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STAFF CONFERENCES
AUG. 1944 - DEC. 1945

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

AFC 394

Office of the Executive Commissioner

Ref: 511/EG.

15 Dec 1945.

A meeting was held in the Office of the Regional Commissioner, LOMBARDIA Region, on Tuesday, 11 Dec 1945. The following were present:

Brigadier M.S. Lush (in the chair)	-	Executive Commissioner
Mr. H. Hopkinson	-	Polad (D)
Mr. R.H. MacBride	-	Polad (A)
Mr. H. Cleaveland	-	A/VP, Economic Section
Brigadier J.K. Dunlop	-	RC, Venetia Region
Colonel E.R. McPhee	-	RC, Piemonte Region
Colonel A.N. Hancock	-	RC, Lombardia Region
Colonel W.R. Jordan	-	RC, Liguria Region
Colonel W.A. Falck	-	Deputy RC, Lombardia Region
Lt. Col. W. Turner Coles	-	Deputy RC, Piemonte Region
Lt. Col. T.W.J. Walters	-	AC IG Bologna.

The Executive Commissioner opened the meeting by giving a general review of the position. The approximate date of the hand-over was announced and various details concerning this were discussed. The gradual closing down of some of the Sub-Commissions of Allied Commission was also brought to the notice of the Regional Commissioners, and then the following matters were raised:

1. Withdrawal of Troops from the Franco-Italian Frontier. The reasons for the withdrawal of British troops from a radius of 15 miles of the frontier were understood to be shortage of personnel and inadequate winter quarters. No political issues were involved. No trouble was foreseen when the troops were entirely withdrawn and no reinforcement of the existing Italian CC, RA, AS, PF and Public Safety agents was thought necessary, especially as this might be interpreted by the French as an aggressive act on the part of the Italians. However, a stricter frontier control was thought advisable as a great deal of smuggling took place in the border provinces. In Liguria it was thought that trouble might occur after the total withdrawal of all troops from Italy, but not before. The French Liaison Officer at GHIPO was considered to be a focal point of any disturbances which might arise and the Ex Com said he would raise this matter with GOC 2 District when he had a conference with him the next day.

2. Frontier Control. AMHQ has resumed control of the frontiers by their letter AG322/19 GHI-O of 27 Nov 45. With effect from 1 Dec 45 entry into Italy became effective by means of visas from those countries with which Italy has established diplomatic relations. It was thought that agencies of the Italian Government should be set up to control traffic through the Brenner Pass (which had not been mentioned in the above-quoted letter) and the Executive Commissioner said he would take up this matter with AMHQ. It was agreed that the elaborate visa and permit system was not necessary in all cases and that international restrictions not be applied where local crossings of the frontier were involved.

Mr. H. Cleveland
 Brigadier J.K. Durlap
 Colonel E.R. Mofsee
 Colonel A.K. Hancock
 Colonel W.R. Jordan
 Colonel W.A. Falck
 Lt. Col. W. Turner Coles
 Lt. Col. T.W.J. Walters

- A/VR, Economic Section
 - RC, Venezia Region
 - RC, Piemonte Region
 - RC, Lombardia Region
 - RC, Liguria Region
 - Deputy RC, Lombardia Region
 - Deputy RC, Piemonte Region
 - AC IG Bologna.

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1. Withdrawal of Troops from the Franco-Italian Frontier. The reasons for the withdrawal of British troops from a radius of 19 miles of the frontier were understood to be shortage of personnel and inadequate winter quarters. No political issues were involved. No trouble was foreseen when the troops were entirely withdrawn and no reinforcement of the existing Italian CC, RR, GG, FF and Public Safety Agents was thought necessary, especially as this might be interpreted by the French as an aggressive act on the part of the Italians. However, a stricter frontier control was thought advisable as a great deal of smuggling took place in the border provinces. In Liguria it was thought that trouble might occur after the total withdrawal of all troops from Italy, but not before. The French Liaison Officer at GINEO was considered to be a focal point of any disturbances which might arise and the Ex Com said he would raise this matter with GOC 2 District when he had a conference with him the next day.

6570

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3. Directives to Liaison Officers. It was agreed that the directive issued to Liaison Officers on 24 Sep 45 should not be altered. A separate directive should be drawn up for Liaison Officers of the Economic Group who had functions as executive officers which AC LO's did not enjoy.

4. All Directive to Military Commanders. It was decided that the directive issued by AFHQ on 15 Mar 44 (AFHQ/3604/40) on the relationship between military commanders and AC LO's needed revision. Draft revised version would be submitted to AFHQ.

It was also recommended that a directive should be issued by the Italian Government to all Prefects on their relations with AC LO's. This should include a copy of the directive issued to LO's and Military Commanders. The Prefects

should also be told of their reciprocal obligations to help IO's to accomplish their missions, in accordance with the general agreement between the Allied Commission and the Italian Government. They should also be reminded that IO's were not channels between Italian officials and the Italian Government.

5. Establishment of Liaison Groups. It was decided that Liaison Groups should consist of the following:

SICILY	-	2 officers	
BARI	-	1 "	
NAPLES	-	2 "	
ANCONA	-	2 "	
LIQUORI	-	2 "	
PIEMONTE	-	3 "	
LOMBARDIA	-	2 "	
VENETIE	-	3 "	
BOLZANO	-	4 "	
LIVORNO	-	1 "	
FLORENCE	-	1 "	

plus 2 Public Safety Officers
" 2 " " "
" 3 " " "
" 4 " " "
" 3 " " "
" 2 " " "
" 2 " " "

It was suggested that a IO be established for FLORENCE area. It was stressed that the rank of these IO's should be kept as high as possible and not downgraded, as it was extremely difficult for them to deal with high-ranking Italian officials if they were of low rank. IO's should be in separate buildings from the military formation and should keep in close touch with the Allied Consulate, and a copy of the monthly report should be forwarded to the Consulate to keep them informed of what was being sent back to the Allied Commission. A list of the IO's would be drawn up as soon as possible. Emphasis was laid on the necessity for maintaining US-UK parity. But it was acknowledged that this would not be possible in so far as Public Safety Officers were concerned.

6. Transport. It was recommended that wherever possible British transport should be used owing to the difficulty of carrying out running repairs on American cars.

7. Closing of Regions and Archives. It was agreed that a nucleus of staff should be kept for about a fortnight after any Region had been closed down to wind up outstanding matters which had involved that Region.

8. Electoral Lists. Memo from CH Sec AD/45/15/LIC of 5 Dec 45 was read out and a copy given to each Regional Commissioner. All RC's said that the preliminary lists were ready and merely needed the approval of the "Consellario" before being drawn up in final form. The "Consellario", however, was the "bottleneck".

9. Economic Groups. Satisfactory progress was reported and no outstanding points raised.

For the Chief Commissioner:

BS/JG.

[Signature]
Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

DISTRIBUTION: Chief Commissioner
RC, Liguria Region
RC, Venezia Region

LIVORNO - 1 "

FLORENCE - 1 "

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For the Chief Commissioner:

RS/AG.

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

DISTRIBUTION:

Chief Commissioner
RC, Liguria Region
RC, Venetia Region
RC, Venezia Region
RC, Lombardia Region
RC, Piemonte Region
SCAD, AMG XIII Corps
AG LO BOLOGNA
Econ Sec (3)
CA Sec (3)
Polad (A)
Polad (B)
Milc
Flot

TO	INIT	DATE
DIRECTOR	[Signature]	17/12
DEPUTY	[Signature]	17/12
CHIEF	[Signature]	18/12
SECURITY		
CHIEF CLERK		

CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Executive Commissioner

Ref: 511/30.

30 June 1945.

MINUTES

Regional Commissioners' Meeting.

27 JUNE, 1945.

In the Chair: Chief Commissioner

Persons:

Executive Commissioner
Deputy Executive Commissioner
SCAO Fifth Army
SCAO IV Corps
Regional Commissioners:

ADRIATICA Region
PACIFIC Region
IONIAN Region
VENETIAN Region
EMILIA Region

Commissioner MARINES Command
Acting Vice President, Economic Section
Vice President, Civil Affairs Section
Acting Vice President, Establishment Section
Independent Sub-Commissions
Various Staff Officers.

ACTION

The meeting opened at 0915 hours.

1. Future of ITALY and Cession 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

6568

27 JUNE, 1945.

In the Chair:

Chief Commissioner

Present:

Executive Commissioner
 Deputy Executive Co. Commissioner
 SCAO Fifth Army
 SCAO IV Corps
 Regional Commissioners:
 LIGURIA Region
 PIEMONTE Region
 LOMBARDIA Region
 VENETIE Region
 ABRUZZO Region
 Sardinia Region
 Commissioner NAUFLES Commune.
 Acting Vice President, Economic Section
 Vice President, Civil Affairs Section
 Acting Vice President, Establishment Section
 Independent Sub-Commissions
 Various Staff Officers.

ACTION

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6563

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

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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 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 VENETIE 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/...

-2-

ACTION

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

2. Italian Elections.

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, Lombardy 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 ensure the morale of the Italian police agencies and would help the Italian 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.

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

3. Removal of Government Offices and Records to Rome and unification of Ministries.

Executive
Commissioner

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Civil Affairs
Section

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Executive
Commissioner

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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
Regional
Commissioners

The Italian Government held a meeting on 25 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.

Italy/000000

ACTION

4. Italian Decrees.

Regional Commissioner, EMILIA Region, drew the attention of the meeting to the publication of a decree authorizing 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.

121
Regional
Commissioners6. 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. 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 DOMODOSSOLA 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 SIMEY (Transportation Sub-Commission) said that a conference would be held at ROME 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.

6560

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 which there was a

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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. 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. The Board 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 36,000 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/.....

All Regional Commissioners

Economic Section

C.A.Sec

All Regional Commissioners

6560

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. "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 IIC/10.

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 operation of employees in industry but that they had so far failed to pass a similar decree to deal with operation of managers. Chief Commissioner had decided that while IIC was in existence a management operation order was necessary and he had directed that the Italian draft decrees 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

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All Regional
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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.

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 was not to be allowed to return.

Regional/.....

ACTION

All Regional Commissioners

Regional Commissioner, LOMBARDIA Region, said that it had been strongly reported in the Italian press that wage increases had been 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 AGC 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 VENEZIA Region

Executive Commissioner directed Regional Commissioner, VENEZIA 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.

Estab Sec C.A. Sec

11. Police Officers for VENEZIA GULLI.

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

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

All Regional Commissioners

12. Release of British Officers.

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

13. Requisitioned Cars.

Executive Officer (A) warned Regional Commissioners that ⁶⁵⁶⁷ for requisitioned cars had evidently been exceeded and, following a tour of the North, C-4 AGC was demanding an explanation. He directed Regional Commissioners to investigate this.

All Regional Commissioners

14. Commissionerate Leave.

Regional Commissioners concerned with alternative sources of employment should endeavour to get workers transferred.

Executive Commissioner directed Regional Commissioner, VENEZUELA 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.

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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.

15. Local Leave.

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

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/...

All Regional Commissioners

Regional Commissioner VENEZUELA Region

Estab Sec
C.A. Sec

All Regional Commissioners

All Regional Commissioners

All Regional Commissioners
Estab Sec

OPTION

16. Promotions.

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

17. Entertainment of members of CLN in Allied Meases.

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

Office of the
Executive
Commissioner.
CFA.

R. H. Horden
Major,
Office of the Executive Commissioner.

DISTRIBUTION:

"R"
Group I loss records 4 and 57 to 48
Group II
Group III

Public Safety

16A

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Executive Commissioner
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REGIONAL COMMISSIONERS MEETING
27-28 June 1952

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.

TO	INITIALS	DATE
DIRECTOR	W.H.	27/6
DEPUTY DIRECTOR	W.H.	27/6
EXEC. OFF.		
POLICE		
T.C. & H.Q.		
SECURITY		
CHIEF CLERK		

6566

8132

REGIONAL COMMISSIONERS MEETING
27-28 June 1965.

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 finances.

1545 hrs.

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Regional Personnel.

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 HOME and amalgamation of Ministries | --- V.P. Civil Affairs Section |
| 3. | Problems of general policy raised by Regional Commissioners. | |

Break for lunch.

1245 hrs.

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|----|---|--|
| 4. | <u>Economic Section.</u> | |
| | 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.

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| 5. | <u>Establishment Section - Regional Personnel.</u> | |
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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/.....

8/82

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 organizations, i.e., Cereals (U.C.E.P.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.
Rationing of municipal loans.
Foreign exchange position (French francs and liras.)

1530 hrs.

Industry Committee.

Procedure for requisitioning and deacquisition of industrial plants.

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 get motor pools in operation in the North.

Break for lunch.1430 hrs.Finance Committee.

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

1530 hrs.Industry Committee.

Procedure for requisitioning and derequisitioning of industrial plants.

1630 hrs.Commerce Committee.

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

14037/1
158
cc.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

4/6.2/24

SUBJECT: Regional Commissioners Conference - Southern Region

TO: All CA Sub-Comms

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NOTES

ON

CONFERENCE OF EXPERTS

HELD AT NAPLES

8 Dec 44

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RECOMMENDATIONS

(a) Brig. Dunlop outlined his plans for the reorganization of the Italian army. It became necessary to release officers for North Italy.

(1) Salerno will disappear as a separate zone and will become part of Naples. The Zone boundaries will be coincident with those of the Campania Department. The Zone will be run by the Zone Commander and two executive officers, one for the city of Naples and one for the rest of the Zone.

(2) Reports would also have to exist as a separate zone but an officer would be located there for purposes of liaison with the Navy.

(3) Dunlop would have the resident officer who would have no administrative functions but be purely advisory.

(b) Brig. Dunlop gave the following preparatory instructions:

(1) that by 1 Jan 45, all documents of all Regiments would be in order for handling over. Reports of all requisitioned buildings, vehicles, etc., would be checked; buildings, cars, etc., not required, would be decontaminated.

(2) The number and work of civilian employees would be looked into. It would be their job to supply to those their officers and leave employees who had done good work out of work. Staffs would be reduced as far as possible and employees should be trained to find other work and efforts would be made to get the Italian authorities to address some of them.

(3) When the order was given to send some to the Italian authorities, this was not with merely that work being done by it should be needed to supply. Italian authorities but that the responsibility should be passed to the correct Italian authority. It would not be proper for officers who had trained Italian staffs to continue working in our ways to leave them to carry on with the work which they had previously done. It might be wise to point out to the Italian authorities the advantages of employing experienced personnel.

TRANSIT ARRANGEMENTS

As the number of officers goes down so the necessity for transit arrangements. As a result, plans it will be necessary to arrange our own transit arrangements so that all officers will remain mobile. The existing accommodation at Naples and Bari will continue and be good. Accommodation arising at Lucera and Salerno which was adequate should not be lost. Similar accommodation would be arranged for Salerno and Anagni.

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of the Commission and its executive officers, and for the city of Naples, and for the rest of the zone.

(11) The Commission would also have to exist as a separate zone but an officer would be located there for purposes of liaison with the Navy.

(12) The Commission would have one resident officer who would have no administrative functions but be merely advisory.

(13) The Commission would have the following administrative instructions:

(a) by 1 Jan 45, all documents of all Regions which are in order for handling over. Papers of all requisitioned buildings, areas, etc. would be checked; buildings, etc. etc. not required, could be demolished.

(14) The number and work of civilian employees would be looked into. It would be officer for AC solely to clear their offices and leave. Employees who had done good work out of work. Staff should be required to be as possible and employees should be permitted to find other work and efforts should be made to get the Italian authorities to engage some of them.

(15) The order was given to get over to the Italian Authorities, this did not mean exactly that work help done by AC should be helped to. The Italian authorities but that the responsibility should be passed to the Italian authorities. It would not be proper for officers to the Italian authorities. The Italian authorities would be responsible for the work which they had previously done. It might be wise to point out to the Italian authorities the advantages of employing experienced personnel.

TRANSIT ARRANGEMENTS

As the number of applicants goes down to the necessary for business increases. As AC administration alone it will be necessary to arrange our own transit arrangements so that AC officers will remain mobile. The existing arrangements at Naples and Bari would continue and be good. Arrangements at Pescara and Genoa would be adequate though not so good. Similar arrangements would be arranged for Ancona and Reggio.

RECONSTRUCTION OF INFRASTRUCTURE

The reconstruction of industry in southern Italy was of prime importance. Railways must be got going and small local lines restored. It had been impossible for the Italian Government to remove rolling stock of these railways which met heavy losses, and where lines could be restored they should be of material assistance. Local banks and insurance companies should be encouraged to help local industries by loans. Any local development schemes were possible. The main aim should be the minimum of reconstruction of the maximum of reconstruction.

FOOD

(a) There was hope that the food situation could be better. It was important to see that there was sufficient of seed for next year's crop.

(b) Unless the Italian Government will actively back up the Olive Oil crisis it would be hard to attend the proposal. Fifty officers would be

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

TRANSFORM

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

ISSUE

The UNRRA Committee in Bari had proposed that officers use a document; not only on the recommendation but they have had the effect of stimulating the local Italian courts.

REMARKS

Cases of alleged discrimination against children in schools had been reported. The discrimination being either on the grounds of clothing or because of the previous political history of the families. Commissioners were asked if they had heard of any such cases. Only one case replied in the affirmative and only no records are provided.

USAA

The Palermo Jette. It is understood that the Town Major had stopped the use of this building. Confirmation could be obtained.

- Italian Government: to see results achieved by London and Washington and must take time.
- (c) The ENIC National Committee of Rome was said to be very weak. Prefects should be urged to take action on their own initiative.
 - (d) The roll conference had agreed to a standard system of signing for trucks.
 - (e) The new order that Military Police should inspect all vehicles found on the road in an unsatisfactory or unusual condition and impound the drivers was referred to. The use of unmarked vehicles was absolutely essential to the continued economic life of the country; it was a very high risk had to be accepted. The order must be sought. Local arrangements must be made to obtain the release of both vehicles impounded and drivers impounded. Investigations could be made, as to why when the order was made and representations would be made. Further, the order was an encroachment into a sphere of responsibility for civil administration.

LEGAL

The 120 Courts in Bari had proved most efficacious as a deterrent; not only on the population but they have had the effect of stimulating the local Sicilian Courts.

FINANCIAL

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

HEALTH

The Palermo Jette. It is understood that the Town Mayor had stopped the use of this building. Confirmation would be obtained.

LABOUR

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

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

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

11 PUBLIC HEALTH

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

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

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

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VISITS TO DIVISIONAL OFFICERS.

PUBLIC HEALTH

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

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

PUBLIC SAFETY.

Carabinieri. It was considered that the Carabinieri had not had their play. They had done excellent work from Sicily onwards. In fact, AM could not have functioned without the Carabinieri. They had insufficient transport. It was important that Senior COJUN officers should be able to get out. They were going particularly good job and yet it was impossible to find the types to take the Commanding Officer mobile.

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

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

Welfare enquiries were taken at unreasonable amount of time.

It was not appreciated how much clerical work was required. The monthly

of Sub. Goggin for not more than two weeks, to conduct an investigation on the basis that, to demonstrate how to prepare the powdered milk and to start a centre of instruction at one of the hospitals where nurses from other hospitals could come for instruction. Col. Nyles very much hoped that this could be arranged quickly.

Ambulances. Every single ambulance at his disposal was broken down. He was not handling cases to be transported in ordinary but borrowed trucks. As far as ambulances was concerned, the need for ambulances was particularly serious. He was forced to leave contagious cases three or four days in their homes before they could be moved and it just meant that a local epidemic started for every case.

PUBLIC SAFETY.

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

Prisons. 12,500 persons are in prison, half of whom were still awaiting trial and had been doing so for months. 300 prisoners recently arrived at Campobasso without ration, without documents and without blankets.

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

Welfare enquiries were taking an unreasonable amount of time.

It was not appreciated how much clerical work was required. The monthly report on all heads which they were asked to report came to 27 pages. In addition they were required to make a return of certain particulars such as forged banknotes. This month they had 800 to report and the preparation of that Appendix alone took two whole days. It was essential that paper work should be reduced if a smaller staff was to carry on.

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

LEGAL

Legal was visited but had no comments.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

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

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Notes of Meeting

of

Sub-Committee Representatives

4 Nov 44

1. Progress. - Major Palmieri reported that, on the whole, progress in defascistizing was very satisfactory. There were exceptions, but these were not settled. The Air Sub-Committee reported that the Air Ministry Commission had suspended activities but had been ordered to resume hearings. The Finance Sub-Committee reported that progress was slow; the GC of Commission had not held a single meeting. The main committee had only investigated 12 cases and had dismissed only two, but things were not really as bad as they might seem as the Finance Ministry had been very largely purged before the Ministerial Commission had started working. The Sub-Committee were advised that if they received any petitions as to the treatment received by individuals, persons they should refer the matter to their Ministerial Commission. Pro-formas for this purpose would be circulated. Progress in the provinces was slow, the Italian Government attributed to transport difficulties preventing there necessary investigations.

2. Difficulties and Problems.

- a) The GC of Italy was complaining that his Prefect was proposed for epuration. He protested that his suspension would cause chaos and wished to object. The practice was only to suspend those against whom the evidence was strong enough to raise a reasonable presumption of disloyalty. The remedy was to ask for immediate consideration of the case by the appropriate Epuration Committee.
- b) Attention was drawn to the alleged Sub-Committee's letter with regard to payment of suspended persons. It was pointed out that the GC of Italy should be included in the early reply. Finance undertook to send out an additional instruction and to circulate both instructions to the Sub-Committees.
- c) Private companies - the elimination of fascists from controlling these would be obtained through their appointment of controllers. Though these of national importance would be operated by a Commission.
- d) Sub-Committees were reminded that their opinions were required as to the satisfactoriness of the Italian proposals on particular concerns.

3. General Orders

- a) G.O. 25 had been devised primarily for North Italy. It was agreed that it might be desirable to apply its provisions to all provinces in which epuration was going slowly. The principal complaint of the Italian High Commissioner was that lack of transport prevented him from getting on with epuration in the provinces so quickly as he wished. The application of G.O. 35 must, therefore, be welcome.

6561

Sub-Committee reported that progress was slow, the Sub-Committee had only held a single meeting. The main committee had only investigated 12 cases and had dismissed only two, but things were not really as bad as they might seem as the Singapore Ministry had been very largely urged before the Ministerial Commission had started working. The Sub-Committee were advised but if they received any petitions as to the treatment received by individual persons they should refer the matter to their Ministerial Commission. The former for this purpose would be circulated. Progress in the provinces was slow, the Italian Government attributed to transport difficulties prevent as there necessary investigations.

Matteucci et al. and Probst et al.

- a) The P. of Intel. was complaining that his draft was proposed for
Suspension & protested that his suspension would cause chaos and
wreaked to object. The protest was only to suspend those against
whom the evidence was strong enough to raise a reasonable presumption
of criminality. The P. of Intel. was to ask for immediate consideration of
the case by the appropriate Spurious Committee.
- b) Attention was drawn to the Minister Sub-Committee's letter with regard to
payment of suspended persons. It was pointed out that the Com. Vite
should be included in the final act. Min. Sub-Committee to send out
an additional instruction and to circulate both instructions to
Spurious Sub-Committees.
- c) Private Committee - the elimination of Spurious Sub-Committees controlling these
could be obtained through their appointment of committees. Though
these or national importance would be reported by a Committee.
- d) Sub-Committee were reminded that their opinions were required as to
the satisfaction of the Minister Sub-Committee on relevant concerns.

General Dyeing •

- General Orders -
- c) G.O. 35 had been devised originally for North Italy. It was agreed that it might be desirable to apply its provisions to 443 Provinces in which emigration was going slowly. The principal complaint of the Italian High Commissioner was that lack of transport prevented him from getting on with emigration in the provinces as quickly as he wished. The application of J.O 35 might, therefore, be welcome.
 - d) The problem as to whether the best way of encouraging the public with the contents of the Order was by broadsheet posting or by use of the press was discussed and it was felt that it would be better to continue to rely upon posting.
 - e) It was agreed that it would only be necessary to provide the Italian text to the Provincial Commissions.
 - f) Integration of Senior Officials. - The situation of Sub-Commissions was agreed to the advantage of seeing that their Ministries got on quickly under the new course. It was undesirable that Ministries should easily referring cases to Commissions until the end of the full 30 days that were allowed.

That was the maximum. Cases should be referred to the Commission at the earliest possible moment. Neither should Commissions take the full 30 days for consideration, they should announce their decisions as soon as possible. Most of the cases should be off the books long before the 60 days expired.

b) Commissions should obtain from their Ministries a list of officials of the first four grades in order to check progress and see that all are rapidly dealt with. They should also ask for a specific report as to the present position.

c) The HC attached great importance to Article 2 of the Decree. It is understood that it was intended to use this Decree largely, to bring about early removal from office. Persons so removed would be subject to suspension or obtain a decision on their position as to pension.

The Acting High Commissioner's directive was considered to be on the whole, satisfactory. The word "reputed" (para 2, second para) did not mean that one conventionally, provided it were repeated by the person whom it was addressed, was a good basis for proceedings. The subject of the inverted comma "reputed" was to refer the reader back to the use of the same word "reputed", used both here and in Article 12 (1) of HL 198) the literal translation of the phrase in Art. 12 (1) "suspected manifestations of fascist ideology" has in the English version been rendered as "consistent application of fascism". The quotation mark round "reputed" is obviously intended to refer back to "reputed" manifestations.

The next meeting will be held on Sat 25 May and will deal particularly with progress made under the new decree for appointment of Senior Officials.

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Int Sec
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Naval S/C
Comm S/C
PHE

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Office of the Chief of Staff
+++++

CONFIDENTIAL

Ref: 511/005.

14 October 1944.

MINUTES OF CONFERENCE HELD AT
SIENA ON 12 OCTOBER 1944.

The following were present :

Chief of Staff.
DCCAO, HQ AAI.
i/Head Economic Section,
SCAO, ANG FIFTH ARMY.
SCAO, AB EIGHTH ARMY.
R.O.'s Regions LAZIO-UMBRIA, ABRUZZI-MARCHE,
TOSCANA, EMILIA, LIGURIA, PIEMONTE,
LOMBARDIA and VENETIA.
Representatives from Civil Affairs Section.
Representatives from Econ. Section.

The Chief of Staff was in the chair.

1. Opening Remarks.

Chief of Staff told the meeting that there had been no conference from official sources of any reports that had appeared in the press regarding the future of the Commission. Its official title was still Allied Control Commission and no change in its character or functions had yet been made.

He referred to the establishment of Civil Affairs Section at HQ AAI with Colonel Monfort as DCCAO. DCCAO was the representative of the Chief Commission at AAI and with a staff representing all Sections of the Commission would advise the C-in-C on all Civil Affairs matters and administer to the immediate needs of ALL Armies and forward Regions.

This did not alter the procedure by which Regions and Armies referred matters to ACC HQ in normal circumstances.

The advance had not proceeded as much as had been expected and the Northern Regions had been formed and some officers left without employment. It was essential, in consultation with other R.C.'s and SCAD's Armies, that every officer in the non-operative Regions should be fully employed.

2. Political.

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Head Economic Section,
SCAO, AND FIFTH ARMY.
SCAO, AND EIGHTH ARMY.
R.C.'s Regions LAZIO-UMBRIA, ABRUZZO-MARCHE,
TOSCANA, EMILIA, LIGURIA, PIEMONTE,
LOMBARDIA, and VENETIA.
Representatives from Civil Affairs Section.
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This did not alter the procedure by which Regions and Armies referred matters to ACC HQ in normal circumstances.

The advance had not proceeded as much as had been expected and the Northern Regions had been formed and some officers left without employment. It was essential, in consultation with other R.C.'s and SCAO's Armies, that every officer in the non-operative Regions should be fully employed.

2. Political.

Mr. Caccia said that the political scene was somewhat confused. As regards Italy's relations with the Allied powers we had not yet been able to explain to the Italian Government exactly what the dropping of the word "Control" from the title of the Commission would mean, nor what was the import of the Question and Answer in the House of Commons about the future of Italy's Colonies, nor what the promise of further supplies would amount to in terms of daily rations. Internally there was also the prospect that when the North had been liberated there would be some change in the Government, a prospect which had already been mentioned in Parliament in England. The question being debated in the Italian press was whether the change would be a reshuffle of personalities within the present six party framework or whether the structure of the Government would be altered, for instance, to give greater weight to those parties who considered they had mass support.

ACTION

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ACTION

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The question of patriots had come under discussion since the last meeting. Briefly the decision reached at a meeting with AII (SSS(Ops)) and PWB (Mr. Rayner) was that PWB would gradually reduce publicity for patriots on this side of the line and that the Italia Combette programs for patriots on the enemy side of the line would, as far as possible, be of a purely military character.

5. Minutes of the Last Meeting.

No comments.

4. Relations between Prefects and Comitato di Liberazione.

The Chief of Staff read a HQ directive dealing with the relationship between Prefects and the Comitato di Liberazione. It had been approved by AII. Col. Spicer elaborated, stressing that the Comitato had no executive powers whatsoever and that the Prefect must be upheld at all times. It was reported that Ministers were visiting forward areas not so much for administrative reasons as to canvass for personal support. They spent more time with the Comitato than with the Prefect. Chief of Staff stressed that the Italian Government must comply with our policy in forward areas. The Prefect was the executive authority and must have the backing of both AII and the Italian Government. SGAO's and R.C's were in agreement with the directive.

5. Visit of Ministers to Army Areas.

This question arose out of the preceding discussion. It was generally agreed that such visits were not desirable in Army areas and must be prohibited in future. Only in exceptional cases would permission be sought and then through Office of Chief of Staff. Ministers and Under Secretaries of State would be permitted to visit AMG territory south of Army areas but would be instructed to report first to the nearest Provincial Officer. Chief of Staff agreed to issue a directive covering these points.

It was requested that heads of Foreign Missions should be informed that they are not allowed to enter Army areas without permission. Political Section would take this up.

It was agreed that passes issued to certain Government officials to circulate South of the Army boundary should remain in force.

6. Temporary re-assignment of Northern Regional Staff.

Col. Chidge, Civil Affairs Section, asked if certain specialist officers now with Regions which were not yet operating could be temporarily returned to Regions in the South. Chief of Staff ruled that no officer was to remain unemployed. If, due to any temporary changes in the situation, officers could not be given full forward Region

COS

Pol. Sec.

The Chief of Staff read a HQ directive dealing with the relationship between Prefects and the Comitato di Liberazione. It had been approved by ALI. Col. Spicer elaborated, stressing that the Comitato had no executive powers whatsoever and that the Prefect must be upheld at all times. It was reported that Ministers were visiting forward areas not so much for administrative reasons as to canvass for personal support. They spent more time with the Comitato than with the Prefect. Chief of Staff stressed that the Italian Government must comply with our policy in forward areas. The Prefect was the executive authority and must have the backing of both ALI and the Italian Government. SCAG's and R.C.'s were in agreement with the directive.

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Col. Cripps, Civil Affairs Section, asked if certain specialist officers now with Regions which were not yet operating could be temporarily re-assigned to Regions in the South. Chief of Staff ruled that no officer was to remain unemployed. If, due to any temporary changes in the situation, officers could not be given full duties with forward Regions and armies, they would be returned to Rear Regions until such time as they were needed for the North. R.C.'s would mutually arrange such attachments, or alternatively refer to HQ AOC, and Northern R.C.'s would not terminate them until it was necessary for the officers to move forward. It was stressed that officers temporarily attached could not be provided with transport by Northern Regions. ARRUZZI - MARCHE, LAZIO-UMBRIA and TOSCANA Regions needed more officers.

7. Accommodation for Northern Regions.

DDCAO ALI was instructed to take up with HQ 71 Garrison (FLORENCE City Command) the move of TOSCANA Region to FLORENCE. LOMBARDIA Region was faced with a move at short notice and had great difficulty in finding an alternative location. R.C. was instructed to take the matter up with DDCAO who would get a decision from ALI.

COG

Pol. Sec.

R.C.'s
Estab. Sec.

DDCAO.
LOMBARDIA
Reg.

ACTION

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8. AND EIGHTH ARMY.

(a) Transport for ANCONA. 3040 EIGHTH ARMY asked about transport for ANCONA. Col. Denmore, Economic Section, reported that 1 ST Coy had been made available and would report about 16 October.

9. PIEMONTE Region.

(a) Italian Patriot Officers. R.C. said that there were now 16 Italian Patriot Officers at CHIANCIANO for whom no duty could be found at present and asked that they be recalled.

(b) Officers. R.C. asked for names of all officers assigned to him in order to make up Provincial Teams. DOG Establishment Section undertook to provide.

10. ABRUZZI-MARCHE Region.

(a) Civil Labour Office. R.C. reported that the title "Civil Labour Union" was being used in ANCONA instead of "Civil Labour Office". He was instructed to submit full details to Economic Section for ruling.

11. TOSCANA Region.

(a) Patriot Organizations. There were several bands who were using their patriot status as a cover for political activities. Chief of Staff said that patriot bands ceased to exist as soon as the Army took over the area and any remaining must be disbanded.

(b) Transport of Grain. There were 200 tons of grain at GROSSETO to be transported to LIVORNO by rail and warehouse space was required. In answer, FIFTH ARMY AM Supply Officer said that the Commercio Agrario had warehouse space for 1000 tons at LIVORNO which could be used.

(c) Tyres and Tubes for Civilian and WD vehicles. R.C. stressed the acute shortage of tyres and tubes. The only supplies obtained had been from "unofficial" sources. Economic Section to take up with War Material Disposal and Italian PW Sub-Commission the possibility of recovering tyres and tubes from salvaged vehicles.

(d) Fishing. R.C. asked for an extension of fishing grounds. Mr. Antolini, Economic Section, said that the matter was under review by ARHQ and it was likely that some extension would be granted but it was improbable that they would extend as far North as GROSSETO.

(e) Italian Soldiers. Col. Kirkwood reported that the Italian soldiers attached to his Region were ill-clad and equipped. Other Regions agreed on this point. Establishment Section to take up with

C.I. Sec.

Estab. Sec.

Abruzzi-
Marche Reg.
Econ. Sec.Toscana
Reg.

Econ. Sec.

Econ. Sec.

Estab. Sec.

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Gruzzi-
Marche Reg.
Econ. Sec.

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(b) Transport of Grain. There were 210 tons of grain at CASCARETO to be transported to LIVORNO by rail and warehouse space was required. In answer, Fifth Army JAG Supply Officer said that the Comando Agrario had warehouse space for 1000 tons at LIVORNO which could be used.

Toscana
Reg.

(c) Tyres and tubes for Civilian and WP vehicles. R.C. stressed the acute shortage of tyres and tubes. The only supplies obtained had been from "unofficial" sources. Economic Section to take up with War Material Disposal and Italian PW Sub-Commission the possibility of recovering tyres and tubes from salvaged vehicles.

Econ. Sec.

(d) Finding. R.C. asked for an extension of finding grounds. Mr. Anvolini, Economic Section, said that the matter was under review by ARAG and it was likely that some extension would be granted but it was improbable that they would extend as far North as CROSSATO.

Econ. Sec.

(e) Italian Soldiers. Col. Kirkwood reported that the Italian soldiers attached to his Region were ill-clad and equipped. Other Regions agreed on this point. Establishment Section to take up with Army S/C.

Estab. Sec.
Army S/C.

12. LAZIO Region.

(a) Clothing for Police Forces. Attention was drawn to the low morale of the police agencies due to the lack of clothing and boots. The meeting was informed that Army S/C had agreed to clothe the CC.FF. that 10,000 new uniforms were now available. There was also a stockpile of 400,000 boots at ALES. The civil police and CC.FF. had been allotted a certain amount of material for making up and this could be requisitioned by the police agencies through their own channels. The material to be made up in their own workshops. No boots or shoes were available for either the civil police or the CC.FF. SCLO EIGHTH Army asked for a written statement of the position. Public Safety Sub-Commission will issue.

C.A. Sec.
(P.S.S/C)

ACTION

-4-

(b) Grain for ROME. Trucks, total capacity of 180 tons, had been sent to Macerata to transport grain to railroad at IESI for shipment to ROME. The trucks were not good enough for the condition of the roads and help was needed. SCAG EIGHTH Army agreed to give assistance when his new GT Coy arrived.

13. LOMBARDIA Region.

(a) Personnel and Transport. The Region was still incomplete in personnel. They were short of 2 Provincial Officers and deficient of 12 jeeps.

14. Civil Affairs Section.

(a) Posting of General Orders. It was agreed by SCAG's Armies that Provincial Commissioners could post General Orders, in addition to General Orders No. 1 and 2, in Provinces still in Army areas provided SCAG's concurrence was first obtained. Civil Affairs Section would issue directive to ensure the procedure was understood.

15. Economic Section.

(a) Food. Mr. Antolini gave a brief outline of the food situation. AMHQ was gravely concerned with the situation and a message had been sent by SACED to the OCS. No change in the ration scale would be made anywhere until instruction had been received from WASHINGTON and LONDON.

Major Tardie, Food Sub-Commission, said that unless further imports were received the present stocks of miscellaneous foodstuffs in the country would be exhausted in four months, if rationing was continued on the present basis. He suggested that the available stocks should be distributed in the following priorities:

1. Hospitals.
2. Police of all classes.
3. Refugees.
4. Workers.
5. Children.

A ration would have to be decided upon for these selected classes and then the length of time the food would last calculated. It was agreed that Economic Section should draw up a plan and submit it to SCAG's & R.C.'s for consideration.

(b) Local Resources Board. Chief of Staff explained that a Local Resources Board had been set up; Chief Administrative Officer AMHQ and Acting Chief Commissioner were joint chairman. An Industrial Allocation Committee had also been set up to allot factories and materials between armies and the ACC.

C.A. Sec.

Food Sec.

Estab. Sec.

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3. Refugees.
4. Workers.
5. Children.

A ration would have to be decided upon for these selected classes and then the length of time the food would last calculated. It was agreed that Economic Section should draw up a plan and submit it to SCMO's & R.C.'s for consideration.

(b) Local Resources Board. Chief of Staff explained that a Local Resources Board had been set up; Chief Administrative Officer AFHQ and Acting Chief Commissioner were joint chairmen. An Industrial Allocation Committee had also been set up to allot factories and materials between armies and the ACC.

An order was being issued that local resources would not be purchased by the Allied Forces except in surplus areas as declared by ACC.

Wages of employees of the Allied Forces had been increased from L.65 to L.85 per day and the Italian Government was issuing a decree giving an overall rise in wages.

(c) Transport. Col. Densmore quoted from an AFHQ letter regarding the economical use of transport. This provided for the use of military transport in convoys which were running empty. Such transport would be made available to ACC, and R.C.'s would liaise with Area and Sub-Area Commanders as to where loads could be collected. A directive would be issued down to Provincial Commissioners. The transport situation was critical and AFHQ was doing everything possible to help. It was stressed that AFHQ transport must not be allowed to run empty. Truck runs must be coordinated to provide loads on outward and inward journeys wherever possible.

Adj. R.C.'s
Econ. Sec.

C.A. Sec.

Icon. Sec.

16. Directives,

DOOS's were asked to ensure that when directives were issued sufficient copies were sent to allow of distribution down to Provincial Commissioners.

17. Disarming of Patriots.

Chief of Staff stated that the Acting Chief Commissioner had asked him to raise the question of disarming patriots. Large numbers of patriots were known to be still in possession of arms and it was a matter which was causing great concern. He was aware of the difficulties but from the point of view of law and order it was a matter which must be pursued with the greatest vigour.

18. Next Meeting.

It was agreed that the next meeting would take place in three weeks time, probably at PERUGIA.

Office of the Chief of Staff.

DISTRIBUTION:

Acting Chief Commissioner	(1)
Chief of Staff	(1)
DCC/IO A&I	(1)
Civil Affairs Section	(2)
Economic Section	(4)
Political Section	(2)
Establishment Section	(2)
THE Fifth Army	(2)
THE Eighth Army	(2)
Lazio Region	(2)
Abruzzi-Marche Region	(2)
Toscana Region	(2)
Emilia Region	(2)
Liguria Region	(2)
Piemonte Region	(2)
Lombardia Region	(2)
Venezia Region	(2)
Patriots Branch	(1)
FTO	(1)

[illegible]

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

6 Sept. 1944

AOC/14037/1/P3

SUBJECT : Minutes of R.C.'s Conference 22 Aug. 1944.

TO : RC & MG Section.

1. Attached is a copy of a letter from R.P.S.O., Southern Region; also attached is a copy of my letter sent in reply.

2. Forwarded for information.

A. E. YOUNG, Col.
Acting Director
Public Safety Sub-Comm.

Enclosure:

Copy of letter from
RPSO Southern Region

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APC 394

6 Sept. 1944

ACC/14037/1/PS

SUBJECT : Control of Civilian Movement.

TO : HQ. ACC., Southern Region
(Attention R.P.S.O.)

1. Reference your letter PS/17.5, dated 2 September 1944.
2. Your interpretation of existing orders is correct despite what I am reported to have said at the Conference. Passes are issued at the point of departure in the Restricted and Free Zones, except in the case of travel into the Army Zone.
3. Executive Memorandum No. 77, dated 31 August, 1944, makes the publication of an amendment hardly worth while.

A. E. YOUNG, Col.
Acting Director
Public Safety Sub-Comm.

Copy:
RC & MG Section.

WCB/hgd

6556

Public Safety 10A

HEADQUARTERS
SOUTHERN REGION, ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394, U.S. ARMY
REGIONAL PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICE

See infra

PS/17.5

2 September 1944

SUBJECT: Control of Civilian Movement.

TO : HQ ACC, Public Safety Sub-Commission
(Attn - Major Ballance).

Page 5

1. Reference is made to minutes of Regional Commissioners' Conference held on 23 August 1944, paragraph 32, lines 12-14, viz

"To pass from the Free to the Restricted Zone, a pass could be obtained from the Questura and must be signed in the Restricted Zone".

2. Is this not a mistake please? Surely from the Free to the Restricted Zone the pass is issued and signed in the Free Zone.

3. If my interpretation is correct do you think it worth while to issue an amendment?



C.T. Francis
C.T. FRANCIS
Lieut. Colonel, G.L.,
Regional Public Safety Officer.

6553

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
R.C. & M.G. SECTION
AFO 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
G. W. I. SHIPP
Lt. Colonel

6554

REGISTERED

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APC 394

MINUTES OF CONFERENCE

Tuesday, 22 August 1944

Presiding: Captain Henry W. Stone, USMC

The Conference was opened at 0920 by the Acting Chief Commissioner, Captain Henry W. Stone, USMC.

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 repidity 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 constitutional period. In October at Rome our objective was laid down for us by the Allied Government in a declaration on Italy. From 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 Minister and our encouragement, it was at first only possible for the Marshal to bring him a government which he described as a 'government of technicians'. But I

Lery N. Stone, USMC.

OPENING ISSUES BY ACTING CHIEF COMMISSIONER

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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 Committee 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 Righier Tognoni 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 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 CIVILIAN CONTROL AND MILITARY GOVERNMENT SECTION.

Region I, Colonel R. M. Hancock

1. During the past 2 1/2 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, AGC offices, etc., satisfactory results are not yet being obtained. The new High Committee, Alaisio, 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 900 cases and next-min sentences were inflicted. There have been 1000 arrests per week during the past fortnight, and the courts cannot cope with the backlog.

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

Section I. Colonel A. M. Hancock

1. During the past 24 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, AGC 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. PNB and FEB 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.

MEMORANDUM

7. Some of the achievements during the past year have been: imports valued at 590 million lire, sales of 680 million lire, 23 commodities exported, only 1 of 13 less on wheat collection. Great efforts are being made to export 12 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.

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

Part II. Lt. Colonel F. H. McDiarmid

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

1. Political reaction and popular opinion. The Communist Party has continued its ascendancy to the point where it now is provocative. This is most marked in Palermo 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%
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This is well ahead of normal and well ahead of schedule, in the face of difficult transportation problems.

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

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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.

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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 fueling 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.

- 3 -
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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, Puglia 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. This work will be speeded up as, and when, cement is released for this purpose.
- d. Permanent bridge repair continues slowly. 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 have been confiscated by these road block groups.
- b. During the latter part of July and the first week in August several small clashes occurred in Brindisi and Taranto Provinces chiefly between Italian forces and partisans. A few casualties occurred. But for prompt action taken, more serious.

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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, Foglia Province passed to Region IV, 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 fracasas 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 ACO 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.

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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C. 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 even 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 Brindisi, trying to return to their homes in other parts of Italy.

b. Although there has been an inflow of over 2,500 Italian refugees during July, there has also been an outflow into other 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. Charnan

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 will continue. 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 Consorzi and sold at higher prices. Potatoes therefore have escaped out of the Consorzi. It is extremely difficult to urge the farmer to bring his potatoes into the Consorzi.

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 5,003 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 unworkable. When a tire blows out, it means the loss of a vehicle. If we could have some means of replacing tires on these vehicles, the transportation situation would improve considerably.

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4. Although there has been an inflow of over 2,200 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. Chasman

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.

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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.

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 28th of July and with that turn-over 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 over-
lively by Italian officials. Evidently everything is operating satisfactorily, and
we expect very shortly to do the same in Benevento and let the Italian officials con-
tinue their own Government.

8. 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 in de-
ciding quick action.

9. The overall 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 white 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 Rome and
by Colonel William Peck, 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 whole-
hearted 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 diffi-
culties.

3. Rome Region has been much aided by the Headquarters of Allied Control Commis-
sion. We have met always heartily. Good old people jelled the usual good humor of some
of us, but our relations have been happy and we are most grateful to ACC HQ for its as-
sistance.

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 Brind and we stand ready to receive Perugia when
ever General 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-governorship of Rome.
The basic policy of our ALC 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 ALC 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 per-
formed valiantly.

7. New able, anti-fascist needs of governmental agencies and services were ap-
ported on new fac-

Region IV, Colonel Charles Colletti

1. Before my arrival in Rome, the Region was administered by General Hume and by Colonel Herman Hisko, 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 significant 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 fed the usual good humor of some of us, but our relations have been happy and we are most grateful to AGC 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 Grosseto, Livorno, Rome, Viterbo, Nettuno, and Frosinone and we stand ready to receive Perugia through Group-Captain Benson, who has been ever cooperative, seen fit to turn the province over to us.
5. First, concerning Rome City and the area forming the ex-governorate of Rome. The basic policy of our 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 been accomplished?
6. The new structure of local government was instituted. It has been functioning with initiative and steadfast adherence to democratic principles. The sector was performed valiantly.
7. New able, anti-Fascist heads of governmental agencies and services were appointed and with our assistance established into their jobs. No limitation on new faces in the public business.
8. An education commission was organized in cooperation with the National Committee of Liberation. This hard hitting education commission did a good job. All officers have likewise executed a vigorous operation. Thousands of leading Fascists were turned out of office; hundreds arrested and interned. Reputation 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. Not 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 hide these citizens thousands more had to risk their lives. The City was in a state of dread. The Allies have given Rome freedom from fear.

10. In this Eternal City newspapers of all political shades, untrammelled and untrammelled are being published and read. No censorship other than military exists. There has never even been an intimation that newspapers should be reluctant to publish. The Allied Military Government. Quite the contrary, the Regional Commissioner, in his weekly radio broadcasts, has urged the Italian to present constructive criticism. The Romans, stifled by 22 years of Fascism, have regained their ancient liberty of expression. In fact, the national paper the *Corriere della Sera* had a wonderful cartoon this afternoon. It showed a bachelor at the table ready for dinner. Entering is a most appropriate 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, "Permitted on the radio." The Allies have given Rome freedom of the press, freedom of speech.

11. One of the most thrilling and unifying experiences of the Regional Commissioner in Rome has been his work with the Chief Rabbi of Rome. The Rabbi was harassed by a Catholic anti-Semite from the bloody clashes of the 30s. Both the Rabbi and the 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 Allied 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 food and cloth. Therefore Rome, like every other city which we have administered, had high hopes--too high to be met in the face of the primary necessities of military operations in Italy and elsewhere in the Mediterranean. RDO 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, regret the 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, fresh fruit, and of course, meat has not existed.

14. RDO in this Region has worked closely with Italian officials. The food administration was reorganized and revitalized by Italians. Food has been distributed 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. Division trucks which had been hidden from the Germans have been brought out and converted into large pools. Many of course, survived on the use of civilian trucks. Some had 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 Fivola, 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 Germans we have overcome our coal shortage and succeeded in getting a

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adon. The Allies have given some freedom of the press, freedom of speech.

11. One of the most thrilling and satisfying experiences of the Regional Commander in Rome has been his work with the Chief Rabbi of Rome. The Rabbi was persecuted by a Catholic anti-Fascist from the bloody pluckings of the 1930s. Both the Rabbi and his Catholic protector were invited to our office. The Chief Rabbi was told that he could receive religious services at his synagogue. The Regional Commander and other staff officers attended the first service. The Allies have given Rome freedom of religion.

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

14. AMG in this region has worked closely with Italian officials. The 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 large pools. Loads of goods, survivors of the use of civilian trucks. Some are from the country nearby and these trucks have had to travel long distances.

15. The cooking of food in Rome has been difficult. Electricity came in 1944. Teflon and Tivoli, thoroughly lined 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 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 refugees camps, transport, hospitals and other institutions, but also the Vatican has borne the heavy burden of operating a camp of camp filchery which serves 300,000 not mean each day.

18. The provinces of Liguria, Piedmont, Rome, Terni, Mett and Viterbo, transferred to our headquarters on August 1st have been running along in a fairly satisfactory

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tory career. 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 Dunlop 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 Italian and plan to continue to increase and expand their authority daily.

Region V, Colonel R. P. Marshall

1. Part of this Region is under ACC control, part under regional RMO, part under Army AMO and part is still under the German. Overall the situation is generally quiet and well in hand.

2. The political situation has involved seven subversive 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 beneficence.

4. There are no serious problems in labor. There is a slight shortage in silk and a slight surplus in Apulian 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 signmen and managed to get between 180 - 190 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.

Perugia Province, Colonel G. E. Pennington

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 Perugia that organizing 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. Finally and briefly, we have another 2 1/2 million quattrini to go in the upcoming.

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

4. There are no serious problems in labour. There is a slight shortage in arms and a slight surplus in Aquilotti 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 linemen and managed to get between 100 - 150 km of communications. These men were loaned to the army; was used by our line 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.

Forlì Province, Colonel G. S. Temporley

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 Forlì that honesty is the right thing to do. Also the producers themselves must be given credit, as they have spoken to their responsibilities and are doing their part willingly and freely. We have another 1/2 million quail to go in the marketplace. I am confident that we can get them in.

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 M. Carr

1. I am no longer the Regional Commissioner, having handed over duties to General Pennavale on August 12 so proceed to Sicily. During the three weeks watch 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 Bardia 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 hit down strike on the basis that the island was little concerned with the war. Regarding the actual working hours of Italian offices, it seems that the motto is "let sleeping dogs lie lest 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 Grand del Popolo campaign was fairly successful. About 17 thousand tons have been collected, which is about 30% 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 untested crimes is high. The lack of mobility of the Carabinieri and police agencies was blamed. Courts are catching up on pending cases. 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 George introduced the Surgeon Allied Commander.

General Sir Henry Herbert Wilson, GCB, GBE, LSO, Surgeon 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 Allies doesn't cast misgivings 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 AGC 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 I am 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 substandard level. I have had information to that effect. It is probably due to the faulty distribution. I am sure that sickness could be produced to rectify, where there is something not quite right.

3. The administration of the country must be reviewed in all reports, and I would ask you to keep your eye tallied on the administration book and not let off 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 and how 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 organization. The work, even down to the smallest organizations, 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, loyalty, 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 AGC. I hope that at the next meeting I may be able to congratulate you personally on the results obtained since this meeting here.

Section VII, Lt. Colonel B. C. PERRY

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

2. Progress with the formation of the Giusta Comunità 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 undisciplined by the Prefect, who consults with the local CC. He as to their general discipline and whether there are legal impediments, and this virtually silences the CC. He the political boss for the area concerned. Elections, of course, may not be held.

3. There have been a number of rumors that all AGC officials were being withdrawn. The Prefect of Catanzaro, a career official, was greatly relieved to hear that AGC is not leaving Calabria altogether, because he considers that help will be needed for a very long time. This gave rise to rumors to Lagros, once again on him and his officials the urgent necessity for the to better themselves and improve

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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 AOC. 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. Peasey

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 rumors 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 this virtually leaves the CC.RR. the political boss for the area concerned. Elections, of course, may not be held.

3. There have been a number of rumors that all AOC officers were being withdrawn. The Prefect of Catanzaro, a career official, was greatly relieved to hear that AOC is not leaving Calabria altogether, because he considers that help will be needed for a very long time. This gave an opening to rumors once again on his and his officials the urgent necessity for the 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 Cosenza warehouses to millers on account of shortage of rail wagons. It was, however, always possible to improve, and the bread supply never broke down. Great statistics indicate that the total of deliveries to Cosenza was never reached before 15 August. If imports 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. Bu'ena to Marlette. 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 un-economic 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 commences 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 Celio rang up the Procureurs Generaux 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 Offices had to leave before the Gila 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. Electric cuts have been made all around.

14. Public Safety and Italian Courts. Crime position satisfactory and a generally quiet month. The disaster question is still to be cleared up. There are far too many Allied deserters in this Region. Action is taken promptly by 70 Carabinieri, Mraziani, through Tomi Major Reggio when cases are reported there.

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

16. Public Health. No more cases of mumps 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 65,471

9. With regard to Grain Collection, 12,540 tons have been amassed toward a target of 25,000 tons. In connection with the harvest, it is encouraging to note that on 14 August Minister Gallo rang up the Procurement Committee 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.

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15. Courts are in a fairly satisfactory state and the R.E.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' Pensions. This scheme has been a failure. A few people have benefited and a large number of others have been disappointed. The amount involved is quite out of proportion to the results achieved.

Region VIII, Colonel R. G. 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 Livorno; 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 16 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 SCAGs. 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 on expanded highways and bridges; Property Control; and Monuments and Fine Arts. All these divisions have reported to Army SCAGs when working in Army territory. The Monuments and Fine Arts Officer, Lieut. Hart, deserves special mention for his work, 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 field 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 code" 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 friendly, 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 volatile 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.

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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 civilians in Roman's land and in that part of Florence under German control are being fed by AIC. The Army provides 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. A very old organization, recognized as non-Fascist since has held its first meeting. Water supply is sufficient. Street cleaning has been initiated. The coal, 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 in any one place.

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15. At the moment, matters are somewhat confused in Region VIII, due in part to a situation beyond AOC 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 ABG; administering the small part of the Region under Region control, and endeavoring to see that the confusion does not spread.

Eighth Army ABG, Lt. Col. C.W.I. Shinn (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 ABG history. Aided by the Patriots we saw to it that no one looked, only those who had not the tenacity 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 stockpiles 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 steelworks 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 animal collection is relatively small compared with previous years.

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

9. General health continues to be satisfactory, only a few cases of typhoid.

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Veochic and their subsequent distribution constitute an epic in ALC history. Allied by the Patriots we saw to it that no one lacked, only those who had not the tenacity 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 Asiatic section 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 stockpiles are now being built in preparation of further advances.
5. Refugees do not constitute a major problem for the moment. The rapid advances 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 steelworks employing 7000 inhabitants, which is badly managed. 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.
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9. General health continues to be satisfactory, only a few cases of typhoid being reported, while malaria, though peering its peak season, is causing no concern to the authorities thanks to the efforts made by the malaricologists. The hospital situation is fairly satisfactory but that of ambulances and drugs continues to deteriorate.
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 and it is for the Allies 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 HQ, Brigadier General B. E. Pardo

1. I would like to stress that there is a great difference between the work of the Regions and the HQ'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 AB officers. This is the important element. The important thing may be the first hour. The work of the officers is hazardous. It is important that they should 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 Mexico. A report has been written and a few copies are still on hand. The counts 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, drains 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 Leghorn 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 145,000 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 worked out, and will help us in taking care of the 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 the HQ 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 not have them together. We must have self-contained units. Drivers who do not speak English have great difficulty with our HQs.
10. I would ask one favor. The Army Commander insists that everyone who enters the area should have a proper permit. Within the past fortnight two gentlemen from HQ came to Livorno without proper permits and were turned back. However we do want you to come and see what has been done.

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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 about the work of AIF in Livorno.

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

Refugees Branch (Livorno), Colonel J. R. Hall

1. There is the question of battle-worn 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 have been most successful in pursuing this policy and have taken out of one 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 old 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. As the tide we took over the

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hygienic 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 acres 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 the railways attempting to return home. We are trying to postpone this now until it can be better prepared. 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 re-injection of food imports by ourselves, and consequent saving in shipping. One main difficulty in 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 encourage Allied shipping, I consider that agreement in the matter of Italian military personnel should be given.

Displaced Persons Sub-Commission, Colonel G. E. Hindley

1. Our job is to assist and help Allied nationals who are interned in their 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 Giuseppa. 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, arrived for the United States on 17 July. They are there for the duration of the war only. The problem of registration 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 number of the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees, Sir Clifford Heston-Spence, to work with.
6. Yugoslav British citizens to the number of 600 or 700 have been sent back to Tripoli. They are a part of the total of 4700 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.

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Displaced Persons Sub-Committee, Colonel O. B. Findlay

1. Our job is to assist and help allied nationals who are interned 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. Hundreds 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, called 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 Henthote-Smith, to work with.
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 Aveva and one at Gino 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.
10. The present Controller in the Refugee 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 official 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. All is meeting them most generously. All 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 organized bodies, have been created in various sectors of German occupied territory in Italy and have received considerable encouragement and active help and instructions from the Allied Command. It is therefore clearly one of our chief tasks to look after the individual leaders 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.A.I. 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 inspired 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 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 traditions 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 active men, they are usually susceptible to influence and require a line 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. Bands have been given on 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 notifications have been sent to Regions and to the Fifth and 13th 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 patrol men 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 in engineering work, and on take clearance; and arrangements have been made for recruiting and passing back volunteers for service in the Italian Army and Air Force. General conditions 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 which there are an increasing number among the genuine patriots is in fact, hard.

have carried out, 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 43% 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.

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5. Plans have been drawn up for dealing with patriots. A message in poster form signed by General Eisenhower has been distributed in forward areas, a form of certification of merit has been approved and certificates have been sent to Regions and to the Fifth and 13th Armies for distribution and have been distributed. Although many patriots are used for a short while by the Army in their own area as guides and patrols and for reconnaissance work, the intention generally is to direct nearly all of them into strict lists. 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 air clearance; and arrangements have been made for recruiting and passing new volunteers for service in the Italian Army and Air Force. Criminal conditions are being set up to assist Provoked I 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 dispersing 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 I.A.C., P.W.B., and the press. Information is being collected about conditions in many occupied territory in order that suitable plans can be made for handling problems in that territory when it is liberated.

7. Liaison is maintained with the Italian Ministry of War through an Italian senior officer who is responsible for coordinating the work of the two groups which are recognized - the I.A.C. Group and the Military Center Group.

8. Directives have been issued as required in agreement with A.A.I. and other authorities. It is felt to be 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 to 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 IGC stands for, because our work is such that we have to try to level it in with certain organizations, and unless we have their sympathy, our work is difficult.

2. The exact functions and import of the IGC. 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 everything 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 9% or upwards will prove to be stateless, either in law or in fact, or in both. 1/4

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4. There are between 20 to 25 million people who have been torn from their homes by the Germans for labor. Of these it is believed that something like 5% or upwards will prove to be stateless, either in law or in fact, or in both. ¹⁹⁴⁴ There will be a question of two million odd ones. The Germans have been carrying out ruthless deportations and mass massacres of individuals. There is no doubt that this has been happening for years. From Rome itself sealed railroad vans have gone north into Germany.
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. ICR 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.

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

Deputy M. 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. These 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 AMG 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 when the war has passed over many months ago. If we can get that, by our contacts or publicity agents, to realize 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

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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 AGC 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.

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 Puglia, Capriobasso and Lucania have now been amalgamated from the AGC point of view into one Region. The Allied officers administering these Regions in the initial steps were something like 500. 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 Colonel Halls and Finlay about the unhappy people displaced by war. I would like to stress what Colonel Halls 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 in our most difficult task. We may get more 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 those places in the North, I ask the officers to meet these demands with openness.

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 Federal 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 Commission is working hard, and consequently, I expect I shall be able to approve and heartily its recommendations.

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III - REPORTS BY ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION.

Interior Sub-Commission, Colonel R. J. S. 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, Prato, Livorno, Grosseto, 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 Prime Segretario, a Consigliere, and a Capo Regioniere. 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 when 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 Litoria, Grosseto, Livorno, 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

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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, particularly in
regard to Sinalci, 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
been stated in Memorandum No. 39, as the highest Government Official in the Province,
and he is directly responsible under their Government of Interior. They feel, therefo-
re, if a career official can be found who is au fait with all the detail of administra-
tion, then he should be chosen instead of the local men with no Governmental, adminis-
trative knowledge to fill the particular positions of Prefect and Vice-Prefect. The
Prime Minister is of the opinion that the Prefect should be a career official. I am
trying to get the P.M. and his staff to come to some kind of a decision.

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 reconstituted Italy on democratic lines, will be always our first and foremost endeavour.

Comments by Acting Chief Commissioner: Are these items 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 SCAP's have indicated the general state of public order and hence detailed comment by me would be repetitions. I shall therefore treat with matters of organization.

2. Carabinieri:

a. Command - On July 21st, the Command of the Carabinieri by act of the Council of Ministers passed from Gen. Pischke, who had rendered conspicuous services 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

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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.

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 Carabinieri. 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 requirements 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. Moriconi. The decision which fixed the ceiling of the Carabinieri likewise proscribed 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 resorted to the Guardia di Finanza for coastal patrol purposes. The training school for CG.FF. is now in operation.

4. Agents of Public Security - Dr. Luigi Ferreri has been appointed Director General of Public Security. A small pool of senior officials has been scrambled, and are available for appointment at Quersini 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 Stelvio 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 prisoners; a more restrained requisitioning policy has been observed; reconstruction and repair work in 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. Genovesi.

a. The screening of all Public Safety personnel continues.

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

c. Once again, I wish to emphasize that the status of collaboration imposed 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 causes 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 SCAG's of the armies for keeping us fully informed of developments which might have a bearing upon subsequent operations.

Public Health Sub-Commission, Brigadier C. H. Partington.

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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 co-belligerency imposed 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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Public Health Sub-Commission, Brigadier G.S. Parkinson,

1. General health of civil population remains good, apart from seasonal localized outbreaks of typhoid prevalent in peak-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 670 cases of a mild type both at Naples and surrounding areas. 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 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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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 neoperline 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 circulate. 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 enormous and its source cannot be traced. The tuberculous rate in Rome is the lowest since 1942, 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. Inulin 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 it 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 biologists 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.

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.

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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 re-opened. Politically suitable judicial personnel found locally have been put to work and many refugees, officials have been restored to their proper posts.
5. First President of Cassation, Arturo CASALI, was officially reinstated on 26 June. High Court of Cassation will reopen its full sessions on 1 November. This 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 practice 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 uncooperative Procurators del Reale. 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 undertaken 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 Eadoglio 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 Commission.
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 provisions.
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 trials will be held.
14. Other far reaching legislation is in progress, including restoration of property confiscated because of reasons of race or politics.
15. A consolidated directive has been issued for guidance of legal officers in the territory restored to the Italian Government. Provisions are effective in Italian territory.

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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

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 threefold: provocative, punitive, and progressive.

3. 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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b. Positively, we have helped the Ministry to purge itself, getting rid of both pseud sages and good tisers (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 about 25% of administrative officers from the schools, and have made punitive token payments in kind upon the ranks of the humblest teachers.

c. But the provocation and the punishment are not for their own sake, not until men become sensible. 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 lean summer hauled several hundred teachers to the provinces and set them down, amid ruins as literally as not marked "Winners" to start high thinking under conditions of living painfully plain. In the terribly battered province of Litoria, 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 50% of the secondary school population are back at work, and will not through co-belligerence 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; we have to friendly provocation, content in apertich, 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 standards of many among you for civilian efficiency. My own Minister of Public Instruction is cautious of approach, philosophic in understanding, unyielding in action, and (re)lighted in strategy. He has insisted 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 idleness 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 false ideal of hollow superiority with its present fruits of hunger.

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

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

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

fully plain. In the terribly battered province of Lillore, to take but a single example, we have, since this Parliament last met, opened all elementary schools save those of Arellis and all secondary schools but two. This means that about 5% of elementary children and 50% of the secondary school population are back at work, and will not through co-belligerency miss a single grade.

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Property Control Sub-Commission, Lt. Colonel G. Garofoli:

1. The Director, Lt. Col. G.R.E. 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.
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 nationality including French. 824 real estates and 46 commercial and industrial properties, totalling 300, 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 600 commercial and industrial.

4. Prior to the occupation of Rome it had been the policy to assure 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 employees.

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 Command Chief of Staff that we are ready and willing to furnish reports on property in answer to requests from Allied Commanders. It seems likely that inquiries and reports will be channelled through command 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, banded, and worried 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 accurate information about the various deposits in Tuscany and Northern Italy in which art objects, jewelry, 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 south 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 movable treasures of Florence scattered about the countryside in this fashion, exposed to pil-

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

Monuments and Fine Arts Sub-Commission, Major E. T. de Vail.

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 German 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 to safety, 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 strategic 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 cancells 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 are 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 some while the fighting is still going on.
4. It is a tremendous responsibility. Imagining 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 in the Italian Ministry of Popular Education by having weekly meetings with members of the Directorate of Monuments and yet 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 daytime 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 points and four bridges, 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. Uecker, 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 now forward regions and Army Areas 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. De-fascistization. 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 Sporna 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 problem 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 in the following basic functions:
 - a. determination of needs for non-subsistence consumption goods, produce 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 reconstituted to act as economic observatories 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 132,000,000, making a total of over Lire 500,000,000 from 2 May to July 31st.

8. The A.P.L.S. (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

- c. determination of necessary liquids 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.
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 8. The A.P.I.R. (Sardinia) Board has been closed down and its functions are now being done by AAC. 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 AAC.

Industry Sub-Commission, Colonel J. S. B. Reid

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:
 - 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 urgent-

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art of all. I suggest that a request be forwarded on the highest level for the license to the Italian Government immediately of 15 LST's and 25 LCT's of sub-operational 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 iron, leather, steel, 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 coordinated by the Economic Section into a complete 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, water, 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. E. Bain

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 important industries have been revived and by the introduction of existing agreements the Trade Board principle used in the United Kingdom, real progress towards peace in the Italian 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 for 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

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Labor Sub-Commission, Colonel J. E. Bata

1. Since the last meeting, meant for the usual upset arising out of the move to Rome, our main concern has been with wage agreements. A number of important industries have been removed and by the introduction of something approaching the Trade Board principle used in the United Kingdom, real progress towards peace in the Sicilian Sugar 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 pay if they had more lire. They will not continue to accept the quantity theory of money as matter has sound. You cannot substitute empty valleys.

4. At the current 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 returning 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 W. 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. Nuclear 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 44th 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. General del Popolo. Latest reports on the General del Popolo indicate that 342,000 tons of wheat had been turned into the Commissio 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 Agricultural Program. Information submitted by Italian and Allied agricultural field officers is being used by the Ministry and the Agricultural Sub-Commission to develop a program for the fall of 1944. This

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3. Proposed 1943-45 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 1943-45 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.

Food Sub-Commission, Colonel W. J. Jarr

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.
- e. 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.
- f. 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 Civitavecchia 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.
- g. 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 Arables 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.
- h. 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 Naples alone are 22,000 tons per month.
- i. The acute shortage of olive oil has been too 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.
- j. 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 18,000,000 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. Janny

1. General.

Administrative Responsibility for public works adminis-

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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 Naples alone are 22,000 tons per month.

6. The acute shortage of olive oil has been due largely to the complete breakdown of the marketing 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.

Public Works & Utilities Sub-Commission, Lieutenant Colonel L. A. Janny

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.

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 the 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 94% 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 these 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.

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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 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 "watt", whether for light or power, and (b) giving all administrative assistance to our officers, working in this particular field.

R E S T R I C T E D

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 3 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 concrete 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 Army, Navy, 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 plants (e.g. concrete mixers, crane-crushers and a hundred other things); and to materials, cement, bitumen, steel and iron rods.

e. These things are being slowly, but as quickly as possible, rectified.

Continued 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. Graffean-Smith

1. With the formation of the General 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 expendi-

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Finance Sub-Commission, Colonel A. P. Croftley-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, 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 sum of metropolitan lire was moved from Naples to Rome and deposited in the Banca d'Italia Rome on the afternoon of 3 June 1944. Rome in turn has supplied 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 Banca 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 Grand 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 in 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 18% 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 hoarding 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 'Economic' have been instituted at the Ministries of Treasury and Finance. One of the Commissions 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 financial institutions. It remains for the Italian designated committee to pass definitive judgment.

6. The Regional Commissions may be interested to learn of the most recent developments arising out of Administrative Memorandum 95 issued by AMG 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 AMG should set up an Italian agency to fill out requisitions for goods and supplies as may be passed to it by the Armed Forces; and to instruct the Italian Government to set up a live account, similar to the funds account used in North Africa, from which all such payments could be made. The final decision on this controversial topic has yet been reached.

Transportation Sub-Commission, Colonel D. W. 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 air transport now available for its movement.

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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 seacoast 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 rationing system used in ration rail movement is desirable.

3. Our Sub-Commission representative attends the AAI Movements' weekly meeting at which rail services "win" for weapon space on military rail lines for the ensuing several day period. He gets forward all civil supply requirements. Such of our traffic that is accepted by the military, is dispatched 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 tonnage allotted to MCC. 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 190,000 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 Arden, the Military Railway Service rapidly rebuilds the necessary rail links. 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. MCC 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 not 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 bus/large companies and placing the building on a commercial basis under a standard tariff of rates. This policy is showing improved success and a much greater number of civilian trucks are now coming into service; there are now some 2,000 Italian civil vehicles engaged in handling civil supplies.

9. The Italian Government is co-operating 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 central pools into which will be grouped all haulage companies with their vehicles; these will operate under one uniform tariff and under control, so that movement of priority goods, such as food supplies will be moved first. Once this system, called E.M.A.C., is working efficiently, we can then hand over to it the various truck pools now operated by MCC officers.

11. To meet the increasing problem of spare parts for those 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. There are a similar problem and are in extremely short supply, not only in Italy, but everywhere.

12. Schooners and Coasters are all under centralized control of "MARINA". The majority of these vessels are used for military traffic. Our last allotment is only 13,000 D.T. tons. This allotment includes all mine sweepers, slightly over 100

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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 in 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 is 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-14-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 unreasonably, the demands have to be made in advance for shipping are extensive and paramount. In fact, these demands have to be made 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 German tonnage within the area is some 125,000 tons of which only some 20% is Italian. Since for the use of this tonnage amount to some 145,000 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 30,000 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. There 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 12,500 tonner fleet as known at present comprises some 550 vessels with a total of 13,500 tons carrying capacity. Naval and military requirements at the moment have absorbed 28,400 tons of this fleet, leaving 12,400 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 tonnage however, is that a

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5. The present system whereby each individual area feels it their prerogative 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 advocates 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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RESOLUTION

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 - President 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 Rolatti 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 divers 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 "wheel", 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 Grosseto 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. Each nation 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.

V --- REPORTS BY INDEPENDENT SUB-COMMISSIONS

Reports by the Naval, Army, and Air Sub-Commissions are included in the classified supplement to these Minutes.

Communications Sub-Commission, Colonel J. L. Henderson

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V --- REPORTS BY INDEPENDENT SUB-COMMISSIONS

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Communications Sub-Commission, Colonel E. 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 protest; it has I think been preferable to the alternative system of trying to select essential subscribers. In the rest 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 in the city of Rome on 15th July, and have been subsequently extended to the provinces of Rome, Littoria, Frosinone, Campobasso, Aquino, 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 AOC, 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 Materiel, Prisoners & Italian Prisoners of War Sub-Commission. Lieutenant Colonel J. E. Churchill

1. During July a quantity of radio equipment was found and returned to the Italian Forces, the approximate value was given as 8 million lire.
2. A store of new boots and leather were saved from killed 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 skins 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 Materiel Disposed 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 that any Italian should still remain as PW should 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.

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War Materials Disposal & Italian Prisoners of War Sub-Commission, Lieutenant Colonel J. A. Campbell

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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 imprisonment can be released on compassionate grounds. Prisoners of war who can be employed in specific judicial and administrative positions for the furtherance of the war effort in Italy will be considered for repatriation. Release on any other condition will only be considered on special compassionate grounds, and the grounds must be such that an Allied soldier under similar circumstances would be repatriated to his own country.

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The Conference closed at 1830. Attention is directed to USARP supplement made a part of these minutes.

Robert E. Doe

ROBERT E. DOE
Major, A.S.C.
Secretary General

DISTRIBUTION:

- 1 - A/CC
- 2 - SC
- 1 - as VP
- 1 - as Sub-Com. Head
- 1 - as Reg. Com.
- 7 - PRE
- 1 - 3 Army AMI
- 3 - 5 Army AIG
- 12 - G-5, AFHQ

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- 1 - A/CC
- 2 - SC
- 1 - VP
- 1 - on Sub-Com. Head
- 1 - on Reg. Com.
- 7 - PRC
- 1 - 3 Army AMG
- 3 - 5 Army A.G.
- 12 - C-5, AFHQ

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SECRET

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

SUPPLEMENT TO MINUTES OF CONFERENCE

Tuesday, 22 August 1944

Presiding: Captain Henry W. Stone, USMC

Naval Sub-Commission, Rear Admiral C. E. Morgan

1. I understand at the last meeting one of the area commanders appeared with a sheet of sheet. 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 20,000 men, steaming over 27,000 miles (12 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 26 of which are available. Their principal duties are convoy and escort work. There are 30 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 sea-bee submarines. The small sub-marines are used for training and experimental work.

4. Operations in the Adriatic have been carried out by Italian US 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 captured out 151 (3 a week) such missions; out of this number 132 have been successful. The reason for the failure of the other 19 had nothing to do with the communication or memory or the drive of the Italian officers and men; rather the weather, pre-arranged signals, or incorrect signals were at fault.

5. The ratio strength remains at 75,000. The overall strength is 79,000. That will not be increased. The Minister of War 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.

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Date: 25 AUG 44
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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 must come first.

9. a. There have been disturbances. The last 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 Taranto dock yards in association with the Fiume Test shipbuilding yards have the following record:

- a. Ships repaired: 689 British, 230 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 40 days to complete the job. The Taranto dock yard completed the job in 30 days. The ship left Taranto on the 12th of August, fully stored and armed, six days ahead of the time when it should have been repaired.

11. I am giving the men more cos 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 reviewed 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, Italian General L. Brambilla

1. WE/TO. Since the last meeting, our new W.E./T.O. has been authorized. This gives 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-organized 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.

c. 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 18% for the Army as compared with only 2% 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 21,000.

c. By centralization of administration of various devices, transit camps and

fully stored and armed, six days ahead of the time when we thought it should have been repaid.

11. I am giving the men more time than they ever had before. I'm trying to keep the very 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 D. Browning

1. NE/NO. Since the last meeting, our new N.S./T.C. has been authorized. This gives us the "tools to do the job", which had been really lacking. We have, in consequence, now got a much firmer grip on the situation, particularly on the supply side--rationing, 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. CALINI.

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c. By centralization 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 "out 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 we are doing an officially authorized job. No Italian officer or man is authorized unless he is officially authorized by A.A.I. and it is part of my duty to see that authorized Italian soldiers are NOT "attached" all over the place.

3. NEW ITALIAN COMBAT FORCE.

a. We have an Italian Combat Force (C.I.F.) of some 20,000 actually fighting.

SECRET

ing. Its size is limited by the ruling that it has to fight with the Italian equipment captured in Italy. No Allied equipment is authorized.

b. A request has been made to C.I.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 ACD, 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 object-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 absorption 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 ACD) to "absorb" 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.

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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 500,000 at initiation--with scratch staffs, ex-POW Generals brought from England, etc. The C.I.L. has fought well and had many casualties. The Minister for War himself (Giulio D'Adda) has lost his only son, fighting with C.I.L. The service and labor portion has done an immense task in repairing communications, dock labor, etc., thus saving Allied manpower. They have cooperated lavishly as co-belligerents, with practically no fuss or friction. I would like people to realize all this and the Italian Army to get its deserved and just need of praise both in the Press and in the minds of the Allies for its valuable assistance in the Allied cause.

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Air Sub-Commission, Air Vice-Marshal, W.A.B. Bowen-Buscalet

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 aircraft, 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 aircrafts 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 aircrafts 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 that the General should only devote a small portion of his time to his work as Air Minister. In round 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

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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 pensions. 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 substitution 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 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.

Attention is directed to the security classification of this Supplement.

Robert E. Doe

ROBERT E. DOE
Major, A.S.D.
Secretary General

SECRET

Recd. 28/9/44-22.

SECRET

MINUTES OFREGIONAL COMMISSIONERS CONFERENCEheld on 23rd Aug 19440930 hrs.

The Executive Commissioner presided.

ACTIONOpening 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 AOC 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 AOC 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. Foletti, (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 AOC 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. Artolind (Lt. Col. Section), said the Aresci had to be considered but there was no reason why the Italians should not do it actively. 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. Crocia (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 install-

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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 LCC HQ. Brig. Lush asked Col. Temperley to report as soon as possible on the early handing over of Naples Comune from AMG to Italian Government.

6. Executive Commissioner said he would like to underline General Waitland 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 Region 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. Levin-Harris (C-5 AFHQ) agreed.

Planning for the Northern Regions.

7. Executive Commissioner announced that Col. Picken and Col. Albright (HQ LCC) with Brig. Dunlop and Cols. Hancock and Fensay, 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. Exco. Commissioner drew the attention of Col. Levin-Harris (C-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. Levin-Harris said he thought probably 50 including the present attachment. Exco. Commissioner said that with 70 - 75 from the Southern Region this should provide about 120 officers.

9. Col. Poletti asked if British men waiting in the Replacement Pool could be used. Col. Levin-Harris said that if names were known they should be sent to C-5 AFHQ.

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

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tend to be over-impressed by the local aspect of affairs. Regional Commissioners in the Southern Region 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.

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R.C.Reg IV
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Estab.Pr.

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 tears in very rapidly. Col. Piske 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 tears should not go forward with the entering troops. Executive Commissioner said that if it was a question of the Armies fighting their way in, the present plan would be followed. If it was a question of collapse, we wanted a plan quickly from G-5.

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. Warren (Executive Officer) said that British promotions were held up for

ACTION

Estab. Br.

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two or three days while ALI 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 ALI'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.

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.

Patriot Br.

Adm. Sec. London
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.

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.

RC/IG Sec

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.

Patriot Br

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 14th

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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 open-minded Regions must take their quota of refugees.

20. He went on to explain that the Branch could not provide equipment 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 using demobilized soldiers was discussed. The matter was left for further exploration with the suggestion that it might be possible to

Patriot Br.

12th Dec 1944
Patriot Br

EC/MG Sec

Patriot Br

All Regions

Refugee Br
Army S/C.

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. ARHQ, ALI and FES were taken notice of it. Exec. Commissioner asked R.C.'s to do their utmost with the Italian authorities to stop people moving and to issue orders that no ACC officers were to issue passes for this kind of movement.

All Regions

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

Regs. III
& 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 question of vacations for civilian personnel, and was informed that the matter was under discussion with ALI.

Estab. Br

(c) Civilian Drivers Regions. Col. Albright said that this question applied mostly to ALI Regions. Nations for civilian drivers and civilian specialists should be drawn in bulk through the Regional Supply Officers from civilian sources or through the Prefect in Italian Government Territory.

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

(d) Officers Mess Account. Col. Farrer reported that there was a considerable balance in the Officers Mess account and it was agreed that 30,000 lire be allocated to Regions 10, 11 and 12. The residue to be used for the Officers Mess House at Tragnos when opened.

Exec. Offr
HQ Comdt ACC

(e) Italian Drivers. The question of Italian drivers was raised and R.C.'s were instructed to send replacement drivers in charge of a R.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 Commissioners 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

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. Chavarré raised the question of vacations for civilian personnel, and was informed that the matter was under discussion with MLI.

(c) Civilian Drivers National. Col. Albright said that this question applied mainly to LAC regions. Rations for civilian drivers and civilian specialists should be drawn in bulk through the Regional Supply Officers from civilian sources or through the Prefect in Italian Government Territory.

(d) Officers Mess Account. Col. Farren reported that there was a considerable balance in the Officers Mess Account and it was agreed that 30,000 lire be allotted to Regions 10, 11 and 12. The residue to be used for the Officers Mess House at Brégère 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 handling over of stores and vehicles, and give and demand receipts.

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25. Col. Unjohn (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 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 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.C.s.

Etab. Br

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

Exec. Offr
HQ Comdt ACC

Adm Sec

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

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 ALI 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.

Carabinieri.

28. Col. Kirk, (Public Safety Sub-Comm) said that he was greatly concerned about the personnel situation. The ceiling had been fixed at 55,000, and AGC 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 ALI. Col. Kirk gave warning that he would have to skin Regions and urged forward areas to make conservative estimates.

29. From the point of view of an approach to ALI the Exec. Commissioner asked if there was a possibility of reaching the ceiling from existing manpower. Col. Kerr (ALI) 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 these 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.

Control of Civilian Movement.

32. Major Ballance, (Public Safety Sub-Comm) explained the controls now operating. There were three zones: Zone 1 (RED),

AGC 5 Army
" 8 Army
Adm Sec
R. C. H. G. S.

Adm Sec
R. C. H. G. S.

6520

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29. From the point of view of an approach to LAI the Exec. Commissioner asked if there was a possibility of reaching the ceiling from existing manpower. Col. Kerr (MILA) 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.

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Control of Civilian Movement.

32. Major Ballance, (Public Safety Sub-Comm) explained the controls now operating. There were three zones: Army Zone (ARM), 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 prior approval was obtained by a signal or telephone from Army HQ's. Restricted Zone (ORINCH), where there was restriction on travel between Provinces. Passes to be issued at point of departure. Part of the territory might be under AMG and part under the Italian Government, but restriction was the same. Free Zone (GREEN), no restriction except between Elbe, Sicily, Sardinia and the mainland. To pass from the Free to the Restricted Zone, a pass could be obtained from the Questura and must be signed in the Restricted Zone. A standard yellow pass would be issued throughout liberated Italy by the Questura which would be supplied by R.C.'s to the Questura. These passes should NOT be issued to refugees.

AMG Sec
RC/AMG

AMG 5 Army
" 8 Army
All R.O's
RC/AMG Sec
AMG Sec

6520

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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. Spior (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.

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 "Noting 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.I.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 LAI.

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. SCAG'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 MDEO 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 emphasized 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 COGEM was not working properly it should be reported to MDEO. It was pointed out that the fortnightly traffic return, which could be obtained from local COGEM agents, had only been returned by one Region. This return was a valuable check on COGEM and contained necessary information for Headquarters: it must be rendered. The question was raised of the disposal of surplus commodities in Regions. Col. Leoni said a

ACTION

SCAG's
5 & 8
Amies
All RO's

Reg. III.
AC/MS Sec

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(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. The log 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. Road had priority over other commodities.

Reg. III.
RC/13 Sec

-7-

(c) Road Transportation. Lt. Col. Bordon 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. Mann 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. Dylon (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(LE) 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. Exco. 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(LE) AFHQ.

EQ/AG
Sec.Ration Scales.

43. The difficulty of rationing Italian drivers when going on a long journey was further discussed. Col. Leese said that the question had been submitted to JLI 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 AGC. 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. Exco. 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 attendant 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.

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Econ Sec

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AQ/MC
Sec

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All Regions
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Price of Wheat in the North.

45. Views were expressed by R.C.'s, Mr. Intolini and Mr. MacDough (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.

6527

-3-

ACTIONWar 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. Bowen (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. Ficks 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.

RC/MG,
SecMonthly Reports and Weekly Sitreps.

49. Lt. Col. Sharp (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.C.'s on the subject of weekly sitreps was emphasised. It was desired to get more news for passing on to AMHQ, and punctuality was vital.

All RC'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 All, II and when it was moved forward. He felt sure that those present would wish him to convey their best wishes to Col. Zellers on leaving the organisation and to wish him God Speed.

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The meeting closed at 1815 hrs.

M. S. Lusk
M. S. Lusk,
Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

All RO's

RC/MG,
Sec

All RO's

PUBLIC SAFETY SUB-COMMISSIONPrecis of Remarks

The reports of the Regional Commissioners and the Army SCAC's have indicated the general state of public order and hence detailed comment by me would be repetitions.

I shall therefore treat briefly with matters of organization.

POLICE.CARABINIERI.Command.

On July 21, the command of the Carabinieri by act of the Council of Ministers passed from Gen. Plesche who had rendered conspicuous service during the previous nine months to Gen. Orlando, Minister of War in the Badoglio Government.

Strength.-

The maximum strength of the Carabinieri 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. As yet there is no indication that the figure will be revised.

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. I can only give to you the assurance that everything which is within the power of this Sub-Commission and of the Carabinieri to do, in order to effect an improvement, has already been done. Some salvaged clothing

and boots have been received and have been repaired and issued; others are in the process of repair. I am hopeful that with the sustained cooperation of Gen. Browning and his staff the situation will continue to improve. In any event, priority of issue must be given to the disbanded Carabinieri who reenter the service.

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 Carabinieri. 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 are found to exist in the industrial north.

GUARDIA DI FINANZA.

The Guardia di Finanza continues 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.

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.S.F. is now in operation.

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. 2000 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. 6525

FIRE AND CIVIL DEFENSE

The supremacy of the Allied Air Forces has fortunately meant that no unusual developments have arisen. Nevertheless the civil defense organization continues to be under the direction of the Anti-Fire Directorate. Planning for the

allocation of fire-fighting equipment continues.

Some clothing and boots have been received and distributed to personnel.

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 relating to Italian military prisoners is being studied.

GENERAL

The screening of all Public Safety personnel continues.

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

Once again, I wish to emphasize that the status of cobelligerency imposes upon the Italian police many duties, but few if any rights. Despite shortcomings which are as obvious as the reasons which cause them they have 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.

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

6524

Public Safety Sub-Comm.

14037/1

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
R.C. & M.C. Section
AFO 394

Phone:
478808

19 August 1944.

Ref/107/89/CA.

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. FLSKE,
Colonel,
Deputy Executive
Commissioner.

6523

Copy to: Admin. Section	(3)
Econ. Section	(3)
Establishment Br.	(2)
Patriots Br.	(1)
Refugees Br.	(1)
Legal Sub-Comm.	(1)
Public Safety Sub-Comm.	(1)
Interior Sub-Comm.	(1)
Transportation Sub-Comm.	(1)
Commerce Sub-Comm.	(1)
Food Sub-Comm.	(1)
Liaison Div.	(1)

REGIONAL COMMISSIONERS CONFERENCE

Wednesday 23rd August

AGENDA

<u>Time</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>Item</u>	
<u>Morning Session 0930 hrs.</u>			
0930 - 1130	E.C. & M.G. Section.	Planning for Northern Regions and App C.	Establs. Br.
		Patriots.	Patriots Br.
		Refugees.	Refugee Br.
		Planning Repatriation of Agriculturists.	Refugee Br.
		Establishment:	Establs. Br.
		(a) Distribution of Memoranda.	
		(b) Vehicle Maintenance.	
		<u>Recess - 15 minutes.</u>	
		Administrative Section.	Admin. Section.
		Defascistization.	Legal Sub-Comm.
1145 - 1300	Economic Section. Civilian Transport.	Proclamations.	Public Safety Sub-Comm.
		Restriction of Movement.	Interior Sub-Comm.
		Appointments and transportation of Prefectorial Officials.	
		<u>Afternoon Session.</u>	
		Economic Section. Civilian Transport.	Transportation Sub-Comm.
		POI for forward areas.	Commerce Sub-Comm.

0930 - 1130	H.C. & U.S. Section.	Planning for Northern Regions and App C.	Establs. Br.
		Patriots.	Patriots Br.
		Refugees.	Refugee Br.
		Planning Repatriation of Agriculturists.	Refugee Br.
		Establishment:	Establs. Br.
		(a) Distribution of Memoranda.	
		(b) Vehicle Maintenance.	
<u>Recess - 15 minutes.</u>			
1145 - 1300	Administrative Section.	Defascistization.	Admin. Section.
		Proclamations.	Legal Sub-Comm.
		Restriction of Movement.	Public Safety Sub-Comm.
		Appointments and transportation of Prefectorial Officials.	Interior Sub-Comm.
<u>Afternoon Session.</u>			
1430 - 1545	Economic Section.	Civilian Transport.	Transportation Sub-Comm.
		HOL for forward areas.	Commerce Sub-Comm.
		Price of wheat in the North.	Food Sub-Comm.
		Ration Scale.	Economic Section.
<u>Recess - 15 minutes.</u>			
1600		Other business.	

ATTACHED CONTROL COLLECTION

Conference - 22 August 1944

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Marketing Solutions • 0730

1. Opening remarks by Acting Chief Commissioner.
2. Reports by Regional Control and Advisory Government Section:
- Region I
Region II
Region III
Region IV
Region V
Region VI
Region VII
Region VIII
Region IX
Region X
Ninth Army Air
Tenth Army Air
DeWitt Branch (Italians)
Displaced Person Sub-Commission
Patricks Branch
Executive Commissioner
- Brigadier R. Carr
Colonel J.T. Zellars
Colonel J.S. Cheyney
Colonel C. Poletti
Colonel R. P. Marshall
Colonel J.W.D. Smyrduok
Lt. Colonel C.G. Teecey
Colonel R.G. Kirkwood
Lt. Colonel A.C. Denson
Brigadier J.K. Durlan
Group Captain C.B. Benson
Brigadier General E.L. Huse
Colonel L.R. Wells
Colonel C.B. Findlay
Colonel C.D. McCarthy
Brigadier A.S. Bush

Attestation Negation: - 1/30

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 2. Address by Acting Chief Commissioner. | |
| 4. Reports by Administrative Section: | |
| Interior Sub-Commission | Colonel S. A. S. Officer |
| Public Safety Sub-Commission | Colonel R. O. Kirk |
| Public Health Sub-Commission | Brigadier C. S. Harrison |
| Legal Sub-Commission | Colonel R. B. Walker |
| Education Sub-Commission | Lt. Colonel R. W. Smith |
| Property Control Sub-Commission | Lt. Colonel C. Purvell |
| Monuments & Fine Arts Sub-Commission | Major S. J. de Hall |
| Acting Head | Colonel C. S. Officer |

POZITIVNÉ: 1) + 10000

5. Reports by Economic Sections:
- Commerce Sub-Commission
 - Industry Sub-Commission
 - Labour Sub-Commission
 - Agriculture Sub-Commission
 - Food Sub-Commission
- Colonel W.H. Evans
Colonel J.S.F. Todd
Colonel E.H. Bain
Lt. Colonel W.H. Hartman
Colonel W.J. Long
Colonel J.S. Long

4255

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Region IV | Colonel C. Peicoff |
| Region V | Colonel R. P. Marshall |
| Region VI | Colonel C. A. B. Demanyukov |
| Region VII | Lt. Colonel G. S. Peasey |
| Region VIII | Colonel E. G. Kirkwood |
| Region IX | Lt. Colonel A. C. Dorman |
| Region 10 | Lieutenant J. R. Dunlop |
| Eighth Army AGC | Brigadier General G. I. Emerson |
| Fifth Army AGC | Brigadier General E. E. Hane |
| Refugee Branch (Italians), | Colonel L. R. Wells |
| Displaced Person Sub-Commission | Colonel C. E. Findlay |
| Patriotic Branch | Colonel C. S. McCarthy |
| Executive Commission | Brigadier H. S. Luth |

Attention Session - 11:20

3. Address by Acting Chief Commissioner.

4. Reports by Administrative Services;

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Executive Sub-Commission | - Colonel F.S.B. Spicer |
| Public Safety Sub-Commission | - Colonel S.G. Kirk |
| Public Health Sub-Commission | - Brigadier G.S. Parkinson |
| Legal Sub-Commission | - Colonel H.R. Wilner |
| Education Sub-Commission | - Lt. Colonel E.W. Smith |
| Property Control Sub-Commission | - Lt. Colonel C. Carroll |
| Monuments & Pine Ards Sub-Commission | - Major E.T. deWitt |

No Value Added

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2025 - 10 years

5. Reports by Economic Section:

- Colonel T.C. Evans
- Colonel C.S.E. Todd
- Colonel J.K. Bain
- Lt. Colonel W.L. Harten
- Colonel W.J. Long
- SA. Colonel L.A. Jenny
- Colonel A.P. Guttfrey-Smith
- Colonel H.S. Adams
- Mr. Ian Campbell

WLO-1000

- *Entrepreneur* Captured William O'Dwyer

Recall: $\rightarrow$ 16 bits

- ### 6. Reports by Independent State-Sponsored Agencies

- Rear Admiral C.E. Morgan
 - Major General L. Browning
 - Air Vice Marshal W.A.S. Brown Pascherlet
 - Colonel J.B. Henderson
 - Lt. Colonel J.A. Campbell
- Naval Sub-Commission
 Army Sub-Commission
 Air Sub-Commission
 Communications Sub-Commission
 War Materials Disposal & Italian
 Prisoners of War Sub-Commission

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission

Folio *2A para 1* for action/information

✓ D.P.S. *PC*

~~D.P.S.~~

Ex. Officer

Police

Col. Heaney

Capt. Mastroianni

Priests

Fire & C.D. *17/8*

Regn. & Licensing

Adm. Officer

REMARKS 6520

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1321

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission

Folio ^{3A} for action/information

D.P.S.

~~D.P.S.~~

Ex. Officer.

Police

Col. Meaney.

Capt. Mastroianni.

Prisons.

Fire & C.D.

Regn. & Licensing.

Adm. Officer.

REMARKS

..... 6519

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
R.C. & M.C. Section
APO 394

Phone:
478808

Public Safety
38

14037/1
u

Ref/107/77/CA.

15 August 1944.

SUBJECT: Regional Commissioners Conference.

TO : Heads of all Sub-Commissions.

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.

6510

L. T. Fiske
NORMAN E. FISKE,
Colonel,
Deputy Executive
Commissioner.

DISTRIBUTION:

"C"

1/6.2/AS

Ext: 608
RRG/wb

140371
PS7A

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 19 Aug.

ADMIN SEC
9 Aug 44.

R.R. CRIPPS, Col
CSO Admin Section.

6517

Public Safety

14037/1 1A
14037/1 1A
14037/1 1A

Ref 14037/55/54.

Subject: Regional Conference Conference.

To : Distribution below.

1. The next conference will be held in ROME on Tuesday, 22nd and 23rd August commencing 8.30 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 SCAG's AG 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 prior of the proposed remarks by the Directors of Sub-Commissions in their sections not later than Sunday 20th August. These details are required for furnishing to representatives of the press who are expected to be present at the Conference.

5. Regional Commissioners and SCAG's AG will submit premises of their proposed remarks to the Director, Civil Affairs Branch (R.C. & M.C. 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.C. Section, Civil Affairs Branch not later than 14th August.

8. Regional Commissioners and SCAG's AG 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.C. Section should be notified of expected time of arrival in order that accommodation and transport may be arranged where necessary.

5510

22nd and 23rd August and ending 23rd June 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 SDAO's A.M.G. 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 précis of the proposed remarks by the Directors of Sub-Commissions in their sections not later than Sunday 20th August. These précis are required for furnishing to representatives of the press who are expected to be present at the Conference.

5. Regional Commissioners and SDAO's A.M.G. will submit précis 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 SDAO's A.M.G. Armies are invited to bring one of their Provincial Commissioners with them. Officers attending from outlying stations should assemble in HQ 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 accommodation 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.

Distribution :

List C & Group 2.

ARMY
Colonel,
Deputy Executive
Commissioner.

8516

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