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

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MINUTES OF MEETIN
FEB. 1944 - AUG. 1945

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MINUTES OF MEETINGS OF REGIONAL COMMISSIONERS
FEB. 1944 - AUG. 1945

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Executive Commissioner
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Ref: 511/EC.

14 August 1945.

MINUTES OF REGIONAL COMMISSIONERS' MEETING - 13 AUGUST 1945.
- -

1. Hand Over of the Northern Provinces to the Italian Government.

Executive Commissioner reminded the meeting that at the Regional Commissioners' meeting held approximately two months ago Chief Commissioner proposed 1 September 1945 as a possible date for the hand over of Northern ITALY to the Italian Government. This date had since been given a considerable amount of publicity. It was not a firm date, but a target fixed by the Chief Commissioner.

All the Provinces of the four Regions would be handed back, with the exception of the Province of UDINE. In this case the recommendations of the Commander XIII Corps and the Regional Commissioner had been followed and the Chief Commissioner had recommended to AFHQ, for submission to CCS, that AMG should continue in this Province until 1 December 1945.
The future of NAPLES was still uncertain, but AMG would be kept there for the time being. BOLZANO would be handed back with the other Provinces of Northern ITALY subject to approval of CCS.

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From the economic and local government point of view there was everything to be said for a speedy handback. There was one disturbing question - that of public safety. Although there was a period of tranquility at present, public safety was far from satisfactory, and Executive Commissioner said that we could not recommend to AFHQ that the North, from a public safety point of view, was administratively in a fit state to be handed back.

Executive Commissioner said he understood that the general consensus of opinion of Regional Commissioners was that either the handback should take place quickly in spite of the unsatisfactory state of public safety or that AMG should be retained for at least six months. Regional Commissioners were asked for their views and all stressed the amount of publicity that had been given to the date of 1 September. Regional Commissioners PIEMONTE and LIGURIA considered that we should either hand over on that date or remain until after the elections.

Regional Commissioner VENEZIE said he was in favour of handing over in September and of keeping strong teams of Liaison Officers who, he believed, could do very useful work. Deputy Regional Commissioner LOMBARDIA was also in favour of handing back in September.

It was agreed by all that it was useless retaining AMG without having sufficient Allied troops to back it up. At present Military Government was being operated with the backing of the Italian Army, which as C.M.F. Rice pointed out, was an undesirable situation.

AC Liaison Officer BARI said that in the MINERVINO and MATERA incidents the Italian Government had handled the situations very feebly. They had "suggested" that arms should be handed in but few results had been

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Brigadier UPJOHN stated that all our experience was that the Italian Government had not tackled and were not tackling the public safety problem energetically. Reorganisation of the Carabinieri was desirable but this was not a short term policy, and would take months. As regards the date of the handover, he pointed out that unless approval could be obtained from AFHQ by 16 August 45 it would be administratively impossible to effect the handover on 1 September 45.

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Polad (B) agreed that unless sufficient troops were made available, it was useless trying to run AMG, and stressed that we should state the position very bluntly to the American and British Governments. Executive Commissioner concurred and said we must also have clearly laid down the exact responsibility of the Allied troops who would remain in regard to quelling of civil disturbances.
Col. Hamilton said CCC No. 2 District required a directive from AFHQ to define his responsibility, and Executive Commissioner promised to take this up at AFHQ.

Col. Fisko said if it was not practicable to remain until after the elections we should hand over in September. He made the point that the transfer of the Italian Army should be concurrent with the transfer of Italian territory, and if it was not possible to hand over control of the Italian Army until 30 September it was desirable to postpone the hand back of territory until that date. Executive Commissioner stated that the date of 30 September had already gone forward as the date for the Italian Army to be handed over to the Italian Government and in the event of approval for the transfer being obtained he felt sure that Saomed could be persuaded to give the Italian Government control of their army before that date.

Brigadier ANDERSON suggested the use of economic sanctions, i.e. the cutting off of supplies, in the event of serious disorder, but Executive Commissioner did not consider this to be practicable. He agreed, however, that the matter could be publicised.

Executive Commissioner stated we must also obtain a ruling from AFHQ on the French and Swiss frontier problems, and the powers of CIC and FSS must be defined.

With the Chief Commissioner's approval Executive Commissioner suggested 10 September as the hand over date and Executive Commissioner asked Regional Commissioners for their views on this. They said they could be ready by this date.

2. Proposed Liaison Groups in the North.

Establishment Section had prepared a draft summary of personnel and vehicles, which was distributed to members of the meeting. Executive Commissioner read a note put up to the Chief Commissioner, which formed a basis for discussion.

The Establishment Section summary was discussed group by group. Several amendments were requested by Regional Commissioners, and these were noted by Establishment Section, who would make the necessary adjustments.

Public Safety Officers. There was discussion on whether the Public Safety Liaison Officers should be called Public Safety Officers or Security Intelligence Officers. Opinion was divided and Executive Commissioner ruled that they should be called Public Safety Liaison Officers.

Col. Fisko stated that GOC No. 2 District said that he was short of Security Officers and would welcome the presence of Public Safety Officers in his area. Executive Commissioner mentioned an important suggestion that the Chief Commissioner had made, namely, that Public Safety Officers should be moved from their present location to another area when the hand over took place, so as to avoid changing their hats in the place they were now working.

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Location of Liaison Groups. It was agreed that Liaison Groups should be stationed in the following towns.

MILAN,
TURIN (to include representation at AOSTA)
GENOA,
VENICE,
BOLOGNA, and perhaps ANCONA.

/It was ...

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It was also agreed that BOLZANO should have a Liaison Group and that the present Liaison Officer PES should be made the AC Liaison Officer at LIVORNO.

Executive Commissioner ruled that for the purposes of discipline and administration the Central Economic Liaison Group should be under Lombardia Liaison Group in MILAN.

Local Government Officers. There was considerable discussion on the functions of local government officers and Local Government Sub-Commission did not want any in the field. The Regional Commissioners were in agreement with this, stating that it would be impossible for the local government officers to perform any useful function. Brigadier UPJOHN said that the general consensus of opinion of the meeting was that special local government officers were not necessary.

DP & Medical Officers. It was agreed that medical officers were not necessary in the Liaison Groups and it was stressed that the Public Health Officers in the DP & R teams were only to be used for DP & R work. Civil Affairs Section were told to put up a recommendation to Establishment Section at an early date for an increase in Displaced Persons staff.

Vehicles. Establishment Section had put in for a number of WD vehicles, and had allowed for soldier drivers for these in their summary. There was discussion on the supply and maintenance of vehicles. Executive Commissioner said that the question of the maintenance of WD and US vehicles for the North should be taken up with AFHQ at a high level.

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3. AMG Team for UDINE.

The list prepared by Establishment Section was studied and some alterations were made. Executive Commissioner stressed that the officers chosen must be good experienced men, and the team must be large enough to provide a pool for reimposition of AMG in other areas.

Brigadier DUNLOP wanted 40 officers for this Province as against 31 suggested by Establishment Section, the extra nine officers to be all Provincial Officers. After discussion this was agreed. Executive Commissioner stressed the importance of not duplicating officers as between UDINE and VENEZIA GIULIA.

4. Ration Scales.

Col. Legg spoke of the endeavours of the Food Sub-Commission to inaugurate a uniform system of rationing throughout the whole of ITALY. A new scale had been planned and the views of the Regional Commissioners were invited.

From a political and administrative point of view it was desirable that uniformity be achieved at the earliest possible date. A meeting with the Italian Government at which all interests were represented took place recently. AC put forward recommendations, together with the lay out of the proposed new ration scale, and agreement was obtained.

The ration scale provided that the workers of the North received the same treatment as the workers in the South for a comparable job.

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The ration scale provided that the workers of the North received the same treatment as the workers in the South for a comparable job.

Regional Commissioners were in complete agreement with the proposed new ration scale. Executive Commissioner said it should be got through as quickly as possible. Col. Legg stated that he had still to clear it with Labour.

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5. Archives.

Executive Commissioner emphasized the responsibility of Allied Commission to see that its Archives were handed over in good order, and this responsibility began with Regional Commissioners in the field. One officer was to be appointed at each Region to deal with Archives, and this officer would spend two or three days at Headquarters, Allied Commission with Capt. Collins. Uniformity was essential and the instructions issued by Archives must be followed.

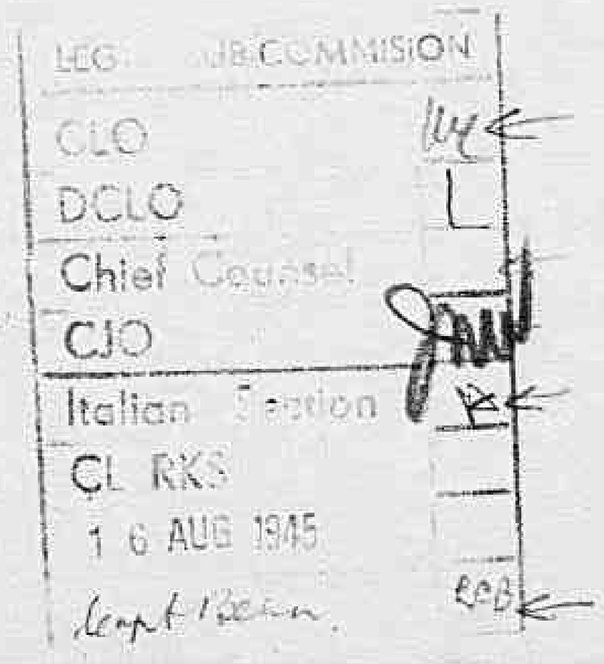
A paper prepared by Capt. Collins was distributed to members of the meeting. Capt. Collins said the object in view was to prepare all files so that they would mean something to people looking at them for the first time, perhaps twenty years hence.

Executive Commissioner stressed the importance of this subject, which he said had not always had the attention it deserved.

Chief Staff Officer,
To the Executive Commissioner.

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DCLO 1
Chief Counsel
CIO
Italian Section K
CL RKS
16 AUG 1945
Capt Bean EOB

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CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Executive Commissioner

Ref: 511/EC.

30 June 1945.

MINUTES

Regional Commissioners' Meeting.

27 JUNE, 1945.

In the Chair: Chief Commissioner

Present:
Executive Commission
Deputy Executive Commissioner
SCAO Fifth Army
SCAO IV Corps
Regional Commissioners:
LIGURIA Region
PIEMONTE Region
LOMBARDIA Region
VENEZIE Region
EMILIA Region
Commissioner NAPLES Commune.
Acting Vice President, Economic Section
Vice President, Civil Affairs Section
Acting Vice President, Establishment Section
Independent Sub-Commissions
Various Staff Officers.

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ACTION

The meeting opened at 0915 hours.

1. Future of ITALY and Cessation of A.M.G.

The Chief Commissioner read to the meeting a paper on future policy towards ITALY. He invited comment from Regional Commissioners.

All Regional Commissioners agreed with general policy outlined in the Paper.

SCAO IV Corps pressed for an increase in the provision of suitable literature and books. He said that the Italians were anxious to know how democracy worked and how it solved its problems.

Regional Commissioner, LOMBARDIA Region, said that in his opinion too little emphasis was given in the paper to the importance of the early return of ITALY to normal relations with other countries

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Regional Commissioner, LOMBARDIA Region, said that in his opinion too little emphasis was given in the paper to the importance of the early return of ITALY to normal relations with other countries which was so desirable for the rehabilitation of ITALY. He was also opposed to leaving skeleton A.C. teams in territory that had been handed back to the Italian Government. He thought that the retention of Allied officers in the field, once their authority had been taken away from them, was a mistake. Considerable discussion took place on this point, Regional Commissioners LIGURIA and VENEZIE Regions being opposed to Colonel POLETTI's views. Both the Chief Commissioner and the Executive Commissioner were of the opinion that the A.C. Liaison Officers had proved useful in the past and that their presence in ITALY during the election period would be beneficial.

Chief Commissioner/...

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ACTION

The Chief Commissioner stated that 1 September 1945 had been fixed as the probable date for the withdrawal of A.M.G. in ITALY except for VENEZIA GIULIA and possibly the BOLZANO area. Regional Commissioners agreed that it was a satisfactory date.

2. Italian Elections.

All Regional Commissioners

Civil Affairs Section

Vice President, Civil Affairs Section and Director, Local Government Sub-Commission outlined the preparations necessary for the holding of local government elections, following which Chief Commissioner took the views of the Regional Commissioners on the date on which the preparation of electoral lists could be started. Chief Commissioner announced later in the meeting that he had decided that the work should be started on 15 July.

It was calculated that preparations for elections could not be completed until December. Owing to the winter (snow), this meant that the actual election might not take place until the Spring of 1946. This applied to both local and national elections.

Vice President, Civil Affairs Section told the meeting the Allied Commission had been trying to persuade the Italian Government to alter the present electoral law which had been passed in 1915 and which was considered by both the British and American Governments to be undemocratic. So far no success had been achieved. A further approach would be made.

There was discussion on the measures that might be taken by Allied forces to ensure a free election. Regional Commissioner, LOMBARDIA Region, thought that a statement should be issued by the U.S. and U.K. Governments which would state definitely that the Governments were prepared to do all in their power to see that the elections were free. This statement should be made public. He believed that with the backing of this statement, even a relatively small number of mobile troops would go a long way to raise the morale of the Italian police agencies and would help the Italians to follow true democratic procedure at the polling booths. If the two Governments were not willing to make such a statement the Regional Commissioner was of the opinion that the Italian people should be told that it was entirely their responsibility and the Allies would make no attempt to supervise the election in any way.

Executive Commissioner

Chief Commissioner said that this opinion of Regional Commissioner LOMBARDIA Region would be given careful consideration.

3. Removal of Government Offices and Records to ROME and amalgamation of Ministries.

Vice President, Civil Affairs Section said that an Aide Memoire had been sent to the Italian Government suggesting that a Commission should go North to consider the removal of Government offices and archives to ROME.

All

The Italian Government held a meeting on 26 June, at which it

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Civil Affairs Section

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All Regional Commissioners

The Italian Government held a meeting on 26 June, at which it was agreed that it was impossible to move these offices down at once, through lack of transport and space.

Civil Affairs Sec.

It was agreed that the archives would have to stay in the North until space became available in ROME.

The Chief Commissioner ruled that there should be no independent action by Ministries and that the move of offices and archives must be a planned operation.

4. Italian/.....

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ACTION

4. Italian Decrees.

Regional Commissioner, EMILIA Region, drew the attention of the meeting to the publication of a decree authorising the establishment of the National Association of Patriots, to be supported by voluntary contributions.

He maintained that contributions would probably be made at the point of a gun. The Chief Commissioner directed that a memorandum be submitted to him on the subject.

Civil Affairs Sec.

A discussion took place on the implementation of decrees which had affected Northern Regions and it was agreed to give Regional Commissioners notice of intention to implement them so that they would have an opportunity of objecting.

5. Visits by Northern Prefects to ROME.

Vice President, Civil Affairs Section said it would be appreciated if Regional Commissioners would give notice of the arrival of Prefects from the North to the Local Government Sub-Commission.

All Regional Commissioners

6. Re-opening of the Swiss Italian Border.

Regional Commissioner, LOMBARDIA Region asked when the Swiss border would be opened. He said there were 40,000 Italians in SWITZERLAND. Director, Displaced Persons & Repatriation Sub-Commission, replied that 29 June had been fixed for the commencement of the repatriation of these Italians on the BRENNER route and 14 July on the DOMDOSSOLA route.

C.A.Sec

Regional Commissioner, LOMBARDIA Region, said that there were many Italians with business connections in SWITZERLAND who wanted to go there as soon as possible. Colonel SIEFF (Transportation Sub-Commission) said that a conference was being held at BERNE on 30 June when it was hoped that a decision would be reached. The Chief Commissioner directed that representations on behalf of Allied Commission should be made at the conference for the early re-opening of the frontier.

7. Public Safety in the North.

Executive Commissioner asked Regional Commissioners for their views on public safety in the Northern Regions. The replies of the Regional Commissioners indicated that in general the public safety situation was satisfactory, but doubts were expressed for the future.

8. Policy for Italian Industry in the North.

Economic Section briefly outlined the industrial situation in the North. It was dependent on the availability of raw materials, the most important being coal of which there was a world shortage. By Allied Commission had submitted to the Combined Chiefs of Staff a proposal that the Italian Government should

All Regional

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Economic Section briefly outlined the industrial situation in the North. It was dependent on the availability of raw materials, the most important being coal of which there was a world shortage. The Allied Commission had submitted to the Combined Chiefs of Staff a proposal that the Italian Government should set up an Industrial Coordination Board which would have subsidiary boards to deal with each industry or group of industries. AC would advise the main Board of the materials available, the Board would allocate the fuel and raw materials to the subsidiary boards who would decide which industries could be supplied. In the meantime a coal allocation organisation was being set up and instructions would be issued shortly. It was reported that coal imports for industries in the North for July would be 66,000 tons and for August 146,000 tons. These figures excluded military and railway requirements. After August the loadings by the U.S. were uncertain.

Discussion/.....

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ACTION

Discussion followed on the Coal Allocation Board set up in MILAN as a temporary measure. Executive Commissioner said that there seemed to be some divergence of opinion as to recent decisions of the Board and he instructed Colonel EVANS to see that a thorough overhaul was made of its composition.

Regional Commissioner, LOMBARDY Region, outlined a scheme which he thought should be adopted as an interim measure until the Industrial Coordination Board was set up. He said that in the North there were twenty-three committees which represented each of the main industries in the five Northern Regions. A commissioner should be appointed as head of each of these committees and one official nominated to coordinate the work of the committees. The committees were composed of the best men available in the Northern industries and their functions were much the same as those of the proposed sub-boards of the Industrial Coordination Board. Regional Commissioner emphasized that they would work under the direction of AMG/AC.

It was decided that the matter be further discussed in committee on the following day in the presence of Minister GRONCHI.

Economic Section

It was reported that 15,000 tons of coal had been allotted for July to the military railway administration. Executive Commissioner directed that this should be watched in order to retrieve some for industry if possible.

9. Socialization of Industry and Works Management Committees.

Vice President, Civil Affairs Section explained that the Italian Government had passed a decree which dealt with epuration of employees in industry but that they had so far failed to pass a similar decree to deal with epuration of managers. Chief Commissioner had decided that while AMG was in existence a management epuration order was necessary and he had directed that the Italian draft decree on this subject (which they had so far failed to implement) should be issued as a Regional Order.

All Regional Commissioners

Vice President, Civil Affairs Section, circulated the draft Regional Order and Executive Commissioner asked that Regional Commissioners should read it and that it should be discussed at a meeting on the following day. If there were no objections by Regional Commissioners the Regional Order would be issued without alteration.

10. Unemployment and Surplus Labour.

Director, Labour Sub-Commission, said that unless surplus labour in industry was very carefully handled there would be great distress and unrest. General Order No.48 continued the ban on discharges and provided for a system of payment of workers who were on short time, under-employed or unemployed. This was a temporary measure.

Economic Section

Economic Section was ascertaining what other forms of employment were available in commerce, agriculture and relief schemes.

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of the proposed sub-boards of the Industrial Coordination Board. Regional Commissioner emphasized that they would work under the direction of AMG/AC.

It was decided that the matter be further discussed in committee on the following day in the presence of Minister GRONCHI.

It was reported that 15,000 tons of coal had been allotted for July to the military railway administration. Executive Commissioner directed that this should be watched in order to retrieve some for industry if possible.

Economic Section

9. Socialization of Industry and Works Management Committees.

Vice President, Civil Affairs Section explained that the Italian Government had passed a decree which dealt with epuration of employees in industry but that they had so far failed to pass a similar decree to deal with epuration of managers. Chief Commissioner had decided that while AMG was in existence a management epuration order was necessary and he had directed that the Italian draft decree on this subject (which they had so far failed to implement) should be issued as a Regional Order.

All Regional Commissioners

Vice President, Civil Affairs Section, circulated the draft Regional Order and Executive Commissioner asked that Regional Commissioners should read it and that it should be discussed at a meeting on the following day. If there were no objections by Regional Commissioners the Regional Order would be issued without alteration.

10. Unemployment and Surplus Labour.

Economic Section

Director, Labour Sub-Commission, said that unless surplus labour in industry was very carefully handled there would be great distress and unrest. General Order No.48 continued the ban on discharges and provided for a system of payment of workers who were on short time, under-employed or unemployed. This was a temporary measure.

Economic Section was ascertaining what other forms of employment were available in commerce, agriculture and relief schemes.

The present unemployment insurance scheme was insufficient and the Italian Government had been pressed to make some improvement. Director, Labour Sub-Commission, gave in detail the improved rates of unemployment pay and family allowances. Unemployment pay would be 50 lire per day instead of 9 lire. Once surplus labour had been drained off industry it must not be allowed to return.

Regional/.....

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ACTION

All Regional Commissioners

Regional Commissioner, LOMBARDIA Region, said that it had been strongly reported in the U.S.N press that wage increases had been [illegible]. Increases were excessive, 150 lire per day or more on a basic wage of 95 lire and some were retrospective to 1 January 1945.

Executive Commissioner said that there must be no unilateral action and no notice of wage adjustments should be allowed to appear in the press without ACC sanction. The question would be discussed in committee the following day.

All Regional Commissioners

Chief Financial Adviser asked how it was proposed to dispose of surplus workers with firms which had swollen pay rolls. Director, Labour Sub-Commission, said that the specialist officers concerned with alternative sources of employment should endeavour to get workers transferred.

Regional Commissioner VENEZIE Region

Executive Commissioner directed Regional Commissioner, VENEZIE Region, to submit a memorandum on his proposal that the limit of the amount to be approved by the Regional Commissioner for public works should be increased from 1,000,000 to 5,000,000 lire.

11. Police Officers for VENEZIA GIULIA.

Estab Sec C.A. Sec

Vice President, Civil Affairs Section and Director, Public Safety Sub-Commission, stressed the need for increasing the present strength of Police Officers in VENEZIA GIULIA. This brought up the question of unequal distribution generally among Regions and AMGs Fifth Army and IV Corps.

Executive Commissioner ruled that adjustments must be made to produce an equitable result and he hoped that SCAOs would cooperate. Some trained officers would be assigned to VENEZIA GIULIA from other Regions, but an endeavour would be made to replace them with others who would however of necessity be untrained or semi-trained.

12. Release of British Officers.

All Regional Commissioners

The Executive Commissioner said that Regional Commissioners should not commit themselves to releasing British officers under the Release Scheme without consulting the appropriate Sub-Commissions.

13. Requisitioned Cars.

All Regional Commissioners

Executive Officer (A) warned Regional Commissioners that ceilings for requisitioned cars had evidently been exceeded and, following a tour of the North, G-4 AFHQ was demanding an explanation. He directed Regional Commissioners to investigate this.

14. Compassionate Leave.

In reply to a question by Regional Commissioner, LOMBARDIA Region, Executive Officer (A) said there was very little chance of compassionate leave being granted to American officers. The grounds for granting compassionate leave for British officers were also very stringent.

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15. Local Leave.

Regional Commissioner, LOMBARDIA Region, asked if leave could be granted to officers and EM/OR's in the Regions.

All Regional Commissioners
Estab Sec

The Executive Commissioner said he was prepared to leave it to the discretion of Regional Commissioners. The entitlement was 30 days per annum for American personnel and seven days every six months for British personnel.

16. Promotions/...

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ACTION

16. Promotions.

Regional Commissioner, LOMBARDY Region, raised the question of promotion.. Executive Officer (A) replied that all promotions on the American side were frozen by MTOUSA.

17. Entertainment of Members of CLN in Allied Messes.

Office of the Executive Commissioner. CMFA.

Regional Commissioner, LOMBARDY Region, raised the problem of the entertainment of members of the CLN in Allied Provincial Messes and urged that an allowance be made. The Executive Commissioner said he would discuss this with the CMFA.

[signature] Major,
Office of the Executive Commissioner.

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C O N F I D E N T I A L

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394

M O N T H L Y R E P O R T

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C O N F I D E N T I A L

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MAY 1945

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POLITICAL SUMMARY

1. Political developments during the past month have been dominated by the discussions between members of the Government, the Central Committee of National Liberation and the Committee of National Liberation in Northern ITALY. On 5 MAY a delegation of the CLNAI consisting of ten delegates, two from each party, the Labour Democratic Party not being represented in the CLNAI, was brought to ROME by air from MILAN. The delegation presented to Signor BONOMI a five-point programme as follows:

1. Epuration not only in the political but also in the administrative and economic fields;

2. Clarification of the relations between Prefects and Regional and Provincial Committees of Liberation;

3. Economic reconstruction to be financed particularly by those who profited from years of autarchy or by collaboration with the Fascists and the Germans;

4. Agrarian reform;

5. A foreign policy "free from any kind of nationalism" and aiming at democratic collaboration among nations.

2. During the week of discussions in ROME, agreement was almost reached by all the parties on Signor NENNI's suitability as the next Premier. At the last moment, however, the Christian Democratic Party withdrew its support and the discussions petered out. The delegation returned to MILAN on 14 May. The political leaders who had remained in the North were puzzled and inclined to think that the delegation had mishandled the situation and allowed all the prestige, which the CLNAI had won during the days of the popular insurrection, to wane.

3. On 17 May, Signor BONOMI, with various members of the Government and representatives of the Socialist and Action Parties, travelled to Northern ITALY in order to establish contact with Northern political groups. Signor BONOMI confined his visit to his home town of MANTUA but the other leaders visited most of the Northern cities. A week of discussions between the parties followed but serious disagreement developed over the insistence of the three left wing parties on the right of the CLNAI to dictate the composition of the Government. The Liberals and Christian Democrats took the attitude that it must be done in consultation with leaders from the South and by constitutional means, that is, through the Lieutenant of the Realm.

4. A final meeting was held on 23 May between the CLNAI, the Secretaries of the parties and the members of the ROME Government in the North and full agreement was reached on the following lines:

1. It was necessary to form a new Government.

2. The head of the Government should be changed.

3. All six parties should participate in the new Government.

4. Key positions in the new Government should be held by men who represented the progressive spirit shown by the people in their struggle for liberation

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Having taken this decision, the political leaders decided to break off the talks for the time being and members of the Government returned to ROME on 25 May.

5. As a result of the talks it seems that Signor DE GASPERI had agreed that Signor BONOMI would not be the next Prime Minister, in order to ensure the inclusion of the Socialist and Action Parties in the new Government. It is understood that Signor BONOMI would not resign until a new cabinet has been agreed.

6. At the/.....

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6. At the meeting of the Council of Ministers on 12 May plans were made for the integration of the police and partisan units and for the incorporation of partisan units into the regular army. Other items of interest are the announcement made by Signor BONOMI on 15 May that 200,000 German prisoners are to be made available for work on Italian reconstruction and the Italian request to the International War Crimes Commission for permission to try, in ROME, those responsible for the Fosse Ardeatine executions.

7. Signor NENNI, speaking on the question of TRIESTE on 10 May, repeated the Socialist thesis that the Italian character of the city could be preserved by a democratic understanding between the Italian and Yugoslav peoples and a rectification of the Eastern frontier in such a way as to do justice to both parties. In short, the final solution should take into account both the "Italian character" and the "European function" of the city. The Democratic Party issued an order of the day on 4 May which was much less conciliatory in tone and affirmed the Italian character not only of TRIESTE but of all VENEZIA GIULIA and ZARA as well and called on all parties to rally to the defence of the integrity of the national territory. The announcement on 8 May that Marshal TITO had appointed a commander of the town of TRIESTE caused general uneasiness and the Council of Ministers on 9 May charged Signors BONOMI and DE GASPERI to take the matter up with the Allied authorities. On 12 May the Council of Ministers, having heard the report of Signors BONOMI and DE GASPERI, asked formally that the occupation and administration of Italian territories be carried out by the powers with which ITALY signed the Armistice. Signor DE GASPERI in an interview two days later told a United Press correspondent that if Marshal TITO persisted in holding TRIESTE by force the result would be a nationalistic and reactionary Government in ITALY with consequent danger to the future peace of EUROPE. On 15 May the ROME newspapers carried the news of the British and American notes to Marshal TITO asking him in substance to turn over VENEZIA GIULIA to AMG. The Democratic Party paper "Italia Nuova" hailed this development with satisfaction as evidence that the Allies were not going to consent to the solution of problems by force and the other party papers followed the same line with the exception of the Communist paper "Unita" which played down the story and affected scepticism as to the existence of the notes.

8. Italian reactions to the reports of French military activities in PIEDMONT have on the whole been very calm and Signor DE GASPERI stated on 14 May that the question was "not important".

9. The economic barrier between the North and the South was lifted on 28 May but the Italian organisation ENIC and its opposite number in the North will continue to exercise control over transport carrying commodities from the North to the South.

10. On 10 May the Supreme Allied Commander decided to return to the Italian administration the Provinces of GROSSETTO, SIENA and AREZZO in TUSCANY; TERNI and PERUGIA in UMBRIA; and ASCOLI-PICENO, MACERATA, ANCONA and PESARO in the MARCHE. The port and commune of ANCONA remains however under AMG. This development brings approximately three fifths of ITALY and twenty four million Italians back under direct Italian administration.

11. Liberty of civilian movement in ITALY was restored on 28 May and Italians may now move freely throughout ITALY up to the security control line, which follows the course of the River PIAVE, and the 25-kilometre prohibited frontier zone which stretches along the whole line of the Italian frontiers

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PART I.

RESUME OF CONDITIONS IN THE NORTH OF ITALY
ON OCCUPATION AND REGIONAL REPORTS.

1. Operations in May were a continuation of the Allied Armies swift break-through of the German winter line during April, culminating in the surrender of the German Armies in ITALY on 2 May and finally in the total surrender of GERMANY on 8 May.

2. Shortly after the first of May a new phase of AMG began; this was the establishment of military government in cities and communities which had not experienced the ravages of war and which saw a victorious Army sweep past hard on the heels of a flying enemy. Enormous areas had to be covered by AMG teams who, prepared to find chaotic conditions, found instead outstanding normality. Trains were running in every provincial capital in the North of ITALY, electric light and water were functioning in most large cities and shops were well stocked. The Committees of National Liberation were conducting Provincial and Communal administration with efficiency, and AMG was therefore faced with the entirely novel problem of tactfully taking over the reins from an existing organisation, in contrast to its experience further South where no such organisation was functioning at the time of liberation.

3. Partisans were well organised and took great pride in their part in bringing about the collapse of German tyranny in ITALY. They helped the Committees of National Liberation to establish a government and, in some areas, notably GENOA, they dominated the entire situation until the arrival of the Allied Armies. They had been given clear directives as to the arrival of AMG and were helpful and cooperative.

4. Many problems arose in disarming partisans. In those areas where the Army swept through and quickly demonstrated power, the partisans responded at once to the order to disarm and return to civil life; the war had passed them and there was no real need for them to fight to protect their land. In other sectors, where complete liberation was slower, there was another, and more difficult problem. The partisans were loth to surrender their weapons until the surrendered German troops were disarmed and removed from such areas. There were also Fascist groups organised for resistance and until they were tracked down the partisans were disinclined to part with their arms. MILAN, TURIN, TRENTO and BOLZANO Provinces were examples of this problem. The CG IV Corps, in collaboration with the Chief of Staff of the Italian Army, therefore issued an order that partisans should be disarmed and their weapons turned in on or before 7 June. This order was, on the whole, well obeyed and by the end of May a steady stream of weapons - mostly rifles - was coming in from the partisans to the collection centres. Many arms however still remained hidden.

5. The defeat of the Fascist and Nazi powers accelerated the volcanic outbursts of accumulated hatred of years and the oppressed were tempted to become the oppressors. Old grudges were in some instances paid off by private killings. The largest number of murders occurred during the first days following the German collapse and especially in large cities such as in MILAN and TURIN. These murders for revenge and for political motives continued throughout the month but on an ever decreasing scale as AMG became more firmly established.

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6. One of the greatest problems which developed with the rapid advance of the Armies in ITALY and the conclusion of hostilities in EUROPE was the uncontrolled movement, mainly across the AUSTRIAN-ITALIAN frontier, of refugees, displaced and stateless persons, Italian labourers who had been sent to GERMANY and Italian Prisoners of War from GERMAN Prisoner of War Camps. This movement started before the full complement of control camps and assembly centres could be set up and extra transport was provided as far as possible by back-loading Army vehicles. During the month about 80,000 Italians returned to

their homes/....

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their homes South of the line MODENA-BOLOGNA-FORLI alone, while many thousands returned to their homes in the North.

7. The food situation was not as acute as was anticipated in the provinces liberated prior to the capitulation of the Germans. Supplies were drawn from Allied Commission food depots and delivered directly to the provincial capitals, placing the responsibility for delivery on the communes or the Consorzio Agrario Provinciale.

LIGURIA REGION.

8. The Regional Committee of National Liberation is working harmoniously under AMG. Many partisans have been demobilized and have returned to their homes and the collection of arms has proceeded from fair in the larger cities to poor in the rural, mountain areas. Deaths by violence are showing a sharp reduction, none occurring in GENOA during the last three days of May. There has been an improvement in law and order.

9. The food situation remained difficult. Bad weather made it impossible for landing craft to unload at the beaches for several days during the month and this made it necessary to haul from LEGHORN to GENOA; the length of the haul severely taxed all resources to keep abreast of the need but the situation was eased by the quantities of vegetables and fruit available.

10. Additional Carabinieri in strength have arrived in the Region but in some places, particularly in LA SPEZIA and IMPERIA, the Carabinieri have not been well accepted by the Partisans; efforts to improve this situation have been made by the assignment of one Carabiniere and one Partisan to work together.

11. A deputation of CLN representatives of industry, finance and the Chamber of Commerce left for ROME to discuss labour problems of Ligurian industries. Metallurgical firms, which form the bulk of the Region's industry, find themselves, after a long period of armament production, responsible for the payment of wages to large numbers of labourers for whom they have no productive employment. Such payments are reducing these companies to bankruptcy but failure to make them will present serious social and political consequences to the workers and the communities of this area. Conversion to peacetime production is hampered by lack of coal.

12. Recent rains have improved the future crop prospects and approximately 2,500 tons of assorted fertilizer is being allocated to farmers. 800 horses are scheduled to arrive in the Region from TURIN for distribution. Fishing is proceeding regularly and distribution of fuel for the bigger boats commenced. No olive oil is being amassed due to disagreement over prices.

13. Local telephone service is available in each province and long distance service is functioning to each provincial capital. Telegraph facilities are

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LIGURIA REGION.

8. The Regional Committee of National Liberation is working harmoniously under AMF. Many partisans have been demobilized and have returned to their homes and the collection of arms has proceeded from fair in the larger cities to poor in the rural, mountain areas. Deaths by violence are showing a sharp reduction, none occurring in GENOA during the last three days of May. There has been an improvement in law and order.

9. The food situation remained difficult. Bad weather made it impossible for landing craft to unload at the beaches for several days during the month and this made it necessary to haul from LEGHORN to GENOA; the length of the haul severely taxed all resources to keep abreast of the need but the situation was eased by the quantities of vegetables and fruit available.

10. Additional Carabinieri in strength have arrived in the Region but in some places, particularly in LA SPEZIA and IMPERIA, the Carabinieri have not been well accepted by the Partisans; efforts to improve this situation have been made by the assignment of one Carabiniere and one Partisan to work together.

11. A deputation of CLN representatives of industry, finance and the Chamber of Commerce left for ROME to discuss labour problems of Ligurian industries. Metallurgical firms, which form the bulk of the Region's industry, find themselves, after a long period of armament production, responsible for the payment of wages to large numbers of labourers for whom they have no productive employment. Such payments are reducing these companies to bankruptcy but failure to make them will present serious social and political consequences to the workers and the communities of this area. Conversion to peacetime production is hampered by lack of coal.

12. Recent rains have improved the future crop prospects and approximately 2,500 tons of assorted fertilizer is being allocated to farmers. 800 horses are scheduled to arrive in the Region from TURIN for distribution. Fishing is proceeding regularly and distribution of fuel for the bigger boats commenced. No olive oil is being amassed due to disagreement over prices.

13. Local telephone service is available in each province and long distance service is functioning to each provincial capital. Telegraph facilities are open from GENOA to LA SPEZIA, SAVONA and ALASSIO, and civilian postal service continues to function under Allied Civil Censorship. Rail lines are open to MILAN and TURIN.

PIEMONTE/.....

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PIEMONTE REGION

14. Upon the entry of AMG to Piemonte Region on 5 May, the Regional Committee of Liberation was found to be in complete control. In TURIN, public services were functioning and ample evidence was available as to the splendid work of the partisans in preventing destruction by the retreating Germans.

15. The welcome afforded the Allies was spontaneous and sincere, and the publication of the usual proclamations defining penalties for attacks on Allied troops and restricting movement of civilians caused some bewilderment amongst the population.

16. AMG was faced with two major problems, namely, the tactful acquirement of reins of government from the CLN and the disarming of about 35,000 partisans who, fully armed, thronged the streets and public buildings. The end of May saw the first problem surmounted without major incident and the second well on the way to solution.

17. The occupation by French troops of border areas in AOSTA, CUNEO and TURIN Provinces, the issue by French authorities of various orders to the local inhabitants, and the intermingling of French currency with the official currency, all have complicated the establishment of AMG in the areas affected.

18. Estimates as to the number of Fascist executions in PIEMONTE prior to the arrival of AMG vary between 1,500 and 5,000 and the abolition of tribunals by AMG created certain misgivings as to whether the Allies intended to deal stringently with Fascists. However, illegal executions ceased immediately and the Region quickly settled down to an orderly routine.

19. Political activities have been on a surprisingly small scale, the Communist being the most active party.

20. The food situation is fair but, for a surplus producing area, few large stocks are held. Wheat planted is 25,000 hectares, approximately 8% less than 1944, and the rice planted is approximately 18% less than the 1944 figures. The total head of cattle is estimated at 40% below normal, and slaughtering therefore will have to be minimised.

21. The health of the civilian population is exceptionally good. One case of typhus, an Italian PW who arrived in AOSTA from GERMANY, has been discovered.

22. The high sense of discipline and order amongst the general population has been a feature in the rapid and peaceful transition from war to peace conditions.

23. The recovery of the Region's prosperity depends entirely on the importation of coal and raw material.

LOMBARDIA REGION

24. All political activity in LOMBARDIA, especially in MILAN, centered in the attempt to solve the governmental crisis by the inclusion of representatives of Northern ITALY in the Italian Government. Basic and fundamental

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24. All political activity in LOMBARDIA, especially in MILAN, centered in the attempt to solve the governmental crisis by the inclusion of representatives of Northern ITALY in the Italian Government. Basic and fundamental political agitation and labour unrest hinged, however, upon the rising cost of living, the demand on the part of the workers for payment of salaries despite the fact that industries were not in production, demand on the part of the workers for a real epuration of industry, insistence by all parties, especially parties of the left, that governmental epuration should take place and that those who collaborated with the Germans and with the Fascist Republicans be punished.

25. Damage to/.....

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25. Damage to works and buildings in LOMBARDY, with the exception of MILAN city, was less than anticipated. Although there has been some damage to transmission lines and substations, there has been no serious damage to generating plants; there is approximately 1,000,000 KW of generating capacity installed in the Region, of which 994,000 KW is hydro and the rest thermal. 3,000 tons of calcium carbide is estimated to be in stock in Northern ITALY and a good stock of ferro-silicon and some silicon manganese are also available.

26. About 7,000 horses and mules are being brought in to LOMBARDY Region from Northern ITALY.

27. There were no serious civil disturbances in the Region although demonstrations took place. The number of murders committed in MILAN city showed a decline by the end of the month and the Guardia di Finanza and the Guardia Municipale were efficient. There were very few cases for trial in AMG courts. Italian courts functioned normally throughout the Region and a section of the Court of Cassation was established at MILAN to deal with appeals brought from the Special Courts of Assize. The Special Courts of Assize were sitting in all provinces.

28. Public health in the Region is good, but there is an increase in cases of tuberculosis and venereal disease. Insulin presents the only acute shortage in medical supplies at the moment. Provincial Welfare Departments were established in all provinces except SONDRIO. Municipal restaurants were functioning on the arrival of AMG and these are being continued.

29. Since 1 May 12,452 displaced persons have been registered and handled by Displaced Persons Camps in LOMBARDY Region. Eight camps have been established with a total capacity of 22,500.

30. With exception of two road services, MILAN to BOLOGNA and MILAN to VERONA, all provinces are served by rail communication. All telephone services, with the exception of the MILAN-BOLOGNA line, were opened during the month.

VENEZIE REGION

31. Owing to the presence of large enemy forces trapped up against the Alps the five Western Provinces remained under control of FIFTH Army throughout the month, though, by mutual agreement, much of the routine administration was carried out by AMG Venezie Region.

32. Large numbers of patriots were found in the Region. In the plains they were largely underground groups, but in the hills, particularly in BELLUNO, UDINE and TARVISIO, there were large well-armed formations with a fair degree of discipline and military organisation; they had played an important part in blocking the German escape routes and in saving from destruction the hydro-electric plants in the mountain valleys. The disarming of the patriots has been effected gradually and without serious trouble.

33. On the whole, CLN's have been helpful and cooperative. All the ten Prefects in the Region were local nominees and it was obvious that any

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33. On the whole, CLN's have been helpful and cooperative. All the ten Prefects in the Region were local nominees and it was obvious that any attempt to introduce career Prefects from the South would be resented. The men now holding office have given an impression of keenness and a desire to help in the reconstruction of their country.

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34. Refugees proved a real problem. Contrary to expectations, the main flood of refugees came, not down the BRENNER PASS, but out of AUSTRIA through TARVISIO, then by UDINE. During the month about 100,000 refugees and displaced persons were officially evacuated by Army motor transport down the route UDINE - TREVISO - MESTRE - PADOVA. Many tens of thousands of others made the journey on foot.

35. Some towns such as VERONA and BOLZANO were badly damaged, but many others, including the Island of VENICE, were untouched. Road and railway communications were interrupted by broken bridges, but not to the extent found in Central and Southern ITALY. An urgent problem was the repair of the damaged embankments of the Rivers ADIGE and PO before the rivers rose with the melting snow. Assistance was given by EIGHTH Army and the situation was in hand by the end of the month. Electric power plants were almost undamaged.

36. The possibility of inland water transport through the network of canals along the Adriatic Coast is being considered. The opening of the port of VENEZIE at the end of the month improved the transport situation in the Region.

37. Food was in fairly good supply except in the Eastern communes of UDINE where raiding parties from VENEZIA GIULIA had cleared the countryside of foodstuffs. There were no serious outbreaks of disease.

38. In the East the dispute with YUGOSLAVIA on the VENEZIA GIULIA caused a concentration of troops in Eastern UDINE and as a result, certain difficulties with the patriots. In BOLZANO the existence of a large German speaking population caused concern but this was mainly a FIFTH Army problem.

39. The Southern Provinces of VENEZIE Region normally obtained considerable quantities of methane gas, a substitute for petrol, from ROVIGO Province. It was found necessary to use the methane pipe line from ROVIGO to PADOVA for military petrol and it is hoped that it will be restored to civil use for methane gas towards the end of June.

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EMILIA REGION

40. There have been no political clashes but the Communist Party is very well disciplined and is particularly strong in BOLOGNA Province, while the Socialist Party has its greatest following in REGGIO-EMILIA and PARMA. The Christian Democrat Party and the Liberal Party are still in the early stages of organisation.

41. All the provinces in EMILIA Region were able to supply a bread ration from their own flour stocks. Salt, sugar, lard and milk were supplied in the Region, and on the whole the food situation was exceptionally good, BOLOGNA city affording the only problem. Drought and damage caused by war will, however, lead to a considerably smaller harvest this year.

42. All banks are open and deposits are considered satisfactory.

43. Public health was good but the sanitary conditions and the water supply of BOLOGNA city were a major problem.

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42. All banks are open and deposits are considered satisfactory.

43. Public health was good but the sanitary conditions and the water supply of BOLOGNA city were a major problem. The electricity supply, which has been good in all other provinces, has been poor in BOLOGNA where heavy damage was done. The greatest obstacle to industrial recovery is the lack of coal, POL and civilian transport.

44. The initial phases of liquidation of fascists by patriots and others has been succeeded by a wave of crimes of murder, extortion and abduction, often to further private ends. The witnesses dare not come forward and the Carabinieri, who are badly officered and poorly equipped, are afraid to press their investigations for fear of reprisals.

45. Reorganisation/....

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45. Reorganisation of the universities and schools is proceeding most satisfactorily and, with a few exceptions, Italian courts are functioning. Limited telephone and postal services are now available.

46. A gram of radium valued at 100,000,000 lire and said to constitute one-fiftieth of the world's supply, was restored to the University of BOLOGNA, after being hidden for eight months from the Germans by patriots.

47. Out of approximately 31,000 patriots, all but 500 have returned to their homes. Demobilization parades were held in BOLOGNA, MODENA, REGGIO, PARMA and PIACENZA.

48. Over 60,000 Italian refugees and other nationals passed through the displaced persons camps during the month.

TOSCANA REGION

49. Food supply throughout TOSCANA Region has improved slightly due to a small increase in the availability of meat, fish and fresh vegetables. The salt ration has been increased to 250 grams a head each month.

50. Agriculture has been impeded in APUANIA and, to a lesser extent, in Northern LUCCA Province, due to the large number of mines. Over 77,000 quintals of olive oil and 1,888,512 quintals of wheat have been amassed. Removal of some of the restrictions on fishing have resulted in increased production.

51. There have been no alarming outbreaks or disorder although several murders and thefts have been reported in FLORENCE Province. There was a prison break at Santa Teresa Prison, FLORENCE, as a result of which about sixty five inmates escaped but almost half of them have been recaptured. The reduction in the number of Carabinieri allotted to this Region (owing to the need of them in the newly liberated Regions) is causing concern, particularly among civilian officials who anticipate trouble when Allied control is discontinued.

52. There was a typhoid outbreak of small proportion on the Island of ELBA which was attributed to the contamination of fresh vegetables. Scabies in APUANIA is quite prevalent but active steps are being taken to combat the disease. Undulant fever continues to be a problem and one which has proved very difficult to solve due to the lack of active cooperation on the part of the owners of milk-producing animals. Generally the health of the Region is good but there has been a large increase in the number of cases of tuberculosis.

53. There has been an increase in unemployment mainly due to the removal of military units. Civilian telephone service is available to all provincial capitals of TOSCANA except MASSA.

AMG ANCONA COMMUNE.

54. There has been little activity by any of the political parties during the month and the May Day celegrations, held for the first time for over twenty years, passed without incident.

55. Communal administration worked smoothly and the cost of living is on the downgrade. The relaxations in fishing restrictions resulted in catches

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56. War damage to buildings and water supplies was still the most serious problem but repairs to the reservoirs are almost completed. A regular train service for civilian use is now running between ANCONA and ROME.

57. On the whole, public health in the Commune has been good, but due to overcrowding, lack of water and soap, scabies has increased in the city and it has been necessary to establish an anti-scabies centre where treatment can be given.

UP PAGES/.

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AMG NAPLES COMMUNE

58. The end of hostilities in ITALY and EUROPE produced no startling reactions in NAPLES, which remained quiet during the month. Pride in the part played by the Italian partisans was tempered by surprise at the shooting out of hand of MUSSOLINI, his mistress and fascist leaders, and more particularly by repugnance at the primitive display of feelings displayed when the dead bodies were treated with contempt in MILAN. A demonstration in NAPLES on V.E. Day was orderly and reference to the Allies drew spontaneous applause. The Supreme Allied Commander's announcement on the subject of TRIESTE had a stabilizing effect on the Neapolitans.

59. Thefts of industrial and commercial goods still continue on a large scale and the murder of one Allied soldier has been reported.

60. Drought is seriously affecting crops over a widespread area so that grain requirements for next year will have to be increased.

61. NAPLES Commune has eighteen soup kitchens organised in the city from which approximately 11,000 rations are issued daily to the very poor. The ration consists of soup made up from soup powder supplied by the Allies, some dried vegetables and pasta, and is approximately 100 grams a head. The Cardinal Archbishop has a separate organisation for a similar purpose. 63,430 repaired garments were distributed during May.

62. The discontent over wages paid by the Allies as compared with those paid by trades in NAPLES continued. A meeting of the Labour Committee to consider figures with representatives of Italian labour resulted in an increase of 65 lire a day for skilled labour and 35 lire a day for other labour.

LIAISON OFFICER BARI.

63. There has been little of outstanding importance to report and few incidents occurred during the month. All civilians rendered homeless by the explosion, which occurred in the harbour on 9 April, have now been accommodated. The drought has caused considerable damage to the crops and the harvest is expected to be poor.

64. Food distribution has been satisfactory and it has been decided to form Price Control Commissions in all provinces in APULIA and LUCANIA; prices for unrationed foodstuffs, clothing and medicines have already fallen from 20 to 40 per cent.

65. Public health has been good and there have been no epidemics.

LIAISON OFFICER SARDINIA.

66. On the whole the public followed the activities of the political parties with indifference and sought more than anything else a solution to the governmental crisis which would recognise the real interests of the country, especially in the fields of political economy and finance.

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67. The exceptional dryness and the serious grasshopper menace have destroyed much of the cereal crop. It is expected that not more than a few thousand tons of grain will be harvested. Fruit and pastures have been damaged due to drought and weather conditions.

68. 38,241 tons of Sulcis coal were mined during May showing an increase over the 28,600 tons mined in April. 14,980 tons of this total were exported.

69. Public/.....

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69. Public health remained satisfactory inspite of poor living and hygiene conditions which have been aggravated by war devastation.

LIAISON OFFICERS PALERMO AND CATANIA.

70. Enthusiasm for the Separatist movement appeared to be on the wane and little attention was paid to the political crisis but the problem of TRIESTE and VENEZIA GIULIA is a constant topic and the development of the situation is followed with deep interest.

71. The arrival of a considerable number of partisans created new problems; they demanded jobs and their domineering behaviour caused many minor disturbances.

72. There is a considerable amount of lawlessness in the island mainly due to the reduced number of Carabinieri and their poor morale.

73. An acute shortage of prison accommodation is affecting the functioning of the courts. Hundreds of cases are outstanding and totally inadequate sentences are imposed on those convicted.

74. There were 38 cases of typhus at CAPIZZI in the province of MESSINA resulting in ten deaths. At RAGUSA in the province of CATANIA fourteen cases of typhus were reported with no deaths. Two persons at PALERMO have died of the disease and there have also been two cases of smallpox in the town.

75. The new harvest has been seriously affected by the lack of rain.

PART II/.....

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 783016

CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

De-Fascism.

1. Several new Italian decrees were published in May. DLL 179, which permits the appointment of lawyers in the place of judges on Epuration Commissions, will relieve judges for normal duties and for the special Courts of Assize. DLL 195 enacts penal sanctions in the event of any repetition of fascist activity and DLL 196 confers on the High Commissioner for Sanctions against Fascism powers to appeal against sentences passed in matters dealing with fascist crimes.

2. An Italian decree dealing with the epuration of directors of private companies has not been enacted, although requested by this Commission, owing to the cessation of legislative activity of the Italian Government during the political crisis.

3. In the principal Ministries 35,538 of the 47,577 employees have been scrutinised and 7,188 have been sent for trial; 709 employees have been dismissed, 308 have been sentenced to compulsory retirement and 860 received lesser punishment. Of this total, 4,852 cases have been concluded.

Mine Clearance.

4. In territory newly liberated the mined area extends from the Adriatic coast across EMILIA and LIGURIA Regions to the Mediterranean. The coasts are heavily mined as are the northern provinces of TOSCANA Region.

5. Mine Clearance Units are being organised in these Regions. Schools have been opened in GENOVA and BOLOGNA, and other schools are being opened when instructors and equipment are available.

6. The total number of mines lifted during the past month was 91,231. This figure was lower than the previous month due to the fact that the 562/3 Companies have been moved to EMILIA Region and are at present being organised in that area.

7. The whole scheme is hindered by lack of transport and other equipment.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB-COMMISSION.

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8. The printed forms and documents for the preparation of Electoral Lists have been distributed to the provinces of TOSCANA Region which remain under Military Government. The Italian Government is printing the material for the five Northern Regions, in readiness for the time when it may be decided to commence the preparation of electoral lists in Northern Italy.

9. A reply has been received to the Allied Commission's recommendation that the provisions of the Decree of 1915, on the conduct of Municipal Elections, which the Italian Government propose to revive, be amended so as to ensure a free and independent ballot. The Italian Government states that in its opinion the system is adequate and requires no amendment. This reply is under examination.

10. Out of thirty-seven Provinces (excluding VENEZIA GIULIA) liberated during April and May, Prefects are reported to have been formally appointed in only twelve Provinces, all of which are in EMILIA and VENEZIA Regions. In thirteen other provinces individuals are acting as Prefects with the consent of the

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8. The printed forms and documents for the preparation of Electoral Lists have been distributed to the provinces of TOSCANA Region which remain under Military Government. The Italian Government is printing the material for the five Northern Regions, in readiness for the time when it may be decided to commence the preparation of electoral lists in Northern Italy.

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10. Out of thirty-seven Provinces (excluding VENEZIA GIULIA) liberated during April and May, Prefects are reported to have been formally appointed in only twelve Provinces, all of which are in UMBRIA and VENEZIA Regions. In thirteen other provinces individuals are acting as Prefects with the consent of the Regional Commissioner in his capacity as DCCAO, but formal confirmation by the SCAO has not yet been given. In all these cases the Prefects, or those acting as such, are nominees of the CLN and no case has been reported of the appointment of any of the career officials nominated by the Italian Government in ROME.

11. Requests have been received for career Vice-Prefects to be supplied for the provinces of FERRARA, BOLOGNA, PIACENZA, MODENA and LIGURIA. Delay is being experienced in obtaining nominations from the Italian Government.

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EDUCATION SUB-COMMISSION.

12. The major work of the Education Sub-Commission during May was in the five Northern Regions. Much of the ground work had already been done by the Committees of National Liberation and as a matter both of AC policy and because of shortage of staff, Education Officers have utilized the CLN to the utmost.

13. It was found that the CLN had set up a Regional Education Office and, in many cases, provincial education committees. The provincial school committees of CLN were retained as advisory bodies for the Regional Education Officer and Provveditori agli Studi. The Regional or Provincial CLN had dismissed Fascist personnel and appointed new provveditori and, in many cases, new school heads and inspectors. While such suspensions and appointments still have to be confirmed, the new appointees were able to handle the schools until more careful and legal action could be taken.

14. In LIGURIA 1,247 of the 2,579 schools are available for use. Of the balance 967 are damaged or destroyed and 223 occupied by troops or refugees. In the city of GENOA only 16 of the 515 school rooms are available and classes are being held in old rooms here and there and teachers homes. Full statistical data are not yet available from other Regions.

15. The requisitioning of requisitions throughout ITALY is being examined with AFHQ.

16. In LIGURIA, schools generally were reopened; in the other Northern Regions many reopened only for final examinations because they had functioned almost normally during most of the year. Wherever the school year was badly interrupted, however, summer sessions are being provided.

17. The printing of the defascised series of elementary text books for the current year came to a close early in May, the total having reached two million.

18. In the north all universities and other higher institutions of learning and cultural organizations such as operas and orchestras are being epurated and Rectors or temporary directors have been appointed. University examinations are being held. Orchestras and operas are being made available to Allied Troops and some universities are offering courses for troops. Faculties of political science have been abolished.

19. Very few university buildings in the north have been requisitioned but many are severely damaged or destroyed.

20. Boy Scouts organizations, and to some extent Girl Guides, are getting under way in the North and are steadily increasing in the rest of Italy.

21. Publications desired by the National Library in NAPLES have been gathered by the American Library Association and have begun to arrive in Italy.

LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION.

22. There has been a substantial reduction in the number of cases heard by AMG courts. The position in NAPLES Commune (AMG) has remained almost unchanged and there is still a heavy volume of work at LIVORNO Commune (AMG): in this latter port, however, shortage of AMG personnel has necessitated the transfer of many cases to the Italian Courts. The most serious cases heard in NAPLES were prosecutions for the counterfeiting of A.M. lire on a large scale. Sentences up to 15 years imprisonment were imposed.

23. In North ITALY the number of AMG Court cases has been very small and have been mostly concerned with curfew offences [illegible]

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14. In LIGURIA 1,247 of the 2,570 schools are available for use. Of the balance 907 are damaged or destroyed and 323 occupied by troops or refugees. In the city of BOLOGNA only 16 of the 315 school rooms are available and classes are being held in odd rooms here and there and teachers homes. Full statistical data are not yet available from other Regions.

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24. The principal legal activity in North ITALY has been the establishment and operation of the Special Courts of Assize, for the trial of persons charged with collaborating with the enemy, and of the Special Section of the Court of Cassation in MILAN for the disposal of appeals from these courts.

25. The courts are now established and functioning in every province of the northern regions. There is difficulty in the provision of the large number of judicial personnel required to preside at these courts but this problem is being overcome. The number of persons at present in gaol awaiting trial before these courts is very large. For example, in REGGIO EMILIA there are estimated to be 1,200, in GENOA 1,600, in PADUA 2,000 and in MILAN 5,000. In MILAN Province, three persons out of twelve have been sentenced to death, in other Provinces in LOMBARDIA, none.

26. General Order No. 46 has been issued in the North to establish and regularise a form of epuration in private industry.

PUBLIC HEALTH SUB-COMMISSION.

27. Public health reports from the Northern Regions are most satisfactory. There have been no epidemics, water supplies are untouched, hospital accommodation is adequate and many medical supplies have been discovered.

28. The refugee problem is one which is causing anxiety from a Public Health point of view. The return to ITALY of hundreds of thousands of refugees and displaced persons, many of them louse infested and coming from typhus stricken areas and many suffering from tuberculosis and malnutrition is a matter for concern: all interested agencies are fully alive to the potential danger of this mass movement. The Swiss Government through the International Red Cross has offered the assistance of 80 doctors and 150 soldiers from Swiss Army medical units for the purpose of establishing a sanitary cordon between LAKE GARDA and the Adriatic to prevent the spread of illness. The mass disinfestation of returning refugees necessitates the use of large quantities of DDT in excess of stocks held by AC. AFHQ, with ready appreciation of the situation, have agreed to make Army stocks available and have also indicated that the military will, if asked, render every possible assistance in solving public health problems in ITALY.

29. Infant mortality in ROME is decreasing. The April figures were 70.7 per thousand as compared with 87.4 in March and 111.5 in February. Deaths from all forms of tuberculosis in ROME were 237 in April as compared with 256 in March.

30. The Ministry has re-established the pre-war allocation of funds for the control of communicable animal diseases. The incidence of animal diseases was not high during the month, foot and mouth disease being only sporadic and a few cases only of brucellosis being reported from GROSSETO. 160,000 swine in Central and Southern ITALY and SARDINIA have been vaccinated against swine cholera.

31. Lack of proper coordination between MEDIMLA and the Ministry of Interior has led to delay in the delivery of supplies to many provinces. Medical supplies to cover the first six months of the current year are arriving at NAPLES, BARI and LEGHORN.

PUBLIC SAFETY SUB-COMMISSION.

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PUBLIC SAFETY SUB-COMMISSION.

32. Immediately upon the liberation of the North and before AMG was firmly established, certain bands of Partisans took the law into their own hands and instigated mass killings of known fascists; armed men masquerading as partisans satisfied personal grudges by extortion and murder; wholesale political arrests, often unsupported by sufficient evidence, kept the prisons in a bad state of overcrowding. However, towards the end of the month the authority of AMG began to be realised, demonstrations were fewer and more orderly, the numbers of murders and cases of extortion committed were substantially smaller and courts were set up; the Northern Regions began to settle down to a normal life and security began to be restored to the people.

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33. Questori and Vice Questori in the North in most cases are CLN appointees, most of them with little or no former police experience. Career Questori from the South are resented but appointments are being made as the situation tempers sufficiently.

34. Forgeries of Allied currency are being suppressed in the South and except in a few localities have not appeared in the North.

35. Prostitution is a continuing major problem in the South and preventive control measures are being instituted in the early stages in the North where, due to mobility of [illegible] troops, it has not yet become a problem.

36. Relations between Allied Military Police Units and Italian Police are excellent in the North. A few clashes in the South have been reported but no major adverse condition has arisen.

MONUMENTS, FINE ARTS & ARCHIVES SUB-COMMISSION.

37. Preliminary reports show that movable works of art in N.W. ITALY and in the PO Valley are safe and in good condition. A cache of works of art, believed to be from VENEZIA, is reported near KLAGENFURT. Ninety nine per cent of the missing TUSCAN works of art have been recovered in two caches in BOLZANO Province in good condition.

38. Notable items not yet accounted for are two crates of precious antiquities from CYRENAICA, transported to the North in 1943 from the Museo Coloniale in ROME and no confirmation has yet been received of press reports that the Neapolitan works of art missing from MONTECASSINO have been recovered. Almost the entire German Fine Arts staff and their records have been captured.

39. Damage to monuments in the North West is slight, except for the heavily bombed cities of GENOA, MILAN and TURIN. In general in the PO basin outside VENEZIA isolated monuments only were damaged, in particular at PARMA the Teatro Farnese and at BRESCIA S. Maria dei Miracoli. In VENEZIA, VERONA and VICENZA are severely damaged. Libraries have suffered heavily, notably at TURIN and PADUA.

40. Air raid protective covering is being demolished and two temporary exhibitions for troops are already open in VENICE, one of VENETIAN primitives, the other of the famous classical and renaissance bronzes. The new museum at OSTIA opens on 12 June.

41. It is reported that, on the whole, condition of Archives in the Northern Provinces is good.

PATRIOTS BRANCH.

42. Considerable headway was made with the dispersal and disarming of Patriots, particularly in the agricultural areas; in the frontier districts and the large cities the Patriots have proved somewhat unwilling to lay down their arms and go home but those that remain are for the most part still in their original formations and well disciplined. In addition the Allied authorities have found it necessary to retain a number of Patriots for special police duties and "mopping up" purposes, notably in TURIN, MILAN, GENOA (where a special force of 2,100 is being employed) and UDINE (where the OSOPPO and GARIBALDINI Groups have been retained). By the end of May, 45,600 weapons had been collected in LOMBARDIA and 46,000 in EMILIA. In VENEZIA, where

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43. Twenty-three Patriot Centres were in operation by the end of May.

44. The immediate enlistment of 4,000 volunteers into the Italian Army

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has been sanctioned, and the three screening (Recruiting) agencies under control of AMG have reverted to Italian Army control for use, if required, in connection with this intake.

DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION SUB-COMMISSION.

45. The rapidity of the advance of the Armies in ITALY and the conclusion of hostilities in NORTH resulted in uncontrolled movement, mainly across the AUSTRIAN-ITALIAN frontier, starting before the full complement of control camps and assembly centres could be set up. The movement of these refugees has been aided by back-loading empty Army transport. About 80,000 Italians have returned to their homes South of the line MODENA-BOLOGNA-FORLI and many thousands have returned to their homes in Northern ITALY. Apart from returning Italians, some Poles and Jugoslavs, uncertain of the eventual position in their respective countries, have moved into ITALY.

46. A civilian doctor, working directly under the Camp Commandant, has been allocated to each refugee camp. On 1 June UNRRA are to take over distribution of supplementary rations to Allied Nationals. A medical survey of Northern ITALY is being carried out with a view to typhus and tuberculosis control.

47. At the end of the month a total of 79,946 persons were recorded by the Records Bureau covering 72 different nationalities. Of these the location of approximately 60,894 is known and the remaining 19,052 were known to have been in ITALY during the past year.

48. While financial assistance for these displaced persons and refugees will probably be needed in due course the whole situation is, at present, so fluid that any programme which could be effected would benefit relatively few people. Meanwhile, the Swiss Consular Office is continuing loans to AMERICANS, GREEKS, POLES, YUGOSLAVS, and a few other nationalities.

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PART III.

ECONOMIC SECTION.

AGRICULTURAL SUB-COMMISSION.

1. Damage to land reclamation and forest areas in Northern Regions has been slight.

2. Crop estimates throughout ITALY are not as promising as had been hoped, due to extensive drought, shortage of fertilizer in recent years and frost in Northern areas. Grasshopper outbreaks in SARDINIA could only be partially controlled due to the lack of preventative material.

3. The 1944 Granai del Popolo collections reached 1,165,857 metric tons of wheat. A decree controlling the 1945 harvest in Italian Government territory and General Order No. 40, carrying out the terms of that decree in Military Government territory, were published.

4. Redistribution of livestock continued and captured draft animals were allocated to civil needs in Northern ITALY.

5. Relaxation of regulations have resulted in extensive fishing operations, and for the first time in many years the fishing industry reported a large catch in all areas.

COMMERCE SUB-COMMISSION.

6. It was agreed that the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour would take over the complete control of distribution of tyres and tubes in Italian Government territory. The necessary Ministerial Directive has been drafted and approved by this Headquarters.

7. 1,000 tons of newsprint arrived from AMERICA, but 667 tons were used for the repayment of a loan made by AFHQ Printing and Stationery Services Directorate from Mideast stocks. 1,022 tons of newsprint were located in Northern ITALY and utilized for printing newspapers in the Northern cities.

8. Approximately 1,570 Kgs. of raw silk from 1944 crop have been successfully hidden from German requisitions.

9. Shipments during the month represented a value of over 100 million lire. With the expansion of COCHNA (Shipping) activities and the relaxation of control by the Allies, it became necessary to hand over to the Italian Government complete control of supplies of POL for COCHNA.

10. The Regional Welfare Officers of PIEMONTE, LOMBARDIA, LIGURIA, EMILIA, VENEZIE and TOSCANA Regions were allocated 15,000 blankets each for distribution to hospitals and war refugees.

FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION.

11. The 5% five year issue of Italian Treasury Bonds has been most successful, a total of 31 billion 15 million lire having been subscribed. The Minister of the Treasury wished to extend the loan to Northern Italy but decided not to do so in the face of opposition from the CLNAI.

12. Information uncovered in Northern ITALY indicates that from 10 September 1943 to 30 April 1945 the Republican Fascist Government spent 359.6 billion lire,

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12. Information uncovered in Northern ITALY indicates that from 10 September 1943 to 30 April 1945 the Republican Fascist Government spent 359.6 billion lire, of which 139 billion lire represents German occupation costs and reimbursement to Germany of war costs.

13. The total Italian Government indebtedness is now approximately 650 billion lire, of which 250 billion is consolidated and redeemable and 600 billion floating debt. The currency circulation of Italy is now approximately 285 billion lire exclusive of the 61.3 billion AM lire in the hands of the Italian public and banks on 31 March 1945.

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14. It is estimated that the budget deficit for all of Liberated ITALY for the fiscal year 1944-45 will be approximately 350 billion lire.

15. No AM Lire or metropolitan lire will be used to pay surrendered German troops in ITALY. German Army funds are being seized as war booty and the problem of collecting lire currency now in the possession of individual German soldiers is being investigated.

16. The Council of Ministers has passed a decree which established a new foreign exchange control agency, the Ufficio Italiano dei Cambi, and liquidated the old agency, Istcambi. The new agency will have an autonomous management headed by the Governor of the Banca d'Italia and under the control of the Ministry of the Treasury.

17. Twenty-three tons of gold discovered at FORTEZZA, near BOLZANO has been transported to ROME and placed in the vault of the Allied Financial Agency Sub-Section, pending instructions as to its disposition. The Banca d'ITALIA has stated that this gold was part of the Bank's gold reserve which was taken north by the Fascist Republican Government prior to the liberation of ROME.

18. All currency seized from the enemy or found abandoned will be turned over to the Finance Sub-Commission pending later settlement. Several billion lire have already been received. It is planned to reopen stock exchanges in MILAN, GENOA, TURIN and VENICE early in July and the opening will take place simultaneously in all these cities.

FOOD SUB-COMMISSION.

19. Allied Commission food stockpiles on Eastern and Western coasts were more than adequate to cope with the demands of the Northern provinces and transport was the controlling factor in determining the amount of food that could be issued. By the end of the month a total of over 19,000 tons of food had been issued from warehouses on the East coast, distributed over the whole of the PO Valley and over 5,000 tons from the warehouses on the West coast were distributed to the Ligurian coast.

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20. Considerable stocks of grain, rice, sugar and cheese have been declared in Northern Provinces and these will be incorporated in plans for the provisioning of North ITALY.

21. Imports of foodstuffs during the month were again on a large scale. In particular, cereal imports were heavy, amounting to over 140,000 tons, which enabled reserves of grain to be built up in all the deficiency areas so that the grain supply is now amply assured until the next harvest.

22. The figures of locally produced grain are still satisfactory, there being 198,000 tons in warehouses, of which 84,000 tons are still available for allocation.

23. 17,500 tons of foodstuffs were moved by rail and over 4,000 tons were moved coastwise during the month. These figures are in addition to the large quantities moved by Italian organisations. Salt shipments during the month were lighter but the Southern position is very satisfactory and there are considerable reserves in the ROME and NAPLES areas.

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24. The yeast position has been materially improved with the liberation of the North. Plants have been found in good working order at MILAN, GENOA, PADUA and UDINE. In addition, the yeast production at BARLETTA has been increased.

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25. The midshift meal for workers employed by the armed forces has been increased by the addition of 125 grams of bread a meal. A supplementary ration for harvest workers of 150 grams of bread and 50 grams of pasta has again been adopted for this year's harvest.

INDUSTRY SUB-COMMISSION.

26. Ninety per cent of industrial capacity of the North has escaped destruction and industry in ITALY is now dependent only on imports of coal, cellulose, rubber, cotton and wool.

27. The reopening of the Soda Solvay Works at ROSIGNANO on 23 May has increased production of glass, washing wool, pharmaceutical goods and has considerably reduced the price of caustic soda.

28. There has been an improvement in the production of SARDINIAN coal and the Italian Government has been urged to encourage and foster further increases in production. The production of lignite has been handicapped by shortage of transport and labour. The lack of coal is the main problem in the North as it is of vital importance to Italian economy. All industries are dependent on this fuel in some way or another and normally ITALY had to import more than one million tons of coal a month. At the present time only about 300,000 tons of coal a month are scheduled for ITALY and even this supply is uncertain. Employment in the industries affected, which had in times of peace a payroll of nearly five and a half million, will be seriously endangered and a consequent unemployment of four to five million may easily result. Many plants which have raw material available have already been forced to close or to reduce production from lack of coal.

29. Cement requirements for the whole of ITALY can now be produced if coal is made available.

30. Arrangements have been made for the shipment of about 500 tons of M.T. spares from ALEXANDRIA and 800 - 1,000 tons from ERITREA. AFHQ has been asked to release a portion of the 300,000 discarded tyres held in ALEXANDRIA.

31. 44,000,000,000 matches are available in Northern ITALY and, once movemgnt has been arranged, rationing will not be necessary in Southern ITALY. Production capacity for matches and raw materials are adequate to meet ITALY's needs with a possible surplus for export.

LABOUR SUB-COMMISSION.

32. Allied Military Government administration of labour in EMILIA, LOMBARDIA, LIGURIA, PIEMONTE and VENEZIA was established during the month. Industrial plant and establishments were found to be in good condition but shortage of coal and supplies, the return of refugees demanding their old employment and the dislocation occasioned by the change from war to peace time production will inevitably produce grave unemployment problems. Relief schemes are being planned and temporary arrangements have been made for the continuance of the "Cassa Integrazione" to assist firms in paying a guaranteed wage.

33. Wages are lower in Northern ITALY but prices are rapidly rising and demands for wage increases are bound to develop. In BOLOGNA one wage increase has already been approved.

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and has considerably reduced the price of caustic soda.

28. There has been an improvement in the production of SARDINIAN coal and the Italian Government has been urged to encourage and foster further increases in production. The production of lignite has been handicapped by shortage of transport and labour. The lack of coal is the main problem in the North as it is of vital importance to Italian economy. All industries are dependent on this fuel in some way or another and normally ITALY had to import more than one million tons of coal a month. At the present time only about 300,000 tons of coal a month are scheduled for ITALY and even this supply is uncertain. Employment in the industries affected, which had in times of peace a payroll of nearly five and a half million, will be seriously endangered and a consequent unemployment of four to five million may easily result. Many plants which have raw material available have already been forced to close or to reduce production from lack of coal.

29. Cement requirements for the whole of ITALY can now be produced if coal is made available.

30. Arrangements have been made for the shipment of about 500 tons of M.T. spares from ALEXANDRIA and 800 - 1,000 tons from ERITREA. AFHQ has been asked to release a portion of the 300,000 discarded tyres held in ALEXANDRIA.

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33. Wages are lower in Northern ITALY but prices are rapidly rising and demands for wage increases are bound to develop. In BOLOGNA one wage increase has already been approved.

34. In Central and Southern ITALY wage increases continue to be negotiated in various districts, no serious trade disputes have occurred and the Italian General Confederation of Labour has launched a campaign with a view to reducing the cost of living. Adjustments of the Armed Force Wage Scale to conform with prevailing rates in private industry have been made in ROME, NAPLES, BARI, SALERNO, TARNI and PALERMO.

0268

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14. It is estimated that the budget deficit for all of Liberated ITALY for the fiscal year 1944-45 will be approximately 350 billion lire.

15. No AM Lire or metropolitan lire will be used to pay surrendered German troops in ITALY. German Army funds are being seized as war booty and the problem of collecting lire currency now in the possession of individual German soldiers is being investigated.

16. The Council of Ministers has passed a decree which established a new foreign exchange control agency, the Ufficio Italiano dei Cambi, and liquidated the old agency, Istcambi. The new agency will have an autonomous management headed by the Governor of the Banca d'Italia and under the control of the Ministry of the Treasury.

17. Twenty-three tons of gold discovered at FORTEZZA, near BOLZANO has been transported to ROME and placed in the vault of the Allied Financial Agency Sub-Section, pending instructions as to its disposition. The Banca d'ITALIA has stated that this gold was part of the Bank's gold reserve which was taken north by the Fascist Republican Government prior to the liberation of ROME.

18. All currency seized from the enemy or found abandoned will be turned over to the Finance Sub-Commission pending later settlement. Several billion lire have already been received. It is planned to reopen stock exchanges in MILAN, GENOA, TURIN and VENICE early in July and the opening will take place simultaneously in all these cities.

FOOD SUB-COMMISSION.

19. Allied Commission food stockpiles on Eastern and Western coasts were more than adequate to cope with the demands of the Northern provinces and transport was the controlling factor in determining the amount of food that could be issued. By the end of the month a total of over 19,000 tons of food had been issued from warehouses on the East coast, distributed over the whole of the PO Valley and over 5,000 tons from the warehouses on the West coast were distributed to the Ligurian coast.

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20. Considerable stocks of grain, rice, sugar and cheese have been declared in Northern Provinces and these will be incorporated in plans for the provisioning of North ITALY.

21. Imports of foodstuffs during the month were again on a large scale. In particular, cereal imports were heavy, amounting to over 140,000 tons, which enabled reserves of grain to be built up in all the deficiency areas so that the grain supply is now amply assured until the next harvest.

22. The figures of locally produced grain are still satisfactory, there being 198,000 tons in warehouses, of which 84,000 tons are still available for allocation.

23. 17,500 tons of foodstuffs were moved by rail and over 4,000 tons were moved coastwise during the month. These figures are in addition to the large quantities moved by Italian organisations. Salt shipments during the month were lighter but the Southern position is very satisfactory and there are considerable reserves in the ROME and NAPLES areas.

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24. The yeast position has been materially improved with the liberation of the North. Plants have been found in good working order at MILAN, GENOA, PADUA and UDINE. In addition, the yeast production at BARLETTA has been increased.

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PUBLIC WORKS AND UTILITIES SUB-COMMISSION.

35. Highways in Northern ITALY are in fair condition and it is not anticipated that serious difficulties will be encountered in repairs and maintenance; temporary bridges or diversions have been made on all principal routes.

36. Public utilities in Northern areas have not been seriously impaired and repair work is well in hand.

37. It is estimated that nearly 400 Communal Housing Committees are now organised and working and a total of 17,739 housing repair projects have been started and 8,573 completed. The value of work on housing to the end of May amounts to 1,859 million lire.

38. The total number of bridges completed is 1,652.

39. Ample electric power is available in the whole of the Northern area. About 10% of the generating plants were damaged but half of these will be repaired within the next three months.

TRANSPORTATION SUB-COMMISSION.

40. The transport situation in Northern ITALY is better than had been expected but will need a considerable amount of reorganisation, particularly road transport.

41. On the cessation of hostilities the movement of refugees and displaced persons became a major problem, throwing a heavy strain on rail, road and shipping transportation. By sea, the Italian cruiser "GARIBALDI" was allocated to a shuttle service between PIOMBINO and MESSINA; she completed two voyages during the last week of the month, carrying about 1,000 repatriates for SICILY each time; two Italian torpedo boats each carried 100 persons on the same run. By rail, the major movements of displaced persons were from FLORENCE and FORLI to ROME and South of ROME; during the month 66 special trains were dispatched carrying a total of 68,902 persons. Meetings have been held with SHAEF and other headquarters to regulate the flow of refugees from North of the ALPS to ITALY.

42. Following the establishment during April of regular coastwise sailings under the control of Comitato Gestione Navi (COGENA), the former bidding procedure for movement of stores by sea has been discontinued with the exception of bids which cannot be met by tonnage under the control of COGENA. All bids for movement during the month have been met, and the total coastwise tonnage lifted amounted to 56,606 tons, including schooner traffic which carried about 21,810 tons of this total.

43. Figures for the latest four-week period for which statistics are available show that 206,961 tons were moved by rail on the mainland of ITALY, including traffic moving from SICILY to the Mainland.

44. Arrangements have been made to complete the transfer of about 4,500 trucks to the Italian Government. This transfer will be [illegible] groups, the first being [illegible]

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

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44. Arrangements have been made to complete the transfer of about 4,500 trucks to the Italian Government. This transfer will be affected in three groups, the first being captured equipment now operated in SICILY, the second, War Department trucks operated in truck pools throughout liberated ITALY numbering about 1,100 and the third consisting of 2,000 new trucks being shipped from the UNITED STATES. The transfer of the first two groups should be completed within one month while the Italian Government will take delivery of the third group at the rate of 200 a week.

45. It is hoped that a three times weekly passenger service ROME-AREZZO, ROME-ANCONA and ROME-FLORENCE will commence on 4 June.

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0303

PART IV

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH AND INDEPENDENT SUB-COMMISSIONS

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

1. The Branch in meetings with G-5 Section IV Corps and the CLNAI at MILAN, helped overcome difficulties incident to republication of the Corriere della Sera, former fascist newspaper which, it was finally agreed, would be published under the name of Corriere d'Informazioni. The paper's first issue came out on 22 May. The Temporary Film Board approved Italian sponsored film legislation with minor changes and blocked all raw film stocks in the North, setting up procedure to prevent the materials from falling into the hands of speculators.

2. Approximately twenty five regular press releases were written and distributed to regular outlets. The OWI Photographic Section also covered, as a standard operating procedure, the picture possibilities of all A.C. press releases and distributed its photographs to more than fifty outlets, giving the Commission a most effective avenue of publicity. Approximately sixty home-town releases on U.S. personnel, issuance of which is a requirement of the U.S. War Department Bureau of Public Relations, were written, the total number issued to date amounting to more than four hundred.

NAVY SUB-COMMISSION

3. In response to a request from the Italian Ministry of Marine, the Allied Naval Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean has agreed to the return of a portion of NAPLES Harbour to Italian Government control. One discharge berth has been released without restriction and three berths have been released on Pontile Vigliena, subject to the right of Allied Naval authorities to use one berth whenever it is required for the discharge of Allied tankers.

4. The Allied Naval Commander-in-Chief has made available one Italian cruiser and several smaller Italian naval vessels for the purpose of transporting refugees and displaced persons from the Northern Italian areas to SICILY and SARDINIA.

5. On 23 May Italian Naval Control Service Officers were appointed to duty in the ports of CIVITAVECCHIA, PIOMBINO and MADDALENA. Directives to these officers were issued on their responsibility to the Italian Naval Officers in Charge for the safe routing of all Allied merchant vessels leaving these ports.

LAND FORCES SUB-COMMISSION (AMIA)

6. The moving of the Security Control Line to the R. PIAVE and the Prohibited Frontier Zone has enabled 50,000 Italian soldiers of the older classes to be demobilized and returned to their homes. Leave has also been

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LAND FORCES SUB-COMMISSION (MMIA)

6. The moving of the Security Control Line to the R. PIAVE and the Prohibited Frontier Zone has enabled 50,000 Italian soldiers of the older classes to be demobilized and returned to their homes. Leave has also been granted for those with homes in Northern Provinces.

7. Owing to the fact that large numbers of Italian troops employed mainly by the UNITED STATES are becoming surplus, further call-up has been temporarily suspended. Surplus service personnel of demobilizable age will be sent home and others re-allocated to other categories. The U.S. policy of employing PWs and cooperators as service troops has released large numbers of Italian soldiers for re-employment. Patriots may volunteer for the Italian Army and, although it is not possible to enlist these men in bands, every effort is being made to keep friends in the same units.

8. Much Italian/...

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8; Much Italian Army property has been located in Northern ITALY, some of it in the hands of the patriots.

9. Units of the Italian Army are being employed on internal security duties such as guarding the BRENNER PASS and assisting in guarding German PWs held by the British.

10. During the month a reduction was made in the reinforcement holdings for the Italian Army. The previous percentage of 25% for combat troops and 5% for Service units has now been reduced to a 5% total all round holding.

11. An initial transfer of 3,000 manpower spaces from BR-ITI category to CC.RR was authorised by AFHQ.

AIR FORCES SUB-COMMISSION

12. Up till the capitulation of the German armed forces on 8 May the Italian Air Force continued operations on a scale comparable with the previous month. A detachment of 6 SM.82s transport aircraft assisted the Desert Air Force in following up the rapid forward movement of the EIGHTH Army in its closing stages of the campaign, by transporting POL and DID rations from RAVENNA to LAVARIANO. A signal of appreciation of the efficiency with which these operations were carried out was received from the A.O.C. Desert Air Force.

13. The six squadrons previously under command of B.A.F. have now been handed back to the operational control of this Sub-Commission. A letter from A.O.C. Balkan Air Force expressing his thanks for the keenness and spirit shown by these Italian squadrons has been received.

14. Between the period of the cessation of hostilities and the announcement of peace terms, flying will be restricted and controlled for all fighters and trainers; load-carrying aircraft including light bombers and seaplanes will be used for the extension of existing courier transport services; the Air-Sea Rescue Service with seaplanes and high speed launches will be continued and probably extended.

15. Primarily for the benefit of A.C. the land plane services to MILAN, TREVISO and BOLOGNA were opened, which have helped considerably in overcoming the shortage of transport. Regular time schedules have been run.

16. The strength of the I.A.F. is still about 3,000 below the ceiling of 51,000 and every effort is being made by the Directorate of Personnel to stimulate recruiting, chiefly by means of recruiting posters which are being displayed on a liberal scale.

17. Large supplies of much needed spares have been discovered in the North. Official reports indicate that there are sufficient spares to maintain all aircraft of the I.A.F. and authority has been sought for sufficient quantities of these spares to be issued. There is no POL available from these sources and the number of complete aircraft found in the

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COMMUNICATIONS/.....

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COMMUNICATIONS SUB-COMMISSION

18. Re-establishment of local services for all essential needs in Northern ITALY was effected during the month.

19. Inter-urban cables and equipment were sufficiently damaged to prevent resumption of telephone and telegraph facilities between the North and South of ITALY but this service is expected to be resumed on a limited scale during June.

20. Mail service throughout the Northern Provinces and between Northern and Southern ITALY has been restored on a limited scale and cablegram and radio facilities with the UNITED STATES and UNITED KINGDOM were resumed on 4 May. Foreign mail service was opened with HOLLAND and LUXEMBOURG.

WAR MATERIAL DISPOSAL AND ITALIAN PRISONER OF WAR SUB-COMMISSION

War Material Disposal.

21. The collection of vehicles and weapons in the newly liberated Northern areas began immediately hostilities ceased.

22. Considerable stores of material have been taken over by the Armies. This material includes machine tools, clothing, silks, spirits, motor car spares, tyres and tubes which, awaiting the opportunity of removal into GERMANY, had been stored by the Germans in caves and tunnels in ITALY. Lists of this material are being made by representatives of A.C.

23. Salvaged material amounting to 11,500 tons, offered by American and British Army sources, was disposed of through the Allied Commission and Italian Ministry of Industry and Commerce. About 20-30 thousand salvaged tyres were offered by British salvage from TORRE ANNUNZIATA and steps are being taken to have these despatched to Pirelli Works, ROME, for inspection and retreading. 2-4 thousand of these tyres have been retained by the Allied Commission to be used in connection with the anti-malaria campaign.

Italian PW.

24. It has been agreed that 35,000 IPW from AMERICA will be despatched to ITALY at the rate of 10,000 a month commencing 1 July. During May 4,100 IPW were repatriated, the majority of which were sick and wounded.

25. On the cessation of hostilities large numbers of ex-Italian PW from GERMANY poured over the frontier into ITALY. Displaced persons camps were shared for the reception of the Italian ex-PW in the initial stages and small numbers of Italian officials were attached to each camp to care for them until they arrived at the camps specially prepared for military personnel. On arrival at military camps ex-IPW were documented, given clothing, money and the necessary transport to assist them to reach their homes. The Armies assisted in moving these men.

26. General MANNERINI, Autonomous Office of War Veterans and Repatriated Prisoners of War, showed great initiative and expended much energy and hard

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26. General MANFERINI, Autonomous Office of War Veterans and Repatriated Prisoners of War, showed great initiative and expended much energy and hard work in getting teams organised to handle difficult problems in FLORENCE, MILAN and BOLZANO.

Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

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Legae 95-A

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Executive Commissioner

REGIONAL COMMISSIONERS MEETING
27-28 JUNE 1945.

1. The meeting will take place in the room that used to be the Reference Library on the third floor. It will be sign-posted.

2. Tea will be served in the Main Conference Room, third floor, during the afternoon on both days.

3. The Establishment Section is providing a car for each Regional Commissioner.

4. No Italian will attend the meeting until the second day and their attendance at the committees is entirely at the discretion of the Vice-Presidents, Regional Commissioners and Heads of Sub-Commissions.

5. The Chief Commissioner or Executive Commissioner will take the chair at all Committee Meetings.

6. The Agenda is attached.

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ALLIED COMMISSION
CEO
DCEO
Chief of Staff
CIO
Italian Section
CLERK
22 JUN 1945

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REGIONAL COMMISSIONERS MEETING
27-28 June 1945.

AGENDA.

Wednesday, 27 June.

On this day the meeting will be devoted to discussion of matters of general interest applicable to all Regions with the Chief Commissioner in the chair.

The meeting opens at 0845 hours.

0845 hrs.

1. Future of the Commission. — Chief Commissioner.

2. a) Free Elections. — V.P. Civil Affairs Section

b) Removal of Government offices and records to ROME and amalgamation of Ministries — V.P. Civil Affairs Section

3. Problems of general policy raised by Regional Commissioners.

Break for lunch.

1445 hrs.

4. Economic Section.

a) Policy for Italian industry in the North.

b) Socialisation of industry and Works Management Committees.

c) Unemployment and surplus labour.

d) Unemployment finance.

1545 hrs.

5. Establishment Section - Regional Personnel.

Thursday, 28 June.

[illegible] will consist of a series of sub-committees

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On this day the meeting will be [illegible] of general interest applicable to all Regions with the Chief Commissioner in the chair.

The meeting opens at 0845 hours.

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d) Unemployment finance.

1545 hrs.

5. Establishment Section - Regional Personnel.

Thursday, 28 June.

On this day the meeting will consist of a series of sub-committees in order to clarify matters of a technical nature.

0845 hrs.

Local Government Committee.

Electoral lists.

0945 hrs/.....

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Thursday, 28 June Cont'd.

0945 hrs.

Food Committee.

Allocation of rationed foodstuffs.
Blocking of rationed foodstuffs by Provincial Commissioners.
Rationing policy.
Policy in respect of existing food distributing organisations, i.e. Cereals (U.C.E.F.A.P.) Rice Industry Service, Cheese Control, Meat Census Office, etc.

1045 hrs.

Labour Committee.

Establishment of Regional, Provincial & other Labour offices.
Establishment of Regional Italian Joint Advisory Committees.
Wages adjustment - private industry and government employees.

1145 hrs.

Transportation Committee.

The Italians to be encouraged to set motor pools in operation in the North.

Break for lunch.

1430 hrs.

Finance Committee.

Amalgamation of North and South - banks, insurance companies etc.
Repudiation of municipal loans.
Foreign exchange position (French francs and Banks.)

1530 hrs.

Industry Committee.

Procedure for requisitioning and derequisitioning of industrial plants.

1630 hrs.

Commerce Committee.

POL for Northern Regions. Difficulties in providing full quota.
Foreign trade policy.
Control of materials and necessity of

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Industry Service, Cheese Control, Meat Census Office, etc.

1045 hrs.

Labour Committee.

Establishment of Regional, Provincial & other Labour offices.
Establishment of Regional Italian Joint Advisory Committees.
Wages Adjustment - priv te industry and government employees.

1145 hrs.

Transportation Committee.

The Italians to be encouraged to set motor pools in operation in the North.

Break for lunch.

1430 hrs.

Finance Committee.

Amalgamation of North and South - banks, insurance companies etc.
Repudiation of municipal loans.
Foreign exchange position (French francs and Rmks.)

1530 hrs.

Industry Committee.

Procedure for requisitioning and derequisitioning of industrial plants.

1630 hrs.

Commerce Committee.

POL for Northern Regions. Difficulties in providing full quota.
Foreign trade policy.
Control of materials and necessity of setting up U.P.I.C. (Uffici Provinciali Industria Commercio) as soon as possible.
Interchange of goods between North and South.

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0314

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4013/5

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
R.C. & M.G. SECTION
APO 394

Ref 107/102/CA 29th August, 1944

SUBJECT: Amendments to Minutes of the Regional Commissioners Conference on the 23rd August

1. The following amendments should be made to the minutes of the above mentioned Conference:

a) Para 16 in action column delete Admin. Section and insert Econ. Section.

b) Para 27 in action column add R.C. & M.G. Section.

c) Para 31 in action column add R.C. & M.G. Section.

d) Para 39 delete the first two lines.

G. W. I. SHIPP
Lt. Colonel

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0315

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4015

SECRET

MINUTES OF

REGIONAL COMMISSIONERS CONFERENCE

held on 23rd Aug 1944

0930 hrs.

The Executive Commissioner presided.

ACTION

Opening Remarks.

1. The Executive Commissioner, Brig. M. S. Lush, opened the meeting by thanking Regional Commissioners for their good work and warned them of more difficult work ahead in the North of Italy. He outlined the procedure for manning the Northern Regions.

2. So far we had applied the principle that where there were Allied troops and installations we had to have ACC officers, but from the point of view of Sicily, and possibly later on, Southern Italy, there might come a time when we felt that we could hand the country back to the Italian authorities entirely. We must always keep in mind that the presence of Allied Military officers did help to maintain law and order.

3. Col. Hancock, (late Region I), was of the opinion that a gradual and complete withdrawal was feasible, leaving an ACC LO with HQ 56 Area. Brig. Carr, (Region I), agreed in principle. There were details such as issue and safeguarding of imported food to be considered. Col. Poletti, (Region III), saw no difference between Sicily and Southern Italy, from the point of view of government from Naples. He considered the time was coming when ACC ought to operate the whole area from Rome.

4. Executive Commissioner raised the point of contacts with Allied HQs and the collection of information. Mr. Antolini (Econ. Section), said the Anassi had to be considered but there was no reason why the Italians should not do it effectively. One liaison officer should be kept as a point of contact. Six experts were coming out from London who could work with the local governments. Mr. H. Caccia (Political Section) said that the handing over was entirely in line with our policy in so far as the Italian Government was able to carry the burden. But we must not put on the Italians anything beyond their strength which would lead to disorder. He asked if Sicily might not get out of hand supposing it was left in the hands of one senior officer comparable to a Regional Commissioner and only Liaison Officers with Allied installations, plus some civilian personnel on specialist jobs. Col. Hancock said occasional outbreaks were possible but no difficulties had yet arisen. Col. Temperley (R.C. designate, Southern Region) agreed with Col. Poletti on the absence of an Italian High Commissioner for Southern Italy. Col. Chapman (Region III) considered

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SECRET

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ACTION

5. The Executive Commissioner asked R.C's Sicily, Sardinia and Southern Region to consider the matter and report in a month's time. The matter would also be re-examined at ACC HQ. Brig. Lush asked Col. Temperley to report as soon as possible on the early handing over of Naples Commune from AMG to Italian Government.

6. Executive Commissioner said he would like to underline General Maitland Wilson's remarks the previous day on discipline among subordinate officers. Provincial Commissioners should be instructed to think deeply on the subject. It was almost inevitable where officers were living alone that they should lose some of the effects of military discipline and that those inexperienced in civil administration should tend to be over-impressed by the local aspect of affairs. Regional Commissioners in the Southern Regions should examine the question of transferring such officers. Brig. Lush congratulated Regional Commissioners on their monthly reports and sitreps. AFHQ had asked to be kept more fully in the picture and he believed that we had been able to do this. Col. Lewin-Harris (G-5 AFHQ) agreed.

Planning for the Northern Regions.

7. Executive Commissioner announced that Col. Fiske and Col. Albright (HQ ACC) with Brig. Dunlop and Cols. Hancock and Feasey, would be responsible for planning for Regions 10, 11 and 12. By Sept. 1st officers were wanted to the scale of Appendix C from Sardinia, Sicily and Southern Region and also from Region V. An establishment had been created for 250 extra British officers. It was hoped also to get a few additional American officers. They would be sent on a short course of civil affairs and then to Regions V, VIII and IX, and the two Armies, for experience. Southern Region would be activated on Aug. 28th.

8. Col. Albright,(Establishment Officer) said we would have to take officers from Regions IV and VIII and a few from Region IX. An order was being issued immediately to Regions II, III and VII assigning all officers who would remain in Southern Regions. Exec. Commissioner drew the attention of Col. Lewin-Harris (G-5 AFHQ) to the fact that the additional officers were wanted quickly. When pressed to give a figure of how many of the requisite 250 could be produced by Sept. 15th, Col. Lewin-Harris said he thought probably 50 including the present attachment. Exec. Commissioner said that with 70 - 75 from the Southern Region this should provide about 120 officers.

R.C.Reg IV
RC/MG Sec.
Estab.Br.

9. Col. Poletti asked if Enlisted Men waiting in the Replacement Pool could be used. Col. Lewin-Harris said that if names were known they should be sent to G-5 AFHQ.

10. Executive Commissioner said he thought the scheme of following up the Army was successful. Brig. Dunlop supported it and hoped it would be possible to have the same arrangement in future. Exec. Commissioner said we must be prepared for disintegration in the North and the necessity of sending teams in very rapidly. Col. Fiske said the Army was alive to the dangers in the first days of taking over and that the question of command was still to be settled. He saw no reason why teams should not go forward with the entering

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Promotions.

11. Col. Albright said that American promotions to field grade were temporarily held up. He asked Col. Lewin-Harris to take the matter up. Company grade officers were not affected. Col.Farren (Executive Officer) said that British promotions were held up for

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ACTION

Estab.Br. two or three days while AAI were looking into the matter. Col. Albright said Company Commanders and admin. officers must not be changed without approval from this HQ.

Patriots.

12. Col. McCarthy referred to his talk at the previous day's Conference and to a history of the movement which he had prepared. At the meeting in Siena he was asked to produce information about the Po Valley installations. He had a list of places where damage and flooding could be caused and also a list of pumping stations for Patriots to protect.

13. He would like to stress that AMG's with Armies, and Regions should send back a weekly report from their Italian Patriot representatives.

14. On a discussion of present policy, Col. Kirkwood (Region VIII) said it was fundamentally on right lines but there were practical difficulties as the Patriots wanted to remain fighting.

Patriot Br. 15. Col. Marshall (Region V) said that Patriot representatives often arrived without proper identification cards and permits. A letter of appointment from ACC HQ to say that any Patriots arriving were accredited to the Commission was required. Col. McCarthy said they were now working on a scheme for getting transport from the Italian Government as they were only useful when mobile. Exec. Commissioner said that Patriot representatives NOT sent out at the request of the R.C's would be sent with transport, not to be charged against TE/WE. If requested by R.C's transport would have to be found by them.

Adm Sec Patriot Br 16. The question of pay for Patriots was raised. It was agreed that the question should be re-examined with a view to paying Patriots from ACC funds in their advisory capacity.

RC/MG Sec 17. Major Fielden (Public Relations Officer) replying to a question on Patriot publicity, said he needed permission for Italian correspondents to visit the areas where Patriots were.

Patriot Br 18. Col. McCarthy said that he was trying to get names of prominent Italians who could be used for Prefects in the North. The Communist Party would let us have information also. In a few days he should have a list to send to the Interior Sub-Commission.

Refugees.

19. Col. Hulls (Italian Refugee Branch) explained that the Refugee Branch had to follow up behind the Armies and take in as many people as were passed to them. The line was now at Ancona where there was a large camp, but they could not keep an unlimited number of people there indefinitely. The people had to be distributed and the situation at Ancona was extremely difficult. In the interests of operations Regions must take their quota of refugees.

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20. He went on to explain that the Branch could not provide equipment

All Regions for camps in Regions. Once the quota had been fixed the Prefects concerned had to take care of the refugees and billet them.

21. The aim was to get the people back to their homes as quickly as possible. Transit Camps would be necessary and personnel to man them. The Italian Government had been asked for 1,000 Italian Officers and men to do it. The Army Sub-Commission said personnel could not be found from the Italian Army and the possibility of

Refugee Br using demobilized soldiers was discussed. The matter was left for

Army S/C. further exploration with the suggestion that it might be possible to

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ACTION

pick men out of the transit camps to which these soldiers were sent prior to discharge and take them on a civilian pay roll on the spot.

22. Reference was made to an unauthorized movement of refugees back to their homes which had already started. AFHQ, AAI and PBS were taking notice of it. Exec. Commissioner asked R.C's to do their utmost with
All Regions the Italian authorities to stop people moving and to issue orders that no ACC officers were to issue passes for this kind of movement.

23. Col. Chapman said that 2,000 refugees had arrived at Naples
Regs.III & IV. station and had been there for two weeks. It was decided that half should be dispersed to Aversa Camp and half to Region IV.

Establishment.

24. (a) Vehicle Maintenance. Col. Albright (Establishment Officer) stressed the responsibilities of senior officers in Regions. There was a lack of trained drivers and mechanics. Transportation Sub-Commission had set up a pool of maintenance officers who would be sent out to Regions to inspect and give advice.

(b) Vacations for civilian personnel. Col. Chapman raised the
Estab.Br question of vacations for civilian personnel, and was informed that the matter was under discussion with AAI.

(c) Civilian Drivers Rations. Col. Albright said that this
Regs.IV,V, VIII & IX. question applied mostly to AMG Regions. Rations for civilian drivers
Adm Sec. and civilian specialists should be drawn in bulk through the Regional
Econ Sec. Supply Officers from civilian sources or through the Prefect in Italian
HQ Comdt ACC Government Territory.

(d) Officers Mess Account. Col. Farren reported that there was a considerable balance in the officers Mess Account and it was agreed
Exec.Offr that 30,000 lire be allotted to Regions 10, 11 and 12. The residue
HQ Comdt ACC to be used for the Officers Rest House at Fregene when opened.

(e) Italian Drivers. The question of Italian drivers was raised and R.C's were instructed to send replacement drivers in charge of a N.C.O. with definite orders to report on arrival. R.C's should be very careful about the handing over of stores and vehicles, and give and demand receipts.

Defascistization.

25. Col. Upjohn (Admin Section) referred to a new decree, of which all R.C's had copies. The system now was that in each Ministry one or more Commissions were set up, and they were responsible for the purge throughout the country of the persons which depended on that Ministry. For instance, the Commission in the Ministry of Justice was responsible for the purging of all judges throughout the country. We relied on R.C's letting us know if any obvious Fascists were at large. It
Adm Sec was agreed that lists of persons purged by Commissions would be useful to R.C's and would be sent to them. R.C's would report any Fascists not listed.

26. In addition there would be Provincial Commissions to deal with

0321

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Regs.IV,V, VIII & IX. Adm Sec. Econ Sec. HQ Comdt ACC

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Adm Sec

26. In addition there would be Provincial Commissions to deal with local bodies which depended on the Prefect. The Provincial Commissions would not be set up until the Prefects themselves had been purged. The Ministry of the Interior had been asked to expedite the purging of the Prefects, and Regional Commissioners would be informed as soon as this was done. In a letter of Aug. 18th R.C's were asked to send a pro-forma report on the progress of defascistization in the Provinces. Where the decree had been made effective, we ceased to operate defascistization ourselves, but in Military Government territory there was nothing to prevent a R.C. from removing an official on any ground.

All R.Cs.

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0323

When an area had been turned over to Regional control the R.C. would normally leave it to the Italian Committee or refer a special case to HQ ACC.

Proclamations.

27. Col. Wilmer read the new preamble to Proclamation No.1, which had been approved. To meet criticism of the notice containing curfew restrictions etc there would now be three versions of it to be used according to requirements. With regard to the declaration of cameras and wireless sets AAI had demanded that the restriction be retained. The new version of Proclamations 1, 2 and 4 would be distributed as soon as possible and used in future.

AMG 5 Army
" 8 Army
Adm Sec

Carabinieri.

28. Col. Kirk, (Public Safety Sub-Comm) said that he was gravely concerning about the personnel situation. The ceiling had been fixed at 55,000, and ACC has asked for it to be lifted to 65,000 but the present strength was about 42,000. It was thought that the sources of manpower were improving as training was completed. One source was the recruitment of men who had been disbanded in territory occupied by the enemy. Information was that of 21,000 normally north of the line, approximately 14,000 had been removed to Germany. Another source was released POW from E. Africa, approximately 1,000 in September, and a prospect of a detachment from the Italian Army, which has been under discussion with MMIA. Col. Kirk gave warning that he would have to skim Regions and urged forward areas to make conservative estimates.

29. From the point of view of an approach to AAI the Exec. Commissioner asked if there was a possibility of reaching the ceiling from existing manpower. Col. Kerr (MMIA) thought we might take Carabinieri from Sicily or Sardinia. Asked what would be the result of removing 2,000 Carabinieri from Sicily from the point of view of grain collection, Col. Hancock said he thought it would mean complete disaster as they were now reduced to under 7,000.

30. The Exec. Commissioner Strongly recommended that the Carabinieri be raised to the approved ceiling of 55,000 at once without regard to those we might or might not find in the North.

31. It was stated that Carabinieri were being used for guarding military installations. Exec. Commissioner said this should be taken up on a high level. We would do our best to preserve Carabinieri strength in the Regions, at the same time fulfilling demands of Northern Regions.

Adm Sec

Control of Civilian Movement.

32. Major Ballance, (Public Safety Sub-Comm) explained the controls now operating. There were three zones: Army Zone (RED), where no civilian was permitted to enter unless in possession of a permit issued by an AMG officer in the zone. But in cases of great urgency permits could be issued at point of departure, provided

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Hdq Sec

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AMG 5 Army
" 8 Army
All R.C's
RC/MG Sec
Adm Sec

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ACTION

33. Exec. Commissioner said that if movement was restricted completely food supply, industry, etc., would be hindered. But movement must be restricted for military reasons.

Transport and Appointments of Prefects.

34. Col. Spicer (Interior Sub-Comm) said that the transportation question had been decided the day before at the Chief Commissioner's Conference. He appealed for cooperation by R.C's with Prefects who had difficult journeys to undertake. They were high ranking Italian officials and all the help that R.C's could give them would be appreciated.

SCAO's 5 & 8 Armies. All RC's

35. Two very simple and clear directives had been prepared for the use of officers in the field, one for the Army areas and one for Regions.

36. There was no such title as "Acting Sindaco". It was proposed to promote 23 Vice-Prefects.

37. In the discussion which followed Col. Chapman said it was proposed by the C.M.T.C. at Benevento to requisition the Prefectorial Building. Executive Commissioner instructed him to take strong action in opposing this requisition. Civil Affairs Branch would take up with AAI.

Reg.III. RC/MG Sec

38. Asked if Prefects were getting adequate direction from the Italian Government, the meeting agreed that the position was improving.

39. It was pointed out that only in Army areas was it necessary for HQ to be consulted before any change in Prefects was carried out. Executive Memorandum No.70 would be followed as heretofore. SCAO's of Armies had the right to remove a man without reference back, but Regions must consult HQ first.

Civilian Transport.

40. (a) Schooner Traffic. Col. Adams, (Transportation Sub-Comm), reported that he had attended a Conference of MEDEO which had clarified many things. It had been agreed to double the allocation of tonnage to ACC for the month of September to 27,000 tons. It was emphasised that R.C's must inform Transportation Sub-Commission of their forecasts and details of commodities to be sent by schooner. In the South where there were no ACC officers information should be passed through Italian channels to ACC. Otherwise the information should be passed through Provincial Officers and Regions to Transportation Sub-Commission. The Exec. Commissioner stated that if COGEMA was not working properly it should be reported to MEDEO. It was pointed out that the fort-nightly traffic return, which could be obtained from local COGEMA agents, had only been returned by one Region. This return was a valuable check on COGEMA and contained necessary information for Headquarters: [illegible] must be rendered. The question was raised of the disposal of surplus commodities in Regions. Col. Legg said a surplus and deficiency return should be made on the 30th of each month to HQ ACC. Regions would then be informed what surplus commodities existed, and would mutually arrange for transfer when schooner or coaster movement was not involved.

(b) Railroad Transportation. Major Richardson, Railway Section, said it must be understood [illegible]

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36. There was no such title as "Acting Sindaco". It was proposed to promote 23 Vice-Prefects.

Rep.III. RC/MG Sec

37. In the discussion which followed Col. Chapman said it was proposed by the C.M.T.C. at Benevento to requisition the Prefectorial Building. Executive Commissioner instructed him to take strong action in opposing this requisition. Civil Affairs Branch would take up with AAI.

38. Asked if Prefects were getting adequate direction from the Italian Government, the meeting agreed that the position was improving.

39. It was pointed out that only in Army areas was it necessary for HQ to be consulted before any change in Prefects was carried out. Executive Memprandum No.79 would be followed as heretofore. SCAO's of Armies had the right to remove a man without reference back, but Regions must consult HQ first.

Civilian Transport.

40. (a) Schooner Traffic. Col. Adams,(Transportation Sub-Comm), reported that he had attended a Conference of MEDEO which had clarified many things. It had been agreed to double the allocation of tonnage to ACC for the month of September to 27,000 tons. It was emphasised that R.C's must inform Transportation Sub-Commission of their forecasts and details of commodities to be sent by schooner. In the South where there were no ACC officers information should be passed through Italian channels to ACC. Otherwise the information should be passed through Provincial Officers and Regions to Transportation Sub-Commission. The Exec. Commissioner stated that if COGEMA was not working properly it should be reported to MEDEO. It was pointed out that the fort- nightly traffic return, which could be obtained from local COGEMA agents, had only been returned by one Region. This return was a valuable check on COGEMA and contained necessary information for Headquarters: it must be rendered. The question was raised of the disposal of surplus commodities in Regions. Col. Legg said a surplus and deficiency return should be made on the 30th of each month to HQ ACC. Regions would then be informed what surplus commodities existed, and would mutually arrange for transfer when schooner or coaster movement was not involved.

(b) Railroad Transportation. Major Richardson, Railway Section, said it must be understood that the whole of this movement was over civilian lines in military trains, and that the bulk of the traffic was from East to West. The railroad was very bad and traffic very heavy. Time lag between bid and train movement was considerable and could not be avoided. When no ACC officer was available to handle bids the Italian channel was from railway station-master to railway Divisional Office, and from there to Transportation Sub-Commission representatives. Food had priority over other commodities

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ACTION

(c) Road Transportation. Lt.Col.Bordass explained that under a new decree civilian road haulage would come under one control, i.e., E.N.A.C. It would operate up to Army area. All movement by road would be allocated by E.N.A.C. Asked what was the plan for providing road haulage for the Northern Regions, Col. Adams said there would be local transport, plus the withdrawal of extra transport loaned to harvest Regions. Alternatively, it would be necessary to apply for additional Transport Coys. E.N.A.C. would be operating in 3 - 4 weeks time.

Econ Sec

POL for Forward Areas.

41. Shortage of POL in certain areas was discussed and Col. Eyles (AFHQ Petroleum Section) said that there had been a physical shortage but the situation was now easier. He undertook to investigate a specific difficulty raised by Region VII and the shortage of Diesel oil in Sicily. CIP representatives could be supplied to assist forward Regions and others also if necessary. Mr. Antolini undertook to coordinate transportation of POL from ports and a plan would be submitted to R.C's by end of week.

Econ Sec

Maintenance of Vehicles.

42. Lt.Col.Lord de Clifford (Q(AE) AFHQ) spoke of recent visits to Regions to inspect British vehicles. These he said were badly maintained and there was considerable tyre wastage. Reports and recommendations were being made to R.C's and he asked that they should let him know if the recommendations were not feasible. Exec. Commissioner said officer interest was necessary and R.C's must give personal attention to this serious situation. R.C.'s spoke of shortage of tools and maintenance equipment: this would be examined by Q(AE) AFHQ.

RO/MG Sec.

Ration Scales.

43. The difficulty of rationing Italian drivers when going on a long journey was further discussed. Col. Legg said that the question had been submitted to AAI but Army rations could not be supplied for civilians under any circumstances. He had arranged for rations to be put up in a special pack for Italian personnel proceeding from HQ ACC. for the time of their journey plus a period of waiting up to five days. There was no beverage or bread element. The same applied to the movement of Italian Prefects, and for longer periods ration cards would have to be used.

All Regions Econ Sec

44. Exec. Commissioner said that Italian drivers and officials travelling on a specific tour would be provided with basic ration packs for that tour: those going on assignment or attachment to any place would be provided with rations for the journey and five days. It was emphasised that the same ration scale applied for labour in both Armies and their services.

Price of Wheat in the North.

45. Views were expressed by R.C's, Mr. Antolini and Mr. Wadleigh (Econ Section), and Col. Bain (Labour Sub-Comm). The meeting was

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Price of Wheat in the North.

45. Views were expressed by R.C's, Mr. Antolini and Mr. Wadleigh (Econ Section), and Col. Bain (Labour Sub-Comm). The meeting was roughly divided into those who considered the price of wheat should be 900 lire per quintal throughout Italy and those who maintained that in the North the price should be 500 lire per quintal without subsidy. Some were of the opinion that the latter price should carry a subsidy with it. The Exec. Commissioner thanked all speakers for their views which he said would be most helpful in further consideration of this difficult problem.

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ACTION

War Material Disposal and Italian POW Sub- Commission.

46. (a) Lt.Col.Campbell, Director, said it should be known that it was now possible to repatriate any Italian POW providing he was required in a specific administrative position. The request for repatriation should be submitted through Italian channels. No requests should be received or forwarded by us.

(b) Attention was drawn to the necessity for collecting Jerry Cans (German or Italian petrol tins). The question of a penalty was under consideration.

Civilians accompanying officers on re-assignments.

47. Lt.Col.Bowman (Region IX) drew attention to the fact that officers on re-assignment were bringing with them a retinue of interpreters and the like. The Exec. Commissioner directed that this must cease.

All RC's

Awards and Decorations.

48. Col. Fiske spoke of the necessity for having a uniform policy for Allied personnel. Generally speaking it was desirable that cases thought to be deserving of recognition should be recommended for Allied awards rather than Italian ones. The instructions sent out by this HQ in March last were being reviewed and a ruling with regard to the acceptance of honorary awards would be given in the near future.

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Monthly Reports and Weekly Sitreps.

49. Lt.Col.Shipp (Civil Affairs Branch) pointed out the desirability when submitting the monthly reports of adopting the Part I and II method where possible. Part I to contain a broad review of the Regions' activity and Part II being detailed and prepared by Specialist officers. The recent instruction to R.O's on the subject of weekly sitreps was emphasised. It was desired to get more news for passing on to AFHQ, and punctuality was vital.

All RO's

Conclusion.

50. In his concluding remarks the Executive Commissioner thanked those present for their attention and spoke of the difficult time that lay ahead for all and especially Northern Regions. Distances were becoming very great. It might be necessary to establish a small HQ Staff with HQ A.M.G., if and when it was moved forward. He felt sure that those present would wish him to convey their best wishes to Col. Zellars on leaving the organisation and to wish him God Speed.

The meeting closed at 1815 hrs.

LEGAL SUB-COMMISION
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50. In his concluding remarks the Executive Commissioner thanked those present for their attention and spoke of the difficult time that lay ahead for all and especially Northern Regions. Distances were becoming very great. It might be necessary to establish a small HQ Staff with HQ AAI, if and when it was moved forward. He felt sure that those present would wish him to convey their best wishes to Col. Zellars on leaving the organisation and to wish him God Speed.

The meeting closed at 1815 hrs.

LEGAL SUB-COMMISION
CLO
DCLO
Chief Counsel
CLO
Legal Section
CLNS
CLO

M S Lush

M. S. LUSH,
Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

MINUTES OF CONFERENCE

Tuesday, 22 August 1944

Presiding: Captain Ellery W. Stone, USNR

The Conference was opened at 0930 by the Acting Chief Commissioner, Captain Ellery W. Stone, USNR.

I --- OPENING REMARKS BY ACTING CHIEF COMMISSIONER

1. Almost three months have passed since our last meeting at the end of May in Naples. I know that I express your feelings as well as my own when I say how deeply we regret that General Mason MacFarlane is not in the chair to-day. He has, I am afraid, been very seriously ill and been in great pain after the long operation which he had in July. After a series of relapses, I am happy to say that our latest news is that he is now out of danger and we shall all, I know, wish to send him good wishes for speedy recovery.

2. The reasons why it has not been possible to hold such a meeting before now have, of course, been connected with the rapidity of our advance in May and with the consequent move of the headquarters of the Commission to Rome. Nevertheless several meetings have been held in the field with the Northern Regional Commissioners and Senior Civil Affairs Officers of 5th and 8th Army, as well as with the Southern Commissioners in Naples. I do not, therefore, propose to make any long survey of events.

3. At the same time I think even a brief summary of what has happened since the first arrival of an Allied Military Mission in Brindisi in September of last year may help to fit our work in its true proportions. When we arrived at Brindisi there was virtually no Italian Government and no administrative machine. There was the Italian Prime Minister, Marshal Badoglio, with two service ministers but without any other colleagues or any of the officials, archives, or even typewriters that are the apparatus by which administration can be carried on. It is no secret that all our original communications from the Italian Government in Brindisi came in the form of letters written by the hand of the Prime Minister himself. Things have moved far since then.

4. The first phase of our work was what may be called the constructional period. In October at Moscow our objective was laid down for us by the Allied Governments in a declaration on Italy. Point One of this declaration read as follows:
"It is essential that the Italian Government should be made more democratic by inclusion of the representatives of those sections of the Italian people who have always opposed Fascism." It was therefore up to us to do what we could to further the establishment of such an Italian government. Despite the efforts of the Italian Prime Minister and our encouragement, it was at first only possible for the Marshal to gather around him a government which he described as a 'government of technicians'. The reasons for this are well-known to you and I need not dwell on them. But I would say that the period while this state of affairs lasted was by no means time wasted. As I have said apart from the political aspect, the Italians were faced with the necessity of creating an administrative machine out of whatever material was at hand in the South of Italy. In the months until April, first at Brindisi, [illegible] of spadework was done to create this machine.

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5. In April the Italian Prime Minister was able to transform his Government into a political government to include representatives of all the six parties who formed part of the Committees of Liberation in South Italy. This was a great step forward to achieve the goal that had been set for us in the Moscow Declaration. But it was always realized that a further change would be necessary when Rome had been liberated and when many of the national political leaders of the parties might become available. Expectations were not belied and in June, soon after the Allied

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entry into Rome, a new government was formed under Signor Bonomi combining those natural leaders of the parties in Rome and the leaders from the South in a single national administration.

6. I need not remind you that this Italian Government was approved by the Allied Governments and we in Allied Control Commission are committed to do all that we can to support it in carrying out the hard tasks that lie before it. This, to my mind, is the dominant aspect of this second phase into which we have now entered. For this purpose we recommended and the Allied Governments approved that the present Italian Government should be transferred to Rome. It has thus had not only additional prestige but a greater measure of those tools of government of which I spoke before, officials, archives, facilities, etc. As a further measure of Allied confidence in the present Italian Government, we have had authority to transfer large provinces to Italian administration and recently, on 15 August, Rome itself was handed over to the jurisdiction of the Italian Government.

7. But the task of the Italian Government is a hard one. War has passed over all the territories under their administration and in this war the Germans have gone out of their way to attempt to destroy Italy. It is our job to help the Italian Government to overcome these difficulties. It is not inconsistent for this Control Commission to have a policy of support and assistance because this is in line with the principles enshrined in the Four Freedoms. These are not mere idealism. They are practical essentials to the conduct of the war in Italy. During today's discussions we will no doubt hear much of our problems and of the Italians' problems, and how they are to be met. But in these discussions we should not lose sight of the scope and the proportion of our work. The background which I have sketched is one of many months of strenuous endeavor, not without some success, in aiding our war effort in Italy and in achieving the aims of the Allied Governments. The future months will be no less arduous; let us now therefore take stock in detail of where we stand.

II -- REPORTS BY REGIONAL CONTROL AND MILITARY GOVERNMENT SECTION.

Region I, Colonel A. N. Hancock

1. During the past 2½ months the Sicilian scene has continued to be as complex as ever.

2. Sicily has one major problem at present--the collection of its own grain harvest. One of the two recognized deficiency provinces has collected 60% of its quota. Palermo has collected less than 6%. In spite of vigorous action of prefects, ACC officers, etc., satisfactory results are not yet being obtained. The new High Commissioner, Aldisio, did not think it possible to collect more than two-thirds of the quota. He believes there is organized resistance in some provinces and that a social security problem is looming ahead. In practice the policy of laying down quotas is not working out.

3. The police forces have been strengthened in order to help collect the wheat. The credit for their work goes largely to the General in command of the Carabinieri. Up to 17 August, 8,849 arrests were made. Courts have dealt with 500 cases and maximum sentences were inflicted. There have been 1000 arrests per week during the past fortnight, and the courts cannot cope with the situation. The prisons are already overcrowded, and it is doubtful if adjacent islands and re-opening of other prisons will be sufficient to cope with anticipated number of prisoners.

4. FWB and PRB have been very cooperative and untiring in their efforts. The press is giving front page prominence to the sentences and fines being imposed.

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4. PWB and FRB have been very cooperative and untiring in their efforts. The press is giving front page prominence to the sentences and fines being imposed.

5. The political situation continues nebulous and confused. It will be further complicated by the food problem. The provincial committees of liberation are not well organized. This political uncertainty allows the separatist movement to grow. The government has not shown its hand so far, but there are signs that an attempt will be made to stem separatist activities.

6. The labor position is generally satisfactory.

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7. Some of the achievements during the past year have been: imports valued at 850 million lire, sales of 680 million lire, 20 commodities exported, only ½ of 1% loss on wheat collection. Great efforts are being made to export 1½ million cases of citrus fruits, but packing cases will be needed from Calabria. The amount spent on public works has been 733 million lire, one half of which was spent on bridges, road re-surfacing and maintenance. By the end of this month the entire railway system will be in working condition again, which will bring relief to Messina which has suffered more than any other town in its semi-isolation.

9. The only real anxiety in Sicily is the wheat problem. In all other fields there are signs of revival.

Region II Lt. Colonel F. H. McCleery

The report I am making for Region II was prepared by Colonel Mellars before his departure.

1. Political reaction and popular opinion. The Communist Party has continued its ascendency to the point where it now is provocative. This is most marked in Potenza and Brindisi Provinces. Previous uneasiness has grown to fear among intelligent Italians that some violence will occur when the Allies withdraw.

2. Local Government - Provincial

a. Provincial governments are not yet fully organized. Bari Province has improved recently in this respect. They still lack teamwork and initiative as they do not seem to feel the backing of the Italian Government.

b. On the communal level not much improvement is shown in the functioning of these local bodies, largely due to reasons stated above and the fact that "jockeying" for political positions is very evident in most communities.

3. Economic resources and supply, with special reference to food.

a. The grain campaign is proceeding satisfactorily. Based upon revised estimates of production, and collection goals of wheat and barley as of August 15, the collection in percentage is as follows:

Average for Region - (Wheat) 39% (Barley) 37%

This is well ahead of normal and well ahead of schedule, in the face of difficult transportation problems.

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b. The transportation problem, rail and motor, with continued shortage of gasoline, tires, and spare parts, has become more acute than before, since during the month, heavy movements of Allied troops and supplies have curtailed the already meager amount of rail transport for movement of civilian supplies. This shortage has now reached the point that the successful collection and distribution of grain is dependent largely upon how quickly and in what quantity rail transport and/or motor transport can be made available. We are now on a "hand to mouth" basis, since no reserve has been accumulated in deficient consumer areas.

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c. The threshing of the grain is somewhat slow, mostly done by hand. Comparatively few threshing machines are in operation for lack of belting and there is desire of many producers to save threshing costs by using household labor for this task.

d. Apart from this grain distribution factor, the food situation in the Region remains satisfactory.

e. The wine surplus in Apulian provinces remains unchanged or in a worse position. Producers are now beginning to empty vats to make room for this new vintage. There is still an excess of 300,000 tons remaining in Region II.

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4. Agriculture

a. Food crops continue to be better than usual.

b. The new crops of grapes, almonds and tobacco are up to normal. Preparations of soil has dropped behind, since many farmers are using animal and manpower for threshing grain and transporting it to the granaries.

5. Labor

a. The labor situation remains unchanged. The proposed decree dissolving the Fascist Labor Syndicates in Apulian Provinces has not been put into effect by the Italian Government.

b. The Allies still employ many thousands of Italian civilians on labor projects. A serious problem in employment will appear as Allies' supplies in vicinity of ports are moved forward.

c. The usual labor unrest prevails in Taranto province. Otherwise, no serious disputes have occurred.

6. Public works and utilities.

a. During the latter part of the month, Foggia Province passed to Region II, as regards public works and utility matters.

b. The Allies released some quarries during the month. There is still a lack of road construction machinery and tools, although some material of this nature was made available by the Allies recently.

c. Maintenance patching on all military highways continues to progress satisfactorily.

d. Permanent bridge repair continues slowly. This work will be speeded up as, and when, cement is released for this purpose.

e. Plans for reduction in electric power users are complete. Sufficient electric power for immediate needs has been available to date.

7. Public Safety

a. The Carabinieri and Questura have proved fairly effective in providing vigilance for the grain campaign. Road blocks are in operation throughout the Region. Many arrests for grain violations have been made and more than 1,000 quintals of grain has been confiscated by these road block groups.

b. During the latter part of July and the first week in August several small, serious fracases occurred in Brindisi and Taranto Provinces chiefly between Italian soldiers and French Colonial troops. A few casualties occurred. But for prompt action by Allied Military and ACC personnel these disturbances would have been more serious. These encounters have subsided during the past two weeks.

c. The civilian population as a whole remains orderly.

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c. The civilian population as a whole remains orderly.

d. Allied courts: Three murder cases were tried during the month. Sentences of death in one case and thirteen years and twenty-eight years imprisonment in the others were imposed. One sabotage case was tried and a sentence given of twenty years.

Civilian courts: Civilian courts continue to move in a very slow manner. Procedure in most grain cases is in motion. As a result of habit, it is difficult to impress legal bodies of the importance of their duty in imposing heavy penalties on small grain violators, since these constitute a great majority of black market sources. Some heavy penalties in grain violations have been imposed.

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8. Education

Conditions remain as satisfactory as can be expected under present conditions, except in Bari and Taranto provinces. During the month practically all school buildings in Matera and Potenza provinces were released by the Allied Military. Approximately six each in Brindisi and Lecce were de-requisitioned.

9. Refugees and Displaced Italians

a. The Italian provincial committees now handle practically all the Italian refugee problems in this Region. A large number of Italian families have been surging in, especially into Bari and Barletta, trying to return to their homes in other parts of Italy.

b. Although there has been an inflow of over 2,300 Italian Refugees during July, there has also been an outflow into those parts of Italy where travel is allowed. Therefore, the total Refugee population in this Region has probably remained static at around 30,000.

Region III, Colonel J. S. Chapman

1. The Region generally is in very good condition. There have been no serious disturbances, political or otherwise, and no labor trouble since late in June. The food condition in Region III has been in good shape since the first of July. A regular ration of pasta began at that time and still continues. The potato harvest was good, and through the medium of these two items black market in food was substantially broken. Price control service for the month of July shows that at the present time more food is being purchased on open market than from black market. Practically all necessities may be purchased at substantially reduced prices.

2. We still are faced with a condition in regard to the potatoes which came about from the uncontrolled movement of civilian transport after the crop was harvested. Potatoes were being purchased from the producers rather than the Consorzii and sold at higher prices. Potatoes therefore have escaped out of the Consorzii. It is extremely difficult to urge the farmer to bring his potatoes into the Consorzii.

3. The grain collecting situation is not so bad. The target for Region III was 17 thousand tons of wheat and 1,000 tons of barley. The latest report shows that we have collected 5,603 tons of wheat and 97 tons of barley. These reports are still not complete, because of the inadequacy of communications. Undoubtedly much more grain has been collected in the back country on which we do not have reports. Also the harvest in Avellino and the mountain regions is late. It is now getting under way. While there is a doubt in my mind that we will hit the target, I feel sure that Region III will approach it on the collection of wheat. The situation on barley is not quite so good.

4. The transportation situation continues to be bad. Requisitioned vehicles through lack of replacements are rapidly becoming unroadworthy. When a tire blows out, it means the loss of a vehicle. If we could have some means of replacing tires for these vehicles, the transportation situation would improve considerably.

5. Another problem has recently arisen. First the Armies came and purchased the horses and mules; now they are requisitioning and purchasing draft oxen, which are being obtained for the purpose of slaughter.

6. The labor situation is reasonably good. There is very little unemployment in Region III. Even with the moving out of many of the Army units we still are able to find employment for the larger part of our population.

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7. As in Region II, we are confronted with the refugee problem. Unless a plan is developed quickly to cope with this situation it can become quite serious. Region III was turned over to the Italian Government on the 20th of July and with that turnover started the reduction of personnel in the Region. Fortunately the Region had been together long enough so that the reduction did not cause any serious difficulty in administration. We have been able to carry on in every division and every province. We

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have now withdrawn all personnel in Avellino Province, which is now being opened entirely by Italian officials. Evidently everything is operating satisfactorily, and we expect very shortly to do the same in Benevento and let the Italian officials operate their own Government.

3. We have had in this administration practically no difficulty in securing aid from this headquarters. The sub-commissions have been extremely helpful in almost every problem that has been presented. There has been a little difficulty sometimes to secure quick action.

9. The health situation generally is good.

Comments by Acting Chief Commissioner: Captain Stone inquired as to how recent was the last case of requisitioning of cattle. Col. Chapman stated that he did not have that information. Captain Stone stated that he understood that it was reported that these were for units that have been transferred. This matter will be taken up in the meeting tomorrow.

Region IV, Colonel Charles Poletti

1. Before my arrival in Rome, the Region was administered by General Hume and by Colonel Norman Fiske, and naturally I profited from the effective work they had done. In addition we have had the great assistance of Rome Allied Area Command.

2. During the past two months, the Regional Commissioner has enjoyed the wholehearted intelligent and loyal team work of the Allied officers and enlisted men of Rome Region, and they have achieved magnificent results in the face of many harassing difficulties.

3. Rome Region has been much aided by the Headquarters of Allied Control Commission. We have not always agreed. Good old pasta jolted the usual good humor of some of us, but our relations have been happy and we are most grateful to ACC HQ for its assistance.

4. On August 1st Rome Region and Region IV were merged, thereby bringing under the single Headquarters of Rome Region the provincial administrations of Frosinone, Littoria, Rome, Viterbo, Rieti, and Terni and we stand ready to receive Perugia whenever Group-Captain Benson, who has been ever cooperative, sees fit to turn the province over to us.

5. First, concerning Rome City and the area forming the ex-governatorato di Roma. The basic policy of our AMG administration was to do the job in the most rapid manner, inasmuch as we agreed that Rome should be turned over to the Italian Government at the earliest possible moment and this was done on August 15th. What has AMG accomplished?

6. The new structure of local government was instituted. It has been functioning with initiative and steadfast adherence to democratic principles. The Mayor has performed valiantly.

7. New able, anti-Fascist heads of governmental agencies and services were appointed and with our assistance established into their jobs. We insisted on new faces in the public business.

8. An epuration commission was organized in cooperation with the National Com- [illegible] liberation. This hard hitting epuration commission did a good job. AMG of- [illegible] Thousands of leading Fascists were

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7. Now able, anti-Fascist heads of governmental agencies and services were appointed and with our assistance established into their jobs. We insisted on new faces in the public business.

8. An epuration commission was organized in cooperation with the National Committee of Liberation. This hard hitting epuration commission did a good job. AMG officers have likewise executed a vigorous epuration. Thousands of leading Fascists were turned out of office; hundreds arrested and interned. Epuration in Rome is now in the hands of the Italian Government. Without a thorough and rugged clearance of leading Fascists from positions of public trust and influence, a new Italy of liberty can never arise.

9. The people of Rome suffered greatly during the period of German occupation. Nor was it because they received a mere 100 grams of bread. Men, women, and children were afraid to leave their homes. The Gestapo was constantly on the scent of thousands

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of good citizens and to [illegible] these citizens thousands were [illegible] to risk their lives. The City was in a state of dread. The Allies have given R[illegible] freedom from fear.

10. In this Eternal City newspapers of all political shades, magazines and periodicals are being published and read. No censorship other than military exists. There has never even been an intimation that newspapers should be reluctant to criticize Allied Military Government. Quite the contrary, the Regional Commissioner, in his weekly radio broadcasts, has urged the Italians to present constructive criticism. The Romans, stifled by 22 years of Fascism, have resumed their ancient liberty of expression. In fact, the satirical paper the Canta Chiaro had a wonderful cartoon the other day. It showed a bachelor at the table ready for dinner. Entering is a most attractive maid. The man asks, "What do we have for dinner tonight?" The maid, who is carrying a cute portable radio, on a lovely silver tray, answers, "Poletti on the radio". The Allies have given Rome freedom of the press, freedom of speech.

11. One of the most thrilling and satisfying experiences of the Regional Commissioner in Rome has been his work with the Chief Rabbi of Rome. The Rabbi was harbored by a Catholic anti-Fascist from the bloody clutches of the SS. Both the Rabbi and his Catholic protector were invited to our office. The Chief Rabbi was told that he could resume religious services at the synagogue. The Regional Commissioner and other AMG officers attended the first service. The Allies have given Rome freedom of religion.

12. Months before Rome was liberated, its people had heard the promises of the Allies to feed and clothe. Therefore Rome, like every other city which we have administered, had high hopes--too high to be met in the face of the primary exigencies of military operations in Italy and elsewhere in the Mediterranean. AMG is sensitive to the needs, but it cannot ask the Army to stop the battles near Florence or postpone the landings at Anzio or Toulon. The Romans, like the people of other cities, require time to absorb the simple fact that the war continues and that sacrifices for an Allied victory must continue. Rome now appreciates the fact. Romans have been orderly and cooperative. Law and order have been fully respected. The Romans are anxious to make a contribution to the victory of the United Nations.

13. Rome has not had the food that other liberated cities have had. There have been shortages of olive oil, pasta, salt, sugar, eggs, potatoes, other vegetables and fresh fruit, and of course, meat has not existed.

14. AMG in this Region has worked closely with Italian officials. [illegible] Food Administration was reorganized and revitalized by Italians. Food has been controlled at every entrance into the City so as to divert it from the black market into the City's general market where it can be sold at official prices. The Italian police, including those of our special black market squad, have been vigilant. Civilian trucks which had been hidden from the Germans have been brought out and organized into three large pools. Rome, of course, survives on the use of civilian trucks. Rome has no rich country nearby and these trucks have had to travel long distances.

15. The cooking of food in Rome has been difficult. Electricity coming from Terni and Tivoli, thoroughly mined by the Germans, is scarce. The gas plant has not been functioning because of the inability to transport coal to Rome. In close cooperation with the Italians we have organized a charcoal market and succeeded in making a first distribution of charcoal at non-black market prices.

16. The groundwork has been laid under AMG. The benefits will accrue in ever increasing amounts. In the coming weeks Rome should get more food. Up to the present, the Allies have not given Rome freedom from want.

17. AMG in Rome and the [illegible]

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17. AMG in Rome and the Vatican have worked very closely. AMG has been greatly aided in many problems by the Vatican. Not only has the Vatican been of tremendous assistance in the handling of refugees and refugee camps, transport, hospitals and other institutions, but also the Vatican has borne the heavy burden of operating scores of soup kitchens which serve 300,000 hot meals each day.

18. The provinces of Littoria, Frosinone, Rome, Terni, Rieti and Viterbo, transferred to our Headquarters on August 1st have been running along in a fairly satisfac-

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tory manner. The headaches are the clearance of many mine fields, more food, materials to rebuild bridges and houses, and to carry on other public works to reduce unemployment. We are grateful to Brigadier Durlop for the splendid job he did in these provinces. We await from Group Captain Benson the transfer of Perugia and knowing his great ability we are confident Perugia will present little difficulty when transferred to our Region.

19. The Italians have demonstrated ability to carry on, to administer and to help solve the many difficult problems of this country. In the administration of our Region, we lean heavily on the Italians and plan to continue to increase and expand their authority daily.

Region V, Colonel R. F. Marshall

1. Part of this Region is under ACC control, part under Regional HQ, part under Army HQ and part is still under the Germans. Overall the situation is generally quiet and well in hand.

2. The political situation has involved seven embryonic movements; none very serious, none closely related. The partisan situation is in hand by the Italians. The only difficulties are presented by the pseudo-partisans. They are being handled by the Carabinieri and the population.

3. Agriculture is progressing well. Lack of fertilizer and insecticides has become overcome by nature's bountifulness.

4. There are no serious problems in Labour. There is a slight shortage in Arezzo and a slight surplus in Aquila; adjustments are at hand.

5. Public health is exceptionally good. Medical supplies were short for a while, but are now in hand.

6. Communications difficulties. Main arteries have been restored. Telecommunications are still a problem. Our communications officers had gathered 40 expert linesmen and managed to get between 100 - 150 Km. of communications. These men were loaned to the Army, who used up our wire also.

7. Finance. Tax collections are coming in quite well. Cash is coming in all provinces. A meeting of prefects was held, problems were discussed, their full cooperation was asked for, and each gave his pledge. We have every faith in their promises and every confidence in their performance.

Foggia Province, Colonel C. E. Tamsett

1. We have been able to concentrate during the last few months on the harvest. Credit is due to the Carabinieri and Guardia di Finanza for the part they have played. They have done their duty irrespective of persons. They have created the idea in Foggia that smuggling is the right thing to do. Also the producers themselves must be given credit, as they have awoken to their responsibilities and are doing their part willingly and freely. We have another 1/2 million quintals to go in the ammassing. I am confident that we can get them in.

2. The black market has been active. We are on the wholesale selling end. The [illegible] from grain to olive oil. Road posts have been very afraid to hold illegal grain, and

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2. The black market has been active. We are on the wholesale selling end. The black market has changed over from grain to olive oil. Road posts have been very active. It is found that the black market dealers are afraid to hold illegal grain, and will usually pay high prices only if it can be purchased for future delivery.

Region VI. Brigadier W. Carr

1. I am no longer the Regional Commissioner, having handed over duties to Colonel Pennycuick on August 12 to proceed to Sicily. During the three months which have elapsed and during my five months in Sardinia I think I can say that there has been improvement and progress, but I must also say that this in my opinion has been largely

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due to ACC initiative.

2. The opening of Sardinian prisons and courts of justice has taken place.

3. The question of food and food prices has been a problem. The method of introducing the increased bread ration did not help matters. The population can never be wholly content when olive oil is unobtainable. The olive oil situation should be remedied when the next harvest comes.

4. Serious damage was done to the grapes due to the late arrival of sulphur. This will affect adversely the wine supply.

5. The food situation is generally satisfactory, except for the crowded cities. The statement that the children of Sardinia are starving is absolutely false.

6. The chief bars to progress are corruption and short working hours of Italian offices. It is difficult to see how corruption can be eliminated. There seems to be some evidence of mental sit down strike on the basis that the Island was little concerned with the war. Regarding the normal working hours of Italian offices, it seems that the motto is "Let sleeping dogs lie least once roused they disturb our afternoon siesta."

7. There has been some increase in political activity. The Communist party remains active, particularly in the mining area of Carbonia. Some strikes occurred during the time when there was confusion about the increased bread ration.

8. Important changes including three new Prefects are taking place in local government. I understand that the new Prefect in Nuoro Province has already arrived. The High Commissioner is losing a number of key staff on withdrawal to service of armed forces personnel. New local government bodies have been constituted and are functioning, but it is too early to determine whether they will be really effective.

9. The Grossi del Popolo campaign was fairly successful. About 17 thousand tons have been collected, which is about 50% of the amount available. The target is 40,000 to 45,000 tons, which will last the Island to sometime in November. Imports of flour or wheat will be necessary to see the Islanders through to the next harvest. Prospects for the olive harvest are good.

10. There is a shortage of water in several places. Restrictive measures have been taken, and it appears that reserves can be built up to overcome any crises.

11. Public order continues satisfactory, though the percentage of undetected crimes is high. The lack of mobility of the Carabinieri and police agencies was blamed. Courts are catching up or holding their own. A case is pending concerning the theft of large quantity of Allied food from an ACC warehouse. It is hoped that all goods will be recovered. During the month of July 3 enemy agents were dropped by plane over the Island, all were rounded up.

12. Public health remains extremely good; malaria is low and VD is under control.

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Captain Stone introduced the Supreme Allied Commander.

General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, GCB, GBE, DSO, Supreme Allied Commander Mediterranean Theater

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General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, GCB, GBE, DSO, Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theater

1. I have heard a great deal of your work since the Sicily Invasion. I am fully appreciative of what you have done from that day. There have been many difficulties to overcome and you have handled them in a workmanlike manner. The advance of the Armies doesn't ease matters when you are trying to build up a civil administration behind. Naturally you have been hampered by the destruction the enemy has caused to installations, etc. So far we have only made contact with about half of Italy's population. What lies ahead may prove the most troublesome and difficult to deal with.

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It will call upon all your resources, abilities, and valor.

2. It seems there are two major problems that face ACC at the moment. One is food and the other is unemployment, and on those two I think very much the re-establishment of the country depends, and - on certain beyond any deliberations where to pay a great deal of attention to produce the solution. There are people who are not up to the subsistence level. I have had information to that effect. It is probably due to the faulty distribution. I am sure that schemes could be produced to rectify, where there is something not quite right.

3. The administration of the country must be regarded in all reports, and I would ask you to keep your eye tallied on the administration book and not let any behind the play of politics. The prestige of the two great English speaking nations is bound up in your work. And it is not only the prestige that is involved, but look in the future, there are many eyes on you who now you are doing your job. That will give guidance as to how we will manage the occupation of Germany when it comes. Please remember that your responsibilities are very great, and I am certain that we will all face them in a true Anglo-Saxon manner.

4. I feel that as Regional Commissioners you must keep in close touch with all your subordinates. No individual must be allowed to bring discredit on the organisation. The work, even down to the smallest organisation, must be of a high standard. If a high standard cannot be reached by any individual, then he must be eliminated. The key words for your subordinates should be initiative, impartiality, and integrity. I hope these key words are thoroughly understood by everyone.

5. There is a question of whether it is advisable to keep subordinates too long in one location. I am certain that your discussions here will produce solutions to many points in furthering your efforts with ACC. I hope that at the next meeting I may be able to congratulate you personally on the results obtained since this meeting here.

Region VII, Lt. Colonel G. G. Poncy

1. There is very little to report on the political side. With the extra bread/flour/pasta ration now being issued in practically all communes, the noisy element of the Communist Party has not been so much in evidence.

2. Progress with the formation of the Giunta Comunale is slowly gaining ground, but the general reaction is unfavorable, with the exception of members coming in for much criticism. The chief complaint is that they are appointed by the Prefect, who consults with the local CC.RR as to their general suitability and whether there are legal impediments, and that virtually gives the CC.RR the political hose for the area concerned. Elections, of course, may not be held.

3. There have been a number of rumors that all ACC officers were being withdrawn. The Prefect of Catanzaro, a career official, was greatly relieved to hear that ACC is not leaving Calabria altogether, because he considers that help will be needed for a very long time. This gave me an opening to impress once again on him and his officials the urgent necessity for them to better themselves and improve their administration. Local Government throughout Calabria is full of shortcomings.

4. The new Prefect of Cosenza has arrived.

5. Economic Resources and Supply. As far as the Economic & Supply side is concerned the collection, warehousing and movement of grain has proceeded satisfactori-

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5. There is a question of whether it is desirable to keep subordinates too long in one location. I am certain that your discussions here will produce solutions to many points in furthering your efforts with ACC. I hope that at the next meeting I may be able to congratulate you personally on the results obtained since this meeting here.

Region VII, Lt. Colonel G. S. Tracey

1. There is very little to report on the political side. With the extra bread/flour/pasta ration now being issued in practically all communes, the noisy element of the Communist Party has not been so much in evidence.

2. Progress with the formation of the Giunta Comunale is slowly gaining ground, but the general reaction is unfavorable, with the exception of members coming in for much criticism. The chief complaint is that they are appointed by the Prefect, who consults with the local CC.RR as to their general suitability and whether there are legal impediments, and that virtually across the CC.RR the political loss for the area concerned. Elections, of course, may not be held.

3. There have been a number of events that all ACC officers were being withdrawn. The Prefect of Catanzaro, a career official, was greatly relieved to hear that ACC is not leaving Calabria altogether, because he considers that help will be needed for a very long time. This gave us an opening to impress once again on him and his officials the urgent necessity for them to better themselves and improve their administration. Local Government throughout Calabria is full of shortcomings.

4. The new Prefect of Cosenza has arrived.

5. Economic Resources and Supply. As far as the Economic & Supply side is concerned the collection, warehousing and movement of grain has proceeded satisfactorily. There were some anxious moments in respect of movement from Crotone warehouses to millers on account of shortage of rail wagons. It was, however, always possible to improvise, and the bread supply never broke down. Past statistics indicate that the peak of deliveries in Cosenza was never reached before 15 August. If 1,000 tons from Regions II and V continue at present rate supplies will be maintained until the end of September without difficulty by this extra local production.

6. Molasses. 140 tons of molasses have now been shipped from the sugar

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refinery at S.Eufemia to Barletta. This is residue of former years production, now being used for making yeast partly for Army bakeries. The refinery is not in operation now, because no sugar beet is being grown by local farmers owing to the uneconomic price.

7. Olive Oil. 2,360 tons were shipped to Naples from Catanzaro and Reggio. The olive oil drive in Cosenza is by the Italian Army for the Italian Army.

8. With regard to Ration Cards, some 200,000 have already been withdrawn. As cards improperly held were surrendered in the various communes, the increased bread/pasta ration came into force and this system worked very well. Bad communes are still on 350 pasta; good ones on full ration, this was done at request of the Italian authorities.

9. With regard to Grain Collection, 12,540 tons have been amassed toward a target of 29,000 tons. In connection with the harvest, it is encouraging to note that on 14 August Minister Gullo rang up the Procuratore Generale at Catanzaro to ask why such light sentences had been given by the courts for grain offenses, and requested to be given the names of the judges responsible.

10. Provincial and Communal Agricultural Committees have shown improvement; but there is room for more.

11. Labor. No troubles at the moment, though it was unfortunate that the Regional Labor Officer had to leave before the Sila question was settled. There is not much unemployment.

12. Public Works & Utilities. No changes of program to report on military highways; normal maintenance and reconstruction going on. Anti-malaria campaign has yielded good results, supplies of Paris Green and gas/oil are adequate for next month. Streams have been stocked with larvae-eating minnows. I should have thought that this was a Public Health matter; but our excellent Regional Engineer, Major Chamberlain, always seems to deal with it most competently.

13. Electricity. Drastic cuts have been made all around.

14. Public Safety and Italian Courts. Crime position satisfactory and a generally quiet month. The deserter question is still to be cleared up. There are far too many Allied deserters in this Region. Action is taken promptly by [illegible] Garrison, Messina, through Town Major Reggio when cases are reported there.

15. Courts are in a fairly satisfactory state and the R.L.O. visited all chief centers before leaving.

16. Public Health. No more cases of smallpox reported and health is good, though there have been 120 cases of dysentery at Cosenza with 6 deaths.

17. Heavy Workers Rations. This scheme has been a failure. A few people have benefited and a large number of others made most discontented. The amount of work involved is quite out of proportion to the results achieved.

Region VIII, Colonel R. C. Kirkwood.

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Region VIII, Colonel R. C. Kirkwood.

1. Since early in June when the Allied Advance in Tuscany started, provincial personnel of Region VIII have been attached to AMG of Fifth and Eighth Armies and have worked under them. Specialist divisions of the Region have been available and have been used by the Army AMG also. When the Region became active, its headquarters was at first divided between an advanced headquarters south of Grosseto Province and a main headquarters at Naples; later it was concentrated at Orvieto and is now at Siena. Grosseto Province has been under Region control since the 9th August. It has been announced that Florence Province has been under Region control since 18 August. The greater part of Region VIII is still under Army AMG or under German control.

2. All the immediate problems incident to the occupation of newly liberated territory are Army AMG responsibilities, and are covered in the reports of the

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respective SCAOs. Long term projects pertaining to specialist divisions have been handled by specialists of Fifth Army and to a lesser extent by the Eighth Army. The most active divisions have been Public Health, which has re-opened hospitals, distributed medical supplies, and done extensive welfare work and surveys; Public Works, which has repaired water supply systems, electric light and power plants and transmission lines, removed debris and rebuilt or repaired highways and bridges; Property Control; and Monuments and Fine Arts. All these divisions have reported to Army SCAOs when working in Army territory. The Monuments and Fine Arts Officer, Lieut. Hartt, deserves special mention for his energy, zeal and accomplishments in locating on the ground and securing protection for the Florence Art Collections which have been scattered about the countryside. He and his associates have worked and lived under fire for the preservation of Italian Art; and their work has been most effective.

3. All the other Region specialist divisions, in varying degrees, are functioning, in their own fields with the approval and under the control of Armies in Army territories.

4. Public Health has, in general, been good. There have been epidemics of typhoid in restricted areas.

5. Crime, in general, has been negligible. A small band of renegade Fascists are reported to be hiding in a mountainous district of Grosseto Province and making occasional forays to terrify Anti-Fascists. These are being dealt with.

6. The Grain is coming in. It is being paid for except in Arezzo and Florence provinces, where the banks are not yet functioning. The program is meeting with success in proportion to the territory actually liberated and that which is free of mines.

7. In Grosseto food has not been a serious problem. The registration and organization of transport in Grosseto is proceeding satisfactorily. Fuel has been the bottleneck; but there is promise of improvement. There have been no labor troubles. A labor problem is anticipated in Livorno when that port opens for full scale operations, due primarily to the "black zone" restrictions in part of the city.

8. In general, there is a great feeling of relief in the liberated areas on being freed from German domination. The people of Tuscany do a great deal to help themselves. They are realistic, generally honest, and industrious. However, instances have been noted of where they have not been cooperating wholeheartedly, not so much from hostility toward the Allies as from a latent fear of German and Fascist reprisals.

9. Politically, the Communists are the most vociferous and demonstrative. Their actual strength cannot be readily determined.

10. Local government, including courts of justice, are functioning in Grosseto. The fact that the Prefect is of a political party different from the majority of his people does not make for local harmony.

11. Many refugees are being taken care of locally.

12. The news from the City of Florence as of yesterday is as follows: The food situation is good. 200 grams of bread are being distributed to each person daily in that part of the city under Allied control. The British Institute is intact with its furnishing and library. A pre-war secretary is there. 120,000 [illegible] and in that part of Florence under German control are

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12. The news from the City of Florence as of yesterday is as follows: The food situation is good. 200 grams of bread are being distributed to each person daily in that part of the city under Allied control. The British Institute is intact with its furnishing and library. A pre-war secretary is there. 120,000 civilians in no man's land and in that part of Florence under German control are being fed by ANB. The Army permits them to come to fixed distributing points and then go back to their homes. Medical treatment is available to those who need it. Medical supplies are being found or furnished. First aid stations and ambulances for dealing with wounded civilians are available and are able to cope with the problem. The Florentine Medical Association, a very old organization, reorganized on non-Fascist lines has held its first meeting. Water supply is sufficient. Street cleaning has been initiated. The dead, of which there were approximately 200 in one locality, have all been buried. The city, both north and south of the Arno River, has been subject to shelling by German artillery of light caliber. The damage has not been great at any one time.

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13. At the moment, matters are somewhat confused in Region VIII, due in part to a situation beyond ACC control and in part to various artificially imposed conditions. The Region staff is working hard rendering as much assistance as possible to Fifth and Eighth Armies AMG; administering the small part of the Region under Region control, and endeavoring to see that the confusion does not spread.

Eighth Army AMG, Lt. Col. G.W.I. Shirr (reporting in the absence of Group-Captain C. E. Benson)

1. The last two months has been marked by the steady advance to the Gothic Line and the unique problem of Florence. Here in face of great difficulty we have succeeded in putting supplies over the river and bringing a semblance of control to the city.

2. The story of the forty tons of supplies daily manhandled across the Ponte Vecchio and their subsequent distribution constitute an epic in AMG history. Aided by the Patriots we saw to it that no one lacked, only those who had not the temerity to come and fetch it. By way of diversion a German armored vehicle would reconnoiter while sniping and mortar fire continued at intervals.

3. To turn to the general position affairs continue satisfactorily. The Adriatic sector with its slower advance and less congested railways was less of a problem while the center was more difficult owing to heavily mined roads and blown bridges. There, however, as in the east, present food problems do not exist.

4. With the opening of the western ports the supply situation eased and stock-piles are now being built in preparation of further advance.

5. Refugees do not constitute a major problem for the moment. The rapid advance left many people unaware that the war had passed them and only on those positions where delaying actions were fought was any movement occasioned. Camps are now being moved forward.

6. Perhaps a warning for the future is the labor situation at Terni. This town possesses a steel works employing 7000 inhabitants, which is badly damaged. Immediate re-employment is possible for half that number and the directors are unable to say when the balance can be absorbed. This applied to the larger enterprises of Turin and Milan presents a problem which will be a great strain on our administration as well as causing great distress to the people.

7. It was fortunate that Siena was spared intact. The local administration was soon functioning and banks and post offices opened. A hopeful sign was a net inflow of cash into the banks and savings institutions. While mentioning finance, I would add that it is found that owing to the shortage of livestock and machinery the cash disbursements on Ammasi collection is relatively small compared with previous years.

8. A new problem of recent months is that of the Patriots. They have done very useful work in the prevention of wrecking, General intelligence and reorganisation of local administration. Their welfare, I am glad to say, is handled by Patriots Branch.

9. General health continues to be satisfactory, only a few cases of typhoid being reported, while malaria, though nearing its peak season, is causing no concern to the authorities thanks to the efforts made by the malariologists. The hospital situation is fairly satisfactory but that of ambulances and drugs continues to deteriorate.

There has been one trouble mentioned at recent conferences and that is the [illegible] arrest. This has caused concern and with-

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10. There has been one trouble mentioned at recent conferences and that is the unauthorized movement of civilians to Army areas. This has caused concern and without exception all are turned back. I hope after recent conferences the matter is fully understood that it is for the Armies to give permission for movement in their Area.

11. It has been two months of almost continuous advance. I must thank those regions who were always on our heels and ready to relieve us of responsibilities when we wished to be rid of them.

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Fifth Army AFC, Brigadier General E. E. Hume

1. I would like to stress that there is a great difference between the work of the Regions and the AMG's of the armies in the field. We are an essential part of that Army and do the things that the Army Commander wants done. When the military situation permits, then we do what we want to as AMG officers. Time is the important element. The important time may be the first hour. The work of the officers is hazardous. It is important that women go in with the first troops. Our men have been killed, wounded, and captured. Two officers were wounded yesterday.

2. We planned for many months the setting up of the government in Rome after our experience in Naples. A report has been written and a few copies are still on hand. The courts and banks were opened within one week.

3. At present in the Fifth Army area are the two provinces, Livorno and Pisa. Livorno is now in fairly good shape, with water, trains and electricity restored, but much of the town is evacuated and it is impossible for the life of the town to return to normal while it is still under German observation. A Prefect has been recently appointed and he is now working on the reorganization of the Provincial Administration.

4. The patriots at Lepharm were found to be cooperative. They aided us greatly in furnishing a map of mined areas. In many places they replaced the warning signs at mined areas after the Germans had torn them down on their retreat. Normally there are 115,000 people, but today there are only about 30,000.

5. We do have one great difficulty. The military and naval commanders want the people evacuated. At the same time they want laborers. This matter is being ironed out, and will help us in taking care of some future cities.

6. Several distinguished visitors, including the British Prime Minister, the American Secretary of the Navy, Under Secretary of War, and Commanding General Army Service Forces have been shown the work of AMG in Livorno.

7. The town of Pisa is half occupied; we have the south side, the enemy has the north side. Not much attempt is being made to take it by force. The Provincial Commissioner is operating from Volterra without a Prefect.

8. We have moved 15,000 refugees from our area recently. The refugee section here is of great assistance.

9. We do not have to transport supplies as far as we used to. We are very much in need of transportation - transport units. We cannot just take a certain number of trucks and a certain number of drivers and run them together. We must have self-contained units. Drivers who do not speak English have great difficulty with our MPs.

10. I would ask one favor. The Army Commander insists that everyone who enters the area come with a proper permit. Within the past fortnight two gentlemen from AGC came to Livorno without proper permits and were turned back. However we do want you to come and see what has been done.

11. We try to do things in a way to make a smooth changeover in administration.

Refugee Branch (Italians), Colonel L. B. Mills

1. There is the question of battle area refugees. We attempt not to create refugees and to help people to hang on and stay where they are if they keep out of the way of battle. Fifth and Eighth Army AMGs have been most successful in pursuing this policy and have taken out of the area of operations 40,000 people and assisted

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1. There is the question of battle area refugees. We attempt not to create refugees and to help people to hang on and stay where they are if they keep out of the way of battle. Fifth and Eighth Army Civil Affairs have been most successful in pursuing this policy and have taken out of the area of operations 40,000 people and assisted them locally until the battle moved further forward, then these people were able to reestablish themselves. It was necessary to move back to main transit camps during the same period another 40,000. 80,000 odd people have been taken out of the way of battle which assisted commanders in clearing their lines of communication.

2. The Germans had one main camp in Rome Region. At the time we took over the

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hygiegic conditions of this camp were unspeakable. Deaths numbered about 15 a day. The first thing to be done was to send 100 Italian soldiers to clean up the place.

3. We are now faced with another problem - one which is common throughout Europe. There are 1/4 million people in Italy who wish to return to their homes. I understand this will be done by UNRRA immediately after the war. The Italians would like to get their part of the job started. Most of the people are agriculturists, and since there are at present many areas which are not being cultivated, there is an Allied interest in the matter. It is beginning to cause Regional Commissioners a major problem with people crowding to the railways attempting to return home. We are trying to postpone this now until it can be better organized. Regional Commissioners are asked to do all they can to stop the movement and the Italian Government is being pressed to do the same. It is a matter of Allied interest to get agriculturists back to the land. This will mean a reduction of food imports by ourselves, and consequent saving in shipping. One main difficulty is personnel. The Italian Government rightly, in my opinion, ask for 1000 Italian military for transit points throughout the country. Our military authorities have not so far agreed. Since the object is to increase production of food in the country, and economise Allied shipping I consider that agreement in the matter of Italian military personnel should be given.

Displaced Persons Sub-Commission, Colonel C. B. Findley

1. Our job is to assist and help Allied nationals who are internees in this country or those countries not yet liberated.

2. During July about 1,000 children, ages ranging from a few months to 14 years, arrived by air at Bari from Yugoslavia. These "flying orphans" were organized into groups of 20 under trained teachers. All were housed at the sea side camp of Santa Cesarea. Records of weights and heights were taken so that progress may be observed.

3. After an invitation by the President to send 1,000 refugees to America, about this number, mostly Jewish, sailed for the United States on 17 July. They are there for the duration of the war only. The problem of repatriation will face us after the war.

4. We are increasing our responsibilities as the Armies go north. We are dealing with UNRRA to take over the southern camps. Unless we can get rid of southern camps, we cannot deal with those in Northern Italy.

5. Since the last meeting we have had a member of the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees, Sir Clifford Heathcote-Smith, to work with. 102

6. Maltese British citizens to the number of 600 or 700 have been sent back to Tripoli. They are a part of the total of 1700 in Italy, the remainder being in enemy occupied territory.

7. We have had personal requests from many Yugoslavs, including Marshal Tito, that orphans be kept in Italy for the duration of the war and that no more be sent to Egypt.

8. There are two new camps, one at Averza and one at Cinc Citta'.

9. Control of movement by civilians. One attempt was made to send 28 refugees direct to refugee camp without passing through Transit Camp, Bari; after being duly sent back one lady was detained as suspected person.

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9. Control of movement by civilians. One attempt was made to send 28 refugees direct to refugee camp without passing through Transit Camp, Bari; after being duly sent back one lady was detained as suspected person.

10. The present Controller in the Records Bureau is returning to U.K. where the experience he has gained in Italy will be utilized for further similar projects.

11. I came in from Florence at two o'clock this morning. There are very crucial problems there. We are able to give our displaced persons a certain amount of extra food. About 1500 British and American are left in Florence. AMG is treating them most generously. AMG is doing a mighty fine piece of work there.

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Patriots Branch, Colonel C. D. McCarthy

1. Patriot Bands, many of which are large and highly organised bodies, have been created in various centers of German occupied territory in Italy and have received considerable encouragement and active help and instruction from the Allied Command. It is therefore clearly one of our chief tasks to look after the individual members of these bands when their fighting is over and in this connection it has been laid down by A.A.I. Headquarters that bands must not accompany the Armies forward out of their own areas.

2. The Patriots Branch of A.C.C. was formed early in July as a result of an instruction from A.A.I. and is responsible for all dealings with Resistance Groups as soon as the territory in which they have been operating is liberated.

3. Great care is taken to distinguish between bogus Patriots and genuine patriots who are defined as being those in the ranks of genuine fighting bands who have carried arms, engaged in sabotage, or secured important military information to the benefit of the Allied war effort. It must be remembered that these genuine patriots have in very many cases lived extremely precarious lives, suffered considerable casualties, and been a very great nuisance to the enemy (one band in Florence suffered 40% casualties). Let us not forget that they have been living under the black cloud of torture and death not only for themselves but also for their families. There is no doubt that many patriots have acted with extreme bravery and courage and a note of their activities has been prepared and is available to those who would like to read it.

4. Many questions have been asked of the political tendencies of patriot bands. After speaking to a large number of patriots in various corners of the country I personally feel that in the great majority of cases these men have been fighting first to defeat the Germans, second to destroy Fascism and third, in the case of some of them, to build up a new Italy. Most of them have at this stage of the war very little idea of the aims and ambitions of the six political parties in Italy but they are keenly alive to the fact that something drastic must be done about politics in the very near future and, being mostly young and native men, they are keenly susceptible to influence and require a lead from the Italian Government. Some of them will undoubtedly be of importance in the new Italy and they are a great responsibility for us all.

5. Plans have been drawn up for dealing with patriots. A message in poster form signed by General Alexander has been distributed in forward areas, a form of certificate of merit has been approved and certificates have been sent to Regions and to the Fifth and Eighth Armies for distribution and have been distributed. Although many patriots are used for a short while by the Army in their own areas as guides and patrols and for reconnaissance work, the intention generally is to direct nearly all of them into civil life. About 50% return to their own homes and occupations locally. Of the remainder some will be used for police duties or as drivers, others will be employed on engineering work, and on mine clearance; and arrangements have been made for recruiting and passing over volunteers for service in the Italian Army and Air Force. Command committees are being set up to assist Provincial Commissioners in this work, and to help weed out bogus applicants, of which there are an increasing number among the genuine patriots. The problem of collecting and disposing of the patriots' arms is in hand.

6. Reports are being received from Patriot Representatives and from the leaders of the patriot bands. Information from these reports is extracted and passed on when relevant, for use by P.W.B., P.W.E., and the press. Information is being collected about conditions in enemy occupied territory in order that suitable

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7. Liaison is maintained with the Italian Ministry of War through an Italian Army officer who is responsible for co-ordinating the work of the two groups which are recognised - the C.I.M. Group and the Military Center Group.

8. Directives have been issued as required in agreement with A.M.G.O.T. and other authorities. It is fair to say that the task of ensuring that these directives are

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acted upon by Allied officers concerned and by the leaders of the patriot bands is well in hand. The broad political aspect of the patriot problem has been borne constantly in mind, and very close liaison is being maintained with those Allied officers and officials who are concerned with the political future in Italy.

9. The patriot question is very much in the news at present and I am bombarded with questions about what we are likely to find on the other side of the line. We have a fairly good idea and I am endeavoring to furnish this information when it is essential to do so, also I am endeavoring to see that those on the other side of the line are properly informed about what is going on on this side of the line. I would like in conclusion to take this opportunity to thank the press, P.R.O. and P.W.B. for the active cooperation given in recent weeks and for the manner in which publicity has been treated. The power of the press is tremendous in this present era of the patriot movement; and we must remember that the Germans are spreading propaganda against us as energetically as they can so that it is necessary for us to encourage our patriots as much as we can. I am trying to help in this firstly by ensuring that proper arrangements are made for their welcome on this side of the line and by then taking care that they shall be informed exactly what that welcome will be.

Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees, Sir Clifford Heathcote-Smith

1. My object is to try to make you see what the IGCR stands for, because our work is such that we have to try to dovetail in with certain organizations, and unless we have their sympathy, our work is difficult.

2. The exact functions and import of the IGCR. It began in 1938 when President Roosevelt thought that something should be done for the victims of Germans in Germany. This Committee met at Evian, France, in 1938 and some 24 governments joined. Subsequently the war went bad for us and during those years anything to help refugees had to suffer. In 1942 the enemy had their back to the wall and we had more time to think of civilians. We are now holding a session in London. Among the 40 to 50 governments of the world are notably Switzerland and Sweden. The organization is extremely comprehensive. It takes over all refugees, then stands aside where other organizations are willing to take over certain aspects.

a. Rescue of the victims of the Axis countries inside those countries themselves. Actually little assistance has been given in this line, but some relief has been given.

b. Relief of victims after they come out of the territory.

c. Relief, and where possible rehabilitation, or where a person is stateless, finding a home for him.

3. We have nothing to do with refugees that have not come across a frontier. We have nothing to do with Italian refugees.

4. There are between 20 to 25 million people who have been torn from their homes by the Germans for labor. Of those it is believed that something like 5% or upwards will prove to be stateless, either in law or in fact, or in both. It will be a question of two million odd cases. The Germans have been carrying out ruthless deportations and mass massacres of individuals. There is no doubt that this

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5. In the case of Italy you have the Allied authorities who are extremely active in the Internees and Displaced Persons. Soon UNRRA may be working here. The War Refugee Board, an American organization, has already operated in Italy. Its main function is rescue. IGCR will fit in wherever necessary while the others are still doing their work. The staff is small here. Some are from the Quaker organizations, Jewish organizations, Friends Ambulance Unit (a British organization). Our work has been to get records of what it is like on the other side of the line.

6. The Jews in particular are finding themselves stateless, and we must do

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something about that. The Italian Government has made a generous gesture and is willing to grant its citizenship to stateless refugees in this country. It is hoped it will form an example for others to do something along the same lines.

7. Case work. We have also been engaged in examining individual problems.

8. Regarding the settlement of stateless refugees in other countries, there has been one shipment to Palestine. They can take only a few more there, as Central Europe is expected to send many.

9. This Committee is willing to take on the residual responsibilities.

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The morning session of the Conference closed at 1245 and the Conference reopened at 1430.

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Brigadier K. S. Lush, Executive Commissioner

1. We have heard this morning the reports of the Regional Commissioners from the field in the organizations who deal and work in the field. We have heard how the Army AMG follows up the Armies, bringing about a certain standard of normality commensurate with military operations. The experience since our last meeting has shown us that the program of regional commissioners with their staffs coming behind the Armies has been successful and this policy will be continued in the future. At the present moment, Region IX is waiting to take over their region when General Alexander's forces get there. If the Armies go forward, the AMG will also go. Other regions will be formed and we shall take up the work in the north. Those Regions will be set up and will have to work in the field with the AMG of the Armies.

2. You heard at the beginning the reports from the Regional Commissioners who have taken on the advisory role of the ACC in the field. It has been learned that it is easier to govern than it is to advise other people to govern.

3. I would like to stress two points in the work of all Regional Commissioners because it starts from the front line all the way back:

a. The Allied military interests must come first. I think that is sometimes forgotten by the people of this country, particularly those whom the war has passed over many months ago. If we can get them, by our contacts or publicity agents, to realise that the battle is still being carried on in their country, I think we shall make the task of this Commission and the task of the Italian Government very much easier. It is a matter that has to be constantly brought to the mind of the population of this country.

b. From the very beginning, we do and must work through the Italian authorities. Direct rule is sometimes absolutely necessary in front, but very soon it becomes possible to make it indirect. The staffs of AMG must use the local governments and also must keep on using them. The policy of the United Nations is to place upon the Italian Government the fullest responsibility for administration at the earliest possible moment. Local governments will and must be used to the hilt. The full value of this use of Italian Government officials is seen by the ease of the handover of territory to the Italians. As a result, past transfers of territory have been practically unnoticed.

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4. We are in the process of following up the reduction of Allied staffs in the territory handed over to the Italians. The Southern Regions of Calabria, Apulia, Campania and Foggia, Campobasso and Lucania have now been amalgamated from the ACC point of view into one Region. The Allied officers administering those Regions in the initial steps were something like 300. It has now been cut from 175 last month to 100 and reductions will go on progressively as the progress of the Southern

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Region is shown. That amalgamation should take place on August 28th. It is a very large area which will be under the control of one Regional Commissioner and five provincial teams which will keep up the supplies and transportation and other machinery of that part of the territory.

5. You have heard from Colonels Hulls and Findlay about the unhappy people displaced by war. I would like to stress what Colonel Hulls said about this vast migration from the temporary homes back to where they want to go. If confusion is to be avoided, it has to be done in a regular manner. I appeal to all officers to do their utmost to prevent that uneasy but vast migration from the south to their homes in the north and also from the north.

6. Finally, again I must warn the meeting that we have to find more men for the northern regions. The Establishments Branch has got one of the most difficult jobs and we have to find enough Allied officers to fulfill what the Supreme Allied Commander told us is our most difficult task. We may get new officers and we shall call on every Region, every Sub-Commission, for experienced officers to govern the new areas that come under us for administration. There is no doubt that there will have to be reductions and in order that we can fill these places in the North, I ask the officers to meet these demands with equanimity.

Comments by Acting Chief Commissioner: We will all agree that the governing of the population in the North will be difficult. I should also like to repeat what I said before - the policy of this Commission is to support its Government. This Commission is behind the Bonomi Government.

I should like to point out the good work that the Manpower and Reorganization Committee is doing. Its purpose is to make a study to overhaul the functions at headquarters so that a maximum number of officers can be sent into the field. Nothing will equal to what we face in the North. The Committee is working hard, and consequently, I expect I shall be able to approve most heartily its recommendations.

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R E S T R I C T E D

III - REPORTS BY ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION.

Interior Sub-Commission, Colonel E.G.E. Spicer

1. Since the move of the Interior Sub-Commission and the almost simultaneous change of Government, the work and operations of the Sub-Commission have increased considerably.

2. The departmental changes within the Ministry of Interior itself, which have now, I hope, been finally settled have not made our tasks easier. We have established co-operative working with the Minister of Interior, who incidentally is the Prime Minister, and also with his staff.

3. Since the regional Commissioners last met, we have completed our Surveys of Southern Italy, which includes the whole of Region III, Campobasso, Foggia, Frosinone, Littoria, Viterbo, and Rieti, and we are now working north as far as our staff permits. We have found that the visits of our officers have been appreciated. The Prefects themselves, particularly those who have been newly appointed and out of office for a considerable period, value the advice of our officers in regard to the operation of R.D.L. No. 111. This legislation is new and many Prefects have no experience of its operational effect since they have been out of office for a considerable period.

4. Great trouble has been taken in selecting Prefects and teams for newly liberated provinces. A team, it may be mentioned, consists of a Prefect, a Vice-Prefect, a Primo Segretario, a Consigliere, and a Capo Ragioniere. We have given a great deal of work to the Security Branch in the screening of these individuals.

5. Further, we have arranged for the appointment of a Secretary General to the High Commissioner of Sardinia, the Members of the Giunta Consultiva for Sardinia, three Directors-General in the Ministry of Interior, and nine Prefects in all for Provinces of Italian Government Territory.

6. Two teams are standing by for forward provinces to be called forward as they are required. Our great difficulty is transport to move these officials if and when they are asked for. I submit that adequate transport is an essential for the moving forward of these high-ranking officials. They have to move from their homes and houses sometimes with their wives or children whom they cannot leave behind, and I consider that they should be entitled, both from a financial and an efficiency point of view, to take with them adequate luggage. We have supplied, in co-operation with the Italian Government, Prefects for the liberated provinces of Littoria, Frosinone, Viterbo Rieti, Livorno, Aquila, Macerata, and Grosseto - while it has also been found possible to send forward other officials as have been called for. In regards to these projects, the Italian Officials should be completely backed up by Allied Officers, if they are to gain the respect of the population.

7. In my judgment, although we have no personal knowledge, of course, we must anticipate a rapid advance north, and we are most anxious not to be caught unprepared in regard to the Regions 9, 10, 11 and 12. The supply of Prefects is now perilously low, and wherever possible officials who satisfy Security and are capable can be found, then it is suggested that the larger proportion of these officials, pticularly in regard to Sindaci, should be locally chosen.

8. The Italian Government itself seems to be undecided as to whether a Prefect should or should not be a non-career official, but they regard the Prefect, as has

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9. Our interviews on this subject are many.

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10. The Minister has been sympathetic and helpful in every way, and where ACC/AMG reports in Royal Italy show that a Prefect or a Vice-Prefect is inert and useless I am able to report categorically that the Minister has never yet failed to meet us in this respect, and that official has found himself relegated "alla disposizione" or to his olive trees.

11. With the concurrence of RC, I would like to send a specialized officer to deal with the detail of local government set-up from Chieti to Ancona, in the immediate future.

12. We have received a hearty welcome from the 5th Army AMG and Region VIII, and everything we can do to help to solve the problems of efficient local government in Italy, which I am bound to reiterate the backbone of a reconstitued Italy on democratic lines, will be always our first and foremost endeavour.

Comments by Acting Chief Commissioner : Are these terms checked and approved by the Italian Government?

Colonel Spicer : Yes.

Acting Chief Commissioner : The other point I would like to assure is that I can say almost certainly that these important officials will be provided with transportation.

Public Safety Sub-Commission, Colonel P.S.Kirk:

1. The reports of the regional Commissioners and the Army SCAO's have indicated the general state of public order and hence detailed comment by me would be repetitious. I shall therefore treat with matters of organitation.

2. Carabinieri :

a. Command - On July 21st, the Command of the Carabinieri by act of the Council of Ministers passed from Gen. Fiecha, who had rendered conspicuous service during the previous nine months, to General Orlando, former Minister of War in the Badoglio Government.

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b. Strength - The maximum strength of the Carabinieri for all of Italy has been fixed by higher headquarters at a figure which we believe to be inadequate if they are to perform the duties which the uncertain state of public order, the disbandment of other police agencies, and the needs of the Allies require. Full presentation of our views has been made to competent authorities, but as yet there is no indication that the figure will be revised.

c. Uniforms and equipment - This Headquarters fully appreciates the urgent need of clothing and boots, and motor transport and other equipment, if the Carabinieri are to perform the duties entrusted to them and if they are to have a reasonable degree of pride in their service. Inasmuch as the Carabinieri is a component of the Italian Army, the source to which it must look for such supplies is the Italian Army. Everything within the power of this Sub-Commission and of the Carabinieri has already been done to effect an improvement. Some salvaged clothing and boots have been received and have been repaired and issued; others are in the process of repair.

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d. Replacements - Despite difficulties in obtaining transport and serviceable uniforms, we have thus far been able to meet the demands of the Armies and the forward regions for additional Caribinieri. If however, there should be a general withdrawal of the enemy from Italy, the limitations of manpower and supply stocks will not permit us to meet the personnel requisitions which may be expected to follow. Reliance initially must therefore be placed mainly upon the local police forces as they may be found to exist in the industrial north.

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3. Guardia di Finanza.

a. The Guardia di Finanza continue under the command of Gen. Moricca. The decision which fixed the ceiling of the Carabinieri likewise prescribed the number of military rations which would be available to police agencies. The inevitable consequence of this decision was that the Guardia di Finanza, which hitherto had received military rations, had to revert on July 31 to the special civilian ration prescribed for Public Safety agencies.

b. Some of the boats which had been used by the Italian Navy have been restored to the Guardia di Finanza for coastal patrol purposes. The training school for G.F., is now in operation.

4. Agents of Public Security - Dr. Luigi Ferrari has been appointed Director General of Public Security. A small pool of senior officials has been screened, and are available for appointment as Questori in forward areas when required. Some dyed uniforms were allotted for distribution during the month of July, but the situation generally so far as uniforms and boots are concerned is far from satisfactory.

5. Prisons. - With the exception of Sicily where arrests in connection with the grain harvest have caused some overcrowding, general and steady improvement in the prison situation can be reported. AAI has released many requisitioned prisons; a more restreined requisitioning policy has been observed; reconstruction and repair work to damaged prisons has been undertaken by the Economic Section, the trial and disposition of cases has been accelerated somewhat; transfers to less crowded institutions have been effected. The jurisdictional question arising from the presence of Italian military prisoners is being studied.

6. General.

a. The screening of all Public Safety personnel continues.

b. Misconduct on the part of Allied troops, especially crimes committed by the French Morroccans, has been the subject of special reports.

c. Once again, I wish to emphasize that the status of cobelligerency imposes upon the Italian police many duties, but few if any rights, especially in connection with the presence of Allied troops. Despite shortcomings which are as obvious as the reason which cause them, the Italian Police has in the face of the most trying conditions shown a fidelity to duty and a degree of self-control which the historian will appreciate even if we do not.

d. Finally, I wish to express my appreciation to Public Safety personnel in the field for the work which they have done in the field and to the SCAO's of the Armies for keeping us fully informed of developments which might have a bearing upon subsequent operations.

Public Health Sub-Commission, Brigadier G.S.Perkinson:

1. Genral health of civil population remains good, apart from seasonal localized outbreaks of typhoid prevelent in peace-time, as well as small pox at Naples.

2. Communicable diseases. An outbreak of smallpox of a mild nature has occurred at Naples. There have been 870 cases of a mild type both at Naples and surrounding area. Vaccination has been carried out on large scale and the Italian Government has sent down a doctor with full power to coordinate work.

3. There is an epidemic of typhoid in Benevento. It is not [illegible]

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uniforms were allotted for distribution during the month of July, but the situation generally so far as uniforms and boots are concerned is far from satisfactory.

5. Prisons. - With the exception of Sicily where arrests in connection with the grain harvest have caused some overcrowding, general and steady improvement in the prison situation can be reported. AAI has released many requisitioned prisons; a more restrained requisitioning policy has been observed; reconstruction and repair work to damaged prisons has been undertaken by the Economic Section, the trial and disposition of cases has been accelerated somewhat; transfers to less crowded institutions have been effected. The jurisdictional question arising from the presence of Italian military prisoners is being studied.

6. General.

a. The screening of all Public Safety personnel continues.

b. Misconduct on the part of Allied troops, especially crimes committed by the French Moroccans, has been the subject of special reports.

c. Once again, I wish to emphasize that the status of cobelligerency imposes upon the Italian police many duties, but few if any rights, especially in connection with the presence of Allied troops. Despite shortcomings which are as obvious as the reason which cause them, the Italian Police has in the face of the most trying conditions shown a fidelity to duty and a degree of self-control which the historian will appreciate even if we do not.

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3. There is an epidemic of typhoid in Benevento. It is not due to water or milk but is the fly-season typhoid. The epidemic is now dying down. AAI has put Benevento out of bounds to Allied troops.

4. Venereal diseases. The Italian Government is now responsible for Venereal Disease Control in Italian territory, existing and new legislation has been put into force, more beds have been provided. There is a marked decline of venereal disease among the troops.

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10. The Minister has been sympathetic and helpful in every way, and where ACC/AMG reports in Royal Italy show that a Prefect or a Vice-Prefect is inert and useless I am able to report categorically that the Minister has never yet failed to meet us in this respect, and that official has found himself relegated "alla disposizione" or to his olive trees.

11. With the concurrence of RC, I would like to send a specialized officer to deal with the detail of local government set-up from Chieti to Ancona, in the immediate future.

12. We have received a hearty welcome from the 5th Army AMG and Region VIII, and everything we can do to help to solve the problems of efficient local government in Italy, which I am bound to reiterate the backbone of a reconstitued Italy on democratic lines, will be always our first and foremost endeavour.

Comments by Acting Chief Commissioner : Are these teams checked and approved by the Italian Government?

Colonel Spicer : Yes.

Acting Chief Commissioner : The other point I would like to assure is that I can say almost certainly that these important officials will be provided with transportation.

Public Safety Sub-Commission, Colonel P.C.Kirk:

1. The reports of the regional Commissioners and the Army SCAO's have indicated the general state of public order and hence detailed comment by me would be repetitious. I shall therefore treat with matters of organitation.

2. Carabinieri :

a. Command - On July 21st, the Command of the Carabinieri by act of the Council of Ministers passed from Gen. Fiache, who had rendered conspicuous service during the previous nine months, to General Orlando, former Minister of War in the Badoglio Government.

b. Strength - The maximum strength of the Carabinieri for all of Italy has been fixed by higher headquarters at a figure which we believe to be inadequate if they are to perform the duties which the uncertain state of public order, the disbandment of other police agencies, and the needs of the Allies require. Full presentation of our views has been made to competent authorities, but as yet there is no indication that the figure will be revised.

c. Uniforms and equipment - This Headquarters fully appreciates the urgent need of clothing and boots, and motor transport and other equipment, if the Carabinieri are to perform the duties entrusted to them and if they are to have a reasonable degree of pride in their service. Inasmuch as the Carabinieri is a component of the Italian Army, the source to which it must look for such supplies is the Italian Army. Everything within the power of this Sub-Commission and of the Carabinieri has already been done to effect an improvement. Some salvaged clothing and boots have been received and have been repared and issued; others are in the process of repair.

d. Replacements - Despite difficulties in obtaining transport and serviceable

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d. Replacements - Despite difficulties in obtaining transport and serviceable uniforms, we have thus far been able to meet the demands of the Armies and the forward regions for additional Caribinieri. If however, there should be a general withdrawal of the enemy from Italy, the limitations of manpower and supply stocks will not permit us to meet the personnel requisitions which may be expected to follow. Reliance initially must therefore be placed mainly upon the local police forces as they may be found to exist in the industrial north.

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5. Malaria. Owing to sabotage by the Germans, many reclaimed areas are in flood, pumps have been damaged and drains blocked. This will give rise to cases of malaria. Work is difficult on account of mines. Paris Green dusting is carried out by airplane. There is an ample supply of mapacrine for the civil population. A recent news story reported German quinine stocks being found but this has been turned over to 5th Army. We expect to get a small quantity. Incidence in Sardinia and Southern Italy less than last year while incidence among the troops is small - much less than was expected.

6. Typhus continues to smoulder. There have been three cases recently, but this winter, with last year's experience, any outbreak should be even more effectively dealt with. The supply of soap for civilians, i.e. 150 grams per person per month is quite inadequate and typhus is a disease clearly associated with dirt.

7. Tuberculosis. A statement has appeared in the press that 1 in every 5 persons in Rome had tuberculosis. This is erroneous and its source cannot be traced. The tuberculosis rate in Rome is the lowest since 1940, affecting 1 person in 50.

8. Medical supplies. There is now a shortage owing to the nonarrival of shipments which should have arrived at the beginning of June. Approximately 290 tons are on the way and should arrive shortly. A considerable amount of German medical supplies has been captured, and everything is being done to encourage the production of stocks in this country. Insulin and typhus vaccine were the only imported items.

9. Welfare. Little constructive work can be done without a complete reorganization of Welfare by the Italian Government. At the moment, the Ministry of the Interior has a plan for a Provincial Welfare Committee which may be accepted by the Council of Ministers. Much has been done in the field, especially in devastated areas, where the greatest assistance has been given by the American and British Red Cross.

10. Food. Despite the efforts of the Allies, the rationed food is inadequate and should be increased before the coming winter if possible. The available caloric value according to accepted standards is not sufficient to meet the requirements of an adult not engaged in manual work. While no apparent malnutrition is seen in the streets of large towns, it is present among the poor classes and deficiency diseases may appear next year when the effects of under-feeding will be felt. While 39 is fully realized that the present supplies available will not allow a large increase, I consider that this situation requires the greatest consideration.

11. Transport. Lack of ambulances, tires and spare parts is becoming a serious problem.

12. Veterinary service. Foot and mouth disease is now prevalent in many areas, vaccine for this disease is being produced but its value for immunization is doubtful. Veterinary biologicals are now being produced on a large scale and an ample supply of crystal violet vaccine for hog cholera has been received from the States and immunization is being carried out.

Legal Sub-Commission, Colonel R. H. Wilmer:

1. Since the last meeting, it was proposed that the Italian courts be allowed to carry on their work. Policy in Military Government territory is to turn over as much

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7. Tuberculosis. A statement has appeared in the press that 1 in every 5 persons in Rome had tuberculosis. This is erroneous and its source cannot be traced. The tuberculosis rate in Rome is the lowest since 1940, affecting 1 person in 50.

8. Medical supplies. There is now a shortage owing to the nonarrival of shipments which should have arrived at the beginning of June. Approximately 200 tons are on the way and should arrive shortly. A considerable amount of German medical supplies has been captured, and everything is being done to encourage the production of stocks in this country. Insulin and typhus vaccine were the only imported items.

9. Welfare. Little constructive work can be done without a complete reorganization of Welfare by the Italian Government. At the moment, the Ministry of the Interior has a plan for a Provincial Welfare Committee which may be accepted by the Council of Ministers. Much has been done in the field, especially in devastated areas, where the greatest assistance has been given by the American and British Red Cross.

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Legal Sub-Commission, Colonel R. H. Wilmer:

1. Since the last meeting, it was proposed that the Italian courts be allowed to carry on their work. Policy in Military Government territory is to turn over as much as possible to Italian courts even in early stages in order to reduce the pressure on the very limited number of legal officers and to lay the groundwork for restoration of territory to the Italian Government.

2. In the Commune of Naples, still under Military Government, the bulk of cases is handled successfully by Italian courts. Virtually all the normal cases are tried by the Italians except cases of a serious nature.

3. In Italian Government territory, the policy is unchanged; courts are only held in exceptional circumstances. Since last meeting, four have been held: one in Region I and three in Region II.

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4. In all newly occupied provinces, Italian Courts have been kept open or reopened. Politically suitable judicial personnel found locally have been put to work and many refugee officials have been restored to their proper posts.

5. First President of Cassation, Ettore CASATI, was officially reinstated on 25 June. High Court of Cassation will reopen its full sessions on 1 November. Long before that date it will have been thoroughly purged of fascists.

6. The Italian courts have cooperated in a remarkable style in cases affecting Allied interests. There has been once exception in this regard in Apulia. At Bari the situation in the civil courts has considerably improved by the creation of a special section of the Tribunals to deal exclusively with cases affecting allied interests and by the removal from contact with allied officers of the uncooperative Procurators del Regno. The Minister of Justice has been most helpful. The attitude of the military tribunals at Bari have been highly unsatisfactory and uncooperative in cases which they have understaken affecting allied interests. Strenuous efforts are being made at this time to remedy this situation.

7. Our relations with the Ministry of Justice are cordial and the Minister has been helpful on all occasions. The Minister of Justice has been up North to see how his courts are getting along.

8. The prevailing low salaries of the judiciary is source of anxiety to the Minister and to the Sub-Commission.

9. Substantially all decrees and other enactments passed by the Badoglio government prior to the occupation of Rome have been rendered operative in territory under Regional control. This legislation has been distributed in book form. All Italian decrees are now rendered operative in Regional territory, except those specifically excluded by the Executive Commissioner.

10. Publication of the Decree for Sanctions against Fascism. A commission under decree has been set up in the Ministry of Justice and is functioning.

11. A commission has been formed by the Ministry to study the revision of the civil and criminal code to expunge objectionable fascist previsions.

12. Fascist-Republican decrees. Some legislation has been passed and other is under consideration to annul all Fascist-Republican legislation.

13. Decisions rendered by Fascist criminal courts have been declared void and new trials will be held.

14. Other far reaching legislation is in progress, including restoration of propertyconfiscated because of reasons of race or politics.

15. A consolidated directive has been issued for guidance of legal officers in territory restored to the Italian Government. Provisions are effective in Italian Government territory, and should serve as a guide in planning the policy in Military Government territory.

Education Sub-Commission, Lieutenant Colonel T. V. Smith

Italy is divided into three pedagogical parts; the Rear, the Middle,

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Education Sub-Commission, Lieutenant Colonel T. V. Smith

1. Allied Italy is divided into three pedagogical parts; the Rear, the Middle, and the Frontal. The Middle Sector has of late matched with intense activity the planning phase of intense inactivity of Italian Italy to the South.

2. In this middle Border of our responsibility, educational work has been three-fold: provocative, punitive, and progressive.

A. On the provocative side, it has been ours to prod the Italians, against all precedents, to open schools in the wake of the army and hold them open in spite of devastation and heat -- and against the propensity of all us pedagogues for summer vacations.

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c. punitively, we have helped the Ministry to purge itself, getting rid of both proud flesh and dead tissue (all the heads of departments have already been dismissed), and we have made with the Minister a stern example of that fascist pretence to learning, the University of Rome. Little short of a hundred professors have already gone to their reward. In the provinces of Region IV we have purged above 25% of administrative officers from the schools, and have made symmetrical token payments in kind upon the ranks of the humbler teachers.

c. But the provocation and the punishment are not for their own sake, not until men become sadists. The end is progress: first back to normalcy under us and then forward to their own goals under purified leadership. We have demonstrated to them how a progressive spirit can surmount great obstacles. We have through this keen summer heuled several hundred teachers to the provinces and set them down, amid ruins as likely as not marked "mines" to start high thinking under conditions of living painfully plain. In the terribly tattered province of Littoria, to take but a single example we have, since this Parliament last met, opened all elementary schools save those of Aprilia and all secondary schools but two. This means that about 55% of elementary children and 80% of the secondary school population are back at work, and will not through co-belligerency miss a single grade.

3. This progressive aspect of our work appears the sounder, the longer the perspective. In nothing more than in education is it the long run that counts. We have, therefore, steadily treated our Italian opposites as colleagues for the long pull, and have made it our job to work ourselves out of a job as rapidly as possible. As reward we have reaped a spirit truly collaborative: responsive to friendly provocation, consent in spuration, sensitive to responsibility (the latest: responsibility for the huge textbook printing for the autumn which has increased from 2 million to 5 million textbooks.)

4. Nor is the tempo of our Ministry more painful to ACC standards than is the ACC tempo to the nostalgia of many among you for civilian efficiency. My own Minister of Public Instruction is cautious of approach, philosophic in understanding, energetic in action, and foresighted in strategy. He has isolated the two characteristics that are unmistakably fascistic in education and has, therefore, set himself to budge the schools (1) away from war and (2) away from the barbarism of glory which, psychologically speaking, supports war. He is already preparing a charter to present to the constituent Assembly, to focus the affections of children upon the part of Italian history which offers them the most hope, i.e., upon the future, a prospect of modest cooperation with other nations instead of the late fadel or Hitler autarchy with its present fruits of hunger.

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5. This is the kind of slow steady progress which all educators are privileged to provoke; and we are helping to provoke it in Italy, even punitively.

Property Control Sub-Commission, Lt. Colonel C.Carroll:

1. The Director, Lt. Col. C.R.S. Harris, was hospitalized on July 9th as the result of a serious injury sustained in an automobile accident.

2. We now have a total of only 21 officers for all the regions and for headquarters. Some regions will have no Property Control officers.

The following figures compare the number of properties taken under control in

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3. The following figures compare the number of properties taken under control in all of Sicily, Sardinia and the Mainland to and including the month of July 1944, also the number we expect to find in Regions VIII to XII, inclusive. Only two classes of property, real estate and commercial concerns, are covered. The property is of Italian nationals including French. 884 real estate and 96 commercial & industrial properties, totalling 920, were taken under control through July 1944. In regions VIII to XII, we expect to take control of over 3,000 real estate properties and nearly 800 commercial and industrial.

4. Prior to the occupation of Rome it had been the policy to assume actual and formal custody of properties. With the occupation of Rome this was changed to control

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only, and formal taking of custody was abandoned. It is believed that there was little difference in legal effect between the two methods, but the paper work greatly reduced.

5. Since about mid-August we have been following a policy of taking only so much control as will prevent removal, destruction or waste, combined with a right to inspect, to advise, and to remove Fascist or obviously incompetent managers or sequestrators.

6. Two factors prompted these changes;
(a) insufficient personnel to permit of close control and management, and
(b) a desire to make certain the continuing and complete responsibility of the Italian Government.

7. We have advised the Combined Chiefs of Staff that we are ready and willing to furnish reports on properties in answer to requests from Allied owners. It seems likely that inquiries and reports will be channeled through consulates and embassies.

Monuments and fine Arts Sub-Commission, Major E. T. de Wald:

1. Since our last meeting, a new phase of activity has developed for this Sub-Commission.

2. Previously in Sicily and Southern Italy we had concerned ourselves with two opposite ends of our problem, the administrative and the actual problems of repair and salvage of monuments and objects damaged by the war. Since the Cassino offensive, the taking of Rome, and the operations in Tuscany we have been thrown up against problems of a more operational nature, which take their place between these other two problems. Our officers were with the troops entering Rome to check up on damage, saw that historical monuments were posted off bounds, and wrestled with the problems of attempted requisition of historical buildings. Other officers have been and are with the advancing 5th and 8th Armies giving their advice, making their preliminary inspections and reports of damage and seeing to the proper guarding of buildings or objects exposed to pillage. They also gather advance information.

3. It was only after we had arrived in Rome and again in Siena that we were able to get precise information about the various deposits in Tuscany and Northern Italy in which art objects, painting, sculpture were stored against air raids. As some of you know from the publicity which has been given this matter, there are some 25 deposits of art in the vicinity of Florence. About two thirds of these lie north of the city and in enemy hands. The other third which is now in our hands has to be guarded, inspected, and have its contents inventoried or checked by our officers; and this is done the moment they fall into the hands of our forces. It is often done while the fighting is still going on.

4. It is a tremendous responsibility. Imagine practically all the moveable treasures of Florence scattered about the countryside in this fashion exposed to pillage and destruction by shells or fire. I myself stayed in one of these places, the paintings contained therein being of a value of at least 50.000.000. dollars.

5. Apart from this active field work, the home office, so to speak, has not exactly been inactive itself. It has established close relations with its counterparts

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5. Apart from this active field work, the home office, so to speak, has not exactly been inactive itself. It has established close relations with its counterparts in the Italian Ministry of Popular Education by having weekly meetings with members of the Directorate of Monuments to discuss and put into effect collaborative action and to make it possible for Italian superintendents and experts to visit and initiate repairs to damaged monuments. For the control of the works of art in the above - mentioned deposits, two members of the Ministerial Staff were taken along to the gates of Florence to assist in the work.

6. We also carried out here in Rome in the deposits of the Vatican a check of the famous bronzes and paintings from the Naples Museum which had at one time been stored

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at Montecassino, removed and brought to Rome by the Hermann Goering Division after three months. This check brought to light the fact that fifteen paints and four bronzes, among other things, were apparently retained by the Germans.

7. On the publications side of our ledger, I would report that all the seven small handbooks of Lists of Protected Monuments are now out and distributed, and that Soldiers' Guides to both Rome and Florence have been issued.

Colonel G. R. Upjohn, Acting Head, Administrative Section

1. The work of the Administrative Section has been well covered by the reports of the Heads of the Sub-Commissions. I would, however, like to comment on three matters:

a. As Colonel Spicer said, we have been for some time sending forward to liberated territory prefects, vice-prefects, etc. In conjunction with the Italian Government, teams of Italian officials are now being sent. This will greatly relieve this headquarters of work in connection with this matter. I would ask forward regions and Army AGs not to call for these officials until they are actually needed. If you can't find suitable officials in recently liberated areas, then call on us.

b. Defascistization. Except in forward areas, this work is taken over by the Italian Government. At the beginning there were many false starts but I feel satisfied that the problem is now being tackled by the Government with energy. Several commissions have been appointed for this task. They have been told by Sforza to work on the highest officials first. The Italian Government now has working machinery that is gaining momentum and it is up to the Government to increase and maintain this momentum.

c. I refer to the problems of mine clearance. We are examining every possible way of dealing with this problem. There are many difficulties, like having the right detectors built and training operators for them. There are four different types of mines to deal with - British, American, Italian, and German. That is the problem we are now facing with the Italian Government. It is our task to assist them.

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reports of the Heads of the Sub-Commissions. I would, however, like to comment on three matters:

a. As Colonel Spicer said, we have been for some time sending forward to liberated territory prefects, vice-prefects, etc. In conjunction with the Italian Government, teams of Italian officials are now being sent. This will greatly relieve this Headquarters of work in connection with this matter. I would ask forward regions and Army AGFs not to call for these officials until they are actually needed. If you can't find suitable officials in recently liberated areas, then call on us.

b. Defascistization. Except in forward areas, this work is taken over by the Italian Government. At the beginning there were many false starts but I feel satisfied that the problem is now being tackled by the Government with energy. Several commissions have been appointed for this task. They have been told by Sforza to work on the highest officials first. The Italian Government now has working machinery that is gaining momentum and it is up to the Government to increase and maintain this momentum.

c. I refer to the problems of mine clearance. We are examining every possible way of dealing with this problem. There are many difficulties, like having the right detectors built and training operators for them. There are four different types of mines to deal with - British, American, Italian, and German. That is the problem we are now facing with the Italian Government. It is our task to assist them.

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IV -- REPORTS BY ECONOMIC SECTION

Commerce Sub-Commission, Colonel W. S. Evans

1. On July 10 the Industry and Commerce Sub-Commission was divided into two separate Sub-Commissions, since an increased rehabilitation of industry is envisaged with a consequent increase in commercial activity.

2. The functions of the Commerce Sub-Commission are to advise and assist the Italian organs and agencies on the following basic functions:

a. determination of needs for non-subsistence consumption goods, producers goods, and raw materials,

b. ascertainment of the local availability of same,

c. determination of necessary imports of non-subsistence goods or materials,

d. setting up of priorities calculated to ensure essential civilian needs,

e. promotion of exports with a view of improving the trade balance.

3. It will be necessary that the Chambers of Commerce be reinstituted to act as economic observers and furnish the Ministry of Industry and Commerce with necessary data to enable it to pursue a coordinated policy of rehabilitation and manufacture.

4. A draft of the proposed Decree and Statutes by the Ministry has been received. As soon as the proposed scheme has been examined by the Economic Section, Regional Commissioners will receive definite instructions.

5. Achievements to date on clothing and shoes have been limited to the repair of salvaged uniforms and salvaged shoes.

6. As regards price control, representations have been made to the Ministry of Industry and Commerce on the need of a Price Section to determine just and equitable prices on all commodities. Nothing definite has been done yet.

7. Exports for the period June-July amount to Lire 138,000,000, making a total of over Lire 500,000,000 from D day to July 31st.

8. The A.F.L.R. (Sardinian) Board has been closed down and its functions are now being done by ACC. Similar steps will soon be taken in Sicily.

9. Inventories of various materials, received from forward areas, are being received for allocation. A sizeable portion of these are made available to ACC.

Industry Sub-Commission, Colonel J. S. E. Todd

1. The Industry Sub-Commission has only been established since the last conference and is generally responsible for production, whereas the Commerce Sub-Commission is responsible for distribution.

2. Production in Italy depends on the solution of three main problems:

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2. Production in Italy depends on the solution of three main problems:

a. The provision of power -- Coal and electricity are needed as motive power.

b. The provision of raw materials -- Supplies, though arriving after some delay, are immediately put to productive use.

c. Transportation -- The solution of this problem is the most import-

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art of all. I suggest that a request be forwarded on the highest level for the lease to the Italian Government immediately of 15 LST's and 25 LCT's of maloperational standard to provide a solution to the vital problem of moving raw materials to their points of use and the finished products to their points of consumption. Despite the difficulties of transport, a moderate volume of production is now being achieved, and the Armed Forces have been able to reduce their import program by a million tons over six months through acquisitions of local produce and production. However, this has been achieved largely by exploitation of capital resources, namely stocks of raw materials found on liberation, and it is necessary now to plan for continuing programs of industrial production. These are under way in such industries as hemp, leather, coal, sulphur, paper, chemical fertilizers and soap.

3. A study of necessary imports for the period October 1944-45 has recently been completed and will be correlated by the Economic Section into a composite overall picture for presentation to higher authority in Washington.

4. Relations between this Sub-Commission and the Italian Government are well coordinated, and the Italian officials concerned fully realize that it is up to them to gradually relieve this Sub-Commission of its executive functions, thus leaving it free to assume its proper role of supervising and advising.

Comments by Acting Chief Commissioner: I would like to add a word or two to the excellent report of this Sub-Commission which has touched upon a most important part of our work; the question of getting industry back into civilian hands; making available as much as possible from the resources of this country through civilian labor. It is true that during the war, the military needs of the Allies and Cobelligerents are prior to civilian needs, but we must distinguish between military necessity and military convenience. We must get factories which have had to be used in part or in whole for military purposes back to civilian management.

The question of transportation is indeed a serious one, and representations are being made to a higher level with regard to rail, motor, and merchant-shipping, as well as naval ships for transportation. However, with respect to the latter, LST's are as yet not being released.

Labor Sub-Commission, Colonel J. R. Bair

1. Since the last meeting, apart from the usual upset arising out of the move to Rome, our main concern has been with wage agreements. A number of Fascist injustices have been removed and by the introduction of something [illegible]ching the Trade Board principle used in the United Kingdom, real progress towards peace in the Sicilian Sulphur Industry has been made.

2. The wage problem plus a multitude of other problems, is, however, too big for the small staff we have, and so far the attempt to hand over to the Italian Government in accord with policy has not met with much success.

3. Recommendations have been made that Labor be split from the Industry and Commerce Ministry and a separate Ministry set up. In making this recommendation it is our considered opinion that unless something is done now, matters will get out of hand. Prices have been allowed to rocket, except in a very few cases. Wage demands will continue to be made and although we all know the answer is food and that men and women cannot eat lire, the people see things they could buy if they had more lire. They will not continue to accept the quantity theory

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4. At the moment vegetables and fruit are fairly plentiful - by the middle of November things may be still more difficult.

5. The wages front is more than cracking and unless more goods are made available a dangerous amount of inflation will result.

6. Again I must express the belief that a sudden turnover of labor administration to the Italian Government will be fatal to the interest of Italian labor.

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Comments by Acting Chief Commissioner: In commenting on this report I should like to stress that the only way inflation can be really checked is to make an adequate supply of consumer goods available at least for a minimum subsistence level. All the Sub-Commissions of the Economic Section are concerned in this and are cooperating with the Labor Sub-Commission on this problem.

Agriculture Sub-Commission, Lieutenant Colonel H. A. Hartman

1. Cooperation between Allied and Italian agricultural organizations.

a. The work of the Agriculture Sub-Commission concerns itself with more than half of the human and physical resources of Italy. Its job is to maximize production and to make resources available where they are most needed.

b. We learned very early that the only opportunity we would have to carry out this work would be through Italian agricultural organizations. Progress to get the Ministry of Agriculture to strengthen its control on agriculture has been slow but steady. Many of the senior officials went North with the Republican Fascist Government and some of those remaining are regarded with suspicion and have not as yet been called back into service. Nuclei organization units are gradually being developed for each of the important Bureaus of the Ministry.

c. All Headquarters agricultural officers have met Ministry agricultural officials to discuss mutual problems, and ways and means to solve them. An important agreement at that meeting was that responsibility carried by Allied officers up to the present time would be assumed fully by responsible bureaus in the Ministry at the earliest possible date except for AMG territory.

d. To provide a basis for mutual understanding and full cooperation between the Allies and the Italian Authorities all basic memoranda, decrees, ministerial directives and other official releases concerning agriculture, forestry and fisheries as agreed upon by the Italian Ministry of Agriculture and the Agriculture Sub-Commission, were published under one cover in both Italian and English text. This publication will be available for all key Allied and Italian officials throughout Italy.

e. It is now generally agreed that the Fascist elements of the previous agricultural organization in Italy have been eliminated and that the foundation of the organization to harness more than half of the physical and human resources of Italy is becoming a more substantial democratic institution than had existed in Italy even prior to the war.

2. Granai del Popolo. Latest reports on the Granai del Popolo indicate that 340,000 tons of wheat had been turned into the Consorzio warehouses up to 12 August. This compares with 800,000 tons at the same date in 1942 which was one of the best seasons for collecting grain under the Fascist regime.

3. Proposed 1944-45 Agriculture Program. Information submitted by Italian and Allied agricultural field officers is being used by the Ministry and the Agriculture Sub-Commission to prepare the 1944-45 cropping program for all of Italy. This program which details some forty priority crops broken down to a provincial basis, will be completed and distributed to each Province about September 1. In setting up crop priorities only the short time view based on immediate military and civilian needs were considered.

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Food Sub-Commission, Colonel W. J. Lear

1. The most important activities of the Food Sub-Commission during the past three months have been:

a. Control and movement and allocation of domestic grain from surplus to deficient areas.

b. The feeding of newly liberated territory.

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c. The setting up of a Department of Alimentation at government level in order that the Italian Government may assume a full measure of administrative responsibility, now carried out by the Allied Control Commission through the Food Sub-Commission.

d. The preparation of plans for feeding all Italy for the ensuing months.

2. Plans for feeding static areas of the Mainland, Sicily, and Sardinia since July 1 were based on the normal expectation that wheat would be available. However, last minute diversions of wheat ships aggregating 18,000 tons of wheat had to be made to bridge the gap with a consequent delay in the introduction of the higher ration scale in these territories. This has now been regulated.

3. Owing to the speed of the advance from the Garigliano to the Arno, in addition to the usual Port Depots, inland Food Supply Depots were set up at short notice through the spine of Italy, south and northeast of Rome, at Orvieto and later at Siena, from where Eighth Army is being maintained and the people of Florence are being fed. Despite the acute difficulties of transportation, 30 days supply of foodstuffs for Florence, approximately 1000 truck loads, were stored in Siena several days before the fall of the city.

4. Turning to the food situation for Rome, it has been said and written that Rome is short of food. In certain respects there is a measure of truth in this statement. The destruction of normal sources of supply and communication and the fact that the Armies are being maintained through the same lines of communication as Rome are largely responsible for this situation. However, by the end of August it is planned to step up the present tonnage from 27,000 tons per month to about 50,000 tons per month. A supply committee within the Economic Section has been set up to procure increased supplies for Rome.

5. Of the monthly wheat requirements of 145,000 tons Italy's own contribution of domestic wheat is approximately 100,000 tons. The wheat requirements of Rome and Lazio alone are 22,000 tons per month.

6. The acute shortage of olive oil has been due largely to the complete breakdown of the amassing policy in 1943-44. We are studying closely the problem and hope to be able to increase the supply of olive oil to the large urban areas.

7. As a result of an energetic drive to reduce the number of ration cards outstanding, appreciable reductions have been effected principally in Regions II and III. At present about 12,000,000 persons hold ration cards for bread. These constitute nearly 75% of the total population of Sicily, Sardinia and the Mainland south of the Pisa-Rimini line.

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Public Works & Utilities Sub-Commission, Lieutenant Colonel L. A. Jerry

1. General.

a. Since the early Spring direct responsibility for public works administration has decreased markedly in South Italy and the Islands through causes both political and military. But on balance the over-all work of this Sub-Commission has greatly increased. As the Armies advance, their Engineer units hand over tasks in progress to AMG who, in turn, soon hand them over to us.

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b. Such responsibilities are direct and detailed, as opposed to advisory and supervisory functions; the residues left in Southern and certain Central Regions.

2. Functions.

a. In the whole long list of functions of this Sub-Commission the most important at present is electricity. Amongst miscellaneous works, anti-malarial measures ("Bonifiche") loom large.

b. In northeast Italy there will be problems of far greater importance and complexity than any experienced in the Pontine marshes.

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3. Personnel.

a. Against a total "ceiling" of 74 this Sub-Commission now has about 60 officers, of whom 75% are at work in the Regions.

b. All engineer activities, except electrical planning, are now under the Regional Engineer. He is the Advisor of the Regional Commissioner, and the fullest use should be made of him. In some instances recently there has been failure to do this and matters have been referred to Hq ACC that could have been settled better, and certainly more quickly, within the Region itself.

c. On the other hand some Regional Commissioners have protested strongly when the time came to transfer public works officers to places where their services were more urgently needed.

d. Such action militates against solution of pressing "personnel" problems, laid down in the form of positive orders by higher authority at ACC Hq. To cover a country the size of Italy with a mere 60 officers, and to guide and control an organization like the Genio Civile, is a formidable task.

e. Especially so when it is remembered that after being completely wrecked last year, that organization is even now only in a state of "early convalescence." Its personnel was gravely reduced, and plant and equipment and stocks of materials were wrecked by the Germans or taken north by them. The same applies to its principal firms of contractors.

f. Italian engineers are being engaged increasingly by this Sub-Commission, and we now have 23 at Hq and in Regions I to IV.

g. They are being trained to take the place of some of our own officers at a later date, who may have to be transferred.

4. Electric Power.

a. The Central Electrical Board was recently dissolved and its functions taken over by this Sub-Commission.

b. Responsibility for planning and electrical rehabilitation thus devolves on us. In the last 4 weeks a rapid survey shows that about 9/% of the power plants in Central Italy have been destroyed. Only a fractional percentage of this can be restored by temporary repairs or other expedients, that is, within 3 or 6 months.

c. Strict rationing schemes started last February are still in force and must continue. Only by those means can Military and Service needs be met, and factories and plants under their control, be operated.

d. The Central Italy electrical position is, by comparison, disastrous.

e. In Northern Italy it may be even worse, if that is possible.

f. Italian industrial economy is "geared to electricity" and not to coal or oil.

g. Without it hardly a single factory can be restarted. Unemployment may continue, or increase. Ships will be needed to bring goods that the country itself [illegible] It will remain poorer than ever. Rehabilitation of the wrecked

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4. Electric Power.

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f. Italian industrial economy is "geared to electricity" and not to coal or oil.

g. Without it hardly a single factory can be restarted. Unemployment may continue, or increase. Ships will be needed to bring goods that the country itself should be producing. It will remain poorer than ever. Rehabilitation of the wrecked power-stations by Italian agencies therefore under the direction of this Sub-Commission and with material assistance such as only the U.S.A. and the U.K. can give, is at the moment by far the most urgent task confronting us.

h. These facts having been communicated it is hoped that Regional Commissioners will, within their respective spheres, keep the matter well in mind... by (a) compelling the civil population to save every possible "unit", whether for light or power, and (b) giving all administrative assistance to our officers, working in this particular field.

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5. Travel (Inspections). (Army Areas) Permission to make journeys into Army areas was cancelled on 13 August. Up to a Week may now be taken to get necessary permission, and urgent inspections of damaged areas may be seriously delayed by this ruling. This is especially true concerning electrical plant rehabilitation studies, power-stations, water-supplies, and bridges.

6. War Damage.

a. A recent estimate by us, approximate, and based on various premises coupled with accumulated experience to date, shows that in the first 12 months after the War Italy may have to spend nearly 3 billion dollars, of which nearly 1 billion may be on imported plant, machinery, and structural materials.

This excludes the vast amount of work done in the last 9 months; e.g. hundreds of bridges rebuilt (in many cases allowing portable "Bailey" bridges to be released and taken forward by the Armies), several thousand kilometers of highways under special or routine repairs (on Military priorities), buildings, waterworks, gasworks, and other engineering and utility services wholly or partly rehabilitated.

b. July saw 41 new bridges started on main highways, in addition to several hundreds in hand. In all there were 239 separate contracts (increase 84 in July) totalling about 500 million lire in value.

c. Within limitations, already mentioned, it is satisfactory to record that Italian collaboration and assistance has been notable. There has been, throughout, close contact with the Genio Civile and also with technical and administrative heads of the many gas, water, and electricity companies.

d. With all this, it is not claimed that anything more than the early beginnings of a very big program have been attempted. Transport for structural material has been a desperately serious matter, and still is.

Much the same applies to plant; e.g. concrete mixers, stone-crushers and a hundred other things; and to materials, cement, bitumen, timber, steel and the rest.

e. These things are being slowly, but as quickly as possible, rectified.

Comments by Acting Chief Commissioner: Electric power, of course, is one of the most serious problems in Italy today. The most urgent representations have been made to import electrical equipment to check the serious shortage of electric power. The efforts of this Sub-Commission with our support will, I hope, be translated into the necessary aid which we must receive from abroad.

Finance Sub-Commission, Colonel A. P. Grafftey-Smith

1. With the formation of the Bonomi Government financial responsibility was divided between the Ministry of the Treasury and the Ministry of Finance. The Ministry of the Treasury has jurisdiction over the preparation of budgets, making of expenditures, the activities of banks, supervision of credit, stock exchanges and other financial institutions. The Ministry of Finance has responsibility for tax legislation and revenue collection.

2. In line with the general policy of passing responsibility to the Italian Government, the Finance Sub-Commission arranged for the financing of all state, prov-

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2. In line with the general policy of passing responsibility to the Italian Government, the Finance Sub-Commission arranged for the financing of all state, provincial and communal expenditures in newly liberated territory to be carried out by the Banca d'Italia. This may be contrasted with earlier practice in Sicily and Calabria where governmental expenditures had to be financed by advances of AM lire currency. A large amount of metropolitan lire was moved from Naples to Rome and deposited in the Banca d'Italia Rome on the afternoon of 5 June 1944. Rome in turn has supplied the Banca d'Italia as they are opened and the staffs funds to the forward branches of the Banca d'Italia as they are opened and the staffs reconstituted. So far, rapid re-opening of the banks, in newly liberated areas has engendered confidence which, in turn, has resulted in a net inflow of currency into the banks and Post Office Savings Departments. This currency is deposited with the Banca d'Italia and meets the latter's needs for physical currency to cover Government expenditures.

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3. As in previous years the financing of the Granai del Popolo has been delegated to regional groups of banks. However, previously the difference between the cost of wheat and the proceeds of the sale of flour, which is the subsidy borne by the State, was carried for very long periods by the commercial banks and the Government was charged the exorbitant rate of 7½% interest. In some cases the arrears had not been paid since 1940. The Minister of the Treasury has now issued instructions that such arrears are to be paid immediately and in the future monthly statements are to be submitted to the Treasury and paid promptly, thus reducing the effective interest to half of 1%.

4. Instructions issued by the Combined Chiefs of Staff at the time of the invasion of Sicily ordered that AMG should block all safe deposit boxes, with access to such boxes permitted only in the presence of an Allied Officer. It has become apparent that a great increase in personnel would be required to carry out the desired supervision. Only a negligible amount of foreign currency, securities and gold has been found in the several thousand safe deposit boxes opened in Sicily, Sardinia and Southern Italy. On the basis of a year's experience, Finance Sub-Commission recommended to CCS that supervised access to safe deposit boxes be required only in the case of persons whose accounts and/or boxes had been blocked by AMG orders. It was recommended that access to all other safe deposit boxes be free. These recommendations were accepted by CCS and the new policy is now in force. It is anticipated that it will increase the confidence of the Italian public in their banking system and result in increased currency in-flow into the banks, as hoarded currency comes out of banks and passes into savings accounts. A further step towards a return to normal conditions has been the opening of the stock-exchanges in Rome and Naples.

5. Commissions for 'Epurazione' have been instituted at the Ministries of Treasury and Finance. One of the Committees under the Ministry of Treasury deals with financial institutions. Prior to the establishment of this committee and a working in close collaboration with the Minister of Treasury and the Banca d'Italia, the Finance Sub-Commission has suspended about 130 undesirable persons from office in finance institutions. It remains for the Italian designated committee to pass definitive judgment.

6. The Regional Commissioners may be interested to learn of the most recent developments arising out of Administrative Memorandum 95 issued by AFHQ regarding the payment of goods and services procured by the Armed Forces in Italian territory. A new Memorandum, No. 31, has been issued, without any previous reference to this Headquarters, requiring that ACC should set up an Italian agency to fill such requisitions for goods and services as may be passed to it by the Armed Forces; and to instruct the Italian Government to set up a lire account, similar to the franc account used in North Africa, from which all such payments would be made. No final decision on this controversial topic has yet been reached.

Transportation Sub-Commission, Colonel D. S. Adams

1. If Italy is to be fed, we must be able to move food supplies from surplus areas to deficit areas for distribution. The volume of this movement increases with the increase of occupied territory and is an over-load for the rail, highway and schooner transport now available for its movement.

2. As long as military operations in Italy continue, there will be a shortage of transport, which means that transport for both military and civil supplies must be carefully rationed. A brief explanation of the bidding system used to ration

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2. As long as military operations in Italy continue, there will be a shortage of transport, which means that transport for both military and civil supplies must be carefully rationed. A brief explanation of the bidding system used to ration rail movement is desirable.

3. Our Sub-Commission representative attends the AAI Movements' weekly meeting at which all services "bid" for wagon space on military rail lines for the ensuing seven day period. He puts forward all civil supply requirements. Such of our traffic that is accepted by the military, is despatched by military trains within the period stipulated.

4. On other or civilian lines we obtain fixed monthly allocation of tonnage movement by rail divisions. All inter-Region civil supply movements come into Trans-

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portation Sub-Commission Headquarters and their movement is allocated from the basic tonnage allotted to ACC. The balance of the tonnage available for Intra-Regional movement is then notified to the Local Transportation Officer for his local movements.

5. The growth of our total rail movements is indicated by the figure of 170,000 tons for the month of July, as against 18,000 tons for December last. This is on the Mainland only.

6. To increase rail facilities available to us, we followed a policy of rapid rehabilitation of rail lines in rear areas in which we have had the full cooperation of the Italian Government, the Regional Commissioners and other officers concerned.

7. In the forward areas of the Armies, the Military Railway Service rapidly rebuilds the necessary rail lines. However, with the rapid moves of our armed forces in recent months, distances to rail-heads have necessarily been greater with also priority of movement for Army supply. This with increased area occupied and additional harvest requirements, has increased the demands for truck transport. With the general shortage of trucks and the heavy military demands, our requisitions put forward months ago for some 2,000 War Department vehicles, have not been filled. Further the 1,000 War Department vehicles allocated to us in February for early delivery have been slow in reaching us and the last of them are only now arriving.

8. Requisitioning locally of Italian trucks always has the effect of causing their disappearance, therefore we developed early a plan for the re-activation of motor haulage companies and placing the hauling on a commercial basis under a standard tariff of rates. This policy is showing increased success and a much greater number of civilian trucks are now coming into service; there are now some 3,000 Italian civil vehicles engaged in hauling civil supplies.

9. The Italian Government is cooperating and the standard tariff of rates worked out with them, has now been published as a decree and effective in all territory under the Italian Government. The same tariff is being supplied to Regions for application in new territory as they take it over.

10. In addition the Ministry of Communications of the Italian Government has just completed the draft of a new decree, the effect of which will be the establishment in the various provinces of control pools into which will be grouped all haulage companies with their vehicles; these will operate under the uniform tariff and under control, so that movement of priority goods, such as food supplies will be moved first. Once this agency, called E.N.A.C., is working efficiently, we can then hand over to it the various truck pools now operated by ACC officers.

11. To meet the increasing problem of spare parts for these vehicles, we have established a "parts" section with one officer in charge and Italian assistants. Spare parts located in some 31 parts warehouses have been "frozen" and are being issued to meet the most urgent demands. Tires are a similar problem and are in extremely short supply, not only in Italy, but everywhere.

12. Schooners and Coasters are all under centralised control of "MEDSC". The majority of these vessels are used for military traffic. Our last allotment is only 13,000 D.W. tons. This allotment includes only nine schooners, slightly over 100 tons, the remainder being small schooners.

13. In view of our serious transport needs and our responsibilities as pointed

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of the Italian Government, the Regional Commissioners and other officers concerned.

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13. In view of our serious transport needs and our responsibilities, as pointed out particularly by General Wilson this morning, it is my view that all schooners and coasters should be made available to ACC for the movement of civil supply; certainly those up to 500 tons should be made available at an early date. They should be decentralized for movement control, so that at least all of the smaller schooners could be based on home ports with Regional control of their movement.

14. Coal division. Since the last meeting, the Ministry of Communications has re-organized the former coal organization under the Italian State Railways, in order to assume the task of the handling and distribution of coal. This will be handed over to them at such time as agreed with AFHQ.

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15. Our coal division has arranged for the supply of a substantial quantity of lignite for Rome from the Mines near Grosseto. This Mine has a total capacity of some 600 tons per day and will be in operation in not more than 60 days; however, in the meantime, existing stock piles will permit our moving 450 tons per day to Rome. Fortunately this is a Rail back-haul, so that our bid for this Movement by Rail has been accepted.

Shipping Sub-Commission. Mr. J. Gibson Graham

1. Some difficulties have arisen as between the Shipping Authorities and the A.C.C. but it is felt that these arise more from misunderstanding than from any other reason. One of the basic principles which has been accepted in this war is that shipping as a whole shall be operated in an Allied Pool, but where possible the shipping of one nationality shall be used for the needs of that nationality, subject to War needs and considerations.

2. All shipping within the Mediterranean is controlled through C-in-C Med. under directives from Washington and London by the Representatives of the War Shipping Administration and the Ministry of War Transport, who also comprise the Shipping Sub-Commission. These Representatives, of necessity, require knowledge of the requirements of the various Services and the Civil Authorities, otherwise they are completely in the dark as to where shipping will be required. Not unnaturally, the demands of the Services for shipping are extensive and paramount. In fact, these demands have to be most carefully watched by the Shipping Authorities else the total shipping available, including the dock facilities, would be entirely absorbed by these needs without regard to civil requirements. This continual battle between military and civil needs is not impossible of solution provided, and provided only, that requirements are stated at given periods in total in order that the amount of shipping available may be allocated fairly and in co-ordination with the various authorities.

3. It may interest the Conference to know that the estimated monthly lift of Coaster tonnage within the area is some 125,000 tons of which only some 20% is Italian. Bids for the use of this tonnage amount to some 240,000 tons, but it is gratifying to note that as a result of pressure on the Services authorities, they have included in their bid for tonnage certain items of civil requirements, and as a result it is equally gratifying to note that it is expected that in the month of September some 98000 tons of Sardinian coal will be carried to Sicily and Italy, sulphur to Italy from Sicily, etc. This has not been achieved by Italian tonnage, but by the use of the Shipping Pool of Allied tonnage by the shipping authorities mentioned.

4. Where apparently the greatest difference of opinion has arisen, has been in the operation of the Italian schooner fleet. It has been found necessary by pure force of circumstance to make some modification in the originally conceived plan for the operation of this fleet, and steps have been taken which should result in its proper use to the satisfaction of the total needs. It may be of interest to record that this schooner fleet as known at present comprises some 550 vessels with a total of 42,824 tons carrying capacity. Naval and military requirements at the moment have absorbed 28,410 tons of this fleet, leaving 14,414 tons for entirely civil needs. The Shipping Sub-Commission feel that this is an improper balance and are carrying on negotiations with the Services for the release of at least part of the schooners engaged in naval and military services. What the Shipping Sub-Commission recommend however, is that a broad statement of requirements by the Economic Section of the Allied Control Commission on a monthly basis be made in order that directives may be issued to CO.GE.MA to allocate such of the schooner fleet as is available into that service.

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5. The present system whereby each individual area felt it their prescriptive right to allocate a schooner which arrived at that port within that area, to some local service or to some local requirement, does not lend itself to the proper use of this schooner traffic. It is only with the possession of knowledge of the ACC's complete requirements that the Shipping Sub-Commission can act as advocate with the other authorities for the release of tonnage for these civil needs. It is felt that no great difficulty should present itself in the production of such a statement which would, in fact, merely show the requirement of so many tons of vegetables, food, salt, wines, etc. in one area to another on a monthly basis which would result in a statement

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from the Shipping Sub-Commission of how far this program could be implemented, and a monthly statement of what had been achieved. It is felt also that this would prevent a spirit of acrimony arising over one particular ship.

Vice President, Economic Section - Brigadier General William G. O'Dwyer

1. Today is the first opportunity I have been afforded to meet many of my co-workers in the ACC, and from listening to the preceding addresses, I have learned many new features about my own job. From the preceding addresses I have seen that ours is a common job, and that it is only with mutual cooperation that the common job will be done well.

2. It takes 1400 tons of food per day to feed the city of Rome. Colonel Poletti and I have been fighting ceaselessly to get a continual supply of potatoes for the people of Rome. The principal problem in connection with this is the lack of means of transportation or "wheels" to divert necessary commodities from overstocked regions to those regions where there is a complete lack of these essentials. As a sideline, the Apulian region is overstocked with wine, whereas the vicinity of Rome is without wine. With the proper "wheels", this Apulian excess could be shipped to Rome for a proper celebration of the day of the impending Allied victory.

3. From October until July, continental Italy alone has furnished the Allied Armies with 150,000 tons of food and 110,000 sheep.

4. Hoarding of food presents another problem to be overcome. This practice is especially notorious in Sicily, where it has led to many convictions and jail sentences.

5. Work on the reconstruction of the railroad bridge at Grossoto has been proceeding well with three daily shifts of laborers, and when completed, this bridge will insure a constant supply of lignite for the city of Rome.

6. Fishing boats, working the neighboring waters, will help greatly in relieving the omnipresent food problem.

7. Clearing of wreckage in ports and general rehabilitation of transport are other problems receiving attention. The war, however, is not yet ended, and military requirements still have priority over civil needs.

8. Both nations will be judged by the work done here in Italy, and the ACC is playing an important part in this work. In view of this, mutual co-operation should be the keynote for all operations of the ACC.

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V --- REPORTS BY INDEPENDENT SUB-COMMISSIONS

Reports by the Naval, Army, and Air Sub-Commissions are included in the classified supplement to these Minutes.

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Communications Sub-Commission, Colonel J. L. Henderson

1. Telegraph and Telephone Services.

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Communications Sub-Commission, Colonel J. L. Henderson

1. Telegraph and Telephone Services.

a. In the old Government area (i.e. South of Naples) matters are within a reasonable distance of normal services. About 20% of the telegraph offices are in service; long-distance telephone calls are permitted to civil subscribers throughout the area, though the limited facilities often mean lengthy delays in completing calls.

b. In the new Government area (i.e. including Rome City and province, Foggia, etc.) matters are very different owing to the wide strip of intervening devastated area. Government telephone and telegraph services from Rome to the South were opened on 1st July; the resumption of civil telegraphs from Rome was commenced on 21st July, but the general resumption of civil long-distance telephone facilities from this area will have to wait some time yet. Even the telegraph facilities are as yet inadequate to deal with the traffic (about 5000 telegrams a day through the Rome office)

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without heavy delay. In Rome, it was necessary to cut down the load on telephone exchanges to make room for the military traffic; this was done by a limitation of number of calls, which has, I think, been generally successful, though it has been the subject of some protests; it has I think been preferable to the alternative system of trying to select essential subscribers. In the new area, other than the city of Rome, services are being restored as quickly as limited transport and stores will permit, but communications are still very sparse.

3. Postal Services. The normal services for foreign as well as internal mail was opened to the city of Rome on 19th July, and have been subsequently extended to the provinces of Rome, Littoria, Frosinone, Campobasso, Aquila, Chieti, Pescara, Teramo, and Foggia.

4. Censorship. The activities and results of censorship are confidential and cannot be reported on. The policy governing the existence of censorship in this country is however a matter of general interest, and not confidential. It is an agreed policy between the Italian Government, the ACC, and the military authorities that civil censorship shall only be retained where considered necessary to military security, and that it shall not be under control of a civil branch of Government. Censorship control therefore, where not directly exercised by Allied officers, as it necessarily is in forward areas or ports, has been removed from control by the Ministry of the Interior; it cannot therefore be used as a method of political information, with the ultimate object of suppressing opposition to the Government. Also, censorship is abolished completely where no longer considered necessary as an instrument of military security, this now being the sole criterion for its continuance. Censorship exists in fact in only 13 out of the 30 provinces now under Italian Administration.

War Materials Disposal & Italian Prisoners of War Sub-Commission, Lieutenant Colonel J. A. Campbell

1. During July a quantity of radio equipment was found and returned to the Italian forces, the approximately value was given as 6 million lire.

2. A store of new boots and leather were saved from Allied soldiers, and although we were a little late on the scene, we were able to save and hand back to the Italian authorities over 800 pairs of new boots and 200 kilos of leather.

3. New M.T. spares, including a considerable number of engine, gear box, and back axle assemblies were returned to the Italian services.

4. On 29 July the title of the Sub-Commission was changed to War Material Disposal and Italian Prisoners of War Sub-Commission. For some time the work in connection with Italian Prisoners of War had been dealt with by myself and staff.

5. The High Commissioner for Prisoners of War, on behalf of the Italian Government, requested reasons why Italians should still remain as PW while others fought alongside the Allies. Volunteer PW are called cooperators. Considerable numbers of PW have volunteered to work with the Allies in any kind of work except actual combat. They are granted more privileges than ordinary PW, receive more pay, etc.

6. Financial problems re PWs were referred to Finance Sub-Commission and a solution to some of these problems has still to be found.

7. New regulations regarding repatriation of Italian prisoners of war were issued. Prisoners of war over 60 years of age, or over 50 years who have done 2 years internment can be released on compassionate grounds. Prisoners of war who can be employed in specific judicial and administrative positions for the furtherance of the

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The Conference closed at 1630. Attention is directed to "SECRET" supplement made a part of these Minutes.

ROBERT E. DOE
Major, A.G.D.
Secretary General

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SECRET

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

SECRET
Auth: CC, ACC
Date: 25 AUG 44
Init:

SUPPLEMENT TO MINUTES OF CONFERENCE

Tuesday, 22 August 1944

Presiding: Captain Hilary W. Stone, USNR

Naval Sub-Commission, Rear Admiral C. E. Morgan

1. I understand at the last meeting one of the area commanders appeared with a sheaf of wheat. I am sorry I have not arrived with an Italian battleship, but I assure you that I have the Italian fleet in my pocket.

2. The Italian Navy have done an enormous amount to assist the Allied war effort. We have come to the end of 12 months of co-belligerency.

3. We have five battleships altogether. The three in Malta have had their locations changed. One is now at Syracuse used as a training ship, two are at Taranto--one for gunnery training problems and the other for a gunnery ship. There are eight cruisers altogether; two are out of action. Their principal duty is the transporting of men from Sardinia to Sicily and North Africa to Italy. During the last 12 months those six ships have lifted 130 bodies into Italy. We land motor transport parties and many other occupational groups. One cruiser has transported 30,000 men, steaming over 27,000 miles (1¼ times around the earth at the equator), in 9 months. There are eight destroyers and we generally have 5 or 6 available. They are doing a useful work. We have 40 torpedo boats and corvettes, about 20 of which are available. Their principal duties are convoy and escort work. There are 32 submarines; generally about 22 are available. Two are on special operations; the remainder on anti-submarine training. They provide targets and exercises for all Allied destroyers. There are 5 seabee sub-marines. The small sub-marines are used for training and experimental work.

4. Operations in the Adriatic have been carried out by Italian MS boats, MAS boats and small torpedo boats. This included the landing of agents in enemy territory, landing reconnaissance parties, bringing back prisoners of war, etc. It is very dangerous work. We have carried out 152 (3 a week) such missions; out of this number 132 have been successful. The reasons for the failure of the other 19 had nothing to do with the determination or bravery or the drive of the Italian officers and men; rather the weather, pre-arranged signals, or incorrect signals were at fault.

5. The ration strength remains at 75,000. The overall strength is 79,000. That will not be increased. The Minister of Marine has no excuse for increasing it and does not wish it to be increased. The numbers are kept down by discharging reserves and time-expired men, whose places are filled by younger men who come in as the line advances northward.

6. The fleet continues to be operated from Taranto.

7. The food situation is good. There is less discontent since the introduction of the standard ration. The workers ration has been slightly increased.

8. The Naval Sub-Commission has moved to Rome. However my job in Taranto

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Naval Sub-Commission. Rear Admiral C. E. Morgan

1. I understand at the last meeting one of the area commanders appeared with a sheaf of wheat. I am sorry I have not arrived with an Italian battleship, but I assure you that I have the Italian fleet in my pocket.

2. The Italian Navy have done an enormous amount to assist the Allied war effort. We have come to the end of 12 months of co-belligerency.

3. We have five battleships altogether. The three in Malta have had their locations changed. One is now at Syracuse used as a training ship, two are at Taranto--one for gunnery training problems and the other for a gunnery ship. There are eight cruisers altogether; two are out of action. Their principal duty is the transporting of men from Sardinia to Sicily and North Africa to Italy. During the last 12 months those six ships have lifted 130 bodies into Italy. We land motor transport parties and many other occupational groups. One cruiser has transported 30,000 men, steaming over 27,000 miles (1¼ times around the earth at the equator), in 9 months. There are eight destroyers and we generally have 5 or 6 available. They are doing a useful work. We have 40 torpedo boats and corvettes, about 20 of which are available. Their principal duties are convoy and escort work. There are 32 submarines; generally about 22 are available. Two are on special operations; the remainder on anti-submarine training. They provide targets and exercises for all Allied destroyers. There are 5 seabee sub-marines. The small sub-marines are used for training and experimental work.

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7. The food situation is good. There is less discontent since the introduction of the standard ration. The workers ration has been slightly increased.

8. The Naval Sub-Commission has moved to Rome. However my job in Taranto must come first.

9. a. There have been disturbances. The most serious was about mid-June. The excuse was that the Minister of Marine had not sworn allegiance to the King. One officer refused to obey orders and take his ship to sea. He was relieved of his command and put on half pay for six months. This man had a following. Two others were relieved of office and the disturbance died down.

b. There was a disturbance when the French fleet was in. On the second day

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two French were killed, others wounded on both sides. I saw the French Admiral and stopped the shore leaves of the French.

10. The Toronto dock yards in association with the Franco Tosi shipbuilding yards have the following record:

a. Ships repaired: 680 British, 220 Italian

b. Total dockings, Italian and British, during the year has been 565.

c. One ship docked on 11 July for repairs, and after a survey it was thought that it would take at least 45 days to complete the job. The Toronto dock yard completed the job in 30 days. The ship left Toronto on the 14th of August, fully stored and armed, six days ahead of the time when we thought it should have been repaired.

11. I am giving the men more sea time than they ever had before. I'm trying to keep the Navy busy. The Navy will be something solid for the new Italy to build upon.

Comments by Acting Chief Commissioner: Captain Stone reminded all correspondents that all references to numbers, places and operations of the Service Sub-Commissions were off the record and a military secret.

Army Sub-Commission, Major General L. Browning

1. WE/TO. Since the last meeting, our new W.E./T.O. has been authorized. This give us the "tools to do the job", which had been sadly lacking. We have, in consequence, now got a much firmer grip on the situation, particularly on the Supply side--rations, clothing, boots and medical supplies. We now have set in motion and control the largest old clothes and old boots business in the world (nearly 400,000 pairs of old boots, for instance.); and this will grow as repair materials are forthcoming, which these are already starting to do. We are also well-established in the grocery business, feeding all the Italian armed forces (nearly a half-million people) and holding a stock of 28,000,000 lbs. of flour.

2. CEILING.

a. The major factor in all our work is the ceiling figure for the Italian Army laid down by the Combined Chiefs of Staff. No "private armies" are permitted beyond this ceiling and rations, etc., are supplied for only this number.

b. Headquarters A.A.I. proposed a ceiling of approximately 375,000 for the Army and 60,000 for the Carabinieri, who, though the senior regiment in the Army, have police functions as well. After much discussion, AFHQ have proposed to the C.C.S. a ceiling of 309,000 for the Army and 55,000 for the Carabinieri (a reduction of 16% for the Army as compared with only 8% for the Carabinieri). The Army have borne the whole brunt of this reduction, the Italian Navy ceiling remaining at 75,000 and the Air Force at 31,000.

c. By centralication or elimination of various depots, transit camps and other installations, we have made certain economies. But the fact remains that we have not got anything like the number of Army troops we want and we must "cut our coat according to our cloth". I want to stress this because I feel that many people think the Italian Army is an inexhaustible reservoir into which they can dip for all manner

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c. By centralisation or elimination of various depots, transit camps and other installations, we have made certain economies. But the fact remains that we have not got anything like the number of Army troops we want and we must "cut our coat according to our cloth". I want to stress this because I feel that many people think the Italian Army is an inexhaustible reservoir into which they can dip for all manner of purposes, many of them non-military. It just cannot be done; and we have to scrutinize and use every single body to the best advantage; see there is no waste; and that he is doing an officially authorized job. No Italian officer or man is authorised unless he is officially authorized by AAI and it is part of my duty to see that unauthorized Italian soldiers are NOT "attached" all over the place.

3. NEW ITALIAN COMBAT FORCE.

a. We have an Italian Combat Force (C.I.L.) of some 20,000 actually fight-

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ing. Its size is limited by the ruling that it has to fight with the Italian equipment captured in Italy. No Allied quipment is authorized.

b. A request has been made to C.C.S. to authorize the issue from England of 3 British Divisions worth of equipment to the Italians. This raises big questions of organization and training. We have examined the question in detail and judge that we can form 6 Italian "Combat Groups" each about 9,000 strong with this equipment. For simplicity and speed in preparation of these Groups, the organization (and thus the tactics) will be on Italian lines. We will train instructors at British schools in the technical handling and maintenance of the weapons. This has already started. These instructors will then train their own people, with the aid of a British liaison and training team of officers of all Arms with each Combat Group-a very intriguing and interesting project, which will mean that, for the first time, Italy will have a uniform, standard fighting organization of about Divisional size! All this, of course, within the ceiling--the C.I.L. being reorganized as two of the Combat groups. I hope and believe that we will be able to convert these groups into a really good fighting force.

4. PATRIOTS

a. In conjunction with the Patriot Branch of ACC, we have produced a clear cut policy as regards patriots--a thorny problem.

b. We wish to encourage the patriots, who are doing valuable work in enemy occupied territory. On the other hand, we cannot countenance the existence, as formed fighting units, of patriot bands who are over-passed by us in our advance. We cannot keep within our lines "private armies" of patriots of diverse political color and aspirations. One thinks of the troubles of Yugoslavia and Greece in this connection. This has obviously a post-war as well as a present aspect, particularly as in the North numbers are said to be large.

c. The main point is that we must have only one official Italian Army whose size is fixed. That is our sheet-anchor. We must uphold its authority, both for now and post-war. We cannot absorb vast numbers of patriots into that Army--particularly in respect of fighting troops, as C.I.L. is only 20,000 strong. As we form the Combat Groups we can absorb more. For every patriot absorbed we have to demobilize a soldier in the Army--and if this turnover or absorbtion is great and rapid, the Army loses its cohesion and efficiency. Every patriot or ex-soldier we pick up is considered as a civilian (from the Army point of view) till he is actually enlisted again into the new official Army.

d. In view of all this, we have arranged (in conjunction with Patriot Branch ACC) to "screen" and absorb patriot volunteers for actual combat. The numbers who so volunteer come to only 1 in 10. The remainder do not come within the Army orbit until the normal conscriptive law is re-applied in their area.

5. VALUE OF ITALIAN ARMY

a. A final word on the value of the Italian Army to the Allied cause.

b. The patriots have "stolen the picture"--to use film parlance. They are "news". I think few people realize how well the Italian Army has done. They have, with our help, organized out of chaos, an Army of over 300,000 ab initio--with scratch staffs, ex-POW Generals brought from England, etc. The C.I.L. has fought well and had

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these insurrectors will when clear their own people, with the aid of a British mission and training team of officers of all Arms with each Combat Group-a very intriguing and interesting project, which will mean that, for the first time, Italy will have a uniform, standard fighting organization of about Divisional size! All this, of course, within the ceiling--the C.I.L. being reorganized as two of the Combat groups. I hope and believe that we will be able to convert these groups into a really good fighting force.

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S E C R E T

Air Sub-Commission. Air Vice Marshal, W.A.B. Bowen-Buscarlet

1. The Italian Air Force continues to support the Allied Air Forces actively. The Fighter Wing has been carrying out fighter sweeps on the Dalmatian Coast and has a good record. The Bomber/Transport Wing continues to drop supplies on Yugoslavia and Albania. Owing to increased air opposition, the supply-dropping operations are now only taking place at night. The Seaplane Wing continues to work as part of the Mediterranean Coastal Air Force.

2. The Operational Control of the Italian Air Force has now passed out of the hands of the Air Forces Sub-Commission. The Fighter Wing and the Bomber Transport Wing are under the control of Balkan Air Force, and the Seaplane Wing is under the operational control of No. 242 Group, Royal Air Force. While this loss of operational control is regretted, there is no doubt that it is a sound move, as it ensures complete co-ordination of the effort of the Air Forces as a whole.

3. Since the last Conference the principal pre-occupation of the Air Forces Sub-Commission has been the re-equipment of three Italian Fighter Squadrons with Aircobra aircraft and two Light Bomber Squadrons with Baltimore aircraft. This problem has provided an almost continuous headache, for while the aircraft were readily available, (although in the case of the Aircobras their condition left a good deal to be desired) and the Italian pilots have taken readily to flying these, the arrangements for the provision of the necessary spares and equipment have worked exceedingly slowly and the whole of the training has, in consequence, been held up. Matters are now better, although not entirely satisfactory. One fighter Squadron is ready to go on operations except for its ground equipment, and one Baltimore Squadron will be ready very shortly; the others should follow at short intervals, but this is entirely dependent on the satisfactory supply of equipment. There are further problems which will have to be solved before these squadrons can be considered as being equal to Allied squadrons; one of these is that of transport. Allied squadrons achieve a high degree of mobility by virtue of a generous establishment of transport. The Italian squadrons are completely lacking in this, and if they are to be made mobile, transport will have to be found from Allied sources. There is also a considerable problem in connection with the factories which are to carry out the major overhaul of the Allied airframes and engines.

4. Under the new Government, General Piacentini has been appointed Air Minister and Chief of Staff of the Italian Air Force. When this appointment was agreed to by the Air Forces Sub-Commission it was understood then that the General should only devote a small portion of his time to his work as Air Minister. In actual fact this has not turned out to be the case, and the General has to devote far too much of his time to political matters and Cabinet meetings. He is however carrying out his duties in both respects to our entire satisfaction.

5. Among many other problems there have been two outstanding ones. Firstly the ceiling of manpower in the Italian Air Force, and secondly the question of rations. A somewhat arbitrary decision was made to reduce the ceiling from 32,000 to 22,000. This would have had serious repercussions in respect of Italian Air Force personnel on loan to the Allied Forces in substitution for Allied manpower, and the short time allowed us to carry out the demobilization of 10,000 men would have inevitably resulted in our being left with an inferior force as regards technical ability. Through our representations the ceiling has now been permanently fixed at 31,000.

6. In general the Italian Air Force maintains a satisfactory level of morale, but during the month of June this fell off somewhat due to political conditions and to various other causes, but it has now improved again. It is sometimes difficult to ex-

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members of the Air Forces Sub-Commission. The Fighter Wing and the Bomber Transport Wing are under the control of Balkan Air Force, and the Seaplane Wing is under the operational control of No. 242 Group, Royal Air Force. While this loss of operational control is regretted, there is no doubt that it is a sound move, as it ensures complete co-ordination of the effort of the Air Forces as a whole.

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6. In general the Italian Air Force maintains a satisfactory level of morale, but during the month of June this fell off somewhat due to political conditions and to various other causes, but it has now improved again. It is sometimes difficult to explain to Allied formations that they cannot expect the same high level of efficiency from the Italians as they do from their own squadrons, and that the dead hand of the past years of Fascism has killed initiative and to some extent the ability to work hard when the immediate end cannot be seen closely in sight.

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Attention is directed to the security classification of this Supplement.

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Robert E. Doe

ROBERT E. DOE
Major, A.G.D.
Secretary General

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File 1945

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...tes in amplification of precis.

Para 1. No comment.

Para 2. Formerly 14 AMG Courts in Naples - now one Summary and two Superior Courts.- Most important offences have always been stealing flour, sugar and other commodities at or between the docks and dumps. Only in special or particularly important cases are these now brought before AMG courts.

Para 3. Cases were :-

Region 1. Accused stabbed Allied sailor, death sentence commuted to life imprisonment owing to provisions of Italian Law.

Region 2.
(a) Death for killing Allied soldier.
(b) 13 years for killing Allied soldier.
(c) Espionage etc. 9 convictions- sentences from 20 years to 6 years.

Para 4 - 10 No comment.

Para 11 The monthly receipts of magistrates are :-

		Net salary	additional code allowance	Total
1.	Il Primo Presidente della Corte Suprema di Cassazione	7.456	1.468	8.924
2.	Il Procuratore Generale della Corte Suprema di Cassazione	6.743	1.370	8.113
3.	Primo Presidente Corte Appello	6.136	881	7.017
4.	Consigliere della Corte Suprema di Cassazione	5.584	660	6.244
5.	Consigliere di Corte d'Appello	4.497	514	5.011
6.	)	3.815	367	4.182
7.	) Giudici	3.394	294	3.688
8.	)	3.046	220	3.266

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9.	Aggiunto giudiziario	2.671	147	2.818
10.)	) Uditori	2.284	--	2.284
11.)		1.900	--	1.900

N.B. The figures are comprehensive of the last increase of 70%, of the supplement of active service and of the temporary war pension.

Para 12. Decrees for the benefit of Allied Armies are as follows:-

Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General of the Kingdom 3 July 1944, No.166, conferring upon the Avvocatura dello Stato the representative of property interests of Allied Armed Forces etc.

Legislative Decree increasing penalties for unlicensed sale of liquor; (draft)

Legislative Decree extending the delays for the "Direttissime" trial (draft).

Legislative Decree on Marriage of Allied Forces in line (draft)

Legislative Decree on Repression of Prostitution (draft).

Para 13 Only 3 decrees not rendered operative. "Blue book" printed, published and distributed on Record time.

Para 14 A natural consequence of the desire to promote independence of Italian Government, and to simplify the transition from Military to Italian Government.

Para 15 Emphasize that in army areas the only law is the law of the Military Governor by Proclamations and Allied orders.

Para 16,17 No comment.

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Para 18 The new criminal courts established by the Fascist Republican have been declared non-existent and all sentences void. Real criminals sentenced by these courts are to be retried. Injured parties are to be restored as far as possible to the status quo ante; when not possible are to be compensated.

Para 19 No comment.

Para 20 Proc. 1. Preamble - to modify the brusque tone of the previous Proc.- otherwise no change.

Procs. 2 and 4. Technical amendments desired by Sub-Commission.

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4013/5 file

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Conference - 22 August 1944.

A G E N D A

Morning Session - 0930

LEGAL SUB-COMMISION	
CLO	V
DCLO	J
Chief Counsel	
CJO	
Italian Section	
CL RKS	

1. Opening remarks by Acting Chief Commissioner.

2. Reports by Regional Control and Military Government Section:

Region I	- Brigadier M. Carr
Region II	- Colonel J.T. Sellars
Region III	- Colonel J.S. Chapman
Region IV	- Colonel C. Solett
Region V	- Colonel R. D. Marshall
Region VI	- Colonel J.J.D. Dennycuick
Region VII	- Lt. Colonel G.C. Peasey
Region VIII	- Colonel J.C. Kirkwood
Region IX	- Lt. Colonel A.C. Bowman
Region "G"	- Brigadier J.K. Dunlop
Eighth Army AMG	- Group-Captain C.E. Benson
Fifth Army AMG	- Brigadier General E.E. Rhue
Refugee Branch (Italians)	- Colonel L.R. Mills
Displaced Persons Sub-Commission	- Colonel G.S. Findlay
Patriots Branch	- Colonel C.D. McCarthy
Executive Commissioner	- Brigadier H.S. Lush

Afternoon Session - 1430

3. Address by Acting Chief Commissioner.

4. Reports by Administrative Section:

Interior Sub-Commission	- Colonel R.G.D. Spicer
Public Safety Sub-Commission	- Colonel P.G. Tick
Public Health Sub-Commission	- Brigadier G.S. Parkinson
Legal Sub-Commission	- Colonel R.H. Wilmer
Education Sub-Commission	- Lt. Colonel D.V. Smith
Property Control Sub-Commission	- Lt. Colonel C. Darroll
Monuments & Fine Arts Sub-Commission	- Major E.T. de Wald
Acting Head	- Colonel C.R. Upjohn

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Recess - 10 Minutes

5. Reports by Economic Section:

Commerce Sub-Commission	- Colonel W.S. Evans
Industry Sub-Commission	- Colonel J.S.E. Todd
Labor Sub-Commission	- Colonel J.R. Bain
Agriculture Sub-Commission	- Lt. Colonel W.L. Hartman
Food Sub-Commission	- Colonel W.J. Legg
Public Works & Utilities Sub-Com.	- Lt. Colonel L.A. Jenny
	- Colonel A.P. Cauffey-Smith

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Region VI	- Colonel J.A.S. Pennycuick
Region VII	- Lt. Colonel A.G. Feasey
Region VIII	- Colonel R.C. Hardwood
Region IX	- Lt. Colonel A.C. Bowman
Region "E"	- Brigadier J.R. Dunlop
Eighth Army Area	- Group Captain C.E. Benson
Fifth Army A.C.	- Brigadier General E.E. Hume
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Property Control Sub-Commission	- Lt. Colonel C. Carroll
Monuments & Fine Arts Sub-Commission	- Major E.T. de Wald
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Public Works & Utilities Sub-Co...	- Lt. Colonel L.A. Jenny
Finance Sub-Commission	- Colonel L.P. Griffiby-Smith
Transportation Sub Commission	- Colonel D.S. Adams
Shipping Sub-Commission	- Lt. Ian Campbell
Vice President	- Lt. General William O'Dwyer

Recess - 10 Minutes

6. Reports by Independent Sub-Commissions:

Naval Sub-Commission	- Rear Admiral G.E. Morgan
Army Sub-Commission	- Major General L. Browning
Air Sub-Commission	- Air Vice Marshal W.A.S. Bowen-Buscarlet
Communications Sub-Commission	- Colonel J.I. Henderson
War Materials Disposal & Italian Prisoners of War Sub Commission	- Lt. Colonel J.A. Campbell

CL RKS

86

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759012

0424

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

J

400.3/5

Legal Sub Com

CAD

80A

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
R.C. & M.G. Section
APO 394

Phone:
478808

Ref/107/89/CA.

19 August 1944.

SUBJECT: Regional Commissioners Conference.

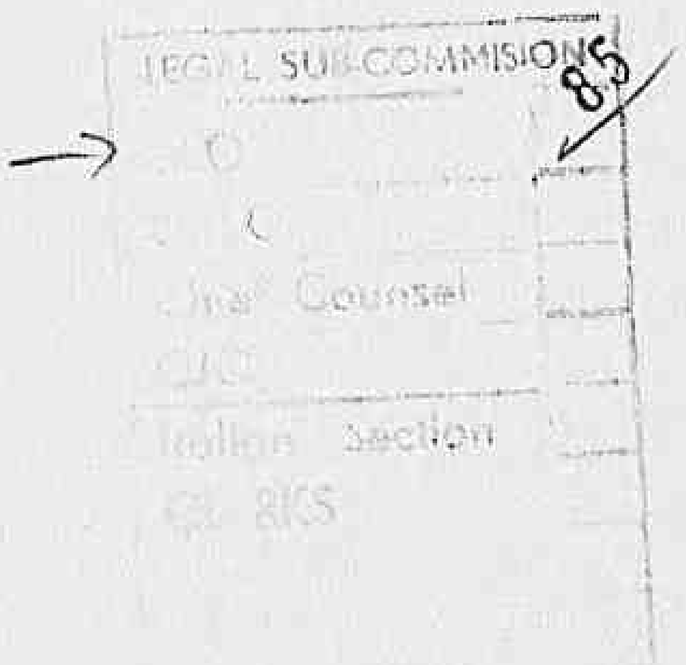
TO : R.C's Regions I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX & "Z".
SCAO's Fifth & Eighth Armies.

1. Reference 107/65/CA of 5 August 1944, enclosed is the Agenda for the meeting to be presided over by the Executive Commissioner.

2. Sections, Sub-Commissions or Branches will be responsible for ensuring that a representative is present at the times indicated for opening the discussion on the subjects against which their names appear. Other members of the Staffs concerned will be present as required.

NORMAN E. FISKE,
Colonel,
Deputy Executive
Commissioner.

Copy to: Admin. Section (3)
Econ. Section (3)
Establishment Br. (2)
Patriots Br. (1)
Refugees Br. (1)
Legal Sub-Comm. (1)
Public Safety Sub-Com. (1)
Interior Sub- Comm. (1)
Transportation Sub-Comm. (1)
Commerce Sub-Comm. (1)
Food Sub-Comm. (1)
Liaison Div. (1)



0425

79A

REGIONAL COMMISSIONERS CONFERENCE

Wednesday 23rd August

AGENDA

Time	Section	Item	
		Morning Session 0930 hrs.	
0930 - 1130	R.C. & M.G. Section.	Planning for Northern Regions and App C.	Estabs. Br.
		Patriots.	Patriots Br.
		Refugees.	Refugee Br.
		Planning Repatriation of Agriculturists.	Refugee Br.
		Establishment: (a) Distribution of Memoranda.	Estabs. Br.
		(b) Vehicle Maintenance.	
		Recess - 15 minutes.	
1145 - 1300	Administrative Section.	Defascistization.	Admin. Section.
		Proclamations.	Legal Sub-Comm. ✓
		Restriction of Movement.	Public Safety Sub-Comm. 8/5
		Appointments and transportation of Prefectorial Officials.	Interior Sub-Comm.
		Afternoon Session.	
1430 - 1545	Economic Section.	Civilian Transport.	Transportation Sub-Comm.
		POL for forward areas.	Commerce Sub-Comm.
		Price of wheat in the North.	Food Sub-Comm.
		Ration Scale.	Economic Section.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 715018

0930 - 1130	R.C. & M.G. Section.	Planning for Northern Regions and App C.	Estabs. Br.
		Patriots.	Patriots Br.
		Refugees.	Refugee Br.
		Planning Repatriation of Agriculturists.	Refugee Br.
		Establishment: (a) Distribution of Memoranda.	Estabs. Br.
		(b) Vehicle Maintenance.	

Recess - 15 minutes.

1145 - 1300	Administrative Section.	Defascistization.	Admin. Section.
		Proclamations.	Legal Sub-Comm. ✓
		Restriction of Movement.	Public Safety Sub-Comm. 8½
		Appointments and transportation of Prefectorial Officials.	Interior Sub-Comm.

Afternoon Session.

1430 - 1545	Economic Section.	Civilian Transport.	Transportation Sub-Comm.
		POL for forward areas.	Commerce Sub-Comm.
		Price of wheat in the North.	Food Sub-Comm.
		Ration Scale.	Economic Section.

Recess - 15 minutes.

1600	Other business.

0426

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

0427

ACC/4013/5/1.

784

Precis of Remarks to be made by ACLO at Meeting on 22 Aug 44.

A. M. Courts.

1. Policy in Military Government territory is to turn over as much as possible to Italian courts even in early stages in order to reduce the pressure on the very limited number of legal officers and to lay the groundwork for restoration of territory to the Italian Government.

2. In commune of Naples, still under Military Government, the bulk of cases is handled, and successfully by Italian courts.. Virtually all the normal cases are tried by the Italians except important cases of thefts of allied property.

3. In Italian Government territory, the policy is unchanged; courts are only held in exceptional circumstances. Since last meeting four have been held; one in Region 1 and three in Region 2.

Italian Courts.

4. In all newly occupied provinces, Italian Courts have been kept open or reopened. Politically suitable judicial personnel found locally have been put to work and many refugee officials have been restored to their proper posts.

5. First President of Court of Cassation, Ettore CASATI, was officially reinstated on 28 June. High Court of Cassation will reopen its full sessions on 1 Nov. Long before that date it will have been thoroughly purged of fascists.

6. At BARI the situation in the civil courts has considerably improved by the creation of a special section of the Tribunale to deal exclusively with cases affecting allied interests and by the removal from contact with allied officers of the unco-operative Procuratore del Regno. The Minister of Justice has been most helpful.

7. The attitude of the military tribunals at BARI has been highly unsatisfactory and unco-operative in cases which they have undertaken affecting allied interests. Strenuous efforts are being made at this time to remedy this situation.

Ministry of Justice.

8. Our relations with the Ministry are cordial and the Minister has been helpful on all occasions.

9. Reorganisation of the Ministry, by the movement of Departmental personnel started soon after the return of the Government to Rome.

10. The transfer of the Government from Salerno to Rome caused some delay in dealing with pending matters.

11. The prevailing low salaries of the judiciary is a source of anxiety to the Minister and to the Sub-Commission

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785012

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Italian Legislation.

12. A number of decrees of interest to the Allied Forces have been promulgated.

13. Substantially all decrees and other enactments passed by the Badoglio Government prior to the occupation of Rome have been rendered operative in territory under Regional control. This legislation has been distributed in book form.

0428

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759016

14. All Italian decrees are now rendered operative in Regional territory, except those specifically excluded by the Executive Commissioner.

15. The system of applying Italian decrees in Military Government territory does not extend to areas under army control.

16. Publication of the Decree for Sanctions against Fascism. A commission under decree has been set up in the Ministry of Justice and is functioning.

17. A commission has been formed by the Ministry to study the revision of the civil and criminal code to expunge objectionable fascist provisions.

18. Fascist-Republican decrees. Some legislation has been passed and other is under consideration to annul all Fascist-Republican legislation.

General.

19. A consolidated directive has been issued for guidance of legal officers in territory restored to the Italian Government. Provisions are effective in Italian Government territory, and should serve as a guide in planning the policy in Military Government territory.

20. Proclamations Nos. 1, 2 and 4 have been revised. General Orders have been revised and new General Orders issued.

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17 Aug 44.

0426

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

0430

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

file

474A

HEADQUATERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION

ACC/4013/5/L WEB/gb

SUBJECT: Regional Commissioners Conference 16 Aug 44

TO: Adm. Sec.

Herewith submitted the precis of intended remarks of A/CLO at the meeting on 22 Aug 44

RICHARD H. WILMER
Colonel, C.A.C.
Acting Chief Legal Officer.

0431

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

BEST COPY POSSIBLE

ACC/4013/5/L

/eap 7/8

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4. Spy cases; particulars of cases received for review at HQ ACC since last meeting are as follows :-

Spies sentenced to death and conviction affirmed	- 1
Spies sentenced to death and conviction commuted	- 1
Spies sentenced to imprisonment	- 7
Spies sentenced to imprisonment but quashed	- 0
Spies found not guilty	- 0

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9. Our relations with the Ministry are cordial and the Min[illegible] been helpful on all occasions.

10. Reorganization of the Ministry, by the movement of Dep[illegible] personnel, started soon after the return of the Government to Rom[illegible]

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

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0433

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

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15 Aug 44

19

0434

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 758016

0435

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

Notes in amplification of recces.

Para 1. No comment

Para 2. Formerly 14 AMG Courts in Naples - now one Summary and two Superior Courts.- Most important offences have always been stealing flour, sugar and other commodities at or between the docks and dumps. Only in special or particularly important cases are these now brought before AMG courts.

Para 3. Cases were :-

Region 1. Accused stabbed Allied sailor, death sentence commuted to life imprisonment owing to provisions of Italian law.

Region 2.
(a) Death for killing Allied soldier.
(b) 13 years for killing Allied soldier.
(c) Espionage etc. 9 convictions- sentences from 20 years to 6 years.

Para 4. -12 No comment.

Para 13. Only 3 decrees not rendered operative. "Blue book" printed, published and distributed in Record time.

Para 14. A natural consequence of the desire to promote independence of Italian Government, and to simplify the transition from Military to Italian Government.

Para 15. Emphasize that in army areas the only law is the law of the Military Governor by Proclamations and Allied orders.

78

Para 16,17 No comment.

Para 18 The new criminal courts established by the Fascist Republican have been declared non-existent and all sentences void. Real criminals sentenced by these courts are to be retried.
Injured parties are to be restored as far as possible to the status quo ante; when not possible are to be compensated.

Para 19. No comment.

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

Para 20. Proc. 1. Preamble - to modify the brusque tone of the previous Proc. -otherwise no change.

Procs 2 and 4. Technical amendments desired by Sub-Commission.

77

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

4013/5

Legal 76A

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
R.C. & M.G. Section
APO 394

Phone:
478808

Ref/107/77/CA.

15 August 1944.

SUBJECT: Regional Commissioners Conference.

TO : Heads of all Sub-Commissions.

74A

1. Reference is made to this HQ letter 107/65/CA of 5 August 1944, para.3.

2. Owing to the fact that there will be more speakers than on former occasions, reports by Heads of Sub-Commissions will, of necessity, be restricted to not more than five minutes instead of ten minutes as stated in the above letter.

NORMAN E. FISKE,
Colonel,
Deputy Executive
Commissioner.

76

DISTRIBUTION:

"C"

0438

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 743016

WG.2/AS

4013/5

Ext: 608
MMC/sb

75A

SUBJECT : Regional Commissioners Conference.

TO : All Admin Sub-Commissions.

Reference RC & MG Section letter 107/65/CA dated 5 Aug 44.

1 The precis called for in para 4 of the abovementioned letter will be submitted to this Section not later than 1800 hours 19 Aug.

2 Any suggestions for items to be included in the agenda will be forwarded through this Section so as to arrive not later than 1800 hours 13 Aug.

LEGAL SUBCOMMISSION
CLO
DCLO
Chief Clerk

R.R. CRIPPS, Col
CSO Admin Section.

ADMIN SEC
9 Aug 44.

4013/5

Legal 74A

RAG

Ref/107/55/DL.

Subject : Regional Commissioners Conference.

To : Distribution below.

1. The next conference will be held in ROME on Tuesday, and Wednesday the 22nd and 23rd August commencing 0930 hrs on each day, unless otherwise notified.

2. The Acting Chief Commissioner will preside on Tuesday 22nd August.

3. The Agenda will include:

a. Reports by Regional Commissioners and SCAO's AMG Armies.
b. Address by Acting Chief Commissioner.
c. Reports by Heads of Sub Commissions and Vice Presidents of Sections.

Reports should be prepared so that they can be delivered in a maximum period of 10 minutes.

4. Vice Presidents are asked to furnish to the Secretary General precis of the proposed remarks by the Directors of Sub-Commissions in their sections not later than Sunday 20th August. These precis are required for furnishing to representatives of the press who are expected to be present at the Conference.

5. Regional Commissioners and SCAO's AMG will submit precis of their proposed remarks to the Director, Civil Affairs Branch (R.C. & M.G. Section) not later than Sunday 20th August.

6. The Executive Commissioner will preside at the Conference on Wednesday 23rd August. Vice Presidents and Directors of Sub-Commissions are invited to attend or to send a senior officer who could discuss such agenda items affecting their departments which may be raised at the meeting.

7. Regional Commissioners and heads of Sub-Commissions are invited to submit suggestions for inclusion in the agenda of the Wednesday meeting. The suggestions should be accompanied by a brief statement on the points to be discussed which will be circulated to all concerned before the meeting. Suggestions should reach R.C. & M.G. Section, Civil Affairs Branch not later than 14th August.

8. Regional Commissioners and SCAO's AMG Armies are invited to bring one of their Provincial Commissioners with them. Officers attending from outlying stations should assemble in ROME at least one day prior to the opening of the conference. HQ Comdt, R.C. & M.G. Section should be notified of expected time of arrival in order that accomodation and transport may be arranged where necessary.

9. The Secretary General will act as Secretary on 22nd August. A Staff Officer of the C.A. Branch, R.C. & M.G. Section will act as Secretary on 23rd August.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 750016

1. The next conference will be held in R.C.E. on Tuesday, 22nd August and 23rd August commencing 0930 hrs on each day, unless otherwise notified.

2. The Acting Chief Commissioner will preside on Tuesday 22nd August.

3. The Agenda will include:

a. Reports by Regional Commissioners and SCAO's A.C. Armies.
b. Address by Acting Chief Commissioner.
c. Reports by Heads of Sub Commissions and Vice Presidents of Sections.

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Distribution :

List C & Group 2.

NORMAN E. FIENE
Colonel,
Deputy Executive
Commissioner.

0440

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 758046

0441

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

Legal

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
R.C. & M.G. Section
APO 394

Ref/107/61/CA.

22 June 1944.

SUBJECT: Minutes of Regional Commissioners Conference, 31 May 1944.

TO : Distribution as per Minutes.

Reference Minutes of Regional Commissioners Conference, Wednesday 31 May 1944, para.1.

DELETE from (line 4) "The food distributed ..... life in the Province." (line 7).

NORMAN E. FISKE,
Colonel,
Deputy Executive
Commissioner.

GWTS/RAC.

0422

4013/5

JUN 5 1944 G-1 HQ. A.C.C.

MINUTES OF

Regional Commissioners Conference

Wednesday, 31.May.44.

Presiding: BRIGADIER M. S. LUSH.

ACTION.

Opening remarks by Brigadier Lush, Executive Commissioner.

The Executive Commissioner said that he thought that great progress had been made in all Regions. The AMG with the Armies and Regions IV and V were operating to their full capacity in the combat areas and much had been done, not only in Region III, but in Italian Government territory.

He expressed appreciation of the reports, both official and unofficial, which had been sent to him by Regional Commissioners and which gave him a much fuller picture of what was going on in the field.

Operations were now in full swing and all the forward elements needed constant support. The duty of the Regional Control & Military Government Section was to maintain the balance between the needs of AMG and the Regions in Italian Government territory. The problems of the latter were not made the less difficult and must always be sympathetically considered.

Staff of Regions IV and V had been practically completed. Staff of Region VII had not yet been earmarked although their supply side had been set in motion with the idea of setting up a forward supply group in the western ports as they fell into our hands.

Consideration had been given to the idea of picking up the bulk of the staff of Region VIII en bloc and placing them in Region VIII when liberated as the nucleus of a Regional staff.

He was grateful to Regional Commissioners in Italian Government territory for the prompt assistance they had given in surrendering officers for forward areas. He emphasised the necessity of very careful selection of the officers chosen to remain in Italian Government territory. Regional Commissioners must take care not to allow officers to dig themselves in too much and it was for Regional Commissioners to advise Headquarters as to those best fitted for advisory work and those who were obviously the men for executive work in the forward areas. In the liberated Regions we had to adopt the policy of helping the administration of the Italian Government with the minimum of highly selected men.

Brigadier Lush said that he had noted in the reports given by Regional Commissioners at the previous day's meeting very little reference to the progress of local government. He asked Regional Commissioners to remember that the development of local government, the only basis of sound administration, was the primary duty of Regional Commissioners. The economic problems would be often more obvious and clearly most

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

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He asked Regional Commissioners to let Headquarters know of any shortcomings that might be apparent. After four months of re-organisation there must be matters which needed correction and co-ordination to the advantage of officers in the field. Headquarters must know from Regional Commissioners what should be done in this respect.

1. Ration Card Percentage.

The Executive Commissioner explained the Chief Commissioner's policy of distributing to each Province sufficient food to feed on the

0443

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

ration scale the percentage of the population recommended by the Provincial Commissioner as entitled to ration cards. The food distributed on the ration cards should represent the deficiency between the amount of food which the Italians could produce locally for themselves and what was necessary to support life in the Province. Regional Commissioners had been asked to produce percentage figures. This would be taken as a guide to food to be issued.

Colonel Legg explained. He said that based on the number of growers entitled to retention allowance so much food would be allotted to a Prefect whose job it would then be to see that the people were fed. The detailed responsibility would be that of the organisation SEPRAL. It will therefore be necessary to reduce the number of holders of ration cards to fit in with the allotment of food. As a working basis the standard figure of 65% has been adopted. According to the views of Regional Commissioners adjustments in relation to this figure would be made but the percentage figure would need to be kept under review and the recommendations of Regional Commissioners would be called for at intervals. Reductions or increases in the percentage figure would be considered, but there should be no arbitrary reduction. Parallel with this there would be required an epuration of ration cards. Colonel Hancock, Region I, explained how the system was working in Sicily. It was agreed that a similar system should operate throughout all Regions. Food Sub-Commission would prepare instructions to the Regions.

Food Sub-Commission.

Later in the meeting Colonel Legg announced that on an examination of the figures it was found that, excluding Region III, the percentage for the total population for ration card issues worked out at 71%. The figure 65% would have to be re-considered.

2. Epuration.

Colonel Wilmer said the Epuration decree was signed by the Italian Government. This decree is punitive in Italian Government territory. The death penalty is applicable for some crimes.

The Executive Commissioner read out the Chief Commissioner's directive regarding the arrest and suspension of Italian officials encountered in territory to be captured in the future. Lists of posts were being prepared by the Administrative Section and other Sub-Commissions. Arrangements had been completed for the handing over of the arrested officials to the Italian Government.

Adm Sec.

Colonel Spicer was asked to help by providing a pool of Italian officials from which appointments could be made in order that administration could be carried on. The appointment of an Italian staff to watch the epuration process will also be considered.

Colonel Wilmer stated that the decree could be made applicable to Military Government territory. Colonel Young reminded the meeting of Executive Memorandum No.45.

Brigadier Carr asked about the epuration of the CC.RR and it was answered that this was the responsibility of the Commanding General of the CC.RR. A directive was requested to amend Clause 4 of the decree of December 28th. Executive Commissioner suggested either the appointment of an officer to watch the process of epuration and defascistization, or the formation of a committee. Colonel [illegible]

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0445

According to the views of Regional Commissioners adjustments in relation to this figure would be made but the percentage figure would need to be kept under review and the recommendations of Regional Commissioners would be called for at intervals. Reductions or increases in the percentage figure would be considered, but there should be no arbitrary reduction. Parallel with this there would be required an epuration of ration cards. Colonel Hancock, Region I, explained how the system was working in Sicily. It was agreed that a similar system should operate throughout all Regions. Food Sub-Commission would prepare instructions to the Regions.

Food Sub-Commission.

Later in the meeting Colonel Legg announced that on an examination of the figures it was found that, excluding Region III, the percentage for the total population for ration card issues worked out at 71%. The figure 65% would have to be re-considered.

2. Epuration.

Colonel Wilmer said the Epuration decree was signed by the Italian Government. This decree is punitive in Italian Government territory. The death penalty is applicable for some crimes.

The Executive Commissioner read out the Chief Commissioner's directive regarding the arrest and suspension of Italian officials encountered in territory to be captured in the future. Lists of posts were being prepared by the Administrative Section and other Sub-Commissions. Arrangements had been completed for the handing over of the arrested officials to the Italian Government.

Adm Sec.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 781046

ACTION.

3. Staff Matters.

(a) Colonel Albright said the ceiling for all Italy up to the Rimini-Pisa [illegible] was 1270 officers, 635 Ameri[illegible] and 635 British. We must hold to this ceiling. It had been computed that for all Italy a further 300 officers and 600 EM/ORs would be necessary. Inquiry as to the possibility of getting these officers posted now for training to avoid inexperienced officers having to be employed if rapid tactical moves occurred, had not yet been satisfactorily answered. No information was available as to where these personnel were to come from.

Further cuts must come in Regions III, IV and Rome Staffs, and Regional Commissioners must plan future cuts now. Directive to be issued shortly would include provisional figures.

Est. Br.

Specialist officers would also be affected. Officers would be required to double up jobs inside Sections. There will be a shortage of Provincial Officers.

(b) Complaints have been received that specialist officers were being improperly employed or moved without reference to the Sub-Commissions concerned. There must be clearance between Regional Commissioners and Sub-Commissions. When Regional Commissioners use officers on other jobs, e.g., Police Officers as Supply Officers, it must be reported. No transfers to be made within specialist duties without authority of Headquarters. In considering organisation and re-organisation of Regional Staffs, Economic and Administrative Sections will give numbers required with suggested names in an Appendix. Colonel Kirkwood suggested a purge; some officers were good, many were poor. Executive Commissioner reminded Regional Commissioners that, as was said at last conference, they must take the responsibility of reporting in writing on officers. Headquarters cannot act without Regional Commissioners' written statement.

(c) Transport (Item 6a). Back Regions must release military vehicles for forward areas and make up by requisitioning civilian vehicles. The Italian Government would also have to be supplied. Assistance could be given if Regional Commissioners would de-requisition unwanted vehicles notifying the Italian authorities that this had been done. It was also necessary that all superfluous stores held by Regions (typewriters, official furniture, etc) should be reported in order that they may be re-allocated. Tyres are in short supply everywhere. This situation everywhere was well realised and AFHQ were constantly being asked for tyres. Unfortunately military tyres did not fit Italian vehicles. Region IV made a very strong plea for transport to be allocated now; this was promised as far as possible.

(d) Reporting of stolen cars. The importance of reporting stolen cars was stressed. Reports must be sent in at once to avoid reduction of transport strength. US Army administrative procedure requires that these "reports of survey" be forwarded at once and on approval such vehicles can be replaced if replacements are available. When applying for tyres, full details of the car concerned must be supplied.

(e) Italian drivers. Regional Headquarters must make arrangements for the housing and [illegible]ing of the drivers and provision of places for safeguarding cars. The provision of some form of uniform, e.g.,

Est. Br.

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(e) Italian drivers. Regional Headquarters must make arrangements for the housing and [illegible] of the drivers and provision of places for safeguarding cars. The provision of some form of uniform, e.g., standard overall, for Italian civilian drivers, was suggested and Establishment Branch asked to consider this.

Est. Br.

(f) 2675th Regiment. Colonel Parkin said Companies of this Regiment were commanded by junior officers. Senior officers should back these junior officers. A memorandum of which the main features were read, is to be published.

(g) Administrative requirements for June.

(i) Efficiency reports on officers for the period 1st Jan to 30th June. General instructions for the preparation of the efficiency reports will be despatched by 10th June to all Regions. Efficiency reports must be in this Headquarters by 15th July.

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ACTION.

(ii) Need to tighten up the arrangements for safe-guarding Commission vehicles.

Regional Commissioners.

(iii) Promotion and reduction of NCOs must be the subject of reports addressed to C.O. 207th Regt. They will be acted on when received.

(h) Investigation of Rumours.

Cases of rumours reflecting on the integrity of officers have been reported. Two investigating officers have been appointed and will be sent to Regions where necessary, but if proper enquiry is made rumours might be discounted before these officers went out. This should be done immediately.

4. Collection of Commodities.

(a) Grain (Granio di Popolo). The Executive Commissioner said that all officers must be used for harvesting of commodities. Colonel Adams said that the schemes had been fully explained and asked for questions:-

Region I - Was a fee admissible for volunteer committee members? Reply, No. The assessment committee members were on the pay roll. Pages 13-14 of the appropriate decree were being amended to make all administrative officers responsible to the Provincial Inspector.

Region VI - asked for binder twine. Informed supplies were being distributed.

(b) Courts to deal with delinquents.

Legal Sub-Com.

Colonel Zellars said we must hit hard and hit quickly. All Regional Commissioners agreed, also agreeing that imprisonment would be much more effective than fines. Colonel Upjohn explained that AMG Courts could not handle this in Italian Government territory. The present decree provided for up to 3 years imprisonment; a new decree was coming out which would increase this. Colonel Upjohn was asked to press for the speeding up of hearing of cases. Italian Courts to give priority to these cases for public effect.

In Regions III and V, AMG Courts could be used, but Region III had decided to use Italian Courts as far as possible except in very bad cases, and where undue delay seemed likely.

(c) Composition of Committees.

Composition of the communal committees - could CC.RR officials function on the committees? Yes, though this provision was merely to keep them in the picture; they would have no right to vote. It was further suggested that a consumer could act on communal committees, and it was agreed that where a suitable person was available he could be co-opted.

5. Regional Reports.

(a) Colonel Bowman explained that it was not intended to distribute Regional reports to all the Regions. They were for the use of this

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 758012

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Regional Comrs.

(b) Pro-Forma Monthly Report. Regional Commissioners agreed that no amendment to the form of report was necessary except that a short para should be added to the report dealing with Finance. Agreed. Executive Commissioner stressed that reports must be factual and must not contain demands for personnel or supplies, which must be submitted in the usual way.

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ACTION.

Civil Affairs Branch.

(c) Regional Commissioners reported that they were getting material from the Information Section. Generally the feeling was that reports were a necessary evil and that they could be handled so long as sufficient time was given to collect the necessary data and information. Agreed that Civil Affairs Branch should ensure that a reasonable period is allowed between calling for report and date of submission.

(d) Distribution within HQ. ACC. This is a matter for the HQ. Regional Commissioners were invited to suggest when submitting reports that they should be circulated in special quarters.

6. Transport Officers' Duties.

It was explained that Transport Officers were entitled to communicate direct with the Transportation Sub-Commission on all technical matters, but on all questions involving policy the Regional Commissioner must take action.

7. Italian Armed Forces.

(a) Clothing. Colonel Pidsley (Army Sub-Commission) stated that there was no Allied Nations clothing scale for the Italian Armed Forces. The policy is that United Nations should make up deficiencies in essentials. The Army were receiving Battle-dress dyed "forest green"; the CC.RR had their own special uniform and no Battledress was being issued to them. Repair factories were functioning and would help in the repair of clothing etc. The question of boots was a different one; 8,000 pairs were being distributed to the CC.RR and 2,000 to the GC.FF.

(b) Underclothing. This was not being distributed now but is being retained for the colder weather.

(c) Rations. At present in the Italian Army there were two ration scales; "basic" for troops in back areas, and "combat" for those in the fighting zones. These scales were being abolished and would be replaced by one scale in future.

(d) Drivers. The Executive Commissioner stressed ACC's need for Italian drivers and pointed out that the ones we were getting now were bad. Colonel Pidsley reported that drivers were being trained at a school and that ACC would probably get trained drivers in due course. Exchanges of trained for untrained drivers could probably be effected.

Est. Offr.

The Executive Commissioner instructed Major Friend James, Liaison Officer, to take up with AAI the question of Italian POWs in battledress which could only be distinguished from British battledress by a flash on their arm. This flash was the "white boot of Italy". This could be mistaken for a divisional sign and it is considered that a better distinguishing mark should be found.

Liaison Offr HQ. AAI.

8. Prisons.

Colonel Young explained that the position with regard to prisons, [illegible] scandal, was getting better. The [illegible] Inspectorate.

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Colonel Young explained that the position with regard to prisons, at one time in danger of becoming a scandal, was getting better. The Italian Government have appointed a Prison Director and an Inspectorate. AAI have given a lot of assistance and three main prisons have already been handed back to ACC. In future AAI will not requisition prisons unless operationally necessary. Regional Commissioners were requested to keep pressing for de-requisitioning of prisons which were considered not operationally necessary for the Army.

Reg. Coms.

9. Emergency Supplies.

Colonel Bowman spoke on this subject from the liaison standpoint and stated that it was imperative that needs should be forecast and supplies estimated well in advance. The policy of planning ahead should be one which Regional Commissioners should keep constantly

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Est.Br and Economic Sec.

before them. While there were many items they could not estimate for, there were many they could. A memorandum on Supplies (Military and Civil) that will give guidance on sources and methods is under consideration.

10. Arrest of Italian Nationals.

Civil Affairs Branch.

It was agreed to adopt the procedure set out in HQ letter 316/64/CA. Colonel Wilmer said it was working satisfactorily in Regions II and VII (No.3 District).

11. Other Business.

(a) The Chief Commissioner desires Vice Presidents to consult Regional Commissioners on subjects which would affect the work of ACC. Regional Commissioners should similarly consult Provincial Commissioners in order that the views of all are collated - a clear picture can thus be obtained of the effects of rulings or decisions taken.

(b) Ration Scale for Harvesters. Colonel Hancock raised the question of a ration scale for harvesters. It was pointed out that by local usage and custom farmers always kept in reserve sufficient supplies of food to meet harvesters' needs. The publication of a special ration scale seemed to be unnecessary unless it was confined to "imported labour". There was a danger that food supplies would be diverted into channels where they would not really be necessary.

Discussion showed general agreement that actual need should be the criterion. Colonel Legg said he would consider the question. Executive Commissioner promised a ruling by letter on June 1st.

Region IV.

Pub.Rels Branch.

(c) Control of entry into Rome. It was decided that no one would be allowed into Rome from any Region or ACC HQ without a permit signed by the Chief Commissioner. Road blocks would be established on all roads leading to Rome to stop an influx of civilians. The policy was "stay put" until the position was more settled. The Italian Press would be used to state policy and issue instructions

Food Sub-Commission.

(d) Civilian Supplies (Inter-Regional Trading). It was recommended that reports be submitted to ACC of quantities of food available for inter-Regional distribution and Regional trading. Colonel Legg explained the situation and stated that a directive would be got out to cover the matter.

(e) Civilian Movement. Region V(Colonel Whittley) asked if the restriction on civilian movement in certain areas could be raised to permit movement over 40 Km. instead of 10 Km. This would greatly assist the harvesting. GSI(b) and Security Branch to arrange if possible.

Food Sub-

(f) Wine Control. Transportation Sub-Commission (Lt.Col.Vining) reported that stocks of wine greatly in excess of bids were being carried on freight trains. Permits appeared to be issued indiscriminately. Colonel Legg undertook to investigate cases and to fix a suitable ration basis. The use of schooners would

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Food Sub-Commission.

The proceedings terminated at 1720 hours.

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RESTRICTED
HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394
MONTHLY CONFERENCE 30 MAY 1944

JUN 6 1944

The Conference was opened at 0930 by the Chief Commissioner, Lieutenant General Sir Noel Mason MacFarlane.

Remarks by the Chief Commissioner:

Things are moving fast. This may be the last conference to be held in Naples. With the resumption of advance by the Armies, all units are working well together as a formation. Under operational conditions, the Army AMG's and spearheads are doing a first class piece of work.

Regions IV & V have been cooperating admirably in getting their personnel into liberated areas. Region III has the big task of governing the 3 Provinces and Naples. Regions I, II, VI, & VII are engaged in controlling and assisting Italian administration. The main problems in the operational areas remain the same -- food and refugees. These problems are always with us. From all reports, it appears that the job is being done well.

Our task is to run our show so that the Commander-in-Chief and the other Commanders in the field will have nothing to worry about except their operational tasks. In this, ACC has succeeded very well so far. The greater the speed of the advance, the greater our problems will become, and we are planning things ahead to meet new situations which will stretch our organization to the utmost. We have had plenty of time to deal with Rome, and plans are laid. General Alexander has referred to ACC/AMG as his "Third Army". The combat Armies are doing admirably, and we must also deliver the goods.

I --- REPORTS BY REGIONAL CONTROL AND MILITARY GOVERNMENT SECTION.

Region I, Colonel A. N. Hancock.

1. The settlement of some of the problems in Sicily may lay the foundation for the solving of problems in the rest of Italy. There is an erroneous popular belief among outsiders that Sicily is a "land flowing with milk and honey."

2. The greatest problem is the wheat harvest. Others are food and local politics. From the end of June the Island is expected to provide its own daily bread. Sicilians desire to be self-sufficient and to shoulder the responsibility. The price for wheat is considered too low in view of the factors which enter into the cost of its production in Sicily. Machinery and equipment is primitive. Some incentive or premium will be necessary in order to get farmers to deliver their grain.

3. The High Commissioner is making good progress under difficult conditions. He lacks full support from Government circles. During May he visited all nine provinces and was enthusiastically welcomed.

4. The new Badoglio Government was received with favor and political activity is more orderly. Separatist activity continues, but only in a minor degree.

5. There has been labor agitation for more and cheaper food or more pay. It has required much persuasion to keep electricity workers working. Railway labor is also affected and to lesser extent sulphur miners.

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5. There has been labor agitation for more and cheaper food or more pay. It has required much persuasion to keep electricity workers working. Railway labor is also affected and to lesser extent sulphur miners.

6. Public health is better than a year ago, but there is evidence that tuberculosis and rickets are increasing owing to undernourishment. Further observations are being made along this line.

7. The police forces, particularly the Carabinieri, are gaining in prestige. The discovery and arrest of a band of forgers was accomplished. Forty million counterfeit lire were seized. In Agrigento Province a gang of kidnapers was rounded up and arrests were made.

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8. Refugees are being received in groups of 500 to 700. An organization for dealing with them is functioning satisfactorily.

9. The present policy regarding schooner control is seriously affecting essential coastwise transport of foodstuffs. Particularly is Messina affected and it is still semi-isolated. Schooner aid for coastwise shipping is essential.

10. Current revenue is 50 million lire greater than for the corresponding period last year.

11. Staff reductions during May included 38 officers and 37 other ranks. The Province of Enna is now combined with Caltanisetta; Ragusa with Siracusa, and Trapani with Palermo. This will accelerate the assuming of responsibility by Italian authorities.

Comments by Chief Commissioner: It would have been well to have had the Supply Mission hear Colonel Hancock's report, as they talked of Sicily as a Utopia; this is not brought out by the actual facts. We should be careful in accepting remarks of visitors who may not be well acquainted with factual conditions. With reference to the price of wheat, the cost of production is higher in Sicily, but care should be exercised in differentiating between the areas. Inasmuch as Sicily suffered more from war damage than most of the other Regions, consideration will be given to the grant of a war bonus.

Labor difficulties have been met in other regions. The solution is not necessarily an increase in wages alone. The food ration must be raised and approval is being sought for this.

Region II, Colonel J. T. Zellars.

1. Political reaction and popular opinion:

Very little change during the period. Both remain moderate and somewhat apathetic. The Communist Party appears to be in the ascendancy. Consolidation of public opinion is slow and almost entirely peaceful.

2. Local government - Political:

a. This problem shows some evidence of improvement. A new Prefect of proven quality has recently been posted to Bari. Italian labor organizations in Potenza Province can now function efficiently with only remote ACC control. The organization of the Granai del Popolo in Matera Province has been very thorough.

b. Defascistization continues at a slow, steady pace. Timidity and procrastination remain evident.

3. Economic resources and supply, with special reference to food:

a. Small industrial and agricultural plants continue gradually to renew operations.

b. The production and distribution of charcoal increased slightly during the month.

c. Vegetables in fair quantity and variety are now within reach of almost everyone.

d. The chief interference with civilian supply and price control of agri-

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d. The chief interference with civilian supply and price control of agricultural products continues to be from Allied troops.

e. Transport of civilian supplies was very greatly aided during the month by the establishment of civilian haulage transport pools.

4. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries:

a. Food crops continue to be excellent. Only a disaster such as heavy rains or a spell of hot winds within the next two weeks will prevent a bumper crop of grain, legumes, and leafy vegetables.

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b. Forestry - No change in this situation, which remains satisfactory.

c. Fisheries - Some improvement in the collection and distribution, particularly in Bari Province.

d. Live stock - No serious shortage of farm animals except perhaps in Brindisi Province.

5. Labor:

a. Italian labor organizations have progressed.

b. The dock-side labor unrest at Taranto was appeased, at least temporarily by additional rations.

c. Plans are completed to utilize imported agricultural labor for the grain harvest, which has commenced.

6. Public works and utilities:

a. Much improvement in road and bridge repair, and in the organization of the Italians in this Region.

b. Plans now being made for reduction in consumption of electric power, when, and if, it becomes necessary.

7. Public safety and functions of Allied and Italian courts:

a. The number of felonies and misdemeanors has decreased slightly during the month. No serious crimes reported.

b. Italian courts remain too slow and too cumbersome to clean up old cases and to keep abreast.

c. A circuit court of ACC officials, acting under Italian law, is now in session hearing cases of serious offences against Allied interests; a new departure in the history of ACC.

d. The overcrowded prison situation remains unchanged except the cancerous spot of Bari, which has worsened.

8. Public health to include welfare and condition of the people:

a. Public health remains good. Smallpox in Taranto was quickly dealt with by prompt cooperative action on part of Allies and Italian authorities.

b. No increase in small amount of malaria, except in the vicinity of Barlette. Malaria control measures going fairly well.

c. Situation regarding Italian hospitals has continued to improve.

d. Programs for cleaning up towns and cities are progressing, with Matera Province in the lead.

e. Medical supplies are adequate for June.

9. Education:

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e. Medical supplies are adequate for June.

9. Education:

Tendency to improve.

10. Refugees:

a. General situation greatly improved.

b. Organization by Italians has progressed. All provinces now have reception centers.

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c. None received during May to 20th. On hand approximately 27,000. Prepared to receive 15,000 in June.

11. Communications:

a. Roads - Much progress.

b. Rail - Little, if any, progress.

c. Telecommunications - Some, small progress.

d. Posts - Some, small improvement.

12. Property control:

Remains in good order.

13. Finance matters have improved in some respects.

Comments by Chief Commissioner: Asked for his opinion on the price of wheat in Region II, Colonel Zellars said that he would like to see it at 1100 lire. The Chief Commissioner commented that Lucifero, the new Prefect at Bari was good, but that a good man was still needed in Brindisi.

Region III, Colonel C. Poletti.

1. Region III has been pushing ahead in reorganization of local government.

2. In Naples the number of spurious ration cards has been reduced by 300,000. Nine other large communes throughout the Region are having this ration control extended to them. It has been found that cheating has been done by the bakers, rather than by the consumers.

3. Programs for the collection of revenue, public works, and production of tobacco have been initiated.

4. Efforts have been made to clean up Naples as well as other cities.

5. 150,000 vaccinations for smallpox have been completed.

6. The elimination of traces of Fascism is proceeding.

7. The glove industry is being renewed.

8. Success has been achieved in telling the people that the program is working.

9. Students have threatened to strike over the question of whether or not there will be an examination.

10. Whole-hearted cooperation has been given by every officer, and the cooperation received from PBS, the base sections, and No. 3 District has been greatly appreciated.

11. Regarding the program of the "Crespi del Regio

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d. Posts - Some, small improvement.

12. Property control:

Remains in good order.

13. Finance matters have improved in some respects.

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10. Whole-hearted cooperation has been given by every officer, and the cooperation received from PBS, the base sections, and No. 3 District has been greatly appreciated.

11. Regarding the program of the "Granai del Popolo":

a. The amount of seed which farmers are entitled to retain for early sowing (1.80%) is satisfactory, but that for late wheat sowing (1.25%) is a little low. It was 1.80% last year and it is recommended that the farmers be allowed to retain 1.50% for late wheat.

b. Price. Public officials, church people and other informed people believe that the price of 1000 lire for wheat is too low. It is thought that farmers will not turn in grain at that price. Some indirect incentive might prove more fruitful than increasing the price. For instance, farmers who turn in their grain could be given the right to purchase certain things which they need; such as fertilizer, footwear (which sell for 3000 lire per pair in some places), clothing (Red Cross clothing could be given to farmers who cooperate).

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c. The food ration should be increased for everyone. This would be an effective means of breaking the "psychology of scarcity". A ration of 200 grams bread and 80 grams pasta was suggested. This would help to bring in the grain. The "psychology of scarcity" is the real problem. Separate ration scales for heavy workers should be done away with. If the rations are increased for everybody, then the worker can make the adjustment within his own family.

12. Dissatisfaction exists among police groups; namely, Guardia Finanze, the Carabinieri, and the Agenzia Publica Sicurezza, who are not on the same ration level but do the same type of work. There has been a little talk of strikes, but trouble is not expected.

13. Transport. 80 trucks were lost to Rome and 80 more are being lost. 20 trucks were promised to this region from Potenza, if 20 were released to Salerno. The 20 were released to Salerno but the replacements have not arrived. Many of the trucks on hand are unserviceable. Those which were released were serviceable trucks. Large quantities of hemp need to be moved; also food supplies, fertilizer, etc. Civilian transport is being put to use as much as possible. 30 days food supply has been laid up in Benevento, which aids the transport situation somewhat.

14. Progress has been made in black market control. Tightening up in one way often aggravates the situation in another. Bakers have been found giving wet bread or short weight. It is felt that the margin of profit for retailers should be increased. The narrow margin at present is an incentive to cheat on the part of bakers.

15. There should be an allocation of food to restaurants and soft drink manufacturers. They now operate on black market supplies.

16. There is an urgent need for tires. Civilian public officials cannot fulfill their jobs without transport. The agricultural officials must get out to see the farmers to urge them to bring in their grain.

17. Plans are under way for the production of leather goods and shoes. Many farmers prefer tanned leather from which they can make their own shoes.

18. Region III is now ready to be turned over to the Italian Government whenever the Chief Commissioner sees fit.

Comments by Chief Commissioner: General MacFarlane expressed his pleasure with the successful work in Region III in regard to ration cards. He asked Colonel Poletti what percentage the 300,000 represented. Colonel Poletti replied that it was 300,000 out of 1,100,000. These 300,000 were spurious cards held by the bakers. The Chief commissioner congratulated Colonel Poletti and Colonel Kincaid on their cleaning up campaign in Naples.

The Chief Commissioner also remarked that the Cardinal had spoken to him personally in favor of abolishing written examinations for students.

Referring to the price of wheat, General MacFarlane stated that there was a great deal to be said for giving farmers other incentives. Asked what he personally thought the price of wheat should be, Colonel Poletti replied that his figure was 1400 lire, the cost of labor being very high in Region III.

General MacFarlane said he was informed no more shoes or boots can be imported.

With regard to rations for the Agenti di Publicca Sicurezza and others, the Chief Commissioner pointed out

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With regard to rations for the Agenti di Publicca Sicurezza and others, the Chief Commissioner pointed out that efforts are still being made to settle the matter.

General MacFarlane added his thanks to No. 3 District, PBS, and others for their help to ACC.

The problem of tires is also being dealt with; mention was made of the setting up of retreading plants in Bari and Naples. The emergency of trucks for Rome had to be met.

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The Chief Commissioner said that he agreed with Colonel Poletti on the subject of the desirability of increasing the ration. It would do much to stem the black market.

Region IV, Brigadier J.K. Dunlop.

1. The main function of Region IV since the last conference has been preparation for its task in the wake of the advancing Armies.

2. Provincial teams in men and equipment are moved forward when needed to come under the command of the SCAO's of the Armies.

3. Advanced Headquarters was opened on Route 6 near Sparanise. This move has proved valuable; cooperation with Armies has been close and cordial. The policy of having an Advanced Hq well forward close behind AMG's of 5th and 8th Armies will be continued.

4. The Littoria, Roma Province, and Viterbo teams are now under the command of AMG 5th Army Field. Rome Sub-Region team is under command of AMG 5th Army. We have been asked to take an immediate interest in agriculture, malaria control, and engineering works in the Pontine Marshes area.

5. In collaboration with SCAO 8th Army a proposal has been submitted for dealing with the area lying between the Rapido and Melfa Rivers and Highway No. 6. This devastated area will need a special organization to deal with it.

6. Supply arrangements have been coordinated with the Armies. Region IV domestic transport has in the past week moved well over 100 tons of stores for 5th Army AMG. Schooners came into Gaeta port on Friday afternoon, 26 May. This port was opened early due to extra hard work of 5th Army AMG, Supply Commission here, Royal Navy and an engineer unit of the 5th Army.

7. The problem of transport remains very pressing. We have been able to put a little of the domestic transport of Region IV at the disposal of AMG 5 Army Field.

8. Doctors are scarce. A malariologist is to be put on a study of the Pontine Marsh problem.

9. Italian authorities are cooperating in connection with public safety. Carabinieri have been provided for Lazio Region. As Carabinieri are drawn from Gaeta pool for forward areas, replacements will be sent from Naples.

10. Regional Commissioners of Regions I and III have cooperated by releasing men when they were needed.

11. CAOs have often gone into communities 5 or 6 hours after advancing troops, taking food, medical aid and bulletins.

Comments by Chief Commissioner: Thanks are due to Brigadier Dunlop and Group Captain Benson for coming from operations to the Conference to tell their story. Region IV is a good example of planning ahead. It is essential that there should be close cooperation with Regions behind when the Armies move forward. There is an immense amount of work on the shoulders of one officer in an AMG spearhead. The closer the Regions can follow up to relieve the individual officers at the front, the smoother the work will go. We should continue to thin out behind in order to keep abreast of the job in front of us. The principle started in Sicily of combining provinces under one Provincial Commissioner must be applied elsewhere as we go

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Region V, Colonel F.L. Whitley.

1. Conditions have improved considerably. There has been an awakening of the people from their general apathy and they now realize that we are working for their good.

2. In general our efforts are to gather a big harvest.

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3. Politically the Region is quiet. A request was received from a Catholic youth organization to have meetings. This is being investigated. The Prefect of Foggia was a high Carabinieri official and is not identified with any political party. In Campobasso Province the new Prefect is a lawyer. He is enthusiastic and energetic and also has not identified himself with a party. A new prefect has arrived in Chieti.

4. The food situation is good. Vegetable farming is a big aid. Markets have a sufficient supply to take care of the civilians and the Armies too, should they want supplies. Warehousing is a problem. Warehouses have been occupied by troops and it will be difficult to move them out. An excellent harvest is expected, but labor is scarce.

5. One quarter million sacks will be needed to care for grain in Foggia. 25,000 sacks a day will be required to handle 2,500 to 4,000 tons daily.

6. As an aid for grain collecting, two to four ships of about 5,000 tons could be used to great advantage. It is expected that 350,000 tons of wheat and barley will be harvested in Foggia alone.

7. Communal agricultural committees have been formed. Provincial committees should have been set up first.

8. 1,000 Italian soldiers to work on farms arrived on May 26. Additional groups arrive every two or three days. They need clothing and footwear. Footwear should be provided for farmers working on the harvest.

9. 70 civilian trucks will be inadequate for grain collection. A 24 hour run daily is anticipated, and the maximum haulage for one truck per day is estimated at 30 tons. No difficulties are expected in Campobasso and Chieti, however.

10. Crime is generally low. Black market activities are being curtailed. The Army is still in a minor way active in the black market.

11. Public Health continues favorably throughout the Region.

12. Education is being well handled and refugee work is being carried on.

13. An extra allowance should be given to farmers who comply fully in collecting grain. The price of 1000 lire was considered to be satisfactory, but naturally the farmers were not satisfied.

14. There is a great need for leather throughout the area. The prices being paid for shoes are now far too high.

Comments by Chief Commissioner: Region V has to follow up the 8th Army on the right hand side of the front line just as Region IV is doing on the left.

Regarding the occupation of warehouses by troops, orders have gone out on the subject. The importance of vacating these warehouses is appreciated.

The ships mentioned by Colonel Whitley are to be used for coastal, not export purposes.

Region VI, Brigadier M. Carr.

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Region VI, Brigadier M. Carr.

1. The general situation in Sardinia is satisfactory and steadily improving. There is a decrease in crime, food is more plentiful, regular transfers of the Italian Army are taking place, the prospects for harvest are very good, the internal transport situation is better, and morale has generally improved. No sulphur for future needs has yet arrived from Sicily, defascistization is making little headway, and there are still large numbers of prisoners awaiting trial.

2. There is very little political or subversive activity. The people are disappointed that no Sard was included in the new Cabinet. The main thought is that of uniting the nation and getting on with the war. This improvement in morale is due to the success of the Allied advance.

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3. Certain commodities are still awaiting shipment to the mainland. Approval for extension of night fishing areas has been sought. The ban on schooner sailings prevents further progress in the plans for inter-island trade. The question of use of spare space in Allied ships is being taken up.

4. Food. With an increase in local supplies, the food situation is generally satisfactory. There has been a good season in tunny fishing, and market prices of fish have improved. The price for grain has been received with satisfaction. The High Commissioner feels that neither price nor propaganda will get the farmers to bring in grain to be used in other communes, and he wishes to set up military commissions to enforce the amassing of grain.

5. Transport. The scheme for registration of all civilian vehicles, coming into force on June 1st, should help the civil transport situation. A number of vehicles will be driven off the roads, and we hope to use them for official purposes.

6. Public Safety. A considerable decrease in crime has been reported, 60% are robbery and theft cases. A further attempt to escape from the Island was frustrated. The number of demonstrations has diminished. One disturbance took place in the Nuoro area on May 3 regarding ownership of land. Civil courts are functioning again in the proper locations. The administration of justice is severely handicapped by lack of transport, but the courts are trying to clear up the cases quickly.

7. There has been some improvement in prison accommodation. Italian Army authorities are being pressed strongly to remove the remainder of military prisoners from civil jails. It seems impossible to get Italian authorities to take interest in the matter of giving provisional liberty to the civilians, or to deal with them quickly.

8. Public Health. The situation is satisfactory. There has been a reduction in V.D. rate. A consignment of 23 tons of American Red Cross clothing was received and the scheme for distribution is being worked out. Shoes are badly needed.

9. Italian Troops. Bet ween April 1st and May 20th, approximately 26,000 Italian troops transferred from the Island.

Region VII, Colonel R. G. Kirkwood.

1. General. Region VII was constituted on 23 April 1944, but headquarters was not functioning until May 1. The need for a firmer hand in ACC administration and advisory functions throughout Calabria was evident from the start. Progress has been made.

2. Staff. All officers, except one, ordered to Region HQ have now joined.

3. Peoples' Granary Program. The program commenced slowly but is now making steady progress. All preliminaries are in hand.

4. Labor. There have been labor disturbances, potentially but not actually serious, at Crotone and at the Sila Power Station. Neither situation has been satisfactorily settled, but both are quiescent. It is expected that the Italian Army will furnish labor for harvesting as needed. There will be an increase over former years in wages for harvest workers.

5. Legal. The Regional Legal Officer has established advisory liaison with all Italian courts and court officials. Cases are being tried at a faster rate.

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6. Education. Schools are open, but the situation is unsatisfactory since supplies are badly needed, and too many buildings are still occupied by refugees and Italian troops. The teachers are working hard.

7. Property Control. In Cosenza Province all Allied property, and some personal and lease-hold property, has been taken into custody. Progress is being made in the remainder of the Region.

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8. Agriculture. Sulphur, binder twine, and copper sulphate for agricultural purposes have been received in the Region and are being distributed.

9. Communications. Telephone and telegraph service has been reestablished everywhere.

10. Public Health. Nothing unusual on ordinary communicable diseases. In addition to the Italian medical authorities, close cooperation has been maintained with the British Military Mission located here. Active control measures are being taken against malaria and venereal disease.

11. Economics & Supply. There is an increase in the use of rail transportation, but limited rail facilities make distribution of supplies difficult. A supply accounting system is being established. During May the whole system of supply distribution was reorganized to remedy the state of chaos prevailing at the time of taking over. Prices are now stabilized and uniform throughout the Region.

A large shipment of charcoal has been held up due to lack of rail transportation.

The generous ration authorized for harvest workers will put a severe strain on ration stocks in Cosenza and Catanzaro Provinces. The rise in prices has been gradual, except in the case of meat.

12. Public Safety. Crimes of violence have not increased. Measures to control prostitution continue. Allied soldiers are a problem and throw a load upon our provincial public safety officers. There are no military police except in Reggio; there is need for more. There has been an improvement in the morale of the public due to the recent successes of the Allies.

Comments by the Chief Commissioner: It was a good thing to form a new Region out of Calabria, since Region II was too big, and I am glad to hear of the good work being done there. Calabria is important for the olive oil production which is a very vital product in Italy.

Eighth Army AMG, Group Captain C. E. Benson.

1. I wish to thank Regions IV and V for their cooperation in the push forward. The Pescara team is operating under AMG 5 Corps and the various teams will be taking over the first part of the administration today or tomorrow in Aquila Province.

2. Today everybody is looking toward the Front. Here is a brief picture of the arrangements which have been made in the various sectors and what is happening in the battle areas:

a. Adriatic Coast: (5 Corps) The most important problem here is one of supply. We are building up a stock pile in Chieti Province of 2000 tons of flour. This will be sufficient to feed all Pescara and Teramo for one month. It is not wise to bring more supplies forward as yet. No advance has been made on this front except for the capture of one small town.

b. Central Sector: There is indication that the Germans are pulling out: two small towns have been captured. One of these was completely ruined, the other 50% ruined, and there were practically no inhabitants. To meet the supply question on this front we are building up a stock pile of 300 tons in Castel di Sangro

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Comments by the Chief Commissioner: It was a good thing to form a new Region out of Calabria, since Region II was too big, and I am glad to hear of the good work being done there. Calabria is important for the olive oil production which is a very vital product in Italy.

Eighth Army AMG, Group Captain C. E. Benson.

1. I wish to thank Regions IV and V for their cooperation in the push forward. The Pescara team is operating under AMG 5 Corps and the various teams will be taking over the first part of the administration today or tomorrow in Aquila Province.

2. Today everybody is looking toward the Front. Here is a brief picture of the arrangements which have been made in the various sectors and what is happening in the battle areas:

a. Adriatic Coast: (5 Corps) The most important problem here is one of supply. We are building up a stock pile in Chieti Province of 2000 tons of flour. This will be sufficient to feed all Pescara and Teramo for one month. It is not wise to bring more supplies forward as yet. No advance has been made on this front except for the capture of one small town.

b. Central Sector: There is indication that the Germans are pulling out: two small towns have been captured. One of them was completely ruined, the other 50% ruined, and there were practically no inhabitants. To meet the supply question on this front we are building up a stock pile of 300 tons in Castel di Sangro which will be fed from Isernia later on.

c. Fighting Front: In the area captured up to 30 May we have actually occupied ten places of importance. The population of that area in peace time was about 40,000. Cassino, Pico, Piedimonte, and Pontecorvo have been completely destroyed, and there is no chance of inhabitants returning. There are only about 300 people living in semi-destroyed farm houses. The Germans had cleared the whole of the Cassino Plain up to 15 kilometers from the Hitler Line, where the number of refugees is about 20,000. From the stock pile at Venafro food for 20 days was supplied to all the recently captured towns in this sector, and we have more to go on for the next advance. Very few inhabitants were found in these places; they had

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retired to the hills behind Roccasecca. We hear there are 20,000 ~~refugees who came~~ from Cassino, Pontecorvo, and Piedimonte. They are beginning to come down in huge numbers. It is practically impossible to stop them, and we are going to face a great refugee problem. In Gaeta, not yet captured, there are said to be another 20,000. The supply question is all right, thanks to Region IV, which is bringing food in from Gaeta.

The health situation is very good, only case of typhoid and 30 wounded civilians.

The banks have all been destroyed. The bank managers have gone, as have the C. Agrarios and the Sindacos, taking all the cash with them. There is no administration left and we must start afresh. No Carabinieri have been found, and only one PAI. We have brought in our own mobile police to stop civilians from coming back.

We have two serious problems. Medical personnel is short. Sick and wounded civilians have to be evacuated to backward areas, and we possess no ambulances whatsoever for this. For this reason more medical personnel is essential in the forward areas.

The second problem is that the Rapido River at Cassino has become a small lake. It is an excellent breeding place for malaria, and should be sprayed from the air.

Comments by Chief Commissioner: It would be a prudent plan to have at our disposal a number of trained Italian officials, so that we could put them in where the entire administrative machine had been moved. The Germans have not been feeding the people, and have even removed the existing livestock.

Fifth Army AMG, Colonel N.E. Fiske (in place of Brig. Gen. E.E. Hume).

Headquarters is moving today.

28 Communes have been taken over since the advance began. All of Naples Province is now under Region III, and five of the Communes of Frosinone Province are to be turned back to Region IV.

Food. Following the advancing armies, food has arrived almost immediately to the liberated areas. A stock pile of 150 tons has been set up at Terracina, and schooners are now unloading at the port of Gaeta.

Refugees. The second group of 11,000 refugees has been located. The situation is improving with the more rapid advance and less destruction.

Public Health. The shortage of trained medical personnel is keenly felt in the Fifth Army. In spite of the large number of civilian battle casualties, the health situation is good, except for the refugees from the Pontine Marshes. Sufficient medical supplies are available.

Public Safety. No serious crimes have been reported, except for the misconduct of the troops.

Rome. The Rome Administration is ready to go into the City, and the transport problem is being solved; we appreciate the trucks which have been turned over to us.

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Comments by the Chief Commissioner: While visiting the areas which had been liberated at the front, he noticed that all personnel were doing their work very well indeed.

Refugee Branch (Italians), Lt. Colonel F. M. Brister.

1. Since the date of the last Conference the activities of the Branch have widened.

2. There are eight forward camps in the Eighth Army area, both mobile and

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static, with a capacity of 4,600, and a smaller one in the Fifth Army area.

3. Main camps are located at Aversa, Capua, Foggia and Naples, the latter having three camps with a holding capacity of 11,000. The main camps on the West have handled 45,000 refugees including about 9,000 since the latest Fifth Army push, have dealt with 91 battle casualties, and treated 4,750 in camp hospitals. Each camp has an infirmary sufficiently large to take care of all except chronic and very serious cases. 10 to 30% of all refugees have been treated for scabies. In these camps there have been 25 births, 11 deaths, 14 weddings, 47 christenings, and many confirmations. 90,000 garments have been issued to about 30,000 persons.

4. Social, religious and educational activities have been instituted in addition to the vital ones of food, medical care, disinfestation, inoculation, registration, etc. There are also work facilities for the refugees; these include baking, shoemaking and tinsmithing.

Comments by the Chief Commissioner: The refugee problem is a big one, and the principal aim is to reduce their number as far as possible. We must either get them back to their families or move them to King's Italy where they will not congest the Army Areas.

Displaced Persons Sub-Commission, Colonel C.B. Findlay.

1. Our biggest influx is from Yugoslavia. We have been getting about 8,000 a month. They are a pleasure to deal with: they never grumble and are very cheerful and willing. We do not keep these Yugoslavs. 27,000 have already been sent to Egypt. We have had this ceiling raised to 40,000 and some will possibly go to North Africa. Last Friday we shipped 600 Jews to Palestine. We had more trouble with them than with the Yugoslavs due to the red tape tied around them by several governments, but the Inter-Allied Governmental Committee on Refugees was very helpful to us. The Jews had a considerable amount of money which they wanted to take with them but this could not be allowed. A receipt was given them which will be redeemable at a rate of exchange to be decided later on.

2. We have a Record Office where we keep particulars of all non-Italians in Italy which will be a help after the war. We have arranged for Red Cross messages to be sent to non-liberated countries.

3. Regarding Welfare, we receive great help from the Red Cross workers. The men have been good, and the women workers are most valuable. The Red Cross has released a quantity of clothing but needles and thread are needed.

4. Our hospitals are doing a good job. Yugoslav nurses are being used to release Allied personnel for other jobs.

5. Regarding the future as we go northward, we shall come upon many internment camps. We have arranged to have these taken over. We will need more Allied personnel to look after them. I believe we could make use of wounded officers sent back from the front to Reinforcement Centers, when they are not being employed.

Executive Commissioner, Brigadier Lush.

The Executive Commissioner, Brigadier Lush, said that the Regional Control

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Executive Commissioner, Brigadier Lush.

The Executive Commissioner, Brigadier Lush, said that the Regional Control Section tried to minister to the needs of the Regional Commissioners, the Refugees Branch and the Displaced Persons Sub-Commission, who had spoken that morning. The Section also passed to them the desires and instructions of the various Sub-Commissions co-ordinating this work and ensuring that it was carried out in the field. He expressed the gratitude of the Regions towards the Sub-Commissions who, particularly in the recent phases of the Commission's work, had been most helpful to officers in the field.

Brigadier Lush also emphasized the assistance which was always forthcoming from AAI. As an example he quoted the prompt arrangements made for the transport of 31,000 Italian soldiers from Sardinia to work in the Foggia harvest.

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The Executive Commissioner emphasised the necessity of conducting business through the proper channels. Apart from other reasons it was most essential in the work of the Commission to obtain from the Regions the views of the Italian people themselves. The Italians probably knew better than we what they wanted and what was good for their country and by obtaining information from the field we should avoid imposing upon them legislation or other schemes which might not be proper or suitable for the country. We had to build up from the bottom by knowing what the people needed and desired and what their reaction would be to proposals made by the Commission.

On the establishment side the Chief Commissioner might like to know how the 900 officers in the field were distributed. Figures were as follows:

Region I	-	83 officers.	These will be reduced. Less than 20 of them are Provincial Commissioners, the rest being specialists and financial experts.
Region II	-	70 "	
Region III	-	149 "	
Region IV	-	127 "	
Region V	-	145 "	
Region VI	-	39 "	
Region VII	-	39 "	
5th Army	-	56 "	
8th Army	-	87 "	
Rome Sub-Region	-	177 "	

Our policy was to reduce our strength in Italian Government territory but not so rapidly as would check the smooth running in advisory control. Where Allied troops were present in large numbers either in Military Government or Italian Government territory, there there was need for more Allied officers of the Commission. As the troops moved away, particularly in Italian Government territory, officers could be reduced. This axiom had a general bearing on the distribution of 1270 officers throughout the territory up to the Rimini-Pisa line.

Brigadier Lush stated that the Commission obtained ready help from the G-5 Section AFHQ. 93 promotions for American officers had been approved and more were under consideretion, and after considerable delay the promotion of 170 British officers had been approved that morning.

Signor Zaniboni had been appointed by the Italian Government as High Commissioner for Italian refugees. At a meeting the day before Zaniboni had showed that he was fully aware of the apathy prevalent amongst the Italians regarding their own refugees. The High Commissioner appeared ready to start to work and to examine conditions in the provinces with a view to improvement.

In connection with the Displaced Persons Sub-Commission, as well as the Inter-Governmental Committee of Refugees, representatives of the War Refugee Board, Joint Distribution Committee, American Friends Society and the Friends Ambulance Unit had arrived in the territory and were working under the aegis of the Inter-Governmental Committee of Refugees. It was essential to co-ordinate the efforts of all these welfare and relief organizations to avoid confusion and duplication with other organizations such as the Red Cross.

In reply to the Chief Commissioner, Colonel Hancock said that the staff in Region I (Sicily) had been reduced from an initial number of about 250 officers,

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The Conference adjourned at 1245 and re-opened at 1430.

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II -- REPORTS BY INDEPENDENT SUB-COMMISSIONS.

Reports by the Army, Naval, and Air Sub-Commissions are included in the classified supplement to these Minutes.

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Communications Sub-Commission, Colonel J. L. Henderson.

1. This Sub-Commission has recently taken over Civil Censorship as a third branch.

2. In Italian Government Territory communications for civilian use have been restored. About 70% of the total number of telegraph offices in Italian Government territory are in service.

3. The civil telephone service is now authorized for calls within provincial boundaries. About 12% of the communes now have telephone service, including all the larger towns. Direct telephone service is available for official use from Salerno to all provincial capitals on the Mainland and to Palermo, Messina, and Catania in Sicily.

4. The following new services have been started:

a. Registered, insured and express letters.
b. Newspaper post.
c. Air mail Italy, Sicily, Sardinia, Tripoli.
d. Maximum letter weight raised from 90 grams to 210 grams.
e. International Red Cross Service.

5. The first inward foreign mail arrived in April and included letters from the U.S.A., U.K., Africa, India, and Australia.

6. The volume of mail handled at Naples is over a million letters a month plus a quarter of a million prisoner of war letters.

7. The Civil Censorship Branch has increased the staff of this sub-commission by about 50 officers and 50 enlisted men. This Branch will cover mail, telegraph, and telephone censoring.

8. During May a policy was decided on by the Chief Commissioner, in agreement with AFHQ and AAI, to turn over the operational control of civil censorship in Italian Government Territory to the Italian Government and simultaneously to permit control to be exercised by the Italian Military authorities. The transfer will be effected next month. The transfer of control to the Italian military authorities is made to place the censorship on its proper basis as an instrument of military security and to avoid any continuance of censorship as a political matter.

9. The Communications Sub-Commission has also gone into the question of releasing accommodations held by the Armies. Many post offices are occupied by troops or offices of the military.

Public Relations Branch, Major L. Fielden.

1. Representatives have been sent to Regions I and VI and to 5 and 8 Armies.

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Public Relations Branch, Major L. Fielden.

1. Representatives have been sent to Regions I and VI and to 5 and 8 Armies.

2. We have continued the publication of the Weekly Bulletin.

3. The Public Relations Branch notes trends of opinion. The exchange of representatives between the Russian Government and the Badoglio Government brought the entire Italian set-up under review in the Italian press.

4. Cooperation received from some parts of ACC has been extremely good. If the sub-commissions will cooperate we can give a good show in the press. By the middle of May we had a good showing in the Allied press and there were headlines in the New York press saying that ACC was now in capable hands.

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5. News of AMG operations in the front are difficult to get across since cables are limited. However, the press has used many reports from the front recently.

6. A difference is noticed between the British and American press. Here there are only two British correspondents, both well up with Italian affairs. They comment very little indeed. There has been a score on the American side who are up on politics. They write a great deal, filling columns of the American press. We can deduce that the British public is not as interested in politics.

7. The Allied Publications Board has to deal with licensing of papers in liberated Italy. This is a difficult question. We are extremely short of newsprint and there is insufficient censorship personnel. Priorities have been drawn up. Papers which will be given precedence are in three categories; namely, morale papers with Allied news and propaganda, papers for the political parties, and cultural and religious papers. These priorities necessitate having publication centers where the priorities will come into operation and censorship can be done.

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III - ADDRESS BY CHIEF COMMISSIONER, LIEUTENANT GENERAL SIR NOEL MASON MACFARLANE.

The chief event in the political field has been the formation of the new Government including representatives of all six political parties which had previously been in opposition. The new Cabinet is pulling together well but has hardly had time to prove its strength. The new Government has been quite well received in Rome and Northern Italy.

The King will transfer his powers to the Crown Prince when the Allies reach Rome. It is hoped that the badly needed political truce will now continue, and it is also hoped that political structures available in Rome will further strengthen the matter.

The new Government has taken over all obligations to the Allies of its predecessors. It has collaborated well with ACC. The price of wheat was settled in close collaboration with the Italian Government. We shall be able to find out, through trial and error, any adjustment that may be needed. No efforts will be spared to get the best amassi possible. A large number of people, including the Church, has been preaching this to the public.

The unfortunate results of an interview given by the Crown Prince to the TIMES threatened at one time to produce friction and injure harmony, but both sides agreed quickly and sensibly to let the matter drop.

Since the last meeting, a great deal of work has been done in preparing for the coming harvest, and equal efforts have been made in getting ready to follow up the Armies so that ACC can take over and carry on when new regions are reached.

One of our headaches is the threat of inflation, which has been gradually growing. The Anti-Inflation Committee is now reaching the end of its work, and will produce shortly its recommendations to end this menace.

It is our job to run Italy and give our Governments the picture from the Italian angle. From our angle it is becoming increasingly obvious that the primary means for encouraging the amassi and the harvest, and the solving of a large number of our major difficulties is to increase the food ration.

With regard to our internal administration, we must have cooperation and liaison between the many different units in our large complex organization. The larger and more complex the organization becomes, the more essential it is for work to pass through normal channels, and only in cases of emergency should deviation be made from this policy.

We are glad that Messrs. Murphy and MacMillan, some of the members of the Advisory Council, General Immell, Colonel Spofford, and Mr. Lloyd are present. We are also glad to have our friends from the Red Cross, and we all know just how much we owe them in the field.

IV -- REPORTS BY ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION

Interior Sub-commission, Lt. Col. R.C.B. Spicer

1. The most outstanding event since the last report has been the publication of Royal Decree No. 111. This decree puts local government on a uniform and approved basis throughout Italian Government Territory, and by implementation, which has been effected, will insure that a uniform system is adopted throughout Military Government Territory, thus eliminating various and varying regional orders.

2. In regard to the institution of local government bodies, the progress is slow, but undoubtedly depends upon the personalities of the Prefects and of some Regional Commissioners.

3. Wherever a Giunta Comunale has been established, it has been a success. It is essential that officers of ACC or AMG who say "I can't be bothered with a Giunta--I want one man", be firmly instructed to adopt a different attitude.

4. Survey and report tours have been made by officers of the Sub-commission and

matter.

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4. Survey and report tours have been made by officers of the Sub-commission, and observations are being sent to Regional Commissioners.

5. The third course organized by this Sub-commission was held for the purpose of instructing officers in the more intricate details of local government. 43 officers have now attended.

6. A fully cooperative and harmonious working liaison has been established between the new Minister of the Interior and his staff.

7. Every encouragement should be given to the democratic institutions of local government, and those responsible in the field must carry out that program with enthusiasm.

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8. The Italian Government is short of trained administrative officials. A Prefect pool is being formed at the moment, so these officers will be available when wanted in the forward areas. Men will not be drawn from this pool, however, if there is a suitable local man available.

Public Safety Sub-Commission, Colonel A. E. Young.

1. There have been indications of increasing confidence and assertiveness among the Carabinieri and Guardia di Finanza.

2. Replacement centers for Carabinieri personnel have been set up at Bari and Naples. Feeding of Carabinieri and Guardia di Finanza is now satisfactorily settled by provision of either Allied or Italian Military rations. Clothing is the most pressing need.

3. The decree of 6 December was rescinded by the Council of Ministers and no militia will now be permitted to transfer to the Carabinieri.

4. Minister of Interior is making re-disposition of Questori to give the greatest effect, and also making provision for appointments which will be necessary as a result of the Allied advance.

5. Italian Army supplies are not available for Agents of Public Safety. Arrangements are being made for Heavy Workers' ration. First supply of footwear has already been received. Clothing is still needed. Great assistance has been received from Industry and Commerce Sub-Commission in this matter.

6. The prison crisis which was evident at the beginning of the month has now considerably abated. Crimes of violence and disorder are still appreciable but give no real cause for anxiety or alarm. The forgeries in Sicily are of high standard. 38 arrests have been made and the matter is well in hand.

7. For reasons of military security an inter-provincial control of movement in AMG territory has been imposed. The restricted movement may affect economic rehabilitation, but the results even in a short period of operation have been highly satisfactory.

8. Acting in conjunction with the Italian Government, motor vehicle licensing has been standardized. This will facilitate road checks to reduce unauthorized civilian vehicles, unnecessary travel, and improper use of Allied petrol.

Comments by Chief Commissioner:

Asked whether the Carabinieri for Rome were without sufficient clothing, Gen. Browning said that all possible was being done to provide clothing for them, and the remedy was in the hands of the Carabinieri, who must get their clothing factories working. If they could not supply their own needs, we should have to furnish them with battledress.

In reply to the Chief Commissioner's query, Colonel Young stated that he hoped there would be some Carabinieri in Rome whom we could employ.

Public Health Sub-commission, Brigadier G. S. Parkinson

1. There have been no deaths from the smallpox epidemic. The vaccinations have all been "taking", thus showing the general susceptibility of the population.

2. Malaria is one of the greatest problems we have to face. We have in Naples

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and Naples. [illegible] settled by provision of either Allied or Italian military rations. [illegible] the most pressing need.

3. The decree of 6 December was rescinded by the Council of Ministers and no militia will now be permitted to transfer to the Carabinieri.

4. Minister of Interior is making re-disposition of Questori to give the greatest effect, and also making provision for appointments which will be necessary as a result of the Allied advance.

5. Italian Army supplies are not available for Agents of Public Safety. Arrangements are being made for Heavy Workers' ration. First supply of footwear has already been received. Clothing is still needed. Great assistance has been received from Industry and Commerce Sub-Commission in this matter.

6. The prison crisis which was evident at the beginning of the month has now considerably abated. Crimes of violence and disorder are still appreciable but give no real cause for anxiety or alarm. The forgeries in Sicily are of high standard. 38 arrests have been made and the matter is well in hand.

7. For reasons of military security an inter-provincial control of movement in AMG territory has been imposed. The restricted movement may affect economic rehabilitation, but the results even in a short period of operation have been highly satisfactory.

8. Acting in conjunction with the Italian Government, motor vehicle licensing has been standardized. This will facilitate road checks to reduce unauthorized civilian vehicles, unnecessary travel, and improper use of Allied petrol.

Comments by Chief Commissioner:

Asked whether the Carabinieri for Rome were without sufficient clothing, Gen. Browning said that all possible was being done to provide clothing for them, and the remedy was in the hands of the Carabinieri, who must get their clothing factories working. If they could not supply their own needs, we should have to furnish them with battledress.

In reply to the Chief Commissioner's query, Colonel Young stated that he hoped there would be some Carabinieri in Rome whom we could employ.

Public Health Sub-commission, Brigadier C. S. Parkinson

1. There have been no deaths from the smallpox epidemic. The vaccinations have all been "taking", thus showing the general susceptibility of the population.

2. Malaria is one of the greatest problems we have to face. We have in Naples a first class malaria control unit, and we are fortunate in having members of the Rockefeller Foundation. The work being carried out is on the control side and the experimental side. Good results have been obtained is using DDT powder as a larvicide instead of Paris Green. Pumping work is being carried out and an allocation of planes has been obtained for use in spraying breeding places. Posters have been printed to help inform the public. The Pontine Marshes constitute a hazard, but restriction on the movement of population would help. In a recent test, it was found that 50% of the population are potential carriers of malaria.

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3. Venereal disease control is still not satisfactory. In Naples, 2000 hospital beds for prostitutes care for about 3500 a month. The problem among troops is one for unit control which military authorities should take up.

4. Medical supplies are coming in well except for some articles. It is hoped that two laboratories will be functioning in Naples shortly.

5. Sanitary conditions in towns have improved beyond our expectations.

6. The great difficulty is transport. Ambulances are needed to evacuate sick and wounded from the front areas.

7. Personnel is desperately short. Italians have been helpful, and Italian medical officers are being employed.

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The report by the Legal Sub-commission is included in the classified supplement to these Minutes.

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Education Sub-commission, Lt. Col. T. V. Smith.

1. Little has been carried out with respect to derequisitioning, but more is being done about finding outside rooms, and doubling or trebling shifts of classes. In Avellino Province, there has been experimentation with tents as school houses.

2. Our collaboration with the new Minister of Education has been satisfactory. The Ministry is approaching its problems seriously and energetically. It is moving to lift the Fascist ban against foreign professors, to complete the work of defascistisation in the schools, and to strengthen the school system from bottom to top.

3. There have been student strikes against lengthening of the school term in Sicily. The Minister is determined to improve educational standards. He complains that our own publicity overplays student demonstration, and stimulates into articulate exhibitionism a perfectly natural but otherwise unexpressed student uneasiness.

4. Inspection visits to Calabria and Sicily have been made. Classes were visited in many schools, and school officials were engaged in earnest discussion of two main problems; the completion of a card file on defascistization, and the compilation of dependable statistics on school plants, school attendance, school administration, etc.

5. Much experimentation has been going on in AMG Region III in the field of youth and adult education.

6. The distribution of text books is now complete. While we have not been able to print all required, the 200,000 distributed have made more than a dent upon the pressing need. We now approach the task of printing more than a million during the summer, and a supply of good quality paper has been received from the U.S.A.

Property Control Sub-commission, Lt. Col. C. R. Harris.

1. The Italian Government has passed a decree abrogating the application of the War Law of 1938 to the property of Governments and Nationals of the United Nations and France. Arrangements have been made for a formal distribution of the same

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2. Financial arrangements have also been agreed, under which the Italian Government will advance such monies as are required for the maintenance of United Nations and French properties.

3. Real properties will continue to be managed by the banks appointed for

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this purpose, under the direction of the Property Control Sub-Commission.

4. Relations with the Minister of Finance have been admirable. He appreciates that the property of foreigners in Italy must be properly treated.

Monuments & Fine Arts Sub-Commission, Major E. F. de Wald

1. Administrative

a. Pamphlets of Protected Monuments in Italy, Nos. 1 and 2 have been distributed. There were many demands for these in Sardinia and Liberated Italy. During last week List No. 3, Lazio, Abruzzi and Molise were distributed to the Fifth and Eighth Armies. List No. 4, the Marches, Tuscany and Umbria has just come off the press.

b. Liaison with MAAT established. MAAT has requested information and lists. Lt. Hart went to Sardinia for the editing of information concerning air-damage in enemy occupied Italy from air-photographs. An air-damage file has been set up.

c. Liaison with Italian Officials. We have held fortnightly meetings with officials of the Italian Government concerning preservation of monuments and art treasures.

2. Activity in the Field. Major Newton reported on the condition of the Monte Cassino Abbey. Two officers were sent to the Fifth Army, one for the field and the other for Rome.

Comments by Chief Commissioner: All appreciated the issuance of the Guide to Rome and lists of monuments for the Services.

Vice President, Administrative Section - Air Commodore The Rt. Hon. The Viscount Stansgate

1. Air reconnaissance photographs reveal the condition of a city as the Germans retreat and can prove if damage was done by the Germans themselves. The Air Force crews are willing to risk themselves in order to have places of artistic value marked on maps. This consideration for the preservation of art treasures is something new in the history of warfare.

2. It was with pride that the Administrative Section contributed to the work described by Lt. Col. Brister and Group Captain Benson.

3. We work in close collaboration with the Italian Government, in order to show our confidence in them to pave the way to the day when Italy will govern itself.

4. Everywhere there are welcome signs of recovery.

V --- REPORTS BY ECONOMIC SECTION.

Industry & Commerce Sub-Commission, Colonel W. Evans.

1. Survey of the utilization of the industrial resources for:

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V --- REPORTS BY ECONOMIC SECTION.

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1. Survey of the utilisation of the industrial resources for:

a. Products needed by the Allied forces. A considerable contribution has been made in the production of industrial gases. Various hemp products include canvas, rope, twine, and sacks. There has been some cement production, and engineering materials have been allocated to the Services.

b. Products needed to meet essential civilian requirements.

(1) After food, fertiliser is one of the most essential civilian

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requirements. It is being produced in Sicily.

(2) Textiles and shoes. Requisitions for Regions I to VI were submitted to, and passed by G-5, AFHQ, but it is not known if they will be supplied.

(3) Fabrics. Arrangements have been made to repair Army uniforms, but there will be only about 100,000 available by the end of the year. Cotton cloth manufacture can be stepped up. Requisitions for raw cotton have been submitted. There are some stocks on hand, and some is being imported.

(4) Footwear. The lack of shoes is more critical than that of clothing. A great number went into the black market. The draft of proposed legislation to control the situation was submitted to the Italian Government; in the meantime, all leather has been blocked. A request for 500,000 shoes as immediate essential requirement has been made to AFHQ. As a temporary expedient, we have organized a factory to repair shoes. We cannot get more leather which is badly needed.

(5) Glass. No coal could be supplied for the manufacture of glass.

(6) Paper. There is no possibility of making paper in the available factories without cellulose.

(7) Tires. The tire situation is serious. No local resources are available, and importation of tires is imperative.

(8) Other essential civilian requirements produced or about to be produced are tobacco, soap, and matches.

c. Products needed by the United Nations such as almonds, argols, bergamot oil, citric acid, cadmium, lemons, oranges, sulphur, and wines have been exported to the value of approximately L. 400,000,000.

Comments by Chief Commissioner: A Factory Coordinating Committee with the Services is being established.

Labor Sub-Commission, Colonel J. R. Bain

1. During the month our main energies have been directed to labor disputes, allegedly impending stoppages and the consequent examination of wage structures to ascertain what are the facts in each alleged grievance. Reasonably satisfactory progress has been made.

2. The answer on the labor front is food, not wages. A general increase in wages will merely inflate the cost of commodities that are available.

3. Unfortunately, we find that whenever workers ask for an increase, even ACC officers, under pressure, urge, "Give them something." The result is that the Labor Sub-Commission has the appearance of being the only body to say "No."

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3. Unfortunately, we find that whenever workers ask for an increase, even ACC officers, under pressure, urge, "Give them something." The result is that the Labor Sub-Commission has the appearance of being the only body to say "No."

4. Always there is the implied threat of a strike. I don't believe we will have a strike, and even if we did, it would not last, and perhaps a trial of strength is necessary. We cannot continue to raise wages because of pressure.

5. The Italian is good at "back door" methods, often the easy way; but he should be stopped and made to face the facts honestly.

6. There is an absence of respect for the authority of the Italian Government.

7. The answer is more food. There can be no general increase in wages. The food position is improving.

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8. A few examples of what we have found may be of interest, and help indicate that things are not as they appear on the surface and that there appears to be sabotage of our effort to preserve the economy of the country:

a. Always the "base wage" is quoted, but there is in addition Temporary Increase, Family Allowances, and about 54 Indemnities.

b. L. 1000 loan when told NOT to; 150% increase on one indemnity; British officer 'approved' wage increase on his own.

c. Wholesale upgrading to get into higher wage group; 'forgetting' important elements in wage; 'forgetting' advances in kind repaid at ridiculously low rate; 70% on each item NOT on total.

9. We must not go to Rome with a mental or actual precommittment of wages higher than the Army scale. The ration, it is believed, will be the same; only after a period of trial will examination of the wage situation be considered.

Comments by the Chief Commissioner: The work of the Labor Sub-Commission is one of the most difficult and thankless jobs to carry out.

Regarding the increase of food, this matter is more important than currency, inflation, and labor wage problems.

The Chief Commissioner stressed working together as a team. This crops up frequently in the work of the Labor Sub-Commission, because people are apt to forget that we have one authority to control labor and wage questions, and quite naturally there is a tendency to deal with these questions as they arise. The proper court is to consult the Labor Sub-Commission before deciding them. This applies mostly to the Services, who should work in close collaboration with this Sub-Commission.

Agriculture Sub-Commission, Lt. Colonel W. A. Hartman.

1. Agriculture.

a. Crop condition. Better than average. Field observations indicate that with continued good weather we will have higher than normal yields and a bumper crop.

b. Amassing. Progress in establishing organization and amassing machinery is well in hand. Six Royal Decrees will soon be passed for the blocking of crops on farms. Necessary forms are being distributed to the field as rapidly as they come off the press. People's Granary, Bulletin No. I, released on 12 May, contains a summary of suggestions which may be helpful to RCs and PCs. Bulletin No. II contains an outline of action taken in Matera Province, to ensure the collection of a maximum amount of wheat.

c. Sacks, Binder Twine and Warehouses. Every effort is being made to locate all available sacks and allocate them according to the needs. Supplies of binder twine are being shipped to the most important wheat production areas as rapidly as availability permits. They may be a little short. Imports during June will be transported to the most critical areas as soon as the ships arrive.

[illegible] Agricultural Supplies. Copper sulphate, ammonium nitrate, rope,

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d. Other Agricultural Supplies. Copper sulphate, ammonium nitrate, rope, bailing wire, super phosphate, and other farm supplies have been allocated.

2. Fisheries.

a. Thirty tuna nets have been placed in position in the waters adjoining Sicily, Sardinia, and the mainland. A preliminary estimate of the catch of tuna is between 1500 to 2000 tons.

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b. Arrangements have been made for a schooner service between Palermo and Naples for importing surplus tuna to Naples. The first ship should arrive on June 5th.

c. 175 fishermen from the Island of Procida have been transferred to the Calabrian coast to increase the catch of fish for consumption in Naples. A minimum of 500 qtls. should reach the Naples market each week following May 27.

d. The Allied Flag Officer for Western Italy has authorized fishing with lights 1½ hours before sunrise and from dusk to 1½ hours after sunset in the Gulfs of Naples and Salerno. Night fishing has also been authorized off the coast 15 miles south of Salerno to Reggio. This will result in a considerable increase in production.

3. Forestry.

a. A coordinated fuel wood and charcoal production and distribution plan has been prepared to eliminate the present competition.

b. Following a conference with the Ministry and with key Italian Forestry officials reorganization of the Royal Forestry Corps and the development of a coordinated timber harvest and sawmill program will take place to meet civilian and military needs, especially for constructional timber.

Food Sub-Commission, Colonel W. J. Legg.

1. General statement of Food Situation. Arrangements have been made for the importation of supplies and the forwarding of food to the Eighth and Fifth Armies. Plans have been laid for the supplying of Rome. The overall situation is satisfactory, and represents about 30 to 40 days supply for the whole of occupied Italy.

2. Plans for Distribution of Grain from Surplus to Deficient Areas. Distribution problems are increasing. We are ensuring an adequate supply of flour for harvesters. We are constantly in touch with Eighth and Fifth Armies to ensure their immediate supplies and to make plans for the opening up of advance supply depots.

A twenty days supply for Rome has already left. It includes flour and other foods, hospital comforts, and a large supply of incidentals such as matches, soap, milk, and coffee. Further supplies will be sent forward in accordance with the Rome supply program.

3. New Ration Scale - Heavy Workers. A new heavy workers' ration scale will operate from the first of June and will eliminate the difficulties in regard to the heavy workers rations. All workers directly employed by or for the Armed Forces including public utilities workers, foresters, and firemen, will receive increased rations.

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The ration of pasta in the "A" Scale is 100 grams a day for heavy workers. This will be increased to 115 grams. On the "B" Scale a ration of 50 grams of pasta a day is permitted. In this way the division between the Army workers and the non-Army workers is maintained.

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Through rationing and enforcement measures we are cooperating with Region III to reduce the number of forgers and counterfeiters. There has been a reduction from 15 to 7% since May.

4. Ration Cards - Progress Report. Plans have been laid to build up a record of persons entitled to bread ration cards. This is being prepared by the Regional Commissioners and the information will be available by 15 June. We will be able in time to issue a national ration card.

Plans have been laid for the movement of grain during the forthcoming

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harvest and details will be circulated to the Regional Commissioners.

There is a good number of sacks in the hands of the Provincial officials. They were frozen at one time by the Food Sub-Commission but have now been released for the harvest.

Comments by the Chief Commissioner: Asked by the Chief Commissioner, Colonel Legg said that an adequate supply of milk would be available for the children of Rome.

Public Works & Utilities Sub-Commission, Lt. Colonel L. A. Jenny.

1. Military Highways. Military highways and bridges are being reconstructed throughout occupied Italy. We have been directed also to take over military highways in Sicily and Sardinia. An extensive requisition has been made for highway construction equipment from the United States. Considerable difficulty is experienced in financing projects, and at times money is not available to pay contractors.

2. Rates for Utility Services. Considerable progress has been made. More applications for rate adjustments for gas, water, and electric companies are expected as soon as the Decree permitting increases in Italian Government Territory has been passed.

3. Electricity Rationing. Local Boards have been set up in accordance with the Italian Decree, working under the general supervision and direction of this Sub-Commission. The problem of further rationing with the movement forward of our Armed Forces is being given consideration.

4. Power Line to Rome. Several hundred men are at work on the reconstruction of this line, following the Armies as closely as possible. Field supervision of the work is under direction of PBS, with an electrical officer of this Sub-Commission to assist. Any apparatus designed for 150 volts alternating current would not function in Rome, since they use a different voltage.

5. Assignments to Regions. An effort has been made to assign Public Works and electrical engineers to Regions where required.

6. Inspections. The new Minister of Public Works and the Director of this Sub-Commission made an inspection trip through Sicily. Visits were also made to Region V and Region II to settle certain important outstanding military problems.

7. Malaria Control. We are cooperating with the Malaria Control Branch of the Public Health Sub-Commission.

Finance Sub-Commission, Colonel E. H. Foley.

1. As part of the reconstitution of the Italian Cabinet on 21 April, Lt. Colonel Guido Jung resigned as Minister of Finance and was replaced by Ing. Quinto Quintieri (non-party), president of the Bank of Calabria, and Dott. Antonio Pesenti, Communist Party, a former professor of Economics, jailed by the Fascist Government in 1934, has been appointed Under-Secretary. These officials have shown themselves to be very cooperative.

2. Colonel Crafftey-Smith, Joint Director of Finance Sub-Commission, and Colonel Crawshaw, Chief Accountant, recently returned from London, where various problems in connection with accounting for funds and supplies were discussed.

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3. In order to coordinate ACC policy in the field of inflation control, the Chief Commissioner has appointed the Allied Anti-Inflation Committee with the Deputy Chief Commissioner as Chairman. This Committee, which includes Mr. Harold Glasser of the U. S. Treasury and Mr. E.M.H. Lloyd, the British Financial Adviser in the Middle East, is reviewing all current anti-inflation measures and will make recommendations.

4. Progress has been made on revisions of taxation measures and on the preparation of the budget for the next fiscal year.

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5. Detailed financial plans have been laid for the occupation of Rome. The Ministry of Finance and the Banca d'Italia have designated representatives who will proceed to Rome and, under the orders of the Senior Finance Officer, Fifth Army A.G, aid in maintaining continuity in bank operations and control. The central records of the Finance Ministry, the central bank, and the Exchange Control Institute will be safeguarded.

6. The personal remittance system is functioning smoothly and at the present time it is estimated that payment orders amounting to more than 300,000 dollars have been issued by U. S. Banks and 3,000 pounds by the Bank of England to the Italian banks responsible for making payment to the designated payees in Italy.

7. A new form of counterfeiting appeared last month in Region I. The gang was arrested and plates, press, and notes seized.

8. The competent Italian Ministries have agreed in principle to the employment of the Magazzina Generali as the agency to handle and account for civilian supplies in Region III.

Transportation Sub-Commission, Lt. Colonel L. E.Vining.

1. Railways. Military control on the mainland and in Sardinia is still maintained. Since 1 April the responsibility for the operation of Bari Division was taken over by the Italian State Railways. Technical personnel however still continue operation in the Ports. The volume of civil freight traffic again shows an increase.

A revised system of securing rail transportation has been issued for ACC and civilian traffic in order to:

a. simplify rail movement;
b. maintain a stricter control of consignments;
c. ensure that no unauthorized traffic is moved.

2. Road Transport. 604 British and American trucks were made available to the various Regions and A.G.

The Italian Government will shortly standardize, by Royal Decree, all road haulage tariff rates in Italian Government Territory. Another Royal Decree will bring all civilian vehicles into Regional and Provincial pools under penalty of confiscation. It is anticipated that through the Consorzies, all civilian trucks will be brought under control and be available for transportation of essential supplies under ACC direction.

3. Schooners. Movements by schooner have increased but it must still be regarded as an unreliable means, although the tightening of control should improve matters. A new scheme formulated by MEDBO for the operation of schooners is now awaiting final approval.

The DSTO retains a prior call on all schooners and it appears doubtful if many will be available for civil movement as rail devastation in forward areas is likely to cause an extra call for schooners.

The amount of movement required to and from Sicily and the mainland is

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The amount of movement required to and from Sicily and the mainland is such that it appears coastal schooners will have to be kept to a minimum.

Shipping Sub-Commission, Mr. Ian Campbell.

The main item of interest has been the appointment of Lt. General Matteini as Head of the Italian Merchant Marine replacing the former Minister who was removed at the suggestion of the Shipping Sub-Commission.

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Schooners. The number of schooners available has a total capacity of 39,000 tons. The cargo carried by this fleet will reach a total of 51,000 tons. The actual chartering of the schooners will be handled by an Italian Government agency, which will help bring about a better cooperation of the schooner fleet as a whole.

Schooner traffic tends to help the black market, but the permit system as a control is helping to arrest this traffic, and the transportation of unauthorized persons is also coming under control.

Deep Sea Vessels. These are generally in a poor condition with the exception of those which were trading at ports not in the Mediterranean. They are being repaired by us and put back into service.

During the past month two Italian tankers and one passenger vessel have been placed under Allied control, having been released from Portuguese ports. There are eight more to come from Spain. They should be released soon, as the crews have reached Gibraltar to man them.

Schooner traffic between Sardinia and Naples will begin soon.

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0502

Vice President, Economic Section - Colonel D. S. Adams (for Hon. Mr. Henry Grady)

1. With the occupation of additional areas the Regions must be adequately staffed with the necessary technical officers; this because of the ceiling established for total officer personnel. It is necessary that we call forward from longer established Regions, officers to staff the new Regions. This will require numerous changes of assignment. A complete and correct file of all our sub-commissions' personnel and their respective assignments is maintained by Headquarters Economic Section. Changes of assignment must be worked out with the Sub-Commission concerned, the Establishment Branch, and cleared with the Regional Commissioner. Every effort is being made to cooperate with the interested parties in order that these changes will create the least disturbance and in order to make the best use of our limited number of officers.

2. A development since our last meeting has been the establishment of a Coal Division, which has been placed in Transportation Sub-Commission; this for the reason that the importation and distribution of coal was handled by a subsidiary of the Italian State Railways, which are under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Communications, with whom the Transportation Sub-Commission deals on various matters. This division is now engaged in working out a plan with the Italian Government for the development of a civilian organization that will be competent to take over and handle the importation and distribution of coal. This Coal Division will become the agency that eventually will screen all of our coal requirements and deal as an ACC agency, direct with AFHQ on these matters. This should ensure much greater consideration being given to coal requirements for essential industries.

3. Trucks are limited in number and too much importance cannot be placed on the matter of maintenance. Trucks have to be allocated to the various Regions on the basis of their real needs only. In forward areas a splendid job is being done in getting truck loads of food into towns, many times within a few hours after their capture. However, it is still necessary that we maintain the fine record made in clearing our supplies promptly from Naples port, as well as other ports, and transport must be continued in other rear areas for the distribution of supplies and the handling of the coming harvest. This means that equipment presently assigned must be utilized to its fullest capacity and in double shifts. More trucks are coming but recent cables do not yet give us definite arrival dates.

4. The matter of price control has not been touched on, as it is one that is not exclusive to any of our sub-commissions, but is handled by the Price Group of the Economic Section. This group is made up of specialist officers of the several sub-commissions involved, together with Mr. Wadleigh of the Economic Section. In addition to the matter of routine price matters, this group developed much information and material needed in recommending a price for wheat and now have the responsibility of establishing the prices of other grains and pulses which must be related to the price of wheat. These prices are being worked out in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture, so that the prices may be correlated closely on all Italian territory. The Minister of Industry and Commerce, and the Minister of Agriculture, have agreed to set up a price office in order to collaborate with our price group in this work. The price of wheat established is one that will give the average producer not only his cost of production, but a substantial profit besides. When compared to the price of wheat in various other producing countries, it will be realized the producer is being paid a substantial price. The price is about 80% more than is paid to the producer in the United States or Canada. Price alone will not guarantee the amassing of wheat. Further, we cannot set the price high enough to compete with black market prices. It is felt that a higher price would only promote inflation; however, the price has been agreed with the Italian

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Comments by Chief Commissioner: It is necessary to establish a level for prices, and as wheat is the first large commodity and due for amassing soon, the price at 1000 lire per quintal will be the base for the fixation of prices for all kinds of consumer goods.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788048

VI -- DEPUTY CHIEF COMMISSIONER, CAPTAIN ELLERY W. STONE, USNR.

1. The detailed explanation of the many problems of this Commission has been so complete during this Conference that any remarks of mine would seem to be a duplication of effort.

The basic problem before us is the question of increasing the daily ration, not only because of the physical needs of the people and our own responsibility due to our promises, but because it is and must be the keystone to the prevention of runaway inflation, like that which occurred in Germany after the last war. It must be prevented here, and the steps we take may well serve as a guide to similar efforts in other countries of Europe.

In my opinion the daily ration must be increased.

2. We have now had four of these conferences. Even the severest critic could not help but see that material progress is being made by this Commission, but much as we have accomplished, we are only just under way. We have many problems ahead, but our experience will make our performance there even better.

On behalf of the Chief Commissioner I want to thank all of you for sitting through this Conference and for your contributions.

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The Conference adjourned at 1820 hours.

ROBERT E. DOE
Major, A.G.D.
Secretary General

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3 - 5 Army AMG
5 - G-5, AFHQ

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Page 56

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

APO 394

:: SECRET ::
:: Auth: CC, ACC ::
:: Date: 3 June 1944 ::
:: Init: ::

SUPPLEMENT TO MINUTES OF MONTHLY CONFERENCE --- 30 MAY 1944

Army Sub-commission, Major General Langley Browning

1. The Army Sub-commission is an agency set up by direct order of the Combined Chiefs of Staff with the functions of re-organizing and rehabilitating the Italian Army, and providing and accounting for supplies issued to the Italian Armed Forces (Navy, Army and Air) by the Allies.

2. Proposals have been put forward to C.C.S. by Gen. ALEXANDER, whereby the Italian Army will amount to a total strength of 341,170, sub-divided into:

Combat Div in the line	14,100
10 I.S. Divs, distributed over Italy, Sicily and Sardinia	101,200
Troops employed by the Allies (Labor Bns, Port Dets, etc.)	180,000
Central Italian Administration	45,870

3. A single ration scale for all Italian troops is to replace in due course the "basic" and "combat" scales.

4. An establishment for the A.S.C. has been put forward to permit a central directing headquarters, a liaison staff with major Italian formations, and an executive and liaison staff to supervise the issue and accounting for supplies to the Italian Armed Forces. This has not been approved and we are still 11 officers and over 100 men short, despite having a large number on loan.

5. The reorganization and rehabilitation of the Italian Army is a very complex matter due to numerous factors:

a. the best troops are either PW's, or north of the present line.
b. the standard of Italian efficiency is lower than normal.
c. a large percentage of the available Italian troops are in Sardinia, and shipping is short.
d. the pre-war Italian Army was organized on an area basis, and therefore, many depots, data, and files are in German hands.
e. industry is mainly in the North, and this affects clothing, boots and equipment generally for the Italian Army.
f. communications are difficult, due to their comparative lack in this mountainous country, and priority of transportation for the Allies.
g. transition from an enemy to a co-belligerent status is unprecedented.
h. graft, corruption, and nepotism was rampant for many years with the Fascist regime.
i. the Italian conception of producing efficiency and raising morale is very far below and very different to Allied standards.

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6. We are tackling all this in three ways:

a. by exercising pressure on the Italian military authorities to put their own house in order and make the fullest use of their own resources,
b. by backing them up in every possible and legitimate way, and

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b. by backing them up in every possible and legitimate way, and
c. by advising them of our views as to what they must do to make their Army "in fact effective", and thus worthy of the issue of supplies from Allied sources.

7. There is little contact and comradeship between officers and men. There is little thought of welfare, amenities, and good living conditions for the troops. There are many officers who are not suitable as leaders in a modern army. This is inevitable when promotion is by seniority, NOT merit; and when cadets for commission are chosen by influence, birth or financial status, without regard to ability, character and powers of leadership.

0507

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6. Things are sorting out gradually; the Italians are cooperating according to their own lights, and there is an abundance of good-will among the Allies to solve all problems.

Comments by Chief Commissioner: General Browning was asked whether there were any signs of epuration. The reply was, "No." It was felt that some might be needed at the Military Academy among the cadets, who were under the Fascist regime.

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Naval Sub-commission, Commodore I. M. Palmer

1. Work of this Sub-commission has been carried on at Taranto during the past six weeks.

2. The Italian fleet has been carrying out patrolling, convoy, and troop-carrying duties. Submarines are employed on training duties.

3. 7000 men are employed at the Taranto dockyards. The Franco Tosi shipbuilding works employs about 5000 men. The lack of boots and clothing has caused a reduction of working parties by about 25%.

4. Since the 8th of September, 1943, the following Allied ships have been refitted with major repairs: 1 cruiser, 28 destroyers, and 110 minor craft. Refits to Italian ships have included 12 cruisers, 14 destroyers, 28 torpedo boats, 24 submarines, and others. The best record is the number of ships docked which total 449, consisting of 110 Allied warships, 72 Allied merchant ships, 228 Italian warships, 15 Italian merchant ships, and 24 Italian submarines.

5. Two 880 ton floating docks are at present being built in the Franco Tosi Shipyard, who also carry out a large amount of incidental repairs for the Allied Military, for railway engines, and the production in bulk of certain spare parts for landing craft.

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Air Sub-Commission, Air Vice Marshal W.A.B. Bowen-Buscarlet.

1. The Italian Air Force has continued to support the Allied war effort.

2. The Fighter Wing has been employed on offensive sweeps on the Dalmatian Coast. With the beginning of the land offensive in Italy the operational control of this unit passed from the Desert Air Force to the 242 Group. During April 215 operational sorties were carried out and up to the 26th of May 290. Results have been good, damage having been inflicted on rolling stock, M/T, barges, schooners, and small craft.

3. The Bomber Transport Wing during April flew a total of 150 sorties on supply-dropping missions in Yugoslavia and Albania. A net total of 145 tons of supplies were dropped. Bad weather conditions in the Balkans have hampered supply dropping this month. A severe blow was received on May 14 when 5 Cant 1007 aircraft were lost and two others severely damaged in a surprise attack by enemy aircraft. In spite of this the morale of the Cant crews is unshaken. Due to the difficulty in keeping the long-range fighters serviceable, it has been decided, for the present, to drop supplies at night. It is hoped to average six aircraft per night throughout the month, subject to weather conditions.

0508

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759012

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4. The Seaplane Wing continues to carry out very valuable work as part of the Mediterranean Area Coastal Air Forces. U-Boat hunts, convoy escort duties and air/sea rescue are their main duties. In addition there have been many sorties for courier services, anti-aircraft cooperation and parachute dropping exercises.

5. Future operations will be limited by our ability to maintain our rather elderly aircraft in serviceable condition. The Prime Minister has said that the Italian Air Force will be reinforced with British aircraft. It was thought that Allied aircraft was meant.

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6. The maintenance and equipment aspect of the I.A.F. shows a slight ~~improvement~~, but there is still the "go slow" element in the Italian Air Ministry whose inefficiency and red-tape hamper the operational side. Requisitioning of Air Force property still goes on. Usually it is the British Army which does this.

7. The labor dispute at the Alfa-Romeo works has been settled. The Sanita Works at Benevento has staged a remarkable recovery, and will eventually be the main I.A.F. fighter repair base.

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Legal Sub-commission, Colonel G. R. Upjohn

1. Since the last meeting, 24 spy cases have been reviewed at Hq, ACC:

a. 12 spies were sentenced to death and conviction confirmed.
b. 6 were sentenced to death and conviction commuted.
c. 2 were sentenced to imprisonment.
d. 1 was sentenced to imprisonment, but sentence was quashed.
e. 3 were found not guilty.

2. Other cases in Naples have shown a decrease due to increased activity of Naples Courts, and arrangements have now been completed for transfer of all curfew, speeding, and prostitution cases to Italian Courts.

3. In Italian Government territory, the Chief Commissioner's policy remains the same - that only exceptional cases will be tried by AMG Courts.

4. There is a big accumulation of cases in Sardinia. The situation has improved substantially since 19 additional judges have been provided.

5. The situation in Bari is not very satisfactory. A special committee of representatives from the Legal Sub-commission and the Ministry of Justice is now at Bari to consider ways and means of improving the position.

6. The Court of Cessation has been set up at Salerno and will be ready to move to Rome on short notice.

7. Relations with the new Minister of Justice and his staff are good. The Epuration Decree providing for the punishment of Fascists has been their greatest work this month. They have personnel ready for Rome, which it is hoped will be adequate in the early stages of occupation.

8. The Italian Military Courts are very short of personnel, but it is hoped that arrangements will soon be made for the repatriation of PW's to act as judges.

9. The revision of general orders dealing with labor relations and other economic matters is in hand.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 763018

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Robert E. Doe

ROBERT E. DOE
Major, A.G.D.
Secretary General

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0512

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4013/5

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
R.C. & M.G. Section
APO 394

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6 June 1944.

Ref/107/CA.

SUBJECT: Minutes of Regional Commissioners Conference, 31 May 1944.

TO : Distribution as per Minutes.

The following amendments will be made to the Minutes of the Regional Commissioners Conference held on Wednesday, 31 May 1944 :

First page, Opening Remarks by Executive Commissioner

Para.4, line 2, delete "Region VII" substitute "Region VIII".

Para.5, line 2, delete "Region VIII en bloc" substitute "Region VII en bloc".

/s/ Norman E. Fiske

NORMAN E. FISKE,
Colonel,
Deputy Executive
Commissioner.

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4013/5

Colonel Upjohn
Legal Sub. Com.
5561 (53)

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Monthly Conference - 30 May 1944

A G E N D A

Morning Session - 0930

1. Opening remarks by Chief Commissioner.

2. Reports by Regional Control and Military Government Section:

Region I	- Colonel A.N. Hancock
Region II	- Colonel J.T. Zellars
Region III	- Colonel C. Poletti
Region IV	- Brigadier P.K. Dunlop
Region V	- Colonel F.L. Whitley
Region VI	- Brigadier M. Carr
Region VII	- Colonel R.G. Kirkwood
Eighth Army AMG	- Gp-Capt. C.E. Benson
Fifth Army AMG	- Brig. Gen. E.E. Hume
Refugee Branch (Italians)	- Lt.Col. F.M. Brister
Displaced Persons Sub-Commission	- Colonel C.B. Findlay
Executive Commissioner	- Brigadier M.S. Lush

Recess 1100 to 1115

3. Reports by Independent Sub-Commissions:

1115 to 1245

Naval Sub-Commission	- Rear Adm. C.E. Morgan
Army Sub-Commission	- Maj.Gen. L. Browning
Air Sub-Commission	- Air Vice Marshal W.A.B. Bowen-Buscarlet
Communications Sub-Commission	- Colonel J.L. Henderson
War Materials Disposal Sub-Commission	- Major J.A. Campbell
Public Relations Branch	- Major L. Fielden

Afternoon Session - 1430

4. Address by Chief Commissioner.

5. Reports by Administrative Section:

1445 to 1615

Interior Sub-Commission	- Lt. Col. R.G.B. Spicer
Public Safety Sub-Commission	- Colonel A.E. Young
Public Health Sub-Commission	- Brigadier G.S. Parkinson
Legal Sub-Commission	- Colonel G.R. Upjohn
Education Sub-Commission	- Lt. Col. T.V. Smith
Property Control Sub-Commission	- Lt. Col. C.R. Harris
Monuments & Fine Arts Sub-Commission	- Major E.T. de Wald
Vice President	- Air Commo. The Rt Hon The Viscount Stansgate

6. Reports by Economic Section:

1630 to 1800

Industry & Commerce Sub-Commission	- Colonel W. Evans
Labour Sub-Commission	

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Region V	- Colonel F.L. Whitley
Region VI	- Brigadier M. Carr
Region VII	- Colonel R.G. Kirkwood
Eighth Army AMG	- Gp-Capt. C.E. Benson
Fifth Army AMG	- Brig. Gen. E.E. Hume
Refugee Branch (Italians)	- Lt.Col. F.M. Brister
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Monuments & Fine Arts Sub-Commission	- Major E.T. de Wald
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6. Reports by Economic Section:

1630 to 1800

Industry & Commerce Sub-Commission	- Colonel W. Evans
Labour Sub-Commission	- Colonel J.R. Bain
Agriculture Sub-Commission	- Lt. Col. W.A. Hartman
Food Sub-Commission	- Colonel W.J. Legg
Public Works & Utilities Sub-Commission	- Lt. Col. L.A. Jenny
Finance Sub-Commission	- Colonel E.H. Foley
Transportation Sub-Commission	- Lt. Col. L.E. Vining
Shipping Sub-Commission	- Mr. Ian Campbell
Vice President	- Colonel D.S. Adams (for Hon. Mr. Henry Grady)

7. Closing remarks by Deputy Chief Commissioner.

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0515

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

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REAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Legal Subcommission
APO 394

ACC/4013/5/L 27 May 1944

SUBJECT: Regional Commissioner's Conference.

TO : Administrative Section.

Ref your 4/7.1/S dated 7 May 1944 submitted herewith precis of intended remarks by CLO at meeting on 30 May.

R Ray

G. R. UPJOHN, Colonel
Chief Legal Officer.

52

0516

5-1

4013/S/L

Precis of Remarks to be made by CIC at Meeting on 30 May.

A.M. Courts.

1. Consolidated Instructions have been issued; they came into force on 15 May.

2. Spy cases; particulars of cases received for review at HQ ACC since last meeting are as follows;

Spies sentenced to death and conviction confirmed

Spies sentenced to death and conviction commuted

Spies sentenced to imprisonment

Spies sentenced to imprisonment but quashed

Spies found not guilty

The case quashed was due to jealousy with which the admission of so-called confessions must be guarded.

3. Cases in Naples have shown a decrease due to increased activity of Naples Courts and arrangements have now been completed for transfer of all curfew, speeding and prostitution cases to Italian Courts

4. Sentences in A.M. Courts have very substantially increased over the last few months and RCs must now see that they are not getting too vicious. Partly due to pressure from the Army some sentences have been fantastically high and are being reduced.

A sentence must be heavy and act as a deterrent but no good purpose is served by making a sentece savage; Such a course can only bring discredit on Anglo-American justice.

5. Cases in Unoccupied Territory. The Chief Commissioner's policy remains the same that only exceptional cases will be tried in unoccupied territory. Two cases have been heard since the last meeting, both in Region 2. Two further will be heard - one in Region 1 and one in Region 2. Other cases are under consideration.

Italian Courts.

1. Sardinia - the situation has substantially improved and 19 additional judges have been provided, partly by promotions in the island and partly by sending over 7 with one more to go shortly.

2. The Italian Military Courts are very short of personnel but it is hoped that the RC may soon go over to North Africa to arrange for the repatriation of POW who could act as Judges on Military Courts.

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2. The Italian Military Courts are very short of personnel but it is hoped that the RAF may soon go over to North Africa to arrange for the repatriation of POW who could act as Judges on Military Courts.

3. The Naples Courts have now started to hear all curfew, speeding and prostitution cases which will greatly reduce the pressure on A.M. Courts and transfers of further classes of cases will shortly take place and pave the way for the very substantial reduction of Allied legal personnel now required for forward areas and to prepare for a transfer to Italian Courts.

4. The position in Bari is obscure and not satisfactory. A special committee of representatives from Legal Subcommission and Minister of Justice is now at Bari to consider ways and means of improving the position and I hope to report better things at the next meeting.

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The Court of Cassation has been set up at Palermo.

Relations with the Ministry.

We are getting on well with Orenche Nuis and his brand new staff.

The Epuration decree providing for the punishment of fascists has been their first feat this month.

They have ready a number of personnel for Rome which it is hoped will be adequate in the early stages of occupation.

General.

New Proclamations and General Orders 1 and 2 have been distributed (Proc. 4 is only to be posted if so directed by Finance Subcommission). The revision of general orders dealing with labour relations and other economic matters is in hand.

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5a
SECRET
594
24 MAY 1944

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
R.C. & M.G. Section
APO 394

Ref./107/17/CA. 23 May 1944.

SUBJECT: Regional Commissioners Conference.

TO : R.Cs. Regions I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII & IX.
SCAOs. 5th & 8th Armies.

Not received

1. Reference 107/12/CA of 18 May 1944, enclosed is the Agenda for the meeting to be presided over by the Executive Commissioner.

2. It is anticipated that Col. C.M.Spofford, Asst. Chief of Staff, G-5 Section, A.F.H.Q., will be present and will speak on items 3 (f) and 3 (g).

3. Officers named in brackets will be responsible for opening the discussion on the subjects against which their names appear. Arrangements should be made for attendance at times to be notified before the meeting. Other members of the Staffs concerned will be present as required.

for Dr. Hall (C.C.)

for NORMAN E. FISKE, Major
Colonel,
Deputy Executive
Commissioner.

WDW/RAC.

Copy to: Admin Section (3)
Econ Section (3)
Establishment Br. (2)
Army Sub-Commission (1)
Chief Liaison Officer
(Lt.Col.Bowman) (1)
HQ. 2675 Regt. (1)

49

0520

49

REGIONAL COMMISSIONERS CONFERENCE

Wednesday, 31 May
Thursday, 1 June

AGENDA

ITEM		
1.	Ration Card Percentage.	
2.	Epuration (Defascistization)	Legal (Col.Upjohn)
3.	Staff Matters. (a) Reduction of Staffs Regions I, II and VIII. (b) Specialist Officers. (c) Formation of Staffs for new Regions. (d) Italian Drivers. (e) 2675 Regt. Admin. Responsibility of Senior Officers. (f) Investigation of Rumours, and reports on officers.	Establishment Branch (Col. Albright) (Col.Parkin)
4.	(a) Collection of Commodities e.g. grain (Granio di Popolo) (b) Price of barley, pulses and olive oil. (c) Collection (Grain): (i) Courts to deal with delinquents. (ii) Composition of Committees.	Economic Section (Col.Adams) Region II (Col.Zellars) and Legal (Col.Upjohn)
5.	Regional reports: (a) Distribution of reports. (b) New pro-forma (497/44/CA of 25 Apr.) (c) Reduction in number and type of reports called for by HQ.A.C.C. (d) Circulation of reports within HQ. A.C.C.	R.C. & M.G. Section.
6.	Transport: (a) A.C.C. (b) Italian Government. (c) Transport Officer in Regions.	Establishment Branch. R.C. & M.G. Section. Region IV (Brig.Dunlop)
7.	Italian Armed Forces - Clothing, Equipment and Rations.	Army Sub-Commission (Major-Gen.Browning)
8.	Prisons - Overcrowding, causes and remedies.	Public Safety (Col.Young)
9.	"Emergency" Supplies.	Chief Liaison Officer

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2. Epuration (Defascistization)	Legal (Col.Upjohn)
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4. (a) Collection of Commodities e.g. grain (Granio di Popolo) (b) Price of barley, pulses and olive oil. (c) Collection (Grain): (i) Courts to deal with delinquents. (ii) Composition of Committees.	Economic Section (Col.Adams) Region II (Col.Zellars) and Legal (Col.Upjohn) R.C. & M.G. Section.
5. Regional reports: (a) Distribution of reports. (b) New pro-forma (497/44/CA of 25 Apr.) (c) Reduction in number and type of reports called for by HQ.A.C.C. (d) Circulation of reports within HQ. A.C.C.	
6. Transport: (a) A.C.C. (b) Italian Government. (c) Transport Officer in Regions.	Establishment Branch. R.C. & M.G. Section. Region IV (Brig.Dunlop)
7. Italian Armed Forces - Clothing, Equipment and Rations.	Army Sub-Commission (Major-Gen.Browning)
8. Prisons - Overcrowding, causes and remedies.	Public Safety (Col.Young)
9. "Emergency" Supplies.	Chief Liaison Officer (Lt.Col.Bowman)
10. Arrest of Italian Nationals.	Civil Affairs Branch.
11. Other business.	

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 718016

REAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APC 394
ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION

4/7.1/AS

7 May 1944

SUBJECT: Regional Commissioner's Conference.

TO : All Admin Sub-Coms.

Reference paras 3 & 5 of 107/2/CA of 5 May.

1 Please submit to reach Admin Sec on dates named:

a Precis of your intended remarks by 26 May.
b Items for agenda. 11 May.

R. A. CRIPPS,
Lt. Colonel
CSO.

L SUB COMMISIO
C)
[illegible] O
Ch f Counsel
( ))
n Section
KS

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

4013

Legal 453

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
C.C. & M.G. SECTION
APO 394

Ref/107/2/CA 5 May 1944

SUBJECT: Regional Commissioners Conference.

TO : Distribution below.

1. The next conference will be held in Naples on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday May 30, 31 and June 1, 1944.

2. The Chief Commissioner will preside on Tuesday May 30. The meeting will commence at 0930 hours.

The agenda will be:

a) Reports by Regional Commissioners and SCAO's Armies AMG.

b) Address by Chief Commissioner.

c) Reports by Heads of Sub-Commissions (to be so prepared that they can be delivered in a maximum of 5 minutes) and Vice Presidents of Sections.

3. a) Vice Presidents are asked to furnish to the Secretary General precis of the proposed remarks of the Directors of Sub-Commissions in their sections by 1200 hours on Monday May 29, 1944.

b) Regional Commissioners and S.C.A.O's AMG. Armies will submit their precis to the Director, Civil Affairs Branch (A.C. & M.G. Section) by 1200 hours on Sunday May 28, 1944.

4. The Executive Commissioner will preside on Wednesday May 31. The meeting will commence at 0900 hours. Vice presidents and Directors of Sub-Commissions may be invited to attend the discussion of agenda items affecting their departments at times to be notified before the meeting.

97

5. Regional Commissioners and Heads of Sub-Commissions are invited to submit suggestions for inclusion in the agenda of the Wednesday meeting. The suggestions should be accompanied by a brief statement on the points to be discussed, which will be circulated to all concerned before the meeting. Suggestions should reach A.C. & M.G. Section Civil Affairs Branch, not later than 13 May 1944

6. Regional Commissioners and SCAO's AMG Armies are invited to bring one of their Provincial Commissioners with them. Officers attending from outlying sections should consult in Naples at least one day prior to the opening of the conference. A.C. & M.G. Section should be notified of intended visit in order that accommodation and billeting may be arranged where necessary.

0524

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7. a) The Secretary General will act as Secretary on May 30, 1944.

b) A staff officer of the C.A. Branch, R.C. & M.C. Section will act as Secretary at May and June 1, 1944.

NORMAN F. PIERCE
Colonel
Deputy Executive
Commissioner

DISTRIBUTION:

List C & Group A.

LEGAL SUB-COMMISION
CLO
DCLO
Chief Counsel
CJO
Action Section

all offs time

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
R.C. & M.G. Section
APO 394

2. May 1944.

Ref/107/64/Ci..

SUBJECT: Minutes of R.C's Conference, 15 - 16 April 1944.

TO : Distribution below.

Amendment.

Executive Commissioner's Opening Remarks.

In second para. line 3 should read :

"monthly reports should report facts and NOT ventilate complaints or ....."

Please amend all copies.

NORMAN E. FISKE
Colonel,
Deputy Executive
Commissioner.

DISTRIBUTION:

1 - CC
1 - DCC
1 - SG
1 - DCG
1 - ea VP
1 - ea Sub-Com Head
1 - ea Reg.Com.
3 - PRB
1 - 8 Army AMG
2 - 5 Army AMG
5 - MGS AFHQ
1 - Maj-General Sir Brian Robertson, HQ. A.A.I.
1 - Brig.General Lemnitzer, HQ. A.A.I.
7 - Lt.Col.Regis, Allied Advisory Council.
2 - AMG 5th Army (CAS)

0526

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RECEIVED Ref 3576
RESTRICTED
REAR HQ.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
R.C. & M.G. Section
APO 394

Ref/107/CA. 25 April 1944.

SUBJECT: Action on Minutes - R.Cs. Conference.

TO : Distribution below.

1. (a) It will be noted that the left margin of the minutes of the Conference held April 15 & 16, 1944, has been headed ACTION and a note made of the officers or Branch of whom action is expected.

(b) As regards the Admin and Economic Sections, it would be appreciated if V.Ps. would examine the relevant paragraphs and take such action as in their opinion they consider necessary.

2. The annotation "All concerned" may refer to some or all of the following :

(a) Regional Commissioners.
(b) SCAO's 5 and 8 Army AMG.
(c) Heads of Sections.
(d) Heads of Sub-Commissions.
(e) Heads of Branches.
(f) Transport Officers.
(g) Dispatch Officers.
(h) Headquarter Commandants.
(i) Provincial Commissioners.
(j) Personal Assistants.

3. You are requested to examine the minutes carefully and to ensure that where action is required it is taken promptly.

M. S. LUSH,
Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

FINAL SUBCOMMISSION
CLO
DCLO
Chief Counsel
CIO
Italian Section
CLERKS

DISTRIBUTION:

2 - En. V.P.
1 - En. Sub-Commission Hqrs.
1 - En. Regional Commissioner.
1 - P.R.O.
1 - 8 Army AMG.
1 - 5 Army AMG.
3 - Estab. Branch.
5 - C.A. Branch.
1 - Secy Gen.
1 - En. P.A.

0527

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 750178

3455

MINUTES OF

Regional Commissioners Conference

Saturday, 15 Apr 44 - Sunday, 16 Apr 44.

PRESIDING : Brigadier M. S. Lush.

ACTION

Executive Commissioner's opening remarks.

Executive Commissioner spoke generally on work in the Regions and the Chief Commissioner's satisfaction with the manner in which Regional Officers were working.

He said the monthly reports should be amplified by special reports and information on current events and repeated his ruling that monthly reports should report facts and not ventilate complaints or suggestions.

The Administrative Section were not getting enough information from Regions. It was therefore desirable for Regional Commissioners to correspond direct with Vice President Administrative Section, especially on Local Government matters, and direct with Sub-Commissions of the Section, sending copies to Regional Control and Military Government Section.

Regional Commissioners gave their views on their suggested channels of communication. The general consensus of opinion was for one channel of correspondence through the Regional Control and Military Government Section.

All concerned — It was agreed that existing arrangements should stand, but copies of correspondence should be sent to Head of Section concerned. This would also apply in the opposite direction, Heads of Sections sending out requests and information to Regions with copies to Regional Control and Military Government Section. Orders and Directives would issue as heretofore from Regional Control and Military Government Section.

Executive Commissioner said that it was appreciated by the Chief Commissioner and generally at Headquarters that Regional Commissioners had to cover an extremely wide field, but the closest touch had to be maintained with Regional Specialist Officers.

43

All concerned — Difficulties in replying to correspondence speedily were appreciated, but every effort would be made to speed up. Interim replies should be sent when delay was inevitable. Headquarters would do the same.

Item No.1 - Regional Control Matters.

(a) Security Control - Movement of Civilians.

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Item No.1 - Regional Control Matters.

(a) Security Control - Movement of Civilians.

Chairman explained that Allied Armies in Italy objected to free movement in Regions III, IV, and V, and that restriction had to be re-imposed on these areas.

It was agreed that the pass system was unsatisfactory owing to lack of personnel for checking purposes but that fixing of boundaries on natural barriers would assist.

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ACTION

Admin. Section — It was agreed that Col. Kirk should see Brig. Airey and Col. Gibson, explain Regional Commissioner's views and produce a scheme conforming to pass-system principle. Italian police must be persuaded to co-operate. Identity card issue would be extended and passes issued only to holders of authentic and valid identity cards.

(b) Monthly Reports.

The suggestion to introduce quarterly reports was not favoured as it was thought the period covered was too long.

All concerned — Agreed that monthly reports be abridged to a summary of events, covering all divisions. Full divisional reports to be sent to Sub-Commissions.

R.C. & M.G.Sec. — A directive would be issued showing the form the report is to take, and the number of copies required.

(c) Marriages with Italians.

R.Cs. SCAOs. Armies. R.C. & M.G.Sec. — The steps to be taken prior to sanction being granted for British soldiers to marry Italians were outlined, and it was stated that the yardstick must be the avoidance of scandal and injury to a soldier's military value. Inside Allied Control Commission organisation all requests must be submitted to Chief Commissioner through Establishments Branch.

(d) Medical Supplies.

Col. Griffin said that there was some misunderstanding regarding fixing of prices. Some were adding 15% + 35%, others adding 15% and then adding 35% of the total so obtained, thus effecting an overall increase of 52.8%. This was in process of being regulated.

There was a quantity of German and Italian supplies at low prices finding its way into the Black Market. 1935 price should be increased to release these goods.

R.C. & M.G.Sec. — Chairman said that a copy of Region III draft order on this subject would be sent to Regional Commissioners.

(e) Liaison Officers.

Estab. Branch — No liaison officers would be appointed except with agreement of this Headquarters. Indiscriminate use of the term "liaison" should be avoided. An order would be published shortly on this point.

Item No.2 - Establishment Matters.

(a) Staffs of Regions in relation to Allied Control Commission Ceiling.

Chairman stated that there was little chance of

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785018

The suggestion to introduce quarterly reports was not favoured as it was thought the period covered was too long.

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Item No.2 - Establishment Matters.

(a) Staffs of Regions in relation to Allied Control Commission Ceiling.

Chairman stated that there was little chance of increasing the ceiling of 1222 officers. The proportion of specialist officers to administrators will inevitably increase as Allied Control Commission territory enlarged. 304 officers was the bedrock for Provincial Officers of all Regions. Regional Headquarters (Administrative) Staffs must therefore be reduced.

The titles accorded Regional Staffs was too many. Regional Commissioner, Executive Officer, General Staff Officer, and Headquarters Commandant should be sufficient to cover them all.

0530

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ACTION

(b) Promotion of Officers.

Chairman said that lists were being examined on 16 April. A lag between publication of U.S. and British promotions was possible due to divergence in procedure.

(c) Reports on Officers.

The Executive Commissioner explained that Regional Commissioners need not hesitate to render reports on officers of another nationality, and that he was sure that this system was acceptable to all American and British officers who might be the subject of such reports. Official reports must be signed by the officer of the same nationality, and endorsed by the Reporting officer who could also express his views in a covering letter.

If help was required on establishment matters assistance would be given, and if necessary an officer sent out.

All concerned. Annual reports on officers would be submitted half-yearly and on transfer.

(d) Promotion EM/ORs.

Enlisted men were 45 over-strength. Only promotion to rank of Pfc possible.

Clerks were below strength and general duty men overstrength. Promotion was only possible therefore in the former category. General duty men were invited for training at Headquarters as Clerks and if satisfactory for transfer to the R.A.S.C.

It was stated that drivers had no chances of promotion and a higher proportion of N.C.Os. was recommended. This was to be represented in the appropriate quarter.

(e) Use of Italian Military Personnel.

Dilution to the maximum with Italian personnel was essential to make EM/ORs available for other duties. Security must be the only limitation.

It was stated that 10 officers and 263 Other Ranks would shortly be available. It was hoped that they could be distributed in self-contained platoons of 1 officer and 25 - 30 Other Ranks. There were no drivers.

Estab. Branch.

Regions I, III, IV, V and VII requested platoons.

(f) Maintenance M.T.

The vital importance of first echelon maintenance was emphasised. Regional Commissioners must search among [illegible]

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

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Enlisted men were 45 over-strength. Only promotion to rank of Pfc possible.

Clerks were below strength and general duty men overstrength. Promotion was only possible therefore in the former category. General duty men were invited for training at Headquarters as Clerks and if satisfactory for transfer to the R.A.S.C.

It was stated that drivers had no chances of promotion and a higher proportion of N.C.Os. was recommended. This was to be represented in the appropriate quarter.

(e) Use of Italian Military Personnel.

Dilution to the maximum with Italian personnel was essential to make EM/ORs available for other duties. Security must be the only limitation.

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It was stated that 10 officers and 263 Other Ranks would shortly be available. It was hoped that they could be distributed in self-contained platoons of 1 officer and 25 - 30 Other Ranks. There were no drivers.

Estab. Branch. Regions I, III, IV, V and VII requested platoons.

(f) Maintenance M.T.

The vital importance of first echelon maintenance was emphasised. Regional Commissioners must search among personnel for those with any technical knowledge. Assistance should be sought from any local M.T. units.

(g) Registration of Requisitioned Vehicles.

Estab. Branch. All requisitioned vehicles must be officially registered and instructions would shortly be issued.

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Executive Commissioner directed that only those vehicles essential for official work be used and that Regional Commissioners should scrutinise the vehicles held. A number of vehicles would be required by the Italian Government.

(h) Essential Civilian Vehicles.

An Italian Government decree and an AMG directive were shortly being published.

(i) Friends Ambulance Unit - Status of Personnel.

All concerned

All assistance was requested for the Friends Ambulance personnel and it was suggested that they be treated on the officer level, at Regional Commissioners' discretion.

Item No.3 - Harvesting, Amassing and Distribution of Wheat Crop 1944.

(a) Colonel Adams (A/Vice President, Economic Section) stated that Italy was expected to feed itself on a basic flour ration of 200 gms. The first crop estimate has already been made. Sicily's and Sardinia's crops would feed those countries respectively. On the mainland substantial quantities of wheat from surplus producing areas would need to be moved to other areas on the mainland.

(b) Major Hartmann (Chief, Agriculture Sub-Commission) outlined the plan as follows :

Channel of communication will be :

From Minister to Compartimento,
Compartimento to Province,
Province to Commune.

Each Commune to have two executive bodies :

(1) 1 - 4 Italian officers for :

declarations,
assessment,
verification,
summarising,
forwarding of summaries,
inspection of amassing.

(2) A local committee consisting of :

Sindaco
Priest, Questore or similar local official.
Farmer, member of Farmers' Union or Association.
Farmer nominated by Inspector.

(c) The Committee's duty would be to screen statistics of wheat production, retention and amassing, and to instigate prosecutions.

other views expressed Region II asked which Court would

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(c) The Committee's duty would be to screen statistics of wheat production, retention and amassing, and to instigate prosecutions.

(d) Among other views expressed Region II asked which Court would try offenders. The lower court would be unsatisfactory, and the higher would be inundated.

(e) Lt.Col. Cousens suggested a vigorous publicity campaign to stress that feeding the population is an Italian responsibility. Non-co-operation would mean hunger. Lower courts should have increased powers.

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ACTION

(f) It was stated that FWB was anxious to help and its help should be enlisted.

(g) Lt.Col.Mayne stated that from his experience in the Middle East, amassing was similar to tax collection. An organisation was essential. Authority should be conferred on the officials with the warning that dismissal would be the penalty for failure in their tasks.

(h) Brig. Parkinson (Director, Public Health Sub-Commission) appealed for a correction of the impression reaching London or Washington that we were satisfied with conditions of the Italian people.

(i) Col. Adams said that the amassing of the wheat, either in bulk or sacks, is a Regional responsibility. This principle also applies to the problem of warehousing where many warehouses have been destroyed.

R.Cs. SCAOs Armies. (j) Col. Legg (Director, Food Sub-Commission) stated that sacks were going into Regions at the rate of 80,000 per month and issues of sacked food should be on a sack for sack basis. Estimates of sack and sack repair material requirements should be made now, particularly in Region V.

(k) Major Hartmann stated that it was hoped to amass 43% of the crop estimate, and that transportation would be necessary to make inspectors and committees mobile.

(l) Varying opinions were given on which crops should be amassed.

(m) Col. Adams then announced as part of the plan that a reduction of the seed retention allowance to 1½ quintals per hectare would be made. The food retention allowance would be permitted only to farmers, their families and full-time agricultural workers. "Gleaners" would not receive the retention allowance.

(n) On the question of price to be paid to farmers the policy was to announce this on or before May 15th. The average of Regional Commissioners' suggestions for price was given and ranged from 900 to 1500 lire per quintal, average 1150 lire as compared with the landed cost of imported wheat 1135 lire.

(o) Col. Adams further stated that :

Econ. Section.

(i) A food ration increase was unlikely.

(ii) The recommendation of all regional commissioners was that only wheat, barley and olive oil should be compulsorily amassed.

(iii) Price for wheat would be announced on or before May 15th,

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(iii) Price for wheat would be announced on or before May 15th, and suggestions for one price for all Italy would be considered.

Item No.4 - Refugees, Disposal and Feeding.

(a) Lt.Col.Hulls, Refugee Branch, stated that refugees could not be sent overseas and must be accommodated within Italy, Sicily and Sardinia. He suggested that it be done by house to house billeting as done in England.

(b) Among many objections were transportation, the different scales of rations and the hunger of refugees.

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ACTION

(c) It was suggested that communal feeding be instituted, giving one hot meal per day.

(d) This was an important problem and he emphasised the point that the Italian Government must take a bigger interest in refugees.

(e) Col. Poletti (Region III) desired an officer under his command who would deal with the refugee problem and keep him informed. He explained his difficulties in placing refugees and stated he was placing a few in Avellino and South Naples, none in Benevento and filling up Salerno.

(f) Region II had received from No.2 District a list of designated communes for the reception of refugees.

Agric.& Labour Sub-Coms. (g) Col. Fiske gave his experiences and said that in his opinion refugees were not fitting into the life of the country; proper distribution or re-distribution was necessary, and that Allied Control Commission should get the needs brought home to the Italian Government. It might be advantageous for Agriculture and Labour Sub-Commissions to study the problem.

Refugee Branch. (h) Lt.Col.Cousens suggested that the problem should be dealt with at a high level and that the Church should be asked to take an interest in it. He suggested that one Italian military officer might be allocated to each commune to deal with the refugee problem.

Item No.6 - Malaria Control.

Executive Commissioner reminded Regional Commissioners that Malaria Control was an Administrative and not merely a Medical duty to which they must give fullest attention.

(a) Brig. Parkinson introduced Col. Russell, malariologist from the Rockefeller foundation.

(b) Col. Russell stated that good work had been done by local committees during the period 1930 - 1940 and that the committees, set up by the Italian Government must be restored to their old jobs.

The dangers were the transmission of the disease from civilians to troops and epidemics, for which all the conditions were favourable.

He suggested close co-operation and co-ordination of military and civil efforts.

(c) Funds to meet labour costs were available for dealing with the problem.

(d) Oil (Diesel No.2) in drums on indent could also be obtained. Transport was a difficulty and escorts would be required to prevent theft of the oil. A method of rendering the oil unfit for other use would be sought.

(e) He suggested that their efforts should start from Line of Communi-

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(e) He suggested that their efforts should start from Line of Communications and military centres and work outwards thus ensuring the maximum assistance to the war effort.

(f) Control Service.

The services of a Medical Officer, Entomologist and Engineer were available on demand.

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ACTION

(g) Paris Green was in short supply and would only be used for the benefit of the Armed Forces. The oil would be used for civilian purposes. Sprayers were in short supply but more were expected shortly.

(h) Col. Russell explained that the peak breeding period was June, falling sharply after September. Malarial cases begin about July with the peak at the end of August.

The treatment was :

(i) Atebrin, which was in plentiful supply.
(ii) Prophylactics to be applied to civil workers on civil projects.

P.H. Sub-Com. There was not enough atebrin for suppressive use by civilians and the Eighth Army should be informed that Allied Control Commission will not be able to supply.

Item No.5 - De-fascistization in Regions.

(a) Col. Upjohn explained that a uniform procedure was essential and that efforts so far have been unsatisfactory. He suggested that the initial step be taken by a questionnaire and it would depend on the answers whether a Fascist was dismissed.

(b) Executive Memorandum No.45 had outlined one plan, using the "scheda personale", but indiscriminate and wholesale use of this might result in administrative chaos.

(c) The Royal Decree of 28th December had been ineffective due to lack of Italian Government interest.

(d) He explained that draft plan submitted by Col. Poletti was the effort of a local Italian Committee.

(e) Lt.Col.Wilmer explained the order drafted by Region III and said that automatic dismissal would create chaos. He suggested a Commission composed of Italians to deal with the purging of Fascists in occupied territory. The question of appeal from the decisions of the Commissions was raised but it was felt that if allowed it would result in a mass of appeals. A General Order ought to be issued based on the proposed Regional Order and ought not to wait for a change in the Italian Government. The Order should exclude the Army areas where extraneous people and Commissions were not suitable. The idea was that the Commissions should instigate the removal of Fascists. Allied Control Commission would not punish but would only be concerned in dismissal from posts or appointments.

Legal Sub-Com. It was agreed that the Order prepared by Region III be the basis of the new Order and that the order should not be made to apply to elements of the Italian Army, e.g. Carabinieri and Guardia di Finanza.

... that a clause would be inserted retaining power

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Col. Upjohn said that a clause would be inserted retaining power for the Regional Commissioner to veto the decision of the Commissions either permanently or temporarily.

Item No.7 - Road Haulage.

Col.Adams said that negotiations for sale of 1000 Allied vehicles to the Italian Government and their eventual disposal to the transport organisations were proceeding. In the meantime, 450 vehicles were working in the Regions. SITA (an Italian Company) would operate in Region II; an agency group in Region III and Region V had their own organisation. The 80 vehicles provided by PBS on the West side were

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functioning well. The 120 handed over by the 1001 G.T. Coy on the East side only 65 were serviceable to start with but these had been replaced by 120 completely new British vehicles and these are now in service.

Lt.Col. Carnes said maintenance of vehicles was the responsibility of the Italians. The responsibility for seeing this done was that of the Regional Commissioners and an organisation should be set up for this purpose. Spare parts and tools would be available for British and United States vehicles and indents could be submitted and would be accepted. Garages would be available for repairs, but the question of trained supervisory U.S. and British personnel was the difficulty.

Item No.8 - Public Relations.

(a) Major Fielden pointed out that as film units could only be used after dark propaganda would benefit if the curfew be changed. He stated that Allied Armies in Italy and No.3 District had no objection to 2130 hours being fixed as the time for commencement of curfew in Region III.

R.C. & M.G.Sec.

Agreed that this be arranged.

(b) Weekly Bulletin.

Regions were unanimous that it should be continued. All Regions were asked to co-operate and contribute news.

(c) Position of P.W.B.

P.W.B. was under command of A.F.H.Q. Executive Commissioner said that Regional Commissioners must get P.W.B. officers interested so that they would not put out the wrong kind of information and propaganda.

(d) Allied Publications Board.

At the outset the problem was not appreciated and its size soon became too big for the small body appointed. There were now 62 papers licensed in liberated Italy. A number of clandestine newspapers are still operating but they would eventually be closed down.

There were two decrees: one covering stores of newsprint and the other regulations for licenses. Three priorities for newsprint issues had been established:

First: Allied Papers (e.g. Union Jack, Stars and Stripes, etc.)

Second: Licensed Papers.

Third: Other Papers.

The Local (Regional) Publications Boards were still a little undecided in the activities but the position was improving and application could be forwarded to these Boards with more confidence. All applications for licenses to publish should bear the endorsements of the appropriate Allied Control Commission officer.

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Item No.9 - Coastwise and Inter-Regional Shipping.

(a) Mr. Nichol said that the Services used all the schooners and there was little left over for the use of the civilian organisations. It was pointed out that any schooner under 50 tons might be used without permission but the following had to be borne in mind :

(i) the schooner should be registered, and
(ii) before sailing the route should be confirmed by Naval authorities.

(b) It was suggested that an Italian Director General be appointed to deal with shipping. His appointment would be non-political. Alternatively, a Committee should be set up. Bids for tonnage in excess of 50 tons must be submitted to Economic Section who would allocate.

Shipping Sub-Com. (c) The need for a directive on shipping was urgent and Mr. Nichol said he would consider this.

Item No.10 - Social Welfare.

To be continued in Sicily as at present.

Legal Sub-Com. R.C.& M.G.Sec. Agreed that scheme be adopted and published as a General Order, copy to go to Armies.

Item No.12 - Restoration of Post Office Services.

Major Head explained that the Italian Government had issued 55 circulars and a memorandum covering these was being prepared for use of forward areas to ensure continuity. For security reasons the truly Postal side of the services had to be delayed: banking and financial services could be opened earlier.

Eighth Army said that Post Offices were being opened up too near Army boundary and suggested there be a definite boundary behind the Army area.

Telecomm. Sub-Com. It was agreed that this point be cleared with Allied Armies in Italy and Telecommunication Sub-Commission.

Other Business.

Archives.

Mr. Jenkinson and Mr. Shipman explained that archives were really business documents and could be put into three classes :

(a) Ancient Archives) to be preserved as Monuments and
(b) Modern Archives) Fine Arts.
(c) Archives of Allied Control Commission.

Secretary. JJ

Mr. Jenkinson was invited to add to his previous remarks and said that an important item was the Confiscated [illegible] which were important.

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Mr. Jenkinson was invited to add to his previous remarks and said that an important item was the Commission's own archives, which were important. It was also important to educate the Italians in the proper preservation of their own modern archives in order to reduce search for valuable data in the future. The ultimate disposal of the Commission's archives was a matter for consideration.

Asked that ruling should be given on "tumbling" and "paging" in reproducing documents that would have to be preserved.

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ACTION

Estab. Branch. Agreed to refer matter to Archives Advisory Committee.

Suggested that individual histories would also be of value, as distinct from formal War Diaries.

All concerned. Agreed that War Diaries be dispensed with but that some kind of journal be kept to be supplemented by historiography.

Other Business. Sunday, April 16, 1944.

1. Executive Commissioner announced to the Conference that he and Col. Adams (Economic Section) had reported to the Chief Commissioner the views of the Conference on the amassing and price programmes arrived at the previous day. The Chief Commissioner had decided to take the matter up at once with the Italian Government and to press for a definite decision as quickly as possible.

Secty. General.

2. Information Division.

Major Hinkel explained the functions of the division as including:

(i) The collection and dissemination of information of value to the Commission.

(ii) The maintenance of a reference library, a catalogue of which would be issued shortly.

(iii) Liaison with other Allied intelligence agencies.

(iv) Issue of maps.

(v) The collection of information on German occupied Italy.

R.Cs. SCAOs Armies. Regions were asked to supply any information that might be of use and especially to notify the existence of libraries both damaged and undamaged.

Info. Div. Region V asked to be supplied with information on the incidence of Venereal Disease in the part of the region now occupied by the enemy.

Info. PRO. All Regions asked that an Intelligence Summary be included in the Public Relation Officer's weekly bulletin.

All concerned. Summing up, Executive Commissioner said that every effort had to be made to avoid the Chief Commissioner and his staff at Headquarters being non-sighted. P/O reports and telephone calls on matters of immediate importance would help to achieve this.

3. Internal Transportation - Report on visits to Regions.

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Col. Pennycuick had been instructed to visit Regional Headquarters to study the internal transport situation. He had found conditions so varied that he had come to the conclusion that the only criterion that could be adopted was to base the number of cars required on the number of officers employed.

On Establishment there was a deficiency of about 250 official cars. To cover this there were about 400 requisitioned cars and in view of the unreliable condition of these cars this was not too many.

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ACTION

Three points should receive immediate attention :

(i) The proper employment of cars as to type, which would involve re-distribution, e.g. cars suited to town and level running might be unsuitable for country and long distance work over indifferent roads.

(ii) Servicing difficulties owing to lack of tools and garage facilities but more could be done.

All concerned. (iii) Pooling to achieve economy in use. There should be a minimum of individual allocations.

4. Leave for Officers.

Question raised by Regional Commissioner Region II.

It was pointed out that during operationally static periods the Armies were allowing "Local leave". Could this be applied to A.C.C. Officers ?

The Executive Commissioner stated that provided not more than 20% of officers were on leave at any one time, and that no officers on leave from other Regions attempted to enter Army areas "Local leave" could be granted by Regional Commissioners.

Estab. Branch. Establishments would take up the matter of regularising travel.

Agreed that this provision should also apply to EM/ORs. Establishments to arrange accommodation in Rest Homes and Rest Camps where necessary.

All concerned Arising out of this, Executive Commissioner asked Regional Commissioners to encourage visits to Headquarters by Provincial Commissioners.

5. Visits of Italian Government officials.

C.A. Branch. Civil Affairs Branch to take up with Air Sub-Commission with a view to getting air travel facilities for Italian Government officials who otherwise had difficulty in getting passages on military aircraft.

6. Employment of Carabinieri (CC.RR).

(i) General Hume asked whether the 200 Carabinieri of the Royal Detachment were still required for Sicily. He explained the functions of the Carabinieri as soldiers specially trained for duties in connection with the preservation of law and order. If guard duties only were required he suggested that other Italian troops should be trained and employed.

Regional Commissioner Region I admitted that he did not know if the detachment had arrived or not.

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4. Leave for Officers.

Question raised by Regional Commissioner Region II.

It was pointed out that during operationally static periods the Armies were allowing "Local leave". Could this be applied to A.C.C. Officers ?

The Executive Commissioner stated that provided not more than 20% of officers were on leave at any one time, and that no officers on leave from other Regions attempted to enter Army areas "Local leave" could be granted by Regional Commissioners.

Estab. Branch. Establishments would take up the matter of regularising travel.

Agreed that this provision should also apply to EM/ORs. Establishments to arrange accommodation in Rest Homes and Rest Camps where necessary.

All concerned Arising out of this, Executive Commissioner asked Regional Commissioners to encourage visits to Headquarters by Provincial Commissioners.

5. Visits of Italian Government officials.

C.A. Branch. Civil Affairs Branch to take up with Air Sub-Commission with a view to getting air travel facilities for Italian Government officials who otherwise had difficulty in getting passages on military aircraft.

6. Employment of Carabinieri (CC.RR).

(i) General Hume asked whether the 200 Carabinieri of the Royal Detachment were still required for Sicily. He explained the functions of the Carabinieri as soldiers specially trained for duties in connection with the preservation of law and order. If guard duties only were required he suggested that other Italian troops should be trained and employed.

Regional Commissioner Region I admitted that he did not know if the detachment had arrived or not.

C.A.Br. P.S. Sub-Com. Agreed to examine the requirements again with a view to conserving Carabinieri strength for proper duties.

(ii) Arrest of Allied Military Personnel by Carabinieri.

Executive Commissioner explained that a proposal had been received to grant powers of arrest of Allied Military Personnel to Carabinieri and asked Regional Commissioners' views. The concensus of opinion was against it.

0548

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ACTION
R.C. &
M.G.Sec.

Agreed to reply accordingly.

(iii) Tentage.

Brig.General Hume said he required tents for his own personnel in connection with C&S planning. He had arranged to draw from G-4, 5 Army but had since found that only 2675 Regt authority would be accepted. 2675 Regt cannot supply without a movement order. This would be taken up.

Estab. Branch.

7. 2675 Regiment.

Following a general discussion on powers and responsibilities of the Regimental organisation, including :

(a) Completion of Records.
(b) Possibility of obtaining qualified specialists known to be in Replacement Depots, either directly or on exchange.
(c) Reports on officers.

Agreed that Establishments would issue a memorandum covering these and other points for the information of Regional Commissioners and Company Commanders.

Estab. Branch.

8. Eighth Army (Group-Capt. Benson) wished to discuss :

(a) Labour rates.
(b) Transportation costs in connection with food supplies.

The question of difference of labour rates in adjoining regions was discussed briefly and it was agreed that it should be taken up with the Labour Sub-Commission.

Charges for civilian road transport resulted in an increased price of bread in Communes not served by rail or Army transport.

Agreed that this should be discussed with the Sub-Commission concerned.

9. Region III (Col.Poletti) asked :

(a) For a ruling on the correct letter heading to be used in the Region.

Establ. Branch.

Establishments are issuing a clarifying memorandum.

(b) Whether additional payments to priests and clergy could be made from the FONDO CULTO to compensate for the increase in the cost of living. This was a section of the community that had no such compensation.

Agreed that it would probably earn goodwill and increase our influence. Suggested that Interior Sub-Commission take up with the Italian Government.

Int. Sub-Com.

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7. 20/3 Regiment.

Following a general discussion on powers and responsibilities of the Regimental organisation, including :

(a) Completion of Records.
(b) Possibility of obtaining qualified specialists known to be in Replacement Depots, either directly or on exchange.
(c) Reports on officers.

Agreed that Establishments would issue a memorandum covering these
Estab. and other points for the information of Regional Commissioners and
Branch. Company Commanders.

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The question of difference of labour rates in adjoining regions was discussed briefly and it was agreed that it should be taken up with the Labour Sub-Commission.

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Agreed that it would probably earn goodwill and increase our
Int. influence. Suggested that Interior Sub-Commission take up with the
Sub-Com. Italian Government.

(c) Whether money from AMC funds could be advanced for the repair of Churches which were not National Monuments in those places where no other place of worship existed.

It was thought that the Vatican had funds which could be applied to this. It was contrary to general policy in other countries.

0550

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NO 5 5 1

ACTION
R.C.& M.G.Sec. Agreed that the matter be taken up with Monsignor Carroll, the Vatican representative.

10. Colonel Farren (Executive Officer) asked :

R.Cs. & SCAOs Armies. (a) That Regional Commissioners should furnish quickly, in the case of British Officers, A.F.B194G for those officers who had been ordered to another theatre.

(b) For instructions regarding the disposal of the surplus mess funds of the Military Government School and Holding Centre, Tizi Ouzou.

He explained that the 14½% of the surplus allocated to any new School and Holding Centre remained to be distributed as no new School was to be set up.

Colonel Kirkwood, Regional Commissioner designate of Region VII asked if his new mess could be considered for an allocation. Region II and Region VII agreed that the matter be left to the discretion of Estab. Branch. Colonel Farren and all agreed that Region VII should be considered as requested.

(c) Colonel Farren had looked into the question of rations for Italian Military personnel and found that the regulations provided that the rations should be supplied by Italian Government (Military Supplies). As this would not be convenient especially in the case of small isolated Estab. Branch. groups, he would attempt to get the procedure altered. Regulations would be circulated.

11. Displaced Persons - Assistance.

Executive Commissioner said that application had been received from the Missions attached to Internees and Displaced Persons Sub-Commission for funds from which payments might be made to their nationals residing normally in the country and not displaced.

He was of the opinion that this was a matter for Consular Officers, and until these were established the probable solution was to attach officers of the Missions to Consular Offices already established in order to enable them to deal with these problems through recognised channels. It was not the function of the Internees and Displaced Persons Sub-Commission to deal with resident aliens who had not been displaced.

12. Deputy Executive Commissioner (Colonel Fiske) said :

(a) He wished to thank all Regional Commissioners and SCAO's (Armies) for the help and co-operation he had received on his visits to the respective territories.

(b) The next course on Local Government (Italian) to be held by the R.C.& MG:Sec. Interior Sub-Commission at Salerno would not assemble before 1st May. Actual date would be notified.

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R.C.'s MG:Sec. Interior Sub-Commission at Salerno would not assemble before 1st May. Actual date would be notified.

(c) Discipline. He called the attention of American officers to the matter of discipline. They should be instructed to re-read "Articles of War" and confirm. Major Hinkel (Information Division)
All Officers. was instructed to make copies available. Executive Commissioner endorsed this in respect of British officers and said that officers should be reminded that the Commission was a military unit.

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ACTION

(d) Classification of Documents. The classification TOP SECRET should only be used in very exceptional cases. Its use should be avoided as far as possible.

(e) Functions of Civil Affairs Branch. The principle function was co-ordination which sometimes meant a little delay in the initial stages but saved time in the long run. Another function was to keep personnel evenly spread over the areas, and to see that officers were most fittingly employed. He had noticed a tendency to overloading at Regional and Provincial Headquarters.

13. Executive Commissioner announced :

(a) The forthcoming issue of a booklet of memoranda for the guidance of officers of the Commission and commended it for study.

(b) Date of next conference - about 1st June.

Brig. Carr requested that it should not be at a weekend and this was agreed.

The Conference closed at 12.15 hours.

22.April.1944.

Minutes prepared by
Major W. Driffield-White.

DISTRIBUTION:
1 - CC
1 - DCC
1 - SG
1 - DCG
1 - ea VP
1 - ea Sub-Com. Head
1 - ea Reg. Com.
3 - PRB
1 - 8 Army AMG
2 - 5 Army AMG
4 - MGS AFHQ

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10553

Legal Sub-Com (7)

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

2272

18 APR

MONTHLY CONFERENCE 14 APRIL 1944

The Conference was opened at 0930 hours by the Chief Commissioner, Lieutenant General Sir Noel Mason MacFarlane, who welcomed the Regional Commissioners, guests, and members of the Advisory Council. General MacFarlane pointed out that the Commission is still suffering "growing pains" in the third month of its present incarnation, but stated that he is quite pleased with the manner in which the problems are being sorted out and tackled. Sincere appreciation was given for work well done, both in the Regions and at Headquarters, which show that the organization has begun to pull together as a team.

The Chief Commissioner commented that the Commission was a sort of "Cinderella" in its present position; some people had written considerable criticism of us. He stated that constructive criticism would be very gladly welcomed. A fitting end to the Cinderella story would be in the glass factory at Venice.

In closing the Chief Commissioner pointed out that the conferences gave the Commission a chance to get tabloid expression of problems and the ways ADC was trying to deal with them.

I. REPORTS BY REGIONAL CONTROL AND MILITARY GOVERNMENT SECTION.

A. Regional Commissioner, Region I (Sicily), Lt Col A. H. Hancock.

1. There has been considerable activity in the Region.

2. Marshal Badoglio visited Catania and Messina in order to institute Musotto as High Commissioner. His earnestness and sincerity impressed everyone wherever he went; it is thought he stands a good chance of becoming the "grand old man of Italy." Signor Reale was also a visitor to Sicily.

3. It is noted that the Separatist movement is not dead. Now that there is freedom of speech and press, it is necessary to frame a policy in regard to the future of this movement.

4. Dr. Fano, Minister of Telecommunications and Posts, visited the Island. Communication has been extended to the Mainland and is operating between [illegible] communes. Since 16 March Sicilian railways have been devoted to civilian transportation. Repair of railway between Catania - Messina and Messina - Palermo is recommended. This would relieve Messina from its semi-isolation.

5. Regarding the distribution of food, the black market supply is low. Allotments of wheat are erroneous, since they are based on reports that 50% of the population grow their own, whereas only 17% are engaged in agriculture. It is recommended that the monthly allotment of wheat to Sicily be increased and price of bread raised, which would improve the present situation. The present low price is maintained by a subsidy which seems impossible to maintain because of lack of tax income. A slight rise in the price of bread would not entail hardship, and would enable the subsidy to cease.

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A. Regional Commissioner, Region I (Sicily), Lt Col A. H. Hancock.

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2. Marshal Badoglio visited Catania and Messina in order to institute Muscato as High Commissioner. His courteousness and sincerity impressed everyone wherever he went; it is thought he stands a good chance of becoming the "grand old man of Italy." Signor Scelba was also a visitor to Sicily.

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5. Regarding the distribution of food, the black market supply is low. Allotments of wheat are adequate, since they are based on reports that 30% of the population grow their own, whereas only 17% are engaged in agriculture. It is recommended that the monthly allotment of wheat to Sicily be increased and price of bread raised, which would improve the present situation. The present low price is maintained by a subsidy which seems impossible to maintain because of lack of tax income. A slight rise in the price of bread would not entail hardship, and would enable the subsidy to cease.

6. Crime and public safety show slight improvement in spite of several uprisings. A plea was made to Estates Sub-Commission to give juridical powers under Italian Government to Public Health, Public Welfare and Public Safety Institutions formed by AMG together with an assurance of continuation.

7. The collaboration of sub-commissions was requested to assure closer cohesion between Ministries and High Commissioner for Sicily. Ministries have been communicating direct with the Prefects.

8. The Ministries have been duplicating public officials; that is, making appointments when AMG nominees were already in office, which is contrary to the terms of transfer.

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9. The Italian press has been encouraging displaced nationals to register for eventual return to previous domicile in Tripolitania, Cirenaica, and North Africa.

10. A Royal Decree suspends for 1944 State exams for doctors, veterinary surgeons and other professions but allows candidates to practice. This was noted as a dangerous practice.

11. Sulphur exports to U.K. for the month have been 10,000 tons.

12. The first group of refugees numbering 1,034 reached Syracuse during the Easter period.

Comments by Chief Commissioner: The Chief Commissioner referred to the question of central organization with High Commissioner stating that he had spoken to Marshal Badoglio who is in favor of carrying on as formerly with AMG. General MacFarlane also asked about the disturbance connected with French troops in Trapani. There was nothing further to report at the time on this matter.

B. Regional Commissioner, Region II (Southern Italy), Lt Col G. H. McCaffrey.

1. The situation is unsatisfactory. Popular opinion is still strongly with the Allies but against the Badoglio Government. The people will neither cooperate nor help; they only do so because of our support.

2. In Matera Province the prosecution of several cases was necessary in order to force the amassing of grain. Often instructions from the Ministries will vary thereby giving excuses for delay in work.

3. There are three groups of subversive Fascists in the Region, but it is believed they are being successfully dealt with by police and counter espionage agents.

4. The Minister of the Interior has undertaken to remove three AMG Prefects, and he has also shown his desire to reinstate Fascist Prefects.

5. Regarding de-Fascistization the following removals have been made: 15 in Bari, none since December in Brindisi, none in Lecce, 50 in Taranto. After much hard work in removing Fascists under AMG, the Ministries have been putting back in office one by one those removed under AMG. This is bringing complaints from the Italian population. The Fascist youth organization GIL is being revived, only it is now called GI.

6. Policing is in good order, there having been but few disturbances and no violent ones.

7. The 200 gram bread ration has been retained; medical supplies have been coming in good and hospitals functioning well.

8. While the refugee situation has been improving, Italian families object to more people being pushed in on them, and there is further objection from the refugees themselves as to their families being split up. Good reception centers are functioning in several provinces. Morale has rapidly improved.

9. The crop situation looks very encouraging. The wheat crops should be favorable if proper rainfall is forthcoming. It is important to decide now on a policy in regard to amassing of wheat.

Comments by Chief Commissioner: The Chief Commissioner commented on the gloomy Fascist picture painted by Colonel McCaffrey by stating that it was the Advisory Council appointed by the Moscow Conference which suggested that the portion of Southern Italy

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Badoglio who is in favor of carrying on as formerly with AMG. General MacFarlane also asked about the disturbance connected with French troops in Propani. There was nothing further to report at the time on this matter.

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9. The crop situation looks very encouraging. The wheat crops should be favorable if proper rainfall is forthcoming. It is important to decide now on a policy in regard to ensacking of wheat.

Comments by Chief Commissioner: The Chief Commissioner commented on the gloomy Fascist picture painted by Colonel McCaffrey by stating that it was the Advisory Council appointed by the Moscow Conference which suggested that the portion of Southern Italy should be handed back to Southern administration. It is AMG's job to make it run in the best possible way. General MacFarlane further pointed out that the Communist Party's acceptance of the Badoglio Government may help the present attitude toward this government by broadening its base.

Colonel McCaffrey, when asked what could be done to help this gloomy picture, replied that the broadening of the base of the government as soon as possible and the cleaning out of Fascists now in office would serve to this end.

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(36)

General MacFarlane then asked that all the Regional Commissioners should bring any such cases to his attention immediately so that they might be taken up with Marshal Badoglio for consideration by the Italian Government to get the desired action.

C. Regional Commissioner, Region III (Campania), Lt Col C. Poletti.

1. ACC/AMG have been doing a very fine job with progress made in all fields. There have been no disturbances of any kind; even in politics there is no state of discontent. The policy of the Chief Commissioner to allow the Giunta party meetings has proven very valuable. The people now have the sense of being able to express themselves.

2. Cleaning up garbage has been facilitated by 60 trucks now working in Naples alone, which places the city in much better shape. Constant pressure is placed on the Italians to improve the situation. 5,000 drums have been obtained for distribution throughout the city for collecting refuse and garbage.

3. Satisfactory progress has been made in public works with improvements on roads, streets, side walks and sewers.

4. The most urgent problem is that of the "black market." A reorganization of distribution of AMG food has taken place and we are now using our own transport to take food from docks to district warehouses. The police have been strengthened; individually they now have a greater appreciation of their jobs. Some of the head racketeers have been pulled in and it is hoped to bring about prosecution and sentences speedily. "Out of bounds" signs which have been dealt out in cooperation with FBS have given good results. A price list which is restricted to essential goods is to be made up for the Italians. In the communes citizen squads have been started with efforts to make the people feel that honesty can be achieved.

5. A fishing agency has been established and 5 Italian commissioners appointed. Markets have been opened and prices for fish will be fixed. Fishermen are at present opposed to this action, because it will mean a lower price for fish.

6. An attempt has been made to improve transportation.

7. The "battle" is still being fought against other regions. It is felt necessary at times to issue permits to persons so they may enter other regions to bring food into Naples. Attention of other Regional Commissioners was invited to the fact that there is quite a concentration of the population in Naples.

8. It is needful for the Italian Government to give some direction on agriculture and also on welfare. Will there be an amnesty system? Millions of lire are being spent on welfare. It is desired that a program be given.

35

9. Colonel Poletti believes the Fascists are being cleaned out, but states they they require careful watching to keep them from coming back.

Comments by Chief Commissioner: The Chief Commissioner explained that pressure has been put on the Italian Government to get directives on agriculture, but no such directives have been obtained. If no such directives are forthcoming in the very near future, severe pressure will be brought to bear. The Agriculture Sub-Commission also needs this cooperation.

General MacFarlane expressed his appreciation for the splendid work done by ACC together with FBS, No. 2 District and Base Sub-Area in connection with the Vesuvius emergency operations. The job was rapidly and efficiently done.

Colonel E. L. Whitley.

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D. Regional Commissioner, Region V (Foggia & Campobasso), Colonel F. L. Whitley.

1. This Region was activated only about two months ago. This is the first report of activities.

2. The political situation is quite satisfactory, with political agitators causing only a little disturbance. The people in general stand by the turn of war; but the masses are apathetic, living from day to day. Some are seeking political advantage. One incident arose in which a political meeting of 9 March at Bari was called without notifying the Regional Commissioner. Through this occasion a vice-

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sindaco lost his post. Another case was noted where Carabinieri were endeavoring to found up absentees without permission. Military police have assisted the Carabinieri greatly. It is found they have to be watched when on their own.

Activity of the Bonito Brothers has caused several political disturbances. There was one incident at Gargano when District 2 had cut off electricity without advising the people. When a pasta factory could not turn out its product the Bonito Brothers endeavored to organize a riot. Colonel Whitley asked that in the future notification be given of any intended cut-off of utilities to avoid recurrences.

3. Regarding the food situation new ration cards are being instituted. Supply of olive oil is inadequate. Meat prices are sky high. People in the agricultural areas are to be reduced to a proper quota. 30% of the communes have 80% of the people engaged in agriculture, or 7% are thus engaged.

4. Forestry is underway on the Gargano Peninsula. A company of New Zealanders is at present logging for military purposes. There is a forest guard party to see that regard is given to conservation.

5. Herds of deer have been destroyed by Air Corps units on hunting parties.

6. Potatoes are being planted; some are spoiling due to lack of transport. Grain planting has been completed to about 90%. It is planned to amass 40% in Foggia Province and 10 to 20% in Campobasso and other provinces. 30,000 sacks are needed as well as the necessary twine in order properly to amass the grain. Care will need to be exercised by stencilling to see that the bags do not get into the black market.

7. Inland fisheries are being developed as well as the sea fishing industry throughout Foggia Province. A tariff is placed on fish exported to keep from robbing the local markets, since fish command a far higher price in other localities. Fishermen need nets and cordage. At present most of the fishing is carried on in sailing schooners. More people who have power schooners should be encouraged to enter into the fishing business.

E. Regional Commissioner, Region VI (Cagliari), Brigadier A. Carr.

1. The general situation is satisfactory. There is a lack of transportation and tires for vehicles. Too many Italian troops are still in Sardinia. Political situation is satisfactory.

2. Food situation has improved. Stocks of flour have enabled us to set up warehouses out in the provinces. The shortage of olive oil is very much felt. A consignment is on the way from the Mainland.

3. On the legal side, the civilian courts are to be reconstituted. Major Palmieri from ACC has been working on this project. 35 more judges are required. Over 5,000 cases are awaiting trial by military tribunals. The number is piling up. Detention prisons have been overcrowded. Situation has been improving somewhat.

4. With reference to industry and commerce, lack of transportation has been a severe handicap. No progress has been made in obtaining small vessels for interisland trade. Six small schooners which are lying idle in port of Cagliari have been requested. Night fishing is to begin, and if this increases the fish into a there will be a need for more transportation.

5. Wheat is in good condition with but slight damage from cold. A need exists for sulphur and fertilizer.

6. Crime has increased, especially robberies and thefts, full reports of

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4. Forestry is underway on the Gargano Peninsula. A company of New Zealanders is at present logging for military purposes. There is a forest guard party to see that regard is given to conservation.

5. Herds of deer have been destroyed by Air Corps units on hunting parties.

6. Potatoes are being planted; some are spoiling due to lack of transport. Grain planting has been completed to about 90%. It is planned to amass 40% in Foggia Province and 15 to 20% in Campobasso and other provinces. 20,000 sacks are needed as well as the necessary twine in order properly to amass the grain. Care will need to be exercised by stencilling to see that the bags do not get into the black market.

7. Inland fisheries are being developed as well as the sea fishing industry throughout Foggia Province. A tariff is placed on fish exported to keep from robbing the local markets, since fish command a far higher price in other localities. Fishermen need nets and cordage. At present most of the fishing is carried on in sailing schooners. More people who have power schooners should be encouraged to enter into the fishing business.

E. Regional Commissioner, Region VI (Sardinia), Brigadier M. Carr.

1. The general situation is satisfactory. There is a lack of transportation and tires for vehicles. Too many Italian troops are still in Sardinia. Political situation is satisfactory.

2. Food situation has improved. Stocks of flour have enabled us to set up warehouses out in the provinces. The shortage of olive oil is very much felt. A consignment is on the way from the Mainland.

3. On the legal side, the civilian courts are to be reconstituted. Major Fallaird from AGO has been working on this project. 35 more judges are required. Over 5,000 cases are awaiting trial by military tribunals. The number is piling up. Detention prisons have been overcrowded. Situation has been improving somewhat.

4. With reference to industry and commerce, lack of transportation has been a severe handicap. No progress has been made in obtaining small vessels for inter-Island trade. Six small schooners which are lying idle in port of Cagliari have been requested. Night fishing is to begin, and if this increases the fish into t there will be a need for more transportation.

5. Wheat is in good condition with but slight damage from cold. A need exists for sulphur and fertilizer.

6. Crime has increased, especially robberies and thefts, full reports of which have been rendered.

7. Preliminary arrangements have been made for taking 10,000 refugees if there is an emergency.

8. Health situation is satisfactory, however there is an increase in prostitution and venereal disease. All available medical supplies have been distributed to the provinces and there have been complaints about shortages. It is hoped that this situation has been dealt with.

9. Throughout the month of ... transportation with the mainland was sus-

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under.

10. There is need for a policy in regard to smuggling.

Comments by Chief Commissioner: General MacFarlane remarked that the Shipping Sub-Commission could let the Conference know about the six schooners at Cagliari.

F. Eighth Army AMG, By Captain C. E. Benson.

1. No political problems. AMG Eighth Army has been undergoing a period of reorganization. Adriatic Coast in Campobasso Province now divided in control. Provinces of Benevento and Naples are still under administrative control of Region III. Only operation orders from Army bring AMG Eighth Army into the picture. The Northern Coast is severely handicapped as Allied Forces have not captured provincial capital.

2. Food situation is satisfactory. There is a railhead and food can be distributed by our own trucks. There is one tendency which has been noted on which help is needed from AMG; namely, warehouses have been threatened with requisitioning for billeting purposes. These warehouses will be needed at harvest-time for storage of crops.

3. No report can be given on health, disturbances or public safety. All is going along well.

4. In Campobasso Province the food supplies are going to be built up. Stocks in Aquila have been built up with food for one month for 40,000 people.

5. A new Prefect is needed in Campobasso Province.

6. With reference to transport, we are at present lucky to have 50 trucks which were handed over by the Army. When AMG moves on it will be difficult for Campobasso to feed itself. The availability of these trucks is vital.

7. There is nothing to report concerning Benevento and Naples Provinces except labor prices. It has been found difficult to get the necessary labor to work on bridges and roads which the Army requires because of the excessive prices in provinces.

8. The campaign against disease is a troublesome problem now. Places are being cleaned up, but we are desperately short of doctors.

G. Fifth Army AMG, Brigadier General E. F. Hume.

1. Some AMG personnel of Fifth Army were reassigned to Eighth Army accompanying the military units transferred from one army to the other.

2. Arrangements were made with Region III for their administration of these communes in the rear of Fifth Army area (between rear Corps and rear Army lines); this to include anti-malarial work.

3. The wholesale evacuation of civilian population from the Anzio-Nettuno Area was a considerable undertaking. Care has been taken to safeguard labor requirements and the cattle in the area.

4. Casualties of AMG personnel in the beachhead area have been: 3 officers wounded, one enlisted man disabled by wounds and shortly to be evacuated to the United States. Four Carabinieri were killed. Our supply depot was destroyed by shell fire and we have been issuing out of three [illegible]

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4. Casualties of AMG personnel in the beachhead area have been: 3 officers wounded, one enlisted man disabled by wounds and shortly to be evacuated to the United States. Four Carabinieri were killed. Our supply depot was destroyed by shell fire and we have been bombed out of three separate headquarters.

5. In regard to Carabinieri affairs it was again brought out that Carabinieri must be kept for Rome. The 200 Carabinieri taken, in spite of protests, for permanent assignment to Sicily, have been ready to depart for more than a fortnight, but are still without orders.

6. It is suggested that some arrangement may be made whereby a part of the livestock (chiefly sheep) from the Anzio-Nettuno Area be brought out for use as food. The evacuation of the bulk of the civilian population greatly increased the problem of caring for these sheep. The Italian troops of the French Expeditionary Corps are very desirous of having fresh mutton made available, and have their own facilities for slaughtering, etc.

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7. Recent changes have reduced the commissioned personnel of HQ, Fifth Army to about 25.

8. Movements within the Fifth Army area are being closely checked by military police. Civilians are evacuated from the most forward zone. Behind this is a second zone in which civilians are allowed to remain, but unauthorized movement between towns and villages is prohibited. In the rest of the Army area the 10 kilometer rule applies. In general civilians are not permitted to go north of the Volturno River. A special control officer at Capua issues passes in exceptional cases. All military personnel having official business in the forward areas should hold passes from their commanding officers stating the dates on which visits are authorized and for what purpose. The town of Sessa Aurunca is out of bounds, except to pass holders.

9. A military court is sitting at Santa Maria to try cases of espionage and sabotage. So far 24 persons have been tried and 22 found guilty.

10. Food supply for Rome is to be taken forward in ships made available by G-4, Fifth Army, for the period of the Fifth Army's occupation of the city. We expect to unload all of the schooners in which we now have food stocks.

Comments by Chief Commissioner: General MacFarlane assured General Rome that it is realised that Carabinieri are needed for Rome, and he expressed the hope that they will be returned promptly when Rome is reached.

H. Refugee Branch (Italians), Lt Col L. P. Mills.

1. From 1 March to 14 April it has been necessary to move 21,000 refugees from forward areas and disperse them in Southern Provinces. This included 11,000 from the beachhead. The refugees have been made up of 15-20% men, 30-35% women and 50% children. They have been moved by lorries or by LCI's and travel has been hard. Losses among the 21,000 were 5.

2. a. Whilst the majority during March went to Region III, some have gone to Region I and III. As few as possible are being sent to Region II this month or next, which will give them a chance to digest those already sent.

b. Regions II and III are having considerable difficulties in absorbing their quotas, due to the numbers and movements of troops in their areas. They will only be able to absorb maximum numbers in the future, by working in closest contact with sub area commanders, who now know the general situation and have been directed by their district commanders to assist, and by house to house billeting.

c. Region I has set about this problem with far greater thoroughness than anywhere else. In conjunction with District 1 and IRS they have made extensive reception and dispersal plans for large numbers.

d. Movement by sea to Sicily commenced last week. 1,000 were embarked on the MARIGOT on April 5th and a further 750 on the 11th. The first voyage was made without difficulty.

3. Real troubles for refugees commence when they arrive in reception areas and are dispersed in communes. In general the Italian authorities have failed to look after these people, whose condition in certain places is deplorable. It is intended to leave no doubt in the minds of Italian Ministers that this responsibility is theirs. We recognise their difficulties, the main one being food, and intend to assist without allowing them to think that we are assuming their burden. People don't like refugees and it is very difficult to billet them. It is essential that they be kept off the lines of communication. The main requirement from the Italians is perhaps obvious. We are making it clear, that if their welfare committees will work,

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Comments by Chief Commissioner: The Chief Commissioner stated that we are now doing our best to set the Italian Red Cross on its feet, which would help the refugee problem.

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I. Displaced Persons Sub-Commission, Colonel R. C. Kirkwood.

1. This Sub-Commission deals with all displaced persons and refugees except Italians, mostly with Yugoslavs. The type of Yugoslav has changed during the last month or so—previously they were received from Dalmatia but are now coming through the German lines. The latter are mostly orphans, women with children and old men and women. Refugees are now in such a condition as to require more medical attention. 90 orphans were received on one ship alone. There are two orphans' homes started at present.

2. Higher headquarters estimated that the Yugoslav refugee problem would cease. There were 4,500 per month in February and March. During the first week of April 2,000 were received. They are not kept in camps. We have moved 16,219 Yugoslavs to Middle East, and of these approximately 3,000 were moved during March.

3. Organisation of Sub-Commission is still on insecure foundation.

4. Method of feeding, source of feeding and accommodation stores are problems.

5. There are two hospitals at present with 100 beds in each occupied all the time. Red Cross has rendered valuable welfare and nursing assistance. There has been some support from the army, but they have been taking personnel away. Yugoslavs, Greeks, Poles and Italian army doctors are being trained to carry on the work.

6. With reference to accommodation stores, the ACC has set up no means of supplying. Army initially supplied these, but they are becoming less and less a source of supply and we will have to make our own arrangements. We have helped ourselves as much as possible but will need some assistance in the matter of material.

7. The ration is inadequate for small children, nursing mothers, etc. This is helped somewhat by hospital comforts. The Army does not consider it their job, thus the Italian subsistence ration is all that they have to fall back on. This is a problem to be dealt with by ACC. The numbers are not great compared with the rations supplied to the Army, therefore it is not a problem of taking food from the Army.

8. It is believed that the refugees should be repatriated when possible and sent home, or they could be sent to other communities and given a chance to start life on a new footing.

Comments by Chief Commissioner: The Chief Commissioner asked whether there were able bodied Yugoslavs coming over who were capable of service in General Tito's Army. Colonel Kirkwood replied that such men were being trained and returned to Yugoslavia.

J. Executive Commissioner, Brigadier H. F. Lush.

1. The reports by Regional Control and Military Government Section were concluded by Brigadier Lush, who stated that the picture given at this Conference is better than the one given at the last. This was attributed to the fact that the officers had obtained a grip of their jobs and also to the easing of the food situation. The grave difficulties are in regard to transportation, especially in distribution of food. The favorable crop forecast points to one remedy for the situation.

2. The problems in the forward areas at the moment are simpler than those in liberated Italy. Direct government is easier than [illegible]

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2. The problems in the forward areas at the moment are simpler than those in liberated Italy. Direct government is easier than advisory control. There is an inevitable slowing down when the Italian Government takes over. ACC with Allied officers in charge and with their resources can do much more than Italian officials who are acting under orders of a Government which itself is in no easy position and who find themselves in difficult circumstances. It is a difficult task for Regional Commissioners in liberated Italy, not only to prevent themselves entering too much into the executive form of government but also to persuade Italian officials not to lean on them too much. Italian officials must be encouraged to take initiative. The situation is easier in the Islands where there are High Commissioners than in the Mainland where Prefects are answerable directly to the Govern-

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ment.

5. Experience gained in liberated Italy would be invaluable to AAI in forward areas. It would be a help in the future in handing over Regions to the Italian Government.

4. It is very necessary to maintain close and constant contact between headquarters and regional commissioners. This is brought to the attention of heads of Sub-Commissions in all aspects of their work. Headquarters also ought to know what is happening in the Regions, particularly so in the case of the Administrative Section which deals with the local government problems.

5. The Chief Commissioner had decided that Region II would be divided into two parts. Calabria would form a new Region VII. Apulia and Lucania would comprise the new Region III.

6. 309 officers had been sent to other theatres. It is hoped that there will be no further calls for officers.

7. Lists of promotions for officers (both American and British) are to be submitted to the Chief Commissioner in the course of the next few days.

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A recess was called at 1125 and the conference reopened at 1140.

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II. REPORTS BY INDEPENDENT SUB-COMMISSIONS.

A. Navy Sub-Commission, Commodore T. H. Palmer.

1. The Italian fleet during the last six months has employed 302 ships on patrol work and transporting troops from North Africa to Naples. All reports have been satisfactory. Particular praise is due to Italian sub-marines for running in food and supplies to troops during Agean operations, while under constant bombing. Most are now employed on training duties.

2. It has been asked why so many men have left the Italian Navy. At the present time Italian officers and men are relieving our personnel starting in Sicily and working North. We are asking that they relieve us of some of the work in the port of Naples. Admiral Morgan has asked the Minister for a detailed report, after which answers to personnel questions can be given.

3. There has been some ill feeling in regard to food and pay for those doing hard labor who feel they are not on the proper status. Colonel Bain of Labor Sub-Commission has promised aid in this matter.

4. Another problem is that the Italian Navy is getting short of clothing and boots. A supply has been requested.

B. Army Sub-Commission, Brigadier C. C. Dubosque.

1. Major General L. Browning is now in the process of taking over the Army Sub-Commission.

2. Ration ceiling was reviewed at conference between Chief Commissioner and Hq AAI on March 21; and recommendations for future strengths include Security Police and Fire Bde in addition to Carabinieri and Guardia di Finanza. If approved, [illegible] the ration ceiling to 227,000, compared with current authority for [illegible]

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comprise the new Region II.

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B. Army Sub-Commission, Brigadier C. C. Duchesne.

1. Major General L. Browning is now in the process of taking over the Army Sub-Commission.

2. Ration ceiling was reviewed at conference between Chief Commissioner and Hq AAI on March 31; and recommendations for future strength include Security Police and Fire Bde in addition to Carabinieri and Guardia di Finanza. If approved, this will raise the ration ceiling to 557,000, compared with current authority for 500,000 and actual present strength 480,000.

3. Since 25 March AMGOT has supervised the issue of all Allied supplies shipped direct for Italian Armed Forces to the Mainland. In Sardinia and Sicily the Allied Garrison is at present supervising these issues, and AMGOT is organising the accounting through Hq ACC. We should like now to initiate liaison between AMGOT Supply Supervisors at the various ports and those of Food Sub-Commission. The supply situation has crystallised the question of how many troops are to stay in Sardinia and how many to come to the Mainland.

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F. Public Relations Branch, Major L. Fielden.

1. The Public Relations Branch was officially established on April 1st. During January and February Major Fielden was the only PRO with ACC though there were five PROs attached to Regions III, IV and Fifth Army Area. Regional PROs have now been abolished and the officers assigned to this branch at Headquarters ACC.

2. During March representatives of 40 newspapers or newspaper syndicates consulted this Public Relations Branch and were supplied with the information and services they required. Interviews were arranged with members of ACC as requested. Twenty-six press releases on various aspects of the organization's work were handed out. A Press Conference was convened on March 10. Arrangements were worked out for supplying regular news to the papers controlled by the PWB. The Allied Publications Board on which the PRO sat as a representative of ACC was reorganized and Local Boards were set up to deal with applications to publish.

3. Owing partly to the reorganization of ACC and partly to the lull on the battle fronts a growing interest was shown by correspondents and this interest should soon be reflected in the Allied press.

4. A weekly resume to Regional Commissioners of ACC activities has been started in an attempt to bridge some of the present gaps in relationships. It is hoped to produce a regular ACC journal about the work of ACC, the need for it being found in the fact that there is a great deal of expert detail which is liable to get by-passed.

5. Major Fielden pointed out that the PRO is sometimes regarded as being without clearly defined functions. It is one of the main activities of this Branch to see that the press gets the correct information, improper information being one of the chief causes for abuse in the Allied press. In order to get an accurate and comprehensive picture of the whole work of ACC to the press it will help greatly if every scrap of news regarding developments is obtained quickly.

6. Public Relations work had been concentrated at Headquarters, but in the near future men will be sent out into the Regions to get in touch with the activities there.

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The morning session of the Conference adjourned at 1215 hours.

The afternoon session opened at 1430 hours.

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5. Major Walker pointed out that the CCG is sometimes regarded as being without clearly defined functions. It is one of the main activities of this Branch to see that the press gets the correct information. Improper information being one of the chief causes for attack in the Allied press. In order to get an accurate and co-ordinated picture of the whole work of ACC to the press it will help greatly if every scrap of news regarding developments is obtained quickly.

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III. Address by Chief Commissioner, Lieutenant General Sir Noel Mason-MacFarlane.

General MacFarlane commented on the political situation as being brighter than at the time of the last conference. Then there was the threat of a strike by parties of the Left with reference to the Prime Minister's speech. After several discussions with the leaders involved, they called off the strike and held a public meeting of protest instead.

The Communist party changed its policy and agreed to work with the Government of Marshal Badoglio. There had been little change in the 6 parties otherwise. The main objection had been the King. The King had recently crystallized his present intentions and the reaction of the parties to his declaration is awaited. The question is whether the other parties will follow the lead given by the Communist Party or hold out for further action from the King. The lead by the Communist Party is to be warmly welcomed by us. These parties have had no constitutional method of achieving their aims, which has kept the threat of strikes and disturbances before us.

The end in view is a broader-based government as the greater the representation of the people the more they will pull together for the common cause. With the present action of the Communist Party and the statement of the King we are much nearer the goal of broadening the base of the Government.

The Chief Commissioner greeted the Advisory Council members who were present. Now that these representatives are resident in Naples we shall have the benefit of their local advice in connection with political problems.

General MacFarlane expressed his regret at the departure of Colonel McGeffrey, Brigadier Duchesne and Air Commodore Foster. A welcome was given to Air Commodore Bowen-Passmiet, new Director of the Air Sub-Commission. There have been other changes in the high positions in AMGOT. Brigadiers Dunlop and Carr have changed positions. Colonel Kirkwood would take over the new Region VII. Displaced Persons Sub-Commission would be taken over by Colonel Finley.

A welcome was also given to General De Gevin, French Representative with the Commission.

We are now approaching our ultimate ceiling in officer personnel. This ceiling represents the number with which we must tackle the whole of Italy. It will not be increased no matter how far forward we go through Italy. There will be no reinforcements. This makes it necessary to get the country sorted out as we go forward and to ensure that the Italians are capable of taking over as we go forward. Then our own personnel can be taken from the rear areas to new fields. It is hoped that the changes and transfers of the past few months will now become considerably less; however, this does not mean that a person will be permitted to be "stuck" in a job, or in an undesirable location. To prevent this periodical reviews of appointments will be made.

There is still scope for improvement in contacts between Regions and Headquarters. It is desired that people should get out from Headquarters, and on the other hand, visitors from Regions will be welcomed here.

General MacFarlane reminded the Commissioners again of the way in which AMGOT works. As we go forward we begin activities in territory with the ANGs of the Armies. This is followed up by Regional Military Government and when the time is ripe, and the Advisory Council approves, the territory is handed over to the Italians and AMGOT assumes advisory functions. It is essential to train the Italians, so we do not have the manpower to run the show. The time to clean up fascism is during the AMGOT period. Things must be sorted out, Fascists must be sacked and the right Italians must be picked and trained while we are exercising military government. It is much more difficult to do this after becoming "advisory" and losing the executive rule. Once an Italian has been appointed by AMGOT, he cannot be removed without our consent. Unless the Italians can produce a man whom we feel is fit, they cannot replace our man. There-

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General McFarlane expressed his regret at the departure of Colonel Geoffrey, Brigadier Duchesne and Air Commodore Foster. A welcome was given to Air Commodore Rowen-Buccarlet, new Director of the Air Sub-Commission. There have been other changes in the high positions in ACC. Brigadiers Dunlop and Curr have changed positions. Colonel Kinrose would take over the new Region VII. Displaced Persons Sub-Commission would be taken over by Colonel Minley.

A welcome was also given to General De Gavin, French Representative with the Commission.

We are now approaching our ultimate ceiling in officer personnel. This ceiling represents the number with which we must tackle the whole of Italy. It will not be increased no matter how far forward we go through Italy. There will be no reinforcements. This makes it necessary to get the country sorted out as we go forward and to ensure that the Italians are capable of taking over as we go forward. Then our own personnel can be taken from the rear areas to new fields. It is hoped that the changes and transfers of the past few months will now become considerably less; however, this does not mean that a person will be permitted to be "stuck" in a job, or in an undesirable location. To prevent this periodical reviews of appointments will be made.

There is still scope for improvement in contacts between Regions and Headquarters. It is desired that people should get out from Headquarters, and on the other hand, visitors from Regions will be welcomed here.

General McFarlane reminded the Commissioners again of the way in which ACC works. As we go forward we begin activities in territory with the AFHQ of the Armies. This is followed up by Regional Military Government and when the time is ripe, and the Advisory Council approves, the territory is handed over to the Italians and ACC assumes advisory functions. It is essential to train the Italians, as we do not have the manpower to run the show. The time to sink the problem is during the AMG period. Things must be sorted out, Ministers must be sacked and the right Italians must be picked and trained while we are overseeing military government. It is much more difficult to do this after becoming "advisory" and losing the executive rule. Once an Italian has been appointed by AMG, he cannot be removed without our consent. Unless the Italians can produce a man when we feel is fit, they cannot replace our men. Therefore it is most important to train them during the AMG stage. If the right man cannot be found, then Headquarters should be advised at once. Marshal Badoglio has always cooperated when asked to provide a man.

The Regions will normally "stay put" when control passes to the Italian Government. Personnel will be reduced in numbers and functions will be advisory. This advisory job will become easy or difficult depending upon the executive period under AMG.

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D. Telecommunications & Posts Sub-Commission, Colonel J. L. Henderson.

1. Internal telegraph service has been restored in and between all ten provinces of the mainland and all provinces in Sicily. There is service in Sardinia too, but no outlet from Sardinia, except for official traffic.

2. Telephone calls are limited to urgent calls except for officials.

3. Work being handled at present includes the following:

a. Extension of internal telegraph service to include Naples, Avellino, Benevento, up to rear Army boundary.

b. Reception of civil calls within provincial boundaries up to the same line.

c. The question of restoration of external cable service has been raised.

d. Repair of the main Salerno - Reggio cable is proceeding; when complete, this will give official telephone service with Catanzaro, Reggio, etc. and with Messina, Catania, and Palermo.

4. The internal and foreign mail service has been extended to include Naples and Avellino provinces up to the rear Army boundary. The extension into Benevento Province is in hand. Other special services have been carried out for the Vatican, I.R.C.C., Italian Prisoners of War, and to Italians in occupied territory.

5. Other activities have included correspondence with Military Signals over freeing of circuits for Italian Government use, and restoration of Direct and Coast Watching circuits; correspondence with civil censorship; analysing and submitting to Economic Section proposed rates for telegraph, telephone and postal services, arranging for supplies of stamps from U. S. for Italian Government; supervising Allied Control Commission communications.

E. War Materials Disposal Sub-Commission, Colonel J. T. Lollars.

1. This Sub-Commission's work is with War Materials Disposal and War Factories.

2. In Sicily the turn over to the Italians of war materials in excess of Allied needs is progressing. As regards the Western half of the Island it is about 95% complete, and the Eastern half is not so far advanced. On the Mainland and in Sardinia the turnover continues as the tactical situation permits.

3. From available statistics and reconnaissance it was found that in Sicily prior to Allied invasion there were 60 factories producing war materials or essentials therefor. Of these 60, twelve are now producing in whole or in part either directly or under Allied supervision or by service troops themselves. Twelve to fourteen were completely destroyed by war. The remainder are producing from nothing to very little--these are mostly small factories without raw materials.

4. It was since the last Conference that this Sub-Commission has acquired the additional responsibility of War Factories. This term applies only to Italian manufacturing plants in three general categories.

a. Italian War Factories operated directly by enemy direct owner

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b. Restoration of civil cable within provincial boundaries up to the Same line.

c. The question of resumption of external cable service has been raised.

d. Repair of the main Salerno - Foggia cable is proceeding; when complete, this will give official telephone service with Caserta, Rome, etc. and with Messina, Catania, and Palermo.

4. The internal and foreign mail service has been extended to include Naples and Avellino provinces up to the new Army boundary. The extension into Benevento province is in hand. Other special services have been carried out for the Vatican, I.R.C.C., Italian prisoners of War, and to civilians in occupied territory.

5. Other activities have included correspondence with military Signals over tracing of circuits for Italian Government use, and restoration of Fleet and Coast Watching circuits; correspondence with civil concerning; studying and submitting to Economic Section proposed rates for telegraph, telephone and postal services, arranging for supplies of stores from U. S. for Italian Government; supervising Allied Control Commission communications.

E. War Materials Disposal Sub-commission, Colonel J. T. Sellers.

1. This Sub-Commission's work is with War Materials Disposal and War Factories.

2. In Sicily the turn over to the Italians of war materials in excess of Allied needs is progressing. As regards the Western half of the Island it is about 95% complete, and the Eastern half is not so far advanced. On the Mainland and in Sardinia the turnover continues as the tactical situation permits.

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4. It was since the last Conference that this Sub-Commission has acquired the additional responsibility of War Factories. This term applies only to Italian manufacturing plants in three general categories.

a. Italian War Factories operated directly by or under direct supervision of Allied Forces.

b. Italian War Factories operated directly by or under direct supervision of the Italian War Ministry.

c. Italian War Factories (Auxiliaries) operating in the production of War materials under supervision of Italian War Ministry.

5. On the mainland the factories are nearly all used for the maintenance and repair of our own materials and equipment. The use of these factories is unsatisfactory.

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4. On the mainland Allied Armies now have 75,000 of the Italian Army under their command including 5,000 combat troops; the programme is to build this up to 194,000 including a combat division of 14,000.

The Italian Army is calling up all illegal absentees of the 1925 class plus all illegally absent motor drivers; it will continue one class at a time until all are in control.

5. With reference to Sardinia, shipping caused has is now starting again. Practically no Italian Army troops have been brought across to the mainland during the past month, but Italian warships are now re-commencing to transhp ten thousand per month. Of the garrison in Sardinia 20,000 are working for the Allies. 5,000 Italian Yugoslav soldiers are in the process of transfer to Corsica for duty Field Labour under the Allied garrison there.

6. In Sicily the HQ 12 Italian Corps commenced formation in Palermo in mid March. It is carrying out a census of the inclusive 1912 to 1924 age classes who are legally liable for service and will then ask for permission to call them up within the ration ceiling.

C. Air Sub-Commission, Air Commodore W.A.D. Bevan-Pussuriet.

1. There has been a continuance of operational work in the war effort. The Fighter Wing has been employed in offensive sweeps with good results along the Dalmation Coast under the operational control of the Desert Air Force. Long range Fighters have been used to give escort to I.A.F. supply dropping aircraft over Yugoslavia. The Bomber Transport Wing has been employed in dropping supplies to Partizans and Italian troops in Yugoslavia and evacuating wounded. The Coastal Wing has carried out convoy escort duties, anti-submarine patrols and air-sea rescue flights. The number of sorties carried out by each of these to date has been 1,520 for the Fighter Wing, 1,500 for the Bomber-Transport Wing and 741 for the Coastal Wing.

2. With the advent of fine weather it is hoped to work up to an aggregate of 1,000 sorties per month. Between 1st and 5th April there have been 44 supply dropping sorties, of which 37 have been successful, and 54 tons net of supplies have been dropped.

3. The maintenance and equipment position is not satisfactory. There is no proper organisation for dealing with either. Energetic steps are now being taken to put these on a proper basis. The success of these steps will depend to a great extent on the payment of civilian firms working for the I.A.F. for work carried out since the Armistice. At present the Italian Government is being extremely dilatory in making these payments, and some firms may have to close down temporarily for lack of funds.

4. A total of 10,265 I.A.F. personnel are now on loan to the Allied Air Forces. The U.S.A.A.F. has taken up by far the greater proportion of these. It is satisfactory to note that they are giving excellent service in all branches. Since future demands may prejudice the operational capacity of the I.A.F. it will be necessary in the future to reserve the right to recall those required for I.A.F. duties when this becomes essential. Technical personnel are urgently needed. There are a number of highly skilled technicians in Sardinia and also in North Africa. It is important to get the maximum number of technical personnel that can be obtained from all sources.

5. Further in regard to maintenance, we must have full access to all salvaged Italian Air Force material. There is a need for stronger orders to prevent further requisitioning of Air Force equipment.

6. A total of 515 I.A.F. Arditi personnel have been trained as a "Commando" battalion equipped with rifles, automatic rifles, machine-guns, and light mortars. They should be fit to do a combat job very shortly.

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C. Air Sub-Commission, A.C.C.

1. There has been a continuance of operational work in the war effort. The Fighter Wing has been employed in offensive sweeps with good results along the Dalmatian coast under the operational control of the Desert Air Force. Long range fighters have been used to give escort to L.A.F. supply dropping aircraft over Yugoslavia. The Bomber Transport Wing has been employed in dropping supplies to Partisans and Italian troops in Jugoslavia and evacuating wounded. The Coastal Wing has carried out convoy escort duties, anti-submarine patrols and air-sea rescue flights. The number of sorties carried out by each of these to date has been 1,520 for the Fighter Wing, 1,360 for the Bomber-Transport Wing and 744 for the Coastal Wing.

2. With the advent of fine weather it is hoped to work up to an aggregate of 1,000 sorties per month. Between 1st and 6th April there have been 44 supply dropping sorties, of which 37 have been successful, and 54 tons net of supplies have been dropped.

3. The maintenance and equipment position is not satisfactory. There is no proper organisation for dealing with either. Energetic steps are now being taken to put these on a proper basis. The success of these steps will depend to a great extent on the payment of civilian firms working for the I.A.F. for work carried out since the Armistice. At present the Italian Government is being extremely dilatory in making these payments, and some firms may have to close down temporarily for lack of funds.

4. A total of 10,285 I.A.F. personnel are now on loan to the Allied Air Forces. The U.S.A.A.F. has taken up by far the greater proportion of these. It is satisfactory to note that they are giving excellent service in all branches. Since future demands may prejudice the operational capacity of the I.A.F. it will be necessary in the future to reserve the right to recall those required for I.A.F. duties when this becomes essential. Technical personnel are urgently needed. There are a number of highly skilled technicians in Sardinia, and also in North Africa. It is important to get the maximum number of technical personnel that can be obtained from all sources.

5. Further in regard to maintenance, we must have full access to all salvaged Italian Air Force material. There is a need for stronger orders to prevent further requisitioning of Air Force equipment.

6. A total of 515 I.A.F. ground personnel have been trained as a "Commando" battalion, equipped with rifles, automatic rifles, machine-guns, and light mortars. They should be fit to do a combat job very shortly.

7. It is believed it would help to give a little more publicity to the good work being done by the Italian Air Force.

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The Chief Commissioner stated that he did not think H. Headquarters and the Regions are performing as smoothly as they might. This is due very largely to lack of co-operation on the part of some people as to whom it is hoped that proper disciplinary steps will be taken. On territorial questions the sub-commissions will deal direct with Regions and Provinces in the field. When it comes to operational directives, these must go through Regional Co-ordinators. They must know what is going on in order to contribute to the work. Two things must be avoided, namely, (a) working too much in water-tight compartments and (b) delay in office procedure. The "pooling" trays should be abolished.

In closing the Chief Commissioner remarked that probably all replies from this Conference and the last one, the complexity and number of tasks which the organisation must face. He expressed his appreciation for the good efforts and work done to solve these complex problems.

IV. REPORTS BY ECONOMIC SECTION.

A. Industry and Commerce Sub-Commission, Colonel W. Bruce.

1. A stage of advancement from survey to actual rehabilitation has now been reached which necessitates co-ordination with Services for mutual integration of salvage programs, demobilization and restoration.

2. A visiting Commission from CCAC emphasized the importance of relief of skilled labor shortage in US and UK. Shipping space is no longer the sole overriding consideration. Importation of raw materials is preferable to manufactured products. Cloth and leather, needles and sewing thread are needed from abroad.

3. Local Resources Boards have continued excellent cooperation from Local Resources Section, Allied (Adm. Sch.) but it is clear that Local Boards in Sicily and Sardinia require definite policy directives to prevent confusion. Director and Joint Vice Chairman are proceeding forthwith to Sicily for this purpose.

4. Some of the achievements can be enumerated as follows:

a. 76 industrial plants have now been surveyed including many of major importance and a report on heavy industries is now in the printers hands.

b. Caustic soda is now actually here and cigarette paper is en route. Thus soap and tobacco industries are being reactivated.

c. The screening of the requisitions for the next six months entailed considerable work. The items numbered 1748 varying from spy mosquitoes to riveting hammers.

d. Export program is now being rapidly developed from mainland.

e. Sulphur and coal program from Sicily and Sardinia respectively has been continued but coal output has been limited by AFHQ orders.

5. The various problems at present are:

a. Lack of transportation, especially the tire situation, is bad. The instructions issued by C.C.S. and MOS for requisitioning tires have proven impossible to observe in practice.

b. There has been no quota of Regional personnel determined for Industry and Commerce functions. At Headquarters there is an acute shortage of translators, the services of the interpreters and translators [illegible]

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In closing U.S. Chief Commissioner remarked that probably all realize, from this conference and the last one, the complexity and number of tasks which the organization must face. He expressed his appreciation for the good efforts and work done to solve these complex problems.

IV. REPORTS BY SECTIONS.

A. Industry and Commerce, Sub-Commission, Colonel L. W. Lyon.

1. A stage of advancement from survey to actual rehabilitation has now been reached which necessitates consultation with Services for control integration of salvage program, cannibalization and exportation.

2. A visiting Commission from SCAO urged the importance of relief of skilled labor shortage in UK and US. Shipping space is no longer the sole overriding consideration. Importation of raw materials is preferable to manufactured products. Cloth and leather, needles and sewing thread are needed from abroad.

3. Local Resources Boards have continued excellent cooperation from Local Resources Section, HQ, AAI (Adm. Sub) but it is clear that local boards in Sicily and Sardinia require definite policy directives to prevent confusion. Director and Joint Vice Chairmen are proceeding forthwith to Sicily for this purpose.

4. Some of the achievements can be summarized as follows:

a. 73 industrial plants have now been surveyed including many of major importance and a report on heavy industries is now in the printers hands.

b. Caustic soda is now actually here and cigarette paper is en route. Thus soap and tobacco industries are being reactivated.

c. The scrooning of the requisitions for the next six months entailed considerable work. The items numbered 1746 varying from ophthalmoscopes to riveting hammers.

d. Export program is now being rapidly developed from mainland.

e. Sulphur and coal program from Sicily and Sardinia respectively has been continued but coal output has been limited by AFHQ orders.

5. The various problems at present are:

a. Lack of transportation, especially the tire situation, is bad. The instructions issued by C.M.C. and MSB for requisitioning tires have proven impossible to observe in practice.

b. There has been no quota of Regional personnel determined for Industry and Commerce functions. At Headquarters there is the acute shortage of translators, the services of the interpreters and translators pool being inadequate.

B. Labour Sub-Commission, Colonel J. H. Bain.

1. A final draft of a Royal Decree, which is in essence a Magna Carta for Italian Labor, has been completed, and is now being submitted for acceptance. This is the combination of long months of experience and study with the Italian Government, Italian Labor, and the results of AMG/CC administration. This document, when issued, may well stand as a lasting monument of Allied Occupation, and should be broadcast to other nations in the Axis sphere as concrete evidence of our aims and purposes. This will be followed by a further decree giving trade unions a charter setting forth their rights, privileges and restrictions.

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a. The past month has shown that too frequently we meet with non-cooperation. Problems have been handled at too low a level. It is of the utmost importance that the Labor Sub-Commission definitely and actually be recognized as the principal authority in all labor matters for all Italian Territory, so as to eliminate interference, and decisions made by various other agencies and departments without reference to, or clearance by, the Labor Sub-Commission. Too many problems have been handled which had been picked at and gone "round previously. Field officers should keep us advised. In this connection, it is pointed out that there are no field officers in Sardinia, Region II, Fifth Army, Eighth Army, Displaced Persons, and Italian Refugee Branch.

b. It has become more apparent than ever, particularly since the Italian government has been given jurisdiction over certain areas, that the responsibilities and problems of the Labor Sub-Commission have more than doubled, therefore another urgent request is made for increased personnel to handle this formidable task.

Comments by Chief Commissioner: The Chief Commissioner emphasized the necessity of referring matters to the Labor Sub-Commission where labor plays a part in them, and all concerned were urged to make full use of this Sub-Commission's services. The lack of personnel is something which must be faced since we are held down to a ceiling. It will be seen what can be done about giving them more personnel in the field. One difficulty with the limited ceiling is that you cannot ensure having enough of the right people in the right places. In many cases the problem is not capable of being solved.

c. Agriculture Sub-Commission, Major [illegible] Department.

1. The Italian Minister of Agriculture and the Director of Agriculture Sub-Commission conferred with Allied and Italian officials in Sicily, Apulia, Lucania, and Calabria in the interest of creating uniform agricultural organizations in the fields to obtain maximum production at harvest and in threshing of wheat and other vital crops.

2. It has been endeavored to get a plan defined. The new Minister advised that a field check would be necessary before such a plan could be outlined. Such field checks have been completed in Regions I and II. The Minister at each place spoke to various agricultural officials and expressed to them what they must do with reference to organization. They have had instructions and pressure has been brought to bear, but we still have no defined plan in writing.

3. We do not have more than ten trained agricultural officers in the theatre. Also the Minister cannot locate competent men who are willing to accept responsibilities. We have suggested names to him, but he has refused to do anything about it. We have promises but no written results. The Agriculture Sub-Commission has the complete cooperation of the Ministry's staff except the Minister himself when it comes to action.

4. Another problem is transportation. No Italian agricultural official has a car in Sicily. The Minister was pushed on this question. The provision of at least 1 car to each Compartment Inspector and 2 cars to each Provincial Inspector is necessary.

5. Beginning April 15 provincial officials will be making out a crop condition report. This will become a bi-monthly report. A revised forecast by 15 May will be an additional basis for completing plans to obtain maximum threshing of wheat and other crops.

6. Seed potato imports totaled about 37,000 tons, a large proportion of which arrived after the last safe planting date 15 March; about 2500 tons of this arrival had to be diverted to Army ration; sterility due to long time on boat plus other reasons necessitated diverting an additional 1500 tons for food use. With these exceptions loss of seed has been extremely small in light of obstacles that were overcome to get seed in ground.

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C. Agriculture Sub-Commission, Major W. A. Hartman.

1. The Italian Minister of Agriculture and the Director of Agriculture Sub-Commission conferred with Allied and Italian officials in Sicily, Apulia, Lucania, and Calabria in the interest of creating uniform agricultural organizations in the field to obtain maximum production at harvest and in amassing of wheat and other vital crops.

2. It has been endeavored to get a plan defined. The new Minister advised that a field check would be necessary before such a plan could be outlined. Such field checks have been completed in Regions I and II. The Minister at each place spoke to various agriculture officials and expressed to them what they must do with reference to organization. They have had instructions and pressure has been brought to bear, but we still have no defined plan in writing.

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7. A survey of fishing conditions and needs to get a maximum harvest is being completed for all occupied territory including sardining; fishing supplies available from local resources are being distributed to areas which assure largest fish catch. Arrangements are in process of completion to assure tuna fishing operations in season along coastal waters of Italy and North Africa; approval has been obtained to

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1. The Food Sub-Commission is one of the younger subcommissions, whose principal job is to ensure that the people receive their daily bread. This has been achieved. The ration scale and miscellaneous food issues for April are higher and more varied than for any previous month. May issues are expected to be on a similar scale. Beginning distribution, May and June will be difficult months. Of ten cereal ships, nine will be grain ships and one only will be flour. Previously these ships have been mixed cargo. The program now, however, is different; at the first the Regional Commissioners should be informed. With only two ports accepting bulk grain, we are faced with the problem of a tonnage of 85,000 tons. Also 300,000 quintal-size sacks will be needed to handle the grain. This complicates distribution and puts a strain on the men. Further in regard to the sack problem, the Food Sub-Commission was opened up receiving depots to receive flour and grain, which involves much work.

2. There is a pressing need to take into account local resources. We have plannes to take care of the supplies, both wheat and cereal crops, to which major Bottom has referred.

3. Regional Commissioners have spoken about Regional resources and trade. Free trade should be encouraged but requires coordination and control. A civil supply division group is working closely with Minister Tarchiani and by this means it is hoped to control the basic items of sale. Use of cereals and pulse crops of this country. Despite the changes in the Ministry of Agriculture definite progress has been made. Agriculture will provide the answer to many food problems and to the many requests for an increase in ration scale.

4. Another sore spot is ration cards and counterfeit cards. We are now actively engaged in pursuing a rationing enforcement policy. A plan was recommended to Regional Commissioners. An equal number of inspectors and Guardia di Finanza are employed. Shops for operation are selected at widely separated points. Inspectors are in shops during service hours. Inspectors and Guardia di Finanza are changed daily. Inspectors examine ration cards of all persons entering the shop. Inquiries are made for purposes of checking ownership. The following gives an indication of the success of the drive.

During first two days eight bakeries shops were taken under control. Twenty-one false cards were found; 11 were found belonging to deceased persons; 13 owned by people who had left the district and the number of borrowed cards was 34. A copy of this scheme is being circulated to Regional Commissioners for use in their own Regions.

E. Finance Sub-Commission, Colonel E. H. Foley.

1. During March steps have been taken to establish the Banco d'Italia as the central bank for the Italian Government in the liberated area. For Allied Italy the branch at Salerno has been made acting head office, and the branches in Regions III, V and VI are managed from Naples. An officer of the Finance Sub-Commission has been appointed Liaison officer to the Bank and has his office in the Salerno Branch. This integration has enabled us to finance the Italian Government's deficit out of the existing currency reserves of the Banco d'Italia. Since April 1, no advances of Allied currency are being made to the Italian Government or permanent organizations and arrangements are now being made to finance provinces and communes out of bank funds. In fact the currency reserves of the central bank now stand at such a level that we are withdrawing 1.2 billion lire from the Banco d'Italia. This withdrawal is in the form of a partial repayment of the advances made to the Italian Government or its sub-divisions by AMG/AMC. Such advances total about 5 billion lire and the re-

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payment is approximately 2/3 of this amount.

2. Colonel Foley, while in Washington, arranged for the printing and preparation of new Italian Government currency. It is estimated that this currency will not be available for approximately six months from final approval of design. When available, we can take steps to withdraw the occupation currency in circulation.

3. Please advise if there is non-legal tender money that is developing. It is hoped to take advantage of the fact that occupation currency is going in and out to stop the violations of law involved in transactions in which it is duplicated.

4. More drastic penalties are recommended than customary contempt charges, as a number of cases involving forgery of AM lire currency are constantly coming to light. The volume of cases is not dangerous but should be checked.

5. The present economic situation of liberated Italy is chiefly characterized by an extreme shortage of commodities with consequent high black market prices. The largest single source of income in liberated Italy to the Italian Government is deficit, which is estimated to be 20 billion lire since 3 July 1943, quite an overage over 3 billion lire per month. The monetary measures we are taking include an attempt to reduce the level of Italian Government spending, more drastic tax measures and a reduction in the size of the deficit by more Government borrowing from the people.

6. A Commission from Washington has visited here to see how records are being kept regarding imports. It is necessary to keep account supplies coming in. We must know what goods come in, country of origin and what disposition is made of them. The Regional Commissioners must help in this collection of supply accounting data. The Chief Accountant reports that the necessary information is very slow in forthcoming from the Regions.

Comments by Chief Commissioner: The Chief Commissioner stressed the point made by Colonel Foley regarding the furnishing of proper information to Headquarters so that the show may run properly.

F. Public Works & Utilities Sub-Commission, Lt Col L. A. Jenny.

1. Work is progressing in regard to military highways but the lack of personnel and equipment is a handicap. Military authorities have asked that we extend and accelerate our organization and steps have been taken to accomplish this. Personnel will have to be increased and highway construction material must be imported from the United States. A plan has been put up to HQ ~~AAI~~ for review.

2. A program of procedure for utility rates was submitted and approved at a Special Economic Section meeting. Basic structure is not being altered.

3. Colonel Jenny mentioned the incident occurring in Foggia where a pasta factory had to be shut down when their electricity supply was cut off. He explained that this rationing of electricity was an emergency measure brought about by a utilities need for electricity. The decree for this rationing was not ready although the Minister had been pushed for it. Thus rationing was actually undertaken by us before the Decree became effective, and the demand was kept within the amount allotted by the Local Resources Board. When the Decree was published in the Gazette, we found that it did not conform to the final draft which we had approved and which was stronger and more precise than the published form. After discussing this matter with the Legal Sub-Commission we requested the passage of a new Decree in the form approved by us and cancelling the one in effect now.

4. We are in process in cooperation with the Ministries of Public Works

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5. The present economic situation of liberated Italy is chiefly characterized by an extreme shortage of foodstuffs with consequent high black market prices. The largest single source of income in liberated Italy is the Italian Government's deficit, which is estimated to be 20 billion lire since 1 July 1943, and is now running over 3 billion lire per month. The monetary measures we are making include an attempt to reduce the level of Italian Government spending, more drastic tax measures and a reduction in the size of the deficit by more Government borrowing from the people.

6. A Commission from Washington has visited here to see how records are being kept regarding imports. It is necessary to trace whether supplies coming in. We must know what goods come in, country of origin and what disposition is made of them. The Regional Commissioners must help in this collection of supply accounting data. The Chief Accountant reports that the necessary information is very slow in forthcoming from the Regions.

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7. Public Works & Utilities Sub-Commission, Lt Col L. W. Jenny.

1. Work is progressing in regard to military highways but the lack of personnel and equipment is a handicap. Military authorities have asked that we extend and accelerate our organization and steps have been taken to accomplish this. Personnel will have to be increased and highway construction material must be imported from the United States. A plan has been put up to HQ AAI for review.

2. A program of procedure for utility rates was submitted and approved at a Special Economic Section meeting. Basic structure is not being altered.

3. Colonel Jenny mentioned the incident occurring in Foggia where a great factory had to be shut down when their electricity supply was cut off. He explained that this rationing of electricity was an emergency measure brought about by a railroad's need for electricity. The decree for this rationing was not ready although the Minister had been pushed for it. This rationing was actually undertaken by us before the Decree became effective, and the demand was kept within the amount allotted by the Local Resources Board. When the Decree was published in the Gazette, we found that it did not conform to the final draft which we had approved and which was stronger and more precise than the published form. After discussing this matter with the Legal Sub-Commission we requested the passage of a new Decree in the form approved by us and cancelling the one in effect now.

4. Studies are in progress in cooperation with the Ministries of Public Works and Merchant Marine, for raising sunken ships in various harbors so as to clear harbors and use some of the ships; one five million lire has been appropriated for this. Studies are also in progress for the rehabilitation of shipyards capable of building small wooden vessels from 200 to 800 tons.

8. Officers of this Sub-Commission have visited Sicily and Sardinia and have studied P. W. & U. conditions in these two Regions. Some changes are being contemplated in Sicily.

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

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(18)

V. REPORTS BY SUB-COMMISSIONS, ETC.

A. Interior Sub-Commission, Colonel R. J. S. Quicr.

1. There has been the addition from that Interior Sub-Commission is bracketed with public health, whereas it deals with the whole of the Interior outside the sphere of Public Health, Public Welfare and Public Safety. The S is almost daily contact with Minister Scelba or his staff. Multifarious matters concerning Prefects, Syndici and other extraneous matters come up.

2. A course in local government was held between 16-20 March. Officers attended from MG, AFHQ and Regions I, II, III, IV and V. The interest shown was gratifying and the Interior staff learned much from the students. A second course is in progress.

3. Colonel Quicr with his staff officer has visited Benevento, Avellino, Campobasso, Pescara, San Vittore, and AMG/U.S. Corps Main HQ Liaison Officer. In each place the senior officer was interviewed and with his permission, whenever possible, the Prefects. It was a surprise to find that the Giunta Comunale is actually functioning in Region III and 5th Army areas, even north of the Volturno.

4. Captain R.H. Temple of the Sub-Commission has been on tour in Sardinia since 1st April.

5. Local Government on the lines approved by the Chief Commissioner is alive in Region III. The first meeting of the Giunta Provinciale Amministrativa in Salerno Province was attended by officers of the First Corps as guests. A immense amount of business was done and the citizen members sat for the first time. It is firmly believed that these appointments and opportunities are producing and will produce a better and more feeling of responsibility in the rehabilitation of their country by the men of the people as opposed to career officials, and will play no mean part in stabilising affairs.

6. The Royal Decree in regard to the reconstitution of Local Government is still under discussion with the Minister of the Interior. The Legal Sub-Commission has been consulted and has advised part in accordance.

B. Public Safety Sub-Commission, Colonel J. C. Kirk.

1. Conferences of Regional and public Safety officers have been held and uniform policies adopted.

2. Rations for Public Safety organizations have been an important item.

3. Regional Commissioners, police and public safety officers are all interested in the clothing and equipping of the police.

4. Contact with the Carabinieri is daily.

5. There have been growing accounts of misconduct of Allied troops.

6. Replacement pools for Carabinieri have been established at Naples & Bari.

7. A tour of inspection is being conducted from a disciplinary point of view in the Guardia di Finanza.

8. Fire control and civil defence are still static.

9. Licensing is going forward with a uniform system.

10. A scheme for de-fascistization in AMG areas has been proposed and will be considered at the meeting tomorrow.

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

and the Interior staff learned much from the students. A second course is in progress.

3. Colonel Spicer with his staff officer has visited Benevento, Avellino, Campobasso, Chieuti, San Vittore, and ABMG. Corps Main HQ Liaison Officer. In each place the senior officer was interviewed and with his permission, whenever possible, the Prefects. It was a surprise to find that the Giunta Comunale is normally functioning in Region III and 5th Army areas, even north of the Volturno.

4. Captain R.D. Temple of the Sub-Commission has been on tour in Sardinia since 1st April.

5. Local Government on the lines favored by the Chief Commissioner is alive in Region III. The first meeting of the Giunta Provinciale Amministrativa in a large Province was attended by officers of the first course as guests. An immense amount of business was done and the citizen members met for the first time. It is firmly believed that these conferences and opportunities are productive and will produce a better and more lasting sense of responsibility in the rehabilitation of their country by the men of the people as opposed to career officials, and will play no small part in stabilizing affairs.

6. The Royal Decree in regard to the reconstitution of Local Government is still under discussion with the Minister of the Interior. The Legal Sub-Commission has been consulted and have advised certain amendments.

B. Public Safety Sub-Commission, Colonel P. C. Fitz.

1. Conferences of Regional and public safety officers have been held and uniform policies adopted.

2. Patrons for Public safety organizations have been an important item.

3. Regional Commissioners, police and public safety officers are all interested in the clothing and equipping of the police.

4. Contact with the Carabinieri is daily.

5. There have been growing accounts of misconduct of Allied troops.

6. Replacement posts for Carabinieri have been established at Naples & Bari.

7. A tour of inspection is being conducted from a disciplinary point of view in the Amalfi Al Pinonam.

8. Fire control and civil defence are still static.

9. Licensing is going forward with a uniform system.

10. A scheme for de-fascistization in AMG areas has been proposed and will be considered at the meeting tomorrow.

C. Public Health Sub-Commission, Brigadier G.S. Parkinson.

1. The Typhus period has elapsed. A Hygiene Advisory Board has been set up. The first meeting has been held with discussions of venereal disease, malaria control and sanitation of towns and villages.

2. The Italian Government has been asked to set up a VD Department and to take more vigorous action in dealing with pimps and clandestine prostitution. More

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

Col. U. K. Zyjohn 3407
Legal Sub-Com.

(26)

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION RED/afe
APO 394

30 324

22 April 1944

MEMORANDUM TO: All Concerned

SUBJECT: Classification of Conference Minutes

The matters contained on pages 8 and 9 (Section II A, B, and C), Reports of the Navy, Army and Air Sub-Commissions, in the Minutes of the Monthly Conference of 11 April 1944 now classified as "SECRET" and will be so treated by all holders.

For the Chief Commissioner:

ROBERT E. DOE
Major, A.C.D.
Secretary General

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UBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB 20. 15 April 1944.

TREND OF COPY FILED BY CORRESPONDENTS ON REGIONAL COMMISSIONERS CONFERENCE

The conference attracted more attention than any ACC activity since the hand-over of territory. Long stories were sent by ten correspondents. All correspondents scrupulously respected our security stops and this was much to their credit as a large amount of new and interesting information was given. Only one censorship deletion was made in all the stories, SPRIGGE's quotation of Colonel Kirk's reference to the misdemeanours of Allied troops.

As was to be expected, some correspondents took the opportunity offered by Colonel McCaffrey to make a sensational story of bad management. KINDRICK (News Chronicle), MORGAN (Chicago News) and HELLIWELL (Daily Herald) reported McCaffrey only, scarcely mentioning the Conference and treating the story as a condemnation of the ACC by a "New York business man" LUMBY (Times) in a reasoned despatch concentrated chiefly on McCaffrey and Hancock, and FOWLE (CBS) in his broadcast reported McCaffrey and Hancock only, adding Whitley's story of shooting deer with tommy-guns. SPRIGGE (Reuters) in an admirably objective and balanced description of the whole Conference alluded to the "strikingly diverse accounts of the Regional Commissioners." LANG (Time) held over the story until next week. BRACKER (New York Times) in an extremely long despatch, gave particular prominence to Whitley's deer story: and said that "the tremendous problems facing ACC were brought to life in a fact packed meeting ... most speakers showed strong grasp of their jobs, others lamentably otherwise, one speaker for instance alluding to 'political agitation by political agitators' ... " After quoting McCaffrey he added "MacFarlane speaking McCaffrey words said our job was to make the system work: what concrete suggestions do you have ... later in what appeared to be an indirect rebuke to McCaffrey MacFarlane said Badoglio had usually shown complete willingness to play." SONIA TOMARA (New York Herald Tribune) also reporting at unusual length said McCaffrey was "only one of the headaches of the ACC meeting which lasted from 9.30 to 6.30 and gave a complete and vivid picture of liberated Italy .... one could learn more in one day than in weeks of travelling ... the meeting was highly instructive since it foreshadowed all the obstacles which the Allies were likely to find in administering other liberated European territories." KENNEDY (Associated Press) reported at length factually and with little comment. U.P. did not cover the Conference.

All the longer reports quoted Brigadier Lush's speech factually and without comment, and all characterized Colonel Poletti's speech as "optimistic." The reports of the sub-commissions were mentioned very briefly or not at all.

[illegible] summed up the Conference briefly in the

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

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MICHAEL CHINIGO who visited the Conference briefly in the morning did not report it but concentrated on a very lengthy interview with the Crown Prince described by the latter as "the first interview I have given since the King's Declaration and the first political interview I have ever given" and outlining somewhat grandiose schemes for the regeneration and re-education of Italy.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 743012

4013

(24) 45

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Monthly Conference - 14 April 1944

A G E N D A

Morning Session - 0930

1. Opening remarks by Chief Commissioner.

2. Reports by Regional Control and Military Government Section:

Region I (Sicily)	- Lt Col A.N. Hancock
Region II (Southern Italy)	- Lt Col G.H. McCaffrey
Region III (Campania)	- Lt Col C. Poletti
Region V (Foggia & Campobasso)	- Colonel P.L. Whitley
Region VI (Sardinia)	- Brigadier M. Carr
Eighth Army AMG	- Gp Capt C.E. Benson
Fifth Army AMG	- Brig Gen E.E. Hume
Refugee Branch (Italians)	- Lt Col L.R. Hulls
Displaced Persons Sub-Commission	- Col R.G. Kirkwood
Executive Commissioner	- Brigadier M.S. Lush

Recess 1100 to 1115

3. Reports by Independent Sub-Commissions:

1115 to 1245

Navy Sub-Commission	- Commodore E.M. Palmer
Army Sub-Commission	- Brig. C.C. Duchesne
Air Sub-Commission	- Air Commo. W.A.E. Bowen-Buscarlet
Telecommunications & Posts Sub-Commission	- Colonel J.L. Henderson
War Materials Disposal Sub-Commission	- Colonel J.T. Zellars
Public Relations Branch	- Major L. Fielden

Afternoon Session - 1430

4. Address by Chief Commissioner.

5. Reports by Economic Section:

1445 to 1615

Industry & Commerce Sub-Commission	- Colonel W. Evans
Labour Sub-Commission	- Colonel J.R. Bain
Agriculture Sub-Commission	- Major W.A. Hartman
Food Sub-Commission	- Lt Col W.J. Legg
Public Works & Utilities Sub-Commission	- Lt Col L.A. Jenny
Finance Sub-Commission	- Colonel E.H. Foley
Transportation Sub-Commission	- Colonel S.A. Fitch 24
Shipping Sub-Commission	- Mr. Ian Campbell
Vice President	- Colonel D.S. Adams (For Hon. Mr. Henry Grady)

6. Reports by Administrative Section:

1630 to 1800

Interior Sub-Commission

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

Region I (Sicily)	- Lt Col A.T. Hancock
Region II (Southern Italy)	- Lt Col G.H. McCaffrey
Region III (Campania)	- Lt Col C. Poletti
Region V (Foggia & Campobasso)	- Colonel F.E. Whitley
Region VI (Sardinia)	- Brigadier M. Carr
Eighth Army AG?	- Gp Capt C.E. Benson
Fifth Army AG?	- Brig Gen E.E. Hume
Refugee Branch (Italians)	- Lt Col L.R. Rolls
Displaced Persons Sub-Commission	- Col R.S. Kirkwood
Executive Commissioner	- Brigadier M.S. Bush

Recess 1100 to 1115

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Transportation Sub-Commission	- Colonel S.A. Fitch
Shipping Sub-Commission	- Mr. Ian Campbell
Vice President	- Colonel D.S. Adams (for Hon. Mr. Henry Grady)

6. Reports by Administrative Section:

1630 to 1800

Interior Sub-Commission	- Lt Col R.C.B. Spicer
Public Safety Sub-Commission	- Colonel P.O. Kirk
Public Health Sub-Commission	- Brig. G.S. Parkinson
Legal Sub-Commission	- Colonel G.R. Upjohn
Education Sub-Commission	- Lt Col T.V. Smith
Property Control Sub-Commission	- Lt Col C.R. Harris
Monuments & Fine Arts Sub-Commission	- Major E.T. de Wald
Vice President	- The Rt Hon The Viscount Stansgate

7. Closing remarks by Deputy Chief Commissioner.

24

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

REAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394.

12 April, 1944.

REFERENCE : ACC/4013/L.

SUBJECT : Monthly Meeting.

TO : Secretary General.

Reference Deputy Executive Commissioner's letter 107/13/CA dated 29 March 1944, para. 2 (c), herewith notes of proposed report to be made by Colonel Upjohn on behalf of the Legal Sub-Commission.

1. Allied Military Courts.

It has been decided to decentralize the right of review in all cases where the sentence is two years or 50,000 lire or less to Regional Commissioners. This power of review is extremely important and Regional Commissioners will bear in mind the words of the Executive Commissioner at the last meeting about this matter.

I think that the standard of the courts is gradually improving and with regard to the cases in the Summary Courts I hope Regional Commissioners will impress on their Provincial Legal Officers the great importance of Provincial Legal Officers getting into touch frequently with C.A.Cs and other officers who are sitting on these courts with a view to correcting any errors which C.A.Cs may be falling into. So far as my experience goes C.A.Cs are trying very hard but not being professional lawyers fall into traps which it is the duty of the man on the spot i.e. P.L.O. to correct.

The new book of consolidated instructions on the constitution and procedure in Allied Military Courts has been approved and is now in the press and will be issued very shortly.

We are now abreast of the work in Naples and are carrying out a joint policy with the Italian Government of gradually transferring cases to the jurisdiction of the Italian Courts. This must of necessity be a slow process but the Italians understand the problem which they will have to face and are trying to meet it.

The first case in unoccupied territory to be tried under the provisions of the Italian Decree empowering Allied Military Courts to sit in unoccupied territory will be heard in Salerno next Thursday. It is concerned with theft of military mail.

2. Italian Section.

23

Our relationships with the Italian Government are increasingly happy and we are working very closely together.

The policy of asking the appropriate minister of the Italian Government to pass decrees to implement over-all policies is working well and we have been in close touch with a number of Sub-Commissions in advising them concerning the draft

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780016

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The first case in unoccupied territory to be tried under the provisions of the Italian Decree empowering Allied Military Courts to sit in unoccupied territory will be heard in Salerno next Thursday. It is concerned with theft of military mail.

2. Italian Section.

23

Revised allocation.

Our relationships with the Italian Government are increasingly happy and we are working very closely together.

The policy of asking the appropriate minister of the Italian Government to pass decrees to implement over-all policies is working well and we have been in close touch with a number of Sub-Commissions in advising them concerning the draft decrees which they have agreed with their opposite numbers in the Italian Ministry. We are coming up against one snag, however, and that is that on one or more occasion the decree as published is found to differ from the decree as agreed with the Sub-Commission concerned. I am taking this matter up with the Minister of Justice and I hope all Sub-Commission heads will take this matter up vigorously with their opposite numbers in the Italian Government when there is any discrepancy of importance. If necessary we shall have to ask the Chief Commissioner to see the Prime Minister as the situation is one that cannot be tolerated for a moment.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785012

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After one or two false starts about a week ago we were ready to promulgate certain decrees that certain Sub-Commissions wanted to be published in occupied territory by means of stamping appropriate phraseology on the franking space left for that purpose in each copy of the official gazettes for distribution in unoccupied territory but when we asked for the copies of the official gazette which had been kept for us they had disappeared so we are having a special number printed.

3. General.

We are still awaiting a further directive from A.F.H.Q. before the revised directive on requisitioning of papal property can be prepared. The existing instructions from A.F.H.Q. are admitted by them to be conflicting.

Perhaps our most interesting work has been in consideration of a draft decree with Sig. Zamboni for the punishment of Fascists but as that decree has not yet been approved I must not disclose any of its terms.

I should like to say one word about Regional Orders. The Chief Commissioner does not, of course, want to fetter the discretion dedicated to Regional Commissioners in this matter but certain principles should be observed :-

(1) Where a proposed Regional Order deals with a matter of over-all policy, e.g. Censorship or Defascistization.

(2) Where a Regional Order involves an amendment or construction of existing proclamations or general orders and

(3) Where Regional Orders involve long term policy which are likely to extend beyond the period of occupation

then and in such cases the matter should be referred to H.Q., A.C.C.

4. We have completed our revision of proclamations and reduced them from 15 to 4 and we are now about to tackle the question of general orders, which have grown up over several months, in order to bring them up to date and to reduce and consolidate them as far as possible.

GERALD R. URQUHART.
Colonel,
Chief Legal officer.

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

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GERALD R. UPJOHN.
Colonel,
Chief Legal officer.

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

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

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
R.C. & M.G. Section
APO 394

Ref: 107/24/C1.

8 April 1946.

SUBJECT: Regional Commissioners Conference.

TO : R.Cs. Regions II, III, IV, V, VI.

1. Reference this H.Q. memorandum 107/13/GA of 29 Mar 46, I am desired by the Chief Commissioner to request that you will arrange for the attendance at the Conference on April 14 and 15, 1946, of your Regional Chief Legal Officer.

2. Attention is directed to para.5 of the above-quoted memorandum.

NORMAN E. FINN
Colonel,
Deputy Executive
Commissioner.

Copy to: Region I (for information)
Secy. General.
Admin Section (2)

0610

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

Legal

31 MAR 1944

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
R.C. & M.G. Section
APO 394

Ref/107/14/CA. 30 March 1944.

SUBJECT: Regional Commissioners Conference.

TO : See Distribution Below.

1. Reference memorandum 107/13/CA of 29 March 1944.

2. The precis of remarks requested in para. 2 (c) of above-quoted memorandum is required by the Secretary General by 1200 hrs on day previous to meeting.

3. Will you please make the necessary amendment.

NORMAN E. FISKE
Colonel,
Deputy Executive
Commissioner.

DISTRIBUTION:
List C & Group 2 (except Region VI)

0611

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

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Legal 29 MAR 1944

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
R.C. & M.G. SECTION
APO 394

29 March 1944

Ref: 107/13/CA
SUBJECT: Regional Commissioners Conference

TO : See Distribution.

1. This is to confirm that as arranged at the last Regional Commissioners Conference the next conference will be held at Hq. ACC, Provincia Building, Naples on Friday April 14 and Saturday April 15, 1944.

2. The Chief Commissioner will preside at the Friday meeting which will commence at 0900 hours.

The agenda will be:

a) Address by Chief Commissioner.
b) Reports by Regional Commissioners and SCAO's AMG Armies.
c) Reports by Head of Sub-Commissions (to be so prepared that they can be delivered in a maximum of 5 minutes) and Vice Presidents of Sections. (Officers making reports are requested to furnish the Secretary General with a precis of their remarks immediately before the meeting).

3. The Executive Commissioner will preside at the Saturday meeting which will commence at 0930 hours. Attendance of heads of sections and Sub-Commissions may be required by agenda items, at times to be notified before the meeting.

4. Regional Commissioners and heads of Sub-Commissions are invited to submit suggestions for inclusion in the agenda of the Saturday meeting. The suggestions should be accompanied by a brief statement on the points to be discussed, which will be circulated to all concerned before the meeting. Suggestions should be in the hands of the Deputy Executive Commissioners, R.C. & M.G. Section by 4 April 1944 latest.

5. Officers attending from outlying stations should assemble in Naples at least one day prior to the opening of the conference. R.C. & M.G. Section should be notified of expected time of arrival in order that accomodation and transport may be arranged where necessary.

6. The Secretary General will act as Secretary on the Friday Meeting.

A staff officer of the C.A. Branch R.C. & M.G. Section will act as secretary of the Saturday meeting.

19

NORMAN E. FISKE
Colonel
Deputy Executive
Commissioner

DISTRIBUTION:
List C & Group 2

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566
15 MAR 1944
1814
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0612

MINUTES

Regional Commissioners Conference

Saturday, March 4th

Ref/124/CA.

0900 hrs.

Presiding : Brigadier M.S.Lush.

PRESENT

Brigadier M.S.Lush, C.B.E., M.C.(Chairman) Executive Commissioner.
Brigadier General E.E.Hume — S.C.A.O. 5 Army AMG.
Brigadier M. Carr — R.C. Region IV.
Brigadier [illegible].K.Dunlop, O.B.E., M.C. — R.C. Region VI.
Colonel N.E.Fiske — Dep.Exec.Commissioner.
Group Captain C.E.Benson, D.S.O. — S.C.A.O.
Colonel F.L.Whitley — R.C. Region V.
" J.A.C.Pennycuick — R.C. Region VIII.
" R.P.Marshall — C.S. Region IV.
" J.C.M.Ashley — C.S. 5 Army AMG.
" J.J. Albright — Estabs. Officer.
" D.S.Adams — C.S.O. Econ.Section.
" A.E.Young — Security Branch.
" S.A.Fitch — Internal Trans.Sub-Com.
" R.H.Farren — Executive Officer (Br).
" R.G.Kirkwood — Director, Displaced Persons Sub-Com.

Lieut-Col. A.N.Hancock — R.C. Region I.
" G.H.McCaffrey — R.C. Region II.
" The Lord [illegible] — C.S. Region III.
" E.O.Hobbs — [illegible] Region IX.
" R.R.Cripps — C.S.O. Admin.Section.
" E.L.Clough — Executive Officer (Am).
" F.A.Purgold — G-1, (Br).
" A.C.Bowman — Chief Liaison Officer, AOC.
" T.Farley Smith — Staff, R.C.&M.G. Section.
Major W.P.Mansfield-White — " " "
" E.Brown — Liaison Officer, Flambo, (afternoon only).
" P.Friend James — Liaison Officer, HQ.ACMF, (afternoon only).
" Bordass — Int-Transport Sub-Com.
Capt. P.S.Gurney — Industry & Commerce Sub-Com.
" L.W.Stearns — Asst. G-1 (Am).
" E.Talbot — Staff, R.C. & M.G.Section.
1st Lieut.D.K.Young — " " " 18

The Chairman called the Meeting to order at 0900 hrs.

Item No.1.

[illegible] with Regions.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785012

Ref/124/CA. 0900 hrs.

Presiding : Brigadier M.S.Lush.

PRESENT

Brigadier M.S.Lush, C.B.E., M.C.(Chairman) Executive Commissioner.
Brigadier General E.E.Hume — S.C.A.O. 5 Army AMG.
Brigadier M. Carr — R.C. Region IV.
Brigadier [illegible].K.Dunlop, O.B.E., M.C. — R.C. Region VI.
Colonel N.E.Fiske — Dep.Exec.Commissioner.
Group Captain C.E.Benson, D.S.O. — S.C.A.O. [illegible]
Colonel F.L.Whitley — R.C. Region V.
" J.A.C.Pennycuick — R.C. Region VIII.
" R.P.Marshall — C.S. Region IV.
" J.C.M.Ashley — C.S. 5 Army AMG.
" J.J. Albright — Estabs. Officer.
" D.S.Adams — C.S.O. Recs.Section.
" A.E.Young — Security Branch.
" S.A.Fitch — Internal Trans.Sub-Com.
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18

The Chairman called the Meeting to order at 0900 hrs.

Item No.1.

Coordination of Road Transport with Regions.

Director, Internal Transportation Sub-Commission (Col.Fitch) explained the salient points of the proposed organisation for road haulage transport as issued to Regional Commissioners 11 Feb 44. Progress of plans was reported which included formation of Truck Unit of 80 trucks, and the availability of further 250 trucks. Of those allotted to Region III a total of 65 were now found to be unroadworthy. Arrangements have been made by Adm. Sch. ACMF to attach competent officers for the purpose of ensuring that all trucks assigned were put into roadworthy condition. Three officers had been detailed and would be attached for one month.

0913

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759016

Contractors to be paid allowance on distance according to tariff. R.C. Region I undertook to send to this H.Q. form of existing contract which has actually been used.

R.Cs. were asked to send in immediately their plan for freight charges and kilometrage allowances. It is appreciated that there will be differentiations and these will be coordinated at this H.Qs.

Deputy Executive Commissioner (Col. Fisk) took the opportunity to explain that A.F.H.Q. had ordered the return to the Italian Army of all Italian military equipment, especially transport vehicles. R.Cs. had been instructed to return all Italian military transport vehicles to the Italian Military authorities. Where this would vitally disorganise the existing transport system for civilian supply, or other works, R.Cs. were asked to state the case for each individual vehicle and then to submit to this H.Qs. without delay.

Item No.2:

Relation and Channel of Communication between Regions and Sub-Commissions.

The Chairman stated that Sub-Commissions have the right to deal direct with the technical members of Regional and Army AMG Staffs on technical matters. S.C.A.Os. and R.Cs. were asked to give their views as to routine of channels of communication.

5 Army - no trouble so long as orders were not issued.

8 Army - satisfactory. Attention was drawn to the instructions regarding entry into Army areas. Essential that all officers should first obtain permission to enter these areas and inform the Army staffs who they were visiting.

Region I - satisfactory, but complaint raised regarding the introduction by independent Sub-Commissions of Units into Regional area without warning of arrival or explanation of functions.

Region II - attention drawn to "mavericks" (unbranded calves). Cases cited: Mr. Mocton activities in connection with silk, Mr. Wilson something to do with Industry and Commerce. Major Knight reputedly Supply Officer Apulia. Various AFA agencies. None of these people appear to have any credentials, nor did they present themselves at Regional H.Qs. to explain their presence in the Region.

Region III - satisfactory, but a request that all correspondence be addressed to Regional H.Q. for the attention of any special officer.

Agreed that correspondence should not be addressed to officers in the Regions by name. The R.C. suggested that Heads of Sub-Commissions should remember that Regional Control existed even in Naples and that contacts should be effected through the Regional Commissioner.

C.S.C. Admin. Section (Lt.Col.Cripps) asked that correspondence from Regions to Sub-Commissions should be addressed to the Executive Commissioner, H.Q. A.C.C. and routed to the Sub-Commission concerned. Also agreed that communications [illegible] to Regions must be sent through H.Q. A.C.C.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788012

equipment, especially transport vehicles. Order has been issued to retain all Italian military transport vehicles to the Italian Military authorities. Where this would vitally disorganise the existing transport system for civilian supply, or other works, R.Cs. were asked to state the case for each individual vehicle and then to submit to this H.Qs. without delay.

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Region IV - no objection with the same proviso as Region III. It was noted that as the H.Q. of Region IV would not when in operation be situated in the same town as the central H.Q. the question would not arise.

Region V - no objection. R.C. requested that any officer travelling in the Region should give advance notice of their probably arrival in order that arrangements for their feeding and accommodation might be made. Also requested that all contacts within the Region should be made either through the R.C. in the first instance, or that he should at least be informed of the intentions of the visiting officer.

0615

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 783042

13 MAR 1944

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MINUTES

Regional Commissioners Conference

Saturday, March 4th

0900 hrs.

Ref/124/CA.

Presiding : Brigadier M.S.Lush.

PRESENT

Brigadier M.S.Lush, C.B.E., M.C.(Chairman) Executive Commissioner.
Brigadier General E.E.Hume — S.C.A.O. 5 Army AMG.
Brigadier M. Carr — R.C. Region IV.
Brigadier [illegible].K.Dunlop, O.B.E., M.C. — R.C. Region VI.
Colonel N.E.Fiske — Dep.Exec.Commissioner.
Group Captain C.E.Benson, D.S.O. — S.C.A.O.
Colonel F.L.Whitley — R.C. Region V.
" J.A.C.Pennycuick — R.C. Region VIII.
" R.P.Marshall — C.S. Region IV.
" J.C.M.Ashley — C.S. 5 Army AMG.
" J.J. Albright — Estabs. Officer.
" D.S.Adams — C.S.O. Econ.Section.
" A.E.Young — Security Branch.
" S.A.Fitch — Internal Trans.Sub-Com.
" R.H.Farren — Executive Officer (Br).
" R.G.Kirkwood — Director, Displaced Persons Sub-Com.

Lieut-Col. A.W.Hancock — R.C. Region I.
" G.H.McCaffrey — R.C. Region II.
" The Lord Thomaston — C.S. Region III.
" E.O.Hobbs — [illegible] Region IX.
" R.R.Cripps — C.S.O. Admin.Section.
" E.L.Clough — Executive Officer (A).
" F.A.Purgold — G-1, (Br).
" A.C.Bowman — Chief Liaison Officer, ACC.
" T.Forley Smith — Staff, R.C.&M.G. Section.
Major W.D.C.Field-White — " " "
" E.Brown — Liaison Officer, Flambo, (afternoon only).
" P.Friend Jones — Liaison Officer, HQ.ACMF, (afternoon only).
" Bordass — Int-Transport Sub-Com.
Capt. P.S.Gurney — Industry & Commerce Sub-Com.
" L.W.Stearns — Asst. G-1 (Am).
" E.Talbot — Staff, R.C. & M.G.Section.
1st Lieut.D.K.Young — " " "

18

The Chairman called the Meeting to order at 0900 hrs.

Item No.1.

Coordination of Road Transport with Regions.

[illegible] (Col.Fitch) explained the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785012

0616

Presiding : Brigadier M.S.Lush.

PRESENT

Brigadier M.S.Lush, C.B.E., M.C.(Chairman)	Executive Commissioner.
Brigadier General E.E.Hume	S.C.A.O. 5 Army AMG.
Brigadier M. Carr	R.C. Region IV.
Brigadier [illegible].K.Dunlop, O.B.E., M.C.	R.C. Region VI.
Colonel N.E.Fiske	Dep.Exec.Commissioner.
Group Captain C.E.Benson, D.S.O.	S.C.A.O. [illegible]
Colonel F.L.Whitley	R.C. Region V.
" J.A.C.Pennycuick	R.C. Region VIII.
" R.P.Marshall	C.S. Region IV.
" J.C.M.Ashley	C.S. 5 Army AMG.
" J.J. Albright	Estabs. Officer.
" D.S.Adams	C.S.O. Tech.Section.
" A.E.Young	Security Branch.
" S.A.Fitch	Internal Trans.Sub-Com.
" R.H.Farren	Executive Officer (Br).
" R.G.Kirkwood	Director, Displaced Persons Sub-Com.
Lieut-Col. A.W Hancock	R.C. Region I.
" G.F McCaffrey	R.C. Region II.
" The Lord [illegible]	C.S. Region III.
" E.C.Hobbs	[illegible] Region IX.
" R.R.Cripps	C.S.O. Admin.Section.
" E.L.Clough	Executive Officer (A).
" F.A.Purgold	G-1, (Br).
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" T.Farley Smith	Staff, R.C.&M.G. Section.
Major W.D[illegible]ield-White	" " "
" E.Brown	Liaison Officer, Flambo, (afternoon only).
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" Bordass	Int-Transport Sub-Com.
Capt. P.S.Gurney	Industry & Commerce Sub-Com.
" L.W.Stearns	Asst. G-1 (Am).
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Item No.1.

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Director, Internal Transportation Sub-Commission (Col.Fitch) explained the salient points of the proposed organisation for road haulage transport as issued to Regional Commissioners 11 Feb 44. Progress of plans was reported which included formation of Truck Unit of 80 trucks, and the availability of further 250 trucks. Of those allotted to Region II a total of 65 were now found to be unroadworthy. Arrangements have been made by Adm. Ech. ACMF to attach competent officers for the purpose of ensuring that all trucks assigned were put into roadworthy condition. Three officers had been detailed and would be attached for one month.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759012

Chairman stressed the importance of the organisation and emphasised that the Chief Commissioner was not satisfied with the progress made since the publication of the instructions, and asked Regions to report on the state of organisation in their areas.

Region I - organisation working. Additional trucks required to augment services. Number required 100.

Region II - little progress.

Region III - organisation ready to accept 50 trucks at once.

Region IV - plans made, estimate initial requirements 200 trucks.

Region V - plans made, estimate initial requirements 125 trucks. Ultimate requirements 300 to cover the whole Region, but it was required to know under what conditions the operatives would be clothed, fed and paid, and what sort of terms could be offered to contractors.

From Region V remarks, it was obvious that there was some misconception as to the nature of the scheme. The Chairman therefore explained that the outline of the plan and the agreements reached with the Italian Government authorities were as follows :

(a) Vehicles are to be assigned to A.C.C.

(b) Vehicles will be sold to the Italian Government with the option to re-purchase. Italian Government will contract out with public agencies and road haulage concerns on a basis whereby the road haulage concern undertakes the upkeep and maintenance of the vehicles, payment of the employees, and general management in return for kilometrage allowance on tariffs fixed in relation to areas and terrain.

(c) The Minister of Commerce, Italian Government, has undertaken to locate the agencies. Regional Commissioners would be informed (except in Region I).

Col. Adams (Economic Section) confirmed that these were the broad lines of of the arrangements made with the Italian Ministry of Commerce. Question was asked whether the Italian Government could own vehicles operated in A.M.G. Regions, and it was suggested that Italian Government could furnish vehicles in such Regions but that would have to be under the operational control of the R.C. at all times and for all purposes.

R.C. Region I explained the scheme now operating in Sicily under I.N.T. and in conjunction with Ispettorato Generale di Motorizzazione which is represented in every Province in Italy.

Region II has the organisation S.I.T.A.

Region III has a similar organisation in C.A.N.

Region V has a number of contractors willing to form a pool in Foggia.

From this it appeared that the scheme could operate as soon as the

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760018

Region III - organisation ready to accept 50 trucks at once.

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Region V has a number of contractors willing to form a pool in Foggia.

From this it appeared that the scheme could operate as soon as the necessary trucks became available.

Agreed that in AMG territory, trucks should be turned over to R.Cs. and accounted for in the same way as AFA lire, or any other commodity. On the turn-over of territory to the Italian Government the vehicles would also be turned over to the Italian Government on payment. Vehicles would then be turned over to contractors against receipt and guarantee of maintenance and upkeep.

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R.Cs. were asked to send in immediately their plan for freight charges and kilometrage allowance. It is appreciated that there will be differentiations and these will be coordinated at this H.Qs.

Deputy Executive Commissioner (Col. Fisk) took the opportunity to explain that A.F.H.Q. had ordered the return to the Italian Army of all Italian military equipment, especially transport vehicles. R.Cs. had been instructed to return all Italian military transport vehicles to the Italian Military authorities. Where this would vitally disorganise the existing transport system for civilian supply, or other works, R.Cs. were asked to state the case for each individual vehicle and then to submit to this H.Qs. without delay.

Item No.2.

Relation and Channel of Communication between Regions and Sub-Commissions.

The Chairman stated that Sub-Commissions have the right to deal direct with the technical members of Regional and Army AMG Staffs on technical matters. S.C.A.Os. and R.Cs. were asked to give their views as to routine of channels of communication.

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Region II - attention drawn to "mavericks" (unbranded calves). Cases cited: Mr. Mooton activities in connection with silk, Mr. Wilson something to do with Industry and Commerce. Major Knight reputedly Supply Officer Apulia. Various AFA agencies. None of these people appear to have any credentials, nor did they present themselves at Regional H.Qs. to explain their presence in the Region.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788012

Deputy Executive Commissioner (Col. Keen)

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Chairman instructed that an order to this effect should be published in the Daily Bulletin and repeated once a week until further notice.

Region VI - no objection. Suggested that military communications relating to the Region be reported to R.C. Visitors to be instructed to carry blankets.

Item No.3.

The Rt. Hon. the Viscount Stansgate, Vice President Administrative Section, and representatives of Legal (Col.G.R.Upjohn), Interior (Lt.Col.R.A.B.Spicer), and Public Safety (Col.P.G.Kirk) Sub-Commissions joined the Conference.

(a) Chief, Legal Sub-Commission explained that it was proposed that decrees issued by the Italian Government and published in the "Gazzetta Ufficiale" should, where applicable, be applied to M.G. territory. Machinery by which this was to be effected, would be the provision of a space in the "Gazzetta Ufficiale" for the inclusion of a notice over the signature of the Chief Commissioner, which would indicate that certain decrees had received the warrant of the Chief Commissioner. One copy of the "Gazzetta Ufficiale" so signed would be returned to the Italian Government and one copy similarly signed would be retained by the Legal Sub-Commission.

It was suggested that some of the decrees might be made to apply in Army areas. Agreed that no such authentication should be given except after consultation with R.Cs., and S.C.A.Cs., likely to be concerned.

Posting of Proclamations and Orders. Attempt was being made to find a means by which the printing and posting of a large number of large size Proclamations and Orders should be obviated. In many cases this was unnecessary and wasteful because Proclamations and Orders are not read by the Italian people. Posting had to be carried out to conform with the laws and usages of war. This could be done by the posting of a small bill containing the necessary Proclamations and Orders in small print. The communication of the Proclamations and Orders in the appropriate quarters in occupied territory could best be effected by means of a small booklet to be handed to officials.

Agreed that such a procedure would be desirable.

(b) German Property.

Chief, Legal Sub-Commission, stated that a ruling had been sought regarding the status of German property in occupied territory. He gave as his opinion that this could not be confiscated merely because it was enemy property. Custody can only be taken by the Property Custodians in the absence of the owner. It would be necessary for the Italian Government to enact a decree enabling it to confiscate or requisition German property. This it was loath to do because it feared that reprisals might follow in territory now occupied by Germans against whom Italian Government had declared a state of war. With regard to the property of Governments not yet recognised by the Governments of the United Nations, or by the Italian Government, property could be taken over by the Italian Government if it so desired, subject to AMG permission.

(c) Communications.

Col. Upjohn reminded the Conference that under the Armistice terms the Armed Forces of the Allies were allowed complete control of all communication systems. For that reason military authorities were within their rights in denying

0622

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785012

Public Safety (Col.P.G.Kirk) Sub-Commissions joined the Conference.

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(c) Communications.

Col. Upjohn reminded the Conference that under the Armistice terms the Armed Forces of the Allies were allowed complete control of all communication systems. For that reason military authorities were within their rights in denying to the Italian Government the use of any tele-communication facilities.

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(d) Prostitution.

Col. Upjohn advised that the control of prostitution was a very delicate matter and any steps taken by R.Cs. should be fully coordinated with the Legal Sub-Commission.

(e) Review of Court Cases.

The Chairman said that it was incumbent upon R.Cs. to take a very active interest in the review of all Court cases within their Region. They should from time to time actually review cases themselves, especially those in which their own officers might be impugned, or against whom allegations might have been made, or might have subsequently been made. Col. Upjohn quoted cases.

Item No.4.

Refugee Situation.

Head of the Refugee Branch (Lt.Col.Hulls) amplified his explanation of the Refugee problems of the previous day, emphasising that,

(a) As the Transit Camps essential to a successful solution were still not provided, the more or less direct flow of refugees from the front to rear (Regions) had to continue.

(b) For military reasons some areas were still banned as reception areas. It was hoped that bans would be lifted but whilst they were on the accommodation problem was accentuated.

(c) Refugees were known to be unpopular in reception areas. This is understandable but must be surmounted.

The immediate problem was to cater for 50,000.

Suggestions.

1. Every household in the reception areas must be obliged to take in some refugees.

2. The numbers to be accommodated in an area would have to be a percentage of the existing population, with variations according to the type of area. Variation from 5 to 10%.

3. Sending refugees abroad was ruled out owing to shipping problems. Therefore, start would be made on the percentage basis at once. Noted that Region II absorption had been 1% only to-date.

4. Over the next 6 weeks it was required that ,

Region I should take 10,000
Region II " " 20,000
Region III " " 10,000 (District III were being pressed to raise the ban on some of its closed areas).
Region VI (Sardinia) to take 10,000 if shipping could be arranged.

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(d) Feeding en route. The present arrangement was to put rations for 48 hours on the trains. This had not been entirely satisfactory, but would be continued. In addition, it was required to have feeding stations (soup kitchens) at 4 points (SALERNO, PAOLA, CATANZARO and REGGIO) along the railway route. One meal per train of 700 people at each point.

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Equipment - 10 Sawyer stoves would be provided.

Organisation of team of workers was necessary, e.g. Mayor, doctor, priest and some women.

Stockpiles of food would have to be formed - initial supplies would be forthcoming.

(e) Work required in camps and en route must be done by Italians up to 100%. Instructions and advice would be circulated to assist Provincial Officers in solving problems.

R.Cs. agreed to accept allottment and organise local help at feeding points and committees to deal with refugees in the communes. Subsequent local feeding problems would have to be dealt with by :

(a) Relief payments.

(b) Supplementary estimates for civilian supply.

Nominal rolls of refugees arriving at any place were promised as far as possible. R.Cs. were asked to realise the enormous amount of clerical work involved and to be patient if lists were not always furnished. (Lt.Col.Hulls left the Conference).

Item No.3 (Cont'd).

(f) Interior Sub-Commission.

Chairman emphasised that the work of this Sub-Commission was integrally bound up with Local Government, which was also the R.Cs. and P.Cs. principal province.

Importance of report stressed and therefore knowledge of methods of government desirable. Proposed course was briefly explained; as a result of this course it was expected that whilst the officers who had taken it would not necessarily be at Regional or Provincial H.Q. they could and would be expected to be the go-betweens on technical local government matters.

The Interior Sub-Commission must be kept informed on all appointments and removals of higher officials.

(g) Public Safety.

Head of Sub-Commission (Col.Kirk) asked to be kept informed, with as little delay as possible, on all unusual events in Regions, and Provinces. This was specially necessary to enable the requirements in CC.RR to be arbitrated on bread lines and an even balance maintained.

Pointed out that CC.RR is a national organisation and command responsibility was being resumed. There would be changes in local commands and transfers of individuals for various reasons. No attempt should be made to influence these changes or prevent them on grounds of "losing a good man", or the break up of pleasant associations.

Reasons for a protest against moves would need to be very substantial.

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The question of supplies (excluding food) for CC.RR is being taken up by Land Forces Sub-Commission.

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(h) Screening of Italian Officials.

Head of Security Branch (Col.Young) explained briefly the use of the "Scheda Personale" (copy attached) and how the screening scheme had been worked in Regions I & II. With modifications dictated by experience, a new form was being printed and would be brought into use in all Regions.

Chairman announced the formation of the Zanibone Committee and organisation for the purge promulgated. Suggested that a member of the Committee should be co-opted on to the organisation being formed in Region III. R.C. Region III declined to accept this without further examination.

(i) Control of Movements

1. Agreed to remove all restrictions on travel and purchase of goods other than amassed commodities within Regions.

2. Agreed that Regional Commissioners may arrange movement between Regions.

3. This should result in freer movement of abundant foodstuffs and assist in ironing black market dealings.

(Suggest that pass issued for outward movement be taken at end of journey and replaced by one for homeward journey. This would mean a little more clerical work but would stop traffic in permits).

Region V would like a special directive to prevent abuses and define the responsibilities of the R.C., P.Cs. and P.Os. in relation to military bans in Foggia Province.

Agreed that special precautions should be taken to prevent controlled foodstuffs getting on to the black-market through these relaxations.

(The following officers and officials, from the Petroleum Section, Admin. Echelon, A.C.M.F., were present during the discussion concerning their activity:

Colonel	H.B. Eyles
Lt.Col.	J.E. King
Capt.	E.C. Borrego
Mr.	A. Hofland
Mr.	R. Brothingham.

Colonel Griffin and Lt.Col. Jenny came into the meeting to present the material relevant to their Sub-Commissions).

15

Item No.5.

Distribution of Petrol Products.

Chairman introduced Lt.Col. King to explain the work of the Petroleum Section, A.C.M.F.

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Region II - Control was difficult because registration was not completed before the turnover to the Italian Government. Brigadier Lush replied that the Government would doubtless now cooperate in this.

S.C.A.O. 5 Army : The material presented would have special reference to Rome.

Agreed that returns on petrol supply bids be quarterly and not monthly.

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Item No.6.

Personnel and Transport Situation (Colonel Albright) - (See attached Schedule "A").

Col. Albright said that many shortages existed as a result of calls for personnel to be used in other theatres and operations. The ultimate prospect for this theater was approximately 1222 officers, equally divided between American and British, which was considerably below the previous authorized strength of more than 1400. It would, therefore, be impossible to have fixed establishments within Regions. Personnel must be posted where required. Ceilings will, however, be set up for Regions. Also, with this situation prevailing, all advancements of officers and OR/EM would be dealt with by ACC HQ, upon recommendation from the Regions and Sub-Commissions. It is hoped that Tables of Organization can be set up for enlisted men so that a fair distribution of grades might be maintained.

This shortage of personnel will make more imperative the fullest possible use of Italian personnel for cooks, waiters, drivers, etc. A detachment of Italian soldiers including an officer and NCO's was being set up to be trained as drivers, under supervision of American officers, who would be responsible for supervising the training and tests in order that the requirements of vehicle maintenance be observed. Italian typists must be used to the fullest extent within the limitations of security.

Region VI: asked if the Italian soldiers now used and others to be used would receive Allied rations and was told that they now do receive these rations.

Region IV: inquired if there would be a directive covering the proposed Italian drivers and was informed that a directive would be issued.

Next asked whether Commanding Officers could administer discipline by appointment or reduction of enlisted men (A), and how it was to be handled. Recommendations are to be sent to the Commanding Officer of the Regiment who would appoint one officer as a board to recommend action, but only for reduction, as all promotions in the theatre are frozen, promotion could not be made to fill a vacancy created by a reduction. Suggested that the Regional Commissioners be appointed as the boards for their various Regions to accomplish the appropriate recommendations.

Region V: asked whether personnel loaned to Region II were still a part of Region V, and was told that the matter was under consideration, to be determined by a comparison of the needs of the Regions concerned. The numbers of personnel allotted by A.F.H.Q. would be adequate, if the personnel was economically used.

Region IV: asked how plans could be determined if there were no fixed establishments. Numbers to be allotted to Regions would be made known. But change and fluidity of personnel would have to be maintained.

Lt.Col.Spicer inquired if previous recommendations for advancement had been disregarded and was answered by the Brigadier that they had not.

Establishment Officer: on the assignment of Officers and EM/ORs, said that owing to the difficulties of location and mail, all permanent postings would be made by ACC H.Q. H.Q. must be notified of all moves of personnel within Sub-Commissions or Regions. The Armies might make requests for attachment of personnel by application to Regional Commissioners or to H.Q. after clearing through Regional Commissioners.

S.C.A.O. 5 Army: asked what is the status of the Rome Party until the

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S.C.A.O. 5 Army: asked what is the status of the Rome Party until the formation of its Sub-Region. Establishment Officer replied that in some cases their positions were not yet determined, but generally they would be attached to formations with which they were now working.

Agreed that Rome Party specialists may be summoned to meetings, if the specialists are notified through the Regional Commissioners.

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Establishment Officer: British vehicles are expected from NATOUSA for the Refugee and Displaced Persons Sub-Commissions which could then return the vehicles borrowed from Region IV. The American T/E's were now approved and additional vehicles would be available as soon as they could be assembled. Interest Regions and Sub-Commissions should submit requests especially for trailers. In order that priorities might be determined, reasons for request should accompany. At present, Refugees and Displaced Persons have the first priority. A Pool would be set up to cover emergency demands; T/E's will not be fixed. Maintenance is to be handled by local units of other formations.

Region IV: asked for a reduction in personnel records and returns to prevent duplications. Consideration is promised.

S.C.A.O. 5 Army: said that EM/OR drivers were essential as Italians could not be used in the forward areas. Agreed that 5th and 8th Army must have priorities on personnel.

Region I: asked what the procedure was for forwarding requests for Italian drivers. Instructions being issued re Civilians, Army drivers, apply HQ. ACC.

The Chairman asked the R.Cs. to impress upon their Officers that they should, when visiting this H.Q. make a point of trying to see him, the Deputy Executive Commissioner and the Establishments Branch, as they all are interested in the individual officers, their problems, and the situations which arise in their Regions. Also, officers coming to this H.Q. might reasonably serve as channels for questions arising in their Regions.

S.C.A.O. 8 Army: suggested that O.Rs. should be inspected before departure from NATOUSA as they have previously arrived here badly equipped. Agreed that Establishments Branch would take care of this.

Establishments Officer said that attempts were being made to bring over the EM/ORs still at Tizi Ouzou.

Item No.7.

Public Works Programme - special reference to highways and roads. 14

Lt.Col. Jenny explained that Military highways were the responsibility of the Army, and though largely handled by A.C.C. and civilian agencies, had to be under the direct control of the Army. The personnel working on this project ought to be controlled by Headquarters, especially in Regions III and IV, but the personnel assigned to the work in Region II might reasonably be employed on other highway work there.

A great deal of information is collected by this Sub-Commission and it is always available to other members of A.C.C. The correct use of channels through H.Q. should be observed, with special reference to contacting ministers of the Italian Government.

Item No.8.

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Item No.8.

Liaison.

Lt.Col. Bowman introducing the subject as Chief Liaison Officer, ACC HQ., emphasised that the following points should be observed in liaison work :

1. Be sure the contact or request is necessary.
2. Make all original contacts through the Liaison Officer to ensure that the proper agency is reached, and that too many people do not initiate contacts.
3. Make requests specific, and only if justified.
4. Make the use of liaison two-way.

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Item No.9.

Medical Supplies.

Colonel Griffin said that help was requested from the Regions in collecting information upon which to base requisitions. Normally the operations of the Sub-Commissions would extend only down to the Regional level except in cases of emergency. The prices of supplies would be dtermined and notified to the interested persons. All possible aid should be given to restoring drug-making industries.

Item No.10.

Other Matters.

(a) Chairman: said that the present delicate political situation made it imperative to keep information flowing in from the Regions. In cases where urgency made it necessary, PC's would communicate directly with this HQ.

Region V: asked whether the personnel attached to P.W.B. would be returned and was informed that they would not, their functions having been concentrated in the P.R.O. at Headquarters.

(b) After a brief discussion of the form and date of filing monthly reports, it was agreed that the reports could be summarized and accompanied by more expanded reports from the Specialist Divisions. The date of submission of the report would remain the 10th of the month.

The Conference closed at 1730 hrs.

10.March.44.

W. DRIFFIELD-WHITE
Major.

Minutes prepared by:
Major W.Driffield White,
and Lt.D.K.Young.

DISTRIBUTION:

All present and attending-	(43)
Secretary-General.	1
Admin. Section	2
Econ. Section	2
Civil Affairs Branch	1
Italian Refugees Branch	1
Information Branch	1
Establishment Branch	1
G-1 (A)	1
G-1 (B)	1
Spares	6

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(13)

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 374

1 March 1944

SUBJECT: Establishment

TO : All Regions, AMG Armies, and Sections, Sub-Commissions and Branches of HQ.

1. Present Position

a. The authorized strength of the 2675 (American) Regt., ACC is 829 Officers, 15 Warrant Officers and 1045 EM. Of these, 74 MM are detached on special duty, but still carried on the strength of the Regiment.

b. The authorized strength of AMGAC, the British Unit created by War Establishment No. WA/266/1 dated 6 January 1944 is 663 Officers and 1347 ORs.

c. On the strength of the above two units is borne the whole of the personnel allotted to AAI-AMG in Italy.

d. The number of Officers scheduled to proceed to U.K. is:

American 200
British 90

The British Officers are being replaced from U.K.; similar replacements will probably not be forthcoming for the American Officers. There will be no further bulk demands for personnel of ACC for other theaters.

2. Sub-Establishment for Regions, etc.

a. The question of Sub-establishments /TOs for Regions, AMG Armies, and Sub-Commissions and Branches of Headquarters has been under consideration, and it has been decided that no attempt will be made to issue them. It is realized that this decision will cause some difficulty and uncertainty in Regions and Sub-Commissions, but the question is fraught with so many complications that it has been found impossible to arrive at any other satisfactory solution. 13

b. The chief reason for the decision is that conditions, and with them the weight and direction of effort are and will be constantly changing. It is therefore impossible to allot personnel on any permanent basis, and it would be useless — in fact positively harmful to issue Sub-establishments /TOs which would be subject to constant amendment. Personnel will therefore be allotted by this HQ as and when required in accordance with the volume of work to the extent permitted by available numbers. All that can be said is that for the present Region I will operate with about 110 Officers, Region II with 117, and Region III will be gradually reduced to about 40 after its territory is handed over to the Italian Government.

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

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Letter, dated 1 March 1944, Subject: Establishment (Cont'd)

3. Ranks and Promotion

a. The question of ranks and promotion will similarly be dealt with centrally by this HQ because it is not possible to lay down any fixed ranks for Officers or EM/OR in Regions since the total personnel will vary as territory is handed over and duties become supervisory on the one hand or operational duties increase under AMG on the other. Similarly, the volume of work in Sub-Commissions is not constant.

b. Recommendations for promotion of Officers (as to which separate instructions on the British side have been issued in Exec Memo No. 19) will therefore be submitted without regard to whether there is or is not a suitable assignment in a higher rank in the particular Region, Sub-Commission, etc., in which the Officer being recommended happens to be serving at the time.

c. Instructions regarding the promotion of both EMs and ORs are being issued shortly.

For the Executive Commissioner:

JOHN J. ALBRIGHT
Colonel, Infantry
Establishment Officer

DISTRIBUTION:
All Regions
AMG 5 Army
AMG 8 Army
Sub-Commissions, Sections, Branches of Hq.

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

DATA ..... PROVINCIA .....

(12)

GOVERNO MILITARE ALLEATO

N. B. - Penalità severissime, di prigione e di ammenda sono previste per chiunque facesse delle dichiarazioni false nella presente scheda.

SCHEDA PERSONALE

SI DEVE rispondere a ogni domanda secondo le indicazioni

Every Question Must be Answered

1. Cognome ..... Nome ..... di fu .....

e di fu .....

a) Luogo di nascita ..... b) Data di nascita .....
Place of Birth *Date of Birth*

2. Indirizzo ..... a) Residenza permanente .....
Address *Permanent Residence*

3. a) Professione ..... b) Posizione attuale .....
Profession *Present Position*

c) Carica desiderata .....
Position Desired

4. Eravate inscritto al P. N. F.? ..... a) Da quando? .....
Were you a member of P. N. F.? *Since when?*

5. Appartenevate ad uno dei seguenti gruppi **(SI o NO)**:
Did you at any time belong to any of the following groups (Answer YES or NO).

a) Sansepolcristi ..... b) Squadristi ..... c) M. V. S. N.? .....

d) Se eravate nella Milizia, in quale delle seguenti unità avete prestato servizio? Indicate con un **SI** od un **NO** l'unità e la data negli spazi rispettivi):
If you belonged to the Militia, in which of the following units did you serve? (Answer YES or NO opposite unit giving the date).

	PERIODO DI SERVIZIO (Length of Service) (Specificare se servizio effettivo o nei quadri) *(Specify whether permanent or temporary Service)*
Milizia ordinaria? *Ordinary Militia?*	
Milizia Ferroviaria? *Railroad Militia?*	
Milizia Postale? *Postal Militia?*	
Milizia Portuale? *Port Militia?*	
Milizia Forestale? *Forest Militia?*	12
Milizia Stradale? *Road Militia?*	
Milizia Confinaria? *Border Militia?*	
Milizia Universitaria? *University Militia?*	
Milizia Antiaerea? *Antiaircraft Militia?*	
Milizia Artiglieria Marittima? *Naval Artillery Militia?*	
« Moschettieri del Duce »? *The Duce's Musketeers?*	

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Rispondere a ogni domanda secondo le indicazioni
Every Question Must be Answered

1. Cognome _____ Nome _____ di fu _____ e di fu _____

a) Luogo di nascita _____ *Place of Birth* b) Data di nascita _____ *Date of Birth*

2. Indirizzo _____ *Address* a) Residenza permanente _____ *Permanent Residence*

3. a) Professione _____ *Profession* b) Posizione attuale _____ *Present Position*

c) Carica desiderata _____ *Position Desired*

4. Eravate inscritto al P. N. F.? _____ *Were you a member of P. N. F.?* a) Da quando? _____ *Since when?*

5. Appartenevate ad uno dei seguenti gruppi (SI o NO): *Did you at any time belong to any of the following groups (Answer YES or NO).*

a) Sansepoleristi _____ b) Squadristi _____ c) M. V. S. N.? _____

d) Se eravate nella Milizia, in quale delle seguenti unità avete prestato servizio? Indicate con un SI od un NO l'unità e la data negli spazi rispettivi): *If you belonged to the Militia, in which of the following units did you serve? (Answer YES or NO opposite unit giving the date).*

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Milizia Forestale? *Forest Militia?*	
Milizia Stradale? *Road Militia?*	
Milizia Confinaria? *Border Militia?*	
Milizia Universitaria? *University Militia?*	
Milizia Antiaerea? *Antiaircraft Militia?*	
Milizia Artiglieria Marittima? *Naval Artillery Militia?*	
« Moschettieri del Duce »? *The Duce's Musketeers?*	
Battaglioni « M »? *« M » Battalions?*	

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e) Se avete militato solo in tempo di guerra, siete entrato nella milizia da volontario o in seguito a regolare chiamata? _____
If you served during the war only, did you volunteer or were you drafted?

6. Avete ricoperto una delle seguenti cariche nel Partito Fascista (rispondete SI o NO e indicate i periodi di servizio in ciascuna carica negli spazi rispondenti): *Did you at any time hold any of the following positions in the Fascist Party? (Answer YES or NO giving the length of time of each).*

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PERIODO DI SERVIZIO
LENGTH OF SERVICE

a) Segretario nel P. N. F.? _____
Secretary of the P. N. F.?

b) Membro del Direttorio Nazionale? _____
Member of the National Council?

c) Segretario Federale? _____
Federal Secretary?

d) Membro del Direttorio Federale? _____
Member of Federal Council?

e) Ispettore del Partito? _____
Inspector of the Party?

f) Ispettore Federale? _____
Federal Inspector?

g) Segretario Politico di un Fascio? _____
Political Secretary of a Fascio?

h) Fiduciario di un Gruppo Rionale? _____
Fiduciary of a Regional Group?

i) Membro di un Gruppo Rionale? _____
Member of the Regional Group?

j) Capo-settore? _____
Chief of a Sector?

k) Capo-nucleo? _____
Chief of a Group?

l) Una posizione autorevole nella G.I.L.? _____
An authoritative position in the G.I.L.?

m) Una posizione autorevole nel G.U.F.? _____
An authoritative position in the G.U.F.?

n) Una posizione autorevole nei Fasci Femminili?
An authoritative position in the womens Fasci?

_____

o) Qualche altra carica nel Partito? _____
Some other position in the Party?

Quale? _____
What?

7. Siete stato in qualche periodo membro dell' OVRA? _____ Quando? _____
Were you at any time a member of the OVRA? *When?*

8. Avete fatto parte dell'ufficio politico dei CC. RR.? _____ Quando? _____
Were you a member of the Political Office of the CC. RR.? *When?*

9. Avete fatto parte di un ufficio politico di P. S. _____ Quando? _____
Were you a member of the Political Office of the P. S.? *When?*

10. Siete stato in qualche periodo funzionario in una delle seguenti organizzazioni?
Were you at any time a functionary in any of the following organizations?

PERIODO DI SERVIZIO
LENGTH OF SERVICE

a) in una Corporazione? _____
In a Corporation?

Quale? _____
Which One?

Denominazione della carica _____
Title of Position

b) In una unione sindacale? _____
In a syndical Union?

Quale? _____
Which One?

Denominazione della carica _____
Title of Position

c) In un Consorzio Agrario? _____

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g) Segretario Politico di un Fascio? _____
Political Secretary of a Fascio?

h) Fiduciario di un Gruppo Rionale? _____
Fiduciary of a Regional Group?

i) Membro di un Gruppo Rionale? _____
Member of the Regional Group?

j) Capo-settore? _____
Chief of a Sector?

k) Capo-nucleo? _____
Chief of a Group?

l) Una posizione autorevole nella G.I.L.? _____
An authoritative position in the G.I.L.?

m) Una posizione autorevole nel G.U.F.? _____
An authoritative position in the G.U.F.?

n) Una posizione autorevole nei Fasci Femminili? _____
An authoritative position in the womens Fasci?

_____

o) Qualche altra carica nel Partito? _____
Some other position in the Party?

Quale? _____
What?

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Were you at any time a member of the OVRA? *When?*

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LENGTH OF SERVICE

a) in una Corporazione? _____
In a Corporation?

Quale? _____
Which One?

Denominazione della carica _____
Title of Position

b) In una unione sindacale? _____
In a syndical Union?

Quale? _____
Which One?

Denominazione della carica _____
Title of Position

c) In un Consorzio Agrario? _____
In a «Consorzio Agrario»?

Quale? _____
Which One?

Denominazione della carica _____
Title of Position

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PERIODO DI SERVIZIO
LENGTH OF SERVICE

d) In qualche altra organizzazione corporativa o sindacale? .....
In some other Corporative or Syndical organization?

Quale? .....
Which One?

Denominazione della carica .....
Nature of Work Done

11. Indicate le cariche nazionali, provinciali o comunali - governative o parastatali - occupate da voi dal 1921, come segue:
Give the National, Provincial or Communal, governmental or parastatal positions held by you since 1921.

NOME DELL'ISTITUTO *Name of the Institute*	PERIODO DI SERVIZIO *Length of Service*	MODO DI ASSUNZIONE *How Acquired*

12. Indicate le principali fonti dei vostri introiti durante il regime Fascista:
Show the principal sources of income during the Fascist Regime:

FONTI *Source of Income*	MEDIA ANNUALE *Yearly Average*	INTROITO DEL 1942 *Income in 1942*

13. Avete prestato servizio militare? ..... *a*) In quale arma? .....
Have you rendered military service? *What branch?*

b) Quando? ..... *c*) Quale grado rivestivate ultimamente? .....
When? *Last rank?*

d) Dove avete prestato servizio? .....
Where did you serve?

e) Siete stato «volontario» nella guerra civile Spagnola? .....
Were you a «volunteer» in the Spanish Civil war?

f) Siete stato «volontario» nella campagna dell'Africa Orientale? ..... Del Nord Africa? .....
Were you a «volunteer» in the Ethiopian Campaign? *North African campaign?*

Della campagna in Russia? .....
Russian campaign?

g) Avete goduto di qualche esonero dal servizio militare? .....
Were you deferred from Military Service?

Per qual motivo? .....
Why?

14. Avete fatto parte dal 1922 in poi di qualche organizzazione politica diversa del Partito Fascista? .....
Have you belonged to any political party other than the Fascist Party since 1922?

Nome dell'organizzazione: .....
Name of the Party or Organization?

Periodo di appartenenza? .....
How long were you a member?

10. Dichiaro sinceramente e solennemente che tutto quanto ho affermato è vero.

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11. Indicate le cariche nazionali, provinciali o comunali - governative o parastatali - occupate da voi dal 1921, come segue:
Give the National, Provincial or Communal, governmental or parastatal positions held by you since 1921.

NOME DELL'ISTITUTO *Name of the Institute*	PERIODO DI SERVIZIO *Length of Service*	MODO DI ASSUNZIONE *How Acquired*

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b) Quando?
When? c) Quale grado rivestivate ultimamente?
Last rank?

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Where did you serve?

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Why?

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Have you belonged to any political party other than the Fascist Party since 1922?

Nome dell'organizzazione:
Name of the Party or Organization?

Periodo di appartenenza?
How long were you a member?

IO Dichiaro sinceramente e solennemente che tutto quanto ho affermato è vero.
I solemnly swear that all I have said is true.

Firma _____
Signed

Testimone _____
Witness

Data _____
Date

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Pagina riservata alle annotazioni dell' Ufficiale competente Alleato

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 NND 785016 By WGL, NARS, Date 6/12/86

MONTHLY CONFERENCE 5 MARCH 1944

The Conference was opened by the Chief Commissioner, Lieutenant General Sir Noel Mason MacFarlane at 1100 hours. General MacFarlane summarized the present situation as follows:

1. Move of the Italian Government to the Salerno Area has been completed.

2. The organization of the Allied Control Commission has reached finality.

3. The regions have been altered recently. Salerno Province has been returned to Region 3, and Region 4 now has a sub-region which will deal with Rome working under AMG 5th Army when Rome is reached and so long as Rome comes within 5th Army Area.

4. There has been a reorganization in the Sub-Commissions. The independent Sub-Commissions now are:

a. Telecommunications
b. Army
c. Navy
d. Air
e. War Material Disposal

Allied prisoners of war are now dealt with directly by ACMF.

5. The Public Relations Branch will now be centralized at Main Headquarters, and PROs will go out into the regions only as required.

6. Close contact has been established between ACC PWB and ACMF.

7. The loss of personnel, officer and enlisted, has been a severe blow, which must be faced. There is a ceiling to the allowable personnel and it is final. It is up to ACC to shift the burden to the Italians as rapidly as they can assume it efficiently in order to place Allied personnel where they can be most useful.

8. Typhus control was taken over by ACC from the Typhus Commission as from 20 February.

9. The Italian Government is now a government of ministers, rather than a government of secretaries.

10. General Gazzera will deal with ACC in regard to PW. The Comando Supremo under General Messe would not deal with the service Sub-Commissions, but only with matters on a high level with the Chief Commissioner. All military matters at a lower level will be handled by Brigadier Duchesne at Lecce with General Orlando, Minister of War, and General Berardi, Chief of Staff.

(G.O.C-in-C, General Sir Harold Alexander, arrived at conference at 1113.)

11. The fusion of ACC and AMG has opened possibilities which are not fully realized by many, especially in the field, and there is a noticeable tendency not to make use of these advantages. It is important that there be a coherent chain of policy from the time AMG first takes over at the time of occupation to the time when

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1. Move of the Italian Government to the Gerbini area has been postponed.

2. The organization of the Allied Control Commission has reached finality.

3. The regions have been altered recently. Salerno Province has been returned to Region 3, and Region 4 now has a sub-region which will deal with Rome working under AMG 5th Army when Rome is reached and so long as Rome comes within 5th Army Area.

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(G.O.C-in-C, General Sir Harold Alexander, arrived at conference at 1113.)

11. The fusion of ACC and AMG has opened possibilities which are not fully realized by many, especially in the field, and there is a noticeable tendency not to make use of these advantages. It is important that there be a coherent chain of policy from the time AMG first takes over at the time of occupation to the time when ACC follows in its advisory capacity. As and when the Italian Government takes over, there must be an immediate reduction of Allied personnel who will move to new regions.

12. The question of promotions for American officers is being given all the attention possible.

13. Our main job is to get the maximum in war effort from Italy. AMG penetrates new ground, after which the Italian machine must be made to function under our supervision, and as soon as possible the Italians must run the job themselves with the minimum supervision.

14. The problem of defascistization continually looms up, and there are still

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many people in official positions who have Fascist records. This has been necessary for the smooth running of the country. It is desired to replace these individuals as soon as possible, and for this purpose an understudy is necessary who can be trained to take over the position.

15. The food and refugee problems are still important. A large influx of refugees from the Balkans contributed greatly to this. The Red Cross has given admirable assistance. The Chief Commissioner has asked for more Red Cross personnel to work with refugees.

The only real answer to the "black market" situation, which is common to all countries, is to procure adequate supplies.

16. Executive control has been established through the Executive Commissioner and his section. The Chief Commissioner pointed out that the Sub-Commissions may and should deal with their own representatives in regions and provinces, but their instructions should go through the Regional Commissioners.

17. Political situation.

The policy of the Allied Governments was for the ACC to collaborate with whatever government is in power in order to get the best war effort out of the country. Anything which may impede the war effort must be stopped. At present there is a strong opposition which has no constitutional method of articulation. ACC is keeping in close contact with this opposition giving it every opportunity to present its case to the Allied Governments, who are kept fully informed of the political situation.

The problems at present in the political field can be summed up as follows: (1) there is an intense feeling against the King; (2) the arrival in Rome is not on schedule, and (3) it is unfortunate that the opposition parties were able to organize the proposed ten minute stoppage of work. It is thought this latter problem will be settled amicably.

Political tension and excitement of any sort which would interfere with the smooth running of the government and the war effort should be avoided.

I. REPORTS BY REGIONAL CONTROL AND MILITARY GOVERNMENT SECTION.

A. Regional Commissioner, Region I, Sicily, Lt. Col. A. N. Hancock.

1. Good will has been maintained in the Region. A civil upheaval was threatened by government officials at the time of the changeover, because of objection to the Badoglio Government. These officials were advised to remain in office at least until Rome is reached. These recommendations were accepted as orders.

2. Trouble threatened by electric workers was ironed out without difficulty by ACC. Managers are asking for increase in rates.

3. One serious situation arose when coal was removed from the South side of the Island for operational purposes, leaving trains without fuel.

4. Satisfactory relations exist with Army and Navy.

5. There was an unexpected arrival of refugees, but they were taken care of by Italians.

B. Regional Commissioner, Region II (Southern Italy), Lt. Col. C. H. McCaffrey.

structions should go through the Regional Commissioners.

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4. Satisfactory relations exist with Army and Navy.

5. There was an unexpected arrival of refugees, but they were taken care of by Italians.

B. Regional Commissioner, Region II (Southern Italy), Lt. Col. G. H. McCaffrey.

1. There was no friction or disorder at the time of changeover.

2. The food situation has improved.

3. Crime is down 25% from normal.

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4. Courts in Apulia are unsatisfactory. There have been very few prosecutions against people committing crimes against the Allies.

5. Road haulage is a difficult problem because of lack of trucks and the fact that 100% GF coy was handed over with 60 unserviceable trucks. An attempt is being made to get Italians to shoulder more of the responsibility for this transportation.

6. The power situation is not satisfactory.

7. Reduction in personnel has created difficulties.

8. Obstacles have been encountered in moving Headquarters from Matera to Bari. Assistance will be needed from higher authority in order to get suitable accommodations and assistance.

C. Regional Commissioner, Region VI (Sardinia), Brigadier R. K. Gray.

1. This region never passed through the AMG stage.

2. The population of Sardinia is just over a million. It is wholely an agricultural and pastoral community. The villages are crowded with Italian soldiers. It is a very malarious region. We must get the Italian soldiers away from the Island before malaria season, or move them to the hills in bivouac if necessary.

3. The political situation is satisfactory.

4. The food situation is now well in hand. A shortage exists of olive oil and sugar. The American Army assumed the feeding of Italian Army on 26 February. Good crops appear to be in prospect.

5. There is much salt and cork ready for export and a little has already been shipped. Island trade with Sicily has been hampered by the Navy's taking over schooners.

6. Prices of consumer goods are going up.

7. There is no refugee problem at present. When there is, it will be principally a shipping problem.

8. Mr. Gray added the comment on Sardinia that fishing and canning will soon get underway.

D. Regional Commissioner, Region III (Campania), Lt. Col. C. Poletti.

1. The transfer of Salerno Province to this region may cause difficulty in administration.

2. Benevento and Avellino have been visited. Much progress has been made and conditions on the whole in the region are good.

3. Public order in Naples is not very good. The crime rate is high. Some of the Carabinieri scheduled for Rome have been put on duty in Naples to help in dealing with this problem.

4. A squad of 100 trained men is dealing with the black market problem.

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commodations and assistance.

C. Regional Commissioner, Region VI (Sardinia). Brigadier P. M. Murlow.

1. This region never passed through the AMG stage.

2. The population of Sardinia is just over a million. It is wholely an agricultural and pastoral community. The villages are crowded with Italian soldiers. It is a very malarious region. We must get the Italian soldiers away from the Island before malaria season, or move them to the hills in bivouac if necessary.

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5. There is much salt and cork ready for export and a little has already been shipped. Island trade with Sicily has been hampered by the Navy's taking over schooners.

6. Prices of consumer goods are going up.

7. There is no refugee problem at present. When there is, it will be principally a shopping problem.

8. Mr. Grady added the comment on Sardinia that fishing and canning will soon get underway.

D. Regional Commissioner, Region III (Campania), Lt. Col. C. Poletti. 9

1. The transfer of Salerno Province to this region may cause difficulty in administration.

2. Benevento and Avellino have been visited. Much progress has been made and conditions on the whole in the region are good.

3. Public order in Naples is not very good. The crime rate is high. Some of the Carabinieri scheduled for Rome have been put on duty in Naples to help in dealing with this problem.

4. A squad of 100 trained men is dealing with the black market problem.

5. A public utility strike threat for higher wages and more food was quelled successfully.

6. On the political side there is the opposition to the King and a s[illegible]ar feeling toward the Badoglio Government. There is a feeling that the Fascists are not being cleaned out fast enough.

7. A primary difficulty in connection with the food problem is that there are too many restrictions on free movement of commerce, which curbs individual ini-

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tiative. It is desired to relax these restrictions if possible.

People are desirous of having a pasta ration in addition to bread. If necessary it would even be satisfactory to reduce the bread ration if a 42 gram pasta ration could be added.

The special rations which have been given by the services to certain groups doing hard labor have brought complaints from other groups. This will have to be ironed out.

8. Regarding crops, the people are asking which products are going to be amassed under the "Amasco System."

9. A special division has been formed for transport. It is planned to begin garbage hauling and cleaning up the debris in Naples.

10. The courts are clogged at present, both Army and Italian.

11. People are asking for a revision of pensions. (General MacFarlane advised that this was being handled by the Finance Sub-Commission.)

12. Relations with PBS have improved.

13. The prostitute situation is being cleared up. Medical treatment is being administered. Prosecutions are being sought. More stringent legislation is recommended to curb this menace.

E. Regional Commissioner, Region V (Foggia and Campobasso), Colonel F. L. Whitley.

1. Headquarters were opened in Campobasso on 15 February.

2. The Region Headquarters is extremely short of personnel, having only 4 clerks. Request the return of personnel which are out on loan to Colonel Kirkwood.

3. The political situation is very good. It is desired to remedy the Bari radio situation, as there have been numerous criticisms by the Italians of the promises made over this station.

4. Supply situation is generally good. The lack of transportation is the principal difficulty. Supply for only one or two days can be amassed in an area, but no commune has been isolated for more than one day in spite of difficulties. The main roads are all open. In this, the Italians are doing a good piece of work.

5. The health situation is good, except in Foggia. There is not enough health personnel and no medical officer assigned. The sewage system in Foggia is very bad. Lack of transport and labor difficulty hindered the getting rid of sewage. This latter item has been overcome. The venereal rate is up. No typhus has been reported.

6. This is principally an agricultural area and planting is progressing.

7. Public safety is generally good; crime consists mostly of minor offenses.

8. Education has not been taken up so far.

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9. A special division has been formed for transport. It is planned to begin garbage hauling and cleaning up the debris in Naples.

10. The courts are clogged at present, both Army and Italian.

11. People are asking for a revision of pensions. (General MacFarlane advised that this was being handled by the Finance Sub-Commission.)

12. Relations with PBS have improved.

13. The prostitute situation is being cleared up. Medical treatment is being administered. Prosecutions are being sought. More stringent legislation is recommended to curb this menace.

E. Regional Commissioner, Region V (Foggia and Campobasso), Colonel F. L. Whitley.

1. Headquarters were opened in Campobasso on 15 February.

2. The Region Headquarters is extremely short of personnel, having only 4 clerks. Request the return of personnel which are out on loan to Colonel Kirkwood.

3. The political situation is very good. It is desired to remedy the Bari radio situation, as there have been numerous criticisms by the Italians of the promises made over this station.

4. Supply situation is generally good. The lack of transportation is the principal difficulty. Supply for only one or two days can be amassed in an area, but no commune has been isolated for more than one day in spite of difficulties. The main roads are all open. In this, the Italians are doing a good piece of work.

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6. This is principally an agricultural area and planting is progressing.

7. Public safety is generally good; crime consists mostly of minor offenses.

8. Education has not been taken up so far.

9. There have been no developments in property control.

10. Legal matters are satisfactory.

11. The greatest problem is black market dealings. A roving patrol is clamping down on this matter. CAOs of other regions have been giving authority to enter Foggia to buy supplies, which has added to the problem in the region.

12. The fuel situation is not serious; there is enough wood for cooking.

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13. The salt situation is now satisfactory, but during the Fall when meat is cured, this will become a problem.

14. General MacFarlane asked when the Regional Commissioner would advise handing over this territory and Region III to the Italians. The Regional Commissioner believed it would be better to keep the region as a military area due to Air Force requirements until all of Italy is liberated.

Colonel Poletti, Region III, stated that he thought it inadvisable to transfer his region at the present time. He believed that handing back the rest of Campania should be deferred until Rome is reached.

F. Eighth Army AMG, Gp. Capt. C. E. Benson.

1. The problem of feeding the Southern part of Campobasso Area could be handled better from the Naples Area.

2. Refugees are a real problem.

3. No typhus has been reported. One small outbreak of typhoid is now under control.

4. There is a question of charging for electric power.

5. Public safety. A close check must be maintained on movements of civilians. Policemen are needed and it would be helpful if some could be borrowed from those reserved for Rome. It is desired that the movement of civilians into Campobasso be stopped.

6. There is no industry in this region, it is almost entirely agricultural. Such industry as there was is located too close to the battle area.

7. 10,000 to 12,000 civilians are working on road construction.

8. No repercussions were caused by the hand over of territory.

9. In regard to finance, banks are being opened up as quickly as possible, and as far forward as possible.

10. Legal and political situations are satisfactory.

The G.O.C-in-C, General Sir Harold Alexander, was introduced by the Chief Commissioner. General Alexander expressed his pleasure at being present at the conference and assured all of his great interest in the Commission's work. He extended his appreciation for the cooperation he had been receiving and the progress which has been made by the Commission.

The conference adjourned and reopened at 1130 hours.

G. Fifth Army AMG, Brigadier General E. E. Hume.

1. The chief problems are personnel and transportation. The organization has expanded, but personnel have been cut. French speaking officers are needed for liaison with the French Expeditionary Corps.

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The conference adjourned and reopened at 1430 hours.

G. Fifth Army AMG, Brigadier General E. E. Hume.

1. The chief problems are personnel and transportation. The organization has expanded, but personnel have been cut. French speaking officers are needed for liaison with the French Expeditionary Corps.

2. Transportation complicates the food problem.

3. Agriculture is progressing satisfactorily.

4. On the legal side, the principal difficulty lies in dealing with diverse types of troops.

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5. Military arrangements in regard to bridges get priority which sometimes cause civilians to suffer. The Engineers have been very cooperative in this matter.

6. With reference to transfer of territory, Region 3 overlaps the boundaries of the 5th Army, thus coming under the Army Commander as far as territory is concerned.

7. Rome. Carabinieri force already organized is to be taken along. It would be fine to have them work somewhere for the present, but they must not be dispersed, as there are no more to be recruited.

The Rome black market team is now getting training in Naples.

Transportation to Rome will be a big problem. There is none available at present.

H. Refugee Branch (Italians), Lt. Col. L. R. Hulls.

1. It has been endeavoured to keep people from becoming refugees by starting at the front and encouraging them and helping them to stay where they are if possible. When they must be evacuated South, it is done as rapidly and humanely as possible. Lack of transportation has made transit camps necessary. Feeding refugees in transit is difficult. Communications difficulties often prevent word getting through to the areas receiving shipments.

2. 50,000 people have been evacuated to date, 10,000 of these during February. The evacuation of 1,000 per day is necessary in order to keep battle zones and forward lines of communication clear. It will be necessary to absorb still larger numbers in the future. It is best to keep them on the Mainland in order to minimize the shipping problem. The Italians are helping by providing military personnel to run camps.

3. The problem of dispersion is important. Improvement is necessary. Households should be obliged to take refugees. They cannot continue to be thrown together in bunches to look after themselves to the degree in which they have been in the past.

4. General MacFarlane inquired as to the assistance given by the Red Cross. Colonel Hulls replied that they have been giving good cooperation.

I. Displaced Persons Sub-Commission, Colonel Kirkwood.

1. The biggest problem is Yugoslav refugees which were not originally taken into the plans.

2. This job is a continuous one requiring much personnel. The constant changing of personnel has been a great hindrance.

3. There are 9 camps and 2 hospitals at present. 15,000 have been received plus 1000 more on 3 March. 11,000 displaced persons have been shipped. Small groups are continually appearing all over Italy. At present no difficulty is being experienced in caring for these.

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4. Only two cases of typhus have been encountered and these were not in ACC camps. Many people are ill. They all require instruction in sanitation and disinfestation.

5. Request is made that CAOs be instructed not to give passes to internees. Passes will be given by camp commandants.

6. People who wish to go out into the community to live must have permission from the Provincial Commissioner, as well as the camp commandant.

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7. The matter of food payments must be settled with Regional Commissioner.

8. General MacFarlane asked Colonels Kirkwood and Hulls whether the Yugoslavs and other refugees were doing their own cooking and looking after their own sanitary problems. The reply was that they were not doing much for themselves.

The question was brought up regarding recruiting of Displaced Persons. General MacFarlane stated that Yugoslavs were not to be recruited from the Italian Army.

J. Executive Commissioner, Brigadier M. S. Lush.

1. The heads of Sub-Commissions are to keep the Regional Commissioners well informed.

2. With reference to personnel, by the end of March we shall have a stationary ceiling of 1222 officers, 611 each British and American.

It is desired that an effort be made to get more men into the field and less at Headquarters.

The Security Branch is now taking over much of the work done by field security officers.

3. Brigadier Lush suggested that "Allied Control Commission" be the name for all of ACC/AMG activities. General MacFarlane said that he would give this matter consideration.

II. REPORTS BY ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION.

A. Interior Sub-Commission, Lt. Col. R. G. B. Spicer.

1. There have been conferences with the Minister of Interior and his staff. Liaison is good. There is an objectionable tendency on the part of the Ministry to remove Prefects and officials appointed by AMG, generally because the Minister feels that the appointees are too junior in rank.

2. A survey of Apulia in regard to local government and officials has been made.

3. Local government has flourished in Region 1. It is desired to establish more uniformity throughout the Regions.

B. Public Safety Sub-Commission, Colonel P. C. Kirk.

1. Public safety must now be conducted on a decentralized basis due to lack of personnel and communications.

2. Visits have been made and will continue to be made to the field.

3. There is a need for more police.

4. Clothing and equipment have been handled through military channels.

5. Licensing and registration of motor vehicles is being dealt with in

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5. Licensing and registration of motor vehicles is being dealt with in Regions I to V.

6. General MacFarlane asked whether it would be better to have the Public Safety work more centralized. The answer to this query was "Yes and No." Some of the activities could be better directed centrally, some could not. A short discussion followed regarding the centralization of control.

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C. Public Health Sub-Commission, Brigadier C. S. Parkinson.

1. Responsibility for typhus control was handed over to ACC by the Typhus Control Commission. There have been between 1400 and 1500 cases. At present there are 700 engaged in the control of the disease. The shortage of soap is a great handicap. If caustic soda could be imported it would be possible to manufacture soap here. A meeting of the Typhus Board brought up the question of relaxation of restrictions on troops. This will be reconsidered at next meeting during coming week.

2. Venereal disease. There is the problem of what to do with prostitutes. 450 are hospitalized at the present moment. Concentration camps have been suggested. A revision of laws and their exact enforcement are needed.

3. Malaria. This Sub-Commission is endeavouring to get an expert to advise on its control. There is a malaria control board. Malaria will be a greater problem this year due to drainage situation.

4. An effort is being made to standardize food in the hospitals.

5. Malnutrition is not apparent, but investigations are being made in schools in Naples and Salerno.

6. An attempt has been made to centralize welfare head in close touch with Labour Sub-Commission. The Red Cross has helped considerably. There is a shortage of personnel in the field, especially in welfare work.

D. Legal Sub-Commission, Colonel G. R. Upjohn.

1. Up to recently the chief work has been concerned with documents connected with the restoration of territory.

2. Italian Government has had some difficulty with Army authorities in some Regions. This Sub-Commission has been ironing out the loose ends to get the situation running more smoothly.

3. The Italian Government has been very cooperative. Decrees proposed by ACC have been made their laws.

4. A new Minister of Justice was appointed.

5. Regarding the state of Italian courts in Apulia, particularly in Taranto and Brindisi, Colonel Upjohn had asked that the procedure be expedited and heavier sentences imposed.

6. In reviewing a large number of cases it has been found that the records are not well kept.

7. There is an urgent need for legal officers in Naples to clear up congested courts.

8. Decrees issued in Apulia were applicable in restored territory. Decrees issued in future by Italian Government could be made applicable in occupied territory if endorsed to that effect by the Chief Commissioner. The Chief Commissioner stated that ACMF was about to issue a directive defining rights of Allied Forces in restored territory.

E. Education Sub-Commission, Lt. Col. Smith.

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E. Education Sub-Commission, Lt. Col. Smith.

1. Defascistization of University of Naples was being accomplished.

2. Text books are finally being received which are void of traces of Fascism.

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3. A Youth Commission is exploring to see what can be done for youth to fill the gap left by the abolition of the Fascist Youth Movement.

a. Serving of lunches to school children was under consideration.
b. General MacFarlane suggested a Boy Scout Movement, etc.

4. Many school buildings had been requisitioned and their release was required.

F. Property Control Sub-Commission, Lt. Col. C. R. Harris.

1. Region III has more Allied property than was expected.

2. The Commission now has a list of industrial concerns sequestrated by the Italian Government.

(A question was raised by Colonel Poletti regarding the taking over of German property in newly conquered territories. General MacFarlane advised that any such cases encountered should be immediately reported to higher Headquarters.)

G. Monuments and Fine Arts Sub-Commission, Major de Wald.

1. There had been recent changes in personnel.

2. A slight reorientation of policy is necessary.

a. There should be certain standard rules for protecting monuments and fine arts in Italy.
b. The importance of their protection should be brought closely to the attention of military personnel.

(1) Up to now this has been done by printing of lists
(2) Lists are now being printed in small handbooks. These lists will indicate the monuments in Italy which are to be protected.

c. Italian people are interested in doing what they can along this line.
d. The Public Relations Section can help by giving information to troops.

e. Major de Wald suggested that the officer in charge of monuments and fine arts should be consulted before requisitioning any property which might be of historic or artistic value. Military necessity is recognized as paramount.

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General MacFarlane asked if it were true that a black market has started in works of art. Major de Wald said that he had no information.

H. Vice President of Administrative Section, The Rt. Hon. The Viscount Stansgate, commented briefly on the functioning of his Section. He stated that it was necessary to examine the broad outline of the Italian machine; once this was grasped, then the details would fit in easier. To get this picture, day to day information of what goes on in the regions was necessary. He stressed the value of the services being rendered to the Italian people and the corresponding importance in results

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III. REPORTS BY ECONOMIC SECTION.

A. Industry and Commerce Sub-Commission, Colonel W. Evans.

1. Industries which could be reestablished to care for essential civilian needs and not hamper the war effort have been promoted. Chief among these is the clothing industry.

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2. It has been desired to start soap manufacturing, but caustic soda cannot be obtained. This has been on requisition since September. There is no surplus in the United Kingdom.

B. Labour Sub-Commission, Colonel J. R. Bain.

1. The only real labour difficulties have arisen from the amount of food available to the workers. We cooperate with the Food Sub-Commission to determine which workers shall be given the midday meal which was authorized by AFHQ. The difficulty has been to limit such distribution. Additional groups of workers have asked for consideration. There should be no discrimination in the distribution of food. The recent trouble over the question of issuing a midday meal to the public utilities workers of Naples has been settled so that a serious threatened strike was avoided.

2. The demonstration "token strike" staged for Saturday, March 4, political in nature, can probably be quelled without difficulty.

3. There has been excellent cooperation with the Italian Government and a number of decrees embodying the basic principles announced by AMG and ACC have been drafted by the Italian Ministry of Labour and submitted to the Labour Sub-Commission for approval. It is believed that these matters will become Italian Law very shortly.

4. The question of an increase for Government pensioners, a matter which this Sub-Commission initiated last October, is now in the hands of the Finance Sub-Commission for final determination.

5. A number of important wage studies are now being made, of which the first, the hemp industry, has been completed.

6. The experiment initiated in Sicily involving a new form of registration for unemployment is continuing and will soon be completed. In essence, the new system builds up "live registers" and links up registration with the payment of unemployment benefits.

7. A number of trips have been made and conferences held with Italian officials connected with our Regional and Provincial Labour officers.

C. Agriculture Sub-Commission, Major W. A. Hartman.

1. More labour must be employed in the future.

2. Farmers have been confused with the Fascist policy in regard to agriculture. No uniformity or good policy had ever existed up to the present time.

3. Some difficulty and change of plans may be caused by a shortage of fertilizer.

4. Emphasis was placed on making the Italians more conscious of the necessity for forecast and planning.

5. There is a problem of varying prices, which must become more uniform for the essential needs of the farmer.

6. It was stressed by Major Hartman that more than 50% of the physical resources and 50% of the labour in Italy are engaged in agriculture.

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Forestry

7. All Italian personnel possible have been utilized in forestry, but it is difficult to find experienced Italians in this field.

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8. Timber is being harvested as near to where it is to be used as possible to conserve transportation, which is already a major problem.

9. The Italian Minister has been asked to get reports which will enable the planning of a timber program for the coming year. A survey of resources is being made.

Fisheries

10. This Sub-Commission is working closely with the Fisheries Section of the Ministry with a view to central control of fisheries.

D. Food Sub-Commission, Lt. Col. W. J. Legg.

1. The overall supply situation is better in the base areas. Twenty days supplies have been amassed in certain areas. There is no anxiety. The whole situation on the West Coast is favourable

2. There is a problem in connection with the handling and safeguarding of food supplies.

3. A uniform ration scale has been approved for hospital patients.

4. The present rationing system requires modification.

5. A shortage of olive oil exists.

6. Transportation is insufficient to meet requirements.

7. Under the new ration scale it will be possible to issue a ration of pasta and raise the total ration near to the requirements set by the Public Health Sub-Commission.

8. The following improvements can be noted since the 1st of February:

a. Bread ration has been raised.
b. A sugar ration has been made available to Italy.
c. There is an overall distribution of dried vegetables.
d. It is hoped to make a distribution of cheese or meat and soap within the next month.

9. It is planned to issue new ration cards to remove the problem of fictitious ration cards.

E. Public Works & Mines Sub-Commission, Lt. Col. L. A. Jenny.

1. Military highways. We have relieved the armed forces as much as possible in taking over roads and bridges. We must get the Italians to do the job. Difficulties have been encountered in regard to paying civilian labor. This was taken up in conferences with the Finance Sub-Commission. 5th Army outlined a program for wages and also food menus for employees. In ACC's use of civilian labour no food is given. When groups are working side by side and being paid under two different categories, friction is bound to result. A uniform policy must be adopted.

2. Electricity rationing. We have had many conferences and the [illegible] is well in hand.

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5

1. Military highways. We have relieved the armed forces as much as possible in taking over roads and bridges. We must get the Italians to do the job. Difficulties have been encountered in regard to paying civilian labor. This was taken up in conferences with the Finance Sub-Commission. 5th Army outlined a program for wages and also food menus for employees. In ACC's use of civilian labour no food is given. When groups are working side by side and being paid under two different categories, friction is bound to result. A uniform policy must be adopted.

2. Electricity rationing. We have had many conferences and the problem is well in hand. The armed forces agreed that it was their responsibility to see that the electricity was supplied but they have asked ACC for personnel to look after the matter. A decree must be issued to authorize rationing. The question was taken up with the Legal Sub-Commission. A decree is now ready to be presented to the Government. The armed forces must also reduce their requirements. Immediate results are not visible.

3. Utility rates. This is an involved problem and conditions are uncertain at the present time.

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F. Finance Sub-Commission, Colonel A. P. Grafftey-Smith.

1. Colonel Grafftey-Smith has had discussions with the Minister of Finance regarding the method of taking over Region 1 and 2.

2. Arrangements are being made for a repayment to AMFA in Sicily.

3. The revenue side is not bright. There is a general feeling that all the big tax payers have gone, and the tax-collectors are apathetic.

4. With regard to government finance, postal savings bonds will soon be on sale.

5. Banks are coming along well and bankers are cooperative.

6. Administrative Memorandum No. 95 was mentioned. The question was brought up as to whether Italian Army will pay certain agencies. A voucher system is being installed.

7. With reference to the accounting for supplies, the Finance Sub-Commission has consulted other Sub-Commissions interested. They are examining the desirability of setting up an Italian organization to work at the Warehouses; the question is in regard to the Italians' capability. As for the policy to be followed in accounting for military supplies, the Finance Sub-Commission is trying to find out from AFHQ exactly what they need.

G. Internal Transportation Sub-Commission, Colonel S. A. Fitch.

1. Rail. Military authorities still have control. ACC should take over railways in Sicily as soon as possible. Movements on Mainland have been better. A bid for transportation is often made and then the interested party fails to get his goods to the railhead at the proper time. It is requested that this situation be remedied by Regional Commissioners.

2. Roads. Progress is not as rapid as desired. Transport which was handed over was not in operating condition. Also it is thought to be best to postpone for awhile the turning over of transportation to civilian agencies.

3. Schooner. A good movement of loads has been made. Registration of schooners has been an interference.

H. Shipping Sub-Commission, Mr. Ian Campbell.

1. With further reference to the registration of schooners, this is helping check up on the black market shipping.

2. Several deep sea ships have been put into operation. It is hoped to get another six into operation in the next few days.

General MacFarlane asked whether this would help to get troops out of Sardinia. Mr. Campbell replied that broadly speaking it would.

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I. Electric Power Mission, Colonel J. P. Growdon.

1. The demand is increasing for electric power; and the supply is definitely limited.

2. Plans for supplying power to Rome are underway.

3. The theft of wire has been a serious obstacle by hampering the work.

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J. Vice President of Economic Section, Hon. Mr. Henry Grady, concluded the reports from his Section. Mr. Grady remarked that since the small schooner matter is really for Internal Transportation Sub-Commission, the Shipping Sub-Commission at present is without a field.

A study has been made of the general question of inflation and the factors bringing it about. Mr. Grady stated that he was not satisfied with the manner in which currency valuation was worked out, and he wishes to present the matter to Combined Chiefs of Staff. The whole matter requires careful study.

Regarding prices, wages and rates - these matters should not be dealt with by the Sub-Commissions as far as taking action, however they may make recommendations.

A report is being compiled on the working of the Section which will show what has taken place.

IV. REPORTS BY INDEPENDENT SUB-COMMISSIONS.

A. Telecommunications Sub-Commission, Colonel J. L. Henderson.

1. Naples and other provinces are to be included in the internal and external postal services.

2. Foreign mail services are now established which puts liberated Italy in communication with many countries. There are PW services with Great Britain, China and Russia.

3. The Italian Government has telecommunications into Naples from Salerno.

4. There is the problem of two groups of employees working side by side, part paid by the Government and part by the military.

5. Communications to Palermo and Cagliari have improved.

B. War Material Disposal Sub-Commission, Colonel J. T. Zellars.

A survey of Italian war materia[illegible] has been made and arrangements made to procure all materials which we can use.

C. Naval Sub-Commission, Commodore M. Palmer.

1. Figures are being compiled giving the strengths required for the actual jobs being done.

2. The question has been considered of the desertion of 5 Italian sailors to the Yugoslav Navy.

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2. The question has been considered of the desertion of 5 Italian sailors to the Yugoslav Navy.

D. Army Sub-Commission, Brigadier C. C. Duchesne.

1. Ceiling for Italian Army is now set at 500,000 men. We are within 3,000 of the limit. Rations for Italian Armed Forces are handled at the moment by the Allied Forces issuing to them through books of the ACC. This Sub-Commission has not touched nor attempted to touch the rationing in Sicily or Sardinia.

2. Clothing and boots are beginning to come in.

3. At present the Army Sub-Commission is handling program for ACMF.

4. There are three divisions on the Mainland, one of which is a combat division.

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5. The problem of shipping troops from Sardinia has been taken up.

6. The civilians employed by the Army have their pay based on administrative instructions.

E. Air Forces Sub-Commission, Air Commodore E. M. Foster.

1. The Italians have shown very fine cooperation.

2. An average of 700 sorties per month have been flown. It is hoped to get this up to 1,000 when the weather improves.

3. The Coastal Wing has done much useful work, especially in rescue missions. Bomber Transport Wing has been used for dropping personnel and supplies in the Balkans. There are a few aircraft for evacuating wounded. Work on the whole is satisfactory.

4. This Sub-Commission must rely entirely on wreckage and salvage as sources for spare and repair parts.

- -

The Conference adjourned at 1800 hours.

Robert E. Doe

ROBERT E. DOE
Major, A.G.D.
Secretary General

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1 - DCC
1 - SG
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1 - ea VP
1 - ea Sub-Com. Head
1 - ea Reg. Com.
1 - PRO
1 - 8 Army AMG
1 - 5 Army AMG

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REAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

RGD/msr

1 March 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR: Lord Stansgate
Lt Col Spicer
Brig Parkinson
Col Upjohn
Lt Col Harris
Lt Col Smith
Lt Col Crump
Cmdre Palmer
Brig Duchesne
Col Henderson
Col Zellers
Col Kirk

1. General MacFarlane has called a conference for 1050 hours on March 3rd in Room 29 of the Provincia Building in Naples. All officers to whom this memorandum is addressed will be seated by 1050 hours. The meeting will begin at 1100 hours and extend to 1230 hours.

2. There will be a second meeting the afternoon of the same day, starting at approximately 1400 hours. If necessary, the conference will extend over part or Saturday, March 4th. For the second day, only those individuals requested to remain will attend.

3. The transportation for all persons leaving Salerno on the 3rd for this conference will depart at 0830 hours. You will be notified on the second as to place of departure and in whose automobile you will ride.

4. Please initial a copy of this memorandum and return to the Adjutant's office in Room 4 as soon as possible.

For the Deputy Chief Commissioner:

ROGER B. DERBY
1st Lt. A.G.D.
Adjutant General

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1. Cognac + 555 a bottle of 4150 hic
2. Brothels.
3. Luxo Official Gazette. - Translating.
4. Trials in Italian Courts. Confusion here.
5. Transfer documents.
6. Review of cases.
   Allied Cts in occupied territory.
   Posters.
7. Offices for Cts in hospitals from Regio 1+2.
   Preparation of handbook for Legal Officers.
8. See Miller.
9. [illegible]

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

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REAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

Administrative Section

001.3/AS. 28 Feb 44

SUBJECT : Meeting of Regional Commissioners

TO : Legal Sub-Commission
Interior Sub-Commission
Education Sub-Commission
Property Control Sub-Commission
Public Health Sub-Commission
Public Safety Sub-Commission
Monuments, Fine Arts & Archives Sub-Commission

Further to this office letter of even number dated 27 Feb 44, the meeting referred to will take place on the date stated at 11.00 hours, and will be held in the Conference room (Room 29), Provincia Building, Naples.

R.R. CRIPPS,
Lt. Colonel,
for The Vice President, Administrative Section,
Allied Control Commission.

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

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REAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394
Administrative Section

27 Feb 44

ACC/001.3/AS

SUBJECT: Meeting of Regional Commissioners

TO : Legal Sub-Commission
Interior Sub-Commission
Education Sub-Commission
Property Control Sub-Commission
Public Health Sub-Commission
Public Safety Sub-Commission
Monuments & Fine Arts Sub-Commission

1. General Alexander will be present at the meeting of Regional Commissioners, etc. at NAPLES on March 3.

2. The Heads of Sub-Commissions will be asked to give a brief account of recent developments (about 5 minutes).

R.R.CRIPPS.
Lt.Colonel,
for the Vice President, Administrative Section.
Allied Control Commission.

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