. Molybdenum
14. Monel metal
15. Nickel
16. Solder
17. Tin

18. White metal for bearings

II. Timber

1. Standing Timber
2. Bulk Timber, over 6" x 6"
3. Constructional Timber, Smallest dimension 3" up to 6" x 6"
4. Structural material , " " under 3"
5. Logs
6. Plywood
7. Sleepers or RR Ties

III. Other Building Materials

1. Cement
2. Varnish
3. Paint.
4. Pigments for paint

IV. Electrical Materials

1. Accumulators
2. Batteries
3. Copper and Aluminium Conductors
4. Electric Light Bulbs
5. " Light Fittings.
6. Insulators
7. Jointing Composition
8. Motors
9. Portable Generators
10. Sulphuric Acid
11. Switch gear
12. Transformers
13. Transformer Oil
14. Welding rods
15. Wires and Cables

0 3 5 0 1

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

9. Copper 13. Molybdenum 17. Tin.

14. White metal for bearings

II. Timber

1. Standing Timber
2. Bulk Timber, over 6" x 6".
3. Constructional Timber, Smallest dimension 3" up to 6" x 6"
4. Structural material , " " under 3"
5. Logs
6. Plywood
7. Sleepers or Rail Ties

III. Other Building Materials

1. Cement 3. Paint. 4. Pigments for paint
2. Varnish

IV. Electrical Materials

1. Accumulators
2. Batteries
3. Copper and Aluminium Conductors
4. Electric Light Bulbs
5. " Light Fittings.
6. Insulators
7. Jointing Composition
8. Motors
9. Portable Generators
10. Sulphuric Acid
11. Switch gear
12. Transformers
13. Transformer Oil
14. Welding rods
15. Wires and Cables

V. Industrial Gases

1. Acetylene 2. Oxygen 3. Ammonia
4. Bottles and Containers.

VI. Miscellaneous 1. Caustic Soda 2. Sulphur

B. MATERIALS UNDER CONTROL OF MISCELLANEOUS PURPOSES COMMITTEE, ACLR (I) 15.

1. Hemp, Raw, Tow, & Manf'd.
2. Stationery and Office Paper
3. Leather and Leather articles, including Belting.
4. Matches

3091

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785131

0352

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

REAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

4 May 1944

SUBJECT: Mrs Glaser

TO : Public Safety Sub-Commission

1. Attached letter from Region 3, R/4032 of 1 May relevant to above mentioned.

2. I believe this is a matter for you, and not for Interior.

R. G. S. [illegible]
Lt Colonel
Director
Interior Sub-Commission

Encls: as in 1 above

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0 3 5 3

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785121

REAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
INTERIOR SUB COMMISSION
APO 394

ACC/10e/Int

21 April 1944

SUBJECT: Telegram to Marshal Badoglio
from the Italian Chamber of Labour, Bari

TO : Provincial Commissioner, Bari

1. Reference is made to your letter of 14 April 1944 (file No. PG/GA/15), incorrectly addressed to Internal Affairs Sub-Commission, ACC, HQ, Naples, and forwarded to us.

2. The correct name and address of this Sub-Commission are: INTERIOR SUB-COMMISSION, ACC, Rear Headquarters, APO 394.

3. We have been informed by the Italian Liaison Section here that the telegram in point is being dealt with by the Secretary of the Head of the Government and that a letter appears to have been written to the Prefect of Bari, in connection therewith.

R. G. B. SPIDER
Lt Colonel
Director
Interior Sub-Commission

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102/16

PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONERS OFFICE
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
BARI

14/4/44
PC/PA/15

From the Provincial Commissioner
Bari

To the Internal Affairs Sub Commission
A.C.C. H.Q. / Naples

The undernoted four persons called at my Office with attached translation of a telegram which they stated have been sent to Marshal Badoglio at the 15/3/44 but have received no reply and asked if I would send a "reminder" through the A.C.C. H.Q.
I trust that I am correct in referring the matter to you - if not - would you kindly send these papers on to the proper authority.

L. F. Young,
Lt. Col. M.B.E.,
Provincial Commissioner,
Allied Commission,
Palazzo del Governo, Bari.

Representatives of Italian Chamber of Labour, Bari.

1.) Avvocato Prospero Vitello, Componente Consiglio Direttivo, Camera di Lavoro di Bari e Provincia

2.) Pietro Stallone, Segretario Generale Federazione nazionale Sindacato Postale/ferroviari

3.) [illegible] Segretario generale Sindacati

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 775021

To the Internal Affairs Sub Commission

A.C.C. H.Q. / Naples

The undernoted four persons called at my Office with attached translation of a telegram which they stated have been sent to Marshal Badoglio at the 16/3/44 but have received no reply and asked if I would send a "reminder" through the A.C.C. H.Q.
I trust that I am correct in referring the matter to you - if not - would you kindly send these papers on to the proper authority.

L. E. Vittin.
Lt. Col. M.G.S.
Provost & Commissioner.
Allied Commission,
Palazzo del Governo, Bari.

Representatives of Italian Trades Unions in Bari/Bari.

1.) Avvocato Prospero Vitello, Componente Consiglio Direttivo, Camera di Lavoro di Bari e Provincia

2.) Pietro Stallone, Segretario Generale Federazione nazionale Sindacato Postelegrafonici

3.) Michele Russo, Segretario Generale Sindacati aziendi di Stato

4.) Luigi Rossi Segretario generale, Sindacato [illegible].

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0356

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Central Committee.

Text of the telegram sent to Badoglio the 16/3/44:

"TheUnion of Federation of the dependant public administrations seeing the increasing difficulties of the economical-alimentary situation and the dangerous agitation taking possession of the masses of employees, and recognizing the necessity to come to an organic revision of the wages with the assessment to the real costs of life - invites the Government to accept with precaution of urgent character the following providence of immediate actuality:

1.) Supply of victuals in nature corresponding to the modality practised for the Officers and non-commission-Officers of the Army Forces and their families in the liberated regions.

2.) Indemnity of air-raid damage or augmentation of 70' till six months after war extended to all dependants of state and semi-employees of state xxuxeverywhere residing.

3.) Family assistant rents to unmarried, marriage-able girls, widows and also in the same measure to personnel out of list.

4.) Assessment of family - assistance to all personnel everywhere residing.

5.) Adequate augmentation concerning the idemnity by dismission, extraordinaries ect.

6.) Renew of yearly permission for all dependents of the state-administration.

7.) Redoubling of tariffs of the societies of providence and sanitary assistance with abolition of the medical certificate, being suffucient the affirmation of hte fiscal physician of the Institute.

8.) Extension of sanitary assistance to dependents of local societies.

9.) Renew of festival rest in all administrative offices.

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10E/14

REAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
INTERIOR SUB COMMISSION
APO 394

19 April 1944

SUBJECT: Returned food.

TO : His Excellency, Dr. V. Healo, Minister of the Interior

Your Excellency:

I acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 11 April, 1944, no. 403, the contents of which I have conveyed to the appropriate department of the Allied Control Commission.

R. G. B. Spicer
Lt Colonel
Director
Interior Sub-Commission

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U.S. SECRET
Equals British SECRET

28 MAR 1945 3421

IOE/R

686

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION INCOMING MESSAGE /mar

SIC/RELAY NO. I/C NO :

CLASS: SECRET

PREC : PRIORITY REF NO : 2680

FROM : FATIMA FILED : MAR 28-

TO : FATIMA REAR FOR INFO: INTERIOR SUB COM REC'D : MAR 281530A
Via Br Sig

Inauguration of High Commissioner Sicily Prefects. Presidents and Mayors of leading cities convened 27 March but ceremony postponed till today's or tomorrow's (date ?) on account apparently absence of Chief of Government for whose reception all had been prearranged. Solution urgent problem depends on appointment. Confirmation of arrangements urgently requested.

Foregoing paraphrased text of message from Alto Commisario Musotto to Ministero Interno Salerno Cite RIT-09 dated 27 March Sent from here available for normal Italian Government channels.

DISTRIBUTION:

1 - AG
1 - DSC Info
1 - DCC "
1 - Interior INFO ✓

U. S. SECRET
Equals British SECRET

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

SECRET

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION INCOMING MESSAGE

685

SECRET

ROUTINE

SCAN FROM HAICOK

FATIMA FOR MINISTERIO INTERIOR SALERNO

HEADQUARTERS
9 SEP 1944
A. C. C.

A/C NO 17/28

REF NO S-6828

FILED 271520

AMID 280142

(SCAN FROM HAICOK FROM ALTO COMISSARIO RUSCITO TO FATIMA FOR MINISTERIO INTERIOR SALERNO CITE R1T-09)

REFERENCE CAB N113. TODAY HAVE CONVENED HIGH PRIEST, PRESIDENTS AND MAYORS OF LEADING CITIES OF ITALY FOR BEFORE INAUGURATION OF HIGH COMMISSION. ALL ARE ENDEAVORING TO AGAIN TAKE CHIEF OF GOVERNMENT. WILL POSTPONE TO TOMORROW OR MONDAY. REQUIRE YOU GIVE ME CONFIRMATION. INFORM YOU OF VERY URGENT PROBLEMS NEEDS SOLUTION BEFORE MY TAKING OFFICE. BE YOU ARRANGE URGENTLY GIVEN INSTRUCTIONS.

SECRET

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~~SECRET~~ 10E/11
~~6007~~

Interior
S.C.

SECRET

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION ITALY AND BELGIUM

685

SECRET

ROUTINE

GRAY FROM HANCOCK

FATIMA FOR MINISTRO INTERNO SALERNO

HEADQUARTERS
28 MAR 1944
A. C. C.

A/C No 17/28

REF NO A-8528

FILED 271520

ACCD 280442

(CLASS FROM HANCOCK FROM ALTO COMMISSARIO MINISTRO TO FATIMA FOR SR MINISTRO INTERNO SALERNO CITE AIT-89)

REFERENCE GAB 3113. TODAY HAVE CONVENED ROME PRESENT PRESIDENTS AND MAYORS OF LEADING CITIES OF ISLAND FOR SOLEMN INAUGURATION OF HIGH COMMISSION. ALL INVITED TO ADDRESS THE CHIEF OF GOVERNMENT. WILL POSTPONE TO TOMORROW OR WEDNESDAY. REQUEST YOU GIVE ME CONFIRMATION. INFORM YOU OF VERY URGENT PROBLEMS WHOSE SOLUTION DEPENDS ON MY TAKING OFFICE. BEG YOU ARRANGE URGENTLY GIVING INSTRUCTIONS.

ACO 17/28
Natoma - Lt Col A
Info - Lt 3084
ACC
Interior S C
C M O
Public Safety

SECRET

0361

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

672

INCOMING /mar

NOT GIVEN

NOT GIVEN

CAGLIARI

SALERNO

AM 1403

MAR 252355A

MAR 260845A

Ministero Delle Interno Salerno No. 1784, Riferimento mia 4 Gennaio rinnovo preghiera autorizzarmi telegrafo versare at enti annessi Ospedale Civile somme dovute urgentemente indispensabili loro funzionamento. Prefetto Mocci.

DISTRIBUTION:

1 - AC
1 - Interior SubCom INFO
1 - Ministry of Interior ACTION

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Read by Lt Shanks from Capt Penneyer

518

HOW THE ALLIES ARE GOVERNING RECONQUERED ITALY

10E/9

From Godfrey Blunden

One does not have to be in Italy very long to observe that the Germans have pursued an entirely different policy compared with that practiced in Russia where in every re-occupied area I visited - Kalinin, Kotelnikovo, Rzhev and Kharkov - they had completely devastated the countryside before withdrawing. Village after village had been burned down, barns, food stores and agricultural implements had been destroyed. In Italy I saw nothing of this. From Bari to Bangro, from Salerno to Naples the civilians have not been put to any great hardship of suffering. Naples, although somewhat scarred, cannot compare with any bombed city in England. The Germans demolished the section telegraph office and other communication centers and left it at that.

MOST DAMAGE: Actually most damage in Italy has been done by Allied bombing, as at Battipaglia and Foggia. But there is throughout liberated Italy all the confusion, disorganization and despair which follows always in the wake of war. In the smaller towns you see the men standing about at street corners, aimlessly talking without interest or vehemence. In Italy today there is a condition of life fully anticipated and provided for by the Allies.

FIRST JOB: It is a condition which will undoubtedly be reported in every country into which the Allied forces move and the organizations Amgot and A.C.C. have been created to deal with it. Italy is, in effect, their first assignment and I found it interesting to see how they were working, especially as I shared a popular confusion of mind about their respective functions. The organization closest to the front is, of course, the military and security police who have to prevent agents crossing lines with information to the enemy and sabotage. Amgot takes over from the military police, and its functions are somewhat similar, although on a larger scale. They have to prevent both intentional and unintentional sabotage; suppress elements unfavourable to the Allies; overcome the confusion of refugees crowding on the roads; damage to communications, pilfering of Army stores, epidemics and pestilences and injury to the civil population of soldiery.

FIRE HAND: They have to see that the soldiery is not troubled by the civil population. In short, they have to restore, as quickly as possible, the functions of ordinary civil government, and they have had to do it with a firm, but kindly hand. Actually in Southern Italy they have not had to take the gloves off, for the defeated people have proved tractable and co-operative. Amgot machinery is prepared in a series of proclamations pasted on the walls of Naples and other Italian towns immediately behind the lines. The first proclamation announces General Alexander as the military governor, and a simultaneous poster, No. 2, lists war crimes. These are divided into: 1 - Direct attack on Allied armies. 2 - Inadvertent damage. 3 - Possession of radio transmitters or military property; and ends with an announcement of a curfew. The proclamation is simple in the extreme, and is set forth in both English and Italian languages. A footnote explains that offenders may be tried first by summary court, secondly by superior court, and thirdly by a general court, which has power to inflict the death penalty. Most officers

and provided for by the Allies.

FIRST JOB. It is a condition which will undoubtedly be reported in every country into which the Allied forces [illegible] and two organizations Amgot and A.C.C. have been created to deal with it. In Sicily, in effect, their first assignment and I found it interesting to see [illegible] especially as I shared a popular confusion of mind about their respective [illegible] the organization closest to the front is, of course, the military and [illegible] police who have to prevent agents crossing lines with information to the enemy and sabotage. Amgot takes over from the military police, and its functions are [illegible] military, although on a larger scale. They have to prevent both intentional and unintentional sabotage; suppress elements unfavourable to the Allies; or rock the confusion of refugees crowding on the roads; [illegible] to contradictions, pilfering of [illegible] epidemics and pestilence and injury to the civil population of soldiery.

FIRM HAND. They have to see that the soldiery is not troubled by the civil population. In short, they have to restore, as quickly as possible, the functions of ordinary civil government, and they have had to do it with a firm, and hard, hand. Actually in Southern Italy they have not had to take the gloves off, for the defeated people have proved tractable and co-operative. Amgot machinery is prepared in a series of proclamations pasted on the walls of Italian and other Italian towns immediately behind the lines. The first proclamation announces General Alexander as the military governor, and a simultaneous poster [illegible] lists ten crimes. These are divided into: 1 - Direct attack on Allied troops. 2 - Inadvertent damage. 3 - Possession of radio transmitters or military property, [illegible] with an indication of a course. The proclamation is simple in the extreme, [illegible] in both English and Italian languages. A footnote explains that [illegible] may be tried first by military court, secondly by superior court, and thirdly by a general court, which has power to inflict the [illegible] death. Amgot officers point out that any breach of the duties to Allied [illegible] immediately forward strict penalties have to be imposed. Immediately Amgot moves in behind the front they close down by proclamation all schools, newspapers, radio stations - if there are any at the beginning - forbids all meetings except church gatherings, shuts up post and telegraph offices, seals cameras and issues instructions regarding identity cards. [illegible] preliminary measures will not [illegible] Amgot rely upon their contacts with the Fascists to A.M.C.C. As soon as the C.A.C. officials begin to drift back to the towns, Amgot sets about organizing [illegible] transport and power. A similar proclamation goes up announcing the rate of exchange, introduces Amgot currency - 400 lire to the £, and 100 lire to the dollar.

CONTROLS. Then a further proclamation announces controls, prices and wages. This is quite important, as in the confusion of reorganization, especially in large centres such as Naples, there are attempts at large-scale profiteering by shopkeepers and merchants who have hoarded material and who are out to take advantage of the temporary shortages. A later proclamation announces the partial suspension of

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moratorium of former financial obligations and conditional restoration of financial institutions. Another announces authority for raising taxes and syndicate contributions.

MAIN OBJECT: The proclamations show a good deal of thought, but just at present the main object of Amgot is to get civilian life into order and this has been no small task. In every case the principle adopted has been to make the Italians do their own job of clearing up. The policy has been deliberately pursued in order to force responsibility and action on the inert population and also to reduce the drain on Allied supplies. Relief money is paid in certain circumstances - such as wife and family suddenly cut off from soldier husband - and maintenance, but this is not encouraged by Amgot which finds that the Italians will come to them for the solution even of simple domestic problems. Within 100 miles of the front, such as Naples, which is a large Allied base, and where considerable quantities of men and material pass through daily, large political gatherings cannot be permitted, as these would give excellent opportunity to enemy agents for sabotage, spreading rumour and panic, and so jeopardising the war effort. Amgot control passes over to Allied Control Commission about 100 miles behind the front. If the Amgot approach may be said to be direct, A.C.C.'s approach is official. By the time A.C.C. comes into the picture, it is expected that Amgot will have enabled the Italians to build up some kind of civil administration, and that this will be functioning in the ordinary way.

THE PEOPLE: A.C.C., which has British, American, and Russian representatives and an advisory financial body, does not employ military police. If something has to be done, or if complaint is made, it is taken up with Italian administrators through official channels. One of the last Amgot proclamations concerns "Rights of the people", which sets out in simple language the simple democratic machinery. In the A.C.C. region the Italians are permitted their own newspapers as distinct from those run by psychological warfare propagandists - radio stations and pamphleteering. They are allowed to make political speeches, hold political meetings, and open schools. In the far Southern heel of Italy there are five provinces which have passed from A.C.C. over to the Italian Government. Quite clearly the conception has been to pass by stages from military government to controlled government and to self-government and so back to normal.

From an article which recently appeared in a London Newspaper

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No 102/8

REAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394.
INTERIOR SUB COMMISSION

12 MAR 44.

ACC/10E/INT.

SUBJECT : SUB-COMMISSION ACTIVITIES.

TO : MAIN HEADQUARTERS (For attention of Adjutant).

1. Reference para 3 of Daily Bulletin No. 45 dated 11 MAR 44, I am not aware of what "Sub-Division" means, but in so far as I am aware the reply is "NIL" insofar as this Sub-commission is concerned.

2. Our main duties are "Local Govt" and Prefects including Administrative Junior officials such as Sindaci.

R.G.B. SPICER
Lt-Colonel.
Director.
Interior Sub Commission.

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10E/7

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
INTERIOR SUB COMMISSION

PCC/10E/INT

5 February 1946

SUBJECT: Welfare and Whereabouts Enquiry

TO : Vice President, Administrative Section

1. The attached letter from Lt.Col. Jackling - DSJ/DS/eg. dated 31st January 1946 herewith returned.

2. I am of the opinion that it should be transmitted either to Public Safety or Operations Security Intelligence; it is definitely not a matter for the Interior Sub-Commission to deal with.

H. G. B. SPICER
Lt Col
Acting Director
Interior Sub-Commission

1 Encl.

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10e/6

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
INTERIOR SUB-COMMISSION

30 January 1944

SUBJECT: Interior Sub-Commission.

TO : Major L.H. Van Dusen, Jr.

1. Attached communications are for delivery to 1st Lt. F.T. Sillett (Liaison Officer, Interior), Region I, HQ.

2. If Lt. Sillett has reports or other material for this office, your kindness in bringing them back with you will be appreciated.

S.D. Elliott
Capt

for R. G. B. SPICER
Lt. Col.
Acting Director
Interior Sub-Commission

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COMMANDO
GOVERNO MILITARE ALLEATO
SOTTO-COMMISSIONE DEL INTERNO

Fl. 10e/5

(10e)

Li 8 Gennaio, 1944

Professore
Ugo Forti
Corso Vittorio Emanuele 121
Napoli.

Egregio Signor Professore, Qui acclusa e una lettera dal Rettore dell'Universita. Avendo chiesto al Rettore se potesse fornirmi qualche informazioni sugli affari administrativi governativi, egli mi ha suggerito che la S. V. potrebbe forse darmi i necessari consigli.

Ella mi farebbe un gran servizio se vorebbe visitarmi nel mio ufficio nel Palazzo della Provincia, 3o piano, Camera 31. Se Ella desidera fare un appuntamento per telefono, il numero e 10050, estensione 17.

Sperando di fare presto la Sua conoscenza,

La ringrazio e La saluto,

R. G. B. SPICER.
Tenento Colonello

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Lectures & Rationings

10e/4

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Office of the Commander-in-Chief

1 January, 1944

Subject: **Farewell Message**

To: **All men and women serving in or with Allied Forces in the Mediterranean Theater**

Soon I leave this theater to assume other duties assigned me by the Allied Governments.

I take my leave of you with feelings of personal regret that are equalled only by my pride in your brilliant accomplishments of the year just past. Although tempted to review again the many advantages that have accrued to the Allied cause through your bravery and fortitude, I believe all these will come home to you if you will merely compare your present position and prospects in this great conflict with your position and outlook in the late Fall of 1942. Then the Eighth Army was making its final preparations to attack the enemy, who was standing only a short distance west of Cairo. Vast Allied armadas were approaching Northwest Africa in complete ignorance as to whether good fortune or complete disaster awaited them. Battered Malta was being defended only by the bravery of her almost entirely isolated garrison. No Allied ship could transit the length of the Mediterranean. Our fortunes appeared at a low ebb.

All this is changed—changed by your skill, your determination and your devotion to duty. Enemy action against our convoys in the Mediterranean is limited to harassing and submarine efforts. You have established yourselves on the mainland of Europe. You are still advancing.

You, along with the other Allied Forces fighting on many fronts, have already achieved the certainty that, provided every soldier, sailor and airman, and every citizen in our homelands continues incessantly to do his full duty, victory will be ours.

Altogether you comprise a mighty fighting machine, which, under your new Commander, will continue, as a completely unified instrument of war, to make further inroads into the enemy's defenses and assist in bringing about his final collapse.

Until we meet again in the heart of the enemy's continental stronghold, I send Godspeed and good luck to each of you, along with the assurance of my lasting gratitude and admiration.

Dwight D Eisenhower 8073

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10e/3

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 512

29 December 1943

MEMORANDUM ON OFFICERS' MESSES, NO. 2.

1. Distribution of Memorandum No. 1.

a. The original distribution of "Memorandum on State of Affairs regarding Officers' Messes", dated 13 December 43, ref. Misc/RHR, addressed to Brig. Gueterbock, hereinafter referred to as "Memorandum No. 1" was as follows:

Region I
Lt. Warner (Mess Secretary, Palermo)
Mess Officer (Palermo)
Lt. Col. Behrens } Members of Mess Council,
Major Robinson } Palermo.
O.C. Rear Party, Palermo
Hq. A.C., Brindisi
Executive Officer.

b. Further copies were subsequently distributed as under:

Hq. Commandant, Palermo (Lt. Col. Moss-Vernon)
Brig. Hoslyn
Major Baxter (Finance) (See para. 5 (d))

Brig. Gueterbock retained the original copy.

c. Remaining copies are now forwarded herewith to the following recipients only of this Memorandum (No. 2)

Mess Officer, Officers' Mess, Naples, Toledo Hotel (at present Lt. Brotherhood) (To be handed over on relief)
Mess Officer, Officers' Mess, Naples, 17 Santa Strata (Major Rushmore)

2. Mess Officer, Palermo.

Ref. Para. 5(c) of Memorandum No. 1. Lt. Jones was subsequently relieved as Mess Officer, Palermo by Capt. Pascal (A), Tele-comms Sub-Commission, and is now at Naples.

3. Special Fund.

Ref. Para. 5(c) of Memorandum No. 1. The recommendation regarding the £476 has been agreed to. The sum has been lodged in a special account in the Banca di Napoli, Naples.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Until administration can be handed over to British Admin. Hq. on their arrival here, the Executive Officers, Colonel Albright and Colonel Rathbone have power to sign. Further instructions regarding this fund will be issued at a later date.

4. Organization of Messes.

Ref. para. 4(c) & (d) of Memorandum No. 1.

a. Messes at Naples will be run entirely separately from those at Salerno.

b. Two messes have been opened at Naples - a small Senior Officers' Mess at 17 Santa Strata, and a main mess at the Toledo Hotel. At a later date it will probably be necessary to open a third mess.

c. There will be two messes at Salerno.

5. Management. (See para. 6(a), Memo. No. 1)

a. Palermo. See Memo. No. 1, para. 6(c) and para 2 of this Memo.

b. Naples. Toledo Mess (American Rations)

(1) Lt. Brondhead will act as Mess Officer, & Capt. Marshall as Mess Secretary, for the time being. The Mess Secretary's duties will be part time only. At a later date Lt. Brondhead will be assisted on the messing side by Lt. Jones. This will be in addition to Lt. Jones' other duties.

(2) Lt. Col. Richards, Hq. Commandant is appointed ex officio member of the Mess Council.

(3) The following officers are appointed members of the Mess Council, subject to confirmation at a general meeting, which should be convened as early as possible :

Lt. Col. Legge (Interior) - Chairman
Major Humphries (Industry & Commerce)
(See c below)

c. Naples. 17 Santa Strata (American Rations)

Major Rushmore (Public Health) is appointed Mess Secretary, but as regards funds & property, this mess comes under the same management as the Toledo Mess. Major Rushmore will apply to Mess Secretary,

0372

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Toledo Mess, for funds for capital expenditure & working expenses as required. He will account for such monies to Mess Secretary, Toledo Mess.

d. Palermo.

(1) Major Baxter (Finance) is appointed Mess Officer (whole time) for both Palermo Messes for the time being.

(2) Lt. Col. Moss-Vernon (Hq. Comdt) is appointed Ex Officio Member of the Mess Committee.

(3) A general meeting should be convened as soon as possible after main Hq. is established at Palermo to elect a Mess Council, which should be representative of both messes. A Mess Secretary, or Assistant (part time) from each Mess should also be appointed if considered necessary.

c. General.

Major Humphries will assist in the setting up, organisation, making of contacts, engaging of staff, etc., first for the Toledo Mess and subsequently for the Palermo messes. When all messes are properly organized & running smoothly, Major Humphries will be relieved of all duties in connection therewith other than under (b) (3) above.

6. Funds

(See paras. 5(a) & (b) & 7 of Mess No. 1, & para. 3 of this Mess.)

a. The sum actually brought to Naples by Major Humphries as an advance on the [illegible] of the Naples Mess from Palermo Mess Funds was 35,000 lire. Of this, 15000 lire has been handed over to Major Baxter to start the Palermo Messes, and 10,000 lire to Major Tuckwell for the Senior Officers' Mess, Naples. The 15000 lire is on loan and will be repaid (see (b) below). Major Baxter will open an account at a Bank in Palermo & deposit the 15000 lire therein. He will report the name of the bank to this office. The balance of the 35,000 lire will be deposited in the Banco di Napoli, Naples, and an account opened.

b. Mess Officers/Secretaries, Naples & Palermo are hereby authorized to apply by Lt. Warner, Mess Secretary, Palermo, for further funds as may be required by way of advances against their shares, for the Naples and Palermo Messes respectively under para. 5(a) (III)

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

of Memo. No. 1. Lt. Warner will forward such funds in the following manner:-
He will draw cheques on the Mess account and present them to AMFA, Palermo & obtain a receipt. AMFA Palermo will advise AMFA Naples, who in turn will advise Mess Secretaries when they can draw the cash. Lt. Warner will, in this manner, transfer forthwith the sum of 20000 lire. This is for the Palermo Messes, & will be drawn by Major Baxter as soon as he is advised it is available. On receipt, he will repay to Mess Officer Naples, the sum of 15000 lire. (See (c) above).

c. When the Palermo Mess is closed down, Lt. Warner will dispose of the final balance as in para 5(a) (III) of Memo. No. 1. He will forward the Naples and Palermo shares in the manner prescribed in b above. He will also forward to the Mess Officer, Naples & Palermo, a statement of accounts showing the final balance, the balances due to each group of messes, & the advances drawn against the total shares under (a) & (b) above. A copy of this statement will be sent to the Executive Officer, Base Hq., Naples.

R. B. RATHBONE,
Colonel,
Executive Officer.

DISTRIBUTION:

Lt. Col. Legge
Major Humphries
Mess Officer, Toledo Hotel, Naples (with copy Memo No. 1)
Mess Secretary, Toledo Hotel, Naples (Capt. Marshall)
Mess Secretary, 17 Santa Strada, Naples (Major Rushmore) with copy Memo 1)
Lt. Jones
Mess Officer, Palermo (Major Baxter)
Mess Secretary, Palermo (Lt. Warner)
AMFA, Banco d'Italia, Naples (Major Boyer)
AMFA, AAF Region I, Palermo.
Brig. Hinslyn
Brig. Easterbook
Executive Officer
Industry & Commerce Sub-Commission
Hq. Comdt., Naples
Hq. Comdt., Palermo
Major Robinson (Finance) Palermo
Lt. Col. Behrens (Legal) Palermo
O.C. Base Detachment, Palermo

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U.S. CONFIDENTIAL EQUALS BRITISH CONFIDENTIAL

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS

Office of The Commander-in-Chief

2215

AG 000.4-1

29 December 1943

SUBJECT : Historical Monuments

TO : All Commanders

Today we are fighting in a country which has contributed a great deal to our cultural inheritance, a country rich in monuments which by their creation helped and now in their old age illustrate the growth of the civilization which is ours. We are bound to respect those monuments so far as war allows.

If we have to choose between destroying a famous building and sacrificing our own men, then our men's lives count infinitely more and the buildings must go. But the choice is not always so clear-cut as that. In many cases the monuments can be spared without any detriment to operational needs. Nothing can stand against the argument of military necessity. That is an accepted principle. But the phrase "military necessity" is sometimes used where it would be more truthful to speak of military convenience or even of personal convenience. I do not want it to cloak slackness or indifference.

It is a responsibility of higher commanders to determine through A.G.C. Officers the locations of historical monuments whether they be immediately ahead of our front lines or in areas occupied by us. This information passed to lower echelons through normal channels places the responsibility on all Commanders of complying with the spirit of this letter.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER,
General, U. S. Army,
Commander-in-Chief.

DISTRIBUTION:
"C"

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U.S. CONFIDENTIAL EQUALS BRITISH CONFIDENTIAL

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U S RESTRICTED Equals British RESTRICTED

341
Rudolph
10-c/1

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
APO 512

29 December 1943

HEADQUARTERS
3 JAN 1944
AMG.

CIRCULAR)
NUMBER 05)

BILLETING IN ITALIAN TERRITORY

1. The Allied forces are authorized to billet in Italian territory. Billeting is defined as the process by which military personnel are provided with lodging or billet by a community. It is distinct from the requisitioning of buildings, in that it enables the inhabitants to remain in occupation and to provide the lodging or billet out of space ordinarily occupied by the household.

2. Application for Billets.

a. Upon arrival in a community, commanding officers will apply in writing, giving the number of officers and other ranks to be billeted. The British Town Major, US Billeting Officer, Civil Affairs Officer, or Podesta (Mayor) will supply information as to the billets available, and where necessary, issue billeting orders (Biglietto D'Alloggio).

b. In exceptional cases, such as the arrival of troops at night, when it is impossible to follow the above procedure, commanding officers are authorized to secure temporary accommodations. Notification of this temporary requisition of billets will be given to the appropriate authorities as soon thereafter as possible.

3. Selection of Billets.

a. Troops will not be billeted in places of worship, convents, or buildings classified as historical monuments, or with women living alone.

b. Unless absolutely unavoidable, troops will not be billeted in town halls or buildings used for trade, industry or agriculture. When the use of such buildings cannot be avoided, arrangements will be made to prevent interference with the administration or enterprise, and for the safe custody of documents and chattels.

4. Additional Accommodation. Normally the requisitioning procedure should be followed to obtain the additional premises mentioned below. However, commanding officers may, in exceptional circumstances, obtain accommodation for the following in the manner prescribed in paragraph 3 above: office space, messing facilities, recreation rooms or workshops, store rooms or dispensaries, drying rooms or unit latrines.

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5. Payment for Billets.

a. Payment for billets will not be made by the unit. All payments will be the responsibility of the Podesta or other appropriate Italian authority.

b. In order that payment for the billet can be effected by the appropriate Italian authorities, commanding officers will give to the Podesta a statement in the following form at the end of every fourteen (14) days or on departure of the unit:

Name of Billetor	Address of Billetor	Period: From	To	Number of: Officers	Other Ranks Enlisted Men

6. Electric Light, Heating and Water.

a. Where available, the occupant of a billet is entitled to bathing and washing facilities and to electric light and heating.

b. Commanding Officers of units will impress upon all ranks the necessity for conservation of fuel, electricity, gas and water. The commanding officers will insure that strict economy is exercised and will take disciplinary action against anyone guilty of waste.

7. Discipline in Billets.

a. Commanding officers of units will remind troops that they are entering private homes and are to conduct themselves in the way they would wish billetees in their own homes to behave.

b. An officer will be detailed to make frequent inspections of billets and remedy any cause for complaint.

c. Fire and F.A.P. precautions will be maintained. Commanding officers of units will take disciplinary action against anyone found guilty of making illicit and surreptitious connections to an electric wiring system. This is a theft of electricity, and it constitutes a grave danger to life and to the safety of the lighting system of the whole community.

8. Hygiene in Billets. Billets will be kept scrupulously clean and steps will be taken to insure proper ventilation, disinfection and sanitation. Each man should be allowed 45 square feet of accommodation.

9. Voluntary Organizations. Personnel and vehicles of voluntary organizations authorized to accompany the Forces, such as the Red Cross,

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AFHQ CIR No. 85 (cont'd)

may be billeted in the same manner as personnel of the Army.

10. Damage to Billets.

a. Commanding officers of units will take disciplinary action against anyone guilty of causing avoidable damage to billets.

b. Billetors should make their claims for such damage to the Podesta. If the commanding officer is satisfied that the damage was caused by his troops, he will give the Podesta a certificate describing in detail the damage so caused. Settlement will be made by the appropriate Italian authorities. (AG 386.2-4 GDS-AGM)

By command of General EISENHOWER:

W. B. SMITH
Major General, GSC, Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

T. J. DAVIS,
Brigadier General United States Army,
Adjutant General.

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Distribution List:

INTERIOR

Date 2-2-42 (3:00) by
Please read attached
and initial below:

Lt.Col. Spicer.....
Maj. McSweeney.....
Capt. Elliott.....
Capt. Temple.....
Lt. Lewis.....
Lt. Shanks.....
Lt. Wadleigh.....
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Last named to return to
.....for IMT.
files.

Lt Col Spicer Attached are a letter sent by Capt Pearson-Hd Sec Standard Trans to the Sub Committee of Judiciary for report & the Office for their information & comment.

CC
Major McSweeney

To check Please on return

Feb 22/

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da Brindisi

Le note decisioni di Mosca non sono state messe in pratica attuazione malgrado siano passati oltre tre mesi.

Il caso della Provincia di Brindisi è veramente più unico che raro.

Si è mantenuto in carica il Prefetto nominato da Mussolini e con lui il Capo di Gabinetto emerito per aggravate malversazioni.

Il Questore fascista con tutti i suoi sgherri aiutanti e che dire poi dei sei squadristi della Amministrazione Provinciale (dove ora si è installata la Commissione Alleata) che più di prima sono anima e corpo col capo del personale collazionista di incarichi retribuiti ed immischiato in numerose imprese private e degnato del pericolosissimo generale Martinesi ora alle carceri.

I brindisini sono delusi del vostro mancato intervento e sperano che sia posto riparo al più presto.

V. d. m.

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From Brindisi

The known decisions of Moscow have not been put in practice, although three months have passed.

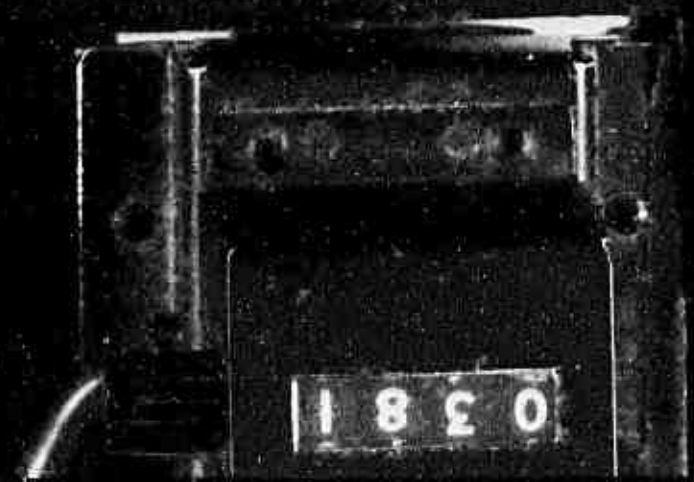
The case of the Province of Brindisi is more than a rare case.

The Prefect appointed by Mussolini is yet on duty, and also the Chief of Carabinieri emeritus for serious embezzlement.

The Fascist Questore with all his rogues helping him and also my squadristi (Mussolini's original men) of the Provincial Administration (where now the Allied Commission is located) that more than before are more joined together with the chief of personnel who accumulates records and is mixed up in various private enterprises, he is a brother in law of the very dangerous general Bartimei now in prison.

The people of Brindisi are disillutioned of your unhapped intervension & so they hope that something will be done as soon as possible.

V. d. m.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