

ACC

10000/142/167

MINUTES OF MEETING
FEB. 1944 - JUN. 1944

10000/142/167

MINUTES OF MEETINGS, MISCELLANEOUS
FEB. 1944 - JUN. 1945

FILE CLOSED 13 June 1945

57

4013
File

72A

H. D. M. RIGGS
ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
(Establishment Section)

GMP/EJA/ac

13 June 1945

G4/41/A

SUBJECT: Conference.

TO : See Distribution.

1. A conference has been called by the Chief Commissioner to discuss the policy of the Allied Commission with respect to the transfer of requisitioned property, files, and records to the Italian Government for settlement, and also to discuss the responsibilities of the Allied Governments with respect to requisitioned property.

2. The Chief Commissioner has requested that representatives from the following Sections of Allied Commission and Italian Government attend on 14 June at 11 a.m. in the Main Conference Room, Headquarters A. C.:

- a) Establishment Section
- b) Finance Sub-Commission
- c) Legal Sub-Commission
- d) Italian Prime Minister's office
- e) Ministry of Communications
- f) Ministry of Finance
- g) Ispettorato Generale della Motorizzazione

3. The agenda for the conference will include

- a) History of AMG/ACC/AC Requisitioning Policy.
- b) Present Status of all Requisitioned Property:
 - 1) Civilian Vehicles.
 - 2) Other property - Miscellaneous claims.
- c) Italian Government Responsibility for Reimbursing Owners of Property Requisitioned by Allied authorities (to be discussed by Finance Sub-Commission representative).
- d) Instructions from Allied Force Headquarters.
- e) Agency to be designated by Italian Government to receive pro-

56

Ltr, Hq AC, Establishment Section, dtd 13 June 1945, file G4/41/A, sub:
" Conference ".

party, files and records from Allied Authorities.

f) Date for Final Transfer of requisitions and files.



C. M. PARKIN
Colonel, Infantry
Acting Vice President.

DISTRIBUTION:

Chief Commissioner	(4)
Establishment Section	(4)
Finance Sub-Commission	(2)
Legal Sub-Commission	(2)
Civil Affairs Section	(4)
G-4 (A)	(4)

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LEGAL SUB COMMISSION	
CLO	✓
DCLO	✓ ←
Chief Counsel	✓
CIO	✓
Italian Section	H
CL RKS	

CONFIDENTIAL

Minute No. 5

28 March 1945

FIFTH MEETING OF AC PRIORITIES BOARD - 20 March 1945
31 MAR 1945

Present :

- Mr. A.G. Antolini, Chairman, Economic Section
- Col. R.R. Cripps, Civil Affairs Section
- Maj. E. Talbot, Chief of Staff Office
- Mr. L. White, Commerce Sub-Commission

Subject: Salvage Clothing.

1. Previous directives of the Board have provided that 40% of salvage clothing and shoes available would be allocated to AC Sub-Commissions who would file claims for their respective segments of the civilian economy and who would distribute to the various civilian activities on the basis most helpful to the Allied war effort and most essential under the disease and unrest formula. Commerce Sub-Commission now proposes that the 40% of supplies for civilian organizations be allocated directly to the Ministry of Industry Commerce & Labor for re-allocation in accordance with the wishes of the Government. It was pointed out that the proposed action would relieve AC of accounting and administrative detail and would be in accordance with numerous other actions aimed at shifting the responsibility for the civilian economy to the Italian Government.

2. It was pointed out that many of the civilian activities in the Italian Government areas were vital to the war effort. Agriculture, mining and the hemp industry were mentioned in this connection. However, it was the opinion of the Board that the Government would cooperate in providing a high priority on clothing for civilian activities of this nature.

3. The representative of the Civil Affairs Section reported that it would be impossible for the Italian Government to function with respect to allocations for Patriots and Displaced Persons, and recommended that a portion of the 40% be allotted directly to the Civil Affairs Section for re-allocation to these two categories. It was agreed that 15% of total availability be allocated for this purpose leaving 25% to be allocated to the Italian Government.

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Salvage clothing allocations now are as follows:

- a) Allied Military organizations for distribution to civilian employees in proportion to the number of such employees doing heavy labor in exposed places - 60%.

b) To the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor-25%.

c) To Civil Affairs Section, AC. -15%.

4. The Allocating Sub-Commission reported availability of a very small amount of U.S. Army WAC equipment which was surplus to the War Department requirements. Board approved the recommendation of the Allocating Sub-Commission that this be allotted to the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor for civilian use.

5. The Allocating Sub-Commission reported immediate availability of 320,000 blankets with demands as follows :

Public Health S/C	200,000
Displaced Persons S/C	106,000
Public Safety S/C	46,200
Patriots Branch	<u>20,000</u>
	372,200.-
In addition blankets borrowed by Devastated Areas on 6 Dec. to be repaid.	<u>3,880</u>
	376,080.-

The Sub-Commission recommended payment of the blankets borrowed by Devastated Areas S/C; disallowance of the request by Patriots Branch because the blankets were not for immediate use; and the allocations to other remaining claimants should be in proportion to their individual requirements to the total requirements.

6. The Board approved the above proposals and the following allocations resulted :

	<u>Percent of total</u>	<u>No of Blankets to be received.</u>
Public Health S/C	57.8	182,717
Displaced Persons S/C	28.9	91,359
Public Safety S/C	<u>13.3</u>	<u>42,044</u>
	100.0	320,000

7. The Allocating Sub-Commission reported that 40,000 blankets for Devastated Areas Branch had been obtained directly from the Prato Mills the output of which had not been considered in availability figures. The Sub-Commission was instructed to report on the possibility of including the output of all mills operating in Army areas in the total availability from which allocations are made. It was pointed out that if more than one source of supply exists there also exists a parallel possibility of duplicated allocations to persons or organizations who apply to alternative sources of supply.

DISTRIBUTION:

"B" except Serials 30 thru 48, 78 and 79; plus serials 62 and 63.

K.E. Stauffer
Secretary.

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Legal
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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Executive Commissioner

Tel: 478201

Ref: 216/85/EC

15 March 1945.

SUBJECT: Minutes of Acting President's Conference, 8-9 Mar 45.

TO : Distribution below.

Reference Minutes of Acting President's Conference held on 8-9 Mar 45, the following amendments will be made:

Para 4: delete in first paragraph last four words, i.e. "absorbed into Allied Commission" and substitute therefor:

"returned to their organisations and subsequently employed in military government duties when their services were required and when they could be released".

Para 8: delete whole para and substitute therefor:

"Attachment of AMG Officers.

Colonel Fiske, VP Establishment Section, stated that the Commanding General PBS had suggested that AMG officers stationed at the Headquarters of Base Sections, Districts and Areas might profitably be attached to the staffs of these formations as G-5 Sections. AFHQ forwarded the suggestion with the comments of G-4 Section. After consideration the Commission replied to the effect that attachment did not appear practicable but that the closest possible cooperation with respective military formations was enjoined upon all AMG personnel."

54

DISTRIBUTION:

- "B"
- Group 1 less serials 4 and 37-48
- Group 2
- Group 3 serial 77 only

LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION	
CIO	1
DCLO	
Chief Counsel	
CIO	
16 MAR 1945	

[Signature]
Chief Staff Officer,
To Executive Commissioner.

[Signature]
Done
[Signature]

SECRET

MINUTES OF

ACTING PRESIDENT'S CONFERENCE

held on 6-9 March 1945.

The Executive Commissioner presided.

PART I

1. Acting President's Opening Address.

The Right Hon. Mr. Harold Macmillan opened the meeting by welcoming all those present and expressed his regret at the absence of the Chief Commissioner owing to illness.

He said that the New Deal for Italy was not a new policy but merely a development of the policy which had been followed since the moment the Armistice was signed. Briefly this policy was to foster the development of Italian responsibility until the Italian Government was able fully to take over the government of the country itself. Recent developments were merely a logical conclusion to the policy adopted and followed since those early days.

Mr. Macmillan said that it was clear to him that there could be no possible distinction between the work of AMG and AO. There were differences in their functions but their work must be treated as a whole in order to make for effective planning and in order to obtain continuity from the first impact of AMF until the final taking over of the territory by the Italian Government. The functions of AMG were three-fold. Firstly, to take from the military the burden of civil administration; secondly, to assist so far as possible in the rehabilitation of the country and the suffering of the civilian population; and thirdly, to prepare the ground for the transfer of that territory to the Italian Government and the teaching of the Italians to take over this work themselves. These were very heavy tasks and he had every sympathy with those in the Regions who had to undertake them.

The Acting President then expressed his appreciation to those who had been working for the past months in Italian Government Territory. Theirs had been a difficult and delicate task, handing over the government to the Italians and at the same time well knowing that they could do the job much better themselves.

He then referred to those officers who had had the rather tiresome task of waiting to go into the Northern Regions. They had been engaged either in planning or on attachment to Regions already in operation. This delay in going forward was regrettable but was entirely due to operations.

Mr. Macmillan went on to say that it was fashionable to believe that there was going to be a great deal of political trouble and even revolution in the North. However, he was of the opinion that we should find a great deal of invigorating and beneficial aspects of

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Mr. Macmillan went on to say that it was fashionable to believe that there was going to be a great deal of political trouble and even revolution in the North. However, he was of the opinion that we should find a great deal of invigorating and beneficial aspects of Italian life in that territory and that the people would be more active and powerful than any we had yet come across in Italy.

He stressed the importance of the great need for coordination between Regions, between Regions and HQ, and between Sections and Sub-Commissions. He was confident that the questions we had been studying would be successfully overcome and we could have confidence in the knowledge that we have so many officers going into the Northern Regions with experience in dealing with similar problems. Moreover, it was more than likely that the conditions of a slow retreat would not necessarily come about and that the destruction of the Italian

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-2-

production potential would not be so serious as hitherto. He said that he thought that we should find better conditions than was at one time thought possible.

2. Withdrawal of officers from Italian Government Territory.

Brigadier M.S.Lush, Executive Commissioner, said that the Chief Commissioner had asked him to express his sincere regrets at being unable to attend the meeting and to extend to those present his gratitude for the abundant help and assistance given to him during the nine months he had been the Chief Commissioner. He also wished to extend a welcome to those who were present at a Regional Commissioners' Conference for the first time.

The Executive Commissioner then turned to the problem of the withdrawal of AC officers from Italian Government territory which was in implementation of the directive recently received from the Combined Chiefs of Staff. He said that there were two points which the Chief Commissioner wished to emphasize. One was that if we were to carry out the policy of the directive, it should be implemented to the maximum, and particularly the withdrawal of officers. Orders had therefore been issued that, subject to the approval of AFHQ, the withdrawal of officers would be carried out by 1 April to the maximum possible number. Unfortunately a cable had just been received from AFHQ saying that no withdrawal was to take place until the Staff Sections at AFHQ had considered the effect of the withdrawal on the military services.

The Executive Commissioner then went on to refer to a directive on the subject issued that day by HQ A.C. The Chief Commissioner wished it to be stressed that the total withdrawal of officers from Italian Government territory was a policy which he intended to fulfill so far as AFHQ would allow.

Executive Commissioner next referred to that part of the directive which related to the consultation by AC officers with Italian authorities. He said that such consultation would be restricted to discussions at a high level and Heads of Sections and Sub-Commissions should strictly adhere to this policy. Contact with the Italian Government should be preserved but only at the highest level.

Referring to the question of the distribution of AC officers, the Executive Commissioner said that he would only deal with this matter briefly as VP Establishment Section would go into it in detail later. He said that the distribution of officers had been studied at great length, that emphasis had been given to the number required for Northern Regions not yet occupied, second priority being given to the Regions now under AFHQ. It was necessary also to find over 200 officers for AUSTRIA.

He stated that the policy for the North would be for a close follow-up of the Army spearheads by Provincial teams. It had been accepted by everyone concerned that the principle of a close and rapid follow-up of the Army AFHQs by provincial teams was the most efficient form of effecting the initial act of military government. A great deal of planning had been done for NW and NE Italy and, as had already been pointed out by the Acting President, it was probable that we should find

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He said that a forward static HQ of Allied Commission was not contemplated. He stressed the importance of coordination between Northern Regions themselves and between the Regions and HQ A.C. who must be kept fully informed. All Sub-Commission officers going to Regions would come under Regional control and Heads of Sub-Commissions should remember this when sending officers forward.

Finally, the Executive Commissioner said that the policy of AFHQ in NW Italy where the military problem might not be so important, was to give priority to the civil needs. In NE Italy, if military operations had to be undertaken, the civil requirements would of necessity have to take second priority.

3. Statement on Political Situation.

Mr. H. Hopkinson said that the British Prime Minister in his speech of 18 January 1945 foreshadowed an unhappy state of affairs when - probably at a time when the Northern Regions would be stripped bare of food by the retreating Germans - these elements would be thrown upon the "fragile structure of the Italian Government in ROME with consequences which could not be accurately foreseen and certainly not measured".

The experience of GREECE showed that the existence of organized groups of politically conscious patriots was a factor with which to reckon seriously. He suggested that during the last year forces had been coordinated in the North of Italy which after liberation would present a problem different from any which the Allied Commission had handled in the past in connection with patriots.

Intelligence reports from the North show that the various Committees of National Liberation and the military commands operating under the orders of the Committees had learnt a good deal about the art of government in the year-long struggle against the Fascist and the Germans. In many districts "shadow" Governments had been set up and the various portfolios had been distributed amongst the leaders of the different parties. In most cases the Committees represent the six parties which, up till last December, were represented in the Government in ROME. In some of the Committees however the Action party was not represented and in others the Republican party formed part of the Committee. On the whole it seemed that for the time being there was a remarkable degree of unity of purpose in the Committees and party differences had been sunk in the common desire to chase the Germans from Italy and punish their Fascist collaborators. These Committees were assisted in their operations by the Allied authorities and the giving of such assistance had necessarily implied recognition of the value of those operations. Arrangements had been made between the Supreme Allied Commander and the CLNAI defining the extent to which the Allied military authorities were prepared to recognise the Committees.

32

Under these arrangements when the enemy withdraw from territory occupied by them the CLNAI would endeavour to maintain law and order and to continue the safeguarding of the economic resources of the country until such time as Allied Military Government was established. Immediately upon the establishment of Allied Military Government, the CLNAI would recognise Allied Military Government and would hand over to that Government all authority and powers of local government and administration previously assumed. As the enemy withdrew all components of the General Command of the Volunteers of Liberty in liberated territory would come under the direct command of the Commander-in-Chief, 15th Army Group, acting under the authority of the Supreme Allied Commander and would obey any order issued by him or by Allied Military Government issued on his behalf, including orders to disarm and surrender their arms when required to do so.

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The attitude of the Allied military authorities was therefore made quite clear. But there were other considerations which should be borne in mind when we came to implement the policy indicated in the above arrangements. It was in the interest of the Allies that there should be stable Government in Italy and it was our policy to strengthen the legitimate Italian Government in every way possible and to prevent developments which would result in political disturbances throughout the country. The Italian Government in ROME, which it was our policy to support, might not have the entire confidence of the Committees of

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Liberation in the North, or at any rate their influence there was subject to fluctuation. To begin with, the traditional scorn of the North Italian for the Southerner. There was the feeling that the population in the North had contributed more generously to the defeat of the Germans than the South had been able to do and had suffered far more heavily at their hands. There was criticism of the slow progress made by the Bonomi Government in the reconstruction of the country, in the solution of the pressing economic problems of food supply and inflation and above all in the punishment of former Fascists. The Italian Government was well aware of this antipathy and in an agreement signed at the time the arrangements previously mentioned were made, they go much further than the Supreme Allied Commander in recognizing the CLMIL as their representatives in the struggle in the North. They have succeeded by this agreement in exacting a certain measure of recognition of their own legality by the Committees in the North but the possibility cannot be overlooked that the Committees of Liberation or the component political parties would not abide by this agreement if circumstances seemed favourable for a political upheaval, which would either bring the Committees out as the Government of Italy or would wrest from the Government in ROME a measure of autonomy which might be in effect complete independence from ROME. The Italian Government was therefore anxious to establish as much contact as possible with the Committees in the North in order to be able to explain to them what was being accomplished in liberated Italy and what the Government proposed to do in the North when the Germans have been driven out. The Allied Governments were generally in favour of the establishment of such contacts and hoped that after liberation the ROME Government would be able to absorb representatives from the North and thereby become representative and therefore stronger.

The problem facing the Allied Commission therefore was as follows: we must endeavour on the liberation of the North to reconcile the needs of Military Government with the aspirations of the political leaders of the Committees of Liberation to self-government. At the same time, we must bolster the authority of the Italian Government in ROME in order that it may be able to administer the Northern territories once Allied Military Government was withdrawn. The solution of this problem might well be found to lie in the absorption at a very early date of members of the local Committees of National Liberation into the civil administration operating under Allied Military Government. If Regional Commissioners arrived in the North and bluntly informed the Committees of National Liberation that their task was accomplished and that they might now disperse and if, after that, Prefects, Sindaci and other administrative officers were imported from the South or even from other localities in the North, the disappointment, the antagonism even, of the Committees of Liberation would be great. The danger of setting up local administrations composed of Italians who would not be acceptable to the patriot organisations who had been struggling against the Germans for so long could not be over emphasized. It was not implied that every local Committee of National Liberation should automatically be confirmed as the local administration, but it was urged that Regional Commissioners should, wherever possible, decide to make appointments in favour of the members of the Committees rather than in favour of strangers from other parts of Italy. If the local Committees of Liberation were installed at once as the local administration, many of the problems of maintaining law and order would never arise. It would be easier to collect arms from the patriots and to disband them. It would be easier

more heavily at their hands. There was criticism of the slow progress made by the Bonomi Government in the reconstruction of the country, in the solution of the pressing economic problems of food supply and inflation and above all in the punishment of former Fascists. The Italian Government was well aware of this antipathy and in an agreement signed at the time the arrangements previously mentioned were made, they go much further than the Supreme Allied Commander in recognising the CLNAI as their representatives in the struggle in the North. They have succeeded by this agreement in exacting a certain measure of recognition of their own legality by the Committees in the North but the possibility cannot be overlooked that the Committees of Liberation or the component political parties would not abide by this agreement if circumstances seemed favourable for a political upheaval, which would either bring the Committees out as the Government of Italy or would wrest from the Government in ROME a measure of autonomy which might be in effect complete independence from ROME. The Italian Government was therefore anxious to establish as much contact as possible with the Committees in the North in order to be able to explain to them what was being accomplished in liberated Italy and what the Government proposed to do in the North when the Germans have been driven out. The Allied Governments were generally in favour of the establishment of such contacts and hoped that after liberation the ROME Government would be able to absorb representatives from the North and thereby become representative and therefore stronger.

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Mr. Hopkinson realised that the lack of precise information about personalities in the North due to the clandestine nature of their activities in recent months would make it difficult for Regional Commissioners to assess the relative claims of members of the Committees of Liberation to participate in local government. But in order in some measure to offset this disability, he hoped to be able to compile in the next few weeks a sort of "who's who" which might prove useful to Regional Commissioners in the task of selection.

In a discussion which followed Brigadier Upjohn, VP Civil Affairs Section, said a letter had been received from the Prime Minister which suggested an opposite view to the account given by Mr. Hopkinson. The letter suggested that certain named Prefects be put forward for appointment in the North. He thought this was a dangerous policy.

Col. Poletti, R.C. LAZIO-UMBRIA Region, considered that men coming up to fill appointments in the North would cause resentment and trouble in the local administrations. All must be absolutely free to decide appointments on the spot. Enig. Duniy, R.C. SOUTHERN Region, said Bonomi wanted to appoint career men as Prefects. The CLN should be asked for names.

The Executive Commissioner said that in making the initial appointments in AMG territory just officers should be bound by the policy enunciated by Mr. Hopkinson: the decision of the Italian Government to send to the North men of administrative experience and known to the Government, was natural and we could and probably would fall back on some of the men so selected. But we could not accept the principle of naming the Prefects before liberation. He also emphasized the necessity of Army AIGs consulting Provincial and Regional Commissioners when making appointments in local government.

4. Personnel and Transport.

Personnel.

The Deputy Executive Commissioner, Col. Piske, referred to memorandum, 7002/98/EG of 7 March, which was issued to the meeting. We now had approximately 300 British and 700 American officers which included 200 British officers for AUSTRIA. It was recently decided that Allied Commission would furnish 166 American officers for the same purpose. As a result American officers had been reduced to 532. Taking the foregoing figures as a basis, an allocation of officers in Regions had been drawn up. We should have the services of the officers earmarked for AUSTRIA until such time as they were needed. We would get approximately 50 additional American officers from combat and military formations and these officers were being trained and made available for military government. A training school would commence next week, taking 25 officers at a time and on completion of their training all these officers would be returned to their organizations and subsequently employed in military government duties when their services were required and when they could be released.

Transport.

The Deputy Executive Commissioner stated that our W.D. transport was below establishment. Our T/O had been increased by 750 but this meant increasing the number of requisitioned vehicles and we were

be able to compile in the next few weeks a sort of "who's who" which might prove useful to Regional Commissioners in the task of selection.

In a discussion which followed Brigadier Upjohn, VP Civil Affairs Section, said a letter had been received from the Prime Minister which suggested an opposite view to the account given by Mr. Hopkinson. The letter suggested that certain named Prefects be put forward for appointment in the North. He thought this was a dangerous policy.

Col. Poletti, R.C. LAZIO-JMBRIA Region, considered that men coming up to fill appointments in the North would cause resentment and trouble in the local administrations. AMG must be absolutely free to decide appointments on the spot. Brig. Darloy, R.C. SOUTHERN Region, said Bonomi wanted to appoint career men as Prefects. The CLN should be asked for names.

The Executive Commissioner said that in making the initial appointments in AMG territory AMG officers should be bound by the policy enunciated by Mr. Hopkinson: the decision of the Italian Government to send to the North men of administrative experience and known to the Government, was natural and we could and probably would fall back on some of the men so selected. But we could not accept the principle of naming the Prefects before liberation. He also emphasized the necessity of Army AMGs consulting Provincial and Regional Commissioners when making appointments in local government.

4. Personnel and Transport.

Personnel.

The Deputy Executive Commissioner, Col. Wisko, referred to memorandum, 7002/98/EG of 7 March, which was issued to the meeting. We now had approximately 900 British and 700 American officers which included 200 British officers for AUSTRIA. It was recently decided that Allied Commission would furnish 168 American officers for the same purpose. As a result American officers had been reduced to 532. Taking the foregoing figures as a basis, an allocation of officers in Regions had been drawn up. We should have the services of the officers earmarked for AUSTRIA until such time as they were needed. We would get approximately 60 additional American officers from combat and military formations and these officers were being trained and made available for military government. A training school would commence next week, taking 25 officers at a time and on completion of their training all these officers would be returned to their organizations and subsequently employed in military government duties when their services were required and when they could be released.

Transport.
The Deputy Executive Commissioner stated that our W.D. transport was below establishment. Our W/O had been increased by 750 but this meant increasing the number of requisitioned vehicles and we were endeavouring to obtain restoration of authority for hiring which would be a satisfactory solution to the problem. Vehicles from the South were being serviced and re-allocated to Northern Regions according to their needs.

Brig. Grafftey-Smith, Chief Financial Adviser, said there was no financial obstacle to the Commission hiring vehicles.

ACTION

Estab
Sec

The Executive Commissioner summing up stated that if officers for AUSTRIA had to be released before we went into the North officers for the central Regions would be found from Sections and Sub-Commissioners at HQ. A further pruning of HQ was necessary. As to the transport problem, we were endeavouring to obtain renewal of powers of requisitioning if only for an initial period of 60 to 90 days.

PART II
Regions

5. (a) Assignment of Officers.

Col. Bowman, R.C. EMILIA Region, and Regional Commissioners of Northern Regions raised points concerning assignment of officers. After some discussion Executive Commissioner said that a period would be set aside later for a discussion between Regional Commissioners, SCAO's and Establishment Section to discuss in detail.

(b) Policy on Implementation of Italian Government's Decrees in N.Italy.

R.C. EMILIA Region, raised the question of the implementation of Italian Government decrees in AMG territory. Executive Commissioner stated that Heads of Sections advised the Chief Commissioner as to whether decrees should apply to AMG territory or not; this was a policy decision made by HQ.

C.I. Sec
AMG Eighth
Army

VP Civil Affairs Section pointed out there was nothing automatic about implementation of this policy with respect to any particular decree. It was not feasible to have a decree implemented in one Region and not in another. If there was doubt about any decree, it need not be implemented until after consultation. The procedure for implementing decrees in FIFTH and EIGHTH ARMY was compared and it was agreed that the method adopted by FIFTH ARMY was preferable and would be adopted by EIGHTH ARMY.

(c) Disposition of Truck Pools.

Brig. Dunlop, R.C. SOUTHERN Region, stated there were 366 trucks in the South organised into four transport pools under Allied officers and asked that these trucks be transferred to the Italians as soon as possible. Executive Commissioner said that everything possible would be done to obtain a decision on this from AFHQ before 1 April 1945.

Econ Sec
Tn S/C

(d) Turnover of Food Distribution to Italian Agencies.

Col. Kirkwood, R.C. TOSCANA Region, referred to the intention to hand over food warehouses to Italian control. He did not like accepting responsibility for food distribution in his Region under these conditions. He considered this should not be put into effect until the Italians had had proper instruction in our methods. Food Sub-Commission, Transportation Sub-Commission and the Regions were all concerned in such a hand-over.

Econ Sec
Tn S/C

Executive Commissioner said that before action was taken a survey should be made by the Regions. He warned Regions that in any question of handing over the responsibility of the P.C. to ensure that

PART III

Regions

5. (a) Assignment of Officers.

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Econ Sec
Tr S/C

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Executive Commissioner said that before action was taken a survey should be made by the Regions. He warned Regions that in any question of handing over it was the responsibility of the R.C. to ensure that proper distribution of food etc would be carried out. On the other hand R.C. must be fully consulted by HQ A.C. before any handover arrangements were made by it.

Econ Sec
Tr S/C
Food S/C
All RC's

ACTION

(a) Pay of Statal and Parastatal Employees.

Col. French, R.C. ARRUZZI-MARCHE Region, stated that the salaries of State employees were not sufficient for existence. He cited several examples of the difference between salaries and cost of living which left the worker heavily in debt. In AME territory State employees did not get the bonuses which were allowed in AO territory. Many deputations had asked for help. He asked if it was not possible to raise salaries in AME territory.

Mr. Braire, Labour Sub-Commission, said that the Government had recently concluded an agreement providing for substantial increases for State employees, which would apply throughout the country, including the North after liberation. The new agreement would considere bonuses and indemnities hitherto granted for special reasons and in certain localities.

Econ Sec
Labour S/C
All RC's

(f) Allowances and rations for civil employees.

The question of inadequate allowances and rations for civilians, both drivers away from HQ overnight and clerks who lived away from their homes, was raised.

VP Establishment Section referred to AME Executive Order 252 of 1944 and read this to the meeting. A recommendation had been made that all civilians be placed on the same basis. Allowances of 135 - 250 lire per day, based on wage rates, had been proposed.

All Regs.
Estab Sec
HQ Comdt
AC.

(g) Transport for Civil Supply.

R.C. TOSCANA Region, said that when armies went forward they took General Transport Coys with them and regions were left with insufficient transport. Transportation Sub-Commission said it was now arranged that ENIC would take over. Executive Commissioner directed R.C. Toscana Region to put up a case, setting out deficiencies in vehicles and date on which they were required to be made up. It was appreciated that some Regions had a greater deficiency of transport than others.

Toscana
Reg.
Tn S/C

(h) Translators.

It was agreed that the present system regarding translation of documents should continue.

(i) Provision of Supplies for Regions.

R.C. TOSCANA Region alleged there was lack of coordination between Sub-Commissions and cited the instances of sulphur and copper sulphate. The transaction involved Industry, Transportation and Agriculture Sub-Commissions. Executive Commissioner stated that overall responsibility in a case of this sort was HQ Economic Section and R.C. should apply to the Section whose duty it was to coordinate.

Toscana Reg
Econ Sec
Industry S/C
Tn S/C
Agric S/C

(j) Titles of Regional and Provincial Commissioners.

R.C. TOSCANA Region put forward the suggestion that Regional Commissioners and Provincial Commissioners be designated Regional and Provincial Governors. R.C. LAZIO-UMBRIA Region considered it was too

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It was agreed that the use of "Governor" was not desirable but Executive Commissioner would submit suggestion of LAZIO-UMBRIA Region to the Chief Commissioner.

Econ Sec
Labour S/C
All RC's

All Regs.
Estab Sec
Hq Comdt
AC.

Toscana
Reg.
Tn S/C

Toscana Reg
Econ Sec
Industry S/C
Tn S/C
Agric S/C

Office of
E.C.

PART III

HQ AC Sections

ACTION.

6. (a) Economic Section.

(1) 300 gram ration and price of bread and pasta.

Col. Legg, Food Sub-Commission, reported that an Administrative Memorandum had been prepared setting out the basic formula on which the economic price of bread had been established. The 300 gram ration became effective throughout all Italian Government territory on 1 March and in AMG territory on 12 March. It comprised 200 grams bread and 80 grams pasta per diem issued weekly or bi-monthly. All cereals to be milled for human consumption would be controlled by the Consorzio Agrario through the medium of the local Consorzi. All expenses relative to the milling, transportation etc. of the grain would be borne by the Consorzio. The price for milling had been established at between 60-70 lire per quintal. The price of flour ex-mill was 1396.50 lire per quintal. In AMG territory the Provincial Commissioner would approve the price of bread as submitted to him by the Consorzio. The Administrative Memorandum referred to would be sent out that day.

Food Sec
Food S/C

It was stated that the price would vary with local economic conditions, in LEOCE the economic price found its level at 15.5 lire per kilo, BARI 16.5, NAPLES 17.00. There would be price fixing committees in Provinces which would arrive at the cost of transport etc.

Chief Financial Adviser asked Regional Commissioners if the Government bonus of about 95 lire was sufficient to fix the cost at 16 lire per kilo. He thought the price would go up to 18.00. Brig. Dunlop said it would take some little time before they could work out the costs.

Col. Legg said that the 'impact' ration in Northern Provinces would depend on the transportation available to move forward the stockpiles. It was hoped to establish an 'impact' ration of 100 grams from imported supplies plus whatever supplies were found on the ground, and to establish a 200 gram ration in LIGURIA. Also to strike a medium between the lowest and highest price of bread not higher than 18. Regional Commissioners should establish a price for bread immediately on entering the North and for their guidance further study would be given to the subject.

It was thought that the reaction of the population to an immediate rise in price, over to 16 lire per kilo would be severe. A/VE Economic Section asked if we could subsidise the price from AMG funds. Chief Financial Adviser said he was very much against this. Col. Legg said that the 'impact' ration would be made from imported white flour whereas the local flour was of very poor quality and this might help matters. It was decided that Economic Section would hold a

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(ii) Grain del Popolo for 1945.

Director, Agriculture Sub-Commission, said the Italian Government was still considering two plans for 1945 collection.

ACTION.

The first was for full amassing as for last year. The alternative was partial amassing which would consist of setting an amassing figure of so many quintals per hectare according to the Province.

After views had been expressed by Regional Commissioners the Executive Commissioner announced that this could be discussed at the Economic Section meeting, See 6(a)(1) above.

(iii) Inter-provincial movement of foodstuffs.

Col. Legg, Food Sub-Commission, said this question was raised because in recent months there has been a growing tendency for some Provinces to export foodstuffs to other areas on a barter basis. The practice was contrary to established policy for inter-provincial movement of goods and adversely affected urban and populous centres. It was harmful to the national economy and should be abolished. A new directive on inter-regional trade had been prepared and would be issued forthwith.

Executive Commissioner said the intention was to raise provincial availabilities to a regional level and from a regional to a national level and Regional Commissioners must work to this end.

(iv) Derequisitioning procedure of industrial plants and prevention of their requisitioning.

Lt.Col. Maskrey, ~~Industry~~ Industry Sub-Commission, spoke of the heavy requisitioning of industrial plants by the military authorities. It was not coordinated and whilst it was appreciated that billets etc. were necessary much wastage occurred. AFHQ had just issued an Admin Memo on the subject. Requisitioning of this kind would be investigated on the spot by AC/AMG and the military authorities and if no agreement could be reached the matter would be referred to the Industrial Coordination Committee.

Executive Commissioner said AFHQ recognised priority of civil needs in certain circumstances but cases submitted by Regional Commissioners for consideration must be properly and fully presented. AMG Armies should keep Regional Commissioners and HQ AC informed of any negotiation in this respect.

Lt.Col. Maskrey undertook to send to AMG Armies a list of important industrial premises in the North classified in order of priority.

(v) Payment for goods and services requisitioned by Allied Forces including AC/AMG.

AMG 5 and
8 Armies
All
Regions
Econ Sec
Industry
S/C

49

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Econ Sec
Agri S/C
Food S/C

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ALL
Regions

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Econ Sec
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(v) Payment for goods and services requisitioned by Allied Forces including AC/AMG.

Brig. Graftey-Smith referred to two orders issued by AFHQ, neither of which had proved clear or effective. A large number of unpaid requisitions had accumulated, particularly on the American side, although a recent order issued by AFHQ allowed for a much more liberal policy of payment. AFHQ proposed that the Army should continue to pay for what it wished to be maintained in continuous production and that AMG should pay, out of its own funds, for requisitions required to maintain local economy.

ACTION.

Col. Poletti asked what was the position regarding the requisitioning of living premises as hardship was being caused by non-payment. Word would be passed around in the North that the Allies were not paying for requisitions and we should probably find it difficult to satisfy our requirements.

Econ Sec
Finance S/C

Executive Commissioner ruled that Economic Section would consider the matter and submit a letter to AFHQ for the Chief Commissioner's signature.

(vi) Taxation and financial stabilization plans of the Italian Government.

Commander Lawler said there were 12 points on which the Italian Government was working in an effort to stabilize the financial position of the country. He explained each point at length and stated that in addition the Italian Government was taking certain other steps to stabilize its financial position, including two bond issues. The Government had appointed a Commission to consider the subject and it was hoped that within a few weeks sufficient progress would be made for the Government to formulate its ideas.

All
Regions

Executive Commissioner said Regional Commissioners must watch carefully the local interpretations of the measures when enacted.

(vii) Method of bidding for Schooner Traffic.

Col. Thomas, Transportation Sub-Commission, said that a draft memorandum on this subject was now in preparation in conjunction with AFHQ and MEDBO, and it was hoped that it would be ready for issue this week.

All
Regions
Econ Sec
Tn S/C

Replying to a question, Col. Thomas said that he did not think there would be any increase in tonnage but it would ensure that the right tonnage was carried in the schooners.

After he had explained briefly the procedure Executive Commissioner commented that the chief fault in the past had been that there was insufficient elasticity.

Brig. Dunlop made the point that a number of schooners had probably been driven northwards and he might want to use them quickly when we arrived there. He instanced the delays and disappointments occasioned by schooner control in the past. It was thought that some interim expedient could be adopted in the early stages.

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Executive Commissioner stated that the whole question of schooner traffic would be taken up with 6-in-C Med.

(viii) Definition of the tasks of the Regional Food Officer.

Col. Legg, Food Sub-Commission, said the Regional Food Officer had often been made responsible to the Regional Commissioner for the whole of Economics and Supply of a Region and it was considered that the responsibilities of Economics and Supply should be divided between the various specialist officers of the Region. The food problem in the North would be of such proportions that the undivided attention of the Department was necessary.

ACTION.

All Regions
Econ Sec
Food S/C

Regional Commissioners were of opinion that the Regional Food Officer was over-burdened but it was agreed that economic activities must be coordinated in Regions by one officer.

Executive Commissioner ruled that Regional economic activities would be coordinated by an officer, preferably other than the Regional Food Officer, appointed by the Regional Commissioner. The Regional Executive Officer was considered to be most suitable for the purpose.

(ii) Labour Policy in AMG Territory.

Mr. Braine, Director, Labour Sub-Commission stated that the labour policy in AMG territory was to ensure that re-adjustment of wages and working conditions was carried out in an orderly manner to avoid industrial unrest, to ensure proper employment on work of reconstruction in industry, essential services and relief schemes, and to coordinate in the administration of public assistance and welfare. In the solution of labour problems in ITALY Labour Offices were used to a considerable extent and the Employers Associations had agreed with the Italian Government and Allied Commission to cooperate in their operation. Positive action would have to be taken to avoid industrial unrest in the North and to see that negotiations were commenced in an orderly fashion. AMG should encourage representatives from CGIL, Workers Associations and Employers Associations.

Piemonte,
Liguria,
Lombardia,
Venezia,
Regions.
Econ Sec
Legal S/C
Labour S/C

It was thought that for some time after liberation there would be a sufficient margin to provide for an upward trend of wages to meet rising prices and yet keep within the limits existing here. The policy of workers organisations and CGIL was to provide a new basic wage structure with local and independent variations according to length of service, proficiency, etc., coupled with sliding scale cost of living bonuses. When that was worked out the problem of individual bonuses and indemnities would disappear.

Employees of the Armed Forces would come under the Army rules and conditions, whose policy was to set up a wage scale a little in advance of wages paid in private industry.

Executive Commissioner said it was essential to have coordination between Regional Commissioners in the North on labour matters. On the question of implementation of decrees he directed that Labour and Legal Sub-Commissions should consult together.

The Meeting adjourned at 1800 hrs until the following day.

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The Meeting resumed at 0900 hrs, 9 March 1945.

Withdrawal from the South.

Before proceeding with the Agenda the Executive Commissioner said he wished to emphasize that it was hoped to withdraw all but a few technical officers from the South by 1 April. Regional Commissioners were to plan but must not take other action until permission of AFHQ had been received.

ACTION.

Regional Commissioners expressed their anxiety should there be any postponement of the date, fearing the reaction on public opinion.

Olive Oil - Amassings.

It was stated that 32,000 tons had been collected to date with an average rate of collection of 3,000 tons weekly. Compared with the 50,000 tons aimed at, returns were therefore slow.

Est Sec
Zoon Sec
Agric S/C

Executive Commissioner said it was not proposed to jeopardise the feeding of the country by prematurely ending the amassing campaign and AG officers engaged in this work would not be withdrawn from the South before 1 April, unless operations demanded earlier withdrawal.

6. (b) Civil Affairs Section.

(1) Holding of local elections in AMG territory.

Brig. Upjohn, VP Civil Affairs Section, stated that Combined Chiefs of Staff had directed that holding of local elections be encouraged in territory returned to the Italian Government. Was it desirable to implement the decree in AMG territory and hold local elections there? Some considerations to be borne in mind were the possibilities of strife and disorder, difficulties of transportation to the polling stations, etc. He considered that it would be desirable to hold elections in AMG (not Army) territory as it would increase the prestige of Allied Commission and might be invaluable in the industrial North to announce that elections would be held.

CA Sec
Local
Govt S/C

Deputy Director, Local Government Sub-Commission, then explained the system of Italian local government, the procedures for compiling electoral lists, and the holding of elections, from which it appeared that by law it would be at least four months after implementation before elections could be held.

It was agreed therefore that the work of compiling electoral lists could be put in hand as soon after occupation as convenient and that the holding of elections would be considered at a later date.

(11) Relationship of Displaced Persons & Repatriation Sub-Commission to Regions.

The consensus of opinion was that the Sub-Commission staff in the field should be responsible to the Regional Commissioner in whose area they were working, thus bringing the Sub-Commission on to the same basis as other Sub-Commissions.

CA Sec
D P &
R S/C

Executive Commissioner ruled that this change would be gradual but would be completed by the time the North

ACTION.

(c) Public Relations Branch,

Development of AC Public Relations in the Field.

PRO said that most criticism arose from lack of proper understanding and appreciation of the Commission's functions. This could be countered by furnishing positive information, but Public Relations staff was limited and he had to rely on reports from Regional Commissioners for facts.

Executive Commissioner stressed the news value, from the Commission's point of view, of those areas which had been liberated for some time where the results of rehabilitation work could be observed.

PR Branch

Arising out of this there was discussion on the activities of FWB. It was felt that Regional Commissioners should know what policy and propaganda was being put out in their Regions.

The Acting President, summarising, said that when the Armies were moving forward FWB was paramount in its own sphere but in the event of a surrender or collapse in the North it should cease its activities or they should be transferred to AC guidance. He directed that the PRO should work out a standing arrangement with FWB which could be referred to AFTER.

7. Monthly Reports.

Executive Commissioner said that abridged monthly reports of Regions and Sub-Commissions were not of a very high standard. It was required to give a concise general picture of the work and achievements of AC over a period of one month for LONDON and WASHINGTON.

- AMG 5 &
- 8 Army
- All
- Regions
- All Secs
- All S/Os

47

Full length reports should not be more than ten pages in length.

8. Attachment of AMG officers.

Colonel Fiske, VO Establishment Section, stated that the Commanding General PBS had suggested that AMG officers stationed at the Headquarters of Base Sections, Districts and Areas might profitably be attached to the staffs of these formations as G-5 Sections. AFHQ forwarded the suggestion with the comments of G-4 Section. After consideration the Commission replied to the effect that attachment did not appear practicable but that the closest possible cooperation with respective military formations was enjoined upon all AMG personnel.

9. Appreciation.

At the close of the meeting the Chief Commissioner, through the Executive Commissioner, conveyed his special appreciation of the good work carried out by the Regional Commissioners and their Staffs with special reference to Southern Region Staff and Carolina who were about to close.

SUB COMM

Dec 20

functions. This could be counteracted by furnishing positive information, but Public Relations staff was limited and he had to rely on reports from Regional Commissioners for facts.

Executive Commissioner stressed the news value, from the Commission's point of view, of those areas which had been liberated for some time where the results of rehabilitation work could be observed.

PR Branch

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A. Gordon
Office of the Executive Commissioner.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
+++++

ACTING PRESIDENT'S CONFERENCE - 8 MARCH 1945

PART I

- 1. Opening Address by the Acting President.
- 2. "New Deal for Italy". Address by Chief Commissioner.
- 3. Withdrawal from the South. Executive Commissioner.
- 4. Statement on Personnel and Transport. Deputy Executive Commissioner.

PART II

Regions

- 5. (a) Assignment of Officers. (EMILIA and other Northern Regions).
- (b) Policy on Implementation of Italian Government's Decrees in N. ITALY. (EMILIA Region).
- (c) Disposition of Truck Pools. (SOUTHERN Region).
- (d) Turnover of Food Distribution to Italian Agencies. (TOSCANA Region).
- (e) Pay of Statal and Parastatal Employees. (ABRUZZI MARCHE Region).

PART III

10 40 Sections

6. (a) Economic Section.

- i. Granai del Popolo for 1945.
- ii. 300 gram ration and price of bread and paste.
- iii. Inter-provincial movement of foodstuffs.
- iv. Derequisitioning procedure of industrial plants and prevention of their requisitioning.
- v. Payment for goods and services requisitioned by Allied Forces including AC/AMC. *pay*
- vi. Taxation and financial stabilisation plans of the Italian Government.
- vii. Method of bidding for seaborne movement.

68A

22

4013

Definition of the trusts of the National Food Officer.

PART I

1. Opening Address by the Acting President.
2. "New Deal for Italy". Address by Chief Commissioner.
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- (e) Pay of State and Parastatal Employees. (ABRUZZI MARCHE Region).

PART IIIHQ AC Sections6. (a) Economic Section.

- i. Granni del Popolo for 1945.
- ii. 500 gram ration and price of bread and pasta.
- iii. Inter-provincial movement of foodstuffs.
- iv. Derequisitioning procedure of industrial plants and prevention of their requisitioning.
- v. Payment for foods and services requisitioned by Allied Forces including AC/AMG. *pay*
- vi. Taxation and financial stabilisation plans of the Italian Government.
- vii. Method of bidding for schooner movement.
- viii. Definition of the tasks of the Regional Food Officer.
- ix. Labour policy in AMI territory.

- 2 -

6. (b) Civil Affairs Section.

- i. Holding of local elections in AM territory.
- ii. Transfer of further territory to the Indian Government.
- iii. Relationship of Displaced Persons & Repatriation Sub-Commission to Regions.

(c) Public Relations Branch.

- 1. Development of AC Public Relations in the field.

7. Any other business.

7 March 1945.

5 - Atticus Military Courts
 of Scope of Jurisdiction -

H - Department of Special Court of Appeals - No.
 or Extension of High Courts -

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7 March 1945.

- 1. Situation of courts in Italy
- 2. Type of offences -
- 3. Proposals for most activities
 - a) Military Tribunal - Personnel
 - b) Personnel to replace vacancies (provid)
 - c) - Release of prisoners of war in operation of law -
 - d) - Deposing temporary courts to post war
- 4. Department of Special Court of Appeals - No -
- a) Selection of High Court.
- 5 - Appeal Military Courts
- a) Scope of jurisdiction -

Legal
671

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Executive Commissioner

Tel: 735
6 March 1945.

Ref: 216/63/EG.

SUBJECT: Acting President's Conference.

TO : Distribution below.

1. The following is the seating plan for ^{the} Conference to be held in the Conference Room at 1000 hrs on 8 Mar 45.
2. The Regional Commissioner, Vice President or Director of Sub-Commission will sit at the table at the place allotted to him. Behind will be another row of chairs for the Executive Officer, Chief Staff Officer or Deputy Director.

Air Forces Navy

- Land Forces
- M.F.A.
- Education
- Local Government
- Legal
- Abruzzi Marche Region
- Emilia Region
- SCAO Eighth Army
- Toscana Region
- SCAO Fifth Army
- ICCAO
- Southern Region
- Lazio-Umbria Region
- Sicilia Region
- Sardegna Region
- Piemonte Region
- Liguria Region
- Lombardia Region
- Venezia Region

DCOR
(from Main Staircase)

- Patriots Branch
- Public Safety
- Displaced Persons & Repatriation
- Public Health
- ERO
- French Representative
- USSR Representative
- Political Advisor
- Chief Commissioner
- Acting President
- Executive Commissioner
- VP Establishment Section
- VP Economic Section **45**
- VP Civil Affairs Section
- Finance
- Transportation
- Labour
- Food
- Industry

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Land Forces	Air Forces	NAVY
M.F.A.	Patriots Branch	
Education	Public Safety	
Local Government	Displaced Persons & Repatriation	
Legal	Public Health	
Abruzzi Marche Region	FRG	
Emilia Region	French Representative	
SCAO Eighth Army	USSR Representative	
Poscana Region	Political Advisor	
SCAO Fifth Army	Chief Commissioner	
DCCAO	Acting President	
Southern Region	Executive Commissioner	
Lazio-Umbria Region	VE Establishment Section	
Sicilia Region	VE Economic Section	45
Sardegna Region	VP Civil Affairs Section	
Piemonte Region	Finance	
Liguria Region	Transportation	
Lombardia Region	Labour	
Venezia Region	Food	
War Materials Disposal & IFW Communications	Industry	
	Commeros	

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(From Main Staircase)

Agriculture F.W.&U.

W. H. ...
 Chief Staff Officer,
 To Executive Commissioner.

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- Chief Commissioner
- Executive Commissioner
- USSR Representative
- French Representative
- Political Advisor
- VP Establishment Section
- VP Economic Section
- VP Civil Affairs Section
- IRA
- Monuments, Fine Arts & Archives S/C
- Education Sub-Comm
- Local Government Sub-Comm
- Legal Sub-Comm
- Patriotic Branch
- Public Safety Sub-Comm
- Displaced Persons & Repatriation S/C
- Public Health Sub-Comm
- Finance Sub-Comm
- Transportation Sub-Comm
- Labour Sub-Comm
- Food Sub-Comm
- Industry Sub-Comm
- Commerce Sub-Comm
- Agriculture Sub-Comm
- P.W. & U. Sub-Comm
- Land Forces Sub-Comm (MAIL)
- Air Forces Sub-Comm
- Navy Sub-Comm
- War Materials Disposal & IFW S/C
- Communications Sub-Comm

66A

4013 file

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 39L
Office of the Chief Commissioner

25 February 1945.

Ref: 246/L5/EC.

SUBJECT: Acting President's Conference.

TO : Distribution Below.

1. The Acting President will hold a conference to discuss matters pertaining to the Allied Commission on 8 March 1945 at 1000 hours in the Main Conference Hall, Headquarters Building, ROME.

2. The following will be present:

- Chief Commissioner.
- Executive Commissioner and his Chief Staff Officer
- Vice Presidents and their Chief Staff Officers
- Directors of Sub-Commissions and their Deputies
- DOCAO
- Regional Commissioners and their Executive Officers
- SCAO's Armies
- Russian and French Representatives of the Allied Commission.

3. It is essential that numbers of officers attending should be restricted and only those enumerated above will attend. The Press will not be present.

4. The object of the conference will be to discuss the present and the future, and not to record the activities of the Commission in the past.

5. The meeting will be divided into three parts:

Part I. Opening address by the Acting President, followed by the Chief Commissioner, on the subject of the New Deal for Italy.

Part II. Discussion of problems that Regional Commissioners would like to raise.

Part III. Discussion of problems that Vice Presidents of Sections would like to raise.

6. There will be no set agenda, and, except in regard to Part I, it is desired that the meeting should be of a purely business nature. Regional Commissioners in Part II of the meeting will be asked to raise their points in the following order:

44

SICILIA
SOUTHERN
LEGAL SUB-COMMISSIO
CLO

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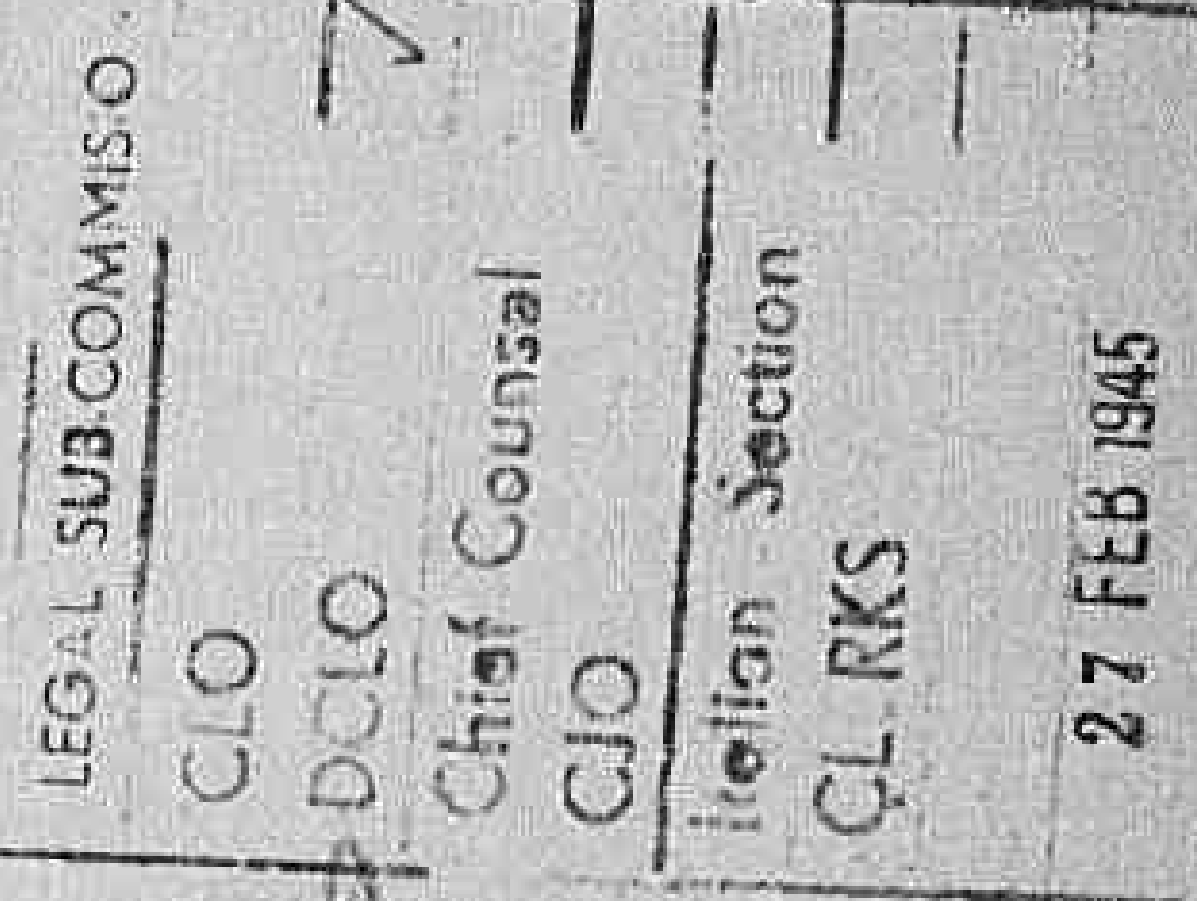
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 SOUTHERN
 SARDINIA
 LAZIO-UMBRIA
 ABRUZZI-MARCHE
 VENEZIA
 PIEMONTE
 LOMBARDIA
 LIGURIA
 EMILIA
 TOSCANA



27 FEB 1945

In regard to Part III of the meeting, Vice Presidents will be asked to raise their points in the following order:

- VP, Political Section
- VP, Economic Section
- VP, Civil Affairs Section
- VP, Establishments Section

Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

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- Executive Commissioner (1)
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- Civil Affairs Section (20)
- Economic Section (26)
- Establishment Section (4)
- Land Forces Sub-Com (2)
- Navy Sub-Com (2)
- Air Force Sub-Com (2)
- WMD & IPW Sub-Com (2)
- Communications Sub-Com (2)
- Public Relations Branch (2)
- DCCCIO (2)
- SCAC, 5 Army (2)
- SCAC, 8 Army (2)
- RC, Sicilia Region (2)
- RC, Sardinia Region (2)
- RC, Southern Region (2)
- RC, Lazio-Umbria Region (2)
- RC, Abruzzi-Marche Region (2)
- RC, Toscana Region (2)
- RC, Emilia Region (2)
- RC, Piemonte Region (2)
- RC, Lombardia Region (2)
- RC, Liguria Region (2)
- RC, Venezia Region (2)
- Russian Representative to AC (1)
- French Representative to AC (1)
- File (1)
- Float (1)
- Spare (12)

4013

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Legal (65A)
CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
AC PRIORITIES BOARD

Minutes No. 4

February 1945

MINUTES OF FOURTH MEETING OF AC PRIORITIES BOARD HELD
1 FEBRUARY 1945

PRESENT:

- Col. I. D. Denmore, Chairman, Economic Section
- Col. R. R. Cripps, Civil Affairs Section
- Major Talbot for Col. G. W. I. Shipp
- Mr. Harlan Cleveland, Economic Section
- Col. W. P. Evans, Commerce Sub-Commission

1. A special meeting of the AC Priorities Board was called at the request of the Allocating Sub-Commission to consider tire and tube allocations. The Board considered a report on stocks and applications submitted by Commerce Sub-Commission, and approved the following allocations:

Applicant	600 x 10		34 x 7	750 x 20		900 x 20	1200 x 20	
	case	tube		case	case		tube	case
Agri. S/C	100	100						
P.W. & U. S/C	100	100		100	100			
C.L.P.	25							
I.S.R.	40	40		5	3			
AC Hq. Pool	93	122	13	215	232	7	8	15
Region IV-Lazio								
Umbria	170	272	11	299	506	12		
Southern Region	213	200		400	426			
Region V-	20	40		152	163	10	38	68
Abruzzi-Marche								2
Region VI-								
Sardinia	40	50						
Region VIII-								
Toscana				154		10		
Region IX -								
Emilia	7	24		29	21			
TOTAL	808	948	24	1,354	1,451	39	46	85
Held for Reserve	79	103	14	183	197	6	7	15

43

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- 2 -

2. The Board confirmed a previous informal allotment of 100 tires to Agriculture Sub-Commission to which the allotment noted above is an addition; both are for use in the olive oil campaign. Agriculture Sub-Commission will re-allocate to Regions in accordance with the needs of this campaign and the tires will be used on cars already controlled by the Region. In view of this allocation direct to the oil campaign the Regions need make no additional allocations for the same purpose.

3. Public Works & Utilities Sub-Commission may re-allocate or loan to civilian contractors working on Public Works & Utilities projects. Regions will therefore make no further allocations to such projects. The same is true for the Comitato Italiano Petroli and Italian State Railways.

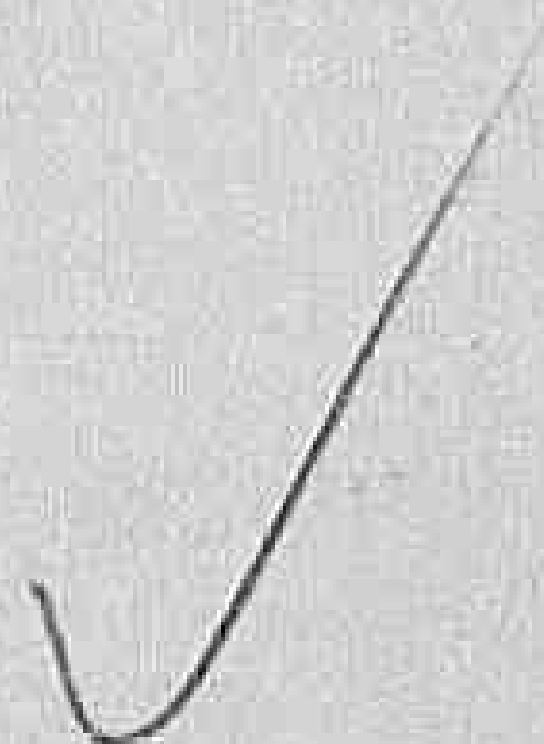
4. All needs other than those specifically provided for in the above allocations represent claims on the allocations to Regional Offices. Regional Offices were authorized to distribute their allocations in their own discretion, but the Board agreed that as soon as possible a priority system should be laid down for the guidance of Regions. The Commerce Sub-Commission will recommend an appropriate priority system to the Board as soon as adequate information as to such use of tires is available.

5. All organizations (including Regions) have, in the above, been authorized by the Board to re-allocate out of the supply allotted to them by the Board are required to file monthly reports with the Allocating Sub-Commission (Commerce Sub-Commission). Reports should show to whom tires have been allotted; for what purpose they will be used; and numbers allotted to each person or organization for each purpose.


KENNETH E. STAUFFER
Secretary
(Supply & Resources Div
Economic Section)

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 LEGAL S/C (1)
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 HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
 AC PRIORITIES BOARD

RESTRICTEDMinutes No. 3

24 January 1945

MINUTES OF THIRD MEETING OF AC PRIORITIES BOARD HELD
24 JANUARY 1945

PRESENT:

Col. L. D. Densmore, Chairman, Economic Section
 Col. R. R. Cripps, Civil Affairs Section
 Major Talbot for Col. G. W. I. Shipp
 Mr. Harlan Cleveland, Economic Section
 Col. W. P. Evans, Commerce Sub-Commission
 Mr. L. White, Commerce Sub-Commission
 Lt. Col. Treffit, DERS

1. Salvage Clothing - Allocating Sub-Commission, Commerce

a. The Board had approved an allotment of 60 percent of stocks on hand as of 11 January to military organizations employing civilian heavy workers in exposed places (para. 2, 7 Minutes No. 2). The Sub-Commission now presented memo AC/5134/23 January giving a basis for apportioning this total allotment among the several organizations sharing in it. It was proposed:

- (1) To prorate in proportion to the number of heavy workers employed in exposed places by each applying organization.
- (2) To use figures supplied by Labor S/C as a basis for the above prorating.
- (3) That the allotment to an organization should not exceed the amount for which it applied.
- (4) That the amount by which any application fell short of the "normal allocation", determined by applying the proper percent prorata to available supplies, be considered "surplus". And, that the same would apply to the entire "normal allocation" of any eligible organization which made no application.
- (5) That "surpluses" be distributed to eligible applicants who have applied for more than their "normal allocation". Apportionment to be in proportion to the number of workers (as defined) employed by the organizations sharing in the distribution of surplus.

The Board approved the above recommendations with respect to Military organizations.

- b. The Board had approved allocation of 28 percent (70% of 40%) of 11 January stocks to Civil Affairs Section for distribution to Patriots, Displaced Persons and Public Safety Personnel (pars. 4, 5 - Minutes No. 2). No basis for apportionment of the 28 percent allocation among the three groups was advanced but the Board permitted the allocation to stand as approved, Civil Affairs Section to apportion on the basis of day-to-day need.
- c. The Board had approved allocation of 12 percent (30% of 40%) of 11 January stocks to Economic Section for distribution: 45 percent to Public Works & Utilities; 45 percent to Transportation S/C; 10 percent for reserve. Transportation S/C application was so far short of allocation as to suggest the original basis for determining it had failed to consider all factors. It was pointed out that Transportation S/C had recently received a substantial allotment. The Board instructed Allocating Sub-Commission to review the basis for apportioning the Economic Section allotment among the three users, prior to the next application, and permitted the original 12 percent allocation to stand with distribution of the Transportation S/C surplus made according to the formula set for in 1-a(5) above.
- d. The Board approved applying the above and previous percentage allocations to the stocks available as of 17 Jan as stated in memo AG/5154/23 January by Commerce S/C.

2. Tires - Allocating Sub-Commission, Commerce

The Allocating Sub-Commission distributed copies of a preliminary memo which was discussed briefly. The Board indicated:

- a. A need for knowing the relative demands of applicants.
- b. A need for truck and car population figures by use groups by regions, considering for each group the tire sizes required.

It was suggested that Public Safety S/C might supply some data since they initiated and administered the licensing program.

- 3. The Board approved Draft No. 2 of Procedural Bulletin No. 1 instructing the Secretary to consult Board members individually on the few points remaining unsettled and to incorporate the final decisions into a final procedure for general circulation.

LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION

CLO

DCLO ✓

Chief Counsel

CL

Holder, Secy

CL RKS

FEB 1948

K E Stauffer

KENNETH E. STAUFFER
Secretary
(Supply & Resources Div.
Economic Section)

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
AC PRIORITIES BOARD

Minutes No. 2

17 January 1945

MINUTES OF SECOND MEETING OF AC PRIORITIES BOARD
HELD 17 JANUARY 1945

PRESENT:

Chairman

Col. L. D. Densmore, Acting Vice President, Economic Section

Members

Col. R. R. Cripps, Chief Staff Officer, Civil Affairs Section
Major Talbot for Col. G. W. I. Shipp
Mr. Harlan Cleveland, Executive Director, Economic Section

Representatives

Col. W. P. Evens, Director, Commerce Sub-Commission
Mr. L. White, Commerce Sub-Commission
Representative of D.M.R.S.

1. Purpose of the meeting was to make allocations among the various claimants for salvage clothing. The meeting was originally scheduled for Monday, 15 January and was postponed. The proposal submitted by the Allocating Sub-Commission (Commerce) was considered.
2. The Allocating Sub-Commission proposed allocating 50 percent of available salvage clothing to Allied Armed Forces for civilian employees; 40 percent to Allied Commission's Sub-Commissions and 10 percent to the Italian Government and UNRRA. The Board modified the recommendation to 60 percent of available supplies for Armed Forces; 40 percent for other civilians (AC).
3. The Allocating Sub-Commission proposed that the allotment to Armed Forces be subdivided as follows: military railways 50 percent; Navy Sub-Commission 20 percent; labor directorate 20 percent; other services 10 percent. The Board felt there was not sufficient factual foundation for establishing these percentages and instructed the Sub-Commission to telephone or signal all Armed Force applicants a request for the number of employees doing heavy work in exposed places and to effect distribution among claimants pro rata according to the number of these workers employed by each.
4. The Allocating Sub-Commission proposed that the 40 percent of total availability allowed for other civilians administered by AC Sub-Commissions should be distributed 70 percent to the Civil Affairs Section and 30 percent to the Economic Section. The Board approved this recommendation.

5. The Allocating Sub-Commission proposed distributing the allotment made to Civil Affairs Section in equal parts to five sub-divisions of the section. The Board directed distribution be made only to patriots, displaced persons and for public safety personnel according to percentages to be determined by the Civil Affairs Section.
6. The Allocating Sub-Commission proposed that the allotment to Economic Section be distributed 45 percent to Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission for distribution; 45 percent to Transportation Sub-Commission for distribution; and the remaining 10 percent should be held as a reserve for requirements not anticipated. The Board approved this recommendation.
7. The Board directed that the above decisions apply only to stocks available as of 11 January 1945 and that the Allocating Sub-Commission and the Secretariat should bring before the Board a proposal which would eliminate duplications and which would provide a sounder basis in fact for arriving at the percentages to be allotted in further actions.
8. Applications received by the Commerce Sub-Commission appeared to cover different time intervals making it impossible to compare the requirements of one organization directly with those of another. The Board directed that the procedure for further allocations should provide for applications on a comparable time basis.
9. The Board directed the Commerce Sub-Commission to prepare future reports of availability which would take into consideration the production of the factory run by the 5th Army, plus the imports reported to be arriving soon in the port of Livorno.
10. The Board discussed briefly the problem of allocating tires and directed the Sub-Commission to expedite work already underway and make any necessary modifications in the light of the experience thus far in dealing with clothing allocations.
11. The Board approved procedure whereby all applications by groups outside the AC for salvage clothing for refugees should be filed initially with the Displaced Persons Sub-Commission for collating and presentation to the appropriate Allocating Sub-Commission.
12. The Board noted that the general procedure for handling allocations was now being circulated for comments and concurrence by all Allocating Sub-Commissions.

LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION	
CLO	
Chief Council	
CL RKS	

K E Stauffer
 KENNETH E. STAUFFER
 Secretary
 (Supply & Resources Div.,
 Economic Section)

File 4013
Minutes 1

Legal Section
62A

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES
PRIORITY BOARD

10 January 1945

MINUTES OF MEETING OF THE PRIORITY BOARD
held 13 January 1945

PRESIDENT:

Chairman

Col. E. D. DeSpero, Acting Vice President, Economic Section

Members

Col. R. H. Cripps, Chief Staff Officer, Civil Affairs Section
Lt. Col. W. T. Shaw, Chief Staff Officer to Chief of Staff
Mr. Harlan Cleveland, Executive Director, Economic Section

Representatives of Sub-Commissions

Lt. Col. J. A. Cambell, Director, War Material Disposal
Sub-Commission
Col. W. P. Evans, Director, Commerce Sub-Commission
Mr. L. White, Commerce Sub-Commission
Col. M. B. Thomas, Deputy Director, Transportation Sub-Commission
Lt. Col. Sieff, Transportation Sub-Commission

1. The meeting opened with the review of Executive Order No. 4 of 8 January 1945, and a reading of a suggested draft procedure (copy of which is part of these minutes).

2. It was pointed out by Transportation Sub-Commission that Paragraph 4 of Executive Order No. 4 might be interpreted to mean that claims should be sent directly to the Priorities Board, whereas the procedure proposed stipulated that all claims should be filed with designated Allocating Sub-Commissions. It was agreed that claims should be filed with Allocating Sub-Commissions and that care would be exercised to circulate the procedure embodying this decision to the same list who received the Executive Order so there would be no confusion as to the place to file claims for movement of materials. 40

3. The draft procedure was reviewed and discussed. The Board agreed that it should be rewritten to incorporate the suggestions brought forth in the meeting and re-circulated to all Allocating Sub-Commissions for further comments before final acceptance as governing procedure.

4. It was agreed that special meetings of the Board would be called by the Secretariat, and that any Allocating Sub-Commission could request the Secretariat to call a meeting.

5. It was agreed to hold a regular monthly meeting of the Board on the third Monday of each month.

6. Record keeping for the purpose of judging the effectiveness of each priority and allocation program was regarded as too voluminous for centralization in the Secretariat. It was agreed that the Allocating Sub-Commissions themselves would maintain the records necessary to ascertain that movements actually followed allocations or that priority ratings actually had the desired effect on movement trends; and that periodic progress reports should be rendered to the Board based on such records.

7. It was agreed that the Secretariat would develop necessary forms in consultation with Allocating Sub-Commissions. Forms immediately required were agreed to be the applications on which claimants file requests for materials with Allocating Sub-Commissions and the forms on which Allocating Sub-Commissions will present cases to the Board through its Secretariat.

8. Paragraph 5 of the draft procedure will be re-written to permit continued functioning of the present procedure whereby civilian claims for movements are routed and screened. It is desired to preserve the basic procedure but to have Government do some screening and present all civilian claims to appropriate sub-commissions.

9. Paragraphs 6 and 7 of the draft procedure will be re-written in consultation with the Transportation Sub-Commission and Mr. Cleveland.

10. Some doubt was expressed as to whether AFHQ can give a three-month forecast of rail facilities available for AC; however, Transportation Sub-Commission will see if this can be arranged.

11. The Board called a special meeting at 10:00 hours Monday, 15 January 1945 to consider allocation of availabilities of salvage clothing which will be presented by the Commerce Sub-Commission. Col. Evans stated that all relevant data would be prepared for presentation to the Board at the meeting.

DISSEMINATION: "A" Including G-3 III Less Serial 84 5.11/ES

LEGATION SUB-COMMISSION	
CIO	
SCIO	
Chief Counsel	
CJO	
Italian Section	
CLERKS	
15 JAN 1945	

E. STAMPER
Supply & Resources Division,
Economic Section)
Secretary
AC Priorities Board

✓
4013

file

Request 61A

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

[Handwritten signature]

4/6.2/CA

11 Dec 44

SUBJECT : Regional Commissioners Conference - Southern Region
TO : All CA Sub-Comms

Attached for your information is a copy of Lt Col White's notes on the recent Southern Region Conference.

You will note that in some cases Action is required.

[Signature]
S.H. WHITE Lt Col, 39
for CSO CA Section

DEC 1944

61B

MEMORANDUM
FOR THE
CONFERENCE OF SOUTHERN REGION
HELD AT NAPLES
8 Dec 44

1 REORGANIZATION

- (a) Brig. Dunlop outlined his plans for the reorganization of the Region when it becomes necessary to release officers for North Italy.
 - (1) Salerno will disappear as a separate zone and will become part of Naples. The Zone boundaries will be coincident with those of the Campaigne Compartments. The Zone would be run by the Zone Commissioner and two executive officers, one for the city of Naples and one for the rest of the zone.
 - (11) Taranto would also cease to exist as a separate zone but an officer would be located there for purposes of liaison with the Navy.
 - (111) Catanzaro would have one resident officer who would have no administrative functions but be purely advisory.
- (b) Brig. Dunlop gave the following preparatory instructions:
 - (1) by 1 Jan 45, all documents of all Regions would be in order for handing over. Papers of all requisitioned buildings, cars, etc. would be checked; buildings, cars, etc. not required, would be derequisitioned.
 - (11) The number and work of civilian employees would be looked into. It would be unfair for AC merely to close their offices and leave employees who had done good work out of work. Staffs should be reduced as far as possible and employees should be warned to find other work and efforts should be made to get the Italian authorities to engage some of them.
 - (c) when the order was given to hand over to the Italian Authorities, this did not mean merely that work being done by AC should be handed to capable Italian nationals but that the responsibility should be passed to the correct Italian authority. It would not be proper for officers who had trained Italian staff to conduct affairs in our ways to leave them to carry on with the work which they had previously done. It might be wise to point out to the Italian authorities the advantages of employing experienced personnel.

2 TRAVEL ACCOMMODATION

As the number of officers goes down so the necessity for touring increases. As AC establishments close it will be necessary to arrange our own travel accommodation so that AC officers will remain mobile. The existing accommodation at Naples and Bari would continue and is good. Accommodation existed at Lucera and Catanzaro which was adequate though not so good. Similar accommodation would be arranged for Salerno and Reggio.

3 REORGANIZATION OF INDUSTRY

The reorganization of industry in Southern Italy was of prime importance. Railways must be got going and small local lines reactivated. It has been impossible for the Germans (or our armies) to remove rolling stock of these lines which was better than, and there lines could be reactivated.

38

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2 TRANSIT ACCOMMODATION

As the number of officers goes down to the necessary for touring increases, as AC establishments close it will be necessary to arrange our own transit accommodation so that AC officers will come in. The existing accommodation at Naples and Bari would continue and be good. Accommodation existed at Lucera and Catanzaro which was adequate though not so good. Similar accommodation would be arranged for Cosenza and Reggio.

3 REORGANIZATION OF INDUSTRIES

The reorganization of industry in Southern Italy was of prime importance. Railways must be got going and small local lines restored. It had been impossible for the Germans (or our armies) to remove rolling stock of these railways which was narrow gauge, and where lines could be restored they should be of material assistance. Local banks and insurance companies should be encouraged to help local industries by loans. Many Local Development schemes were possible. The maxim should be "The minimum of restrictive legislation and the maximum of reconstruction."

4 FOOD

- (a) There was hope that the food situation would be better. It was important to see that there was a sufficiency of seed for next year's crop.
- (b) Unless the Italian Government will actively back up the Olive Oil crisis it would be best to abandon the proposal. Fifty officers would be

required; it would drive the oil underground and create a black-market. The price would be higher than under the normal level of supply and demand - for one thing the risks would be greater. The attempt to smother olive oil with insufficient means could bring about the world's biggest racket.

TRANSPORT.

- (a) The biggest problem was transport. The tyre situation is not improving. He is going his best to get tyre repairing done but tyres were largely beyond repair.
- (b) The truck companies running in the South bear AC markings. They are being operated almost entirely under Italian direction. AC had little control of what was done or of what was carried, but any misuse of the trucks was attributed to AC. These trucks should be sold to the Italian Government; it was realized that this was a matter for decision by London and Washington and must take time.
- (c) The PMU National Committee of Rome was said to be very weak. Prefects should be urged to take action on their own initiative.
- (d) The rail conference had agreed to a standard system of bidding for trucks.
- (e) The new order that Military Police should impound all vehicles found on the roads in an unserviceable or unsafe condition and impound the drivers was referred to. The use of unsecured vehicles was absolutely essential to the continued economic life of the country; it was a war risk which had to be accepted. The order must be fought. Local arrangements must be made meanwhile to obtain the release of both vehicles impounded and drivers imprisoned. Investigations would be made as to by whom the order was made and representations would be made. Further, the order was an encroachment into AC's sphere of responsibility for civil administration.

LEGAL.

The JMS Courts in Bari had proved most efficacious as a deterrent; not only on the population but they have had the effect of stimulating the local Italian Courts.

EDUCATION.

Cases of alleged discrimination against children in schools had been reported, the discrimination being either on the grounds of clothing or because of the previous political history of the families. Commissioners were asked if they had heard of any such cases. Only one case replied in the affirmative and only as regards one province.

MSAA.

The Palazzo Jatta. It is understood that the Town Major had stopped the use of this building. Confirmation would be obtained.

LABOUR.

- (a) It was understood that the Italian Government intended to terminate all employments as of the 31st December. Reappointments of those required would be made as of the 1st Jan. Jones would enquire as to what was happening.
- (b) The salaries of State employees is totally inadequate to maintain life. It was essential that their pay should be raised.

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10 LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The new Prefect of Salerno (Masciolo) had not arrived. It was essential that the present Vice Prefect (Mancini) should continue in office until the new one had arrived.

11 PUBLIC HEALTH

The income of hospitals had remained stationary but their expenditures had gone up. They could not now even pay for the medicines they required. It was essential that they should have financial assistance.

12 The Regional Commissioner then indicated that his Divisional officers would be available in their offices and the meeting closed.

Report of visit to "CA" Divisional Officers is appended. (see reverse sheet)

VISITS TO DIVISIONAL OFFICERS.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Infant Mortality. Col. Nyles was visited and he reported that on the change over from evaporated to powdered milk the infant mortality rate had gone up. In one institute, out of 14 babies, 9 had died. He had that morning as a matter of coincidence had a courtesy visit from a Sub. A. Goggin, MTS, who was on a private visit to Naples. She was a dietitian on the strength of Region Emilia, but was working temporarily with Region Lazio-Umbria. He had discussed the matter with her and she had expressed the opinion that powdered milk was quite suitable for babies if properly mixed. He earnestly desired the earliest possible attachment of Sub. Goggin for not more than two weeks, to conduct an investigation on the babies diet, to demonstrate how to prepare the powdered milk and to start a centre of instruction at one of the hospitals where nurses from other hospitals could come for instruction. Col. Nyles very much hoped that this could be arranged quickly.

Ambulances. Every single ambulance at his disposal was broken down. He was now handling cases to be transported in ordinary but borrowed trucks. As far as smallbox was concerned, the need for ambulances was particularly serious. He was forced to leave contagious cases three or four days in their homes before they could be moved and it just meant that a local epidemic started for every case.

PUBLIC SAFETY.

Carabinieri It was considered that the Carabinieri had not had fair play. They had done excellent work from Sicily onwards. In fact, AMG could not have functioned without the Carabinieri. They had insufficient transport. It was important that Senior CC.RR officers should be able to get out. They were doing a particularly good job and yet it was impossible to find two tyres to make the Commanding Officer mobile.

Prisons. 12,800 persons are in prison, half of whom were still awaiting trial and had been doing so for months. 300 prisoners recently arrived at Campobasso without reticors, without documents and without blankets.

Clerical work. Naples as a chief port of exit was simply swamped with applicants literally queued up for 2 days before the boats sailed. There was no time to send the forms to AFHQ as instructed. One officer (Finance) had wanted 100 persons dispatched on one boat to terminate payment in this country of allowances from US to which they were entitled.

Welfare enquiries were taking an unreasonable amount of time.

It was not appreciated how much clerical work was required. The monthly report on all heads which they were asked to report came to 37 pages. In addition they were required to make a return of certain particulars such as forged banknotes. This month they had 900 to report and the preparation of that Appendix alone took two whole days. It was essential that paper work should be reduced if a smaller staff was to carry on.

Liaison. The military authorities in general were still too ignorant of the duties and functions of Allied Commission. MPs who attended lectures and refresher courses were appreciative of these lectures and had a far better understanding of what cooperation and assistance they could look for.

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Liaison. The military authorities in general were still too ignorant of the duties and functions of Allied Commission. MPs who attended lectures and refresher courses were appreciative of these lectures and had a far better understanding of what cooperation and assistance they could look for. It was considered that such work should be extended.

LEGAL

Legal was visited but had no documents.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

It was most important that Mancini, the Vice Prefect of Salerno who had been ordered to Grossotto should remain in Salerno until the arrival of the new Prefect.

4013.

file

(69A)

OFFICE OF A ASSISTANT FIELD PD AUC

PERSONNEL:

- Col. URBAN
- Col. G. GRAPPONE Smith
- Lt Col. WHITE
- Lt Col. RICHARDSON
- Lt Col. STEPHAN
- Lt. COLONEL LARSON

- Admin
- Finance
- Admin
- Legal
- Finance
- Finance

To discuss payment of salaries of suspended ^{persons} and Art 22 of ILL 159.
It was decided:

- 1 That persons classified under Art 22 except those of categories referred to in Art 14 should be paid as provided by Art 22.
- 2 That the matter should be reconsidered in a certain time and that if reasonable progress has not been made with discussion the Italian Government should be asked to amend Art 22 to allow of payment only for a limited time.
- 3 That the Italian Government should be asked to amend Art 22 by excluding the categories of persons mentioned in Art 14 from payment.
- 4 That as to persons classified prior to ILL arrears of salary should be paid by instalments of not more than 2 months pay at not less than monthly intervals.
- 5 That arrears classified should receive one months pay as a bonus.

19A

File *Spang* 4013
MINUTES MEETING HELD AT BARI ON AUG 44

PM

Present :

- Col. Wilmer
 - Lt. Col. Dawson
 - " " Cousins
 - Major Franklyn
 - Capt. German
 - Lt. Bryce
- General Traina

WGB/ap
19 Aug 44

Gen. Traina

listed the difficulties that were met with respect to his 9 military courts : (1) Scarcity of personnel (2) Crowded prisons, (3) Lack of transport for investigating magistrates, accused, witnesses etc.-- He claimed that "libertà provvisoria" had to be granted to make room in the prisons for others. He proposed a court of one judge to make tours of the district.

Col. Wilmer

stated that his main concern at present was the case of a person committing an offence against Allied interests being granted conditional liberty. He wanted them held in prison.

Gen. Traina

explained further difficulties he had to deal with, including lack of office equipment when he started but especially lack of transport which prevented him making personal inspections. He admitted that the situation was not good but said that his liaison officers had reported well to him- and he had no idea that the situation was so bad. In reply to a question by Col. Wilmer, he said that he noticed that there was excessive "libertà provvisoria" being granted. He spoke to the Procuratore Militare and to the President of the Tribunale about it also to the Commander of the Army Corps Lecce. As General Madia was due to retire he waited for the arrival of the new President on 1st July.

Capt. German

stated that the new President had tried some cases but that he could give no details.

Col. Wilmer

Asked whether the General was aware of the number of sentenced persons at present at liberty.

Gen. Traina

Stated that he did not wish to defend anyone but he would like to explain the idea behind conditional liberty.

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Asked whether the General was aware of the number of sentenced persons at present at liberty.

Gen. Traina

Stated that he did not wish to defend anyone but he would like to explain the idea behind conditional liberty.

Major Franklyn

then said that with regard to the theft of "grum-
mets" at Bitonto he felt convinced that there was
no conspiracy behind this trial. He blamed the
Commander IX Army Corps for the whole general of-
ficial tone. He said that many people were trying
to blame Major Traversa but that he personally was
convinced that Traversa was co-operating well. He
(Traversa) had handled 1,297 cases.

- Changes in officials that had already been made
- (1) Corps Commander changed 1/8/44
- (2) Procuratore Militare Foulard suspended (as
Gen.Traina could not dismiss only suspend)
- (3) New President of the Court 1/7/44

*(4) Traina suggested changes in procedure
a new Court to be organized and a
new judge appointed*

He suggested that it was possible to try the
"grummetts" case again as sabotage instead of theft.

Col. Wilmer and Lt. Col. Dawson were not in favour of this.

Lt. Col. Dawson

asked for some tangible information on what has
been done.

Major Franklyn

said that of the 97 cases of sentenced persons
not in prison all had been dealt with in accordance
with the Italian law. 60 had not been in custody
prior to trial and therefore could not be sent to
prison until either their appeals had been heard
or the time for filing an appeal had passed.

Col. Wilmer

asked if this was discretionary.

Major Franklyn

stated that it was unless and until made obliga-
tory- In reply to further questions by Col. Wilmer
he stated that General Traina could issue a general
directive but that he could not really order that
in cases affecting Allied interests there should be
no liberta provvisoria (condizionale?) However he
could say that a person arrested for such an ef-
fence should not be granted liberta provvisoria
either before trial or pending appeal.

Capt. German

Said that there would not be room in the prisons
to do this.

Gen. Traina

stated that only first offenders were granted con-
ditional liberty.

Maj. Franklyn

said that suspension of penalties should be report-
ed but that this had not been done. The Procura-
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- (3) New President of the Court 1/7/44

(4) *He suggested changes in the new court to the American and a new justice President*

He suggested that it was possible to try the "grummetts" case again as sabotage instead of theft.

Col. Wilmer and Lt. Col. Dawson were not in favour of this.

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Maj. Franklyn said that suspension of penalties should be reported but that this had not been done. The Procuratore Militare pretended that he did not know that we were interested.

Col. Wilmer

then asked if the General could issue a directive to say that any person arrested for an offence against Allied interests should be kept in jail.

Major Franklyn said that could be done.

Col. Wilmer

also asked for a directive to say that persons convicted of such offences should not be granted conditional liberty.

General Traina agreed that he could do this but did not advise it.

Capt. German

claimed that this had always been the Allied policy and the reason for the special forms issued for arrest in such cases was to have a speedy trial and no provisional liberty.

Col. Wilmer

in reply to a statement to the effect that in many cases the Allied police released a person arrested for such an offence pending trial said that he would take the matter up with the D.P.M.

Msj. Franklyn

in regard to the 97 persons at liberty after sentence repeated that all these had been accounted for. He said that two directives were necessary. (1) regarding suspended sentences and (2) regarding mandato cattura.

Col. Wilmer

asked who was responsible for seeing that persons sentenced were in fact serving their sentences.

Col. Cousin

said that it should be the prisons officer but that there was not one.

Col. Wilmer

said that he would take this matter up with Public Safety.

33

Lt. Col. Dawson

mentioned a special decree whereby the military Tribunals could try cases where the accused had taken advantage of the state of war. He said that it was followed in Tripolitania.

Gen. Traina

agreed that that was so in cases where the offence had been facilitated by war conditions e.g; bomb damage.

Gen. Traina

was asked to prepare directives on liberta provvisoria and on suspending of sentences. He

also asked for a directive to say that persons convicted of such offences should not be granted conditional liberty.

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Gen. Traina was asked to prepare directives- on liberty provvisoria and on suspending of sentences. He objected that there were difficulties and in reply to Col. Wilmer's statement that he looked to him to put them right said that he would do his best as he always had done.

Col. Wilmer

said that in any case of difficulty at any time Gen. Traina should contact the R.L.O.s so that A.C.C. could help him.

Gen. Traina

in conclusion stated that he thought that the changes he had made would benefit the situation. It was his opinion that Maj. Traversa was hard working but had made mistakes.

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32

MINUTES OF MEETING

1000 hrs

21 July 1944

Present Col. G. R. UPJOHN (Chair) Lt. Col. CARROLL PC
 Brig PARKINSON PH Lt. JENNY PW
 Col. KIRK PS Lt. HARTMAN AGRIC
 Col. SPICER INT Lt. DICKIE AGRIC
 Col. WILNER LEG ADM Comdr LAWLER FIN
 Col. CRIPPS ED Maj BABCOCK LABOR
 Lt. Col. SMITH ADM Maj THOMPSON EGON
 Lt. Col. WHITE

- L
1. Col. Upjohn explained that at the meeting held on 19 July at Adv. HQ. A.A.I. with representatives of 5th & 8th Armies AMG and Regions IV (Z) V, VIII, IX, that a request was made for the organisation of pools of replacements for essential civilian administrative officials to take over vacancies in town in the North.
 2. Col. Spicer who had had considerable experience of supplying Prefects pointed out some of the practical difficulties to be met with in persuading officials to leave their comforts in Rome and move North. He had found it utterly impossible to get officials to move with less than 48 hrs notice.
 3. Brig Parkinson instanced one or two cases where he had sent up Italian Medical Officers in response to requests but in the meantime the original official had reappeared and the official sent up had returned home. This had made it very difficult to persuade other officials to go up as they thought they would only have 3 weeks of discomfort and be returned home.

Col. Upjohn said he would ask SCACs, AMG, and Regional Commissioners to appoint officials sent up in response to requests even if the original holder of an office reappeared in the meantime.

4. It was finally agreed;

31

(1) Col Upjohn would ask the A/CC to write a letter to Bonomi stressing the importance of having officials ready to start at the earliest possible moment and the Prime Minister's cooperation in the scheme.

(2) Sub-Commissions as under would forthwith see their respective Minister with a view to arranging lists of at least 6 and if possible more officials as set out below in Rome who would be ready to move on 48 hours notice to the North. Sub-Commissions would be responsible for screening the officials and for seeing that they did not leave Rome and would be available on 48 hrs notice. As personnel in the list are used up Sub-Commissions must ask for more names.

(3) Admin Section would be responsible for arranging transport for any officials going North and for communicating the needs of SCACs, AMG to Sub-Commissions.

Brig. Parkinson (CREAF)
 PH Lt. Col. GARROLL
 PC
 PW
 AGRIC
 AGRIC
 FIN
 LABOR
 ECON

PH Lt. Col. GARROLL
 Lt. JEMMY
 Lt. HARTMAN
 Lt. DICKIE
 Comdr. LAWLER
 Maj. BABCOCK
 Maj. THOMPSON

Brig. Parkinson
 Col. KIRK
 Col. SPICER
 Col. WILMER
 Col. CRIPPS
 Lt. Col. SMITH
 Lt. Col. WHITE

L
 1. Col. Upjohn explained that at the meeting held on 19 July at Adv. HQ, A.A.I. with representatives of 5th & 8th Armies AMG and Regions IV (Z) V, VIII, IX, that a request was made for the organisation of pools of replacements for essential civilian administrative officials to take over vacancies in town in the North.

2. Col. Spicer who had had considerable experience of supplying Prefects pointed out some of the practical difficulties to be met with in persuading officials to leave their comforts in Rome and move North. He had found it utterly impossible to get officials to move with less than 48 hrs notice.

3. Brig Parkinson instanced one or two cases where he had sent up Italian Medical Officers in response to requests but in the meantime the original official had reappeared and the official sent up had returned home. This had made it very difficult to persuade other officials to go up as they thought they would only have 3 weeks of discomfort and be returned home.

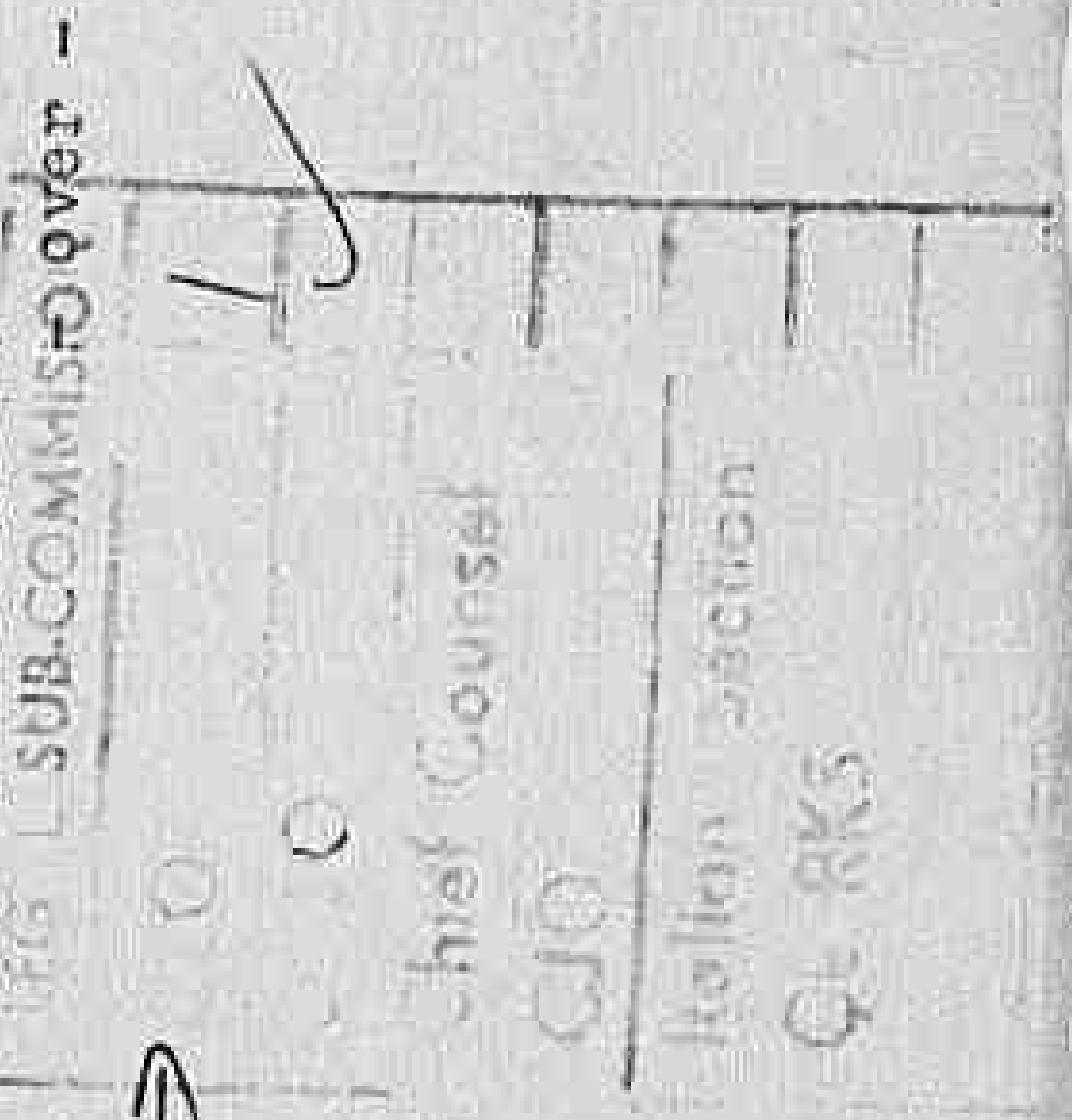
Col. Upjohn said he would ask SCAGs, AMG, and Regional Commissioners to appoint officials sent up in response to requests even if the original holder of an office reappeared in the meantime.

4. It was finally agreed ;

(1) Col Upjohn would ask the A/CC to write a letter to Bonomi stressing the importance of having officials ready to start at the earliest possible moment and the Prime Minister's cooperation in the scheme.

(2) Sub-Commissions as under would forthwith see their respective Minister with a view to arranging lists of at least 6 and if possible more officials as set out below in Rome who would be ready to move on 48 hours notice to the North. Sub-Commissions would be responsible for screening the officials and for seeing that they did not leave Rome and would be available on 48 hrs notice. As personnel in the list are used up Sub-Commissions must ask for more names.

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<u>SUB-COMMISSION</u>	<u>MINISTRY</u>	<u>OFFICIAL</u>
Interior	Interior	Prefect to Vice Prefetto
Public Health	Interior	Provincial Medico Comunale
Finance	Finance	Intendenti di Finanza
Agriculture	Agriculture	Ispettorato della Agricoltura
Public Safety	Interior	Questore
Public Utilities		Genio Civile

NB Col. Spicer pointed out that the Chief di Gabinetto was not an official as such but was merely someone on the Prefects staff whom the Prefect chose to appoint as such.

3.

Sgt Palko
4013 Circulate to officers 14 Jul 44. Legal (57A)
CCW
[Signature]

R/W

SUBJECT : Conference Room.
TO : All Admin Sub-Comms.

- 1 The Conference Room on the 4th floor of this building is available to all Sub-Comms of this section.
- 2 Should you wish to use this room application should be made to this office stating time and date, to enable all reservations to be co-ordinated with HD & IG section who allot the room.
- 3 As much warning as possible should be given prior to the date when you require to use the Conference Room.

[Signature]
S.H. WHITE Lt Col
for GSO Adm Sec.

LEGAL SUB-COMMISIO	
CLO	1
DCLO	✓
Chief Counsel	<u>Sec</u>
CJO	
Italian Section	
<u>[Signature]</u> Lt Col Henfeld	✓
Lt Col Flubrich	<u>Sec</u>
Lt Bryce	

[Handwritten notes]
230
✓

GRJ/pa

(56A)

REAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

File

REFERENCE : ACC/4013/L.
SUBJECT : Region 6 Conference.
TO : Director Interior Sub-Commission.

27 Jun 44

1. Ref. your ACC/1/6/Int. dated 21 June 1944.

2. The Allied Publications Board has as you know been negotiating with the Italian Government to pass a decree which will supersede R.D.L. No.13 of 19 Jan.44 and will enact that there will be NO political prepublication censorship but of course the Allied military censorship will remain. Permits to publish and so on will remain in the lines of the above-mentioned R.D.L.

3. Ref your para 2 I see no reason why an editor should publish an article received by him even if of bona fide interest if he does NOT want to. Surely we are fighting for the freedom of the press and the right to publish or not to publish as the editor desires?

G. Ruppel
GENERAL G. RUPPEL,
Colonel,
Chief Legal Officer.

Copy to : SIO (thru SO) Region 6.
File ~~ACC/4104/7/L.~~

REAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
INTERIOR SUB COMMISSION
APO 394

(55A)

ACC/1/6/Int

21 June 1944

SUBJECT: Region VI conference.

TO : Legal Sub-Commission

1. Captain Wagstaff, at the Region VI conference, brought out the question of censorship of Italian papers, and as far as I can ascertain, your Legal Officer had no direct instructions in this regard.
2. The further point was brought up that the editor of the leading Sassari paper refused to publish an article received of bona fide interest and the following day, published a similar article by a rival concern who were his friends.
3. I don't think anything can be done about this, but I thought I should convey the message from Captain Wagstaff and Major Alexander for such action as you may deem fit.

Copy: Region VI for info.
RCBS/jgt

R. G. B. Spicer
blanch
 R. G. B. SPICER
 Colonel
 Director
 Interior Sub-Commission

28

1968

4013
✓

WAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394
ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION

WLL

Legal (54A)

4/22.8/44.

16 Jun 44.

SUBJECT : Regional Conferences.

TO : Regional Commissioner, Region II.

It is regretted that neither Lt. Col. T. J. Smith nor Lt. Col. S. H. White will be able to attend Region II Conference at Matera on 22 Jun.

CLO	✓
DCLO	✓
Chief Counsel	
CIO	
Italian Section	
CLERKS	

[Handwritten signature]

B.R. CRIPES Col,
CSO Adm Sec.

Copy to all Adm Sub-Commissions.

27

4013

53A

Legal

HEAD HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394
ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION

12 June 44.

W/22.B/AS.

SUBJECT : Regional Conference.

TO : Regional Commissioner, Region III.

Reference this office W/22.B/AS dated 10 Jun 44.

Please note that Lt Lewis will not now be able to attend Region III Conference on 14 Jun 44.

Copy to all Adm Sub-Commissions.

[Signature]
R.R. CRIPPS, Col.
for VP Adm Sec.

52

4013
✓

HEAD HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394
ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION

LEGAL SUB COMMISSION	
Chief Counsel	
CIO	
Italian Section	
CL RKS	

52

10 June 44.

W/22.B/AS.

SUBJECT : Regional Conferences.

To : All Adm Sub-Commissions.

Adm Sec will be represented at Regional Conferences as follows -

R.VI	Sardinia	by Col Spicer	Int. Sub-Coman.
R.III	Naples	by Lt Lewis	Int. sub-Coman.

Sub Comms will please inform these officers direct of any matter or way in which they (the officers) can assist them (the Sub Comms).

[Signature] 25
A.R. GRIPPE Col.
CGO Adm Sec.

See folios 50 & 51

✓
4013

Legal 5-1

REAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394
ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION

4/22.B/AS.

8 June 44.

SUBJECT : Regional Conferences.

TO : All Adm Sub-Commissions.

Please amend 4/22.B/AS of 7 June .

Region III Conference will be held at Naples on 14 June and not on 23 June.

[Signature]
S.H. WHITE Lt Col.
for CGO Adm Sec.

✓

✓
40/13

Legal 50
File

REAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394
ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION

7 June 1944

4/22B/13

SUBJECT : Regional Conferences.
TO : All Admin Sub-Comms.

The following is a list of Regional Conferences to be held in June. To enable arrangements to be made, will Sub-Commissions please state (personally or by phone will suffice) which conferences will be attended by their representatives.

<u>DATE.</u>	<u>DAY.</u>	<u>REGION.</u>	<u>LOCATION.</u>
3 1200	Sat.	V	Campobasso.
7 -	Wed.	VII	Catanzaro.
10 1200	Sat.	V	Campobasso.
14	Wed. Wed	VI <u>m</u>	Sardinia. Naples
17 ¹⁴ 1200	Sat.	V <u>m</u>	Campobasso.
21 0845	Wed.	I	Palermo.
22 1100	Thu.	II	Potenza.
23 -	Fri.	III	Naples.
24 1200	Sat.	V	Campobasso.

LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION	
CLO	
DCLO	
Chief Counsel	
CLERKS	

[Signature]
R.E. CLIFFS.
Colonel
CSO. Admin Section.

23

REAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Legal Subcommittee
APO 394

JM/gmf

(H9)

ACC/4013/L

22 April 1944

SUBJECT: Legal Subcommittee Monthly Meetings.
TO : RLOs (thru RCOs) Regions 1, 3, 4, 5, 6.
SLOs 5th and 8th Armies.

1. The next monthly meeting of Legal Officers will be held at 0930 hours on 1st May 1944 at the offices of Col. H.G. Willmer MC, RLO Region 4, Banco di Napoli, Naples.
2. Each RLO or SLO may, if he pleases, bring his deputy and other legal officers.
3. It is hoped to circulate a short agenda later. In the meantime, if RLOs or SLOs want any special question raised, will they please inform this Subcommittee as soon as possible.

J. MORE, Captain
for Chief Legal Officer. 22

4013.

48

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary General
APO 394

AJC/afe

SG 321

8 April 1944

Subject: Meeting of AFIR (Italian) Board

To: Brigadier Lush
Colonel Adams
Colonel Upjohn ✓
Colonel Bain
Colonel Legg
Lt Col J. R. Smith

I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to request you to attend a meeting of the Allied Forces Local Resources (Italian) Board, particulars of which are given in the accompanying papers.

*Copy attended
9/2/44
[Signature]*

AJC

A. J. COLLINS
Captain, MC
Asst Secy Gen

21

APR 10 1944
HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

4013/4

File

42

NEAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394
ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION

4/17.1/44

14 Apr. 44

SUBJECT : Provincial Economic Councils.
TO : V.P. Economic Section.

1. Reference you 23/23 dated 12 Apr. 44.
2. It is regretted that no representative of the Administrative Section could attend the meeting on the above subject on Thursday 13 Apr. 44, as the heads of all Admin. Sub-Comms. were at an important conference at this time.
3. It would be appreciated if a copy of the minutes of the meeting could be forwarded to this office for the information of the Admin. Sub-Comms. concerned.

S.H. White
S.H. WHITE
Major,
for VP. Admin.

COPY TO : Legal S.C. ✓
Interior S.C.

LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION	
CLO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DCLO	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chief Counsel	<input type="checkbox"/>
CIO	<input type="checkbox"/>
Italian Section	<input type="checkbox"/>
CL: RKS	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>

20

1944

31

see/4042/L

Copy from file 4013

GHU/AM

Draft Minutes of Meeting held at Hq ACC Friday, 17 March 44 - 1430 Hrs.

- Present:
- Col. Upjohn KC - HQ ACC
 - Col. Willmer KC - Region 4 ACC
 - Mr. Dean - British F.O.
 - Mr. Butcheon - "
 - Mr. Hogerth - MP
 - Mr. Loker - MP (Naples)
 - Major - HQ AAI (A)
 - Major Rowbotham - HQ AAI (AEM)
- and later Mr. B. McKins
Mr H. Gaccia

1. Col. Upjohn explained that he had convened the conference to take advantage of Mr. Dean's temporary presence in Naples for the discussion of two outstanding matters with regard to offences committed by British Merchant Seamen ashore in Italy, namely (a) the question of the prosecution of serious cases which could not be dealt with under Defence Reg. 47A & (b) the question of trial of non-British subjects serving in British ships-para 10 of the Minutes of a meeting held on 29 Dec. 1943 at AFMR was referred to.

2. With regard to offences committed by British subjects or British protected persons too serious to be dealt with under 47 AAB it was reported that no such cases had arisen at Naples in the 4 1/2 months of our occupation there, though one or two had arisen at Bari. It was therefore agreed that no case could be made out for asking Parliament to enact any statute or to supplement in any way existing regulations and resort must be had to existing procedures which were as follows:

(a) Investigation by a Naval Court followed by a trial in Malta or the U.K. which involved the difficulty of sending witnesses to the place of trial.

(b) Trial by an AM Court if the offence was committed in occupied territory. Normally offenders tried in AM Courts were confined to Italian jails but it was agreed that such procedure would be politically very undesirable in the case of British seamen. It was pointed out by Col. Willmer that the Military Governor could by order validly direct duly sentenced British seamen to be incarcerated in Army prisons or detention camps and it was agreed that the Army authorities would not object to such procedure and would be prepared to receive such seamen. The difficulty which arose however was that as the area of occupied territory moved northwards the prisoners would also have to be moved so as to be retained in occupied territory and finally might have to be released long before serving their term if and when no territory was any longer occupied. It was agreed that this was administratively cumbersome and unsatisfactory.

It was finally agreed that in respect of British seamen accused of offences too serious to be tried under 47 AAB the procedure of investigation by a Naval Court and subsequent trial in Malta or the U.K. must be followed. However, if in any particular case witnesses could not be made available in Malta or the U.K. and the offence was committed in occupied territory then as a last resort the Military Governor would be asked to authorise the detention of the accused if found guilty in an Army prison and if this authorisation was forthcoming the accused would be tried in an AM Court and would serve his sentence until the termination of occupation. If the Naval authorities

- Col. Willmar KU
- Region A /CC
- Mr. Dean
- British F.C.O.
- Mr. Hutcheon
- Mr. Hogarth
- Mr. Loker
- Major
- Major Norbom
- and later Mr. T. Makins
- Mr H. Caccia
- MPT
- MPT (Naples)
- HQ AAI (A)
- HQ AAI (APW)

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(a) Investigation by a Naval Court followed by a trial in Malta or the U.K. which involved the difficulty of sending witnesses to the place of trial.

(b) Trial by an AAB Court if the offense was committed in occupied territory. Normally offenders tried in AMB Courts were confined to Italian jails but it was agreed that such procedure would be politically very undesirable in the case of British seamen. It was pointed out by Col. Willmar that the Military Governor could by order validly direct duly sentenced British seamen to be incarcerated in Army prisons or detention camps and it was confirmed that the Army authorities would not object to such procedure and would be prepared to receive such seamen. The difficulty which arose however was that as the area of occupied territory moved northwards the prisoners would also have to be moved so as to be retained in occupied territory and finally might have to be released long before serving their term if and when no territory was any longer occupied. It was agreed that this was administratively cumbersome and unsatisfactory.

It was finally agreed that in respect of British seamen accused of offences too serious to be tried under 47 AAB the procedure of investigation by a Naval Court and subsequent trial in Malta or the U.K. must be followed. However, if in any particular case witnesses could not be made available in Malta or the U.K. and the offense was committed in occupied territory then as a last resort the Military Governor would be asked to authorize the detention of the accused if found guilty in an Army prison and if this authorization was forthcoming the accused would be tried in an AM Court and would serve his sentence until the termination of occupation. If the Naval authorities desired in any particular case that the Allied Control Commission should try British seamen in an AM Court they would notify the Chief Legal Officer HQ ACC direct.

3. With regard to the trial of persons not covered by 47 AAB, it was stated by Mr. Dean that 47 AAB could not be extended to a person not a British

30

subject or British protected person or (probably) to Dominion ships without an Act of Parliament and it was agreed that no case could be made out for suggesting that any such act should be passed at present. It was agreed that in occupied territory there was however no objection to trying all such cases before an Allied Military Court except U.S. seamen who could be tried by a U.S. Court Martial, but the difficulty again arose with regard to imprisonment.

Mr. McKins stated that he saw no objection to the imprisonment of members of the United Nations who might happen to be serving on British ships being imprisoned in Italian jails but there was every objection to members of the British Commonwealth doing so.

It was ultimately agreed:

(a) Offences committed by any member of the British Commonwealth (where there was no jurisdiction to try them in Naval Courts in Malta or U.K.) would in occupied territory be tried in All Courts if the prior consent of the Military Governor to the serving of sentences in any prisons was obtained and these sentences served so long as any territory remained occupied. In unoccupied territory no method of trying such persons appeared possible, it being out of the question to have them tried before Italian Courts.

(b) Neutral seamen and members of the United Nations, other than British and Americans, would be handed over to the local Italian courts, both in occupied and non-occupied territory.

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It was ultimately agreed:

(a) Offences committed by any member of the British Commonwealth (where there was no jurisdiction to try them in Naval Courts in Malta or U.S.) would in occupied territory be tried in AM Courts if the prior consent of the Military Governor to the serving of sentences in any prisons was obtained and these sentences served, unless any territory remained occupied. In unoccupied territory no method of trying such persons appeared possible, it being out of the question to have them tried before Italian Courts.

(b) Neutral seaman and members of the United Nations, other than British and Americans, would be handed over to the local Italian courts, both in occupied and non-occupied territory.

REAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Legal Subcommittee
APO 394

GRU/ent (29)

ACC/4013/L

19 March 1944.

SUBJECT: Minutes of Meeting.

TO : RLO Region 4.

Thank you for your R4/LE/Reg/J/3 dated 17 March 44 and Minutes with which I am in agreement.

G. R. UPJOHN, Colonel
Chief Legal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 394

U Legal Sub-Comm
(Rear HQ)

U-1784 (28)

4013

TO : CLO, Legal Sub-Commission, A.C.C.
FROM : RLO, Region 4.
SUBJECT : Minutes of Meeting.
REFERENCE : R4/LE/Reg/J/3.
DATE : 17 March 1944.

HEADQUARTERS
17 MAR 1944
A.C.C.

Herewith for your records copy of notes of yesterday's meeting which I have prepared. If the notes betray any misapprehension as to anything stated by you, please inform me.

H. L. Wimmer

Colonel
R.L.O. Region 4.

Present:- Colonel S.H. Upjohn) Legal Sub-Commission, A.C.C.
 Lt. Col. R.H. Willmer)
 Colonel H.G. Willmer) Legal Division, Region 4.
 Maj. R.C. Hendrickson)

The General Court constituted for the trial of spies will probably not be permanent. Col. Upjohn will try to get the order cancelled. In any case the Region 4 officers appointed to this Court will not be withdrawn from duty with Region 4 when required.

The future of Lt. Comdr. Musmanno was discussed. Col. Upjohn stated that this officer would be available for Region 4, if desired. Col. Willmer stated that he would like Lt. Comdr. Musmanno to be available for Region 4, at least so long as the Legal Division is below strength.

Col. Upjohn stated that Major Stebbins would be detached from Region 4, and returned to Region 9.

Col. Willmer reported on points that had arisen in connection with recent trials of suspected spies.

With regard to disposal of property the subject of prosecution in A.M.G. Courts, Lt. Col. Willmer stated that recent letter from A.C.C. to Region 4 was being reconsidered, and that a request had been made to Brigadier Lush to obtain an Army Order forbidding the disposal of property otherwise than through the A.M.G. Court.

Col. Upjohn stated that after further consideration of the question of appointment of General Courts the procedure to be laid down would be that a panel of suitable officers would be appointed by A.C.C. in each Region, on the recommendation of the R.L.O., and that the R.L.O. would select the actual Court for each case from amongst the members of this panel.

Col. Willmer raised again the objection to the practice of reviewing all cases centrally by A.C.C. Col. Upjohn stated that the recent order had been necessary because of the unsatisfactory state of affairs prevailing in other Regions. It is intended in the future to revert to the practice of reviewing at Regional level cases involving less than two years imprisonment. But for the time being the present order holds good, and cases should not be sent in to A.C.C. for review until either a Petition has been received or a period of 30 days has elapsed. Col. Upjohn agreed that in small cases, where it was obvious that an injustice had been done, the R.L.O. could and should intervene at once and review, if necessary ordering the release of the accused, notwithstanding that no Petition had been filed.

Col. Willmer asked what action was required in relation to the Rules for Italian Military Tribunals, copy of which was recently sent to Region 4. Col. Upjohn stated that these rules had not so far been published except in Regions 1 and 2, and that they probably would not be published elsewhere. In the circumstances no action is required, at any rate at present.

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Simplification of Records of Evidence in trials before Summary Courts was discussed. Col. Upjohn stated that new Rules of Procedure are in draft, and will shortly be published. These will make it optional to record the evidence either

(1) in a revised form of Summary Court Record Book, which will provide space for a synopsis of evidence in each case, or

(2) on the back of the Charge-sheet or Summons, which will be printed with a space for this purpose, or

(3) on Form 68, as at present used in 8th Army Area.

Only one of these methods need be adopted, and it will be for the

R.L.O. to give directions as to which method is to be used in his Region.

Col. Upjohn stated that two new pamphlets are in preparation, one, which will be for general distribution to all Provincial Officers, will contain a general directive on A.M.G. Courts and a revised set of Rules of Procedure. The other, which will be for distribution to legal officers only, will contain a number of miscellaneous collected directives on purely legal matters, as well as certain historical notes. It is intended that the new Rules of Procedure shall be translated into Italian, and issued in pamphlet form to Regions, for distribution by them to members of the Italian legal profession practising before A.M.G. Courts. The Rules will NOT be secret, but are intended to be widely known.

All Proclamations are at present undergoing revision. Col. Upjohn stated that it is intended to reduce them to four in all, the policy being to omit from the Proclamations all matters of mere procedure which it is unnecessary for the Italian public to know. These matters will be dealt with by directives to the A.M.G. officers concerned.

14

Col. Willmer asked whether copies of Proclamation/were available as promised by letter from A.O.M.F. of 12 January. Col. Upjohn stated that it would not be necessary ever to post this Proclamation since, though operative, it contained nothing that the Italian public need be informed about.

Col. Willmer asked whether any further information was available with regard to Papal property. Col. Upjohn stated that a new directive would shortly be issued, the gist of which would be that no Papal property of any sort would be available for requisition. Meanwhile the previous directive can be disregarded (it did not emanate from the Legal Sub-Commission).

Col. Willmer raised again the question of interpreters. Col. Upjohn stated that no further enlisted men were likely to be available (a special application for the recall of Sgt. Brina has been made). Col. Willmer pointed out that the difficulty with regard to civilian interpreters was almost wholly one of wages, the maximum rates provided being inadequate to attract those readily qualified to act as interpreters. Col. Upjohn said that this was a new point that had not previously been brought to his attention, and was one that should properly be taken up with the Financial Sub-Commission. Col. Willmer pointed out that Letters from Region 4 on this subject had been sent to the R.C. & M.G. Section, but Col. Upjohn stated that they had not been brought to the attention of the Legal Sub-Commission. Col. Willmer promised to forward copies of these letters to the Legal Sub-Commission.

On the question of publicity, Col. Upjohn stated that he was in favour of the widest possible publicity being given to the proceedings before A.M.G. Courts. It was agreed that, from a propaganda point of view, squabbles deserved just as much publicity as convictions. Col. Upjohn stated, and it was generally agreed, that photographs and cinema records of A.M.G. Courts were most undesirable.

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procedure shall be translated into Italian, and issued in pamphlet
form to Regions, for distribution by them to members of the Italian
legal profession practicing before A.M.G. Courts. The Rules will
NOT be secret, but are intended to be widely known.

All proclamations are at present undergoing revision. Col.
Upjohn stated that it is intended to reduce them to four in all,
the policy being to edit from the proclamations all matters of mere
procedure which it is unnecessary for the Italian public to know.
These matters will be dealt with by directives to the A.M.G. officers
concerned.

Col. Willmer asked whether copies of Proclamation/were available
as promised by letter from A.O.M.F. of 12 January. Col. Upjohn
stated that it would not be necessary ever to post this Proclamation
since, though operative, it contained nothing that the Italian public
need be informed about.

Col. Willmer asked whether any further information was avail-
able with regard to Papal property. Col. Upjohn stated that a new
directive would shortly be issued, the gist of which would be that
no Papal property of any sort would be available for requisition.
Meanwhile the previous directive can be disregarded (it did not
emanate from the Legal Sub-Commission).

Col. Willmer raised again the question of interpreters. Col.
Upjohn stated that no further enlisted men were likely to be avail-
able (a special application for the recall of Sgt. Brine has been
made). Col. Willmer pointed out that the difficulty with regard
to civilian interpreters was almost wholly one of wages, the maxim-
um rates provided being inadequate to attract those really qualified
to act as interpreters. Col. Upjohn said that this was a new
point that had not previously been brought to his attention, and
was one that should properly be taken up with the Financial Sub-
Commission. Col. Willmer pointed out that Letters from Region 4
on this subject had been sent to the R.C. & M.F. Section, but Col.
Upjohn stated that they had not been brought to the attention of
the Legal Sub-Commission. Col. Willmer promised to forward copies
of these letters to the Legal Sub-Commission.

On the question of publicity, Col. Upjohn stated that he was
in favour of the widest possible publicity being given to the pro-
ceedings before A.M.G. Courts. It was agreed that, from a propa-
ganda point of view, acquittals deserved just as much publicity as
convictions. Col. Upjohn stated, and it was generally agreed,
that photographs and cinema records of A.M.G. Courts were most un-
desirable.

Col. Willmer asked for, and was given, particulars
of General Orders hitherto published. A.O.C. are not, however, in
a position to supply copies.

Draft of new pamphlet on A.M.G. Courts and Rules of Procedure
was submitted to Col. Willmer, who made certain suggestions for
amendment of detail which were agreed to. Col. Willmer expressed
whole-hearted approval of the scheme as a whole.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
R.C. & M.G. SEC.

File 2150/INFO

178

MINUTES of Conference on Archives of A.C.C.
Tuesday 7 Mar 1944 at 1045

11 MAR 1944

26

1) Present

- Brigadier Lush, CBE, MC, in the chair
- Mr Hilary Jenkinson, CBE, (Secretary, Public Record Office)
- Col Adams (Economic Section)
- Lt Col Farley Smith (R.C. & M.G. Section)
- Major White (Admin Section)
- Capt. Collins (SG Dept)
- Capt. Braybrooke (Info Div)

2) Brigadier Lush opened the meeting by stressing the great importance of the subject - that of the proper preservation of a representative body of Archives of the proceedings of the A.C.C.

He then made a survey of Major Hinkel's Memorandum dated 27 Feb 44 calling attention to the need to appoint an Archives Section and an Advisory Committee, the numbers of the latter to be kept small.

Col Adams concurred with all that the Brigadier had said and dwelt upon the necessity for getting the organization in hand with the greatest possible despatch.

3) Brigadier Lush invited Mr Jenkinson to make a statement.

Mr Jenkinson described the importance of archives which were the actual working documents of any department. He pointed out that summaries or extracts made from them could not be a substitute for those original documents, the conservation of which was more immediately important than the writing of a history from them.

He went on to stress two particular matters. First, the organisation necessary for bringing in the files from sections to a Central Archives Department and getting them in order; and secondly the vital need to get the right man for the job, someone who was interested and energetic: his training would be really only a matter of starting him on the right lines.

Mr. Jenkinson mentioned incidentally two questions which will arise later: that of the eventual disposition of Archives due to the joint Anglo-American constitution of the A.C.C.: and the very difficult and delicate problem of arranging for the elimination of documents not of permanent value which would otherwise accumulate in large quantities: upon this last point it might be advisable to take the advice of the Archive Authorities in London and Washington.

He finally pointed out how essential it was for the Archives Officer to have a strong backing: ideally the Advisory Committee must be representative, interested and with weight behind it.

4) The Brigadier, Col. Adams and Mr Jenkinson concurred that it would be necessary to appoint two officers (one British and one American) as Archives Officers. The need for one to travel to Regions etc was visualized.

Mr Jenkinson outlined the type of Officer desirable, which was, if possible a youngish man, preferably a graduate of history or law, of good address, tact, and with an interest in the work.

Brigadier Lush asked for suggestions as to personnel:

14

- 2 -

Lt. Col. Farley Smith suggested Capt. Mason Hammond, but it was found that ^{he} was not available.

The Brigadier then said that the age consideration could not enter into it but that he would see that personnel was found.

- 5) The Brigadier brought up the question of the attachment of the Central Archives Department and the meeting concurred that it should be attached to the Information Division, but as an individual entity.
- 6) The meeting concurred that the Advisory Committee should consist of a representative from each section (the representative of the Administrative Section to be a lawyer) and one from the Secretary Generals' Department.
- 7) Capt. Collins raised the question of the point at which working files turn into archives, to which Mr Jenkinson replied that it varied with the circumstances of individual sections: it was a matter which could be tactfully worked out by the Archivists in consultation with the Sections concerned. Brigadier Lush gave examples as to how the problem might work out fairly simply. Major White gave a description of the Administrative Sections new filing system for comment by Mr Jenkinson, who considered that it would greatly facilitate the work of the Archivist.
- 8) Mr Jenkinson, returning to the subject of elimination, said that, ideally, it should take place before files come to the archivist: he gave examples of possible material to eliminate.
- 9) Brigadier Lush, summing up, said that
 - a) the terms of reference of the Committee would be worked out in detail by the Committee itself.
 - b) Heads of Sections were to be asked to appoint their representative.
 - c) Representatives were to be asked to bring recommendations of names of officers suitable as Archives officers.
 - d) The Committee would meet on Sat 11 March 44 at 11 am. at the Conference Room (Room 45), Provincia Building, Naples.

4013

15

MINUTES OF A MEETING
Held at 1100 hrs 25 Feb 44 in Room 75

Present : LORD STANSBATE VP and representatives of
Legal, Property, Public Safety, Finance
and the Political Sub-Commissions.

- 1 To consider the position as to the Property of Enemy
Nationals.

From the discussion it appeared that steps had already
been taken to block the withdrawal of enemy funds and
securities and that the question was limited to the poss-
ibility of income from or the proceeds of sale of other
property being used for subversive purposes.

The opinion of the meeting was:

- a That the compilation of a record of private property
owned by German Nationals was impracticable.
- b That a general sequestration of such property by the
Italian Government was undesirable owing to probable
German retaliatory action.
- c That if there was any evidence of any subversive act-
ion the matter could be dealt with by the appropriate
Security body.

- 2 To consider what action should be taken with regard to
Fascist Property.

It was decided that no decision could be arrived at until
an agreement had been reached with the Italian Government
on its labour policy.

NOTES OF A MEETING
to consider position of Property of Enemy Nationals
whose countries are not at war with Italy, held at
1100 hours in Room 75 on 25 February '44.

4013
19

Present: Lord Stanagate	V. P. (Chairman)
Col. Upjohn) Col. Wilmer) Major Grossman)	Legal
Lt Col. Harris) Lt Col. Glenn)	Property
Colonel Kirk	Safety
Lt Com. Lawler	Finance
Capt. Pearson	Political
Lt Col. Erippa) Major White)	Administrative

Lt Col. Harris: The Armistice terms provide for the impounding of the property of all nations at war with allies or whose territory has been occupied by such nations whether or not they are at war with Italy. Dealing with funds in banks or with securities has already been blocked. It is possible that other forms of private property of enemy nationals in the hands of Italian nominees might be used to raise funds to be used for subversive purposes. Italian law already contains a decree which enables the Italian Government to compel enemy nationals to declare property. Though this was originally directed against the allies it can now be used in connection with German property. The question is whether we should not get the Italians to do something (a) with regard to obtaining particulars of German property (b) obtaining powers with regard to property belonging to nationals of nations with whom we but not Italy are at war. The Armistice terms direct that it should be impounded to prevent its use against the allies.

So far as occupied territory is concerned should we do anything, even if we do not ask the Italians to take any action in controlled territory.

If we wish the Italian Government to act, what steps should we take to bring such action about (a) against Germany (b) against other enemy countries not at war with Italy in which cases legislation will presumably be required.

Col. Upjohn: The question is a political one.

Lt Com Lawler: The funds of fascist organizations have already been blocked. Similar action has been taken in the following cases of property belonging to individuals when they have been active supporters of the fascist

(11)

party or there is reasonable grounds for believing that they have been trading with enemy or enemy occupied countries.

Finance is examining existing Italian legislation what machinery is at present available. The question as to whether that machinery should be put into action is Political. The study of the question is not yet complete.

It is not considered that the matter is one of the first urgency at the moment but it will become urgent as the advance proceeds and more of Italy is held.

Finance will cooperate with Property when the matter is far enough advanced.

Lt Col Harris: Germans resident in Sicily are still trading internally.

Lord Stangate: Can we confine the present discussion to the private property of enemy nationals?

Col. Upjohn: Private property of enemy nationals is not seizable but it may be requisitioned. In the U.K. the government took steps to sequester enemy property but in enemy territory the only rights which can be exerted are those

except by requisitioning

under the Hague conventions. The rights of an occupying army do not allow of the taking over of property. The question is whether Italy should not take steps similar to those which the government took in the U.K. which would allow of the sequestration of the property of enemy nationals.

Lt Col Harris: Cannot one put the property under control so as to prevent its use?

Lt Comd Lawler: Property used to help the enemy has been impounded. That is control not sequestration.

Lt Col Harris: Sequestration does not imply any change in title, only custody. The question is one of security, whether it is desirable to prevent its possible use in assistance of the enemy.

Lt Comd Lawler: It is doubtful whether it is possible for the allies to control private property of enemy nationals or if Italy has the staff necessary to deal with the matters.

Col. Upjohn: Why does the question arise now. If it is urgent why was it not taken up before. The position has existed from the first.

Lt Col Harris: Because of shortage of staff.

Col. Upjohn: Staff is still short. If a security question does exist it is most important that it should be taken up.

Lt Col Harris: If a German owns a villa he can let it and use the rent for improper purposes.

Col. Upjohn: Italy has been warned of the possibility of new ^{the responsibilities} being required to impound enemy property. (10)

Lt Col Harris: They have taken preliminary steps to this end by making the decree creating a power to seize German property should they follow by taking similar steps with regard to satellite or enemy occupied territories.

Capt Pearson: Mr. Gaccia thinks that Par 6 of Col. Harris's memo. puts the matter in a nutshell. There is a very real fear of German retaliation in N. Italy if German property is seized in S. Italy. He thinks that there should not be any general instruction but that seizures should be limited to specific property. Any action would have to be by Admin. decree so that each case would be taken separately and can easily be considered on its merits as it arises. Each case should be submitted to higher authority and would then be decided on its merits and not as a result of a generally prescribed policy.

Lord Stansgate: Should Property Control make recommendations as to the property to be considered.

Lt. Col Harris: We have not the information. There is quite a lot of such property in Southern Italy.

Col. Upjohn: Finance is in quite a different position.

Lt Comm Lawler: Yes, we have already acted. All funds are blocked. The amount which has been blocked is relatively small - about 4 1/2 million Lira.

Lord Stansgate: Can we say that Col. Harris and Mr. Gaccia should discuss paragraphs 1 to 5, and see if they can come to a decision; other Sub-Commissions are not interested. Now to deal with "Enemy property in occupied territory". One question is whether ACC should act or whether the Italian Government should be asked to do so.

Lt. Col Harris: It would be better if Italy acted rather than ACC.

Lord Stansgate: Then the position is that Mr. Gaccia should consider such cases.

Col. Upjohn: ^{is} There is an Italian law enabling a census of enemy property in Italy to be taken. Can that be made to apply to German property? 10

Lt Col Harris: It is desirable that a census of German property should be made.

Lord Stansgate: Is it agreed that Italy should be asked to do this.

Lt Col Harris: We should insist that the Italian Government should obtain this information.

Lord Stansgate: It is agreed that Mr. Gaccia will consider case by case.

Col Wilmer: Has AMG power to seize this property ?

9

Lt Col Harris: Yes, if the property can be used for subversive ends.

Col Upjohn: Is not that stretching the intantion of the Proclamation.

Lt Col Harris: The power will only be used if there is reason to believe that the property is being used to subversive ends.

Lord Stanagate: That is agreed. Now as to countries not at war with Italy, -satellite and occupied.

Col Wilmer: That is a political matter. Are there not at present satellite countries which we are endeavouring to get in on our side. May we not antagonize them if we seize the property of their nationals.

Col Upjohn: Is it possible to make a survey with the present Staff.

Lt. Comm Lawler: ~~Yes.~~ No

Lt. Col Harris: We can get them to pass a decree requiring all persons to declare what (non-Italian) property they hold.

Col Upjohn: If property is used for subversive purposes is it not a matter for Public Safety ?

Lt Col Harris: Unless we know what the property is we shall not know what to watch. A census of property is desirable.

Lt Comm Lawler: It is impracticable. The Italians have neither sufficient staff nor the stationery. They would require a large staff, a large supply of paper for the forms which would have to be broadcast and much other stationery; and if it is to be completed in time to be useful they would want modern tabulating machines.

Lt Col Harris: If the general opinion is that the matter can wait- I shall be very happy.

Lord Stanagate: I think the CIC can deal with any subservice activity

Col Kirk: I do not think a return will be helpful.

Lt Col Harris: Then it is agreed we do nothing.

9

Lord Stanagate: An inventory of German property will be convenient but it is not desirable in the case of other nationals. Each proposal for sequestration of German property will be considered case by case on its merits. Any possible subversive action will be investigated by the CIC.

Lt Col Harris: H.M. Government may still want to know why we are not enforcing Art.28, c-d, of the Armistice Terms.

Capt. Pearson: Has the Italian Gov't appointed any officer, vis. a. vis. Col Harris.

Lt Comm Lawler: No, they have the matter under consideration.

To Consider what Action Should be Taken
with Regard to
Fascist Property

8

Lord Stanegate: We had recently dealt with the question of the property of the GIL and had decided not to take up the wider question of other Fascist property but the whole has been raised by the Property Controller and we must now go into it.

Col Upjohn: Fascist property should be taken into custody by some person, beyond that we are not concerned.

Lt Col Harris: The question is larger than that. There is a large amount of property not dealt with by the Decree of 2 Aug. Considerable property is owned by Syndicates. In Sicily, the syndicates are being liquidated. It does not touch syndicates' property.

Col Upjohn: Syndicates are being reconstructed in Italy.

Lt Col Harris: Perhaps we should not touch this property.

Lord Stanegate: What are the rights of the Allies?

Col Upjohn: We can take Fascist property if we want to.

Lt Col Harris: That is not the point. Are we going to let the syndicates carry on or liquidate them.

Col Upjohn: That raises the bigger question as to what the Italian Government will do with regard to this and the labour policy.

Lt Col Harris: The amount of property which is not affected by the decree is quite substantial. What is going to be done about it.

Col Upjohn: That cannot be decided before the labour policy has been decided and that matter is on a very high level.

Lt Col Harris: In Sicily the process of liquidation of fascist property is conducted by Italian officials but under the Controller of Property. I want a decision as to what is to be done if Regions 3, 4, and 5 follow the precedent of Region 1. Is the Property Controller to take charge.

Col Upjohn: The Property Controller will be responsible.

Lt Col Harris: It is suggested that the Italian Government should appoint officials and that they should be allowed to liquidate

Lord Stanegate: It seems that nothing useful can be done before the labour policy is decided.

Lt Col Harris: Can the Property Controller be informed when the policy decision has been made.

40131

(7)

File

REAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

21 February 1944

SUBJECT: Attached Minute 6551/CP.

Public Safety

TO : Legal, Finance, Political & ~~Security~~

1. The conference requested in Par. 9 will be held in Room 71 at 1100 hours Friday 26th February '44.
2. Will you please arrange to be present or to be represented.

R. R. Gripps

R. R. GRIPPS,
Lt. Colonel,
for the Right Honorable ~~the~~ Viscount Stansgats,
Vice President
Administrative Section

7

G O P Y
(SECRET)

6

6551/CP.

Subject: Treatment of the Property of Axis Nationals.

To: Vice President, Administrative Section.

1. Please see No. 13.
2. In view of the completion of the handover, I think it is time to obtain a policy directive on this question. The following paras give a brief outline of the problems involved.
3. It is the nominal practice for states at war to sequester the property of enemy nationals. This is done chiefly with a view to preventing (a) the remission of funds, etc. to the enemy country, and (b) the employment of such property inside the country of residence for subversive purposes.
4. Under Art 28 (c) and (d) of the Armistice terms the Italian Government is obliged to impound, until further orders are given by ACC, the property of all States and Nationals of States at war with any of the United Nations. The objects of this stipulation were presumably those referred to in 3 above. These are only partially covered by the blocking of all funds of nationals of the said states. It might still be possible for persons to whom such property was available had been instructed by the owner to use it for subversive activities.
5. There is therefore found a prima facie case for requiring the Italian Government to apply its existing war legislation on the control and sequestration of enemy property, at any rate to German property, seeing that Italy is at war with Germany. Whether analogous measures should be applied to property of nationals of other Axis-allied states with whom Italy is not at war, is a question of policy on which a high level decision would appear to be necessary.
6. If the Italian Government is ordered to take measures against (a) German and or (b) other Axis allied property, for the reasons stated above, the question arises what action, if any, should be taken by ACC in respect of the property of German nationals in AMG territory. CLO at 14 in the attached files appears to imply that the taking into control by AMG of German property except where it was being used for subversive purposes would be contrary to international law. On the other hand, it may be very difficult to determine except ex post facto that the property was being so used, and therefore there are strong arguments for measures of preventive custody being applied, notwithstanding the perhaps national apprehension of the Italian Government at possible retaliation.
7. If it is granted that the Italian Government should apply its war legislation to German owned property, it would appear logical that the Italian legislation should also be made applicable in occupied territory and by Italian officials; it being most undesirable for DPC with his limited staff to try to take on this extra responsibility.
8. Whether any action should be taken in occupied territory (present in cases of proven subversive activity) with regard to

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7. If it is granted that the Italian Government should apply its war legislation to German owned property, it would appear logical that the Italian legislation should also be made applicable in occupied territory and by Italian officials; it being most undesirable for DPC with his limited staff to try to take on this extra responsibility.

8. Whether any action should be taken in occupied territory (except in cases of proven subversive activity) with regard to property of other Axis-allied nationals would appear to depend upon the answer to the question of policy raised in paragraph 5 above. If it is decided to require the Italian Government to take the action indicated, similar action would seem to be implied in occupied territory.

9. I recommend that a conference be called to consider this question, with representatives of Security Branch, the Political Section, CLO and CFC.

/s/t/ C. R. S. HARRIS,
Lieut-Colonel,
Director of Property Control

19 February 1944.

U.S. CONFIDENTIAL Equals British CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
(Rear Echelon)
APO 394

14013
8

7 February 1944.

NOTES OF MEETING AT HEADQUARTERS ACC, NAPLES ON THE 5TH FEBRUARY 1944.

- Chairman : Brigadier Lush.
- Present : Regional Commissioners, Representatives of Vice Presidents and Executive Officers.

PART I.

ORGANIZATION.

The Chairman opened the meeting by giving an outline of the organizations of his section, the details of which will be included in administrative instructions to be issued. In outline, the section will be divided into four (4) branches :

- (a) Regional Branch (Executive) Col. Spofford.
- (b) Establishment Branch (G-1, G-4, Tn.), Cols. Rathbone and Albright.
- (c) Security Branch (Screening and Intell.) Col. Young.
- (d) Displaced Persons and Refugees Branch, Col. Kirkwood.

REPORTS.

A directive will be issued on the rendition of reports. No alteration on the procedure will be made until this is received. Sitreps and monthly reports to be rendered as hitherto, meanwhile.

CONTACTS.

The Chairman stressed the importance of personal contact for the transaction of business. Every means should be used to suppress unnecessary paper. Sub-commissions were requested to refrain from requiring too frequent reports and use of long questionnaires.

TRANSFERS AND PROMOTIONS.

The Chairman declared that in future sub-commission heads should have as much control as can be obtained of the transfers and promotions of their representatives in the field. Confidential reports(194-D) would be initiated by regional commanders. Sub-commission heads requiring a move of personnel or the promotion of one of their representatives will make these requests to the Executive Commissioner, who will then call for the report in the case of promotions from the regional commander. In the case of transfers, sub-commission heads will use the same procedure but will avoid asking for officers by name in order to allow regional commanders some choice in the matter.

The Executive Commissioner declared the policy that specialist officers must be used on their specialist jobs. When transfers are made, relieving officers should

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The Executive Commissioner declared the policy that specialist officers must be used on their specialist jobs. When transfers are made, relieving officers should be at their posts some days before their appointments in order to take over satisfactorily.

REGIONAL BOUNDARIES.

The new division between Region IV and V were discussed. In the course of the discussion the chairman laid down that Region III would be called upon in the future to form a planning staff to study Region X (Piedmonte).

WORK AND POSTINGS.

It is the Executive Officer's intention to find work for every officer. Holding centers and pools will be reduced to a minimum.

(4)

COORDINATION.

Regional commissioners were instructed that when deciding on policies of matters within their regions or taking action that is likely to affect the country as a whole, they should ask for guidance or decisions from headquarters.

ACC. OFFICERS IN THE FIELD.

It was pointed out that on the turn over to the Italian Government, officers in the field who have hitherto had executive functions will become entirely advisory. Regional commissioners are to give careful and detailed instructions to their officers. The Italian Government should be regarded as an administrative machine. They should not expect too much in the early stages.

MILITARY LIAISON.

Col. Spofford stressed the importance of military liaison and enjoined regional commissioners to have officers attached to the headquarters of military formation in their areas.

PART II

Col. Fitch (Internal Transportation), then addressed the meeting on the subject of food supplies and gave particular reference to transportation. This was given in some detail but it effects sub-commissions of this section very little. 1000 vehicles are to be allotted to ACC for use in the transportation of supplies. 200 vehicles will be made available at once. The remaining 800 to be made available by the middle of March. The licensing and ownership of these vehicles will possibly raise questions for both Public Safety Sub-commission and Legal Sub-commission and representatives will be required at another date to advise the Economic Section in these matters.

PART III

The Director of Public Works and Utilities addressed the meeting on matters mainly pertaining to the use of Sardinia coal for heating and industrial purposes. He considers that a greater use could be made of this coal than is at present being done.

PART IV.

The main points arising in this part of the discussion were :

Titles: Senior officer in a Region to be known as Regional Commissioner.
Senior officer in a Province as Provincial Commissioner.

Identification : B.G.S. (I) Command Headquarters has recently drawn attention to the large number of civilians without identity cards. It was pointed out that to attempt a fresh census or registration of all civilians will entail 3 to 5 months work. All Regional Commissioners were to consider the position and make recommendations as to how the situation could be met.

Political Meetings : Col. Spofford outlined the difficulties and dangers arising from the veto of meetings. Freedom of political expression should not be hampered. Officers in Regions should not therefore withhold their permission for meetings to be held without a very good reason indeed. Request for permission to veto a meeting should be made to headquarters. Where this is not possible and vetos have to be made, the action should be at once reported to headquarters.

Col. Spofford

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Titles: Senior officer in a Region to be known as Regional Commissioner.
Senior officer in a Province as Provincial Commissioner.

Identification : B.G.S. (I) Command Headquarters has recently drawn attention to the large number of civilians without identity cards. It was pointed out that to attempt a fresh census or registration of all civilians will entail 3 to 5 months work. All Regional Commissioners were to consider the position and make recommendations as to how the situation could be met.

Political Meetings : Col. Spofford outlined the difficulties and dangers arising from the veto of meetings. Freedom of political expression should not be hampered. Officers in Regions should not therefore withhold their permission for meetings to be held without a very good reason indeed. Request for permission for veto a meeting should be made to headquarters. Where this is not possible and vetos have to be made, the action should be at once reported to headquarters. Any disorder arising from political meetings will likewise be advised to headquarters giving full particulars of the circumstances and the action taken by the Italian Government authorities.

Ration System : The Chairman pointed out that the rationing system has been disrupted by the passage of fighting troops. In Naples he understood that there was a duplication of ration cards to the extent of 20%. All Regional Commissioners were required to investigate the situation in their regions and make early reports.

3

Visits : Sub-Commission's heads or their representatives wishing to visit regions are required to notify their intentions to the Regional Commissioner concerned and where possible to visit him personally.

NOTES OF MEETING AT NAPLES HEADQUARTERS ON 4th FEBRUARY 1944
 Lt. Gen. N. Mason McFarlane in the chair.

ACC/100./AS

Present: Heads of all Regions Commanders, V.P. of sections or their representatives and the executive commanders.

1. The Chief Commissioner stressed the following points:

- (a) AMG/ACC must be under one single control
- (b) The organization must be prepared and organized to act *exclusively* in certain functions, i.e. food methods, transportation, typhus control, etc.
- (c) PWB and such organizations must be under command of AMG/ACC.
- (d) The Chief Commissioner quoted the functions of ACC as laid down in memo ACC. dated 23 Jan. 44. Chief Commissioner to all concerned.
- (e) He pointed out that in Regions under ACC control their objects will be to ensure the observation of Armistice Terms. That everything must be done to take off the shoulders of the Commander-in-Chief responsibilities connected with civilian administration. That we should do everything to assist the armies in the field.

2. The amalgamation of all ACC and AMG headquarters was the logical outcome of the necessity for a common policy right from front to rear. The Chief Commissioner in this connection emphasized the importance of all officers thinking ahead when taking decisions and making policies.

3. The Chief Commissioner further said that he wished the sub-commissions of ACC headquarters to work intimately and as much as possible with their representatives in the field.

4. Referring to action now taking place, the Chief Commissioner mentioned;

- (a) the move of Brindisi Headquarters and the Italian Government to Salerno, which should be completed by the 8th February.

- (b) the party now at TIZI-OUZOU will be moved to Brindisi.

- (c) the Italian Government was now studying the terms of the Treaty for the hand over of territory, the Chief Commissioner anticipated that their acceptance will not be long delayed although there were certain clauses that are still the subject of negotiation.

5. Referring to the disturbances that have recently taken place at Taranto the Chief Commissioner stated that, in territory administered by ACC, after the hand over to the Italian Government, Allied troops will only be used to quell civil disturbances if our service installations, lines of communications and military billets are in danger. Otherwise, Allied forces will only be used on application of the local administration to the Area Commander, and then only under the same conditions as troops would be called out in Great Britain on "Duties in aid of a civil power".

6. With regard to the Bari meeting it is to be noted that all parties required the abdication of the King but none has any real constructive suggestion.

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6. With regard to the Bari meeting it is to be noted that all parties required the abdication of the King but none has any real constructive suggestion.

7. The Chief Commissioner drew attention to the importance of information of political activities being obtained and of being forwarded to headquarters. The attitude to be adopted was loyalty to and cooperation with the government of the day, while not interfering with the rights of the other political parties. Officers of ACC/AMG will not involve themselves in politics in any way.

①

8. In reply to a question regarding the possible dismissal of officers appointed by AMG when the Italian Government takes over, the Chief Commissioner declared that the policy would be that; officers vetoing new appointments will be very firm in their decisions when there are really good grounds for such action. Officers will not however be obstructive unless they are sure of their grounds for objection.

9. With regard to organization and channels of communication the Chief Commissioner answered in reply to a question that there would be Regional Heads appointed by the Italian Government;

(a) for Regions 1 and 6, but that in other Regions the Italian Government will not have a Regional organization parallel to the AMG/ACC set-up.

(b) Control by the Central Government will be direct through Prefects in the remaining Regions.

R.R. CRIPPS
Lt. Colonel

C.S.O. Administrative Section.

- DISTRIBUTION:
- Education Sub-Commission
 - Legal Sub-Commission
 - M.F.A. & A. Sub-Commission
 - Property Control Sub-Commission
 - Public Safety Sub-Commission
 - Public Health Sub-Commission
 - Interior Sub-Commission
 - File
 - Spare (2)

1332

