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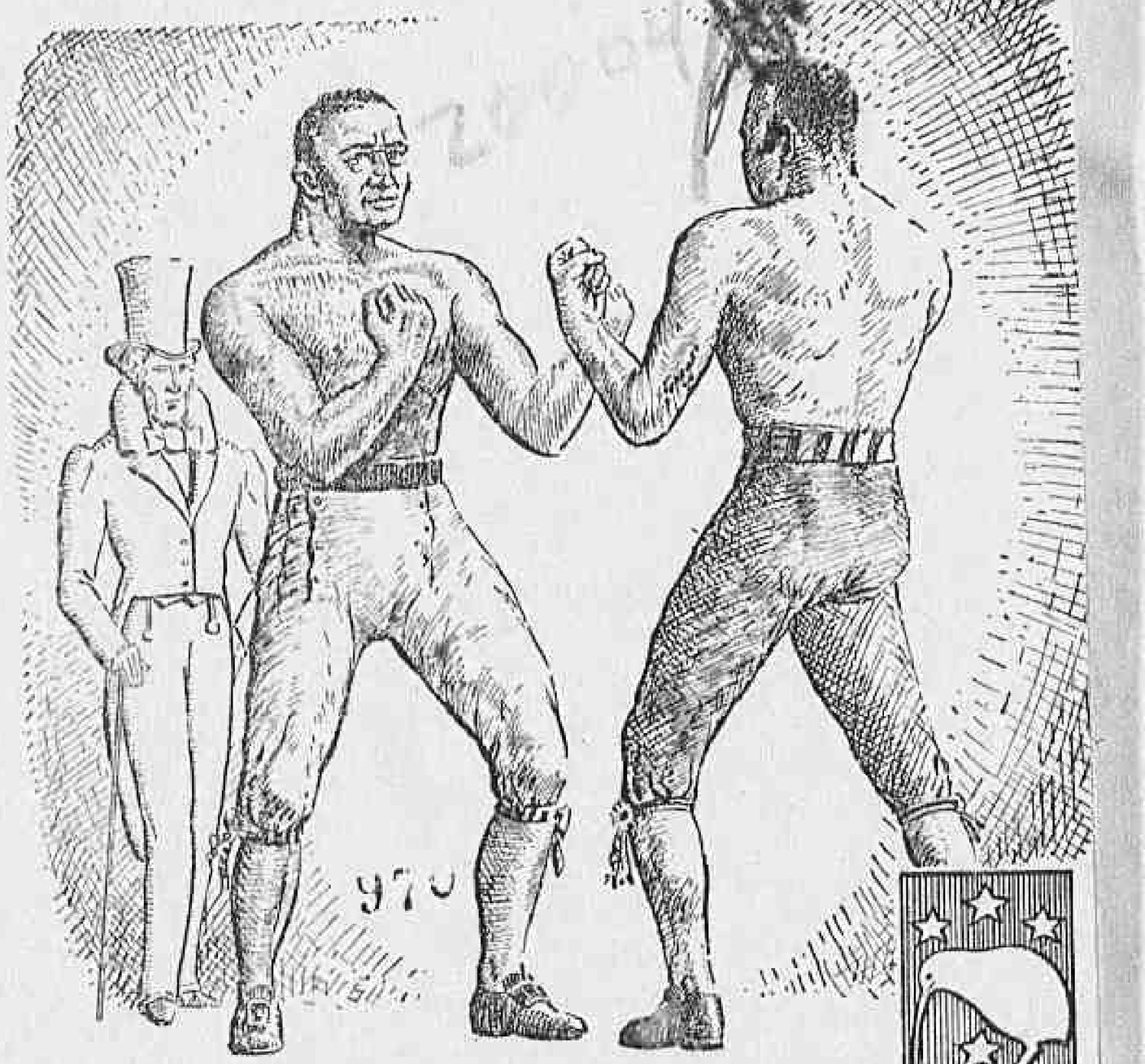
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No 7



An Information Bulletin for 2.N.Z.E.F.

ERS

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

NATIONAL HEALTH

The institution in N.Z., during the immediate post-war years of a compulsory and periodic medical examination for all, is a question worthy of the closest examination. The suggestions put forward in an article in this issue should meet with full support from all sections of the community, not to mention personnel in 2 NZEF, who, during Army service, have derived benefits from a similar system.

That frequent medical review is desirable, has been widely acknowledged, but only at this stage is it assuming a deservedly important place in everyday problems. Under the Plunket system New Zealand has achieved the world's lowest infant mortality rate and the raising of the standard of national health to a similar status should be a matter of great moment and endeavour. A series of medical reviews, accompanied by a wider application of health education, would ensure a public conscious of its responsibilities, particularly to succeeding generations.

Naturally the very thought of a compulsory scheme will evoke violent reaction from some quarters. However, under active service conditions benefits have been manifest and acknowledged, and this weight of opinion suitably directed can be a determining factor in the adoption of such a scheme.

STUDY COURSES

The total number of ERS study courses issued in CMF and MEF and pending to August 31, 1944, is as follows:—

	Issued	Pending
Commerce—		
Book-keeping 1	320	9
Book-keeping 2 & 3	105	—
Farm Book-keeping	243	—
Other Subjects	114	106
Arts—		
English	92	26
Other Subjects	50	206
Engineering & Technology—		
Petrol Engines 1	210	—
Carpentry 1	190	—
Other Subjects.	490	156
Agriculture—		
Animal Production	212	—
Wool	171	17
Other Subjects	326	70
Grand Totals	2523	590

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BACHELOR TAX?

(By Salamander)



Not that it is really anybody's business in particular, but the writer hastens to point out that he is a bachelor—and glad of it. This charmingly frank admission should successfully spike the guns of the groaning masses who, as they hug their chains of matrimony, might feel that this article had a certain bias. Perish the thought!

Periodically, a certain mean-natured section of the populace come worrying their hard-working MP's with sadistic proposals for a «Bachelor Tax.»

Needless to say the deputations are comprised almost invariably of either much married men who harbour the natural resentment of caged carnivora upon beholding their liberated brethren, or, the frustrated female who feels that the defaulting male should be made to pay—and pay—and pay.

Consequently, after the usual dog-fight in the columns of the Press this malignant movement gradually recedes into the background of lost causes, leaving a trail of muttered threats and imprecations to mark the battlefield. But the close of this present costly war will cause tax-hungry governments everywhere to seek



more and more sources of revenue—and they are not going to be too fussy over outraged feelings.

Thus, the question of taxing honest bachelors will more than likely rear its ugly head once more and it might be profitable to consider such a proposal from its proper perspective, i.e., the perspective of the one who is about to be mulcted.

Countries such as New Zealand are faced with a definite population problem. It took a major and bloodthirsty war to bring this home to the panjandrums, and at long last they realise that something will have to be done about it. One partial solution would be the encouragement of larger families by the offer of substantial bonuses—Italy is an example of this.

Therefore, it might be logical to suppose that the imposition of a bachelor tax would be a mild form of blackmail to force him into marriage and—presumably—fatherhood. This can be the only construction placed upon such a proposal, for the revenue so derived would hardly warrant the collection costs unless the tax were of such formidable proportions as to impoverish the unfortunate bachelor completely.

Granted the family man performs a service to both state and society, but being married is a pretty expensive sort of business. It is quite understandable, therefore, that he should cast envious eyes in the direction of his more untrammelled brother who, he imagines, has nothing better to do with his spare cash than to spend it on riotous living. Such is not the case.

The bachelor, because of his comparative freedom of movement, is far more likely to embark upon financial adventures which do much to foster commercial progress. It may even be the indirect cause of enabling that same grumbling benedick to maintain his wife and progeny in whatever degree of luxury they happen to be demanding at the time.

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Even supposing the bachelor has a little more pocket money and does spend it on the good things of life, he is still paying a considerable sum of money to the Government by way of indirect taxes. It is a corollary that any commodity or entertainment that makes life less burdensome is invariably taxed up to the hilt.



And if, out of a sheer dog-in-the-mangerish attitude, the bachelor is going to be forced into matrimony through savage taxation, he then becomes one of the ranks of the brow-furrowed who fears to take any step forward lest his family should suffer. Certainly the tax-yielding and profitable luxuries would be put out of his reach, thus creating a vicious circle.

Consider also the case of the man who is temperamentally unsuited to marriage. For the purpose of this discussion it is assumed that the term « bachelor » should refer to a man well into the years of discretion and has, after mature reflection, decided that holy deadlock holds no future.

All sorts of reasons may bring him to this conclusion and most of them good ones. It hardly seems in keeping with the true spirit of democracy, therefore, that he should be penalised and robbed by avaricious officialdom merely because he does not feel justified in making either himself or his partner desperately unhappy by an ill-conceived marriage.

Too often is heard the utter nonsense uttered by certain types of married mentality, who, because they have leg-ironed themselves for life — often to their private distress — endeavour to persuade others to share their fate by specious argument. How ridiculous! Any bar contains its quota of the over-married bewailing their lot over pint pots. And nine out of ten — personal investigations have proved this — were trapped at an age when their minds and characters were but partly formed and were at that maudlin, romantic stage when every girl must have come straight from heaven.

Income tax hits the single man heavily enough. He receives no rebate whatever unless he is insured and there is seldom the need for heavy insurance on a bachelor — and he certainly has scant sympathy from the tax-gatherer who is unusually blunt in his demands from the bachelor. Perhaps it is because the tribe of tax-collectors are mostly married themselves. In the army, of ecurse, the position of the single man is particularly stark in its clarity and is too well known to be discussed here.

Before coming down on the bachelor like a ton of bricks and squeezing him into penury, it must be remembered that single men cannot be lumped together and condemned as « non-productive » from the social point of view. Each case must be considered on its merits and more often than not the average bachelor will be found, in his own unobtrusive way, contributing to the support of a relative or furthering the ends of com-



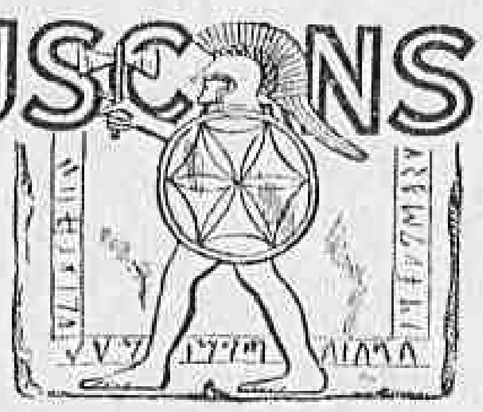
merce or science, and altogether there may be dozens of excellent reasons to explain his state.

If it comes to that, what about taxing the spinster? The results of such a proposal would be too awful to contemplate!

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The ETRUSCANS



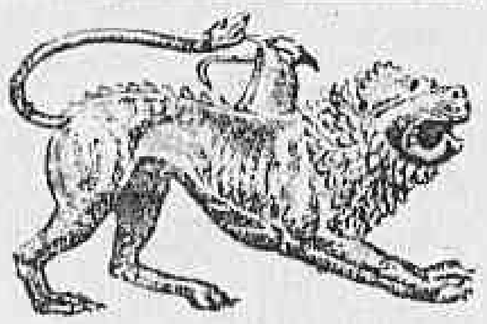
(By Major G. Blake Palmer)

The war in Italy has recently passed right through the territory which formed the nucleus of the old Etruscan civilisation. The Etruscans are a people about whom many conflicting stories were written by the ancients and whose history is full of those many mysteries which attract attention and much unnecessary speculation.

The origin of the Etruscans is still unsettled. Their script which was the first of the Greek type to be introduced into Western Europe records many inscriptions in a language which is still largely unknown to us, although recently some successful attempts have been made at deciphering the more simple names.

These obscure origins and unknown language are associated with a very rich culture which shows many signs of Oriental, Egyptian, and Greek influence. Their arts were highly developed and the funeral customs and religious practices and beliefs had many elements which were transmitted to the Romans and influenced the Christian Church.

The cities of the Etruscans had a definite plan which much resembled that of the early Greek settlements. The massive stone walls which surrounded them have largely survived in the foundations of the mediaeval city wall, such as those of Cortona, not far from Lake Trasimene.



Chimæra Bronze from Arezzo — V Cent., BC.

The Etruscan remains are widely distributed and often easily recognisable, even when riding in convoy, and as many of the more important sites are on the present lines of communication, a few notes on these early civilisations which flourished before Rome was founded may be of interest. This is especially so, as many of the better local Etruscan collections are scattered in a number of small towns and the empty tombs are sometimes readily accessible from the roadsides. However, all the important ones containing frescoes are usually securely locked and most of the finds are now in museums.

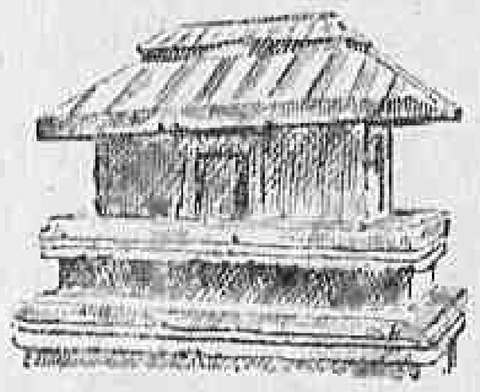
There are three rival theories as to the origin of the Etruscans. The details of the disputes are not important and at present the majority opinion of experts is in favour of an eastern migration, possibly through Lydia, in Asia Minor, and via the Adriatic to Etruria which occupied most of the modern provinces of Tuscany, Umbra, Lazio, and also north of the Appenines towards the Marches. Other theories favour an invasion from the north, or a local origin, but there are more points against these views.

The Etruscans were essentially a people of city-states and traditionally 12 cities formed the nucleus of the nation about the time of the founding of Rome in the 8th century B.C. It should be remembered that, later, the Etruscans had a powerful settlement in the Rome area and extended their influence to the south towards Capua. Pompeii had a large Etruscan element which survived until comparatively late giving the older city its street plan and other characteristics.

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The walls of the Etruscan cities were built of very large stone blocks of irregular size and in many ways recall the cyclopean walls of an earlier age. It is interesting to note that the Etruscan walls of many Italian cities enclose an area almost twice that of the modern town. This is especially noticeable at such places as Volterra.



Terra Cotta Model of Etruscan House, from Tomb.

Before proceeding further it would be perhaps useful to give a list of the principal Etruscan cities:—Volterra, Arezzo, Cortona, Perugia, and Chiusi; Populonia, Vetulonia, Roselle — these last three are near the coast opposite Elba — Saturnia, Volsini, Vulci, Tarquinia, Cere, and Veio. Other cities with Etruscan elements are Rome, Capua, and Fiesoe.

Smaller centres include Sutri, on Route 3, the tombs of which are clearly visible from the roadside. These tombs are cut in the rock and are much larger at their entrance than the Phoenician tombs which were so conspicuous in Palestine and the Lebanon on the route from south of Haifa to north of Beirut.

The organisation of the Etruscans was essentially a federation of city-states and monarchy was the early form of government. The king commanded the army and was at the same time the chief priest of the most important cults. The Etruscans provided some of the early kings of Rome and their great hero, Mastarna, has been identified with (6th cent. B.C.) Servius Tullius, who is said to have built the Servian wall in Rome. Later, an oligarchy appears to have largely usurped the king's powers and the priests also encroached on his prerogatives.

The Etruscans had the good fortune to occupy those parts of Italy which are relatively rich in those minerals important in antiquity. Above all they controlled very important sources of iron and became skilful armourers and workers in bronze. In the Arezzo region, they built up a large ceramic industry which carried on into Roman times.

These Arezzo vases are among the most interesting and beautiful of antiquity, and even the Greeks scarcely surpassed the best of the Arretine ware. The decoration of the vases soon acquired the best motives of the Greek and an example is illustrated.

The houses of the Etruscans are well shown in many little terra cotta models taken from the tombs. Earlier types were possibly circular with roofs not unlike those of the trulli. Later and more characteristic models were rectangular, three-roomed, with over-hanging eaves and very simple internal furnishings. The materials were terra cotta, wood, and some mud walling and stone.

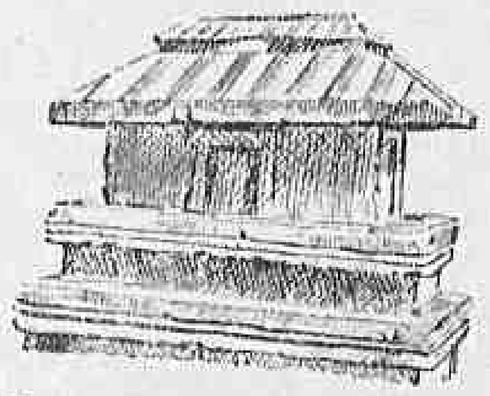
The clothing is known from the vases and the many frescoes of the tombs. It appears to be somewhat different from the Roman clothing of the later periods. A simple tunic or long shirt bound with a finely buckled belt was common. Men retained for a long period the heroic custom of the bare torso. Slaves and athletes were often entirely nude. Arms were the crested morion type of helmet, circular shield, breast plate and greaves for the shins. In cold weather a cape-like garment was worn.

The footwear assumed very curious forms—a popular type having a long sole which curved up and back over the toes. (See illustration.) The men were bearded and the shape of the beards recalls Egypt and Phoenicia.

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The Etruscans, who appear to have arrived in Italy about 1000 B.C., reached the height of their power before the 5th century B.C., at which time they had come into conflict with Greek settlements such as Cuma and had undergone a severe naval defeat.

In antiquity, they had a reputation for piracy which indeed seems to have flourished along the western coast throughout the sixth-fourth centuries B.C. Some credence may be lent to this idea for the Roman pirates of Anzio are known to have been encouraged to attack Carthaginian shipping. The stories of piracy, however, appear to be much exaggerated, but the essential point to remember is that the Etruscans did employ sea power long before the Romans.

Our most detailed knowledge of Etruscans has been learnt from their curious and elaborate funeral customs. In their tombs, either cut in rock or built up on a rock cut foundation, are to be found frescoes as vivid and interesting as any of antiquity. The



Ossuary Urn from Chiusi.

Greek and Egyptian influences cannot escape the notice of any who are familiar with the art of those peoples.

The Etruscans appear to have had a very strong religious sense, and towards the end of their dominion religion took on a progressively more gloomy and important part in their lives. The names of their gods are known to correspond closely with the Hel-



An Etruscan before a Divine Image. Note the shoes.

lenic Pantheon. Many of the deities of the Greek and Roman world reappear with slightly different names among the Etruscans. The exact way in which they were supposed to influence the people and by which the people could obtain their intervention is not so clear.

Elaborate funeral games were an essential part in the ceremonies for the departed. In many ways these games recall the funeral games in Homer, but as time went on they acquired a progressively more cruel and bloodthirsty character. This was entirely to the taste of the spectators if one is to believe the facial expressions portrayed in frescoes in the tomb of the Biga, at Tarquinia.

The games consisted of acrobatics, athletics, and gladiatorial combats with considerable bloodshed and mutilation, and it is considered that the more depraved Roman taste in gladiatoral games and public executions largely arose from the Etruscan model.

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The burial customs vary with the district. In the north, they seem always to have practised cremation, but this gave way to inhumation or burial. In the southern area, the early tombs had a domestic character as if the departed lived for a time in the vicinity.

Later tombs devote much fresco space to such scenes as hunting, funeral games, and the passage of the soul towards a hell whose demons are only exceeded in frightfulness by the christian frescoes of the 11th century and later mediaeval times.

The soul of the departed Etruscan was taken by the demons into the depths of a terrifying hell, whose tortures are sometimes represented, and from which, unlike its christian successor, the priests appear to give little assurance that there was any exit. Later Etruscan religion appears to have been one of unrelieved gloom and predestination.

Of the other priestly arts the curious method of divination by examining the entrails of a ceremonially slaughtered animal was widespread (aruspicina). In this, of course, they were in keeping with many other Mediterranean peoples. In Umbria, they, neighbouring peoples, practised the even more hazardous method of foretelling the future by means of observing the flight of birds.

The Etruscans exerted a very big influence on the early development of Roman art and institutions. Among other things they appear to share with the Romans the first widespread use of personal and family names. The individual had a personal name which could vary and the family name of his «gens» which was transmitted in the male line exactly as is the case to-day. They made no new contributions to the art of war on land or sea and, unfortunately, even that little part of the literature which has survived in inscriptions is mostly indecipherable.

The many artistic survivals are most interesting and are a refreshing change from Roman columns and gilded madonnas. It is well worth while trying to visit some of the small provincial museums which still keep what material has not been removed to Florence or Rome.

DIESEL'S IMPORTANT ROLE

DIESEL power has played a great part during the present war and particularly in the recent invasions of France. The bulk of the great fleet of 101 newly developed types of landing craft were propelled by diesel engines. Its role has been a most important one.

Engineers have used diesel power very consistently during the last 15 years. Its application in every day life may be seen in gritless trains, heavy duty trucks, ships, submarines, dirigibles, planes, power plants and agricultural equipment. But its rise to commercial importance is little known and its telling provides an interesting story.

The inventor, Rudolph Diesel, was born in Paris of German parents in 1858 — the era of the storage battery, balloon, gas engine, electric lights, dry-plate photography and many chemical novelties.

In his youth he spent a great deal of his time in one of the earliest industrial museums, the Conservatoire des Arts, at Metiers, near his home. At school he showed himself to be mechanically gifted. On the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 the family moved to London.

Later, he attended the Technical High School at Munich where his brilliance was soon noticed by the celebrated Professor Carl Von Linde, pioneer of mechanical

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refrigeration. Diesel was soon convinced from Linde's lectures of the low efficiency of the steam engine and he was impressed by such engines and machines which transmit power — the windmill and the water wheel.

Following Diesel's graduation, Linde sent him to work at his factory in Paris where his first job was the assembly and installation of refrigerators. Soon he was in charge of the whole plant. He had not been idle. He patented methods for making « clear ice » and for producing ice in a water bottle at the dinner table.

This work, the extraction of heat from water, proved invaluable in his later experiments of turning heat into work. Diesel realised that high temperatures can be produced by compressing gas. An apt illustration of this is the heat felt at the nozzle of an ordinary bicycle pump.

Using this basic principle, Diesel evolved his motor. It differs from the petrol internal-combustion engine in that it has no electric ignition. Air is drawn into a cylinder and compressed by a piston until its temperature rises to about 1000 degrees F. Fuel is sprayed into the cylinder and ignited by the heat. The resultant explosion drives the piston.

Details of the action of a four-stroke diesel cycle can be explained as follows:—

(1) Suction — Piston moves down from cylinder head drawing air only into the cylinder through an inlet valve. Exhaust and fuel-injection valves are closed. (Illustration 1).

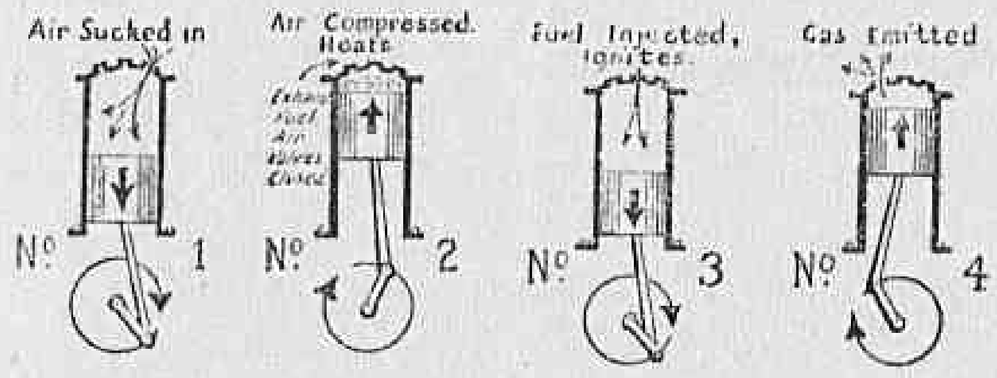


Rudolph Diesel.

(2) Compression — Piston moves back toward cylinder head compressing air in cylinder to pressure of 400-500lbs to square inch, raising its temperature to about 1000 degrees F. The valves are still closed. (Illustration 2).

(3) Power-stroke — Near end of compression stroke, the fuel valve opens and atomised fuel is shot into the cylinder. The heat ignites it and the fuel valve closes, while the expansion of heated gases drives the piston downwards. (Illustration 3).

(4) Exhaust-stroke — Near finish of power-stroke the exhaust



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valve opens and the piston returning upwards drives the gases through the exhaust valve into the exhaust pipe. The air inlet valve and fuel injection valve are closed during this operation. (Illustration 4).

Thus, it can be seen that the diesel is almost identical with the petrol engine. The main differences in the diesel are:—

(1) Compression and temperature — before entrance of fuel — are higher.
(2) Air only is drawn into the cylinder during suction.
(3) Fuel is sprayed into cylinder at high pressure.
(4) No electrical or mechanical action is required to produce ignition; and
(5) Combustion temperature and compression are higher.

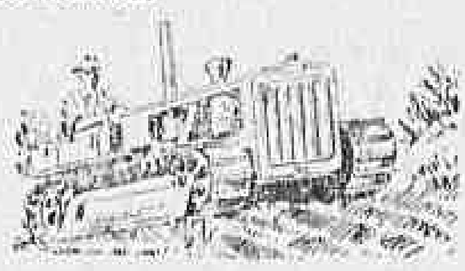
The two-stroke engine is less complicated. There is only one power-stroke for every complete revolution of the crankshaft. Suction and exhaust strokes are eliminated as simple strokes.

In 1892, Diesel took out a patent and his first engine, a 13 horse-power unit, had its trial the following year. To Diesel's satisfaction the engine blew up, as it proved his theory that sufficient heat was in the cylinder to ignite the fuel. Countless modifications were made during the next four years, but in 1897 his machine was ready for commercial production.



Diesel became a millionaire. Contracts were sold to manufacturers in Germany, Austria, Great Britain, Russia, America, Switzerland, France and Belgium. However, the difficult period of development still lay ahead. Although the trials had proved a success, the selection of a suitable fuel still formed a difficult problem.

An oil company finally saved his engine from the world of « Won't-work » inventions by producing a crude lubricant which assured that the engine would work efficiently and economically. In the meantime, it had created tremendous interest at the Munich, Paris, Brussels and St. Louis Exhibitions.



The year 1910 marked the development of the small diesel engine with the introduction at the Brussels exposition of an automobile powered by a four-cylinder diesel. Following this, Amundsen used a diesel marine engine in the « Fram » for his Antarctic Expedition, while the Selandia, built in Copenhagen and fitted with a diesel engine, completed a voyage to Bangkok and back.

The last years of Diesel's life were hardly a fitting reward for this genius. He had invested his money foolishly and most of his capital disappeared. In a book published in 1913, he expressed a realistic philosophy for inventors:—

« An invention consists of two parts: the idea and its execution.

« An invention is never a purely intellectual product, but it is the result of a battle between the idea and the material world.

« The birth of an idea is the happy moment in which it appears possible and reality has not yet entered into the problem.

« The inventor must be an optimist, since the full driving power of an idea is to be found only in the mind of the originator. He alone has the sacred fire to push it through. »

The summer of 1930 was to end in tragic circumstances for

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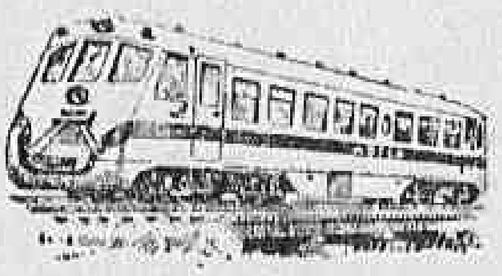
Diesel's Important Role

Rudolph Diesel. It is reported that he left Munich for the purpose of attending the opening of a Diesel factory at Ipswich, England. During the Channel crossing in the hours of darkness he disappeared and to this day no clue or trace of his body has ever been found.

Although Diesel's loss was greatly felt in the world of science, nevertheless his ideas are today being applied with maximum success.

To the farmer the diesel unit has proved an economic means of bringing under the plough thousands of acres of formerly waste land. In all branches of farming it has proved a great boon and has proved undoubtedly a most suitable engine for heavy work.

In New Zealand diesel power is being put to an ever increasing use on the railways, particularly with regard to rail-cars, in the larger omnibus services, and on coastal shipping routes, while in the factory it is playing a great



part in the expansion of the Dominion's industries.

Rudolph Diesel had many hopes: one was that his engine would one day be given preference over steam. Perhaps this will some day become a reality.



WHAT DO YOU THINK?

THIS final group of questions concerning NZ covers a wide range of topics and each should prove suitable for a 15-minute discussion. Future subjects will cover international questions.

Group leaders are reminded to forward to this HQ any worthwhile findings or marked tendencies of opinion:—

1 Employment of barmaids?
2 Radio control in NZ by corporation—like BBC?
3 Stricter censorship on all literature?
4 State subsidies for furtherance of the arts?
5 10% tipping system on hotel and restaurant bills?
6 Strict universal cash payment system?
7 Buffet cars on long distance trains?
8 Owner's responsibility to prevent soil erosion?
9 Stricter supervision of apprenticing contracts?
10 Certain fixed income before marriage?
11 Compulsory swimming lessons for all children?
12 Higher payment and bonuses for hospital nurses?
13 Right of purchase of State leaseholds?
14 Ban on all radio advertising?
15 Abolition of speed limits on main highways?
16 Adoption of White Paper system for legislation?
17 Is the Party-Government system ideal?

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

Seven Wonders Of The World

THE Seven Wonders of the World, which have been the subject of many queries received at this HQ, were all completed by 247 BC. Some doubt exists as to the actual seven, but the following comprise the list of the Seven Ancient Wonders as compiled by Herodotus:—



Costing £70,000 and taking 12 years to complete, the COLOSSUS OF RHODES was completed between 292 and 280 BC. The Colossus was placed at the entrance, not astride, to the Harbour of Rhodes, an island off the Turkish coast and at present occupied by the Germans. An earthquake destroyed it in 224 BC and it lay on the ground until 672 AD, when it was purchased for melting down by a Hebrew from Edessa. It is reported that 900 camels were required for its transportation. It is interesting to note that the present day usage of the word colossal is derived from a Greek word used to denote large statues.

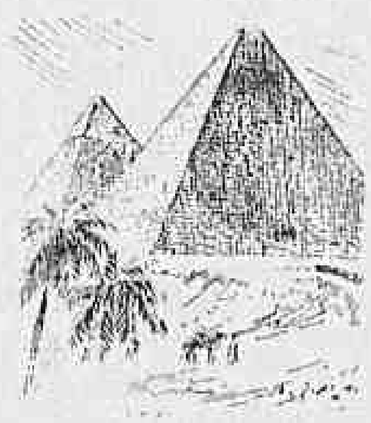
★ ★ ★

In honour of her husband, the wife of King Mausolus, of Caria, ordered the erection of a huge tomb. Completed in 353 BC, the MAUSOLEUM was for centuries the pride of the Greek town of Halicarnassus in Asia Minor. The ground measurements were 142ft x 92ft. In a British museum are housed the remains of the chariot group taken from the Mausoleum.



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Well known to all are the PYRAMIDS, of Egypt. Most famous are those of Gizeh, a few miles from Cairo. The largest, Cheops, was built over 5000 years ago as a tomb for King Cheops and is 451ft high and covers 12½ acres. Its construction required 6,000,000 tons of rock taken from quarries on the other side of the Nile and transported across the river and on to the site by means of a huge ramp which took 10 years to build. Constant employment was given 100,000 men for 20 years.

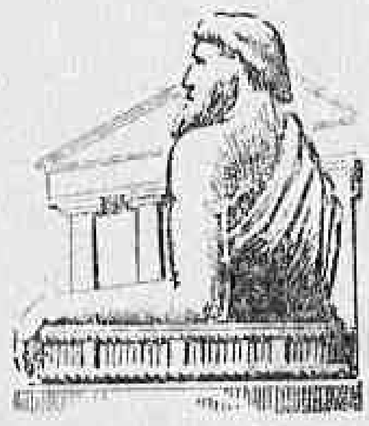


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A sure guide to the mariners of old was the great PHAROS OF ALEXANDRIA, a lighthouse built by the Egyptian King Ptolemy II between 283 and 247 BC. Ptolemy was an ancestor of Cleopatra. The lighthouse was 400ft high, cost about £187,000 and by the light of fires built on top ships were guided to the safety of Alexandria harbour.

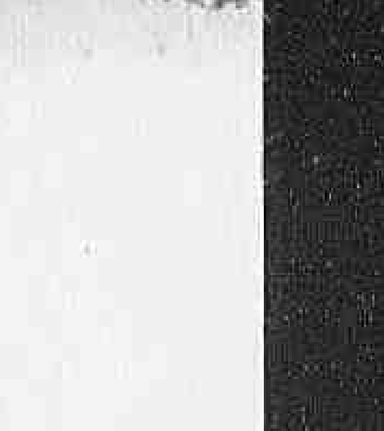
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Next is the STATUE OF JUPITER, known as Zeus, at Athens. The statue was made of gold and ivory and later disappeared, its shape and posture being known only from designs on ancient Greek coins. It is recorded that the Greek sculptor Phidias was thrown into prison for having carved his own face on a shield held by his famous figure of the Goddess Athena. The charge was one of impiety and there was also the crime that he had misappropriated some of the gold intended for the statue.



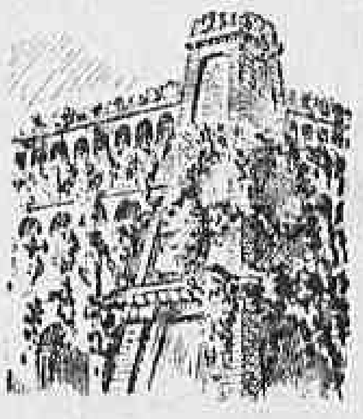
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The Goddess Diana — known to the Greeks as Artemis — was known as the deity of chastity. It is reported that because a youth had watched her bathing, the goddess had slain him and turned another into a stag. In her honour the Greeks erected the great TEMPLE OF DIANA, at Ephesus, in Western Asia Minor —now Turkey— some 2000 years ago. It was rebuilt in 356 BC, but was destroyed by the Goths in 263 AD.



★ ★ ★

According to legends a woman, Semiramis, was responsible for sponsoring the HANGING GARDENS OF BABYLON nearly 500 years ago. However, it is claimed that they were probably built by Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon, from 604 to 551 BC, in honour of his wife. With a base which covered four acres, the gardens formed a pyramid structure of terraces with trees, shrubs and flowers, and rested on arches supported by hollow pillars ranging from 75 to 300ft in height.



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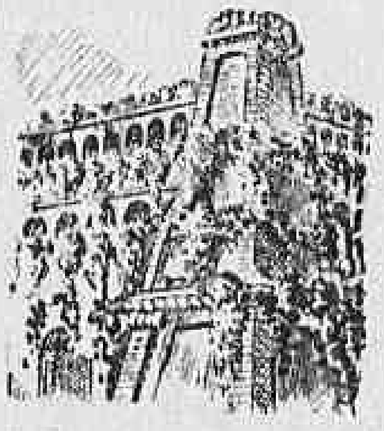
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PERSONAL WARRANTS OF FITNESS

(By « Medico. »)

COMPULSION and regimentation are normally so totally foreign to the Colonial that service experience has often proved doubly distasteful. Yet these very factors, as applied through the Army medical system, have given men better care than they have ever known before, all because they are compelled to take the obvious paths open to them.

This very system affords immeasurable opportunities that may never be realised in any post-war State, even fertilised by social security, but it is timely to consider the introduction of some form of universal and compulsory medical examination, especially and immediately for persons contemplating early marriage.



Frankly, there are few of us who have not failed to expose ourselves to some sort of infection or contagion in the last five to 10 years, even without the advent of the war, which has hardly improved discretion and allowed us to live a very artificial existence.

We are taught so little about preventive medicine and, on the whole, we are so pathetically ignorant of our own physiology that we either gloss over the odd symptomatic pain as being of no consequence or — if we belong to the other human category — almost go crazy with worry, which in itself is the beginning of all manner of ills, abstract or concrete. There are also a few who don't really care for themselves or their dependants. They never listen to sound counsel and, for that reason, are beyond the pale.

It is astounding how the average man has to be spoonfed before he takes advantage of obvious benefits that accrue under active service conditions. The Army has sound reasons for making men look after themselves, because it demands of them abnormal mental and physical strain. Men are obliged to accept the condition of being guinea-pigs or pincushions to maintain this end, while they are also afforded a set of routine circumstances that allow most of their real ills to be investigated under ideal conditions.

The same advantages will not be available when we return to our pre-enlistment routine. Some men, appreciating this, are even now striving to have their odds and ends remodelled and patched up while the going is good.

Let us presume, for the sake of argument, that you are proposing to get married on your return. Naturally you further expect a progeny in which you will take just pride. If you have such thoughts of a happy existence you will readily understand why you should have freedom from worry, at least in the matter of your own constitution. Few people, unfortunately, have the common decency to learn how fit they are.



Some perhaps fear hearing the truth, but this must be conquered if unselfishness is to pave your path of happy companionship.

You owe a clean bill of health to one another — if not to yourself. You owe it even more to your children. Can you imagine

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anything more pathetic and painful than having to watch your own child suffer from a hereditary condition easily avoidable if you had checked up on yourself in time? Initial effort will pay thousand fold dividends.

Nearly all diseases can be discovered with modern laboratory and X-ray techniques long before they produce symptoms that classify them. Invariably people fail to seek advice until something can be seen and felt and often suffer unnecessary discomfort.

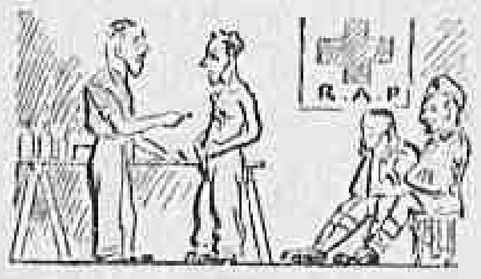
Some people are loth to give in to the odd ache until it becomes a major disability interfering with their earning power. It is amazing how many people spend pounds on advertised patent medicines, accepting claims as gospel without bothering to inquire if their malady comes under the category they imagine. It is to be hoped that New Zealand will protect her population in this connection as has recently been the case in America.

Of course, there is always the horrible vision of the hypochondriac or the neurotic who will blast all hope of success for comprehensive medical schemes. However, a patient can only be put in either of these categories after a complete investigation reveals nothing organic.

Answers given to the MO on Army sick parades prove how few people know anything of their anatomical functions. Perhaps 30% of those who present themselves, under all conditions of stress, do so because of their ignorance, and although it may seem incredible, a similar state of affairs exists in civilian life.

For these reasons, then, and for supplying a lead to universal peace of mind, there seems to be a solid case for compulsory medical examination. But to find a method of putting such a system into operation is a subtly different thing. It entails not only something people have never been compelled to do before, but a something involving their own bodies—sacred enough conventionally but not physically. There would undoubtedly be the usual period of insurrection, moaning and indignation. Sanity of purpose would eventually reign and produce an overdue scheme, which would supply for the young, adolescent and aged a sense of real security.

There must be a gradual education of the man in the street on topics of fundamental medical interest. Simplicity and not secrecy must be the guiding star



in all professional advice. Everyday laws of sex, for instance, properly taught on lines now deemed unconventional, with frank discussions based on medical principles, would open the eyes of even those regarding themselves omniscient.

No one in NZ has dared up to now to provide such teachings because of deep-rooted criticism. The younger generation is showing greater tolerance in this matter, and perhaps soon educationists will get the break they deserve.

If the State initiated health lectures half the battle would be won. Preventive medicine is the paramount science of the post-war world. The plea, then, is for compulsion, however uncomfortable it now sounds. It might even be suggested that pension benefits, especially invalidity payments, should be withheld if the required medical certificate of a recent examination cannot be produced. Within 10 years the whole procedure would become a habit, never to be lost by a single unit of an ever-increasing and healthy population.

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FISHING IN ITALY

WITH the exception of the Adriatic and the Malta Channel, profitable Italian fishing waters are not particularly numerous. Obsolete fishing methods and an extreme shortage of motor-boats do not help to swell the harvest which, in these short-rationed times, would be most welcome.

The Italian fishing fleet is estimated at some 100,000 boats, about 1 per cent of which are powered —and even they are, of course, faced with the fuel problem. Bari, Molfetta, Ancona, Rimini, Cagliari and Leghorn are the chief ports for the greater part of this fleet, but in pre-war days Civitavecchia, just north of Rome,



maintained a small fleet which operated in the Atlantic off the West African coast. About 130,000 fishermen are engaged in the industry.

Sardines comprise the most important catch but the war, in common with other pursuits, has imposed restrictions. The chief ports for this industry are Porto Empedocle, Licata, Sciacca, Lampedusa, Leghorn and Rimini. Anchovies are to be caught near Lampedusa, tunny in the region of Sicily and Sardinia and swordfish in the Straits of Messina. By way of a by-product, sponges are to be found near Lampedusa and coral for decorative purposes in the Tyrrhenian Sea, near Sciacca.

Different fishing methods are used for various fish. Nets are mostly used for open sea work. For the cod, however, long ropes are used and buoyed with pieces of cork, from which hang thousands of hooks. When fishing inshore, bow-nets shaped like huge baskets and well baited are used. The traps are known locally as «nasse» and are usually left for some days on the sea-bed close inshore.

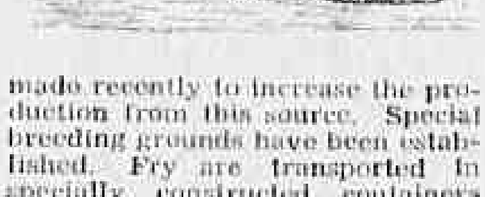
Mullet are harpooned and, as can be easily imagined, a considerable amount of skill is required to produce results.

A tunny catch requires specially prepared places called «tonnare,» where it is trapped and caught at leisure. Incidentally, the tunny heads the list for swimming speed, touching 44 m.p.h.

Night fishing for octopus — a great Italian delicacy — is carried out extensively. The method employed is to use a strong searchlight from the bow while the fisherman peers through a long tube, the end of which is below the surface. The creatures are blinded by the glare and are easily harpooned.

The breeding of eels, known as «vallicultura,» is carried out in the lagoons of Comacchio, Venice, Grado, and Cuorle, while oyster beds exist at La Spezia, Taranto and on the neighbouring coast.

River and lake fishing has not been developed to any great extent but attempts have been



made recently to increase the production from this source. Special breeding grounds have been established. Fry are transported in specially constructed containers from one place to another in an endeavour to obtain some uni-

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formity of stock. Breeding of carp, trout, tench, pike and perch is conducted in inland waters. A certain amount of ornamental fish breeding provides a further valuable source of revenue.

The preserving of fish and the manufacture of fish sauces have received particular encouragement, especially in Venetia. Comacchio is the pickled eel centre, while Southern Italy and Sicily control a flourishing trade in salt fish and tunny preserved in olive oil.

Although the war brought Italian sea fishing to a virtual standstill, there is every indication that the industry will gradually come into its own once more, and in waters dominated by Allied occupation there has already been a healthy revival of all branches of the pursuit.



RINGSIDE MEMORIES



The pugilistic giants of yesteryear have a glamour that will never fade in the eyes of lovers of the game. Their doughty deeds pale into shame some of the commercialised efforts of one or two « horizontal heavyweights » who flourished in the doldrums of boxing.

There are exceptions, of course. It is to be hoped that those recent top-liners such as Joe Louis, Tommy Farr, Freddie Mills, Henry Armstrong, Jack Dempsey, Gene Tunney and other worthies, will provide examples to the younger aspirants to the craft whose chance will definitely come in the post-war years.

A brief thumbing back of the pages of boxing history which often portray stories of pluck and endurance should prove of interest. The conditions and terms under which old stalwarts often fought would humiliate some of the gloved pansies who have graced — or disgraced — the canvas.

The old prize-fighting days saw some terrific battles lasting an incredible number of rounds. In fact, there is one fight recorded between Jack Jones and Patsy Tunney in 1825 which lasted for 276 rounds and took four and a-half hours before these indomitable knucklers felt that the cash customers had been given their money's worth. It must be remembered, of course, that in those days a knock-down constituted a round, but even so, their gameness under the appalling battering they must have given each other cannot but excite admiration and wonder.

The first international championship came to England at the rock-like fists of Tom Cribb in 1805 when he beat the American negro, Bill Richmond, into insensibility. Cribb's fame is well known to students of the sport and he has often figured in the many famous sporting prints of the period. He fought and defeated Tom Molineaux twice previously to his championship fight — once in 40 rounds and again in 11.

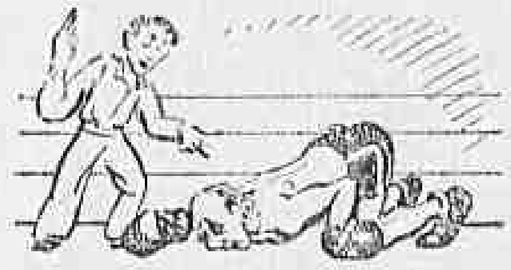
John L. Sullivan, himself, who captured the hearts and imagination of all, had a tremendous following and was a romantic figure in his heyday. But he was often endowed with all manner of legendary powers and skills he never really had. True, when in condition and in his prime, he was a heavyweight *par excellence*.

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Some, however, contend that he would have suffered a severe mauling at the hands of a scientifically trained fighter such as Jack Dempsey — but that can only really belong to the realms of conjecture.

John L. fought under the London Prize Ring rules for a so-called world's championship in 1888. In view of the fact that Sullivan at that time never held



a clear title to the world championship and that his opponent, Charley Mitchell, was not even heavyweight champion of England, the object of the bout was somewhat hazy — apart from a long-standing grudge between them.

Sullivan, with his Irish origins, had more than a passing hatred for the English, in this case epitomised in Charley Mitchell. They had met in the ring five years previously but the contest had been stopped by the police, not, however, before they had soundly walloped each other and altogether created a thoroughly bad atmosphere by mutual insults and accusations.

In any case, the alleged championship meeting was staged on Baron Rothschild's estate at Chantilly in France amid pouring rain. The two bruisers agreed to a draw after 39 rounds lasting 3 hrs 10 mins 55 secs. Both contestants were completely exhausted and several unpleasant incidents occurred during the long-drawn-out bout which did little to improve their relationships.

The first title bout under the Marquis of Queensberry rules saw Sullivan bite the canvas to James J. Corbett on September 7, 1892. The story of this memorable battle has been excellently portrayed in the film «Gentleman Jim.»

Jim Corbett lost his title to the Cornishman-New Zealander, Bob Fitzsimmons on March 17, 1897. Fitz had a haymaker in the shape of a solar plexus punch which some ringsiders swore used to sink into the victim's middle, wrist deep. In spite of this Corbett never felt that he had been outboxed and itched to make his comeback.

Finally, on June 9, 1899, Fitz lost his title to Jim Jeffries on a knock-out in the eleventh round, the winner scaling 206lb, and spindly-shanked Fitz, a paltry 167lb. Here was Corbett's chance. Loud and long were his assertions that the new titleholder would be easy meat, culminating in Jeffries' acceptance of the match.

The tussle took place on May 11, 1900, and the rivals bounced into the ring with a difference of nine years in age but an equal share of boundless confidence. Despite his advanced years — for a boxer — of 34, the erstwhile champ showed the customers that he had lost none of his cunning. He punished the holder unmercifully and bade fair to recover the title.

Jeffries, however, ripped home a few spine-shuddering punches to the ribs and eventually in the twenty-third round, when Jim's legs were failing, sent a pile-driver which caused the ex-champ to lose all interest in the subsequent proceedings.

Still not satisfied, Corbett wheedled Jeff into yet another meeting on August 14, 1903. But the story was much the same. Corbett boxed, danced and ducked, but a well-considered buffet to his old weak spot, the solar plexus, put him down for the count — and then some. This convinced the elegant Jim that his chosen retirement, running a saloon in New York, was more profitable and definitely more comfortable.

Jack Johnson, that ebony «magnificent brute,» was a joy to watch in action. His animal grace of movement, perfect timing, stance and defence made him one of the outstanding exponents of the art and his fame will never dim.

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Ringside Memories

One of his most brilliant fights took place in California on October 16, 1909, when he set Stanley Ketchel's birdies singing in the twelfth round. Johnson had the advantage of 25lb and disconcerted his backers by regarding the result as a foregone conclusion and by doing practically no training.

The wiseacres whispered to Ketchel that a fortune awaited him if he could stop the presumably flabby and overconfident negro. So eager was he to prove the truth of these words that three times he fell over his missed swings. About one in 10 blows landed on Johnson but even so they carried a fair amount of potential narcotic.

In the final round, Ketchel delivered a shattering blow to the negro's head and sent him to the floor with a thud. A second or two was sufficient to clear his brain and he jumped up to meet the « White Hope's » onrush. As Ketchel surged forward he met a swinging right uppercut. The blow started from the hip and lifted the unfortunate challenger clean off his feet. For 14 minutes he was out as cold as a mackerel. It was one of the most vicious knock-outs ever seen in the ring.

PLANNED MUSICAL DEVELOPMENT

(By Maxwell Fernie)

YOUTH must have the means of self-expression. If proper means for the development of this are not obtainable, the surplus energy, which is a characteristic of youth, may be used for other activities—anti-social and undesirable.

The subject of instrumental training for secondary schools and colleges must be approached with care, and if success is to be sustained in later years, the main fault to be avoided is that of attempting too much at the outset.

When such a scheme is started, the growth and development must be gradual, otherwise the art of music will become a subject associated with drudgery for both teacher and pupil.

Yet again, the whole scheme must not be allowed to become stagnant before full development, but be brought gradually to a good pitch of efficiency so that future citizens will be able to enter the world well equipped for the social life of the community, and not, as many are at present, entirely dependent for entertainment upon radio, gramophone recordings, and the cinema which are merely passive forms of amusement.

It has often been said that New Zealand lacks good symphony orchestras and other instrumental ensembles, as well as a greater number of first class choral bodies. Organisations already functioning in the Dominion are very limited in the annual number of performances. Many reasons could be given.

In the first place, it is probable that if New Zealand were the proud possessor of the best symphony orchestras and other societies, there would be a doubt as to whether the public would



maintain its interest sufficiently and thus finance these organisations for regular and frequent performances.

On the other hand, financial resources alone will never produce flourishing and first-rate musical societies if the members are not sufficiently equipped

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technically to give a satisfactory performance. Nor will the appointment of good conductors or organisers with fabulous salaries improve the position and produce a lasting and continuous high standard of varied productions.

The writer is of the opinion that the whole question of the popu-



larity and standard of New Zealand music runs in a cycle — performers, performers' ability, musically educated audiences, wider general appreciation and financial support, the last governing the « performers » again. And so on around the circle.

At present or, rather, in pre-war years, the artists were mainly enthusiastic amateurs who were prevented from becoming full-time professional musicians owing to insufficient financial support preventing them from improving their ability.

Again, audiences were appreciative but not sufficiently numerous to give the above-mentioned requisite financial support. Thus, the « circle » was too small to be self supporting for the presentation of large musical works involving many performers.

soon as the assistance was withdrawn. This, of course, would be the case if education were not provided for the public at the same time.

In brief, the above statements are for the purpose of showing that, as advocated in previous articles, musical growth must come from the schools, colleges and other youth educational centres. Then, and then only, will the art of music flourish in a natural and self supporting manner.

It is opportune at this stage to outline a few ideas should the matter of temporary subsidies be considered in conjunction with an educational scheme.

In a symphony orchestra, there are string, woodwind and brass sections. The second of these, i.e., the woodwind — flutes, oboes, clarinets, bassoons — is sadly overlooked in the Dominion, but the encouragement of military bands — not to be confused with the well-known brass bands — in New Zealand, would at least give youthful aspirants incentive to study these instruments. Brass players are already happily united in their bands and every New Zealander is able to recall the pre-war contests. These are excellent for training for there is no Kneller Hall for New Zealand bandsmen.

The string section of an orchestra comprises the backbone and must always be sound and reliable. In every day life insufficient use is made of small string ensembles, but it is pleasing to note that the National Broadcast-



Assistance such as the granting of subsidies, would tend to balance the « circle » and instead of an assisted growth there would be an immediate stagnation as

ing Service is pioneering in this direction. From string trios and quartets to small ensembles, there are many ways in which groups should be employed for

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Planned Musical Development

providing accompaniments or incidental music at gatherings which are at present covered by gramophone recordings to which few people listen attentively.

Much could be written regarding opportunities for using string ensembles. However, greater opportunities for performance would lead to greater interest by both players and listeners. In this respect, too, performers would be well advised at the outset not to insist too much upon the «pound of flesh.» Co-operation and far-sightedness by all concerned would lead, as always, to a greater appreciation and directly to a greater demand.

In conclusion it must be borne in mind that these articles will serve no useful purpose whatever unless readers realise that within the 2 NZEF there are possibly the Dominion's future Prime Ministers, politicians, mayors, councillors, educationalists, etc. It is for the soldier of the 2 NZEF to realise also that it will not be sufficient for him to «leave it to the others.» Ideas formed now must have an important bearing upon the future of the community.

These articles on music which have appeared to date have comprised a brief outline of suggestions for the purpose of aiding and encouraging music in the Dominion. As idealising without action is futile, the writer has submitted these suggestions in the hope there are soldiers who will give thought to the subject and be encouraged to take an active part in improving the post-war social life of their communities.

Information Service

Q: What is the longest run enjoyed by a production in the London Theatre?

A: The «Chu Chin Chow» production holds the record with 2236 consecutive performances. Nett takings amounted to £700,000.

* * *

Q: In your last issue you used the word «Irredentist» with reference to Trieste and Italian demands. What is its exact meaning?

A: Advocate of recovery to Italy of all Italian-speaking districts. It is derived from the Italian word, «Irredenta,» meaning unredeemed.

* * *

Q: When did the film star, Rudolf Valentino die? Did he take part in any «talkie» productions?

A: «Talkie» films were not marketed until 1928. Rudolf Valentino died on August 23, 1926.

Q: Could you give some idea of the effect customs and prejudices have on Indian economy?

A: Hindu veneration for the cow hinders the exploitation of the most valuable animal known to man. India possesses about one-third of the total cattle population of the world and the resultant loss is therefore great. It has been estimated that the animal loss caused by the maintenance of superfluous cattle is four times the total paid in land revenue. In other directions, religious feeling prevents the economic use of pigs, bones, eggs, and, in many parts of the country, the use of animal manure and bone meal. As animal life is sacred by Indian religion, the agriculturalist is handicapped in protecting his crops against monkeys, flying foxes, jackals, porcupines and rats.

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Q: Who won the last Walker Cup golf fixture?

A: The last fixture between G. Britain and USA was played in 1938, the contest being won by Britain, 4-1.

* * *

Q: Has every America Yachting Cup contest been won by the Americans? What is the history of the cup contests?

A: The first American yacht won on August 22, 1851, and every contest since has been won by the USA. In addition to the above date the cup was contested in the last 40 years in 1899, 1901, 1903, 1920, 1930—by Sir Thomas Lipton in the Shamrocks, I to V—and in 1934 and 1937 by Sopwith in the Endeavours, I and II.

* * *

Q: How many people were housed in the London tube stations during the Blitz?

A: The London Transport Board states that 16,000,000 were given shelter at 79 stations in one year—ie, on nights of raids. In all, 124 canteens were opened and 11 tons of food distributed nightly. Reservation tickets were issued to shelterers for numbered bunk and floor space positions.

Q: Who holds the world's speed-boat record?

A: Sir Malcolm Campbell, at Coniston Water, 141.74 miles per hour, 1939.

* * *

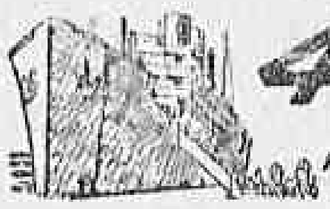
Q: What County has been the most successful in English cricket?

A: Since the inauguration of county cricket in 1873, Yorkshire has established a clear lead with 21 championships, followed by Surrey nine and Notts eight.

* * *

Q: Where is the longest overland oil pipe-line in the world?

A: Between Long View, Texas, and Phoenixville, Pennsylvania—1368 miles, or the distance from London to Leningrad. The pipe-line, which is 24 inches in diameter, was constructed in 350 days and was first used on July 19, 1943. At Phoenixville, the line divides into two branches, one to the refineries at Philadelphia and the other to refineries at Bayonne, N.Y. It is built across nine states, carries 12,000,000 gallons daily and every gallon of oil takes 20 days to make the journey from Texas. The total cost of the line was about £9,000,000.

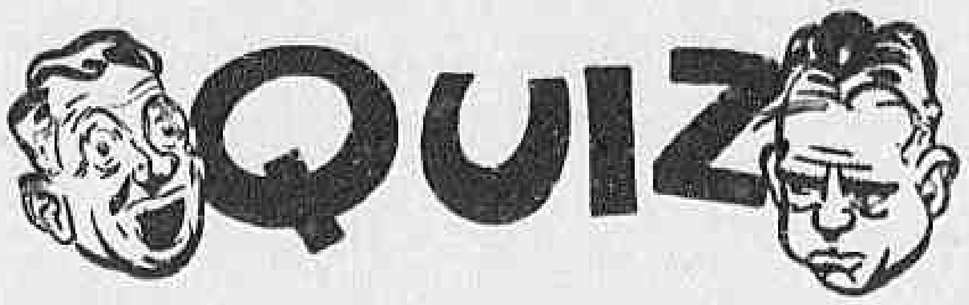


4 YEARS AGO

with the 2 NZEF in 1940

5 Sep	Units of Second Contingent move to defensive positions in Kent and Sussex coastal sectors and are held in reserve for counter-offensive role in event of invasion.		assigned to New Zealanders.
5 Sep	« T » & « R » Patrols LRP, leave Cairo for Siwa.	9 Sep	19 Bn moves from Daba to Baggush and Div Cav returns to Daba.
6 Sep	HQ NZE arrives at Daba from Maadi.	12 Sep	Gen Wavell (C-in-C ME) visits HQ 4 Inf Bde at Daba.
7 Sep	NZ Div arrives Daba from Maadi; defence of Baggush - Burbeita area	13 Sep	First « killed in action » casualty 2 NZEF: Pte Osborn of Res MT killed by a Thermos bomb in Western Desert.
		13 Sep	HQ NZASC moves from Daba to Burbeita.

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1 What is hydroponics?
2 Origin of word «Private» as applied to a soldier?
3 Commander of 1915 Gallipoli Expedition?
4 Inventor of Radio Location?
5 Composer of Overture, «Hansel and Gretel?»
6 «It is quite a three-pipe problem.» Writer?
7 Leading actor and actress in film «Random Harvest?»
8 Opera written to commemorate opening of Suez Canal?
9 Date and name of first full-length talkie film?
10 English musician, composer of «Rule Britannia?»
11 When did the present King and Queen visit NZ?
12 When and how were the Pink and White Terraces destroyed?
13 When were chilled beef shipments first made from NZ?
14 Did Field Marshal Lord Kitchener ever visit NZ?
15 Can the Victoria Cross be won by a civilian?
16 Who has been acting US Secretary of State?
17 Field Marshal Lord Gort's new appointment?
18 Actual date of birthday of King George VI? When celebrated?
19 How many States make up the USA?
20 Design and colour of the USSR flag?
21 Pioneer nation in payment of child bonuses?
22 NZ author of play, «The Wind and the Rain?»
23 Joint holders of 100 yards world's record? Time?
24 Scored most centuries in a season's first class cricket?
25 Holder of Davis Tennis Cup most times?
26 Half-back for NZ in all 1937 Springbok Tests?
27 Record number of rounds in a boxing contest?
28 NZ trophy named after Australian woman swimmer?
29 Who has scored most wins in NZ open golf title?
30 Professional boxer, holder of three NZ titles about 1930?

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P.S.S./B/M1027/3½M/9-44

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LITTLE KNOWN FACTS ABOUT N.Z.

A Statistical Record

In recent years Australia has supplied merely 20% of the Dominion's imports.

* * *

There is a doctor for every 911 people and a dentist for every 2015 persons, according to the 1942 and 1941 registers respectively.

* * *

There are 139 public and 323 private hospitals in operation. Of these, 260 or over 56% are maternity institutions.

* * *

During primary school life every child has at least three medical inspections and constant treatment at centres ensures that all children should be dentally fit.

* * *

The North Island is worth nearly twice as much as the South on capital value of land and improvements. Respective values L483,472,929 and L219,645,321.

* * *

To wash their necks New Zealanders used about 100 tons of toilet soap less in 1941 than the previous year. Still they lathered with 7315 tons.

* * *

New Zealand's annual consumption of food per capita is as follows:—234 pints milk, 240 eggs, 167lbs meat, 107lbs sugar, 40lbs fat, 114lbs potatoes, 107lbs fruit and vegetables.

Illegitimacy in New Zealand reaches an annual rate of 4.66% of the total births.

* * *

Gold to the value of well over L1½ millions is still exported annually.

* * *

Immediate repatriation and rehabilitation loans, etc, after the Great War totalled about L30,000,000.

* * *

For the establishment of an Air Force a gift of 33 planes was made by the British Government in 1921.

* * *

The most powerful light-house on the NZ coast is at St Stephen's Island. The light is 666ft above high water and is visible for 32½ nautical miles.

* * *

A total of 2461 officiating ministers of religion are registered, including 511 Church of England, 428 Presbyterian, 437 Roman Catholic, 312 Methodist, 130 Salvation Army and 91 Baptist.

* * *

Flax is less commonly known as "phormium." The South Island produces 8% more of it than the North. Areas under cultivation have dwindled in the past 10 years from 72,653 acres in 1931 to 47,264 acres.

QUIZ ANSWERS

(1) Growing of plants in liquid without soil; (2) From Latin "privatus"—deprived of rank; (3) Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton; (4) Sir Robert Watson Watt; (5) Humperdinck; (6) Sir Arthur Conan Doyle; (7) Ronald Coleman and Greer Garson; (8) "Aida" (Verdi); (9) 1929—"The Singing Fool" (Al Jolson); (10) Dr Arne; (11) 1927; (12) 1886—Tarawera eruption (191 lives lost); (13) 1933; (14) Yes—reported on NZ defences in 1910; (15) Yes; (16) Edward Stettinius Jnr; (17) High Commissioner for Palestine and Trans-Jordan; (18) December 14—June 8; (19) 48 and one Federal district; (20) Red, with black star and white hammer and sickle in top left corner; (21) Australia; (22) Dr Merton Hodge; (23) 9.4secs—Wykoff, Owens, Jeffery (all USA); (24) J.B. Hobbs, 16 (1925); (25) America (10 occasions); (26) H. Simon (Otago, vice-capt.); (27) 276 rds (4 hrs 30 mins)—Jack Jones and Patsy Tunney, 1825; (28) Annette Kellerman Cup; (29) Seven—A.J. Shaw; (30) Artie Hay (Hastings).

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CUE

NO 8



- THE MAORI WAY OF LIFE
- SCHOOLS EXPEL FASCISM
- PATENT MEDICINE RACKET
- THRILLS AT THE TILLER

an Information Bulletin for 2·N·Z·E·F

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Message to Maoris

WITH this issue, CUE presents an appreciation of the Maori from the viewpoint of the Pakeha. So general is the white man's admiration for his native brother's achievements that it was deemed a fitting topic on which to base future articles. The ball having been set rolling, it remains to the Maori members of 2 NZEF to further the active interest which it is hoped will be aroused. Opinions or criticisms from both races would be welcomed.

A translation in the Maori language of the preceding message is now given:—

I ROTO i tenei pukapuka matauranga kua oti i nga kaihanga te wehe he wahi hei whakatu mai ki te no i te miharo o te iwi Pakeha ki te Maori.

Kua kite te Pakeha ka tarea e te Maori te mahi nga mahi katoa e tarea ana e ia.

No reira kakite a ia he nea hai tenei hei korero tanga mo tana pukapuka. He karanga tenei ki te iwi Maori i roto i te ope pakanga i rawahi nei kai whaka oho ngia o koutau matauranga ka homai he korero mo roto i ta tatou pukapuka.

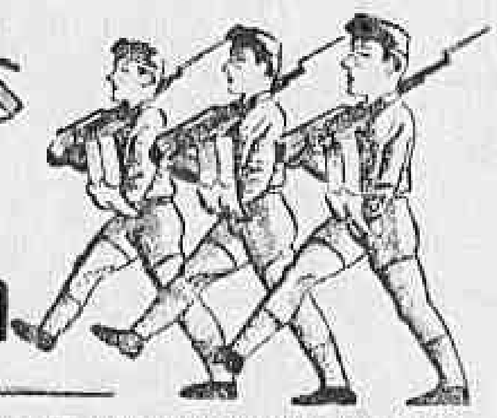
Kua timata ngia e etahi Maori torutoru nei, e ngari ko te hiahia kia homai e te nui nga o ratou whakaro mo te taha o te Maori me te Pakeha-ara me nga whakahe pea a etahi ki nga korero e puta ake ana i roto i tenei pukapuka mo te Maori.

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SCHOOLS EXPEL FASCISM



VARIATIONS to which the education system of Italy has been subjected during the rise and fall of Fascism are surveyed in this article, written for CUE by an Italian pastor. The change from free, uninfluenced education until it became the path to Fascism, and the recent restoration of more normal practice, are shown and readers can compare Italian and NZ schooling.

The Italian School, before Fascism, was grounded on liberal principles. It knew complete freedom of conscience in matters both political and religious. No religious teaching was given in school, on the principle of the *laic school* which meant that the State should not interfere with the conscience of the individual, and so could not give in public schools, teaching on a private matter such as religion.

The School was divided into two main branches—the classical and the technical. The former branch was represented by the Ginnasio-Liceo, low, medium and high school and the other branch by the Technical Institute, Nautical Institute, Commercial Institute and so on.

Historical Influence

No attempt was made to influence the pupils, but the scientific bent of the instruction tended to create an attitude of mind sceptical toward religion. Patriotic sentiments were nourished by the teaching of the history of the revival and uniting of Italy in the 19th century and by the ideals of such great men as Mazzini and Garibaldi.

At the beginning of this century education was not widespread. Illiteracy was common, especially in the South of Italy. Parents did not value learning, particularly for girls. One man refused to send his daughters to school lest they should learn to write to their sweethearts.

A big change has since occurred. The value of education has been increasingly appreciated. Illiteracy has diminished. At present almost all children go to school, and in parts of Italy parents are not satisfied with the low school, but insist on their children attending the medium and high school as well. It is not uncommon to meet country folk whose children are graduates of a university. This attitude has grown up spontaneously in the course of time. The only State compulsion is attendance at low school but the law has never been fully enforced, particularly in Southern Italy.

Illustrations accompanying this article were copied by the CUE artist from murals decorating the interior of a school building once occupied by NZERS in Southern Italy.

All grades of schools have been always directly under State control. The State schools are the most numerous and important and normally only their diplomas are valid. Municipalities, private institutions, and individuals used to be free to open schools, which when sufficiently developed and organised, could be *pareggiate*—that is, classed as State schools.

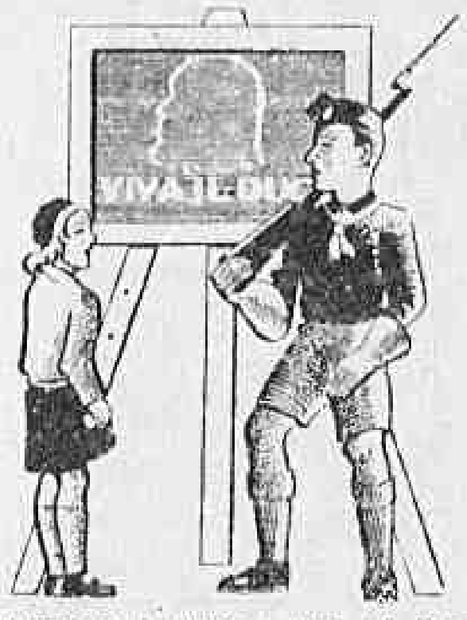
When Fascism seized power in

1857

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Schools Expel Fascism.

Italy, the School along with every other aspect of national life, came under its influence. The influence was extended to the School's principles, teaching, curriculum, organisation, staffing and pupils. According to the general principles of Fascism everything and everyone existed only to serve the aims of the State. The School



therefore became a tool of Fascism and was called The Fascist School.

The transformation took place through sundry reforms—the Gentile and Bottai Reforms, the Carta della Scuola (School Charter), and many laws and regulations. The School then ceased to be an institution for the spreading of pure knowledge. It became a political instrument. This was shown when teachers and leading pupils wore badges and often the Black Shirt uniform.

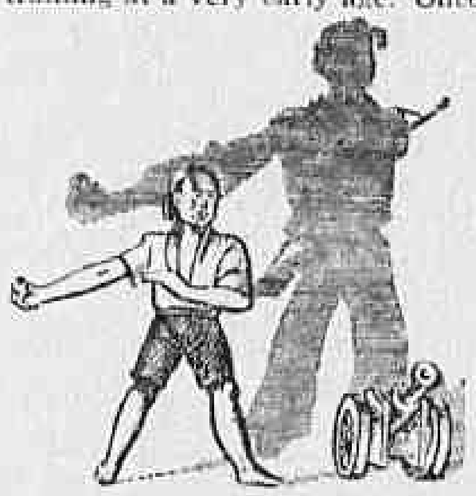
These were concrete indications that teachers were compelled to join the Fascist Party and had to act and speak in school according to party directives. Fascist culture was made an important subject in the altered curriculum. School books, especially on history, were given a Fascist twist. Parades of a paramilitary nature became a feature of school life.

All pupils were enlisted in the Fascist Organisation, first called Opera Nazionale Balilla (ONB), and then Gioventi Italiana del Littorio (GIL), or Italian Youth of the Lictory. This was the major educational instrument, to which the School was linked and to some extent subdued.

The GIL had one branch for boys, another for girls. Children were enlisted at a tender age. Some parents inscribed their children while still babes-in-arms. Until attaining the age of six the boys were known as Figli della Lupa (Sons of the Wolf) and from six to 11 as Balilla, after a Genoese boy who started a liberation movement there. At 12 they became Avanguardisti, and at 18, Giovani Fascisti (Young Fascists). Finally they entered the Fascist Party. The girls passed through similar stages as Figlia della Lupa, Piccola Italiana, Giovani Italiana, Giovani Fascista.

Education became neither more nor less than the path of Fascism. This was perfectly logical. Fascism was proclaimed the highest ideal, and education could have no better task than leading youth to it.

The GIL had a threefold function—military, sporting and educational. Boys started military training at a very early age. Once



they became young Fascists they had to do pre-military service. Dodging service entailed severe penalties. This was in accordance with the Fascist principle that education must be military as well as intellectual. (*Libro e Moschetto—Fascista perfetto*. Book and gun—a perfect Fascist.)

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Schools Expel Fascism.



Sport, the third function, was made more important than learning. During the school years, study was continually encroached upon by sporting engagements. Sports were held in the GIL fields. In May, a public mass demonstration was staged by the pupils. National and regional athletic meetings were common. Every school sent representatives. Summer camps were established. Pupils slept under canvas and took part in athletic and military exercises.

With the fall of Fascism all this was changed. The schools needed rebuilding from their very foundation. This was not easy for it involved creating a new feeling among scholars toward the aim of education. All Fascist subjects were eliminated, curricula were radically altered, and many teachers were dismissed or left. The GIL was abolished and the pre-Fascist organisation was re-established, but much uncertainty and confusion still prevails in education, as in all departments of Italian life.

Foundation subjects are taught in the low schools—the three Rs, Italian grammar, history, geography, science and geometry. In the medium school these subjects are continued and elaborated according to the type of school. Latin is universally taught and in classical schools, Greek tuition is given. Foreign languages are French, English, Spanish, and German. One of these is compulsory in the low-medium and two in the high-medium school. French and English are the most popular choice.

Mathematics, physics and science are common to all schools. The amount varies according to the type of school, being highest in the Liceo Scientifico and the Instituto Industriale. Italian history is studied in the low schools, general history in the high schools and the history of art, music and philosophy in special schools.

In the Scuole Magistrali where teachers for the low school are trained pedagogy is important, and in the Scuole di Avviamento Professionale (Business College) all commercial subjects are taught. Important changes can be expected when Italy has had an opportunity to settle down after the war.

* * *

Fastest time for the 100yds in NZ is 9.8sec, established on February 7, 1891, by W.T. MacPherson (NSW), at Auckland, and since equalled nine times—by four New Zealanders and two Americans. It was last done by W.J. Fitzsimmons (Hawke's Bay-Poverty Bay) at Napier on February 27, 1937. The world record for the distance is 9.4sec set by Frank Wykoff in 1930 and equalled five years later by Jesse Owens. Both are Americans.

Highest radio mast in NZ is that of 2 YA Wellington, located at Titahi Bay. It stands 710 ft high. Second tallest is the 515 ft mast radiating 1YA, Auckland, at Henderson. The Christchurch and Dunedin masts, towering from Gebbie's Pass in the Cashmere Hills and the Otago Peninsular respectively, are also over 500ft high.

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The Patent Medicine Racket

NEW ZEALAND, long considered fair game by the quick pill-vendor, introduced a somewhat desperate measure known as the Medical Advertisements Act (1942) in an endeavour to reduce the racket to manageable proportions.

Hoardings, newspapers, magazines and radio all combined to probe the luckless John Citizen's innards and display them before his horrified gaze as being in varying stages of decay and disrepair. Glib-tongued advertising men hastened to utter an awful warning of the results consequent

By Salamander.

upon neglecting the simple precaution of consuming vast quantities of Smiths Lung Linctus—or Brown's Pills for Pimply People—or even Robinson's Elixir, which was guaranteed to shift anything from leprosy to housemaid's knee.

New names for diseases unknown to medical science were coined, fast and furious, and the citizenry was treated to anatomical details which left them aghast. «B.O.» and your «best friends won't tell you» jostled and jockeyed for position against even more startling revelations of the ills to which, the advertising men noisily insisted, mankind was peculiarly subject. The frenzied populace crowded the chemists' shops everywhere and clamoured for whichever particular draught they fancied that would save



«He's discovered a cure for which there is no known disease.»

them from instant social and physical oblivion. In the meantime, the makers rubbed their hands and shovelled the takings with glee.

When the fad for the little-known glandular products swept the seething multitude of artificial hypochondriacs, the manufacturers abandoned all shame and rushed headlong to cash in on the new craze which resulted in an orgy of quackery of the most ludicrous kind. No part of the body was neglected and the nostrums, gaudily packaged, distressingly expensive and mostly quite useless, were foisted on the afflicted public by the wagon-load.

To be sure, far too many people will gladly dose themselves with all manner of concoctions before consulting a qualified physician. Fortunately half their ailments are largely imaginary but the rest who are really suffering from a genuine disease arrive on the doctor's doorstep in a condition which often defies expert treatment.

Yet the public are not altogether to blame. Quite unknowingly, the medical profession itself does much to foster the layman's insatiable thirst for a branded medicine by actually prescribing it. Many products marketed by reputable firms of manufacturing chemists are, in themselves, excellent physics and based in the first place on a medical man's prescription. Others are, of course, the result of deep research in the companies' laboratories, and these firms nearly always stipulate that such products should only be taken on the physician's advice.

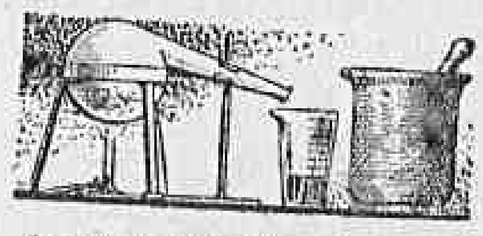
But this by no means compensates the increasing quantity of worthless medicaments bearing resounding but meaningless names

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that are available to any fathead who cares to dip deeply enough into his or her pocket. Thus, the doctor who takes the least line of resistance and succumbs to the blandishments of the patent medicine manufacturer by prescribing their articles, actually whets his unfortunate patient's appetite to sample the prolific medicine market on his own account. Had he written that very same prescription to be dispensed by the local chemist the patient would probably have had his medicine at half the price.

The British Medical Association once published a series of books entitled «Secret Remedies.» These books set out in clear language the exact analysis of practically all the better known patent medicines, and the cost of each drug used in their dispensation, together with the market price. Some of the ingredients used in these preparations were astonishing in their simplicity—and futility; while the difference between the cost and selling price easily explained the tremendous dividends paid by some manufacturing companies.



In an effort to stem the tide of loot arising from the gullibility of the public, the Medical Advertisements Act sets up a committee headed by the Director-General of Health, assisted by an analyst, a medical practitioner and two other nominees. Their task is to call upon any advertiser of medicines, cosmetics, dentifrices and the like to justify his published claims.

Failure to do so results in an injunction to refrain from further advertising and if the manufacturer persists in his defiance of the law, heavy penalties are prescribed.

The intention of the Act is important and should perform a valuable service to the community. There are, however, too many loopholes to prevent the unscrupulous drug-vendor gathering his harvest from the dope-swilling public. A complete remedy could lie in the most rigorous analyses, the results of which should be made known to the populace in a voice of thunder only equalled by the manufacturer himself.

If the product is genuine, then no harm is done and a reputable firm would welcome investigation. But the quacks should be exterminated ruthlessly.

However, the goose that lays the golden eggs is a prolific fowl and not easily discouraged. Judging from recent indications it should ovulate cheerfully forever.

FOUR YEARS AGO

3 Oct 40.—Late Brig. J. Hargest assumed command 2 NZEF (UK) on departure for ME of late Brig. R. Miles.

4 Oct.—1 NZ Convalescent Depot arrived Moascar from Maadi to take over Egypt Command Convalescent Depot on 12 Oct.

5 Oct.—General Freyberg left Maadi for Western Desert to recce forward areas.

7 Oct.—1 NZ General Hospital left the Clyde in the *Georgic* for Egypt via Freetown and Capetown.

8 Oct.—2 NZ General Hospital took over Grand Hotel, Helwan, from 4 NZ General Hospital, which was disbanded.

9 Oct.—6 NZ Field Ambulance and reinforcement draft with Third Contingent returned to Bombay from Deolali and sailed for Egypt in the *Felix Roussel.*

10 Oct.—29 NZ Battalion (UK) transferred from 7 Infantry Brigade to 5 Infantry Brigade.

11 Oct.—Detachment of 16 Railway Operating Company began duty on Daba-Matruh section of Western Desert line.

12 Oct.—General Officer Commanding, British Troops in Egypt, Lt-Gen. Sir Maitland Wilson, inspected all units in Maadi Camp.

—2 NZEF Official Archives Sec.

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Plywood's Role in the Modern Home

(By "ART.")

PROGRESSIVE strides made during the war in the uses to which plywood may be put, suggest that in peace, too, there will be greater demands for veneers, in the home, office and factory. It is not hard to visualise sweeping changes in furniture designs, with the architectural trend favouring prefabrication of built-in equipment.

Veneering is a method of producing pleasing wood-grain effects not obtainable in plain boards. Plywood is built up in uneven numbers of veneer sheets—3 to 11—primarily for strength but also to retain flatness. With even numbers of cross-grain sheets, buckling is more likely to occur.

When the timber log arrives at the mill it is treated in a hot bath or vat. This process loosens or softens the wood before it is introduced to whichever cutting machine will be employed. One, known as the slicer, cuts the log lengthwise into thin layers, like a knife cutting cheese. Another is the rotary lathe, which operates rather like a vast pencil sharpener, in paring off the log as it revolves a long thin strip of veneer.

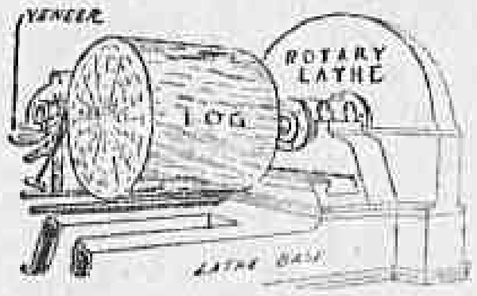
Pared Like Tissue

If a slicer is used, the log is usually broken down to four quarter-sections. The slicer knife may come up and down or across, cutting thicknesses of from one-eighth to one-hundredth of an inch. The great, continuous sheet skinned off by the rotary lathe, from a-quarter to one-sixty-fourth of an inch in thickness, is further cut into workable strips, generally 72 by 36 inches.

The next process is to dry the veneer sheets in kilns. Fibre saturation point is reckoned to be 26 per cent of dry weight. After drying, about 5 to 10 per cent of the moisture content remains.

Up to this point, the processes described have not altered in principle for years. It is known that ancient Egyptians even produced a form of plywood. However, it is in the next step, where glue is applied, that experimentation has led to definite advancement in recent years.

Plastic plywood is a misnomer for resin bonding, the advent of which has revitalised the plywood industry. Direct issues of its discovery have been the development of the sensational Mosquito fighter-bomber and patrol torpedo boat.



Simply, the advantage of resin bonding lies in the absence of extra water, in mixing the glue. With cold glues, the solids are variously mixed with about two parts of water, whereas in sheet resin no extra water is added to the ply, eliminating swelling and subsequent shrinkage. As wood shrinks 40 to 1 across the grain, a sheet of three-ply glued by cold-water glue has one veneer in stress. This will cause warping if the sheet is not kept flat for 12 to 14 hours after leaving the

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press, so that the "will" to twist is removed.

Stronger Than Metal

Strength in flat sheets is best obtained by setting the veneers at 90 deg to the face. Should a curved surface be desired, a 45 deg set is best, but the angle varies according to the percentage of wood in the crossband as against the total. In strength-weight ratio, plywood holds the advantage over metal, which aeronautic designers have been quick to recognise, but in winning this advantage, plywood still cedes to metal a margin in bulk.

Moulding of plywoods calls into play a series of presses, operated by hand, hydraulic and fluid pressure principles. Fluid pressure is a comparatively recent discovery, involving the use of a flexible bag. The plywood to be moulded is shaped according to the required design and placed in a chamber. Heat and pressure are applied simply by pumping steam into a rubber bag, which itself is in a metal chamber.

The resin agents are thus forced into the wood cells as the plywood is taking shape. Even pressure on curved structures is assured by the flexible bag process, thereby facilitating the manufacture of such equipment as hulls, fuselages or wings, either in one piece, in halves or in sections.

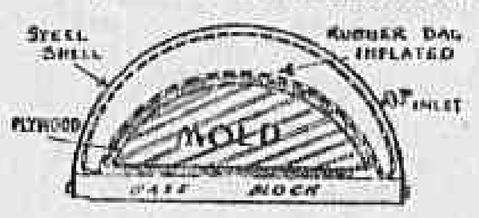
By its new qualities plywood has become a new material—flexible, purposeful, reliable. It must be regarded in a new light, for it will surely revolutionise future building and joinery industries.



Slicing Machine

New Zealand represents a fertile field for the progressive minds of these allied industries.

With closer co-ordination among architects, furniture makers and joiners, the development of prefabrication and built-in fittings need not threaten small industries, but rather offer a fresh opportunity for factories large and small to raise the standard and specialise in the manufacture



of home equipment, calling for skilled use of tools.

Blueprint on Trends

The cabinetmaker has the chance of preventing his business from pouring into other channels by moving with the trend and accepting it as his right, rather than fighting the idea and perhaps reducing his products in quality and value. Instead of turning out a wardrobe, the cabinetmaker should answer with a new-design product, complete with appropriate hardware, ready to be set in the measured space of the blueprint. Taste will dictate how the product must be patterned and finished.

This new aspect brings in its train the need for better understanding among the architect, builder and cabinetmaker. The designer and constructor of any building should have a fuller appreciation of the cabinetmaker's shop and the furniture factory to meet their needs more harmoniously. Actually as the architect and builder are likely to be his new customer—not the individual buyer as of yore—the cabinetmaker must make ready to become a sub-contractor, as it were, for there must continue to be an excessive call on his skill, time and machinery in the production of better-standard, modern, practicable furniture.

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NEW ZEALAND FACTS

Six permanent air passenger services are operated by three NZ companies.

* * *

There are 39 forms of diseases notifiable by law. One of them is bilharzia, or that dread Egyptian water disease.

* * *

Minimum admission charge on which amusement tax is payable is 1/6d. A sum of L95,000 is collected annually.

* * *

Building society investments average over L11 for each investing share and about L2/11/- for a capital share.

* * *

Film-hire tax produced nearly L100,000 in 1942. Ten per cent is payable on British films and 25 per cent on foreign quotas.

* * *

Of children leaving school, 65% go on to full-time post-primary schooling. The average stay in State secondary schools is 2½ years.

* * *

Total taxation in 1942 was L68,-000,000, or L42 a head. Social security and war demanded L33,-000,000, or L22 from each taxpayer.

* * *

Air mails have operated since 1920. The first permanent service was inaugurated in January, 1934, between Hokitika and South Westland.

* * *

Rimu is the most-used NZ timber. Four times as much of it is used as the next favourite, pinus insignis. White pine ranks third, kauri seventh.

* * *

Two years ago pensions and social security cost NZ L15,100,000, or L9/6/- per head of mean population. Ten years earlier the payments were L3,089,000 and L2 respectively.

* * *

New Zealanders usually write and receive around 300,000,000 letters a year, mail nearly as many newspapers, circulars and packets, send about 11,000,000 parcels, and register 6,000,000 articles.

There are 3390 miles of railway open for traffic—1756 in the South Island, 1634 in the North.

* * *

In a decade the number of building societies has increased only by five. There are 93 in existence.

* * *

First wireless-telegraph station to work ships at sea opened in Wellington on July 28, 1911. There are now 34 such stations.

* * *

Six hundred and forty-five locomotives are used to haul NZ's 241 first and 1034 second-class cars, 29 sleepers, and 31,732 wagons.

* * *

Railway engines with tenders in working trim vary in weight from 66 to 143 tons. Tank locomotives weigh from 29.5 to 72 tons.

* * *

A county, statistically treated as part of the South Island, Stewart Island has a mountain, formerly a volcano, of 3200ft. It is Mount Anglem.

* * *

Greetings recorded by the boys overseas in 1942 numbered 2800 and 180 talks and commentaries from men in NZ forces were broadcast.

* * *

Parcels for men in the forces have reached astronomical figures. In one year 600,000 were despatched to MEF, 200,000 to Britain and 20,000 to Australia.

* * *

NZ law restricts membership of a partnership to 20 at most, a private company to not fewer than two or more than 25, and a public company to seven or more.

* * *

War conditions affect applications to register inventions. The 1941 total (1856) was the lowest on NZ record. Each year in the last war the figure was about 2000.

* * *

Determining factors in the promotion of Public Service officers are *efficiency* and *suitability*. Recourse to *seniority* is made only when it is impossible to separate officers on the grounds stated.

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The Maori Way of Life

New Zealand has often been complimented on her successful treatment of her native race—and the Pakeha has rather tended to plume himself on his skilful handling of what other nations have found so thorny a problem. He tends to forget two things. The first is that his native race is a much smaller proportion of the total population than in other countries where bitter feeling has grown up between skins of a different colour. The second is that probably the Maori is entitled to even more praise for his skilful handling of the Pakeha problem.

(By «Chameleon.»)

HOW has he done this? The most outstanding feature of the relation between Maori and white man, when compared with that of other mixed populations, is the free and equal attitude of each to each. There is no white sahib, no brown subservience. This is so rare in the world that it is worth considering how it occurred.

The writer's suggestion is that when the white man first came to NZ the Maori was living in conditions by no means wholly savage. He had a strong social organisation through hapu and Iwi to the tribe, based on an aristocratic tradition, where birth and the heroic virtues, moral and physical courage, and skill with arms and tongue, received due honour.

The Maori had also a high and strict moral code—a gentleman in the old sense of the word. He did occasionally eat his enemies, it is true, but in a strictly ceremonial manner. In fact, the meal was a compliment to the defeated foe, as it was thought that by such means the victim could acquire that foe's good qualities.

The native had many accomplishments beside the martial ones. His traditional art was rich and varied, his agriculture was fairly developed, and he was no mean exponent of the art of living. Maori family life was generally happy, and, if hard, had many lighter moments. Before the coming of the Pakeha, the Maori was not progressive, but he was the inheritor of a traditional way of life which satisfied, as modern life does not, both the emotional and the creative sides of man's nature. The intellectual side was underdeveloped but in the absence of writing and under circumstances where the mechanics of getting a living demanded so much time, that was not missed.

In any case the Maori, as Mr Justice Alpers pointed out in *Cheerful Yesterday*, is a spiritual cousin of the Celt, and like the Celt it is unlikely that he will ever be too keenly interested in the pursuit of that severe and naked lady Truth, when he can often spin such delicate embroideries for the lady Romance out of his fertile and poetic brain.

Mostly, the first whites the Maori met were whalers and beach-combers, men of no education, with foul tongues, diseased bodies and no discoverable morals. It can be imagined that the Maori formed no very high opinion of the Pakeha from early representatives. He did not feel inferior to them, in spite of their guns, axes and hatchets. He accepted the iron age but formed his own judgment on its messengers.

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later he met better samples of the white race. But they arrived so gradually that the Maori, if he had to resign a first feeling of superiority, certainly never acquired the opposite attitude. He had to withdraw before the better-armed immigrants, but he withdrew proudly, never yielding his rights without a struggle, and ready to negotiate only on free and equal terms, as between one sovereign people and another. The Treaty of Waitangi, however incomplete, established the Maori right to be considered as an equal race and not a conquered savage.

And what of the modern situation? The Maori has suffered much at the hands of the Pakeha. We brought new diseases which ravaged the race as new diseases always do. We bought land from chiefs who had no right to sell, and not all the disputes that these purchases caused have yet been settled. We upset the Maori moral code and way of living and have not replaced it with one demonstrably more satisfactory.

We have given him the mixed blessings of modern civilisation, from dental caries to aeroplanes, and we have had in return a free gift of the best blood of the Maori nation to help us in two wars to maintain the way of life that we have introduced. In that is the Pakeha's great encouragement to hope that he has brought the Maori something worth having, since he is ready to fight to retain it.

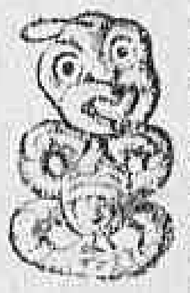
Today, after a hundred years of living together, in various degrees of harmony, Maori and Pakeha still do not see eye to eye in all matters. The Pakeha tends to think the Maori lazy. The Maori very fairly retorts that the white man is often unnecessarily and fussily energetic.

The English wartime slogan «Is your journey necessary?» if applied to many of our peacetime activities might considerably reduce them. The Maori has never consented, as the white man has, to become the slave of the clock. And there is much to be said for his point of view. A little laziness has its place in the good life.

The American nation has recently been discovering, somewhat excitedly, the beauties of relaxation and Mr Lin-Yu-Tang, who showed them the way, has reaped a rich harvest with his book on «The Importance of Living.» The Maori, like the Chinese philosopher, has never needed to read a book to learn that secret.

But, like most white races, the Pakeha can benefit from occasionally asking himself why he hastens to do this and that. Needless strain, the doctors say, is a potent poison. Millionaire dyspepsia is a disease that can affect even the moderately rich. It is not recorded that the Maori suffered from it overmuch. We can learn from him.

It can be said that in many ways both races have gained. We have in some respect made up for our gift of too-lethal weapons by introducing the Christian ethic. We have shown the Maori an easier way of winning a living from the land. If we introduced new diseases and dental troubles we have also given the benefits of mod-

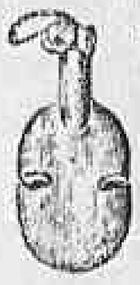


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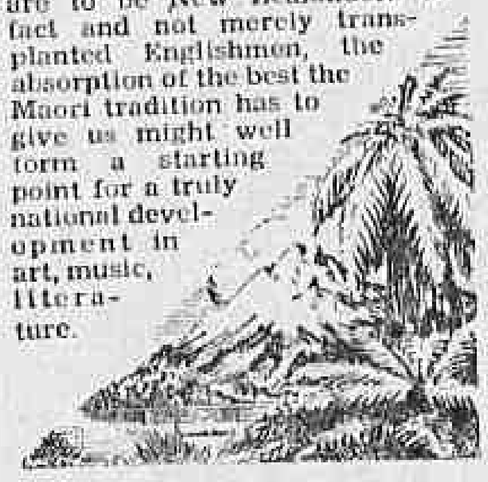
ern medicine and modern dentistry. And we have made an honest endeavour to give compensation for some of our ancestors' doubtful deals in land.

We have learned in return to appreciate a rich, fertile culture, with poems and myths of great beauty. We have been shown a form of communal living that really worked and we still have, in the Maori's devotion to his family and his tribe, an example which we might well follow.



The Maori has shown that his magnificent qualities as a fighter have not degenerated, and has applied them in the service of the ideals we share with him, of freedom to live in the democratic way. Although most Maoris have some white blood, there is no sign that the characteristics of their race are dying out. And it would be a great loss to the country if they did. No country, especially one as newly settled as ours, can afford to neglect a culture with its roots so deep in the soil as the Maori.

It is indeed a question whether schools should not devote much more time than they do to teaching what that culture has to give. No country can live indefinitely on an imported tradition and if we are to be New Zealanders in fact and not merely transplanted Englishmen, the absorption of the best the Maori tradition has to give us might well form a starting point for a truly national development in art, music, literature.



THE BORGIAS

(By Major G. Blake Palmer.)

IN this second and closing instalment on the Borgia Family, the story begins on Good Friday, 1497, when Giovanni Sforza, Count of Pesaro, perceiving an increasing danger of veiled Borgia hostility, secretly fled.

Before long dynastic ambitions and injured pride made it desirable for Lucrezia to repudiate Sforza and the marriage was annulled on the grounds of her husband's impotence, to which effect Sforza signed an admission much in the spirit of Galileo. During the negotiations, Pedro Caldes, a Spanish envoy, appears to have consoled her and shortly afterwards the newly freed Lucrezia was unable to conceal from Cesare the fact of her pregnancy.

Cesare's rage at losing such a valuable pawn was followed by action and the bodies of Pedro and Lucrezia's lady-in-waiting, Pantansilea, were found tied hand and foot in the Tiber. They were the forerunners of a long series of victims which the Tiber boatmen were to drag up from time to time.

Despite the inconvenience of Lucrezia's by now patent loss of virginity, a new marriage was concluded with Alphonso, natural son of the King of Naples, and this unfortunate nobleman was only too pleased to leave Rome and return to his estates. He was

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the Duke of Bisceglie and his lands were far from Rome.

Lucrezia was sent to govern Spoleto and was there joined by her husband to whom she became quite attached. In 1500, the Duke of Bisceglie became an obstacle to Cesare Borgia's plans and in the vicinity of St Peter's was attacked and wounded, but nursed carefully by Lucrezia and her women in the protection of the Vatican he almost recovered his health.

Alas, one day in August during the momentary absence of his wife, he was set upon and smothered by some of Cesare's supporters. The grief of Lucrezia was real and intense but, as on the earlier occasion, she was not able for long to escape the ambitious intentions of her father and brother who were already planning a new alliance.

As may be supposed the person upon whom the choice fell, Alphonso D'Este, son of the Duke of Ferrara, was by no means happy, especially when he considered the fate of Lucrezia's previous husbands and lover. Nevertheless, on 6th January, 1502, the marriage was celebrated in Rome and Lucrezia D'Este left the city never to return.

In Ferrara, she gradually built around herself a distinguished court which attracted well known writers and wits. She devoted herself to the good government of Ferrara and the bearing of eight children, while her husband interested himself in the many campaigns of the day.

Alphonso D'Este was a somewhat coarse and rude personality, more interested in the development of artillery than in the cultivation of the arts or the government of his dominions, and Lucrezia was forced to seek intellectual interests elsewhere. In 1519 she died in childbirth at the age of 39 years.

During her last years she was scrupulous in her religious duties and for a long time wore the hair shirt of the ascetic.

Let us return to Cesare. After a short dalliance with Sancia of Arragon, the beautiful wife of his 12-year-old brother, Joffredo, he turned to more active fields. He soon proved himself a formidable and unscrupulous commander. He reduced the petty states of the Romagna to obedience, conquering in turn the cities and dependencies of Umbria, much of Tuscany, and the cities of the Marches. By October, 1498, Pesaro, Imola, Urbino and other places north of the Appenines had already fallen to the Holy See and the French danger of Charles VIII was definitely gone.

In his train the great Leonardo Da Vinci was superintendent of military engineering and Niccolo Machiavelli was his political adviser if, indeed, he needed any advice in the arts of princely cunning. He left governors in the conquered territories and the key posts remained with Romans and Spaniards. The new states paid their tithes and his return to Rome in 1500 was indeed a tri-triumphal procession.

In Rome, his association incognito with the notorious Fiametta Michell has given rise to some famous pretended dialogues and many stories of which may be cited.

One evening in the St Angelo quarter he was dining with Fiametta and discussing how she should launch her 14-year-old daughter on her chosen career of courtesan. A fortune teller entered and after looking at Cesare's hand refused to reveal the future.

Cesare pinned the hand of the fortune teller to the table with his dagger and threatened to remove her tongue if she did not reveal all. She did and left with a bag of coin. She had foreseen his death in exile.

Plots were naturally formed against Cesare and of these the Magione conspiracy of 1502 is typical. On learning of the plot Cesare wrote separately to all the conspirators and invited them to

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visit him at the Castle at Senigallia, the Rocca Priora, for a New Year's feast. As each guest arrived he was summoned to Cesare's room, strangled, and the body returned to the attendants. Only one escaped and the Castle of St Angelo greeted the news as yet another occasion for public rejoicing.

The year 1503 was, however, destined to end badly. On the 10th August a banquet was held in the Vatican, following which all the guests, including Cardinal di Corneto, popularly supposed to be next due for disappearance, were seized with a violent sickness. Alexander VI, then over 70 years of age, lingered for eight days.

Cesare had himself placed in the bowels of a newly killed horse and there he sweated out the acute phase of his fever, recovering in time to hide himself against the Spanish purge which he knew must follow his father's death. The body of Alexander VI underwent an amazingly rapid change and within a few hours was black, swollen to twice its size, with fluid oozing out of every orifice while lying in state—a fact strongly in favour of an infectious and not a poison death. Thus passed one of the ablest and strongest characters of the day whose greatest vice was probably that of being an over-indulgent father.

In a few days the new Pontiff proved to be one well-disposed towards Cesare, but he too died after a reign of only 26 days and a Della Rovere, mortal enemy of the Borgias, was elected.

Cesare was imprisoned first in Rome in the same apartment in which Alphonso of Bisceglie was murdered, and then at Chinchilla in Spain, finally attaining a precarious freedom only to die heroically in battle in 1507.

The Borgia genius was not, however, spent and the grandson of the murdered Juan, Duke of Gandia, became renowned for his learning, asceticism, and saintly life, concentrating within himself that ascetic strain which was so noticeable in Callixtus III and during the later years of Lucrezia.

Francesco became Director-General of the Jesuit Order and almost immediately after his death in 1572 was canonised. Another Borgia became Viceroy of Peru. Thus, this gifted but unprincipled family produced in the space of 130 years two Popes, nine Cardinals, eight reigning princes or dukes and a saint.

The cunning and meticulous industry of Burckardt was, however, to bring about what he perhaps foresaw. The chronicle in which ceremonies, audiences, acts of state, frivolities and the every day incidents, both seen and reported, found equal and commentless mention, helped to keep alive the bad memories.

In 1610 the bodies of Callixtus III and Alexander VI were dug up and thrown into an obscure vault. In 1831, during the revolution in Spain, the body of St Francesco Borgia was similarly treated by the Madrid mob and in Valencia even the statue of Callixtus III was destroyed.

Before concluding, a word as to the Borgia poison. It is by no means certain that many, if any, of the deaths attributed to it were indeed carried out by members of the family, nor is it certain that the fatal illness of Alexander was due to poison or food-poisoning. If poison were used in some cases it was almost certainly arsenic.

A final word on the Borgia women. If any of Cesare's contemporaries deserved a reputation for licentiousness, it was the beautiful Sancia of Arragon, whose behaviour in Naples compelled the Borgias to bring her to Rome. There, with Julia Farnese and others, she took a prominent part in the festivities dryly recorded by Burckardt. Lucrezia seems to have been much as her later portraits suggest—an able, intelligent woman.

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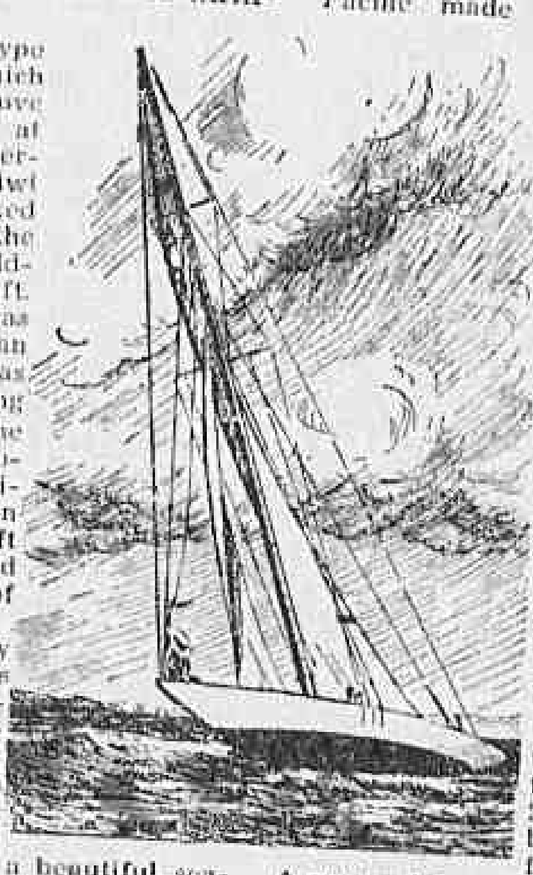
Thrills at the Tiller

THE irrepressible call of the sea runs strong in the Kiwi's veins. Right through the darkest days of war, many New Zealanders have hastened on the flimsiest pretext to get down to the sea and its ships. Always a healthy interest has been maintained in yachting, and every opportunity has been grasped to indulge in this virile and thrilling pastime.

Without the type of boats in which he gained his love of the sport at home, the enterprising Kiwi overseas worked to remedy the position by building his own craft. In Egypt it was not long before an NZ influence was discovered among the yachts on the Nile, and in subsequent competition Dominion crews and craft favourably upheld the tradition of the sport.

More recently yachting has become an integral part of convalescence among soldiers, both in Egypt and Italy. At an NZ Rest Home, located at a beautiful seaside resort near Alexandria, a keen recuperating patient built two or three small yachts. They have given many hours of ceaseless joy, not only to yachtsmen, but to others who have never previously experienced the excitement of sailing.

Now at an NZ Convalescent Depot in Southern Italy, the use of a Yugoslav cargo boat has gladdened the hearts of a host of ardent and would-be yacht lovers. Named the Sokol—meaning falcon—the boat represents a novelty in that its shallow draught, designed for inter-island work, often makes sailing on the Adriatic a tricky business. None the less, favourable light days find more than ample numbers clamouring for a seat, and the open smiles of the bronzed sailors are full proof of the enjoyment this odd old craft affords.



New Zealanders stationed in the Pacific made full use of their leisure to fashion yachts from native outrigger canoes. They scooped out the hulls and streamlined the outrigger floats, sometimes built up the freeboard and covered in the deck, stepped masts with jungle stems and cut sails out of damaged tents. At Tonga there were some 20 of these boats, ranging from 8ft to 18ft. A canoe club was established, and regular Sunday races were held for a trophy, won eventually by a unit CO.

By PHILIP VELTON

Sailing such craft demanded expert handling. Before the wind, they had a snappy turn of speed, but would overturn in a trice, especially if the hamar (float) were lifted as the boat leaned. Running into the weather, however, they were sluggish, but none the less tricky. All sailing was done inside the reef, and as the water was tepid all the year round, capsizing was lightly

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Thrills at the Tiller.

treated. Sharks represented no real danger.

At New Caledonia several small yachts were specially built to favourite NZ designs. Contests were organised, and many exciting races were witnessed.

Back home these last five war years, the dwindling ranks of yachtsmen have endeavoured to keep the sport active until absent enthusiasts return. Competition has been mainly confined to local contests, and all are keenly awaiting the day when once more they can sit at the tiller of a sailing «dish» or keeler in a good stout breeze.

A new-style boat has aroused wide interest this year. Good things are expected of her, and her appearance in the V-class contests at Auckland in the coming season is awaited with enthusiasm. She was built in Auckland to an American pattern, 18ft overall, 9ft waterline, and 18in maximum depth.

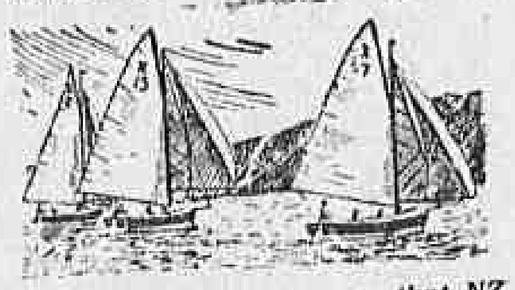
She scarcely possesses the dryness and comfort characteristic of the better-known 18-footers, but the builder claims yachtsmen who delight in speed and ease of handling will get thrills in double doses and still be in no more danger than if sailing an orthodox V-class boat.

The hull is like a gigantic surfboard, with the greatest depth from deck to keel only 18in. The flat bow is 3ft wide, and this with a 4ft stern gives the boat a «skim dish» effect. She has no sheer. The forward deck curves outward and downward with a streamlined sweep, and the bow is formed where the topsider tapers away from 9in amidships to 1in forward. She has a long, narrow cockpit, about the same size as a «zeddie.»

All enthusiasts remember the champion Wellington 14-footer Betty, which built up a phenomenal record from the time she took the Sanders Cup from Otago in 1926. Her magnificent sailing qualities have retained for her the honour of being the wonder boat of the Jellicoe fleet. It was not until the Auckland contender Caress appeared that an equal of Betty was found. There has been great disappointment that Caress has not had more opportunity of proving her class. In view of her performances, many maintain that she would have beaten Betty in a straightout contest.

The last Sanders Cup series was held at Auckland in January 1941. Caress made history by claiming the cup in three straight wins, the first time this has occurred in the 21 years of the race. Caress also won the cup for Auckland in the two preceding years.

A week before the 1941 Sanders Cup contest, the small fry competed for the Cornwell Cup on the Wanganui River. The holders, Wanganui won the first race of the series, but eventually had to bow to the Christchurch brothers, B. and P. Lamb, who won with the Blue Peter.



It is in these cup races that NZ yachting interest is principally centred. However, wherever salt spray and white wings fly, talk usually veers round to the famed America Cup contests and England's failure ever to build a boat to wrest the trophy from America.

It was in 1851 that the first race was sailed, and that grand old doyen of yachting, Sir Thomas Lipton, spent a lifetime of vain endeavour to create a Shamrock to raise England's pennant. He built five of these beautiful yachts—a new one for every challenge.

In the last two of the eight America Cup contests, always sailed in American waters, England's bid was made by Endeavour I and II but with victory still at bay. The last race was held in 1337. The American yachts which have successfully defended the cup down the years were Columbia (1899 and 1901), Reliance (1903), Resolute (1920), Enterprise (1930), Rainbow (1934), Ranger (1937).

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Your Guess is as Good as Mine

Questionnaires ask many apparently trifling and stupid questions. An official document of this character circulated among Allied servicemen is no exception. On reading it New Zealanders have wondered what value could ever be placed on the answers given to such inquiries. This article explains how questionnaires, probing the soldier's mind now, may aid smooth re-establishment in civil life after the war.

THE scientific study of man is in its infancy. Although some progress is being made, we know less about man and his habits than we know about the physical properties of matter, and not much more than we know about the weather. This ignorance, and our inability to predict and control what groups of men will do under a given set of circumstances, permit wars, revolutions, depressions, and other regrettable but so far unavoidable consequences.

Social studies were for many years the Cinderella of the sciences. There were reasons for this which, at the time, must have seemed good. For instance, there was the code which for many years forbade the dissection of the human body, forbade also experimentation on the human mind. The holder of the Chair of Psychology at one of the leading English universities has still, as a condition of his appointment, to swear that he will not indulge in psychological experimentation.

Toward the end of the last century, the social sciences started on an experimental basis, and like most infants made considerable noise in the process. In order to finance themselves—for even psy-



chologists must eat—they advertised on a large scale the results of their experiments. Psychology swept America like a tidal wave, not unaided in its course by the entertaining works of Sigmund Freud and Havelock Ellis. This was a bad thing in every way, for it led to the publication of half-baked experimental results, and to sweeping statements, the truth of which was doubtful, to say the least.

The flood is now subsiding, but even today in the digests, we continue to get a collection of psychological articles. Quacks are often encountered, offering to «jack up your personality in three easy lessons for 10 dollars.» Yet some honest work has been done by the back-room boys in the last 30 years, and we are a little further forward in our research.

The human being is not an easy subject to study. For this reason: while we can observe his behaviour easily enough, we have no means of observing directly what he is thinking. We have to ask him, and this asking involves a good deal of what may easily appear to be indecent curiosity. Furthermore, man being what he is, the answers he gives are not always true.

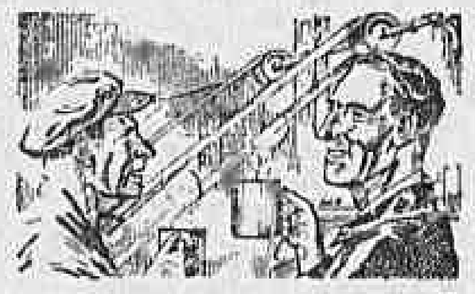
Collecting experimental data is a slow and exacting task in the social sciences. Working the results out statistically and trying to assess their value is also a slow business, for in studying groups of individuals we have to make use of statistical technique to get the answer. A few odds and ends will give you an idea of how much has been done in the industrial field alone.

Some people are personally more liable to accident than others

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through some fault of their make-up. The 40-hour week is the best economically and psychologically. Rest pauses during the morning and afternoon are good for production. You get more work done if you have a "cuppa." To some extent we are able to select people for jobs and jobs for people. We know enough, at any rate, to be able to say that there is a square industrial hole for every square peg.



What about the future? The war has thrown millions of men out of their civilian jobs. It has split social groups. It has changed people's outlook. Nothing is surer than that the pieces of the jigsaw are not going to fit back into the old places. We are going to have a new picture after the war, and arrangements for that picture have got to be made now—not when it is too late and trouble has started. What the picture is going to be depends on what you and I and everyone else is thinking, and unless we can find out what everyone is planning for his future we cannot hope to plan for the future of mankind.

The social sciences can help to some extent if they get a fair spin. As we saw earlier, in order to find out what people are thinking we have to ask them. There are two ways of doing this. The best way is for the research worker to interview every person affected. Unfortunately, with millions of people involved, it would be impossible to cover enough ground by this means to get a fair picture.

So we often have to fall back on the questionnaire method. There is nothing fundamentally wrong with this means of inquiry, for it only substitutes the process of writing to a man for the purpose of questioning him. Not so good perhaps, but good enough if he co-operates.

Unfortunately the questionnaire, in some hands, goes off the rails altogether. Some use it to ask questions which they would never dare ask man to man, and they make it so complicated that it would take a five-year apprenticeship to learn to fill in the answers.

An example of this sort of questionnaire was circulating in Italy not so long ago. You may have seen it. The best that could be said for it was that it gave a man a chance to get his opinion of the Army off his chest anonymously, which might have been a good thing. At the worst, it was impertinent.

Filling in a questionnaire may seem stupid at the time, but when the results of thousands of returns are put together, it is possible to build up a rough picture and make predictions of some value.

As things stand at present, your guess is as good as mine about what people want in the future. If no one knows what people want, then they have no hope of getting it. A little research now may save a lot of gunpowder and starvation later.

Sugar Beet

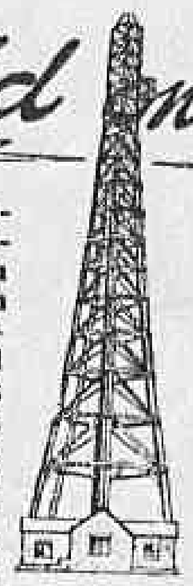
Experiments to determine if sugar could be profitably produced from sugar beet were conducted in South Canterbury. The scheme was unsuccessful and is now in abeyance owing to economic factors. The plant grew best in South Canterbury, where yields of up to 35 tons to the acre were harvested, compared with average yields elsewhere of about 25 tons. Sugar beet is grown for pig food in Taranaki, Hawke's Bay and to a minor extent in the Waikato. It would probably suit Nelson's soil and climate, but there is no record of any trial growth there.

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*A Cue Report

A Raid on Radio



HOPE that a radio commission similarly constituted to the British Broadcasting Corporation and devoid of State control and possible political influence was expressed at a recent 2 NZEF unit discussion in Italy. It was one of several clear-cut findings, which also embraced opinions on radio advertising and education sessions.

Miniature lectures by a technical expert, an educationist, and an advertising agent before the discussion gave a picture of the radio business and provided a solid background for debate. A strong party held that broadcasting should, primarily, provide entertainment, but a militant body of educationists felt that valuable work in their field was being done by radio. A remark « Education is never amusing » threatened to sidetrack the discussion.

One school-teacher speaker, in reply to a suggestion that teachers should be sufficiently trained to conduct their own educational programme, said a radio in a school was useful when the teacher became tired. The same speaker, however, vigorously denied that this was a frequent event.

More serious discussion from other soldier-teachers produced evidence that educational broadcasting played an important part in extending the scope of lessons as the talks were usually given by experts in their own field. It was pointed out that no school teacher could hope to be an expert on everything. That novelty appealed to the child, and radio lessons were popular, was their collective opinion.

The aspect of « objective » broadcasting was left for the time being and the international viewpoint was considered. Nobody could define exactly the controlling body for frequency allocation before the war. It was thought that such a body functioned under the auspices of the League of Nations. In any case it was considered imperative that an international body should operate again after the war and that NZ should have some allocation of short-wave frequencies, capable of covering the Dominion's sphere of influence in the Pacific.

An international research organisation was also thought to be advisable and that NZ should subscribe to such a movement. The fact that radio research work was at the moment going forward in NZ was not overlooked, but the best results would be ensured by pooled discoveries. Television and frequency modulation were mentioned as probable future developments in radio.

Amateur radio operators have contributed greatly to the development of radio. It was considered that they could and did produce valuable data by their own enthusiastic efforts, and should be encouraged. It was suggested, however, that strict control should be maintained in view of the potential nuisance amateur sets might be to broadcast listeners. The question of national security, too, was raised and a case quoted of a youthful amateur who, in all innocence, obligingly gave the Germans before the war all manner of information—complete with photographs—which they no doubt turned to good account.

While it was agreed that New Zealand should not presume to dictate her propaganda and policy to the world in general, she should at least have a 24-hr shortwave service covering the Pacific.

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A Raid on Radio

The leader of the discussion put a question "As an aid to education, does the radio have any value?" A general chorus of "No!" first greeted the query, but upon examination by the various occupational groups represented, it was found that, for instance, the farmers' broadcasts had a definite value and were in demand by the farming community. Gardening, health and home science talks, too, played an important part in teaching the casual listener something he or she did not know before—and that after all is an aid to adult education.

Commercial broadcasting came under some pretty intense fire and the general concensus of opinion thought that the actual advertising script was "tripe," but the accompanying entertainment was often good. The usual argument about advertising raising the prices of commodities was developed but the solitary advertising serviceman present refuted the contention in a few well-chosen words. The evil of radio advertising seemed to be summed up in the opinion that the gullibility of women was exploited to the detriment of the male pocket.

In spite of the disfavour with which radio advertising seemed to be regarded it was generally agreed that more people listen to commercial broadcasts than otherwise—probably because of the more popular type of entertainment provided. The American trend in commercial broadcasts was deplored, however, and opinions on this matter were definite.

A suggestion was put forward that the handsome surplus revenue from radio advertising should be diverted to reduce listeners' licence fees, and to encourage New Zealand talent. Niggardly payments in vogue in New Zealand, it was considered, restricted NBS and CBS programmes to the mediocre, and the best local talent was not attracted.

Considerable argument arose over a proposal that the Government control of radio should be abolished. Instead, there should be set up a Radio Commission somewhat on the lines of the BBC. State control of radio, it was held, tended to make it the tool of political parties.

Summing up the discussion, the following points were agreed:—

1. New Zealand should be a party to international control and development of radio.

2. Radio programmes should be balanced, catering for both entertainment and education.

3. School broadcasts are of proven value and their scope should be extended.

4. Adult education; broadcasts to definite groups fulfil their purpose and at the moment are sufficient in scope.

5. New Zealand talent should be encouraged to a greater extent. A reasonably good standard should be aimed at and higher fees to artistes and writers would probably not only achieve this object but also help to strengthen cultural groups in the Dominion.

6. There should be a non-political, non-commercial control of radio, although many felt that this would hardly be practicable now in New Zealand.

7. New Zealand should conduct a short-wave transmission broadcast to the Pacific area.

8. Radio advertising must continue because of financial reasons, although its present lack of good taste was deplored.

Stamp Deals

Export of stamps from NZ is prohibited as a wartime measure under censorship regulations. Normally, stamps cancelled or not could be sent to other countries either by letter or parcel post, provided such countries permitted the importation. It is understood that a free licence to sell or deal in stamps was formerly granted to applicants, but even if granted at present a licence to send stamps out of NZ would not cover the prohibiting order.

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Listen To Your Music

INTELLIGENT listening as the primary essential for appreciation of good music develops further abilities. Love for music cannot be rammed down anybody's throat. The extent of the listener's appreciation depends upon himself—on the development of his discrimination and perception through careful listening.

By FRED PORT

Incidentally this has an important bearing on the musical education of children, which might profitably be brought to the notice of future parents. Little Egbert, who is herded unwillingly to the piano and told to get on with his practice—or else—cannot be expected to develop a fervent enthusiasm for music or anything pertaining to it. Music should be made alive and intriguing to him. Lessons and practice should be events to which he looks forward. Music is the freest of the arts. When it becomes a bore its charm is entirely destroyed.

As the discrimination of the listener increases, he will notice more distinction between types of music than the one between contrapuntal and chordal music. He may also notice that the art of music has been one of steady growth and development. It may be of interest to him, and increase his appreciation of the music of different periods and composers, if he knows something of this growth of music.

Music probably started as the rhythmic thumping of some caveman on a hollow log or other resounding object, accompanied perhaps by a gibberish chanting. This, by the way, would seem to establish a case for regarding much of the banshee cacophony that today is termed music as being merely atavistic.

Many of the ancient civilisations—the Chinese, the Indians and the Greeks—were quite musically literate. The Greeks had a method of writing their music, and they also developed a system of scales called *modes*.

There was no harmony. All music was sung in unison. Everybody sang the same tune together, much the same as church congregations sing today. What instruments existed were primitive and used mainly as an accompaniment to the singing.

Even up to the present, no instrument has been evolved which surpasses the interpretative qualities of the human voice. Beethoven, in his 9th Symphony, appreciated this, and, having plumbed the possibilities of the orchestra, incorporated a choir into the final tremendous movement.

For many centuries after Christ, music was of the type known as plainsong. Much of it still exists, especially in church music, and the listener will notice immediately its distinctive tonality or sound. The scales used differ from present scales and are termed modes.

If we sing from *doh, ray, me* up to *doh*, we have our present major scale. If, however, we start on *ray* and sing up to *ray* an octave higher, we get an entirely different progression of notes. These various modes then, started on the different notes of the scale, and it is the different progression of notes that gives plainsong its distinctive tonality.

The modes are now returning to favour. Many composers are using them, combined with some measure of modern technique. Many beautiful results are obtained with the use of modes, and any opportunity of hearing modal music should not be lost.

About 900 AD an elementary form of harmony came into being. The tune would be sung at the top by sopranos and trebles. Deeper voices sang five notes lower. The result was ungainly, but harmonic sense gradually improved. Later the fifths were eliminated and the tune was accompanied by other parts in the sixths and thirds. That is to say other voices sang at intervals of six and three notes from the tune.

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Gradually counterpoint, with its interwoven melodies, came into its own. It was raised to its highest level by Bach.

Music made great strides during the Renaissance, especially in England. It is recorded that Henry VIII himself possessed 48 virginals—an early type of piano. Apparently, he was a wholesaler in music, as in other activities.



After Bach, music became mostly of the chordal type—one tune accompanied by chords. The harmonic possibilities of music were further enlarged by the use of chromatic harmony, containing chords foreign to the key in which the piece was written. This type of harmony was developed mostly by the Romantic composers — Schubert, Schumann, Mendelssohn and others. Music became much richer and more colourful in its tonality.

Serious music today is in the process of seeking new avenues of expression. Some composers, including the Finnish composer Sibelius, are proceeding along more or less conventional lines. Many readers have no doubt heard and enjoyed the *Valse Triste* and *Finlandia* of Sibelius.

Other composers are radically altering the technical aspect of music, e.g., by using new forms of scales or micro-tones. A micro-tone is an interval smaller than a semi-tone or half-tone, which is the difference in sound between a white note and the black note next to it on the piano. This is not a new device. It was used centuries ago by many Oriental races, and even occurred in early Maori music.

No doubt many readers have at some time or another heard various compositions of such modern composers as Stravinsky or Kodaly. Their music may be a little difficult to understand at first but the ear soon becomes used to the tonality.

In this respect the listener should not always listen solely to the music he likes. Occasionally, at least, he should hear out a work he dislikes and try to discover just why he dislikes it—whether it is because of weakness or bad taste in the music (misuse of instruments) or because of his own lack of appreciation. He can do nothing about the former, but the improvement of the latter rests with himself.

QUIZ KEY (Questions on Back Cover.)

1: Kauri, rimu, totara, pohutukawa, manuka. 2: Anna Hato, Dean Wharatene. 3: 4,000,000 acres, 3,700,000 acres in the N.I. 4: 1867, under Maori Representative Act. 5: No; only to Government. 6: Maori P.T. 7: Pakeha is phonetic native derivative of vulgar European epithet, in which P replaces B. 8: George Nepia, Dick Papakura. 9: Messrs T.P. Paikea, T Ormond, H.T. Ratana, and E.T. Tirikatene. 10: Te Wherowhero, in May, 1857. 11: 52 letters shortened to Taumata. 12: Te Pahi. 13: King Tawhiao. 14: Chief Tupaea. 15: Six main tribes, one in S.I., and 28 off-shoots. Additional tribe in Chatham Islands includes Morioris. 16: N.I., Te Ika a Maui; S.I., Te Wai Pounamu; Stewart, Rakiura. 17: Tiki and Huru. 18: Maggie Papakura (Makereti), Arawa chieftainess. 19: Hongi Hika. 20: 1872. 21: Pomare was first Medical Health Officer to Maoris, representing Western electorate from 1911 to 1930. He was CMG, KBE, MD, MP. 22: No; only for Maori members. 23: 54 signed by June, 1840. 24: Sir Apirana Ngata. 25: Hinemoa and Tutanekai. 26: £1000 was paid for 60,000 acres in 1848. 27: (a) Fukeko, (b) korimako, (c) kotare, (d) tokoeka, (e) toroa.

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Maori Quiz

(Answers Inside Back Cover.)

1. Names of five native trees?
2. World-renowned Maori singers?
3. What area of NZ is owned by Maoris?
4. When were Maoris granted franchise?
5. Can a Maori sell his land privately?
6. Favourite form of military exercise?
7. What is the origin of the word Pakeha?
8. Two most famous Maori All Black full-backs?
9. Who are present Maori members of Parliament?
10. Who was elected Potatau King of NZ and when?
11. How many letters in longest Maori place name?
12. Name of prominent early Maori whaling figure?
13. What Maori chief's head adorns NZ pound note?
14. First mediator between Captain Cook and Maoris?
15. How many main and subsidiary Maori tribes exist?
16. Native names for North, South and Stewart Islands?
17. What two natives first planted potatoes for whalers?
18. Rotorua guide presented to Royalty in 1901 and 1911?
19. Which chief had audience with King George IV in 1820?
20. When were Maoris first elected to Legislative Council?
21. Who was Sir Maui Pomare? What letters followed his name?
22. Are Maoris entitled to vote at any Parliamentary election?
23. How many Maori signatures were there to Treaty of Waitangi?
24. Noted Maori scholar who lost seat at last General Election?
25. Govt. lighthouse steamer named after chief's wife. Name both?
26. How much was the Maori paid for land on which Wanganui was built?
27. Native names for (a) swamp hen, (b) bell bird, (c) kingfisher, (d) South Island kiwi, (e) mollyhawk?

Literary Competition

The Progressive Publishing Society offers an opportunity to New Zealand writers to enter in open competition, a NOVEL or SHORT STORY—or both. Details are:—

(a) £100 PRIZE NOVEL. No restriction as to subject or length, closing date April 30th, 1943.

(b) SHORT STORY. First Prize £15, Second Prize £5. Maximum length 10,000 words, closing date December 31st, 1944.

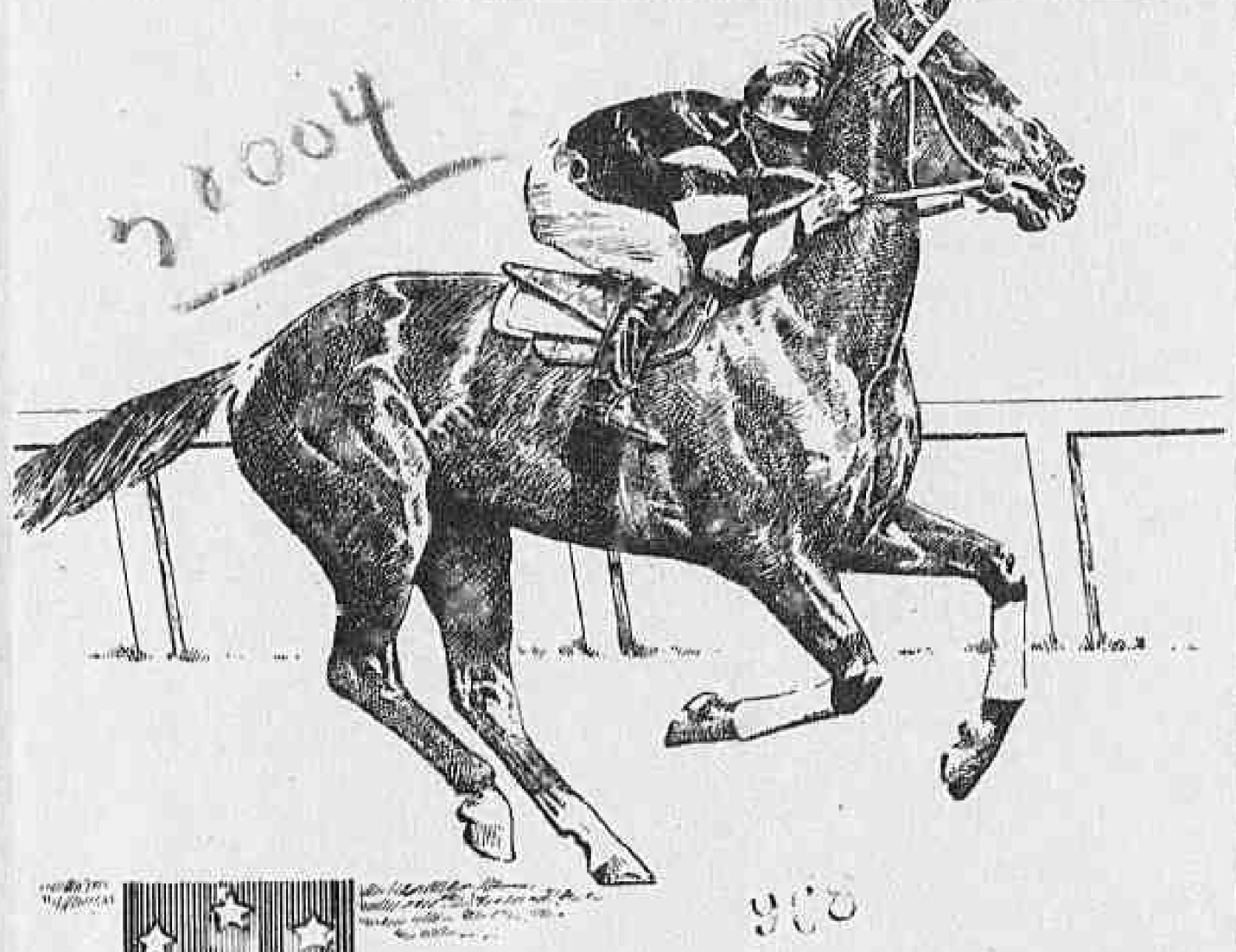
Full details as to the different conditions may be secured from the Unit Education Representative. Manuscripts may be forwarded through the NZEIS, 2 NZEF, CMF.

Printed by Printing and Stationery Dept.

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AN INFORMATION BULLETIN FOR 2NZEF

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

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ITALY

SPLENDID RESPONSE

That the New Zealand Education and Rehabilitation Service within the 2 NZEF is meeting an increasing demand from personnel is indicated in the splendid response already received from 2501 soldiers who have applied for study courses.

Since the tutorial section started functioning some 12 weeks ago, 2501 applications for courses have been received and of these 2016 are in operation. Accountancy, Professional and B.Com., subjects account for some 569 courses, while a further 112 will be issued when additional staff is available. Arts and Farming have a total of 707 in hand with 133 pending, and Trade courses in operation total 740, with 240 still to be issued. Difficulties have been encountered, particularly with regard to the provision of staff and the lack of certain text books. It is hoped, however, that within a few weeks a complete service will be available to all personnel and that tutorial assistance on the lines of correspondence schools in the Dominion will attain its maximum efficiency.

It is in the field of education, particularly in divisional units, that officers in 2 NZEF can prove invaluable in the encouragement of study among soldiers. In many instances a lead is all that is required, and in this respect unit officers will be accomplishing much in advising and assisting those under their command who wish to take up some form of study.

Of particular interest is the fact that in one battery study courses were arranged for 76 men—a high percentage of the total strength. One officer, after circulating details, described the result as "positively staggering." Clearly, then, it is a matter which unit officers can take up with confidence. The demand exists, and the work handled to date is of a high standard. The results should be of great benefit, not only to the individual but to units as a whole, particularly from the point of view of morale, which can be assisted greatly by individual creative work and which, after all, is a matter of great moment to every officer.

In the meantime, it is to be hoped that the ERS facilities available to personnel will be fully realised and studied and that problems on Education and Rehabilitation will form an integral part of the everyday life of servicemen and servicewomen stationed in the Mediterranean area, as has been the case with NZ personnel stationed elsewhere.

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6 to 4 the Field!



(By Salamander.)

EVER since the first cave-man and his wife wagered a new bearskin on the outcome of an argument between a sabre-toothed tiger and a mastodon, man has been steadily «having a bit on» right through the ages.

And he will continue to do so as long as strength or skill mean anything to the human race.

During the year 1943-44, over L7 million was invested in NZ on the totalisator, resulting in a windfall for the Treasury of L882,146. Incidentally, it is interesting to note that a tax is levied on the investments, the dividends, and the stakes. Coupled with the amusement tax and the levy on alcoholic beverages sold on the racing club's premises, it would seem that race-day meeting is a pretty profitable affair for the authorities.

But what a maze of suppressive laws and regulations surround the wooing of Lady Luck. This applies not only in New Zealand but also in other parts of the Empire. As far as New Zealand is concerned the law says unequivocally that the much begrudged privilege of being allowed to bet at all shall be done only through a lawfully constructed totalisator, on a duly authorised race-course owned by a properly constituted jockey club—and nowhere else. Result—a most cunning grapevine system aimed at either circumventing the law or, in some cases, downright defiance of the law.

Racing without betting loses most of its appeal, except to those lovers of horseflesh who find a peculiar joy in observing the beautifully co-ordinated action of a horse at full gallop.

A person can be vitally interested in a race meeting, either financially or for the sport's own sake, and yet for various reasons is unable to be present in person. If he wishes to make an investment on his fancy he is forced to condone a misdemeanour and have recourse to that wicked tribe, the sub rosa bookies.

The heavy hand of the law is ever poised over the shoulder of the bookmaker. Indeed, it falls with such suspicious regularity that one is almost tempted to believe that there is an admission of failure in suppressing the «evil» and an acknowledgment of the existence of the «miscreant» by periodically fining him. Some blunt folk refer to it as a licence fee.



It is, nevertheless, agreed that the bookmaker, as a rule, is a highly respected member of the community who pays his rates, income tax—and fines—with admirable cheerfulness and promptitude.

Also, dishonest bookies are so rare as to be negligible, and invariably their reign is usually distressingly short.

Why then is this worthy soul, whose activities are recognised by authority and public alike, legally branded as a criminal and compelled to conduct a furtive business under the vague title of «import agent» or some such

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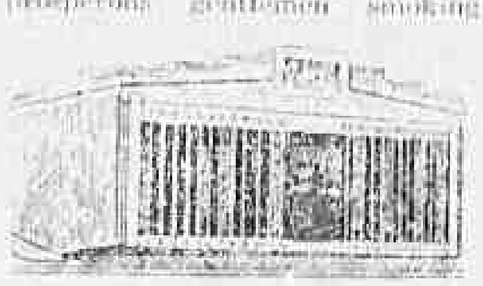
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Editor." Also, those who place bets with him, render themselves liable to varying penalties.

The totalisator, it may be argued, does an excellent job. It is fool-proof, easy to understand and — above all — cannot welsh. True, but what a horribly soul-less way of spending money. Some can remember wistfully the days when the racecourse was thronged with happy punters, overflowing the bookies' odds boards, darting in to get the best price from their favourite members of the old firm, listening to the exhortations of gaily attired, prosperous gentlemen seeking



cigars with the hands still round them, their money being taken with a quip and a jest and often an earnest hope for good luck.

Not so the totes—a series of irritating slicks in the punter's portion and if he wants to follow the progress of his investment further, it entails a long, neck-cracking, hypnotic stare at the mites and rattles of the impossible but inspiring monster of machinery that dominates the rural scene.

Australia, America and England have their legal bookmakers and are not a whit the worse for it. In fact, in England the bookmaker is raised to the dignity of a Turf Accountant. But even in the Mother Country a peculiar situation exists.

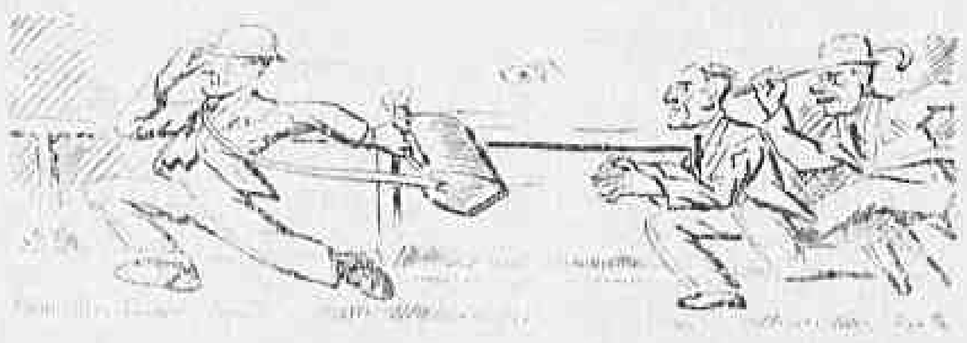
Bookmaking in England is only legal with ready money actually on the course itself. Off the course, he can only conduct his business on an account basis. It is also illegal to send money through the post for the purpose of betting on an event taking place on or after the day of receipt. Money sent to a bookmaker must be in payment of an account relating to an event which has already taken place.

The same principle applies to the conduct of the weekly Football Pools which represents literally millions of pounds a week and is mass gambling with a vengeance. Yet homes are not wrecked. Neither do the children cry more loudly for bread—or cake—because of the ordinary man's humble investment on the football competitions or the result of the derby.

The totalisator is on most English horse tracks and on all dog tracks. But the bookmakers are also there in full blast, and the complaints from either the bookies or the tote organisers on each other's activities must be fairly whispers, for nobody ever hears them.

Another thing about the English totalisator is that investments are accepted in units of 2/-, thus bringing the sport within the reach of all. There are, of course, the £0/-, £1 and £5 windows. But the machine is a dull affair indeed compared to the ever cheery, vociferous bookie, or the pleadings and confidences of the tipsters, or the mystic wavings of the tic-tac men who signal the odds to their masters from one part of the course to another.

Occasionally, once in a blue moon, a bookie welshes. The



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6 to 4 the Field.

spectacle of a defaulting turf accountant heading for the woods with his irate clientele in full cry is indeed a sight for the gods.

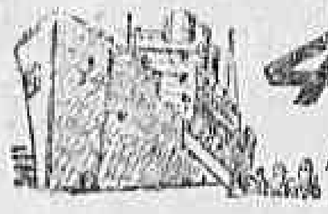
Perhaps some enterprising wight may imagine that, because bookmakers off the course are not allowed to accept ready money, he can turn these regulations to his own advantage. Let a note of warning be uttered. If he approaches a reputable Turf Accountant with the proposal that he opens an account, he will be received with grave courtesy in surroundings similar to a bank. Busy clerks bent over ledgers, the tumbling sound of adding machines, the cashiers paying money through the grills would all tend to increase the illusion. The head of the firm, now shed of his loud checks and gaudy ties, would probably be in a well-cut morning suit and have the demeanour of a member of the minor clergy.

But, unbeknown to the aspiring client, his status is investigated to a surprisingly extensive degree. If he has ever defaulted on a bookmaker's account, or even a two or three-shilling Football Pool, he is for ever damned in the eyes of the odds-laying fraternity.

Neither will any account bets ever be accepted from any persons who may happen to live at the same address as the defaulter, which is hard luck on them. Records of defaulters go back many years and are complete to the last detail. All reputable bookmakers have access to those records.



But to come back to New Zealand. Let the shackles of illegality be cast off from this business of betting. Authority has, to a certain degree, confessed its failure or willingness to suppress the bookmaker by not arresting each and every one immediately. License them! Tax them if needs be in any manner the powers-that-be think fit, but for heaven's sake let an end be written to the sorry farce of declaring them illegal.



4 YEARS AGO

with the 2 NZEF in 1940

1 Aug Remainder of 20 Bn returns to Maadi from Garawla.

3 Aug UK: Second Contingent units begin six-day route march from Mytchett.

5 Aug HQ Ry C & M Gp, 1 NZ Conv Depot and detachment of 1 NZ Gen Hosp leave Glasgow for Egypt on «Franconia.»
Maj-Gen Howell, DDMS Aldershot Command, visits 1 NZ Gen Hosp at Pinewood.

6 Aug Second Contingent units return to Mytchett from 100 mile route march.

9 Aug NZ Forces Club in London opened by Mrs. Winston Churchill.
Nurses from 1 NZ Gen Hosp form part of Guard of Honour for Duke and Duchess of Gloucester at opening of King George and Queen Elizabeth Club in London.

10 Aug Lady Lampson opens Kiwi Club at Helwan.

14 Aug Brig Puttick leaves Maadi to visit troops in Western Desert.

16 Aug 6 Fd Coy leaves Maadi for Western Desert.

1831

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

SALERNO

(By Major G. Blake Palmer.)

THE Sorrento Peninsula separates the Gulf of Salerno—or Gulf of Paestum according to the Romans— from that of Naples of which it forms the sharply contoured southern coast. Its rocky and verdant coastline, with its innumerable small bays, steep headlands, rocky islets and grotto-studded cliffs have excited the admiration of over seventy generations of poets and passers-by.

Many of these writers recall the earlier wanderings of the first voyagers whose ventures have been passed down through the legends of the classical world. Capri, beyond Cape Campanella, was the home of Circe and the Sirens, and Ulysses passed by Amalfi on his way to her island. The pilot of Aeneas was buried at Cape Palinuro.

Later Capri sheltered the declining madness of Tiberius and the sterner character of Hadrian. Virgil and Horace praised the serrentine atmosphere and its many-caved coastline; and in modern times Munthe did much to restore its true meaning, which had been for so long confused by the babbling of untidy tourists and sickly sentimentalists.

Those who have enjoyed the westward run in the late afternoon from Vietri to Positano, glimpsing the decayed glories of Amalfi and Ravello, and the sombre Vallone di Furore, cannot fail to experience the impressions which inspired the earlier legends, just as in more recent times it prompted Wagner to compose the «Dream in the Magic Garden of Klingsor» when staying at the Palazzo Rufolo at Ravello.

Unfortunately a permit is now needed for all WD vehicles proceeding westwards of Vietri along the coast road—a precaution most necessary from the narrow nature of the winding road along the cliff face.

Southward of Salerno the country is a striking contrast and a well watered plain curves round the coast to Paestum—Poseidonia of the Greeks. Historically, however, this area is one with that of the peninsula and the Bay of Naples.

Many of the cities, some of which are now mere villages or dead ruins, have in turn been the capitals of independent city states, maritime republics or even of large kingdoms.

Salerno was once the capital of the Norman kingdom of Italy; Amalfi was the first of the great maritime city states and the greatest port in Italy; Stabia was buried with Pompeii and its successor Castellamare di Stabia became a favourite resort of Angevin kings.

Sorrento and Paestum had a rich and honourable past extending back to Greek and Roman times; whilst Ravello now a village, was once a city of over 36,000 inhabitants. So many traces remain of past greatness that even the least sensitive visitor can readily understand the most extravagant legends of the ancients.

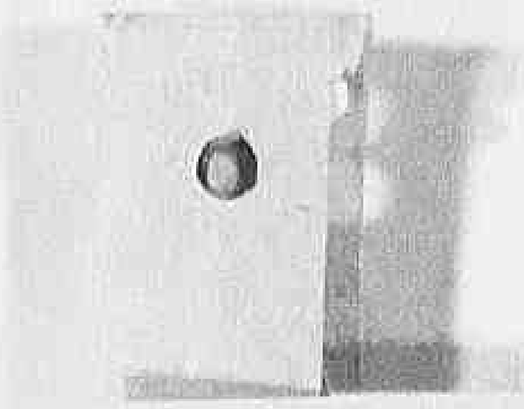
Paestum, Salerno, Stabia and Sorrento do not differ essentially in their origins from Naples, Pompeii, Herculaneum and Cuma. All were Greek settlements whose general story has already been given in earlier numbers of «CUE.»

No mention was, however, made of the agricultural activities by which these early settlers so materially changed the aspect of both the plain of Salerno and the Sorrento Peninsula.

From Poseidonia (Paestum) and its satellites, the cultivation of the olive—previously only existing in the wild state in Italy—and fruit growing were introduced. Grain and flax were also Greek importations for cultivation on the alluvial plain.

Later on citrus fruits were successfully introduced. Cherries

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Salerno.

from Armenia, and stone fruits, such as apricots from Asia Minor, became established and plentiful by the first century, BC, when Italian orchards were so admired by Dionysios Halicarnassos.

The terracing of the steep slopes above the little coastal towns was started and it is only by imagining the peninsula without any of these crops and their artificial beds, that the immense contributions of man to the natural scene can be fully appreciated.

Nature provided the background and the atmosphere, but the work of over 70 generations has clothed it with picturesque and enthralling works of which luckily the best of almost every age has survived for our enjoyment.



Amalfi Cathedral.

Starting the journey from the south at Pesto, a few notes may ensure a better appreciation of what remains. Poseidonia or Paestum was founded before 600 BC by the Greeks and was known in early times for its excellent cottage and its great temples. Its full Greek character was lost very early after its decline during the Pyrrhic Wars—Third Century, BC—and it subsequently remained faithful to Rome even after the battle of Cannae, sending money and ships and provisions to the city.

Again flourishing after the first century, it was noted as an early centre of Christianity, was honoured both with a persecution under Diocletian, and the body of St Matthew which it subsequently lost to Salerno, together with much good marble and sculpture from its temples.

Today parts of the old wall, over 4½ km in circumference, an amphitheatre, traces of a road and a forum are all that survive besides the imposing remains of its three temples. The largest, the Temple of Poseidon — or Neptune — is the finest fifth century Greek temple in Italy and its double line of Doric columns much worn at the base are intact, as is the facade and pediment.

The smaller Temple of Ceres, also Doric, shows the Peripteros form to great advantage — The third Greek Temple, called the Basilica, is more ruinous and has served as a stone quarry for the building of parts of Norman Salerno. Like all such temples they are very impressive by moonlight.

Passing northwards over the Sele River, Salerno is approached through a dusty and war scarred suburb. The new town, largely untouched, gives little indication of an historical past. The origins of Salerno are Greek and obscure.

Its first written mention was in 194 BC when it received a Roman colonia. At the fall of the Empire it suffered the usual fate of pillage and sacking and changed hands many times: the Goths 493 AD, Byzantines 536 and 539, Goths again in 541 and the Byzantines in 552 all contributed to its discomforts, but after its seizure in 646 by the Lombards it commenced a long and brilliant period of prosperity.

In 839 it became a principality and assisted Rome against the Saracens, remaining independent until 1077 when it fell to the Normans who made it their capital. Though competition with Amalfi was severe, its trade was assured by many contacts with Sicily, Africa, Asia Minor and Spain.

It soon became a seat of learning, and by the XIth-XIIth century the famous medical school of

1385

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Salerno was reaching the height of its reputation and was continuing to teach much of the knowledge of the classical world almost forgotten elsewhere.

Unique among the institutions of its day it had women students and even women professors; it taught in addition to medicine philosophy, law, astronomy and mathematics and whether or not its sources were directly from the classics, or whether they were introduced through Arabic manuscripts of Greek writings brought over by Constantine Africanus, it preserved much of the medical lore and other sciences of the Hellenic world. Among its teachers was St Thomas Aquinas.

The cathedral, commenced in 1076 and badly restored in the XVIIIth century, is fronted by a colonaded courtyard or atrium within which are to be found two buildings, one a chapel which represents part of the original area of the medical school. That portion to the right of the courtyard contains some interesting Roman sarophagi, many with rich mythological carvings. These, together with many of the columns, come from Paestum.

The bronze doors of the cathedral were cast in Constantinople in 1099. The columns of the nave, now mainly concealed by later decoration, were originally Roman or Greek columns. The triple apse is not in line with the nave.

Notice the XIIIth century inegale in the chapel of Gregory VII. The tiny figure kneeling below St Matthew (whose remains are in the cathedral) is Giovani di Procida, a student of Salerno and a Hero of the Sicilian Vespers, in which some thousands of French garrison were massacred in 1282. The fine carved tomb in the left aisle dates from 1419 and is that of Margherita di Durazzo.

There is also a small XIth century mosaic of St Matthew giving the Orthodox Benediction, another reminder of late Greek Church influence in Italy. The XIIIth century pulpit shows very strong Sicilian-Arab influence in its decoration.

Passing onwards through Vietri the coastal road, winding and narrow, hugs the cliff face on its way to Amalfi. The road only dates from 1852 and it is not hard to realise how Amalfi could retain quasi-independence for so long.

Amalfi seceded from Naples before the close of the IXth century, successfully resisted the Lombards, and formed an independent duchy which reached its apogee in the first quarter of the XIIth century when, after being sacked by the Pisans in 1135, it fell to the Normans. Amalfi was the first of the great mediaeval maritime city republics.

A brilliant forerunner of Pisa, Genoa and Venice, it claims the honour of discovering the use of the magnetic compass and certainly produced the first codified Maritime Laws, preserved in the well known "Tavola Amalfitane." These laws were adopted all over the Mediterranean.

Architecturally Amalfi has an interesting cathedral, originally similar to those at Gaeta and Caserta Vecchio, but since much restored. The Byzantine bronze door is earlier than Salerno and the cloisters are now an archeological museum. The sea-caves are not unlike the more renowned "Blue Cave" at Capri.

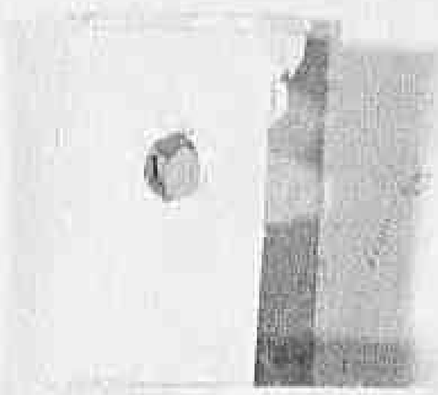
On the hills to the west is Ravello, once a flourishing Norman city. It has some fine remains of Sicilian-Arab architecture, including the remarkable colonnaded courtyard in the Palazzo Rufolo, once a retreat of the Angevin kings.

The cathedral is largely unspoilt and the bronze doors — 1179 — and campanile — 1272 — are both by Apulian craftsmen, a reminder of the wide extent of the Norman kingdom. The Church of Giovani del Toro has some good XIIth century mosaics. The Palazzo Cimbrine is worth a few moments for the view from its open crypt-like Sala a Terrazzo.

Beyond Amalfi, the road through Palamo to Positano winds between steep slopes and even steeper terracing on which grow vine and citrus. On every spur is either a small tower or stronghold built as a defence against the Barbary corsairs, but now converted to villa resorts.

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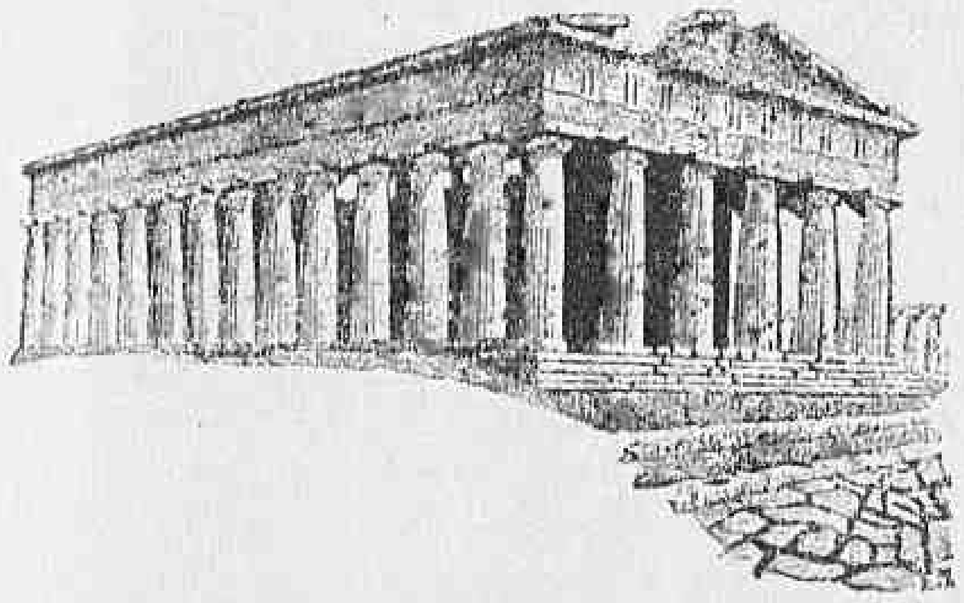
Salerno.

One should never be in too much of a hurry to stop at one of the few points at which a car can leave the road to permit a leisurely view of the sea below and listen for the Siren singing of the water in the caves. The islets off the coast near Positano are known today as Li Galli and to the Romans as the Sirenae. The ruins are medieval forts.

Coming to Sorrento yet another reminder is given in the name of the Sirens whose legends haunt the coast line. Modern Sorrento needs little mention. Its attractions are obvious and its antiquities explain themselves: the Angevin-Gothic of San Francesco is, however, worth a visit, as is the doorway of San Antonio.

So-called Palazzo di Tiberio and many less conspicuous remains survive. The name of 'Tiberius' Leap recalls the many stories of the senile emperor's more vicious pursuits, many of which are readably recalled in Robert Graves' 'I Claudius,' chapter 26. Of the churches one, the Parrochiale, is floored with marble from Tiberius' palace. San Giacomo, with its fine cloisters, dates from 1374. A word of warning: the Castle of Barbarossa is named after the Tripoli pirate Cair-ed-Din, his red-haired destroyer, and not after Frederick I.

Finally, there is Castellamare di Stabia. Built on top of a buried city, its early history was similar to that of Pompeii. The Angevin



Temple of Neptune, Paestum.—Doric V Cent., BC.

of Capri so much has been written that only the barest outline is needed here. Originally Greek, the islanders still preserve the type, and despite, or because of the horrors of tourism, some interesting religious festivals survive together with the legends of the Imperial days.

The Emperor Tiberius on his retirement in AD 27 dedicated 12 luxurious villas to the chief gods of the Roman Pantheon.

The remains of the Villa of Jove at the north-east corner, the castle still stands out amid modern naval yards and the large hotels of a popular health resort.

The Angevin Casa Sana now renamed and converted as the Albergo Quisisana, was the scene of one of Boccaccio's 'Decameron' stories. The Angevins used it as a favourite health resort, retiring with part of their Court.

In closing, the imperfections of these notes are fully appreciated. They aim only to outline the history of the more important places and legends.

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WHEN WEBB WON WORLD'S SCULLING TITLE

MEMORIES of the early 1930's were recalled recently when William Webb, a former world's sculling champion, led his skiff in a procession of racing boats on the Wanganui River.

For many of the spectators it was the first time they had seen Webb in action, but there were also those who had many years previously witnessed all the famous contests in which Webb had taken part.

It was indeed hard to realise that 37 years had passed since Webb had won the world championship from Charlie Towns, of Sydney, on the Parramatta and brought the title to the Dominion for the first time.

Webb, as a result of his great victory, became a national hero and the fame and the beauty of the Wanganui River became



world wide. It was indeed a surprise to the Australians who had provided the world champion for many years to see one of their best outclassed by a man from the sister Dominion. That Webb's performance was well in keeping with world championship class was testified by such great scullers as W. Beach, Jim Stanbury and Michael Rush, who said that without doubt the better man had won.

New Zealand received the news of Webb's success with great satisfaction and Wanganui residents, in particular, were jubilant. Following receipt of the first cable, another came to hand stating that a protest had been entered, but nevertheless the celebrations continued as all were confident as to the eventual outcome of the position — the confirming of the New Zealander's victory. Crowds roamed the streets of Wanganui and when the final details of the contest filtered through at a late hour, celebrations were still in full swing.

However, the defeat of Towns did not deter his supporters who talked of backing him in a return contest. Webb's backer maintained that the contest should take place on the Wanganui, but also came forward with the suggestion of a non-title race on the Parramatta for £2000 a side.

This race was scheduled to take place within a few days of the title contest and was until then the largest sum ever suggested for such an event. Money was on hand in support of the New Zealander and all were confident as to the outcome.

However, Towns' supporters allowed the matter to fall through and thus Webb returned to New Zealand a world champion and was honoured in a manner never since equalled in the history of the Dominion.

Hardly a year had elapsed when Webb was called upon to defend his title, the challenger being R. Tressider, a sturdy Newcastle miner, who had arrived in the Dominion for the express purpose of returning the title to Australia.

The contest which created tremendous interest throughout Australia and New Zealand was rowed on the Wanganui River in February, 1908. A large party of Australians made the Tasman crossing, while thousands from all

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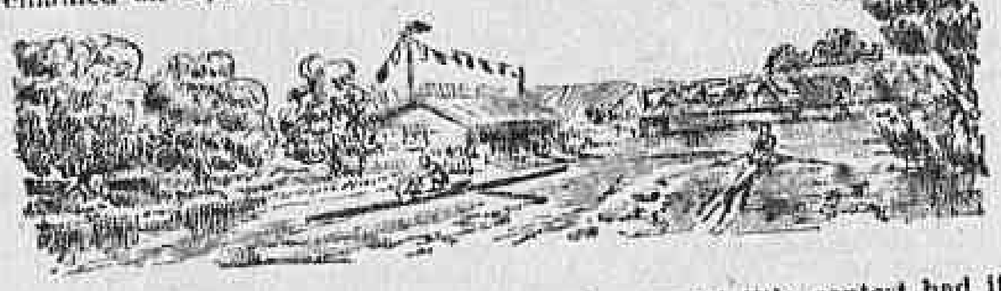
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When Webb Won World Title.

parts of the Dominion converged on the Wanganui.

After two months of consistently brilliant weather the day was heralded by a steady drizzle. Supporters of both contestants strayed up and down the streets of Wanganui debating as to whether a postponement would be necessary. Rain continued until an hour before the race and thousands who had travelled to Wanganui did not brave the elements. Nevertheless, a large attendance thronged the banks along the 10-mile course.

Tressider held up the contest by arriving 15 minutes late. There was an air of expectancy and intense excitement as the two men manoeuvred at the starting point. For the first 200 yards and at a hot pace the contestants remained on equal terms.



To the delight of his friends, Webb soon took the lead. After the first mile had been covered, Webb had a length up his sleeve and from that point onwards the race was in safe keeping, the eventual margin of victory being three lengths.

Webb could have increased his advantage had he been pressed to do so. As the champion neared the winning post the crowds went wild with delight. A rousing haka given by a party of Maoris provided additional colour to a remarkable demonstration.

Another New Zealander, in the person of R. Arnst, came into the limelight and lifted the world title from the Wanganui champion, who was not on top form. A burn on his left arm some five weeks' previously had caused a relaxation in training.

A few months later Webb challenged again and, although he was rowing beautifully and the contest was fought out at a terrific pace, the title did not change hands. The honours on the day went to Arnst who, at the peak of his career, was regarded as one of the greatest of all world champions.

Actually this was Webb's final race for the title, but several years later he was induced to come out of retirement to meet Paddy Hannan in a contest for the New Zealand title then held by Webb. The ex-world champion regained his best form and Hannan, on the day, could not make a race of it. He was outclassed and lost by a margin of 15 lengths.

Although never in the same class as Arnst or Webb, Hannan was, nevertheless, a versatile oarsman. Webb was in such great fettle about this time that his supporters in Wanganui would have been willing to back him in another world title contest had it been possible for Barry, who had annexed the championship from Arnst, to make the trip to New Zealand. However, Barry did not make the trip and Webb once more retired, this time permanently as far as racing was concerned.

Throughout the intervening years Webb has always retained a lively and personal interest in the sport at which he had excelled so well and brought so much fame to the Dominion. As a coach he has accomplished valuable work and visiting oarsmen to Wanganui have found that he has retained quite a deal of his old brilliance over sprint distances when rowing in practice runs.

A grand sport, a wonderful sculler in his day, a fine type of citizen and a credit to rowing, William Webb today still enjoys good health and the respect of fellow townsmen and friends throughout the Dominion.

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MUSIC IN N.Z. SCHOOLS

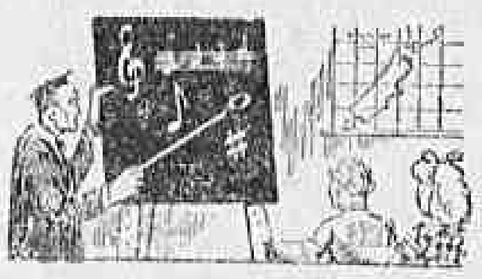
(By Maxwell Fernie.)

THE inclusion of music on the post-war curriculum of every school and the necessity for a general revision of educational standards so that future citizens of the Dominion might develop their capabilities to cope with the ever increasing demands of a national life now approaching maturity, have received particular emphasis in previous articles.

Talent is a gift to mankind irrespective of worldly possessions, and there are countless examples of great men and women in history who have come from humble beginnings but who have been fortunate enough to have, in some particular sphere, a sound education.

It is a matter for regret that many great musicians — and for that matter, many famous men in all walks of life—would probably have appeared but for the fact that their latent talents were not developed in childhood and later youth. Many have reached greatness despite the lack of training, but these are exceptions. Surely this could be avoided in New Zealand by providing every child with a working knowledge of the fundamentals of music.

Assuming that education authorities decide that art — and for the purpose of this article, music — is to receive the status of a regular subject, the problem naturally arises as to what would be the most efficient method of incorporating this subject into the general education of all children.



Such an education must be a solid foundation, an asset to every individual in later life and a basis for advanced training if so desired. Also, it is highly desirable for the system to produce the best results in the shortest time so that the subject would not be strangled at birth by unwarranted and protracted financial demands. Truly this is a difficult problem and this article suggests some ideas for its solution. Naturally, there will be other methods, and it is hoped that the ideas outlined will provide the basis for some interesting discussions.

In order to teach the fundamentals of music it must first be established as to what they constitute. Briefly they are, the ability (a) to sing or whistle a major scale, (b) to recognise changes of pitch, (c) to know the time value or duration of notes in printed music which, incidentally, governs rhythym, and (d) to read the notes on the printed page and understand their relation to each other in pitch and duration. Once these four fundamentals are established — and they are not at all difficult to learn — the pupil will possess a good basis for sight reading upon which depends all later study.

Even with a thorough knowledge of these four points only, a person would find it comparatively easy in later life to learn more of the art of «music-making» — perhaps by joining a choral society or a church choir which are in themselves excellent training. The above fundamentals constitute the simple «grammar» of the language of music, and the printed notes the «letters» and «words.» Thus there is left the ability to read a simple melody from the printed page which, continuing the metaphor, would be the reading of a «sentence» or «paragraph» and converting it into «speech» or sound.

Instrumental training has not, as yet, been mentioned. In the first place, instruments are expensive and require specialised train-

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ing which should be reserved for secondary schools and colleges, although much progress has been made in English primary schools by using recorders—an early form of the flute. Again, every child should learn with its own voice to make and distinguish between sounds of various pitches. In singing also, the pronunciation of words is of paramount importance, vowel sounds being elongated and consonants carefully articulated or even slightly exaggerated.

This training would be of great value for correct and unhurried speech, as it would encourage expression and inflexion. New Zealanders are inclined to speak too rapidly and consequently conversation often loses force and effect. Training in true vocal art would certainly raise the standard of speech, satisfactory though it may be at present.

Singing is already taught in primary schools in New Zealand, but almost invariably children learn their songs in a parrot-like manner without realising even the appearance of the written melody to the eye. In such circumstances the children could be likened to people who have learned to carry on a conversation without being able to read or write. Consequently, their ability to learn new things and express themselves will always be limited.

In order to instruct children in these fundamentals, it would, of course, also be necessary for all or at least some of the staff of primary schools to acquire this knowledge. Thus, instruction of musical fundamentals as a subject would need to be incorporated in the curriculum of all Teachers' Training Colleges, a move which would not entail much extra work and would provide for students an incentive to continue studying in their own time, thus promoting the advancement of music even still further.

In future years this subject in the Training Colleges would automatically dwindle in scope and intensity as the later students would already have covered the ground at primary school or college. In addition, inspectors would also require a knowledge of music to maintain the standard of teaching.

Secondary schools and colleges present a different problem. At these institutions is provided the ideal opportunity for the fostering of the germ which would later provide New Zealand with its much longed-for symphony orchestras, virile choral societies and, perhaps, ultimately its own grand opera societies or companies.



Here also, will the public of the future, which will support these orchestras and societies, learn to know great music and become a public supporting such organisations, not because of any stupid snobbishness, but because there would be a genuine interest based upon sound knowledge of the art of the performers and the works of the composers.

When children are able to leave primary schools possessing a moderate working knowledge of simple line printed music, and a moderate performer's ability of singing good straight forward songs, much can be achieved in secondary schools and colleges. Part-singing could be developed. The amount of published music in this field is enormous. There is a mental and physical satisfaction in part-singing, which is difficult to describe adequately. Only those who have taken part in such activity can realise this. Thus personal enthusiasm considerably lightens the task of learning.

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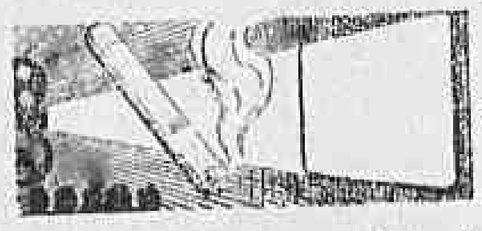
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Music in NZ Schools.

In New Zealand, a college orchestra has usually been brought into being through sheer hard work on the part of an enthusiastic member of the teaching staff or as a result of individual training of special pupils by visiting teachers. This latter instance is not common and more often occurs in private colleges and high schools and is, of course, the best possible training for those fortunate students.

However, it was intended to confine this article to the subject of music in primary schools. Secondary schools and colleges present a different problem and one that can be properly solved only if children leaving primary schools have a working knowledge of the fundamentals. The importance of this cannot be stressed too greatly, for education in secondary schools and colleges is for minds that have already absorbed fundamentals and are, therefore, better qualified for development of these essentials.

Music is not for a chosen few, it is not a luxury. It is universal in appeal. Surely New Zealanders should at least have the opportunity of learning the mere fundamentals of such an art and thus become citizens who are not entirely ignorant and appreciative of good music.



WHAT DO YOU THINK?

NOW that many members of 2 NZEF have travelled outside the Dominion for the first time they may often have observed customs and practices some of which might conceivably be introduced with advantage in New Zealand.

Perhaps they have also formed more definite opinions on existing tendencies in their own country. Discussion groups will no doubt find a consensus of opinion most interesting. Group leaders are asked to forward their observations on the general trend of thought on these matters and any worthwhile ideas which might have been advanced.

		Yes.	No.
1	Should smoking be permitted in theatres?		
2	Hotel bars open until, say, 10 p.m?		
3	Universal rule of the road.—Right or left?		
4	Cycling tracks flanking main highway?		
5	Legalised betting off race courses?		
6	Equal pay for women?		
7	Trolley buses instead of trams?		
8	Midans and piazzas for traffic?		
9	Medical overhaul before marriage?		
10	Metric system for finance, etc?		
11	Pay-as-you-go taxation?		
12	Sex instruction in schools?		
13	Strictly controlled public lotteries—i.e., Tatts?		
14	Compulsory military training up to 25 years of age?		
15	Jitter-bug ban for public dance halls?		
16	Large scale immigration scheme for NZ?		

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NOT SO SOCIAL

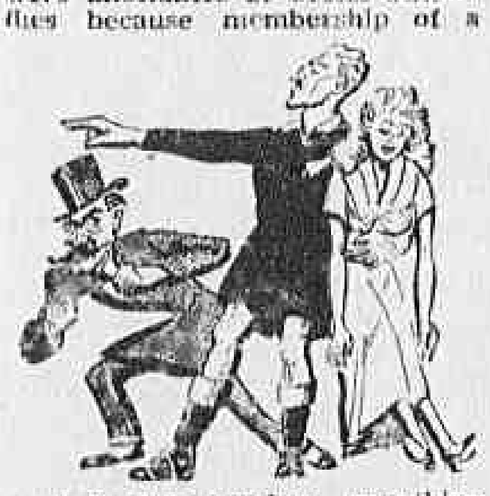
THE pros and cons of dramatic art in NZ certainly provide much scope for discussion. If the somewhat racy article of «Salamander's» appearing in a recent issue of CUE should ever come to the notice of those enthusiastic and hard-working amateurs — members of the various NZ Repertory Societies who have been collectively styled by that writer as dilettantes, dabblers, and social butterflies — one may expect something more than discussion!

Sizzling indignation would be justified, states a correspondent, but this could only serve to make the refuting of his wild statements and not always accurate deductions, the more convincing.

Perhaps the most interesting thing in his article were the figures he quoted. Not Their accuracy is not doubted. He would at least have the Year Book to boost his knowledge — 31,491,311 people in one year paid £2,190,303 for cinema entertainment! Two million odd pounds is a lot of gravy!

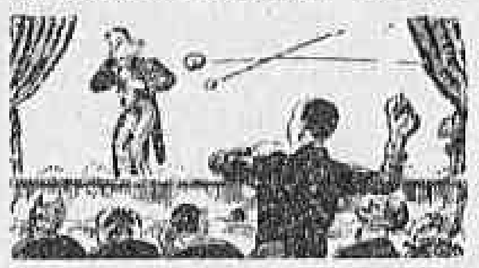
Yet, he says, NZ could not support a reasonable number of top-ranking stars. We wonder? In the light of these figures, it would almost seem that New Zealanders prefer to keep their culture on the same basis as their sport — amateur and consequently, social.

Would he say that the All Blacks were dilettantes or social butterflies because membership of a



football club involves something more than playing in the team? Does he find their match performances are affected by their amateur status? Is the game sacrificed on the social altar — «Not bloody likely!»

There seems to be a parallel here — but then perhaps the writer never played football — did he ever play in drama? Both games require careful individual and collective training, for the



spectators are quick to spot any lack in this direction. So are the managers; be they in the wings or on the sideline, and no amount of social prestige will keep a place in the team for a dabbler, however talented his dabbling may be.

From the players, he turns to the public and the erratic cross fire of his pen attempts to shoot at them from both sides. They have no standards for judging the worth or the merit of a presentation; they are extraordinarily tolerant, yet they are suspected of carrying missiles, which they refrain from hurling, apparently out of consideration for the efforts of one professional actor — who does not appear until final curtain — the producer — 'A sporting attitude!'

His grudging admission that there are in NZ a number of repertory companies which in many instances stage productions that are quite praiseworthy efforts — up to a point, has left an open question — what point?

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Not So Social.

The point is that city repertory societies produce three-act plays, and that each performance is played to a capacity house, a fact which does not seem to have been considered. It surely must indicate that the local acting is of a sufficiently high standard to meet with the approval of local audiences. A full house is a pretty good indication of a keen demand.

One fundamental aspect seems to have been completely overlooked. A country does not buy culture. It is a product of social development; a collective expression of national character, not designed for the gain of the few, but to meet the demand of all.

Dramatic Art as fostered by NZ Repertory Companies is playing its part in the development of cultural entertainment in a very young country. It has already a large following, and because of the quickening interest in this phase of our national life, it will continue to flourish and improve despite the thread-bare criticism of the blase anti-social few.

DECENTRALISATION IS VITAL

THE allocation of a greater number of industries to provincial centres in order to offset the drift of population to the cities and consequent housing problems, seems a vital necessity if New Zealand's post-war expansion is to be accomplished successfully and with a minimum of difficulty.

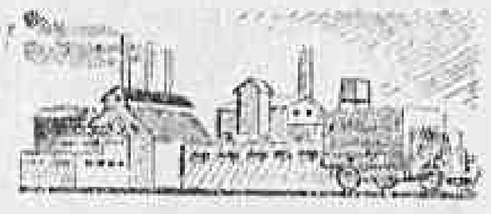
The desirability for a vast population increase in the Dominion has been widely accepted and whether or not this will be accomplished by planned immigration or a proposed transference of industries and staffs from the United Kingdom is a matter for decision by the authorities.

Nevertheless, an increase seems indicated and prudent planning is undoubtedly required to prevent a further gravitation of population towards the four main centres—a factor which is considered by many to be contrary to the best economic set-up of a small country.

City authorities have always been faced with an acute housing problem. For many years the acquisition of suitable low-priced building sites within city limits has been a big hurdle and in the past prices have sky-rocketed accordingly.

The proposal to erect 60,000 houses in the years immediately following the cessation of hostilities will meet with general approval, but it is emphasised that their allocation to provincial centres, maintained by a sufficient number of industries, would be a step in the right direction. Moreover greater scope would be furnished to enable the erection of brighter and better homes in the best possible surroundings.

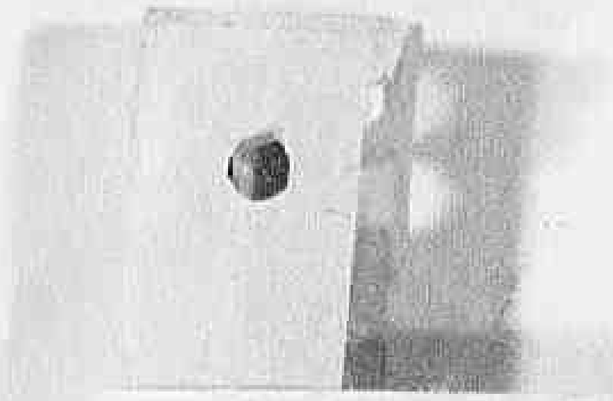
In the past 30 years the populations of Auckland, Wellington, and Christchurch have doubled mainly through industrial expansion, but sufficient housing facilities have not accompanied this development. Nearly one-third of the Dominion's population is centred in the four main city areas which also accommodate 3080 of the total of 4999 factory establishments, while the number of employees concerned reaches even greater proportions.



In passing, it is of interest to note that the population of the main provincial centres, particularly those with harbour facilities, has shown little increase during the same period. Many have

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Decentralisation Is Vital.

incurred heavy commitments during various stages of development. Consequently, boroughs in the Dominion today are burdened with almost one-half of the total local body debt. Clearly, it would seem that centralisation must react to the detriment of the provinces and unless some carefully planned adjustment is made in the near future these towns will become commercially stagnant back-waters. Instead of constituting a vigorous section of Dominion life and commerce, there will perhaps, be provided a serious economic problem to be borne by the rest of the country.

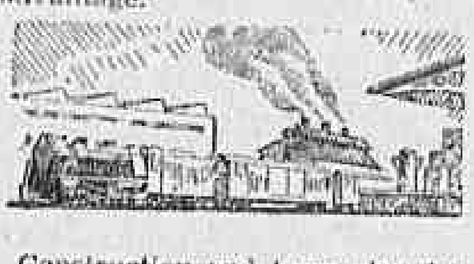
Furthermore, indications tend towards the belief that unless some alteration is made with regard to the future allocation of industries, these centres will become greatly depopulated. They are largely dependent on the prosperity of the farming industries within their limits and because centralisation has largely diverted produce to city factories and through the four main shipping ports, these communities, instead of becoming vigorous and progressive, have degenerated into the category of glorified shopping towns.

The statement that industries centred in the provinces are not an economic proposition is, in specified instances, contrary to recent achievements. In the setting up of a new industry considerations are mainly concerned with the proximity of raw materials, labour and a suitable port or railhead. All provincial centres are able to provide these important facilities. Also, in the case of New Zealand's own industries it would seem preferable to have the factories nearest the land from which the raw material is obtained—a move which is both economic, and in the interest of these centres, most desirable.

Centralisation, which has been vigorously advocated and adopted in recent years has, in most instances, been carried out only at the expense of the provinces, each of which is quite capable of supporting an additional 50,000 people without any undue strain on present resources.

There is no doubting the fact that a planned economy must be followed by a planned allocation of industry. If this procedure is adopted then provincial centres must of necessity receive due proportion.

Lower Hutt provides an admirable example of the manner in which industry and a comprehensive housing scheme can go hand in hand and the ease with which an overflow from a city can be directed to the best possible advantage.



Construction and town-planning methods in the cities have been haphazard and the tendency has been towards building the greatest number of houses in the smallest possible areas. These methods cannot in the long run engender decent living conditions, and it would seem that unless prudent planning is the key-note for post-war population and housing problems, a repetition of past mistakes will be manifest, thus providing the basis for a serious slum problem in future years.

Carefully planned decentralisation must eventually bring benefits to the Dominion and the people. When industry is sited near large residential areas, employees receive every encouragement to take a pride in their homes—a direct contrast to a situation which entails a daily journey of miles to and from an often overcrowded suburb where initiative and home-life are severely handicapped.

In many instances the civil service, with its concentration of Government Departments in one centre, can lend itself to decentralisation. While the necessity for having the head offices of many departments located in Wellington is fully admitted, nevertheless, it is maintained that personnel and the administration of some of these departments could be spread over a greater area

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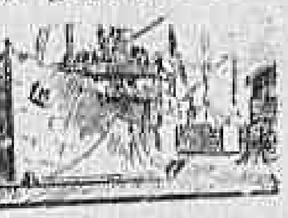
without any appreciable loss in efficiency.

The Post and Telegraph Department, Public Works and the State Advances exemplify this in no small degree.

Apart from these State controlled institutions there are many others factors which could also assist progress in the provinces. One in particular, which comes to mind, is the allocation of the ports of call of overseas vessels. No doubt shipping movements around the Dominion, particularly to the main ports, have been guided by many economic factors, including rapid despatch.

On the other hand, from a provincial viewpoint, the forwarding of thousands of tons of produce and the general increase in the total of trans-shipped cargo hardly appears economic when it is remembered that adequate overseas facilities have been provided at no small cost at other ports, the working and maintenance of which often constitute the main economic well-being of these communities.

In this light, a revision of industrial potentialities would prove timely and a general policy of decentralisation, where economically practicable, would assist in encouraging a vigorous and progressive growth in provincial centres. In this, it is maintained, is to be found the solution to many of the economic and social ills which have been accentuated as a result of industrially-crowded cities and detrimental housing and living standards.



Information Service

Q. Where is the island of Walcheren and what was the result of the British landing near Antwerp?

A. Walcheren, an island of the Netherlands, is in the province of Zeeland and is about 13 miles long and 10 miles broad. It lies in the Scheldt Estuary.

Under Lord Chatham a British expedition was sent in 1809 to attack Walcheren. The force, which numbered 40000, had as its objective the capture of Antwerp. After the landing on 30 July, Flushing was invested and fell on August 16. Fever broke out and the island was evacuated during Nov-Dec, 1809, after the expedition had lost half of its striking force around the marshes of Walcheren.

A Cabinet crisis resulted from this unfortunate expedition. Had the campaign been as well executed as it had been planned by Castlereagh, it might have dealt a fatal blow at Napoleon's hopes of recovering mastery at sea. Because of its failure it caused an angry dispute between Canning, who was Foreign Secretary, and Castlereagh, who was Secretary of War, and the Colonies. The quarrel resulted in a duel and the resignation of both Ministers.

* * *

Q. Could you please supply information regarding the City of Trieste?

A. In 1719 Trieste, situated in the Gulf of Venice, was declared a free imperial port, but in 1891 only the harbour was considered

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outside the customs limit. In the 20th Century, steamship services were started to E. Africa, Central America, Mexico, India and Far Eastern and Mediterranean ports, and the harbour became a large centre for emigration to America, the service being run direct to New York.

Trieste is now an Italian port. Except for the Napoleonic period, 1797-1805, and 1809-13, Trieste remained an integral part of Austria. It has always been a centre of Italian irredentist feeling. Under the Treaty of St Germain, it was ceded to Italy in 1918.

* * *

Q. How many world athletic titles are held by American men?

A. American athletes hold 12 of 17 world records up to one mile, including hurdle events. Of the distances from two miles up to 25,000 metres, all records are held by Finland and Sweden.



THREE questions of interest, technically, are discussed for general information. These questions have been selected from a number asked at a discussion held recently on technical subjects.

1. Why do water drops fall from the exhaust pipe of a motor vehicle, when first started up, but disappear soon afterwards?

The explanation is to be found in an elementary study of the chemistry of the combustion of the fuel used.

A motor engine turns the latent heat energy in fuel to mechanical energy at the flywheel. In order to do this, fuel, usually petrol or similar hydro-carbon, is taken into the cylinder in vapour form through a carburettor—or injection apparatus in diesel—and mixed with air. This mixture of fuel vapour and air is compressed into a small space to prepare it for combustion. In the diesel, pure air is compressed, but the petrol engine more particularly, is the concern of this article.

The compressed air, mixed with petrol vapour, is ignited after compression. The fuel is then burned, producing heat. This heat expands the gases in the cylinder giving the power impulse, after which the exhaust gases, now waste, are expelled from the cylinder through the exhaust pipe into the air.

An examination of the composition of these exhaust gases in a very elementary way should prove interesting.

Air, as is generally known, is composed mainly of nitrogen and oxygen, with traces of other rarer gases, about one-fifth being oxygen and four-fifths nitrogen. Oxygen supports combustion and therefore its function in the burning of the fuel must be considered.

Earlier, the fuel, petrol or benzine, was referred to as a hydro-carbon. The term «hydro-carbon» means composed of hydrogen and carbon. In effect, atoms of hydrogen join up with atoms of carbon to make molecules of a hydro-carbon, of which there are many. One simple hydro-carbon has six atoms of hydrogen joined to six atoms of carbon and is written in the formula C6 H6.

Then, the fuel taken into the cylinder is benzine and air.

Benzine + air = benzine + oxygen—if the nitrogen, etc., is ignored. In the form of a chemical expression not yet balanced, this reads:—

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Benzine + oxygen = C6H6 + O2 (O2 for the oxygen molecule of two atoms).

After combustion takes place, if combustion is complete, this is obtained:—2C6H6 + 15O2 gives heat + 12CO2 + 6H2O.

Petrol + oxygen gives heat + carbon dioxide + water.

Note that the products of combustion are carbon dioxide, a harmless gas, and water.

If combustion is not complete, as is usually the case, due to shortage of oxygen, the following could be written:—

C6H6 + 6O2 gives heat + 3CO + 3CO2 + 3H2O.

Petrol + oxygen gives heat + carbon monoxide + carbon dioxide + water.

The products of combustion are carbon monoxide (a poisonous gas), carbon dioxide (a harmless gas), and water.

Turning attention now to H2O (water), one of the products of combustion, it is noted that it is produced under circumstances of high temperature in the cylinder—perhaps a temperature of nearly 2000 degrees F. This means that the water will be in the form of steam. In passing through the silencer and exhaust pipe, this steam is cooled and condensed by the cold walls of the exhaust system. Therefore, drops of water fall from the exhaust pipe.

When the engine has been running a short time the silencer and the exhaust pipe become heated, and so less cooling of the exhaust gases takes place. When the pipe reaches a critical temperature, condensation of the steam ceases, and the water reaches the free air, still in steam form. The water drops are not then formed.

2. *Why is it dangerous to be in a closed garage with a motor engine running?*

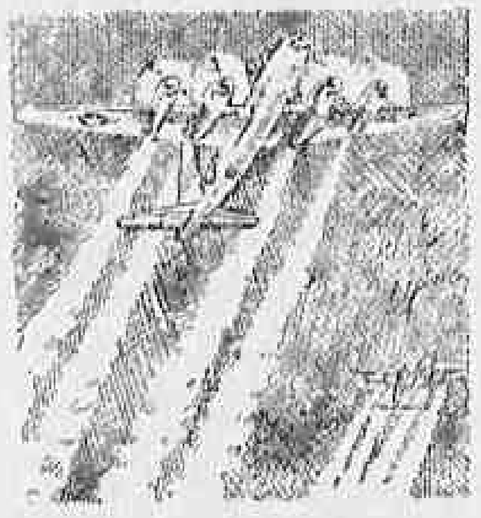
The explanation is found, too, in the chemistry of combustion. As has been shown above, one of the products of incomplete combustion is a gas CO, called carbon monoxide. Under certain favourable circumstances carbon and oxygen have a very great affinity—or liking—for each other. When one atom of carbon is joined to two of oxygen, the carbon is saturated or "satisfied." However, when carbon is joined to one atom of oxygen, as in carbon monoxide, another oxygen atom is sought.

In a closed garage this carbon monoxide is mixed with the air inhaled. Thus, the carbon monoxide is breathed into the lungs, where, in its search for oxygen, it robs the blood of oxygen. This is fatal to human life, or to the life of all creatures breathing air for its oxygen.

3. *What causes the white trail behind aircraft at high altitudes?*

An explanation, once again, can be given by considering the products of combustion.

Consider again the H2O in the exhaust gases, passed into the atmosphere. This water will strike the free air as steam. At high altitudes the atmosphere is exceptionally cold and the steam is turned to vapour soon after striking the air. This water vapour appears as a white trail



behind the aircraft and with multi-engined planes there is a trail for each engine. The trail is not normally seen at lower altitudes because the air is not sufficiently cold to reduce the invisible steam to visible vapour on issue. That, also, is why a car does not normally leave a trail, except in a very cold climate.

These, then, are elementary considerations in answer to the above queries.

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History of S. Italy.

THE purpose of this article—the third of a series of four—is to give a brief but accurate survey of Italy from Rome to all the land that lies to the south.

I. PERIOD OF THE HOUSE OF ANJOU, 1266 TO 1442.

In the struggle between the Emperor and the Church, the Pope called in Charles of Anjou, the brother of the King of France, to fight the Hohenstaufens whom he defeated in 1266. Charles promptly lost the island of Sicily to Peter of Aragon. He made Naples the capital of his kingdom of Naples.

Robert of Anjou even envisaged a united Italy and attempted to unify it but the idea was premature, although it was about this time that real Italian surges, apart from Latin, were being felt. Dante was to write his «Divine Comedy,» Boccaccio to pen «Decameron» and Giotto paint his famous frescoes.

Much of the reign of this family is contemporary with the early part of the huge renewal of interest in the arts known as the Renaissance, the centre of which was mostly cities of the north, notably Florence, and this great intellectual activity was also reflected in the south. Churches and castles were built. The adjective to edifices of this house is «Angevin,» such as describes the Castel Nuovo at Naples. Sculpture and painting flourished.

1350 A.D. Black Death.

1350 A.D. Arrival of the Great Fleet in New Zealand.

II. PERIOD OF THE HOUSE OF ARAGON, 1442 TO 1496.

The House of Anjou was followed by the House of Aragon in 1442, when Alphonse was recognised as King. The family already had connections with Sicily so, fortunately, the two were united. Alfonso the Magnanimous preferred Italy to Aragon and a great development went on round Naples. He supported the Academy of Naples, composed chiefly of young poets.

The influence of the major Renaissance movement from the north encouraged the development of the fine arts which is reflected in pieces of sculpture in the churches and also by the Triumphal Arch of Alfonso of Aragon in the Castel Nuovo. Apulia was almost unaffected by the Renaissance.

Culturally, the 14 and 15 hundreds were the greatest period in Italy. The Turkish Conquests culminating in the capture of Constantinople in 1453 dispersed the Byzantine scholars. Many fled to a most receptive Italy, a country where the people were already intellectually curious. They appreciated the vast store of classical knowledge revealed to them.

Art, during the Renaissance, in Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo, reached its highest state of perfection. Science found Galileo. The Age of Discovery produced Columbus, the Cabots and Amerigo Vespucci.

The Discovery of the New World and development of the India Route were to alter completely the commerce routes into Europe. These new seaways were to take over the trade that once passed through Italy. For a time the North, organised in city states, continued to flourish, even to expand, their merchant and banker princes finding it an honour to patronise artists and authors whose works are some of the most brilliant in history.

1401

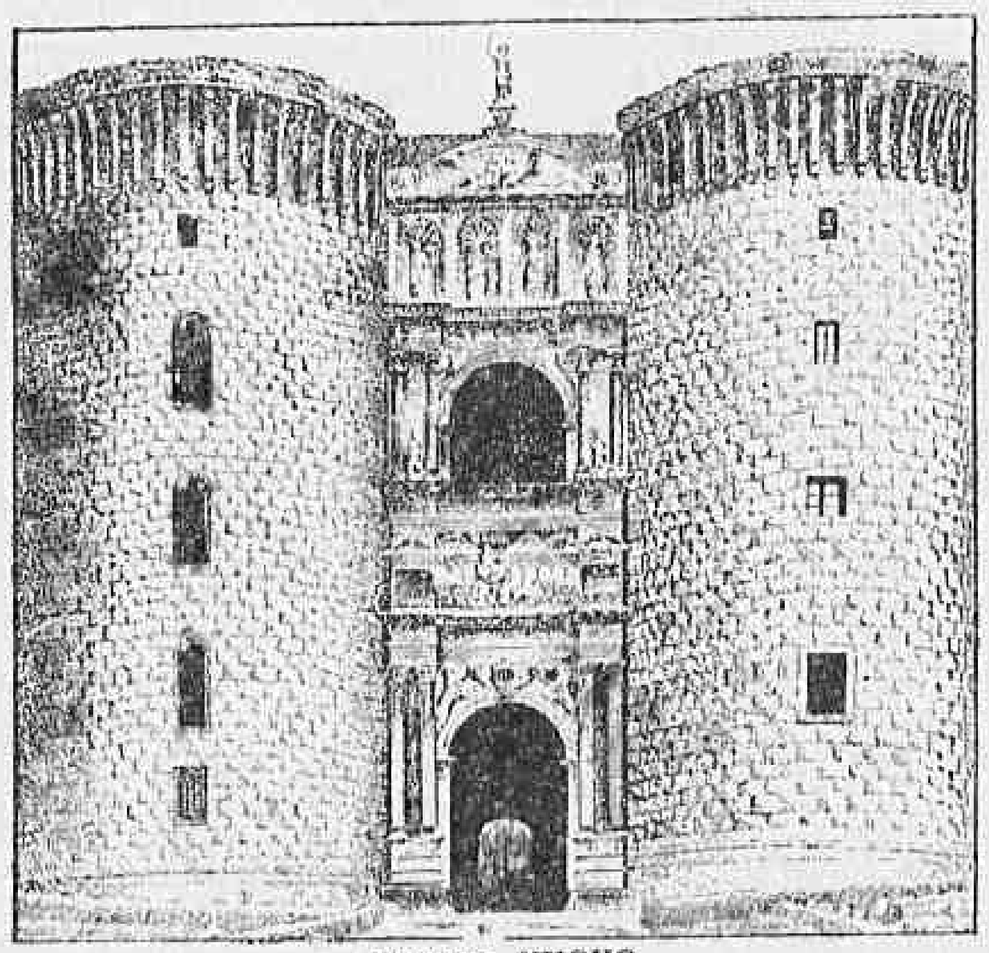
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But this was a condition that could last only as long as they enjoyed their wealth. Finally, they were living on their accumulated capital. The course of events was drawing Italy inevitably into the quarrels of Europe, which were eventually to impoverish the country.

For the next 300 years Italy, politically, was to be the cockpit of Europe, and Southern Italy as the Kingdom of Naples fared even worse than the other four major

ask the French King Charles VIII to press his Angevin claims on Naples. He made a triumphal march through Italy. Alfonso, the Aragonese ruler, fled to Sicily, but the situation was not consolidated.

This first intervention of France was important for it helped to disseminate the art and learning of Italy through Western Europe. In the meantime an alliance had been made between France and Aragon to press the Angevin



CASTEL NUOVO

states, Venice, Milan, Florence and the Papal Territories of Central Italy.

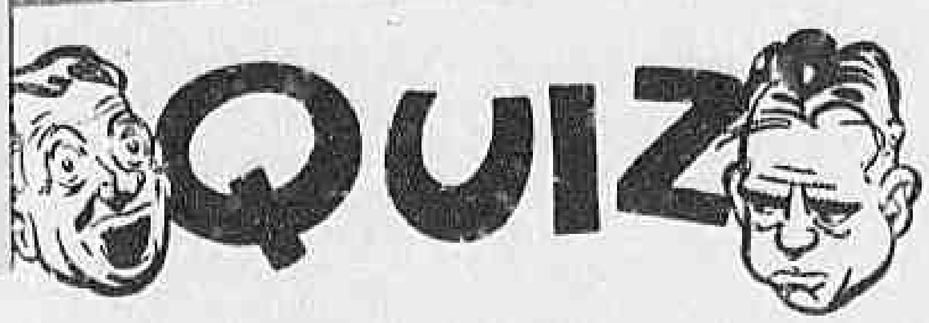
No sense of nationalism permeated them and they were imperialistic to the point of calling in the foreigner. Florence and Naples attempted to despoil Milan and the Milanese—the Sforza family—were only too pleased to

claims again—this time successfully—but the two allies fell out and the Spaniards took control of Sicily and South Italy by defeating the French at Garigliano in 1503 and at Gaeta in 1504.

1455 A.D. Wars of the Roses.

(To be continued.)

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(Answers on back cover.)

1 Origin of the word «curfew?»
2 Equivalent of a Major-General in the RN and RAF?
3 Three longest rivers in the world?
4 President of the Soviet Republic?
5 Strict classification of a Cockney?
6 «Roamin' in the Gloamin'.» Writer?
7 «The ballot is stronger than the bullet.» Whose remark?
8 What is a dukerbiok?
9 When was NZ first constituted a Dominion?
10 Where is the province of Bohemia?
11 What is meant by Centralism?
12 Present USA War Secretary?
13 NZ Minister at Moscow?
14 Who designed the first Helicopter?
15 Did the British Army ever use the goosestep?
16 Length of life of the hairs on our heads?
17 Do frogs wink?
18 Who had longest term as Premier of NZ?
19 Composer of «Fingal's Cave» Overture?
20 Percentage of Australian population in capital cities?
21 Highest individual score in first class cricket?
22 NZ women sprinter co-holder of 100yds world's record?
23 Manager of the 1930 British Rugby team in NZ?
24 Present holder of the Davis Cup?
25 Captain of 1905 All Blacks?
26 First New Zealander to win world's sculling title?
27 World's men's single tennis title holder?
28 NZ winner of 1904 Liverpool Grand National Steeplechase?
29 Three New Zealanders who have won world boxing titles?
30 Fastest century in first class cricket?

This fortnightly bulletin is compiled by HQ NZERS. It is for use within 2 NZEF only and its purpose is to provide data and information of interest to NZ troops. Topical subjects, NZ and local, will be regularly covered and contributions of articles, verse, sketches, etc., will be welcomed. Suggestions for the inclusion of information in popular demand will be met wherever possible.

P.S.S./B/M91/3.3M/8/44

1402

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LITTLE KNOWN FACTS ABOUT N.Z.

A Statistical Record

Cost of erection and equipment of main coastal lighthouses was about £6000 per light.

* * *

First ascent of Mt Cook successfully completed by Messrs Fyfe, Graham and Clarke in 1894.

* * *

There are 51 lighthouses on the NZ coast. Twenty-four are «watched» lights, and the remainder are automatic.

* * *

On railway construction, a rail, 85lb per lineal yard, has been recently adopted for the permanent way.

* * *

About one-half of the total mileage of railways in NZ is constructed on grades steeper than one in 200, while 26% of the total mileage is curved track.

* * *

There are four cable-tramway systems in the Dominion—one in Wellington and three in Dunedin. Their length totals 4 miles 33 chains.

* * *

During 1941-42, 55 inquiries were held into shipping casualties, vessels involved totalling 60. No total losses occurred during the year and no lives were lost. Tonnage damaged by stranding, collision or fire was 26,293.

Average number of persons employed by the State Railways in the 1942 period was 23,352.

* * *

The expenditure on National Broadcasting Service programmes during 1941-42 was £111,688.

* * *

Gross revenue from railways for the year 1942 was £11,938,338—roughly £7/6/8 per head of population.

* * *

In 1877, one year after Graham Bell had patented his invention, the first telephone was used in NZ.

* * *

First motion picture was shown in NZ in 1897. Film portrayed Queen Victoria's jubilee celebrations.

* * *

In 1942, 22.71 per hundred of population owned a radio receiving set. Wellington province has the highest number with 131,386 licences.

* * *

Of 37 persons meeting with fatal accidents on the railways in 1941-42, six were passengers and 11 were employees. Of the remainder, who were neither passengers nor employees, 14 were killed at crossings and six in accidents on the line.

QUIZ ANSWERS

(1) From French, couvre-feu, «put out the fire.» (2) Rear-Admiral and Air Vice-Marshal. (3) Missouri - Mississippi (4502 miles), Nile (4000), Amazon (4000). (4) M.I. Kalinin. (5) One born within the sound of Bow Bells, the chimes of a London church. (6) Sir Harry Lauder. (7) Abraham Lincoln. (8) S. African antelope, little larger than a rabbit. (9) 1907. (10) Czechoslovakia, including Prague. (11) Government from a centre as opposed to Federalism. (12) Mr Henry Stimson. (13) Mr C.W. Boswell. (14) Igor Sikorsky, at Kiev, 1908. (15) Yes, to help CO to single out drunks. (16) Six months to four years. One can lose 100 hairs daily and not go bald. (17) Yes, moving lower eyelids upwards, the opposite of human beings. (18) Richard John Seddon, 13 yrs 1½ mths. (19) Mendelssohn. (20) Nearly 50%. (21) Bradman, 452 n.o.—NSW v Queensland, 1929-1930. (22) Late Miss D. Lumley, 11sec. (23) Mr James Baxter. (24) Australia. (25) Dave Gallaher. (26) W. Webb. (27) R.L. Riggs. (28) Moffan. (29) Bob Fitzsimmons (heavy), Billy Murphy (feather), Ted Morgan (amateur welter). (30) A. Fagg, Hastings, England—101 in 18 minutes, off four overs and one no ball.

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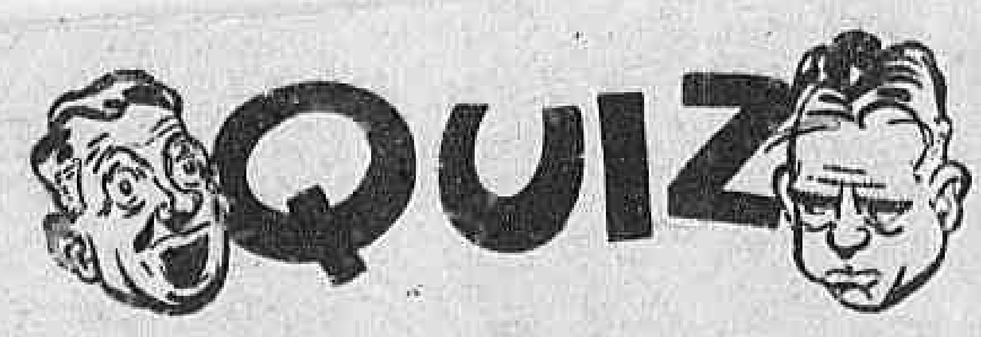


AN INFORMATION BULLETIN
FOR 2 NZEF No. 4

ERS

1404

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



"TRUE OR FALSE?"

(Answers on back cover.)

1 The Ross Dependency is a group of islands north of New Caledonia.
2 Horology is the science of studying stars.
3 A minx may be worn round the neck or head.
4 Storthing is the name given to the Norwegian Parliament.
5 H.M.S. Hood was first British battleship to berth at a N.Z. port.
6 « What really flatters a man is that you think him worth flattering.» — G.B. Shaw.
7 « If you can dream — And not make dreams your master.» — Charles Lamb.
8 British Empire heavyweight wrestling title is held by Earl McCready.
9 The « RUY BLAS » Overture was composed by Wagner.
10 The English language is spoken by the largest number of people.
11 « The only way to get rid of temptation is to yield to it.» — Oscar Wilde.
12 Rimsky - Korsakov wrote the « 1812 Overture.»
13 President Roosevelt's special assistant is Mr. Henry Wallace.
14 The Cameroons is a famous Highland Regiment.
15 Autonomy means Home Rule.
16 U.S.A. has become second greatest purchaser from N.Z.
17 In N.Z., police average one to 1022 persons, costing 8/3 1-4d per head of population.
18 British silver coins are not legal tender in N.Z.
19 Women are not allowed to serve on a court jury in N.Z.
20 Henry Sewell was the first Prime Minister in N.Z.
21 The shark has the fastest speed of any fish.
22 A De Jure Recognition is a Supreme Court finding.
23 W.H. (Boy) Morkel captained the 1921 Springboks in N.Z.
24 Mark Nicholls played in two tests against S. Africa in 1928.
25 The 1937 Springboks lost only one match in Australia.
26 Yours Truly was the winner of the 1943 N.Z. Cup.
27 « Boston Tar Baby » was the ring name given to Jack Johnson.
28 Dick Arnst defeated W. Webb for world's professional rowing title at Wanganui in 1908.
29 The 1938 English Test team compiled the highest score in an innings in first class cricket.
30 No swimmer has bettered 30secs for the 100yds.

This fortnightly bulletin is compiled by HQ NZERS. It is for use within 2 NZEF only and its purpose is to provide data and information of interest to NZ troops. Topical subjects, NZ and local, will be regularly covered and contributions of articles, verse, sketches, etc., will be welcomed. Suggestions for the inclusion of information in popular demand will be met wherever possible.

1405

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

LITTLE KNOWN FACTS ABOUT N.Z.

A Statistical Record

WHILE most people are familiar with the main features of N.Z. as covered by statistics, some of the lesser known facts contained in a regular fortnightly review should prove of wide interest.

Outstanding features such as population, vital statistics and revenue have been covered in previous issues.

* * *

Women's suffrage introduced, 1893. Eligible for Parliament, 1919.

* * *

Twenty members, inclusive of Speaker, constitute a quorum in the House of Representatives.

* * *

There are 273 newspaper publications of which 44 are published daily, 61 weekly and 121 monthly.

* * *

Quinquennial parliaments in vogue until 1879 when three-year term introduced.

* * *

In 1862, some 60% of the imports to N.Z. came from Australia. The 1941 figure was 16%.

* * *

Largest glaciers — Tasman, 18 miles x 1 1-4 miles; Murchison, 11 miles; Fox, 9 3-4; Franz Joseph, 8 1-2; Mueller, 8.

* * *

There were 376 school dental clinics in 1941, employing 318 nurses, with 126,706 children receiving systematic treatment.

Highest mountain — Mt. Cook, 12,349ft with 17 peaks over 10,000ft.

* * *

First Parliament, 1854, comprised 40 members. Greatest number, 91, in 1881.

* * *

Pastoral products comprise an annual average of 93% of N.Z. exports.

* * *

The number of females to 1000 males of population has risen from 620 in 1861, to 962 in 1916 and 972 in 1936.

* * *

No less than 35.7 per cent of total convictions in the Magistrates' Courts in 1941 were for traffic offences.

* * *

Criminal charges in which convictions are entered in the Magistrates' Courts average 26.8 per 1000 population annually.

* * *

The capital cost of State railways in 1942 amounted to £73,723,223. Some 31,087 wagons have been built in the Dominion and 2300 were imported from England.

QUIZ ANSWERS

1. False—Antarctic Circle. 2. False—clock making. 3. False—minx is a sly girl. 4. True. 5. False—H.M.S. Hood is a battle-cruiser; Hamilles (1940) first battleship to visit N.Z. 6. True. 7. False—Rudyard Kipling. 8. True. 9. False—Mendelssohn. 10. False—Chinese (twice as many). 11. True. 12. False—Tchaikowsky. 13. False—Mr. Harry Hopkins. 14. False—former German Colony in W. Africa. 15. True. 16. True—1,5,190,163 in 1941. 17. True. 18. True—since Feb. 1, 1935. 19. False—1942 Act provides for their inclusion on juries. 20. True—for 13 days. 21. False—tunny, 44 m.p.h.; blue shark, 26.5. 22. False—formal recognition of a new Govt., or State. 23. True. 24. False—played in last test only. 25. True—lost to N.S.W., 6—17. 26. False—Classform. 27. False—to Sam Langford who fought in over 600 contests. 28. True. 29. False—Victoria 1107 runs v. N.S.W. in 1926. 30. True—Weismuller (U.S.A.), 51secs (1927).

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

ACC/4010/L. ES/pa.
15 Sept 44.

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT : Gazzetta Ufficiale No.54 of 12 September 1944.

TO : See Distribution List.

SECTION OR SUB-COMMISSION CONCERNED.

(a) Finance (b) Communications (c) Communication (d) Agriculture Agriculture (e)

1. This issue of Gazzetta Ufficiale contains the following decrees :-

(a) Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General of the Kingdom No.190 of 10 August 1944.

Modifying the Royal Decree-Law No.9 of 6 Jan 1944 and No.101 of 12 April 1944 on reinstatement into service of the personnel previously dismissed for political reasons.

(b) Decree of the Lieutenant General of the Kingdom No.191 of 10 August 1944.

Postal rates for the interior of the Kingdom.

(c) Decree of the Lieutenant General of the Kingdom No.192 of 10 August 1944.

Telegraphic rates for the interior of the Kingdom.

(d) Ministerial Decree 7 September 1944.

Appointment of a Commissioner for the Italian Federation of Consorzi Agrari.

(e) Ministerial Decree 7 September 1944.

Rules for the control of the production and utilisation of the olive oil crop 1944-45.

(f) Ministerial Decree 10 September 1944.

Reducing the discount rate.

16 SET. 1944
FILE No.

(g) Decree of the High Commissioner for Sanctions against Fascism 8 September 1944.

Expropriation of the profits derived from the fascist

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

CONCERNED.

(a) Agriculture (b) Communications (c) Agriculture Communications (d) Finance

(a) Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General of the Kingdom No.190 of 10 August 1944.

Modifying the Royal Decree-Law No.9 of 6 Jan 1944 and No.101 of 12 April 1944 on reinstatement into service of the personnel previously dismissed for political reasons.

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(f) Ministerial Decree 10 September 1944.

Reducing the discount rate.

(g) Decree of the High Commissioner for Sanctions against Fascism 8 September 1944.

Revendication of the profits derived from the fascist regime.

956

NOTE : Sub-Commissions desiring that any of the provisions contained in this issue of G.U. be EXCLUDED from implementation in Military Government Territory by endorsement of the Executive Commissioner will file their returns through their competent Section not later than 1700 hours, Sunday, 17 September 1944; as the endorsement of the decrees appearing in this issue will be published in the next issue of the G.U. returns received after this date will be too late for action.

for RICHARD n. WILMER, Colonel, CAC
Chief Legal Officer.

16 SET. 1944
FILE No

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1091

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SERIE SPECIALE

Anno 85° — Numero 54

Conto corrente con la Posta

GAZZETTA UFFICIALE DEL REGNO D'ITALIA

PARTE PRIMA

ROMA - Martedì, 12 settembre 1944

DIREZIONE E REDAZIONE PRESSO IL MINISTERO DI GRAZIA E GIUSTIZIA – UFFICIO PUBBLICAZIONE DELLE LEGGI — TELEF.: 50-139 51-236 51-554

CONDIZIONI DI ABBONAMENTO

ALLA PARTE PRIMA E SUPPLEMENTI ORDINARI

In Italia e Colonie	Abb. annuo	L. 200	All'Estero	Abb. annuo	L. 400
	» semestrale	» 100		» semestrale	» 200
	» trimestrale	» 50		» trimestrale	» 100
	Un fascicolo	» 4		Un fascicolo	» 8

ALLA PARTE SECONDA

In Italia e Colonie	Abb. annuo	L. 120	All'Estero	Abb. annuo	L. 240
	» semestrale	» 60		» semestrale	» 120
	» trimestrale	» 30		» trimestrale	» 60
	Un fascicolo	» 4		Un fascicolo	» 8

Al solo «BOLLETTINO DELLE ESTRAZIONI» (sorteggio titoli, obbligazioni, cartelle)

In Italia e Colonie . . . { Abbonamento annuo . . L. 100 — / Un fascicolo Prezzi vari

All'Estero . . . { Abbonamento annuo . . L. 200 — / Un fascicolo - Prezzi vari raddoppiati

Per gli annunzi da inserire nella "Gazzetta Ufficiale„ vegganst le norme riportate nella testata della parte seconda

La « Gazzetta Ufficiale » e tutte le altre pubblicazioni ufficiali sono in vendita al pubblico presso i negozi della Libreria dello Stato in Roma, Via XX Settembre, nel palazzo del Ministero delle Finanze; Corso Umberto, 234 (angolo Via Marco Minghetti, 23 24); e presso le librerie depositarie di Roma e dei Capoluoghi delle provincie.

Le inserzioni nella Parte II della « Gazzetta Ufficiale » si ricevono in ROMA – presso l'Ufficio " Inserzioni „ della Libreria dello Stato – Palazzo del Ministero delle Finanze.

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LEGGI E DECRETI

DECRETO LEGISLATIVO LUOGOTENENZIALE 10 agosto 1944, n. 190.

Modifiche ai Regi decreti-legge 6 gennaio 1944, n. 9, e 12 aprile 1944, n. 101, sulla riammissione in servizio del personale già licenziato per motivi politici.

UMBERTO DI SAVOIA
PRINCIPE DI PIEMONTE
LUOGOTENENTE GENERALE DEL REGNO

In virtù dell'autorità a Noi delegata;
Visto il R. decreto-legge 6 gennaio 1944, n. 9;
Visto il R. decreto-legge 12 aprile 1944, n. 101;
Visto il decreto legislativo Luogotenenziale 27 luglio 1944, n. 159;
Visto il decreto-legge Luogotenenziale 25 giugno 1944, n. 151;
Visto il R. decreto-legge 30 ottobre 1943, n. 2/B;
Visto il R. decreto-legge 29 maggio 1944, n. 141;
Vista la deliberazione del Consiglio dei Ministri;
Sulla proposta del Presidente del Consiglio dei Ministri, Primo Ministro Segretario di Stato e Ministro per l'interno, e del Ministro per le comunicazioni, di concerto con i Ministri per la grazia e giustizia e pel Tesoro;
Abbiamo sanzionato e promulghiamo quanto segue:

Art. 1.

Le valutazioni previste dai Regi decreti-legge 6 gennaio 1944, n. 9, e 12 aprile 1944, n. 101, per la riammissione in servizio del personale, già licenziato o dispensato per motivi politici, delle Amministrazioni dello Stato, degli Enti locali e parastatali, degli Enti comunque sottoposti a vigilanza o tutela dello Stato e delle Aziende private esercenti servizi pubblici o di interesse nazionale, sono demandate:

16 SET. 1944
File No.

a) per gli appartenenti alle Amministrazioni statali al Consiglio dei Ministri, quando si tratti di impiegati di grado superiore al quinto, ed alla Commissione unica per gli affari del personale, di cui all'articolo 1 del R. decreto-legge 12 aprile 1944, n. 109, per quelli di grado inferiore;

b) per gli appartenenti al personale degli altri Enti ed Aziende alla Commissione provinciale di cui all'art. 18, 3° comma del decreto legislativo Luogotenenziale 27 luglio 1944, n. 159.

Art. 2.

Sono abrogate le disposizioni contrarie od incompatibili con le modifiche contenute nel precedente articolo, restando ferma ogni altra disposizione nella materia regolata dal presente decreto.

Art. 3.

Il presente decreto entra in vigore il giorno stesso della sua pubblicazione nella *Gazzetta Ufficiale* del Regno.

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

Dato a Roma, addì 10 agosto 1944

UMBERTO DI SAVOIA

BONOMI — CERABONA — TUPINI — SOLERI

Visto, *il Guardasigilli*: TUPINI
Registrato alla Corte dei conti, addì 11 settembre 1944.
Registro Presidenza n. 1, foglio 93. — EMANUEL.

DECRETO LUOGOTENENZIALE 10 agosto 1944, n. 191.
Tariffe postali nell'interno del Regno.

UMBERTO DI SAVOIA
PRINCIPE DI PIEMONTE
LUOGOTENENTE GENERALE DEL REGNO

In virtù dell'autorità a Noi delegata;

Visti gli articoli 8 e 18 del Codice postale e delle telecomunicazioni, approvato con R. decreto 27 febbraio 1936, n. 645;

Visto il R. decreto 23 maggio 1940, n. 750;

Visto il R. decreto-legge 30 ottobre 1943, n. 2/B, e successive modificazioni;

Sentito il Consiglio dei Ministri;

Sulla proposta del Ministro per le comunicazioni, d'intesa col Ministro per il tesoro;

Abbiamo decretato e decretiamo:

Art. 1.

Le tariffe per i servizi postali ed i limiti di peso, dimensioni, valore ed assegno per gli oggetti affidati all'Amministrazione delle poste e per le operazioni ad essa richieste, sono fissati con la tabella n. 1 allegata al presente decreto, firmata dal Ministro per le comunicazioni.

Art. 2.

Le indennità per corrispondenza e pacchi smarriti, nei casi in cui esse siano dovute, vengono fissate nella

Art. 3.

E' abrogato il R. decreto 23 maggio 1940, n. 750.

Art. 4.

Il presente decreto entrerà in vigore il 1° ottobre 1944 e sarà pubblicato nella *Gazzetta Ufficiale* del Regno - serie speciale.

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

Dato a Roma, addì 10 agosto 1944

UMBERTO DI SAVOIA

BONOMI — CERABONA — SOLERI

Visto, *il Guardasigilli*: TUPINI
Registrato alla Corte dei conti, addì 4 settembre 1944
Registro Ufficio Risc. Poste n. 1, foglio n. 14

TABELLA N. 1

Tariffe postali

1. — Lettere e biglietti postali:		
a) diretti nel distretto postale dell'ufficio di impostazione, per ogni 15 grammi o frazione	L.	0,50
b) diretti fuori del distretto dell'ufficio di impostazione, per ogni 15 grammi o frazione	»	1,00
2. — Cartoline di Stato e dell'industria privata:		
a) semplici:		
per il distretto	»	0,30
per fuori distretto	»	0,60
b) con risposta pagata:		
per il distretto	»	0,60
per fuori distretto	»	1,20
3. — Carte manoscritte:		
per i primi 200 grammi	»	1,20
per ogni 50 grammi o frazioni successive	»	0,40
4. — Cartoline illustrate:		
con sola firma del mittente e data .	»	0,20
con frasi di convenevoli e in un massimo di 5 parole	»	0,40
5. — Biglietti da visita:		
con non più di 5 parole di convenevoli	»	0,40
6. — Fatture commerciali:		
aventi i requisiti stabiliti dal regolamento	»	0,50
7. — Partecipazioni di nascita, morte, matrimonio e simili a stampa . .	»	0,30
8. — Estratti di conto delle amministrazioni dei giornali	»	0,20
9. — Cedole di commissioni librarie . .	»	0,10
10. — Stampe periodiche spedite in abbonamento:		
1° gruppo: giornali, quotidiani, compresi quelli che non escono nei giorni festivi riconosciuti:		
per ogni esemplare non eccedente		

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generale 27 luglio 1944, n. 159.

Art. 2.

Sono abrogate le disposizioni contrarie od incompatibili con le modifiche contenute nel precedente articolo, restando ferma ogni altra disposizione nella materia regolata dal presente decreto.

Art. 3.

Il presente decreto entra in vigore il giorno stesso della sua pubblicazione nella *Gazzetta Ufficiale* del Regno.

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

Dato a Roma, addì 10 agosto 1944

UMBERTO DI SAVOIA

BONOMI — CERABONA — TUPINI — SOLERI

Visto, *il Guardasigilli*: TUPINI
Registrato alla Corte dei conti, addì 11 settembre 1944.
Registro Presidenza n. 1, *foglio* 93. — EMANUEL.

DECRETO LUOGOTENENZIALE 10 agosto 1944, n. 191.
Tariffe postali nell'interno del Regno.

UMBERTO DI SAVOIA
PRINCIPE DI PIEMONTE
LUOGOTENENTE GENERALE DEL REGNO

In virtù dell'autorità a Noi delegata;

Visti gli articoli 8 e 18 del Codice postale e delle telecomunicazioni, approvato con R. decreto 27 febbraio 1926, n. 645;

Visto il R. decreto 23 maggio 1940, n. 750;

Visto il R. decreto-legge 30 ottobre 1943, n. 2/B, e successive modificazioni;

Sentito il Consiglio dei Ministri;

Sulla proposta del Ministro per le comunicazioni, d'intesa col Ministro per il tesoro;

Abbiamo decretato e decretiamo:

Art. 1.

Le tariffe per i servizi postali ed i limiti di peso, dimensioni, valore ed assegno per gli oggetti affidati all'Amministrazione delle poste e per le operazioni ad essa richieste, sono fissati con la tabella n. 1 allegata al presente decreto, firmata dal Ministro per le comunicazioni.

Art. 2.

Le indennità per corrispondenza e pacchi smarriti, nei casi in cui esse siano dovute, vengono fissate nella misura risultante dalla tabella n. 2, allegata al presente decreto, firmata dal Ministro per le comunicazioni.

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

Dato a Roma, addì 10 agosto 1944

UMBERTO DI SAVOIA

BONOMI — CERABONA — SOLERI

Visto, *il Guardasigilli*: TUPINI
Registrato alla Corte dei conti, addì 4 settembre 1944
Registro Ufficio Ris. Poste n. 1, *foglio* n. 14

TABELLA N. 1

Tariffe postali

1. — Lettere e biglietti postali:		
a) diretti nel distretto postale dell'ufficio di impostazione, per ogni 15 grammi o frazione	L.	0,50
b) diretti fuori del distretto dell'ufficio di impostazione, per ogni 15 grammi o frazione	»	1,00
2. — Cartoline di Stato e dell'industria privata:		
a) semplici:		
per il distretto	»	0,30
per fuori distretto	»	0,60
b) con risposta pagata:		
per il distretto	»	0,60
per fuori distretto	»	1,20
3. — Carte manoscritte:		
per i primi 250 grammi	»	1,20
per ogni 50 grammi o frazioni successive	»	0,40
4. — Cartoline illustrate:		
con sola firma del mittente e data .	»	0,20
con frasi di convenevoli e in un massimo di 5 parole	»	0,40
5. — Biglietti da visita:		
con non più di 5 parole di convenevoli	»	0,40
6. — Fatture commerciali:		
aventi i requisiti stabiliti dal regolamento	»	0,50
7. — Partecipazioni di nascita, morte, matrimonio e simili a stampa . .	»	0,30
8. — Estratti di conto delle amministrazioni dei giornali	»	0,20
9. — Cedole di commissioni librarie . .	»	0,10
10. — Stampe periodiche spedite in abbonamento:		
1° gruppo: giornali, quotidiani, compresi quelli che non escono nei giorni festivi riconosciuti:		
per ogni esemplare non eccedente 50 grammi	»	0,015
per ogni 25 grammi o frazione in più	»	0,008

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7° gruppo: giornali, riviste, rassegne e simili non quotidiani, che escano almeno una volta ogni 15 giorni:
per ogni esemplare non eccedente 50 grammi . . . . . L. 0,02
per ogni 50 grammi o frazione in più » 0,01

8° gruppo: giornali, riviste, rassegne e simili che, non potendosi comprendere nei due gruppi precedenti, escano almeno una volta al mese:
per ogni esemplare non eccedente 50 grammi . . . . . » 0,03
per ogni 50 grammi o frazione in più » 0,02

4° gruppo: giornali, riviste, rassegne e simili, che non si possono comprendere nei gruppi precedenti, di periodicità almeno semestrale; stampe propagandistiche, cataloghi, bollettini e listini di commercio, e annunzi editoriali e librari, di qualsiasi periodicità purchè escano almeno una volta per semestre:
per ogni esemplare non eccedente 50 grammi . . . . . » 0,10
per ogni 50 grammi o frazioni in più » 0,04

11. — Stampe propagandistiche non periodiche spedite in abbonamento in quantità non inferiore a 10.000 esemplari per ogni spedizione:
tariffa uguale a quella delle stampe periodiche di quarto gruppo.

12. — Stampe non periodiche e stampe periodiche spedite di seconda mano:
per ogni 50 grammi o frazione in più » 0,20

13. — Pagine pubblicitarie:
intercalate e cucite nel testo delle riviste e delle altre pubblicazioni in fascicoli, spedite in abbonamento, se non numerate progressivamente con quelle del testo medesimo:
per ogni 50 grammi o frazione, e per ogni fascicolo, in aggiunta alla tassa in abbonamento corrisposta per il periodico di cui formano parte . » 0,10

14. — Carte punteggiate ad uso dei ciechi:
per ogni chilogramma o frazione . » 0,10

15. — Campioni di merci:
per i primi 100 grammi . . . . . » 0,70
per ogni 50 grammi o frazione in più » 0,30

16. — Campioni contenenti saggi gratuiti di medicinali: spediti direttamente a medici, ospedali, cliniche e istituti speciali di cura dalle case produttrici:
per i primi 100 grammi . . . . . » 0,50
per ogni 50 grammi o frazione in più » 0,20

17. — Pacchetti postali:
per i primi 200 grammi . . . . . » 2,40
per ogni 50 grammi o frazione in più » 0,60

18. — Diritto da applicarsi su ogni lista

19. — Provvigione da applicarsi sull'importo degli abbuoni concessi agli utenti di macchine affrancatrici per tasse applicate su corrispondenze e pacchi che non hanno avuto corso: 10 per cento, col minimo di L. 2.

20. — Associazioni a giornali (servizio limitato ai rapporti internazionali):
diritto fisso . . . . . L. 6,00
diritto mensile di rispedizione:
a) per i periodici che si pubblicano più di una volta per settimana . . . . » 5,20
b) per gli altri periodici . . . . . » 2,60

21. — Legalizzazione di atti:
per ogni operazione, oltre le tasse normali . . . . . » 2,09

22. — Notificazione atti giudiziari:
a) franeatura del piego in base alle tariffe normali:
b) raccomandazione del piego, in base alla tariffa normale, variabile a seconda che il piego sia spedito aperto o chiuso;
c) avviso di ricevimento che viene restituito in raccomandazione . . . » 2,20

23. — Posta pneumatica:
lettere e biglietti fino a 15 grammi e cartoline: sopratassa . . . . » 0,30
lettere e biglietti oltre 15 fino a 30 grammi: sopratassa . . . . . » 0,70

24. — Corrispondenze ferme in posta o ferme telegrafo:
diritto fisso se pagato dal mittente . » 0,30
diritto fisso se pagato dal destinatario . . . . . » 0,50

25. — Provvigione per la tenuta dei conti di credito, ogni 100 lire o frazione » 5,00

26. — Provvigione per la tenuta dei conti di credito speciali relativi alla spedizione di oggetti di corrispondenza all'indirizzo di persone ed enti che si obbligano di pagare le relative tasse di franeatura:
10 per cento col minimo di L. 20 mensili.

27. — Caselle postali - Nolo mensile:
per le caselle aperte . . . . . » 12.00
per le caselle chiuse piccole . . . » 16,00
per le caselle chiuse medie . . . . » 24,00
per le caselle chiuse grandi . . . » 32,00

28. — Ritiro corrispondenze a mezzo bolgette e sacchi:
se a cura degli interessati - diritto mensile . . . . . » 50,00
se a cura dell'Amministrazione - diritto mensile . . . . . » 150,00

29. — Deposito di garanzia per l'uso di caselle chiuse o di sacchi . . . » 150.00

30. — Diritto per recapito a domicilio:
dei pieghi di stampe o carte manoscritte eccedenti il peso di 500 gr.:
a) per ogni piego fino a 1000 grammi . » 0,80

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per ogni esemplare non eccedente 50 grammi . . . . . » 0,08
per ogni 50 grammi o frazione in più » 0,02

4° gruppo: giornali, riviste, rassegne e simili, che non si possono comprendere nei gruppi precedenti, di periodicità almeno semestrale: stampe propagandistiche, cataloghi, bollettini e listini di commercio, e annunzi editoriali e librari, di qualsiasi periodicità purchè escano almeno una volta per semestre:

per ogni esemplare non eccedente 50 grammi . . . . . » 0,10
per ogni 50 grammi o frazioni in più » 0,04

11. — Stampe propagandistiche non periodiche spedite in abbonamento in quantità non inferiore a 10.000 esemplari per ogni spedizione:
tariffa uguale a quella delle stampe periodiche di quarto gruppo.

12. — Stampe non periodiche e stampe periodiche spedite di seconda mano:
per ogni 50 grammi o frazione in più » 0,20

13. — Pagine pubblicitarie:
intercalate e cucite nel testo delle riviste e delle altre pubblicazioni in fascicoli, spedite in abbonamento, se non numerate progressivamente con quelle del testo medesimo:
per ogni 50 grammi o frazione, e per ogni fascicolo, in aggiunta alla tassa in abbonamento corrisposta per il periodico di cui formano parte . » 0,10

14. — Carte punteggiate ad uso dei ciechi:
per ogni chilogrammo o frazione . » 0,10

15. — Campioni di merci:
per i primi 100 grammi . . . . . » 0,70
per ogni 50 grammi o frazione in più » 0,30

16. — Campioni contenenti saggi gratuiti di medicinali: spediti direttamente a medici, ospedali, cliniche e istituti speciali di cura dalle case produttrici:
per i primi 100 grammi . . . . . » 0,50
per ogni 50 grammi o frazione in più » 0,20

17. — Pacchetti postali:
per i primi 200 grammi . . . . . » 2,40
per ogni 50 grammi o frazione in più » 0,60

18. — Diritto da applicarsi su ogni busta contenente corrispondenze francate a macchina imbucate nelle cassette d'impostazione . . . . . » 0,40

diritto annuale di impostazione:

a) per i periodici che si pubblicano più di una volta per settimana . . . . » 5,20
b) per gli altri periodici . . . . . » 2,60

21. — Legalizzazione di atti:
per ogni operazione, oltre le tasse normali . . . . . » 2,09

22. — Notificazione atti giudiziari:
a) francatura del piego in base alle tariffe normali:
b) raccomandazione del piego, in base alla tariffa normale, variabile a seconda che il piego sia spedito aperto o chiuso;
c) avviso di ricevimento che viene restituito in raccomandazione . . . » 2,20

23. — Posta pneumatica:
lettere e biglietti fino a 15 grammi e cartoline: sopratassa . . . . » 0,30
lettere e biglietti oltre 15 fino a 30 grammi: sopratassa . . . . . » 0,70

24. — Corrispondenze ferme in posta o ferme telegrafo:
diritto fisso se pagato dal mittente . » 0,30
diritto fisso se pagato dal destinatario . . . . . » 0,50

25. — Provvigione per la tenuta dei conti di credito, ogni 100 lire o frazione » 5,00

26. — Provvigione per la tenuta dei conti di credito speciali relativi alla spedizione di oggetti di corrispondenza all'indirizzo di persone ed enti che si obbligano di pagare le relative tasse di francatura:
10 per cento col minimo di L. 20 mensili.

27. — Caselle postali - Nolo mensile:
per le caselle aperte . . . . . » 12,00
per le caselle chiuse piccole . . . » 16,00
per le caselle chiuse medie . . . . » 24,00
per le caselle chiuse grandi . . . » 32,00

28. — Ritiro corrispondenze a mezzo bolgette e sacchi:
se a cura degli interessati - diritto mensile . . . . . » 50,00
se a cura dell'Amministrazione - diritto mensile . . . . . » 150,00

29. — Deposito di garanzia per l'uso di caselle chiuse e di sacchi . . . » 150,00

30. — Diritto per recapito a domicilio:
dei pieghi di stampe o carte manoscritte eccedenti il peso di 500 gr.:
a) per ogni piego fino a 1000 grammi . » 0,80
b) per ogni piego di peso superiore ai 1000 grammi, fermo il peso massimo di kg. 2 . . . . . » 1,60

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31. — Diritto di raccomandazione:
oltre la tassa di francatura:
a) per le corrispondenze chiuse . . . L. 2,50
b) per le corrispondenze aperte, eccettuate quelle indicate alle successive lettere *c*) e *d*) . . . . . » 1,20
c) per i campioni contenenti saggi gratuiti di medicinali, spediti direttamente a medici, ospedali, cliniche e istituti speciali di cura dalle case produttrici, per le stampe periodiche spedite in abbonamento e per le stampe propagandistiche non periodiche spedite pure in abbonamento in quantità non inferiore a 10.000 esemplari . . . » 0,60
d) per i pieghi contenenti carte punteggiate ad uso dei ciechi . . . » 0,20

32. — Sopratassa di trasporto aereo:
a) lettere e biglietti postali, cartoline con corrispondenza, cartoline illustrate, biglietti da visita, cedole di commissioni librarie, fatture commerciali e vaglia per ogni 5 grammi o frazione . . . . . » 1,00
b) carte manoscritte, stampe, partecipazioni, campioni e pacchetti postali ogni 25 grammi o frazione . » 1,60
c) lettere provviste della sopratassa di espresso ogni 5 grammi o frazione » 0,50
d) cartoline illustrate e biglietti da visita, con non più di cinque parole di convenevoli, se spediti dal 15 dicembre di ogni anno al 5 gennaio dell'anno successivo:
per ogni 5 grammi o frazione . . . » 0,30
e) per le corrispondenze di cui alla lettera *b*) si applica la sopratassa stabilita alla lettera *a*) quando, non eccedendo il peso di grammi 5, riesca più vantaggiosa per gli utenti.
f) pacchi, oltre la tassa ordinaria ed il diritto di recapito per espresso:
fino ad 1 kg. . . . . » 8,00
per ogni 500 grammi o frazione successive . . . . . » 4,00

33. — Assicurazione corrispondenze e pacchi:
a) ordinaria:
per le prime 200 lire . . . . . » 2,00
per ogni 100 lire o frazione in più » 1,00
b) convenzionale:
tasse identiche a quelle stabilite per l'assicurazione ordinaria;
c) contro i rischi di forza maggiore (oltre i diritti sopra indicati):
per le prime 200 lire . . . . . » 1,00
per ogni 100 lire o frazione in più » 0,50

34. — Assegno su corrispondenze e pacchi:
diritto fisso, oltre le tasse normali:
per ogni oggetto . . . . . » 1,00

35. — Espresso:
Per le corrispondenze da recapitarsi per espresso oltre i limiti entro i quali il recapito è obbligatorio, è dovuta dal destinatario, o, in caso di rifiuto, dal mittente, una tassa supplementare che viene determinata a seconda del costo della mano d'opera di ciascuna località senza eccedere in via normale L. 0,80 per ogni 500 metri di maggiore distanza dal limite del recapito gratuito, ed a seconda della tariffa locale per il nolo delle barche.
Se il recapito per espresso deve effettuarsi in ore notturne o in cattive condizioni atmosferiche, o di viabilità, il diritto supplementare può essere aumentato fino al doppio.

36. — Pacchi ordinari:
fino a 1 kg. . . . . L. 5,00
da oltre 1 kg. fino a 3 kg. . . . » 10,00
da oltre 3 kg. fino a 5 kg. . . . » 15,00
da oltre 5 kg. fino a 10 kg. . . . » 25,00
da oltre 10 kg. fino a 15 kg. . . . » 32,00
da oltre 15 kg. fino a 20 kg. . . . » 36,00
per i pacchi ingombranti aumento del 50% sulle tariffe.

37. — Pacchi urgenti:
a) non ingombranti:
fino a 1 kg. . . . . » 14,00
da oltre 1 kg. fino a 3 kg. . . . . » 24,00
da oltre 3 kg. fino a 5 kg. . . . . » 34,00
b) ingombranti:
fino a 1 kg. . . . . » 16,50
da oltre 1 kg. fino a 3 kg. . . . . » 29,00
da oltre 3 kg. fino a 5 kg. . . . . » 41,50
Le tariffe sono comprensive anche del diritto di recapito per espresso.

38. — Pacchi contenenti abiti borghesi delle reclute e dei richiam. alle armi:
fino a 5 kg. . . . . L. 1,60
da oltre 5 kg. fino a 10 kg. . . . » 2,10
Per gli ingombranti aumento del 50 % sulle tariffe.

39. — Recipienti vuoti di ritorno:
non ingombranti . . . . . L. 6,00
ingombranti . . . . . » 9,00

40. — Tassa giornaliera di custodia dei pacchi:
dopo i tre giorni di giacenza:
per i pacchi ordinari non gravati di assegno L. 0,50 (massimo L. 10)
per i pacchi con valore dichiarato o gravati di assegno L. 0,80 (massimo L. 16).
Sono esenti dalla tassa di custodia: i pacchi per i militari purchè indirizzati presso il Comando o Corpo nel quale i destinatari prestano effettivamente servizio.

41. — Corrispettivi per concessioni di servizi:
a) diritto dovuto all'Amministrazione postale dalle agenzie autorizzate alla accettazione e al recapito delle corrispondenze per espresso nella località di provenienza:
per ogni oggetto . . . . . L. 0,20
b) diritto dovuto all'Amministrazione da Banche, Ditte, Enti in genere autorizzati a recapitare in loco la

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carta di medicinali, spediti direttamente a medici, ospedali, cliniche e istituti speciali di cura dalle case produttrici, per le stampe periodiche spedite in abbonamento e per le stampe propagandistiche non periodiche spedite pure in abbonamento in quantità non inferiore a 10.000 esemplari . . . » 0,60

d) per i pieghi contenenti carte punteggiate ad uso dei ciechi . . . » 0,20

32. — Sopratassa di trasporto aereo:

a) lettere e biglietti postali, cartoline con corrispondenza, cartoline illustrate, biglietti da visita, cedole di commissioni librarie, fatture commerciali e vaglia per ogni 5 grammi o frazione . . . . . » 1,00

b) carte manoscritte, stampe, partecipazioni, campioni e pacchetti postali ogni 25 grammi o frazione . » 1.60

c) lettere provviste della sopratassa di espresso ogni 5 grammi o frazione » 0,50

d) cartoline illustrate e biglietti da visita, con non più di cinque parole di convenevoli, se spediti dal 15 dicembre di ogni anno al 5 gennaio dell'anno successivo:
per ogni 5 grammi o frazione . . . » 0,30

e) per le corrispondenze di cui alla lettera *b)* si applica la sopratassa stabilita alla lettera *a)* quando, non eccedendo il peso di grammi 5, riesca più vantaggiosa per gli utenti.

f) pacchi, oltre la tassa ordinaria ed il diritto di recapito per espresso:
fino ad 1 kg. . . . . » 8.00
per ogni 500 grammi o frazione successive . . . . . » 4,00

33. — Assicurazione corrispondenze e pacchi:

a) ordinaria:
per le prime 200 lire . . . . . » 2.00
per ogni 100 lire o frazione in più » 1,00

b) convenzionale:
tasse identiche a quelle stabilite per l'assicurazione ordinaria:

c) contro i rischi di forza maggiore (oltre i diritti sopra indicati):
per le prime 200 lire . . . . . » 1,00
per ogni 100 lire o frazione in più » 0,50

34. — Assegno su corrispondenze e pacchi:
diritto fisso, oltre le tasse normali:
per ogni oggetto . . . . . » 1,00

35. — Espresso:
diritto fisso oltre le tasse normali:
per ogni oggetto di corrispondenza » 2,50
per ogni pacco . . . . . » 4,00

per ogni 500 metri di maggiore distanza dal limite del recapito gratuito, ed a seconda della tariffa locale per il nolo delle barche.

Se il recapito per espresso deve effettuarsi in ore notturne o in cattive condizioni atmosferiche, o di visibilità, il diritto supplementare può essere aumentato fino al doppio.

36. — Pacchi ordinari:
fino a 1 kg. . . . . L. 5.00
da oltre 1 kg. fino a 3 kg. . . . » 10,00
da oltre 3 kg. fino a 5 kg. . . . » 15.00
da oltre 5 kg. fino a 10 kg. . . . » 25,00
da oltre 10 kg. fino a 15 kg. . . . » 32.00
da oltre 15 kg. fino a 20 kg. . . . » 36,00
per i pacchi ingombranti aumento del 50% sulle tariffe.

37. — Pacchi urgenti:

a) non ingombranti:
fino a 1 kg. . . . . » 14.00
da oltre 1 kg. fino a 3 kg. . . . » 24,00
da oltre 3 kg. fino a 5 kg. . . . » 34.00

b) ingombranti:
fino a 1 kg. . . . . » 16.50
da oltre 1 kg. fino a 3 kg. . . . » 29.00
da oltre 3 kg. fino a 5 kg. . . . » 41,50

Le tariffe sono comprensive anche del diritto di recapito per espresso.

38. — Pacchi contenenti abiti borghesi delle reclute e dei richiam. alle armi:
fino a 5 kg. . . . . L. 1.60
da oltre 5 kg. fino a 10 kg. . . . » 2.30
Per gli ingombranti aumento del 50 % sulle tariffe.

39. — Recipienti vuoti di ritorno:
non ingombranti . . . . . L. 6.00
ingombranti . . . . . » 9,00

40. — Tassa giornaliera di custodia dei pacchi:
dopo i tre giorni di giacenza:
per i pacchi ordinari non gravati di assegno L. 0,50 (massimo L. 10)
per i pacchi con valore dichiarato o gravati di assegno L. 0,80 (massimo L. 16).

Sono esenti dalla tassa di custodia: i pacchi per i militari purchè indirizzati presso il Comando o Corpo nel quale i destinatari prestano effettivamente servizio.

41. — Corrispettivi per concessioni di servizi:

a) diritto dovuto all'Amministrazione postale dalle agenzie autorizzate alla accettazione e al recapito delle corrispondenze per espresso nella località di provenienza:
per ogni oggetto . . . . . L. 0,20

b) diritto dovuto all'Amministrazione da Banche, Ditte, Enti in genere autorizzati a recapitare in loco la loro corrispondenza con mezzi propri:
per ogni oggetto . . . . . » 0,20

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c) diritto che deve essere corrisposto all'Amministrazione dai concessionari del trasporto pacchi e colli fino a 20 kg.:

per ogni pacco o collo fino a 1 kg . L. 1,60
per ogni pacco o collo da oltre 1 a 5 kg. . . . . » 2,00
per ogni pacco o collo da oltre 5 a 10 kg. . . . . » 3,00
per ogni pacco o collo da oltre 10 a 20 kg. . . . . » 4,00

42. — Vaglia ordinari:

Tassa di emissione (oltre il prezzo del modulo in L. 0,40):

fino all'importo di L. 25 . . . . » 0,50
oltre L. 25 fino a L. 50 . . . . » 1,00
oltre L. 50 fino a L. 100 . . . . » 1,50
oltre L. 100 fino a L. 200 . . . . » 2,00

Per somme superiori a L. 200 fino a L. 3000 L. 1 in più per ogni 100 lire o frazione. Per somme superiori a L. 3000 fino a L. 5000 L. 1 in più per ogni 500 lire o frazione.

43. — Vaglia fino a L. 25 diretti a militari di truppa e gradi equivalenti delle altre Forze armate:

tassa di emissione . . . . . L. 0,40

44. — Attestazione di emissione dei vaglia:

per ogni attestazione . . . . . » 0,60

45. — Vaglia telegrafici:

oltre la tassa di emissione e quella telegrafica è dovuto per ogni vaglia un diritto di . . . . . » 1,00

46. — Vaglia scaduti - tassa di rimborso:

a) per vaglia ordinari, telegrafici oltre la tassa di emissione, pari a quella del titolo originale:

per ogni vaglia:

fino a L. 10 . . . . . » 0,20
oltre L. 10 fino a L. 100 . . . . » 0,60
oltre L. 100 . . . . . » 1,00

b) per vaglia di servizio, di qualunque importo, per ogni vaglia . . . . » 3,00

Sono esenti dalla tassa di rimborso i vaglia scaduti emessi a tariffa ridotta in favore di militari di truppa dell'Esercito e gradi equivalenti delle altre Forze armate in servizio effettivo e quelli emessi per oggetti gravati di assegno e per riscossione di crediti, quando risultino smarriti e lo smarrimento sia imputabile al servizio postale.

47. — Riscossione di crediti:

diritto fisso di riscossione per ogni piego di importo:

fino a L. 10 . . . . . L. 0,50
oltre L. 10 fino a L. 200 . . . » 1,00
oltre L. 200 fino a L. 1.000 . . . » 2,00
oltre L. 1.000 fino a L. 2.000 . . . » 4,00
oltre L. 2.000 fino a L. 3.000 . . . » 6,00
oltre L. 3.000 fino a L. 4.000 . . . » 8,00
oltre L. 4.000 . . . . . » 10,00

per i titoli in domanda di [illegible]

48. — Conti correnti postali (salvo le esenzioni di tassa previste dall'art. 112 del Codice postale e delle telecomunicazioni):

a) versamenti:

fino a L. 50 . . . . . L. 0,15
oltre L. 50 fino a L. 100 . . . » 0,20
oltre L. 100 fino a L. 500 . . . » 0,40
oltre L. 500 fino a L. 1.000 . . . » 0,60
oltre L. 1.000 fino a L. 5.000 . . . » 1,00
oltre L. 5.000 fino a L. 10.000 . . . » 2,00
e successivamente L. 1 per ogni cinquemila lire o frazione, fino al massimo di L. 20 di tassa;

b) pagamenti:

fino a L. 50 . . . . . » 0,20
oltre L. 50 fino a L. 100 . . . » 0,30
oltre L. 100 fino a L. 200 . . . » 0,40
oltre L. 200 fino a L. 300 . . . » 0,50
oltre L. 300 fino a L. 400 . . . » 0,60
oltre L. 400 fino a L. 500 . . . » 0,70
oltre L. 500 fino a L. 1.000 . . . » 0,90
e successivamente L. 0,25 per ogni mille lire o frazione, fino al massimo di L. 25 di tassa;

c) estratti di conto richiesti dal correntista:

per ogni estratto (da addebitare sul conto del richiedente) . . . . . » 1,00

d) copia del conto richiesta dal correntista: per ogni pagina (da addebitare sul conto del richiedente) . » 2,00

e) rinnovazione degli assegni localizzati scaduti di validità:

diritto fisso (da detrarsi dall'importo dell'assegno da rinnovare) . . . » 2,00

Sono esenti dal diritto fisso le rinnovazioni degli assegni localizzati non giunti a destinazione di quelli il cui importo debba essere riaccreditato ai conti traenti, di quelli emessi in esenzione di tassa per cause di servizio e di quelli originariamente tratti a favore di militari della Regia marina imbarcati su Regie navi:

f) variazioni dell'intestazione del conto e dell'indirizzo del correntista, diritto fisso (da addebitare sul conto del richiedente) . . . . . L. 2,00

g) procedura per smarrimento o sottrazione di assegni in bianco non ancora addebitati o vistati, diritto fisso (da addebitare sul conto del correntista) . . . . . » 10,00

49. — Duplicazione dei libretti di risparmio, per ogni libretto . . . . » 5,00

50. — Estinzione dei libretti di risparmio, per ogni libretto . . . . . » 2,00

se la somma a saldo è inferiore a L. 2 la tassa di estinzione sarà limi-

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per ogni pacco o collo da oltre 5 a 10 kg. . . . . » 2,00
per ogni pacco o collo da oltre 10 a 20 kg. . . . . » 3,00

42. — Vaglia ordinari:
Tassa di emissione (oltre il prezzo del modulo in L. 0,40):
fino all'importo di L. 25 . . . . » 0,50
oltre L. 25 fino a L. 50 . . . . » 1,00
oltre L. 50 fino a L. 100 . . . . » 1,50
oltre L. 100 fino a L. 200 . . . . » 2,00
Per somme superiori a L. 200 fino a L. 3000 L. 1 in più per ogni 100 lire o frazione. Per somme superiori a L. 3000 fino a L. 5000 L. 1 in più per ogni 500 lire o frazione.

43. — Vaglia fino a L. 25 diretti a militari di truppa e gradi equivalenti delle altre Forze armate:
tassa di emissione . . . . . L. 0,40

44. — Attestazione di emissione dei vaglia:
per ogni attestazione . . . . . » 0,60

45. — Vaglia telegrafici:
oltre la tassa di emissione e quella telegrafica è dovuto per ogni vaglia un diritto di . . . . . » 1,00

46. — Vaglia scaduti - tassa di rimborso:
a) per vaglia ordinari, telegrafici oltre la tassa di emissione, pari a quella del titolo originale:
per ogni vaglia:
fino a L. 10 . . . . . » 0,20
oltre L. 10 fino a L. 100 . . . . » 0,60
oltre L. 100 . . . . . » 1,00
b) per vaglia di servizio, di qualunque importo, per ogni vaglia . . . . » 3,00

Sono esenti dalla tassa di rimborso i vaglia scaduti emessi a tariffa ridotta in favore di militari di truppa dell'Esercito e gradi equivalenti delle altre Forze armate in servizio effettivo e quelli emessi per oggetti gravati di assegno e per riscossione di crediti, quando risultino smarriti e lo smarrimento sia imputabile al servizio postale.

47. — Riscossione di crediti:
diritto fisso di riscossione per ogni piego di importo:
fino a L. 10 . . . . . L. 0,50
oltre L. 10 fino a L. 200 . . . » 1,00
oltre L. 200 fino a L. 1.000 . . . » 2,00
oltre L. 1.000 fino a L. 2.000 . . . » 4,00
oltre L. 2.000 fino a L. 3.000 . . . » 6,00
oltre L. 3.000 fino a L. 4.000 . . . » 8,00
oltre L. 4.000 . . . . . » 10,00
per i titoli con domanda di protesto, oltre i diritti di cui sopra, per ogni titolo di importo:
fino a L. 2.000 . . . . . » 4,00
oltre L. 2.000 . . . . . » 10,00

fino a L. 50 . . . . . L. 0,15
oltre L. 50 fino a L. 100 . . . » 0,20
oltre L. 100 fino a L. 500 . . . » 0,40
oltre L. 500 fino a L. 1.000 . . . » 0,60
oltre L. 1.000 fino a L. 5.000 . . . » 1,00
oltre L. 5.000 fino a L. 10.000 . . . » 2,00
e successivamente L. 1 per ogni cinquanta lire o frazione, fino al massimo di L. 20 di tassa;
b) pagamenti:
fino a L. 50 . . . . . » 0,20
oltre L. 50 fino a L. 100 . . . » 0,30
oltre L. 100 fino a L. 200 . . . » 0,40
oltre L. 200 fino a L. 300 . . . » 0,50
oltre L. 300 fino a L. 400 . . . » 0,60
oltre L. 400 fino a L. 500 . . . » 0,70
oltre L. 500 fino a L. 1.000 . . . » 0,90
e successivamente L. 0,25 per ogni mille lire o frazione, fino al massimo di L. 25 di tassa;
c) estratti di conto richiesti dal correntista:
per ogni estratto (da addebitare sul conto del richiedente) . . . . . » 1,00
d) copia del conto richiesta dal correntista: per ogni pagina (da addebitare sul conto del richiedente) . » 2,00
e) rinnovazione degli assegni localizzati scaduti di validità:
diritto fisso (da detrarsi dall'importo dell'assegno da rinnovare) . . . » 2,00
Sono esenti dal diritto fisso le rinnovazioni degli assegni localizzati non giunti a destinazione di quelli il cui importo debba essere riaccreditato ai conti traenti, di quelli emessi in esenzione di tassa per cause di servizio e di quelli originariamente tratti a favore di militari della Regia marina imbarcati su Regie navi:
f) variazioni dell'intestazione del conto e dell'indirizzo del correntista, diritto fisso (da addebitare sul conto del richiedente) . . . . . L. 2,00
g) procedura per smarrimento o sottrazione di assegni in bianco non ancora addebitati o vistati, diritto fisso (da addebitare sul conto del correntista) . . . . . » 10,00

49. — Duplicazione dei libretti di risparmio, per ogni libretto . . . . » 5,00

50. — Estinzione dei libretti di risparmio, per ogni libretto . . . . . » 2,00
se la somma a saldo è inferiore a L. 2 la tassa di estinzione sarà limitata all'importo di tale somma.

51. — Duplicazione dei buoni postali fruttiferi:
per ogni buono d'imp. fino a L. 500 » 2,00
per ogni buono d'imp. fino a L. 1.000 » 6,00

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per ogni buono d'importo superiore a L. 1.000 . . . . . L. 10,00
con un massimo di L. 100 per ogni richiesta comprendente più buoni.
52. — Avviso di ricevimento . . . . . » 1,00
53. — Avviso di pagamento . . . . . » 1,00
54. — Tessera di riconoscimento . . . » 10,00
55. — Tassa di reclamo . . . . . » 0,80
56. — Tassa per contrordini e disposizioni dati dai mittenti: per ogni domanda scritta con cui si chiede il rinvio o ritiro di corrispondenza e pacchi, modificazione di indirizzo, ecc, oltre le spese di invio per posta ed eventualmente anche quelle di trasmissione per telegrafo della domanda stessa, diritto fisso di . . » 1,00

LIMITI MASSIMI DI PESO

1. — Lettere, carte manoscritte, stampe non spedite in abbonamento e spedizioni miste . . . . . kg. 2
2. — Carte punteggiate ad uso dei ciechi » 7
3. — Pacchetti postali . . . . . » 1
4. — Campioni salva l'eccezione di cui al successivo n. 6 . . . . . gr. 500
5. — Campioni contenenti saggi gratuiti di medicinali spediti direttamente dalle case produttrici a medici, cliniche, ospedali, istituti speciali di cura . . . . . » 500
6. — Campioni contenenti vaccino Jenneriano contro il vaiuolo o quelli di uso umano e veterinario, sieri preventivi e curativi, medicinali e disinfettanti spediti per espresso dagli istituti nazionali produttori di sieri e vaccini, da rappresentanti e depositari di prodotti di istituti sieroterapici esteri, dai laboratori della sanità pubblica, da istituti universitari, e da case produttrici di medicinali sulla esibizione di documenti comprovanti in chi spedisce il possesso dei requisiti voluti, e i campioni di chinino dello Stato spediti per espresso dal deposito centrale in Torino ai commi della Sicilia, della Sardegna e delle provincie meridionali d'Italia, peso massimo . . . . . kg. 1
7. — Cartoline per corrispondenza. . . gr. 5
8. — Cartoline illustrate, biglietti da visita, fatture commerciali ammesse a tariffa ridotta, estratti di conto delle amministrazioni dei giornali, cedole di commissioni librarie ammesse a tariffa ridotta . . . . » 15
9. — Partecipazioni di nascita, morte, matrimonio, ecc. . . . . » 50
10. — Pieghi sottofascia contenenti libri [illegible]
11. — Bolgette e sacchetti per ritiro di corrispondenza quando il servizio sia fatto da agenti della Amministrazione:
vuoti . . . . . gr. 500
con la corrispondenza . . . . kg. 2
12. — Pacchi:
a) pacchi postali comuni . . . . » 20
b) pacchi urgenti . . . . . » 5
c) pacchi espressi . . . . . » 10
d) pacchi aerei . . . . . » 5
e) pacchi contenenti libri spediti da editori a tariffa ridotta . . » 20
f) pacchi contenenti indumenti civili dei chiamati alle armi . . » 10

Per le corrispondenze si applicano i limiti massimi di peso stabiliti nei rapporti internazionali quando riescano più favorevoli per gli utenti.

DIMENSIONI MASSIME

1. — Lettere, manoscritti, stampe non periodiche e periodiche spedite di seconda mano, partecipazioni, stampe punteggiate ad uso dei ciechi, e spedizioni miste, cm. 45 per lato o, se a forma di rotolo, cm. 75 di lunghezza con cm. 10 di diametro.
2. — Biglietti postali, aperti, cm. 20 × 14,5.
3. — Cartoline con corrispondenza, di Stato e dell'industria privata cm. 15 × 10,5.
4. — Cartoline illustrate e biglietti da visita con non più di cinque parole di convenevoli, fatture commerciali, estratti di conto delle amministrazioni dei giornali e cedole di commissioni librarie ammesse a tariffa ridotta cm. 15 × 10,5.
Le corrispondenze suddette possono avere anche dimensioni maggiori, purchè siano contenute nei limiti indicati, mediante ripiegatura, e non superino il peso massimo per esse stabilito.
5. — Campioni, pacchetti postali cm. 45 × 20 × 10 o se a forma di rotolo cm. 45 di lunghezza con cm. 15 di diametro.
6. — Pacchi:
a) non ingombranti: una delle dimensioni non può superare un metro e la somma della lunghezza e del più grande giro, misurato in un senso che non sia quello della lunghezza, non può superare m. 2,50;
b) ingombranti: se eccedono le dimensioni dei non ingombranti senza però superare m. 1,50 in lunghezza, m. 3 nella somma di questa e del più grande giro, misurata in un senso che non sia quello della lunghezza;
c) aerei: non possono superare un metro in un senso qualsiasi, nè il volume di 35 decimetri cubi.
7. — Bolgette e sacchetti per ritiro di corrispondenza quando il servizio sia fatto da agenti dell'Amministrazione: cm. 50 × 30.
Per le corrispondenze si applicano i limiti di dimensioni stabiliti nei rapporti [illegible]

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56. — Tassa per controlli e disposizioni dati dai mittenti: per ogni domanda scritta con cui si chiede il rinvio o ritiro di corrispondenza e pacchi, modificazione di indirizzo, ecc, oltre le spese di invio per posta ed eventualmente anche quelle di trasmissione per telegrafo della domanda stessa, diritto fisso di . . » 1,00

LIMITI MASSIMI DI PESO

1. — Lettere, carte manoscritte, stampe non spedite in abbonamento e spedizioni miste . . . . . kg. 2
2. — Carte punteggiate ad uso dei ciechi » 7
3. — Pacchetti postali . . . . . » 1
4. — Campioni salva l'eccezione di cui al successivo n. 6 . . . . . gr. 500
5. — Campioni contenenti saggi gratuiti di medicinali spediti direttamente dalle case produttrici a medici, cliniche, ospedali, istituti speciali di cura . . . . . » 500
6. — Campioni contenenti vaccino Jenneriano contro il vaiuolo o quelli di uso umano e veterinario, sieri preventivi e curativi, medicinali e disinfettanti spediti per espresso dagli istituti nazionali produttori di sieri e vaccini, da rappresentanti e depositari di prodotti di istituti sieroterapici esteri, dai laboratori della sanità pubblica, da istituti universitari, e da case produttrici di medicinali sulla esibizione di documenti comprovanti in chi spedisce il possesso dei requisiti voluti, e i campioni di chinino dello Stato spediti per espresso dal deposito centrale in Torino ai comuni della Sicilia, della Sardegna e delle provincie meridionali d'Italia, peso massimo . . . . . kg. 1
7. — Cartoline per corrispondenza. . . gr. 5
8. — Cartoline illustrate, biglietti da visita, fatture commerciali ammesse a tariffa ridotta, estratti di conto delle amministrazioni dei giornali, cedole di commissioni librarie ammesse a tariffa ridotta . . . . » 15
9. — Partecipazioni di nascita, morte, matrimonio, ecc. . . . . » 50
10. — Pieghi sottofascia contenenti libri spediti da case editrici e librarie con tariffa ridotta . . . . . » 700

c) pacchi espressi . . . . . » 10
d) pacchi aerei . . . . . » 5
e) pacchi contenenti libri spediti da editori a tariffa ridotta . . » 20
f) pacchi contenenti indumenti civili dei chiamati alle armi . . » 10

Per le corrispondenze si applicano i limiti massimi di peso stabiliti nei rapporti internazionali quando riescano più favorevoli per gli utenti.

DIMENSIONI MASSIME

1. — Lettere, manoscritti, stampe non periodiche e periodiche spedite di seconda mano, partecipazioni, stampe punteggiate ad uso dei ciechi, e spedizioni miste, cm. 45 per lato o, se a forma di rotolo, cm. 75 di lunghezza con cm. 10 di diametro.
2. — Biglietti postali, aperti, cm. 20×11,5.
3. — Cartoline con corrispondenza, di Stato e dell'industria privata cm. 15×10,5.
4. — Cartoline illustrate e biglietti da visita con non più di cinque parole di convenevoli, fatture commerciali, estratti di conto delle amministrazioni dei giornali e cedole di commissioni librarie ammesse a tariffa ridotta cm. 15×10,5.

   Le corrispondenze suddette possono avere anche dimensioni maggiori, purchè siano contenute nei limiti indicati, mediante ripiegatura, e non superino il peso massimo per esse stabilito.
5. — Campioni, pacchetti postali cm. 45×20×10 o se a forma di rotolo cm. 45 di lunghezza con cm. 15 di diametro.
6. — Pacchi:
   a) non ingombranti: una delle dimensioni non può superare un metro e la somma della lunghezza e del più grande giro, misurato in un senso che non sia quello della lunghezza, non può superare m. 2.50;
   b) ingombranti: se eccedono le dimensioni dei non ingombranti senza però superare m. 1,50 in lunghezza, m. 3 nella somma di questa e del più grande giro, misurata in un senso che non sia quello della lunghezza;
   c) aerei: non possono superare un metro in un senso qualsiasi, nè il volume di 35 decimetri cubi.
7. — Bolgette e sacchetti per ritiro di corrispondenza quando il servizio sia fatto da agenti dell'Amministrazione: cm. 50×30.

   Per le corrispondenze si applicano i limiti di dimensioni stabilite nei rapporti internazionali quando riescano più favorevoli per gli utenti.

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DIMENSIONI MINIME

a) Le corrispondenze di qualsiasi specie debbono presentare per l'indirizzo e per le indicazioni di servizio una superficie non inferiore a cm. 10 × 7 se spedite in via ordinaria e a cm. 13 × 9 se spedite in raccomandazione o in assicurazione.

b) Il volume dei pacchi postali non può essere inferiore ad un decimetro cubo.

LIMITI DI VALORE E DI ASSEGNO

1. — Assicurazione:

Ordinaria:

a) nei rapporti fra uffici e ricevitorie principali e ricevitorie di 1ª e 2ª classe:

per le corrispondenze	L.	20.000
per i pacchi	»	2.000

b) nei rapporti degli stabilimenti predetti con le ricevitorie di 3ª classe, e fra queste ultime:

per corrispondenze e pacchi . .	»	2.000

c) nei rapporti degli stabilimenti indicati nelle lettere precedenti con le collettorie postali e fra queste ultime:

per corrispondenze e pacchi . .	»	500

Convenzionale:

nei casi indicati nelle precedenti lettere a) e b):

per le corrispondenze	»	2.000
per i pacchi	»	1.000

nel caso indicato nella precedente lettera c):

per corrispondenze e pacchi . .	»	500

2. — Assegno di cui possono essere gravati le corrispondenze e i pacchi:

a) campioni	»	30

b) lettere, biglietti postali, carte manoscritte, fatture commerciali, estratti di conto delle amministrazioni dei giornali, stampe non periodiche o periodiche spedite di seconda mano, stampe punteggiate ad uso dei ciechi, pacchetti postali (quando tutti tali oggetti siano spediti in raccomandazione o, eventualmente per quelli chiusi, in assicurazione) e pacchi:

nei rapporti fra uffici e ricevitorie principali e ricevitorie di 1ª e 2ª classe	»	6.000
nei rapporti degli stabilimenti predetti con le ricevitorie di 3ª classe e fra queste ultime . .	»	2.000
nei rapporti degli stabilimenti predetti con le collettorie e fra queste	»	500

3. — Vaglia:

4. — Riscossioni di crediti, limiti massimi:
L. 5.000, ridotte a L. 1.000 quando al servizio siano interessate ricevitorie di 3ª classe.

5. — Conti correnti postali:
limiti massimi:

a) qualunque somma per le operazioni eseguite presso le Casse provinciali delle poste, per quelle di postagiro e per quelle eseguite in qualunque ufficio postale a mezzo di titoli nominativi, anzichè in contanti, eccezione fatta per gli assegni all'ordine e per quelli a vista, che, in nessun caso, possono superare l'importo di L. 100.000;

b) L. 100.000 per gli uffici principali dei capoluoghi di provincia e per le sezioni « Casse » degli uffici dei conti correnti che detengono il conto cui l'operazione deve essere inscritta;

c) L. 20.000 per gli uffici principali non in sede di capoluogo di provincia, per le ricevitorie principali e per quelle di 1ª e di 2ª classe;

d) L. 1.000 per ricevitorie di 3ª classe.

Le agenzie autorizzate al servizio dei conti correnti possono compiere le operazioni entro i limiti di importo stabiliti dai rispettivi capitoli d'oneri. I limiti anzidetti valgono per i versamenti fatti dalla stessa persona nello stesso ufficio ed a favore dello stesso conto e per i pagamenti disposti dallo stesso correntista a favore del medesimo beneficiario ed effettuabili in uno stesso ufficio.

Limiti minimi:

a) L. 5 per i versamenti, i postagiro e gli assegni localizzati;

b) L. 100 per gli assegni all'ordine.

6. — Risparmi e buoni postali fruttiferi:

a) limite minimo delle operazioni nei risparmi, salvo le eccezioni stabilite dal regolamento. L. 10;

b) limite massimo delle operazioni nel servizio dei risparmi e dei buoni postali fruttiferi: qualunque somma, fatta eccezione per le ricevitorie di 3ª classe e le agenzie ad esse assimilate, per le quali il limite è di L. 2.000, senza tener conto, nel caso di rimborso di buoni, dell'importo degli interessi eventualmente maturati.

Il Ministro per le comunicazioni: CERABONA

TABELLA N. 2.

Indennità di smarrimento per corrispondenze e pacchi

1. — Corrispondenze: indennità per raccomandate smarrite:

a) per ogni corrispondenza chiusa .	L.	40 —
b) per ogni corrispondenza aperta eccettuate quelle appresso indicate .	»	24 —
c) per ogni piego contenente libri spedito da editori a tariffa ridotta .	»	12 —
d) per ogni campione contenente saggi gratuiti di medicinali, spedito a		

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spedite in via ordinaria e a cui [illegible] in raccomandazione o in assicurazione.

b) Il volume dei pacchi postali non può essere inferiore ad un decimetro cubo.

LIMITI DI VALORE E DI ASSEGNO

1. — Assicurazione:

Ordinaria:

a) nei rapporti fra uffici e ricevitorie principali e ricevitorie di 1ª e 2ª classe:

per le corrispondenze	L.	20.000
per i pacchi	»	2.000

b) nei rapporti degli stabilimenti predetti con le ricevitorie di 3ª classe, e fra queste ultime:

per corrispondenze e pacchi . .	»	2.000

c) nei rapporti degli stabilimenti indicati nelle lettere precedenti con le collettorie postali e fra queste ultime:

per corrispondenze e pacchi . .	»	500

Convenzionale:

nei casi indicati nelle precedenti lettere *a*) e *b*):

per le corrispondenze	»	2.000
per i pacchi	»	1.000

nel caso indicato nella precedente lettera c):

per corrispondenze e pacchi . .	»	500

2. — Assegno di cui possono essere gravati le corrispondenze e i pacchi:

a) campioni	»	80

b) lettere, biglietti postali, carte manoscritte, fatture commerciali, estratti di conto delle amministrazioni dei giornali, stampe non periodiche o periodiche spedite di seconda mano, stampe punteggiate ad uso dei ciechi, pacchetti postali (quando tutti tali oggetti siano spediti in raccomandazione o, eventualmente per quelli chiusi, in assicurazione) e pacchi:

nei rapporti fra uffici e ricevitorie principali e ricevitorie di 1ª e 2ª classe	»	6.000
nei rapporti degli stabilimenti predetti con le ricevitorie di 3ª classe e fra queste ultime . .	»	2.000
nei rapporti degli stabilimenti predetti con le collettorie e fra queste	»	500

3. — Vaglia:

Limite minimo di L. 5 (eccetto per i rimborsi di assegni e di spese di protesto anticipate o di ordinativi giudiziari, o di versamento di imposta di consumo).

Limite massimo di L. 5.000, ridotto a L. 500 quando al servizio siano interessate collettorie postali.

c) qualunque somma per le operazioni eseguite presso le Casse provinciali delle poste, per quelle di postagiro e per quelle eseguite in qualunque ufficio postale a mezzo di titoli nominativi, anzichè in contanti, eccezione fatta per gli assegni all'ordine e per quelli a vista, che, in nessun caso, possono superare l'importo di L. 100.000;

b) L. 100.000 per gli uffici principali dei capoluoghi di provincia e per le sezioni « Casse » degli uffici dei conti correnti che detengono il conto cui l'operazione deve essere inscritta;

c) L. 20.000 per gli uffici principali non in sede di capoluogo di provincia, per le ricevitorie principali e per quelle di 1ª e di 2ª classe;

d) L. 1.000 per ricevitorie di 3ª classe.

Le agenzie autorizzate al servizio dei conti correnti possono compiere le operazioni entro i limiti di importo stabiliti dai rispettivi capitoli d'oneri. I limiti anzidetti valgono per i versamenti fatti dalla stessa persona nello stesso ufficio ed a favore dello stesso conto e per i pagamenti disposti dallo stesso correntista a favore del medesimo beneficiario ed effettuabili in uno stesso ufficio.

Limiti minimi:

a) L. 5 per i versamenti, i postagiro e gli assegni localizzati;

b) L. 100 per gli assegni all'ordine.

6. — Risparmi e buoni postali fruttiferi:

a) limite minimo delle operazioni nei risparmi, salvo le eccezioni stabilite dal regolamento, L. 10;

b) limite massimo delle operazioni nel servizio dei risparmi e dei buoni postali fruttiferi: qualunque somma, fatta eccezione per le ricevitorie di 3ª classe e le agenzie ad esse assimilate, per le quali il limite è di L. 2.000, senza tener conto, nel caso di rimborso di buoni, dell'importo degli interessi eventualmente maturati.

Il Ministro per le comunicazioni: CERABONA

TABELLA N. 2.

Indennità di smarrimento per corrispondenze e pacchi

1. — Corrispondenze: indennità per raccomandate smarrite:

a) per ogni corrispondenza chiusa .	L.	40 —
b) per ogni corrispondenza aperta eccettuate quelle appresso indicate .	»	24 —
c) per ogni piego contenente libri spedito da editori a tariffa ridotta .	»	12 —
d) per ogni campione contenente saggi gratuiti di medicinali, spedito a tariffa ridotta	»	12 —
e) per ogni piego, spedito in abbonamento, contenente stampe periodiche e stampe propagandistiche non periodiche presentate in quantità non inferiore a 10.000 esemplari.	»	12 —

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f) per ogni piego contenente carte punteggiate ad uso dei ciechi, spedito con la speciale tariffa ridotta . . L. 8 —

2. — Pacchi: indennità di smarrimento per:

a) pacchi ordinari:

fino a 5 kg. . . . . » 48 —
da oltre 5 fino a 10 kg. . . . . » 72 —
da oltre 10 fino a 15 kg. . . . . » 90 —
da oltre 15 fino a 20 kg. . . . . » 120 —

b) pacchi contenenti libri spediti a tariffa ridotta da Case editrici o librarie:

fino a 5 kg. . . . . » 24 —
da oltre 5 fino a 10 kg. . . . . » 36 —
da oltre 10 fino a 15 kg. . . . . » 48 —
da oltre 15 fino a 20 kg. . . . . » 60 —

c) pacchi contenenti abiti civili dei chiamati alle armi, spediti con la speciale tariffa ridotta:

fino a 5 kg. . . . . » 16 —
da oltre 5 fino a 10 kg. . . . . » 32 —

d) recipienti vuoti di ritorno spediti con la speciale tariffa ridotta . . » 8 —

Il Ministro per le comunicazioni: CERABONA

DECRETO LUOGOTENENZIALE 10 agosto 1944, n. 192.
Tariffe telegrafiche nell'interno del Regno.

UMBERTO DI SAVOIA
PRINCIPE DI PIEMONTE
LUOGOTENENTE GENERALE DEL REGNO

In virtù dell'autorità a Noi delegata;
Visto il R. decreto-legge 19 febbraio 1925, n. 196;
Visto il R. decreto-legge 5 agosto 1927, n. 1416;
Visti gli articoli 8 e 193 del Codice postale e delle telecomunicazioni, approvato con R. decreto 27 febbraio 1936, n. 645;
Visto il R. decreto 30 ottobre 1943, n. 2 B, e successive modificazioni;
Sentito il Consiglio dei Ministri;
Sulla proposta del Ministro per le comunicazioni, di intesa con quello per il tesoro;
Abbiamo decretato e decretiamo:

Art. 1.

Le tariffe vigenti per l'accettazione e la trasmissione dei telegrammi nell'interno del Regno sono aumentate come dalla allegata tabella I, firmata dal Ministro per le comunicazioni.

Art. 2.

Le tariffe per i servizi telegrafici speciali ed accessori, le tasse di registrazione o repertori degli indirizzi convenuti, e le tasse di ricevuta sono aumentate come dall'allegata tabella II, firmata dal Ministro per le comunicazioni.

Art. 3.

I telegrammi accettati e trasmessi da parte di concessionari di impianti telegrafici privati e di ferrovie

Art. 4.

Il presente decreto sarà pubblicato nella *Gazzetta Ufficiale* del Regno - serie speciale - ed entra in vigore il 1° ottobre 1944.

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

Dato a Roma, addì 10 agosto 1944

UMBERTO DI SAVOIA

BONOMI — CERABONA — SOLERI

Visto, *il Guardasigilli*: TUPINI
Registrato alla Corte dei conti, addì 2 settembre 1944
Registro Ufficio Ris. Poste n. 1, foglio n. 13.

TABELLA I

Tariffe telegrafiche per servizi ordinari

1. — Telegrammi ordinari privati e di Stato a pagamento sino a 10 parole . . . L. 4 —
Per ogni parola oltre le 10, L. 0,50.
2. — Telegrammi urgenti privati o di Stato a pagamento e telegrammi « Rotta Aerea » a pagamento sino a 10 parole . . . . . » 12 —
Per ogni parola oltre le 10, L. 1,50.
3. — Telegrammi per vaglia telegrafici ordinari . . . . . » 6 —
Per ogni parola aggiunta dal mittente L. 0,50.
4. — Telegrammi per vaglia telegrafici urgenti . . . . . » 18 —
Per ogni parola aggiunta dal mittente L. 1,50.
5. — Telegrammi MILIT a testo fisso . . . » 4 —
6. — Telegrammi di stampa contenenti unicamente notizie destinate alla pubblicità, da chiunque indirizzati impersonalmente a giornali e agenzie d'informazioni, sino a 30 parole . . . . . » 6 —
Per ogni parola oltre le 30, L. 0.20.
7. — Tassa di ricevuta di cui all'art. 1 Capo 1° della tariffa telegrafica . . . . » 0,25

Il Ministro per le comunicazioni: CERABONA

TABELLA II

Tariffe telegrafiche per servizi speciali

1. — Diritto fisso per telegrammi da far proseguire « pagato su richiesta dei mittenti » F S P . . . . . L. 2 —
2. — Sopratassa per telegrammi multipli T M X:
a) per ogni telegramma di non più di 50 parole per quanti sono gli indirizzi . . . . . » 3 —
b) per telegrammi con più di 50 parole

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da oltre 15 fino a 20 kg.	»	120 —
b) pacchi contenenti libri spediti a tariffa ridotta da Case editrici o librarie:		
fino a 5 kg.	»	24 —
da oltre 5 fino a 10 kg.	»	36 —
da oltre 10 fino a 15 kg.	»	48 —
da oltre 15 fino a 20 kg.	»	60 —
c) pacchi contenenti abiti civili dei chiamati alle armi, spediti con la speciale tariffa ridotta:		
fino a 5 kg.	»	16 —
da oltre 5 fino a 10 kg.	»	32 —
d) recipienti vuoti di ritorno spediti con la speciale tariffa ridotta . .	»	8 —

Il Ministro per le comunicazioni: CERABONA

DECRETO LUOGOTENENZIALE 10 agosto 1944, n. 192.
Tariffe telegrafiche nell'interno del Regno.

UMBERTO DI SAVOIA
PRINCIPE DI PIEMONTE
LUOGOTENENTE GENERALE DEL REGNO

In virtù dell'autorità a Noi delegata;
Visto il R. decreto-legge 19 febbraio 1925, n. 196;
Visto il R. decreto-legge 5 agosto 1927, n. 1416;
Visti gli articoli 8 e 193 del Codice postale e delle telecomunicazioni, approvato con R. decreto 27 febbraio 1936, n. 645;
Visto il R. decreto 30 ottobre 1943, n. 2 B. e successive modificazioni;
Sentito il Consiglio dei Ministri;
Sulla proposta del Ministro per le comunicazioni, di intesa con quello per il tesoro;
Abbiamo decretato e decretiamo:

Art. 1.

Le tariffe vigenti per l'accettazione e la trasmissione dei telegrammi nell'interno del Regno sono aumentate come dalla allegata tabella I, firmata dal Ministro per le comunicazioni.

Art. 2.

Le tariffe per i servizi telegrafici speciali ed accessori, le tasse di registrazione o repertori degli indirizzi convenuti, e le tasse di ricevuta sono aumentate come dall'allegata tabella II, firmata dal Ministro per le comunicazioni.

Art. 3.

I telegrammi accettati e trasmessi da parte di concessionari di impianti telegrafici privati e di ferrovie e tramvie, abilitati al servizio telegrafico pubblico, sono aumentati nella stessa misura di cui agli articoli precedenti.

UMBERTO DI SAVOIA

BONOMI — CERABONA — SOLERI

Visto, *il Guardasigilli*: TUPINI
Registrato alla Corte dei conti, addì 2 settembre 1944
Registro Ufficio Ris. Poste n. 1, foglio n. 13.

TABELLA I

Tariffe telegrafiche per servizi ordinari

1. — Telegrammi ordinari privati e di Stato a pagamento sino a 10 parole . . . Per ogni parola oltre le 10, L. 0,50.	L.	4 —
2. — Telegrammi urgenti privati o di Stato a pagamento e telegrammi « Rotta Aerea » a pagamento sino a 10 parole . . . . . Per ogni parola oltre le 10, L. 1,50.	»	12 —
3. — Telegrammi per vaglia telegrafici ordinari . . . . . Per ogni parola aggiunta dal mittente L. 0,50.	»	6 —
4. — Telegrammi per vaglia telegrafici urgenti . . . . . Per ogni parola aggiunta dal mittente L. 1,50.	»	18 —
5. — Telegrammi MILIT a testo fisso . . .	»	4 —
6. — Telegrammi di stampa contenenti unicamente notizie destinate alla pubblicità, da chiunque indirizzati impersonalmente a giornali e agenzie d'informazioni, sino a 30 parole . . . . . Per ogni parola oltre le 30, L. 0,20.	»	6 —
7. — Tassa di ricevuta di cui all'art. 1 Capo 1° della tariffa telegrafica	»	0,25

Il Ministro per le comunicazioni: CERABONA

TABELLA II

Tariffe telegrafiche per servizi speciali

1. — Diritto fisso per telegrammi da far proseguire « pagato su richiesta dei mittenti » F S P	L.	2 —
2. — Sopratassa per telegrammi multipli T M X:		
a) per ogni telegramma di non più di 50 parole per quanti sono gli indirizzi	»	3 —
b) per telegrammi con più di 50 parole per ogni serie o frazione di 50 parole oltre le 50, per quanti sono gli indirizzi	»	2 —

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3. — Sopratassa a carico di mittenti per telegrammi da recapitarsi per espresso - X P . . . . . L. 8 —
4. — Sopratassa per telegrammi da inoltrarsi per posta raccomandata - P R. » 2,50
5. — Sopratassa per telegrammi diretti: fermo posta raccomandata - G R P - » 2,50
6. — Sopratassa per vaglia telegrafici con avviso telegrafico ordinario di pagamento . . . . . » 6 —
7. — Sopratassa per vaglia telegrafici con avviso telegrafico urgente di pagamento . . . . . » 18 -
8. — Sopratassa fissa per telegrammi con risposta pagata - R P X . . . . » 1 —
9. — Sopratassa per telegrammi con avviso di ricevimento telegrafico ordinario - P C . . . . . » 4 —
10. — Sopratassa per telegrammi con avviso di ricevimento per posta ordinaria - P C P - . . . . . » 2 —
11. — Avvisi di servizio tassati con invio per telegrafo:
    a) emessi per ottenere la ripetizione integrale o totale di un telegramma, a qualunque categoria esso appartenga, tassa fissa di . . . . . » 4 —
    E' compresa in detta tassa fissa la spesa totale per la domanda e per la risposta;
    b) sopratassa per risposta spedita per posta ordinaria . . . . . » 2 —
    c) sopratassa per risposta spedita per posta raccomandata . . . . . » 4,50
    d) sopratassa per avvisi di servizio tassati con indicazione « consultate mittente » . . . . . » 6 —
12. — Avvisi di servizio tassati con invio per posta ordinaria, sia o no prevista una risposta . . . . . » 4 —
13. — Avvisi di servizio tassati con invio per posta raccomandata, sia o no prevista una risposta . . . . . » 8 —
14. — Diritto fisso per l'annullamento di un telegramma prima della trasmissione da parte dell'ufficio accettante . . . . . » 2 —
15. — Rilascio di copia di un telegramma:
    a) per ogni telegramma fino a 100 parole . . . . . » 4 —
    b) per i telegrammi con più di 100 parole la tassa aumenta di L. 2 per ogni serie o frazione di serie di 50 parole oltre le 100.
16. — Diritto fisso per visione di un telegramma o della ricevuta di un telegramma comprovante la consegna al destinatario . . . . . » 4 —
17. — Diritto fisso per duplicati di ricevuta relativa all'accettazione di un telegramma . . . . . » 2 —
18. — Telegrammi accettati in conto corrente: si deve addebitare al correntista la sopratassa di cent. 40 per
19. — Tasse di registrazione a repertorio degli indirizzi abbreviati o convenuti:
    a) per un mese . . . . . L. 40 —
    b) per un semestre (dal 1° gennaio al 30 giugno oppure dal 1° luglio al 31 dicembre) . . . . . » 200 —
    c) per anno solare . . . . . » 360 —

Il Ministro per le comunicazioni: CERADONA

DECRETO MINISTERIALE 7 settembre 1944.

Nomina del commissario della Federazione italiana dei Consorzi agrari.

IL MINISTRO PER L'AGRICOLTURA E PER LE FORESTE

Visto l'art. 38, secondo comma, lettera *d*) della legge 18 maggio 1942, n. 566;

Visto lo statuto della Federazione italiana dei Consorzi agrari, approvato con decreto Ministeriale 28 dicembre 1942;

Ritenuta la necessità di provvedere alla gestione commissariale della Federazione suddetta, in rapporto ai nuovi compiti derivanti dalla liberazione del territorio nazionale;

Decreta:

Art. 1.

L'avv. Francesco Spezzano è nominato commissario della Federazione italiana dei Consorzi agrari.

Art. 2.

Il rag. Giovanni Michieletto cessa dalle funzioni di vice commissario della Federazione, finora esercitate.

Art. 3.

Il presente decreto entra in vigore dal giorno della sua pubblicazione nella *Gazzetta Ufficiale* del Regno.

Roma, addì 7 settembre 1944

Il Ministro: GULLO

DECRETO MINISTERIALE 7 settembre 1944.

Norme per la disciplina della produzione ed utilizzazione dell'olio di oliva nella campagna 1944-45.

IL MINISTRO PER L'AGRICOLTURA E PER LE FORESTE

Vista la legge 21 maggio 1940, n. 415, sulla organizzazione della Nazione in guerra;

Visto il R. decreto-legge 27 dicembre 1940, n. 1716, convertito in legge, con modificazioni, con la legge 24 aprile 1941, n. 385;

Vista la legge 2 dicembre 1940, n. 1792, recante modificazioni alle disposizioni per l'ammasso di olio di oliva e di sanse;

Visto il decreto Ministeriale 12 settembre 1942, recante norme per l'attuazione dell'ammasso dell'olio di oliva nella campagna 1942-43;

Visto il decreto Ministeriale 14 agosto 1943, per la

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mento . . . . . » 6 —

7. — Sopratassa per vaglia telegrafici con avviso telegrafico urgente di pagamento . . . . . » 18 —

8. — Sopratassa fissa per telegrammi con risposta pagata - P P X . . . . » 1 —

9. — Sopratassa per telegrammi con avviso di ricevimento telegrafico ordinario - P C . . . . . » 4 —

10. — Sopratassa per telegrammi con avviso di ricevimento per posta ordinaria - P C P . . . . . » 2 —

11. — Avvisi di servizio tassati con invio per telegrafo:

a) emessi per ottenere la ripetizione integrale o totale di un telegramma, a qualunque categoria esso appartenga, tassa fissa di . . . . . » 4 —
E' compresa in detta tassa fissa la spesa totale per la domanda e per la risposta;

b) sopratassa per risposta spedita per posta ordinaria . . . . . » 2 —

c) sopratassa per risposta spedita per posta raccomandata . . . . . » 4.50

d) sopratassa per avvisi di servizio tassati con indicazione « consultate mittente » . . . . . » 6 —

12. — Avvisi di servizio tassati con invio per posta ordinaria, sia o no prevista una risposta . . . . . » 4 —

13. — Avvisi di servizio tassati con invio per posta raccomandata, sia o no prevista una risposta . . . . . » 8 —

14. — Diritto fisso per l'annullamento di un telegramma prima della trasmissione da parte dell'ufficio accettante . . . . . » 2 —

15. — Rilascio di copia di un telegramma:

a) per ogni telegramma fino a 100 parole . . . . . » 4 —

b) per i telegrammi con più di 100 parole la tassa aumenta di L. 2 per ogni serie o frazione di serie di 50 parole oltre le 100.

16. — Diritto fisso per visione di un telegramma o della ricevuta di un telegramma comprovante la consegna al destinatario . . . . . » 4 —

17. — Diritto fisso per duplicati di ricevuta relativa all'accettazione di un telegramma . . . . . » 2 —

18. — Telegrammi accettati in conto corrente: si deve addebitare al correntista la sopratassa di cent. 40 per telegramma, con un minimo di L. 20 mensili.

DECRETO MINISTERIALE 7 settembre 1944.

Nomina del commissario della Federazione italiana dei Consorzi agrari.

IL MINISTRO PER L'AGRICOLTURA E PER LE FORESTE

Visto l'art. 38, secondo comma, lettera *d*) della legge 18 maggio 1942, n. 566;

Visto lo statuto della Federazione italiana dei Consorzi agrari, approvato con decreto Ministeriale 28 dicembre 1942;

Ritenuta la necessità di provvedere alla gestione commissariale della Federazione suddetta, in rapporto ai nuovi compiti derivanti dalla liberazione del territorio nazionale;

Decreta:

Art. 1.

L'avv. Francesco Spezzano è nominato commissario della Federazione italiana dei Consorzi agrari.

Art. 2.

Il rag. Giovanni Michieletto cessa dalle funzioni di vice commissario della Federazione, finora esercitate.

Art. 3.

Il presente decreto entra in vigore dal giorno della sua pubblicazione nella *Gazzetta Ufficiale* del Regno.

Roma, addì 7 settembre 1944

Il Ministro: GULLO

DECRETO MINISTERIALE 7 settembre 1944.

Norme per la disciplina della produzione ed utilizzazione dell'olio di oliva nella campagna 1944-45.

IL MINISTRO PER L'AGRICOLTURA E PER LE FORESTE

Vista la legge 21 maggio 1940, n. 415, sulla organizzazione della Nazione in guerra;

Visto il R. decreto-legge 27 dicembre 1940, n. 1716, convertito in legge, con modificazioni, con la legge 24 aprile 1941, n. 383;

Vista la legge 2 dicembre 1940, n. 1792, recante modificazioni alle disposizioni per l'ammasso di olio di oliva e di sanse;

Visto il decreto Ministeriale 12 settembre 1942, recante norme per l'attuazione dell'ammasso dell'olio di oliva nella campagna 1942-43;

Visto il decreto Ministeriale 14 agosto 1943, per la disciplina della lavorazione e della distribuzione delle olive da tavola;

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Visto il decreto Ministeriale 8 ottobre 1942, concernente il blocco dei sottoprodotti della lavorazione delle olive e la disciplina della lavorazione delle sanse;

Viste le ordinanze nn. 2, 5, 17 e 18 del Commissariato generale dell'alimentazione in data 11 ottobre, 10 novembre, 28 dicembre 1943 e 9 gennaio 1944;

Vista la legge 18 maggio 1942, n. 566, sul riordinamento degli Enti economici dell'agricoltura e le disposizioni successivamente emanate per l'organizzazione dell'agricoltura e degli ammassi;

Considerata la necessità di assicurare per la campagna 1944-45 la disponibilità della intera produzione di olio di oliva per i rifornimenti indispensabili alle Forze armate ed alla popolazione civile;

Decreta:

1. — *Denuncia di produzione.*

Art. 1.

A decorrere dal 1° settembre, in tutto il territorio italiano liberato, i produttori di olio di oliva e chiunque abbia titolo per disporre dell'olio stesso hanno l'obbligo di denunciare l'olio e di consegnarlo ai centri di raccolta nei luoghi, nei modi e nei termini che saranno stabiliti dagli Uffici provinciali statistico economici dell'agricoltura (U.P.S.E.A.), d'intesa con i Consorzi agrari provinciali.

I gestori dei frantoi sono solidalmente obbligati coi produttori, e con chi dispone dell'olio, a compilare le denuncie di produzione con le modalità di cui al successivo art. 9.

Le denuncie degli oli al solvente a bassa acidità (fino a 30°) debbono essere presentate il 1° ed il 15 di ogni mese dalle ditte esercenti stabilimenti di estrazione di olio dalle sanse all'Ufficio provinciale statistico economico dell'agricoltura e al Consorzio agrario della provincia dove lo stabilimento è situato.

Gli oli rettificati, ottenuti dalla lavorazione degli oli lampanti, lavati, scaldati e d'inferno e dagli oli a bassa acidità, estratti dalle sanse, devono essere denunciati il 1° ed il 15 di ogni mese all'Ufficio provinciale statistico economico dell'agricoltura ed al Consorzio agrario provinciale e tenuti a disposizione del Ministero dell'agricoltura e delle foreste.

2. — *Accertamento e reperimento della produzione olearia. Organizzazione ed esecuzione delle operazioni di ammasso.*

Art. 2.

L'Ufficio nazionale statistico economico dell'agricoltura e i suoi Uffici provinciali e comunali provvedono all'accertamento e al reperimento della produzione, all'organizzazione e al controllo delle operazioni di ammasso, nonchè all'accertamento delle infrazioni alla disciplina stabilita dal presente decreto e dalle disposizioni della legge 2 dicembre 1940, n. 1702, che rimangono in vigore, in quanto non contrastino con quelle del presente decreto.

L'esecuzione delle operazioni di ammasso è affidata alla Federazione italiana dei Consorzi agrari, ed ai dipendenti Consorzi, ai quali spetta anche di procurarsi i mezzi occorrenti per il pagamento del prezzo ai conferenti e per le spese di gestione, con tutte le garanzie, i privilegi e le agevolazioni degli enti

3. — *Disciplina della lavorazione e del commercio delle olive.*

Art. 3.

E' fatto divieto di acquisto di olive destinate alla oleificazione da parte di chi non provveda direttamente alla loro lavorazione nel frantoio da esso gestito, e non sia provvisto della licenza di esercizio di cui al successivo art. 6.

I produttori di olive da olio che non provvedano direttamente alla molitura in frantoi propri o di terzi e che effettuino invece la vendita delle olive medesime devono, entro cinque giorni dalla stipulazione dei contratti, denunziare i contratti stessi agli Uffici comunali statistico economici dell'agricoltura delle rispettive zone di produzione.

Nelle denuncie devono essere indicate le generalità e il domicilio del venditore e dell'acquirente, i quantitativi delle olive contrattate, nonchè il prezzo e le condizioni generali di vendita.

L'obbligo della denuncia incombe anche all'acquirente, che dovrà precisare, nella denuncia stessa, la quantità di olive effettivamente ritirata e il frantoio nel quale sarà eseguita la molitura.

Art. 4.

Chi intenda trasferire fuori provincia olive destinate alla oleificazione deve chiederne preventiva autorizzazione all'Ufficio provinciale statistico economico dell'agricoltura, con domanda dalla quale risultino:

a) le generalità del venditore ed il Comune di provenienza delle olive;

b) le generalità della ditta acquirente e il frantoio presso il quale le olive vanno molite;

c) la quantità e la data di trasporto di ciascuna partita di olive.

L'Ufficio provinciale statistico economico dell'agricoltura rilascia all'atto della autorizzazione una bolletta di accompagnamento delle olive dalla zona di produzione al frantoio, il cui gestore deve provvedere all'immediato ritiro e annullamento della bolletta medesima, che sarà inviata all'Ufficio provinciale statistico economico dell'agricoltura che l'ha rilasciata lo stesso giorno in cui è stata ritirata.

Detto U.P.S.E.A. avrà cura di inviare copia di tale bolletta anche all'U.P.S.E.A. della provincia in cui risiede il frantoio.

Entro quarantotto ore dal ricevimento delle olive, il gestore del frantoio deve denunziare all'Ufficio provinciale statistico economico dell'agricoltura della provincia in cui ha sede il frantoio l'esatto quantitativo di olive introdotte e la data di inizio della loro lavorazione.

Art. 5.

Per la campagna olivicola 1944-45 è autorizzata la preparazione in salamoia esclusivamente delle olive da tavola appartenenti alla varietà « Ascolana » limitatamente al territorio delle Marche, di « Cerignola », di « Spagna », di « S. Agostino » e di « Andria » limitatamente alle provincie di Bari e di Foggia.

Il Ministero dell'agricoltura e delle foreste ha fa-

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Considerata la necessità di assicurare per la campagna 1944-45 la disponibilità della intera produzione di olio di oliva per i rifornimenti indispensabili alle Forze armate ed alla popolazione civile;

Decreta:

1. — *Denuncie di produzione.*

Art. 1.

A decorrere dal 1° settembre, in tutto il territorio italiano liberato, i produttori di olio di oliva e chiunque abbia titolo per disporre dell'olio stesso hanno l'obbligo di denunciare l'olio e di consegnarlo ai centri di raccolta nei luoghi, nei modi e nei termini che saranno stabiliti dagli Uffici provinciali statistico economici dell'agricoltura (U.P.S.E.A.), d'iutesa con i Consorzi agrari provinciali.

I gestori dei frantoi sono solidalmente obbligati coi produttori, e con chi dispone dell'olio, a compilare le denuncie di produzione con le modalità di cui al successivo art. 9.

Le denuncie degli oli al solvente a bassa acidità (fino a 20°) debbono essere presentate il 1° ed il 15 di ogni mese dalle ditte esercenti stabilimenti di estrazione di olio dalle sanse all'Ufficio provinciale statistico economico dell'agricoltura e al Consorzio agrario della provincia dove lo stabilimento è situato.

Gli oli rettificati, ottenuti dalla lavorazione degli oli lampanti, lavati, scaldati e d'inferno e dagli oli a bassa acidità, estratti dalle sanse, devono essere denunciati il 1° ed il 15 di ogni mese all'Ufficio provinciale statistico economico dell'agricoltura ed al Consorzio agrario provinciale e tenuti a disposizione del Ministero dell'agricoltura e delle foreste.

2. — *Accertamento e reperimento della produzione olearia. Organizzazione ed esecuzione delle operazioni di ammasso.*

Art. 2.

L'Ufficio nazionale statistico economico dell'agricoltura e i suoi Uffici provinciali e comunali provvedono all'accertamento e al reperimento della produzione, all'organizzazione e al controllo delle operazioni di ammasso, nonchè all'accertamento delle infrazioni alla disciplina stabilita dal presente decreto e dalle disposizioni della legge 2 dicembre 1940, n. 1792, che rimangono in vigore, in quanto non contrastino con quelle del presente decreto.

L'esecuzione delle operazioni di ammasso è affidata alla Federazione italiana dei Consorzi agrari, ed ai dipendenti Consorzi, ai quali spetta anche di procurarsi i mezzi occorrenti per il pagamento del prezzo ai conferenti e per le spese di gestione, con tutte le garanzie, i privilegi e le agevolazioni fiscali previste dalla legge 2 dicembre 1940, n. 1792.

I produttori di olive da olio che non provvedono direttamente alla molitura in frantoi propri o di terzi e che effettuino invece la vendita delle olive medesime devono, entro cinque giorni dalla stipulazione dei contratti, denunziare i contratti stessi agli Uffici comunali statistico economici dell'agricoltura delle rispettive zone di produzione.

Nelle denuncie devono essere indicate le generalità e il domicilio del venditore e dell'acquirente, i quantitativi delle olive contrattate, nonchè il prezzo e le condizioni generali di vendita.

L'obbligo della denuncia incombe anche all'acquirente, che dovrà precisare, nella denuncia stessa, la quantità di olive effettivamente ritirata e il frantoio nel quale sarà eseguita la molitura.

Art. 4.

Chi intenda trasferire fuori provincia olive destinate alla oleificazione deve chiederne preventiva autorizzazione all'Ufficio provinciale statistico economico dell'agricoltura, con domanda dalla quale risultino:

a) le generalità del venditore ed il Comune di provenienza delle olive;

b) le generalità della ditta acquirente e il frantoio presso il quale le olive vanno molite;

c) la quantità e la data di trasporto di ciascuna partita di olive.

L'Ufficio provinciale statistico economico dell'agricoltura rilascia all'atto della autorizzazione una bolletta di accompagnamento delle olive dalla zona di produzione al frantoio, il cui gestore deve provvedere all'immediato ritiro e annullamento della bolletta medesima, che sarà inviata all'Ufficio provinciale statistico economico dell'agricoltura che l'ha rilasciata lo stesso giorno in cui è stata ritirata.

Detto U.P.S.E.A. avrà cura di inviare copia di tale bolletta anche all'U.P.S.E.A. della provincia in cui risiede il frantoio.

Entro quarantotto ore dal ricevimento delle olive, il gestore del frantoio deve denunziare all'Ufficio provinciale statistico economico dell'agricoltura della provincia in cui ha sede il frantoio l'esatto quantitativo di olive introdotte e la data di inizio della loro lavorazione.

Art. 5.

Per la campagna olivicola 1944-45 è autorizzata la preparazione in salamoia esclusivamente delle olive da tavola appartenenti alla varietà « Ascolana » limitatamente al territorio delle Marche, di « Cerignola », di « Spagna », di « S. Agostino » e di « Andria » limitatamente alle provincie di Bari e di Foggia.

Il Ministero dell'agricoltura e delle foreste ha facoltà di autorizzare l'impiego per la salamoia di quantitativi di altre varietà di olive da tavola oltre a

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quelle sopra indicate, su proposta degli ispettori agrari delle provincie produttrici i quali sono tenuti a indicare, sentito il parere dei rispettivi Comitati provinciali dell'agricoltura, i quantitativi di ogni singola varietà di olive da tavola per i quali si ritiene di poter concedere l'autorizzazione alla preparazione in salamoia.

I produttori di olive da tavola di cui al primo comma del presente articolo e, limitatamente ai quantitativi che verranno stabiliti ai termini del comma 2, i produttori di olive delle varietà di cui al detto secondo comma, che intendono di effettuarne direttamente la preparazione per la successiva vendita, debbono essere preventivamente autorizzati dall'Ufficio provinciale statistico economico dell'agricoltura al quale debbono avanzare richiesta, specificando:

a) le generalità del richiedente;

b) il Comune e la località di produzione e di lavorazione;:

c) la varietà e la quantità delle olive.

I produttori di olive di cui al comma 1° ed i produttori di olive delle varietà di cui al comma 2° che intendono effettuare la vendita del prodotto allo stato naturale, limitatamente ai quantitativi stabiliti, debbono essere preventivamente autorizzati dall'Ufficio provinciale statistico economico dell'agricoltura, al quale debbono avanzare richiesta, specificando:

a) le generalità del produttore;

b) il Comune di provenienza delle olive;

c) le generalità dell'acquirente, lo stabilimento presso il quale le olive dovranno essere preparate per il consumo diretto;

d) la varietà e la quantità delle olive.

Per le olive che debbono essere lavorate in provincia diversa da quella di produzione, il gestore dello stabilimento di lavorazione deve chiedere l'autorizzazione di trasferimento all'Ufficio provinciale statistico economico dell'agricoltura della provincia di produzione. Detto Ufficio rilascia una bolletta che deve accompagnare il prodotto dalla zona di produzione allo stabilimento di lavorazione e che deve essere immediatamente ritirata e annullata dal gestore dello stabilimento predetto.

Tale bolletta deve essere inviata entro 48 ore dal giorno in cui è avvenuto il ritiro all'Ufficio provinciale statistico economico dell'agricoltura della provincia nella quale ha sede lo stabilimento di lavorazione.

Sono risolati tutti i contratti di compra-vendita di olive da destinare comunque al consumo diretto, che non siano stati conclusi con l'osservanza delle disposizioni di cui al presente articolo.

4. — *Disciplina dell'esercizio dei frantoi.*

Art. 6.

L'esercizio dei frantoi, siano questi aziendali, industriali, cooperativi e consorziali, è subordinato alla concessione di una licenza da rilasciare dal Prefetto, in base alle proposte che saranno formulate dal Comitato provinciale dell'agricoltura, d'intesa con l'Ispettore provinciale dell'industria e del lavoro, sentiti i Comitati comunali dell'agricoltura territorialmente competenti.

Comitato provinciale dell'agricoltura entro 15 giorni dalla data di pubblicazione del presente decreto, dovranno essere indicati:

a) nome, cognome, paternità e indirizzo del richiedente;

b) la potenzialità media oraria e giornaliera del frantoio;

c) se il frantoio è azionato da forza meccanica o animale;

d) il numero e la specie delle presse;

e) se la lavorazione viene effettuata per conto proprio, di terzi o misto;

f) la capacità di conservazione delle olive, espressa in quintali;

g) la capacità di conservazione dell'olio, espressa in quintali e la specie e il numero dei recipienti di conservazione (cisterne, zirri, orci, ecc.).

Art. 7.

Nella concessione della licenza di cui all'articolo precedente deve tenersi conto della ubicazione degli impianti di trasformazione nei confronti della entità della produzione, in modo da garantire la tempestività di lavorazione delle olive.

La licenza può essere negata quando:

a) il frantoio non dia la possibilità di un efficace controllo tecnico ed amministrativo sulla lavorazione delle olive e sulla conservazione e consegna dell'olio;

b) il gestore del frantoio si sia reso colpevole, nelle campagne precedenti, di infrazioni alle norme relative alla disciplina dei frantoi;

c) l'attrezzatura tecnica del frantoio non sia tale da assicurare la razionale lavorazione delle olive.

La licenza deve essere revocata qualora a carico del gestore del frantoio vengano rilevate le seguenti infrazioni:

a) mancata o inesatta tenuta del registro di carico e scarico di cui al successivo art. 8;

b) mancata o inesatta denuncia della produzione di cui al successivo art. 8;

c) mancata osservanza delle norme di cui al successivo art. 9.

Qualora le esigenze della lavorazione delle olive lo richiedano, il Prefetto può affidare la gestione dei frantoi, ai quali sia stata revocata la licenza, al Consorzio agrario provinciale.

Art. 8.

Presso i frantoi di qualsiasi categoria dovrà essere istituito un registro a fogli numerati di carico e scarico delle olive lavorate e dell'olio e delle sanse prodotte.

Il gestore del frantoio è responsabile della regolare tenuta del predetto registro, dal quale dovrà risultare l'indicazione giornaliera delle singole partite di olive portate al frantoio per la lavorazione, la data e la quantità delle olive lavorate e la quantità dell'olio e delle sanse prodotte.

Alla fine di ciascuna settimana, con decorrenza dall'inizio della lavorazione, il gestore del frantoio deve presentare all'Ufficio comunale statistico economico dell'agricoltura due copie dell'elenco completo delle registrazioni effettuate.

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di poter concedere l'autorizzazione alla preparazione in salamoia.

I produttori di olive da tavola di cui al primo comma del presente articolo e, limitatamente ai quantitativi che verranno stabiliti ai termini del comma 2, i produttori di olive delle varietà di cui al detto secondo comma, che intendono di effettuarne direttamente la preparazione per la successiva vendita, debbono essere preventivamente autorizzati dall'Ufficio provinciale statistico economico dell'agricoltura al quale debbono avanzare richiesta, specificando:

a) le generalità del richiedente;

b) il Comune e la località di produzione e di lavorazione;;

c) la varietà e la quantità delle olive.

I produttori di olive di cui al comma 1° ed i produttori di olive delle varietà di cui al comma 2° che intendono effettuare la vendita del prodotto allo stato naturale, limitatamente ai quantitativi stabiliti, debbono essere preventivamente autorizzati dall'Ufficio provinciale statistico economico dell'agricoltura, al quale debbono avanzare richiesta, specificando:

a) le generalità del produttore;

b) il Comune di provenienza delle olive;

c) le generalità dell'acquirente, lo stabilimento presso il quale le olive dovranno essere preparate per il consumo diretto;

d) la varietà e la quantità delle olive.

Per le olive che debbono essere lavorate in provincia diversa da quella di produzione, il gestore dello stabilimento di lavorazione deve chiedere l'autorizzazione di trasferimento all'Ufficio provinciale statistico economico dell'agricoltura della provincia di produzione. Detto Ufficio rilascia una bolletta che deve accompagnare il prodotto dalla zona di produzione allo stabilimento di lavorazione e che deve essere immediatamente ritirata e annullata dal gestore dello stabilimento predetto.

Tale bolletta deve essere inviata entro 48 ore dal giorno in cui è avvenuto il ritiro all'Ufficio provinciale statistico economico dell'agricoltura della provincia nella quale ha sede lo stabilimento di lavorazione.

Sono risoluti tutti i contratti di compra-vendita di olive da destinare comunque al consumo diretto, che non siano stati conclusi con l'osservanza delle disposizioni di cui al presente articolo.

4. — *Disciplina dell'esercizio dei frantoi.*

Art. 6.

L'esercizio dei frantoi, siano questi aziendali, industriali, cooperativi e consorziali, è subordinato alla concessione di una licenza da rilasciare dal Prefetto, in base alle proposte che saranno formulate dal Comitato provinciale dell'agricoltura, d'intesa con l'Ispettore provinciale dell'industria e del lavoro, sentiti i Comitati comunali dell'agricoltura territorialmente competenti.

Nelle domande per ottenere la licenza di esercizio, che saranno redatte in carta semplice e presentate al

b) la potenzialità media oraria e giornaliera del frantoio;

c) se il frantoio è azionato da forza meccanica o animale;

d) il numero e la specie delle presse;

e) se la lavorazione viene effettuata per conto proprio, di terzi o misto;

f) la capacità di conservazione delle olive, espressa in quintali;

g) la capacità di conservazione dell'olio, espressa in quintali e la specie e il numero dei recipienti di conservazione (cisterne, zirri, orci, ecc.).

Art. 7.

Nella concessione della licenza di cui all'articolo precedente deve tenersi conto della ubicazione degli impianti di trasformazione nei confronti della entità della produzione, in modo da garantire la tempestività di lavorazione delle olive.

La licenza può essere negata quando:

a) il frantoio non dia la possibilità di un efficace controllo tecnico ed amministrativo sulla lavorazione delle olive e sulla conservazione e consegna dell'olio;

b) il gestore del frantoio si sia reso colpevole, nelle campagne precedenti, di infrazioni alle norme relative alla disciplina dei frantoi;

c) l'attrezzatura tecnica del frantoio non sia tale da assicurare la razionale lavorazione delle olive.

La licenza deve essere revocata qualora a carico del gestore del frantoio vengano rilevate le seguenti infrazioni:

a) mancata o inesatta tenuta del registro di carico e scarico di cui al successivo art. 8;

b) mancata o inesatta denuncia della produzione di cui al successivo art. 8;

c) mancata osservanza delle norme di cui al successivo art. 9.

Qualora le esigenze della lavorazione delle olive lo richiedano, il Prefetto può affidare la gestione dei frantoi, ai quali sia stata revocata la licenza, al Consorzio agrario provinciale.

Art. 8.

Presso i frantoi di qualsiasi categoria dovrà essere istituito un registro a fogli numerati di carico e scarico delle olive lavorate e dell'olio e delle sanse prodotte.

Il gestore del frantoio è responsabile della regolare tenuta del predetto registro, dal quale dovrà risultare l'indicazione giornaliera delle singole partite di olive portate al frantoio per la lavorazione, la data e la quantità delle olive lavorate e la quantità dell'olio e delle sanse prodotte.

Alla fine di ciascuna settimana, con decorrenza dall'inizio della lavorazione, il gestore del frantoio deve presentare all'Ufficio comunale statistico economico dell'agricoltura due copie dell'elenco completo delle registrazioni effettuate.

Alle copie dell'elenco devono essere allegate le denuncie di cui al successivo art. 9.

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L'invio delle notizie di cui al presente articolo sostituisce, a tutti gli effetti, la denuncia quindicinale prevista dal 2° comma dell'art. 2 della legge 2 dicembre 1940, n. 1792.

Art. 9.

Non appena terminata la molitura di ogni singola partita di olive, il gestore del frantoio cura la compilazione delle denuncie di produzione da parte dei produttori o di chiunque abbia titolo per disporre dell'olio e trattiene le denuncie stesse, annotando sul registro di carico e scarico gli estremi dei documenti di riconoscimento presentati e rilasciando agli aventi diritto le ricevute, che valgono come bolletta di accompagnamento del prodotto dal frantoio al magazzino del produttore o al magazzino di raccolta.

Dette denuncie saranno a cura del gestore del frantoio rimesse alla fine di ogni settimana all'Ufficio comunale statistico economico dell'agricoltura insieme all'elenco delle registrazioni effettuate sul registro di carico e scarico.

Art. 10.

E' fatto divieto al gestore del frantoio di consegnare al produttore l'olio ricavato dalle olive portate al frantoio per la lavorazione, senza preventiva autorizzazione dell'U.C.S.E.A. che precisi il quantitativo di olio da ritirare e la località nella quale detto olio viene trasportato e conservato per essere successivamente consegnato ai centri di raccolta.

Tale autorizzazione varrà come bolletta di accompagnamento dell'olio dal frantoio ai magazzini del produttore. Copia della bolletta stessa, firmata dal produttore, sarà trattenuta dal gestore del frantoio.

Qualora il produttore intenda lasciare l'olio presso il frantoio, avrà sempre facoltà di ritirare i quantitativi spettantigli a norma di legge, previa presentazione della regolare autorizzazione di esonero o di svincolo rilasciata dall'Ufficio provinciale statistico economico dell'agricoltura.

L'Ufficio provinciale statistico economico dell'agricoltura trasmetterà periodicamente alla Sepral copia delle autorizzazioni di esonero o di svincolo concesse.

Il gestore del frantoio è responsabile della razionale conservazione dell'olio prodotto nel frantoio stesso.

Art. 11.

Ai fini del controllo del funzionamento dei frantoi, a qualsiasi categoria appartengano, e del conferimento dell'olio ai centri di raccolta, il personale degli Uffici provinciali statistico-economici dell'agricoltura e dei dipendenti Uffici comunali ha facoltà di procedere ad accertamenti in merito alla osservanza delle norme di cui alla legge 2 dicembre 1940, n. 1792, nonchè di quelle del presente decreto.

A tale uopo il suddetto personale è munito di apposita autorizzazione, da rilasciare dal Ministero dell'agricoltura e delle foreste.

5. — *Esoneri e svincoli.*

Art. 12.

I quantitativi dell'olio che sul raccolto della campagna 1944-45 possono essere trattenuti e ritirati dal sono stabiliti nelle seguenti misure massime, per ciascuna delle categorie appresso indicate:

a) coltivatori manuali di aziende olivicole di cui siano proprietari, o enfiteuti, o usufruttuari, o affittuari (coltivatori diretti): kg. 10 di olio per il coltivatore e per ciascuna delle persone di famiglia e per ciascuno dei dipendenti che con lui convivono a carico;

b) conduttori di aziende olivicole, di cui siano proprietari o enfiteuti o usufruttuari o affittuari (conduttori in economia o a mezzadria o a colonia parziaria o in compartecipazione) che esercitino direttamente e continuativamente la conduzione dell'azienda (anche se non residenti stabilmente nel luogo di produzione): kg. 9 di olio per il conduttore e per ciascuna delle persone di famiglia e per ciascuno dei dipendenti che con lui convivono a carico;

c) mezzadri, coloni parziari, compartecipanti dell'azienda olivicola: kg. 10 per il lavoratore e per ciascuna delle persone di famiglia e per ciascuno dei dipendenti che con lui convivono a carico;

d) salariati fissi e obbligati addetti alle aziende olivicole, quando sia prevista per patto di lavoro la corresponsione di olio: kg. 10 di olio per ciascun lavoratore e per ciascuna delle persone di famiglia che con lui convivono a carico;

e) dirigenti e impiegati delle aziende olivicole che risiedano stabilmente presso le aziende stesse e vi esplichino continuativamente ed esclusivamente la loro attività con funzioni tecniche, di concetto o di ordine: kg. 7.500 di olio per ciascun dirigente o impiegato e per ciascuna delle persone di famiglia e per ciascuno dei dipendenti che con lui convivono a carico.

Art. 13.

Per le convivenze che conducano direttamente aziende olivicole in proprietà, in enfiteusi, in usufrutto, o in affitto sono stabiliti i seguenti quantitativi di oli che possono essere trattenuti o ritirati dal frantoio in esenzione dall'obbligo del conferimento all'ammasso:

a) per i conviventi che attendono annualmente e stabilmente alla coltivazione dei terreni: kg. 10 a testa;

b) per i conviventi che vi attendono con opera direttiva: kg. 7.500 a testa;

c) per ciascuno degli altri conviventi: kg. 5 a testa.

Art. 14.

Il limite di autosufficienza per l'approvvigionamento di olio per gli aventi diritto a trattenere tale prodotto per il consumo proprio e familiare è stabilito in chilogrammi 7,500 pro-capite per gli appartenenti alle categorie cui è riconosciuto il diritto massimo di chilogrammi 10 a persona.

Conseguentemente gli aventi diritto di cui al comma precedente, quando abbiano prodotto e trattenuto un quantitativo di olio pari a kg. 7.500 a persona o compreso tra kg. 7.500 e kg. 10 devono considerarsi approvvigionati in grassi per una intera annata e perdono il diritto di usufruire per 12 mesi dei buoni per l'olio, burro e grassi suini delle carte annonarie (normali e supplementari).

Art. 15.

Non hanno diritto all'esonero dall'obbligo del conferimento allo svincolo dell'olio:

a) i proprietari di fondi olivati dati in affitto o in enfiteusi, anche se i relativi contratti prevedano il pa-

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registro di carico e scarico gli estremi dei documenti di riconoscimento presentati e rilasciando agli aventi diritto le ricevute, che valgono come bolletta di accompagnamento del prodotto dal frantoio al magazzino del produttore o al magazzino di raccolta.

Dette denuncie saranno a cura del gestore del frantoio rimesse alla fine di ogni settimana all'Ufficio comunale statistico economico dell'agricoltura insieme all'elenco delle registrazioni effettuate sul registro di carico e scarico.

Art. 10.

E' fatto divieto al gestore del frantoio di consegnare al produttore l'olio ricavato dalle olive portate al frantoio per la lavorazione, senza preventiva autorizzazione dell'U.C.S.E.A. che precisi il quantitativo di olio da ritirare e la località nella quale detto olio viene trasportato e conservato per essere successivamente consegnato ai centri di raccolta.

Tale autorizzazione varrà come bolletta di accompagnamento dell'olio dal frantoio ai magazzini del produttore. Copia della bolletta stessa, firmata dal produttore, sarà trattenuta dal gestore del frantoio.

Qualora il produttore intenda lasciare l'olio presso il frantoio, avrà sempre facoltà di ritirare i quantitativi spettantigli a norma di legge, previa presentazione della regolare autorizzazione di esonero o di svincolo rilasciata dall'Ufficio provinciale statistico economico dell'agricoltura.

L'Ufficio provinciale statistico economico dell'agricoltura trasmetterà periodicamente alla Sepral copia delle autorizzazioni di esonero o di svincolo concesse.

Il gestore del frantoio è responsabile della razionale conservazione dell'olio prodotto nel frantoio stesso.

Art. 11.

Ai fini del controllo del funzionamento dei frantoi, a qualsiasi categoria appartengano, e del conferimento dell'olio ai centri di raccolta, il personale degli Uffici provinciali statistico-economici dell'agricoltura e dei dipendenti Uffici comunali ha facoltà di procedere ad accertamenti in merito alla osservanza delle norme di cui alla legge 2 dicembre 1940, n. 1792, nonchè di quelle del presente decreto.

A tale uopo il suddetto personale è munito di apposita autorizzazione, da rilasciare dal Ministero dell'agricoltura e delle foreste.

5. — *Esoneri e svincoli.*

Art. 12.

I quantitativi dell'olio che sul raccolto della campagna 1944-45 possono essere trattenuti e ritirati dal frantoio, in esenzione dall'obbligo di conferimento, e continuativamente la conduzione dell'azienda (anche se non residenti stabilmente nel luogo di produzione): kg. 9 di olio per il conduttore e per ciascuna delle persone di famiglia e per ciascuno dei dipendenti che con lui convivono a carico;

c) mezzadri, coloni parziari, compartecipanti dell'azienda olivicola: kg. 10 per il lavoratore e per ciascuno delle persone di famiglia e per ciascuno dei dipendenti che con lui convivono a carico;

d) salariati fissi e obbligati addetti alle aziende olivicole, quando sia prevista per patto di lavoro la corresponsione di olio: kg. 10 di olio per ciascun lavoratore e per ciascuna delle persone di famiglia che con lui convivono a carico;

e) dirigenti e impiegati delle aziende olivicole che risiedano stabilmente presso le aziende stesse e vi esplichino continuativamente ed esclusivamente la loro attività con funzioni tecniche, di concetto o di ordine: kg. 7,500 di olio per ciascun dirigente o impiegato e per ciascuna delle persone di famiglia e per ciascuno dei dipendenti che con lui convivono a carico.

Art. 13.

Per le convivenze che conducano direttamente aziende olivicole in proprietà, in enfiteusi, in usufrutto, o in affitto sono stabiliti i seguenti quantitativi di oli che possono essere trattenuti o ritirati dal frantoio in esenzione dall'obbligo del conferimento all'ammasso:

a) per i conviventi che attendono annualmente e stabilmente alla coltivazione dei terreni: kg. 10 a testa;

b) per i conviventi che vi attendono con opera direttiva: kg. 7.500 a testa;

c) per ciascuno degli altri conviventi: kg. 5 a testa.

Art. 14.

Il limite di autosufficienza per l'approvvigionamento di olio per gli aventi diritto a trattenere tale prodotto per il consumo proprio e familiare è stabilito in chilogrammi 7,500 pro-capite per gli appartenenti alle categorie cui è riconosciuto il diritto massimo di chilogrammi 10 a persona.

Conseguentemente gli aventi diritto di cui al comma precedente, quando abbiano prodotto e trattenuto un quantitativo di olio pari a kg. 7.500 a persona o compreso tra kg. 7.500 e kg. 10 devono considerarsi approvvigionati in grassi per una intera annata e perdono il diritto di usufruire per 12 mesi dei buoni per l'olio, burro e grassi suini delle carte annonarie (normali e supplementari).

Art. 15.

Non hanno diritto all'esonero dall'obbligo del conferimento allo svincolo dell'olio:

a) i proprietari di fondi olivati dati in affitto o in enfiteusi, anche se i relativi contratti prevedano il pagamento del canone in natura;

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b) coloro che non risultino avere partecipato effettivamente alla produzione di tale derrata per il raccolto stesso in una delle qualità previste dai comma *a*), *b*), *c*) ed *e*) dell'art. 12, da una data anteriore al 30 giugno 1944;

c) coloro che hanno in affitto piante di olivo e non il terreno su cui sono coltivate, laddove per consuetudine non vige tale sistema di conduzione;

d) coloro che producono olio facendo molire per proprio conto olive acquistate presso terzi;

e) coloro che ricevano olio in pagamento di qualsiasi prestazione e lo ottengano in qualunque altro modo non previsto dagli articoli 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18 e 19.

L'esonero dall'obbligo del conferimento dell'olio non è concesso a società anonime conduttrici di aziende agricole aventi coltivazione di olivi; in tal caso solamente il dirigente della società è equiparato al produttore.

Art. 16.

Qualora l'azienda agricola con coltivazione di olivi condotta da Enti religiosi o da Istituti in genere fornisca per consuetudine olio a convivenze con essi direttamente collegate, può essere concesso lo svincolo dell'olio nei confronti dei componenti tali convivenze, nella misura prevista dal tesseramento nella provincia di residenza delle convivenze stesse.

Art. 17.

Ai coloni e mezzadri dell'azienda olivata costituita da più unità poderali, che per avversità stagionali abbiano ottenuto nella singola unità poderale una produzione inferiore al normale e comunque insufficiente per poter trattenere per sè e per i componenti la famiglia e dipendenti che con lui convivono a carico i quantitativi di olio di cui al comma *c*) dell'art. 12 potrà essere concesso lo svincolo sulla produzione aziendale di un corrispettivo di olio sufficiente al raggiungimento del quantitativo di kg. 7.500 a persona. Qualora si tratti invece di coloni e mezzadri facenti parte di aziende olivate, le cui unità poderali non abbiano normalmente una produzione olearia sufficiente alla copertura del fabbisogno familiare, potrà essere concesso lo svincolo sulla produzione aziendale di un quantitativo di olio sufficiente al raggiungimento di kg. 5 di olio per il coltivatore e per ciascun componente la famiglia e dipendenti che con lui convivono a carico.

Lo svincolo concesso ai coloni mezzadri insufficientemente produttori porta come conseguenza il ritiro dei tagliandi olio burro e grassi suini della carta annonaria.

Art. 18.

Ai soli effetti del razionamento viene riconosciuto il diritto ai capi operai dei frantoi ed agli operai frantoiani per i quali sia prevista la corresponsione di olio per patto collettivo di lavoro, di ottenere lo svincolo di kg. 0,600 di olio per ogni settimana di prestazione di opera nel frantoio fino alla concorrenza di un quantitativo massimo globale di kg. 10, limitatamente alle persone dei capi operai e degli operai frantoiani.

Di tale quantitativo dovrà essere tenuto conto al momento del rilascio della carta annonaria agli effetti del ritiro dei tagliandi dell'olio, del burro e dei grassi suini corrispondenti quantitativamente alla metà dell'olio svincolato a norma del comma precedente.

Il controllo delle settimane di lavoro sarà effettuato dagli Uffici comunali statistici economici dell'agricoltura.

Art. 19.

Ai pastori delle aziende agricole con coltivazione di olivi viene riconosciuto il diritto allo svincolo di kg. 9 di olio limitatamente alla persona degli stessi e previa esportazione dei tagliandi olio, burro e grassi suini della carta annonaria.

Art. 20.

Ai soli effetti del razionamento viene riconosciuto il diritto agli operai ed alle operaie addette al lavoro di raccolta delle olive, per i quali sia prevista la corresponsione di olio per patto collettivo di lavoro, di ottenere lo svincolo di kg. 0,600 di olio per ogni settimana di prestazione di opera per la raccolta delle olive, fino alla concorrenza di un quantitativo massimo globale di kg. 10, limitatamente alla persona dell'operaio e dell'operaia.

Di tale quantitativo deve essere tenuto conto al momento del rilascio della carta annonaria agli effetti del ritiro dei tagliandi dell'olio, del burro e dei grassi suini corrispondenti quantitativamente alla metà dell'olio svincolato a norma del comma precedente.

Il controllo delle settimane di lavoro sarà effettuato dagli Uffici comunali statistici economici dell'agricoltura.

Art. 21.

Il conduttore di aziende olivicole avente diritto all'esonero e che risiede in provincia diversa da quella di produzione, può essere autorizzato dall'Ufficio provinciale statistico economico dell'agricoltura a trasportare nella provincia di residenza l'olio spettantegli, oppure, qualora lo richieda, può essere autorizzato a prelevare tale olio sull'ammasso della provincia di residenza, qualora esista ed abbia disponibilità, conferendo all'ammasso della provincia di produzione l'olio prodotto.

Art. 22.

Agli effetti del presente decreto si intende:

a) esonerato l'olio che il produttore, dopo documentazione del diritto all'esonero del conferimento all'ammasso, può con l'autorizzazione dell'Ufficio provinciale statistico economico dell'agricoltura, ritirare e trattenere sul quantitativo totale dell'olio prodotto;

b) svincolato l'olio che gli aventi diritto allo svincolo ai sensi del presente decreto possono ottenere dall'ammasso dopo regolare conferimento e previo pagamento del prezzo fissato per la vendita dall'ammasso all'assegnatario.

Le richieste di esonero e di svincolo devono essere presentate dagli interessati agli Uffici comunali statistico economici dell'agricoltura, entro il termine che verrà stabilito dagli uffici suddetti, termine che dovrà essere reso noto con un preavviso minimo di giorni 15.

6. — *Vincolo delle sanse.*

Art. 23.

Tutti i residui della torchiatura delle olive, comunemente denominati con il nome di sanse (detriti dell...

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dalle non vige tale sistema di conduzione;

d) coloro che producono olio facendo molire per proprio conto olive acquistate presso terzi;

e) coloro che ricevano olio in pagamento di qualsiasi prestazione e lo ottengano in qualunque altro modo non previsto dagli articoli 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18 e 19.

L'esonero dall'obbligo del conferimento dell'olio non è concesso a società anonime conduttrici di aziende agricole aventi coltivazione di olivi; in tal caso solamente il dirigente della società è equiparato al produttore.

Art. 16.

Qualora l'azienda agricola con coltivazione di olivi condotta da Enti religiosi o da Istituti in genere fornisca per consuetudine olio a convivenze con essi direttamente collegate, può essere concesso lo svincolo dell'olio nei confronti dei componenti tali convivenze, nella misura prevista dal tesseramento nella provincia di residenza delle convivenze stesse.

Art. 17.

Ai coloni e mezzadri dell'azienda olivata costituita da più unità poderali, che per avversità stagionali abbiano ottenuto nella singola unità poderale una produzione inferiore al normale e comunque insufficiente per poter trattenere per sè e per i componenti la famiglia e dipendenti che con lui convivono a carico i quantitativi di olio di cui al comma *c*) dell'art. 12 potrà essere concesso lo svincolo sulla produzione aziendale di un corrispettivo di olio sufficiente al raggiungimento del quantitativo di kg. 7.500 a persona. Qualora si tratti invece di coloni e mezzadri facenti parte di aziende olivate, le cui unità poderali non abbiano normalmente una produzione olearia sufficiente alla copertura del fabbisogno familiare, potrà essere concesso lo svincolo sulla produzione aziendale di un quantitativo di olio sufficiente al raggiungimento di kg. 5 di olio per il coltivatore e per ciascun componente la famiglia e dipendenti che con lui convivono a carico.

Lo svincolo concesso ai coloni mezzadri insufficientemente produttori porta come conseguenza il ritiro dei tagliandi olio burro e grassi suini della carta annonaria.

Art. 18.

Ai soli effetti del razionamento viene riconosciuto il diritto ai capi operai dei frantoi ed agli operai frantoiani per i quali sia prevista la corresponsione di olio per patto collettivo di lavoro, di ottenere lo svincolo di kg. 0,600 di olio per ogni settimana di prestazione di opera nel frantoio fino alla concorrenza di un quantitativo massimo globale di kg. 10, limitatamente alle persone dei capi operai e degli operai frantoiani.

Di tale quantitativo dovrà essere tenuto conto al momento del rilascio della carta annonaria agli effetti del ritiro dei tagliandi dell'olio, del burro e dei grassi suini, corrispondenti quantitativamente alla metà dell'olio svincolato a norma del comma precedente.

Art. 20.

Ai soli effetti del razionamento viene riconosciuto il diritto agli operai ed alle operaie addette al lavoro di raccolta delle olive, per i quali sia prevista la corresponsione di olio per patto collettivo di lavoro, di ottenere lo svincolo di kg. 0,600 di olio per ogni settimana di prestazione di opera per la raccolta delle olive, fino alla concorrenza di un quantitativo massimo globale di kg. 10, limitatamente alla persona dell'operaio e dell'operaia.

Di tale quantitativo deve essere tenuto conto al momento del rilascio della carta annonaria agli effetti del ritiro dei tagliandi dell'olio, del burro e dei grassi suini corrispondenti quantitativamente alla metà dell'olio svincolato a norma del comma precedente.

Il controllo delle settimane di lavoro sarà effettuato dagli Uffici comunali statistici economici dell'agricoltura.

Art. 21.

Il conduttore di aziende olivicole avente diritto all'esonero e che risiede in provincia diversa da quella di produzione, può essere autorizzato dall'Ufficio provinciale statistico economico dell'agricoltura a trasportare nella provincia di residenza l'olio spettantegli, oppure, qualora lo richieda, può essere autorizzato a prelevare tale olio sull'ammasso della provincia di residenza, qualora esista ed abbia disponibilità, conferendo all'ammasso della provincia di produzione l'olio prodotto.

Art. 22.

Agli effetti del presente decreto si intende:

a) esonerato l'olio che il produttore, dopo documentazione del diritto all'esonero del conferimento all'ammasso, può con l'autorizzazione dell'Ufficio provinciale statistico economico dell'agricoltura, ritirare e trattenere sul quantitativo totale dell'olio prodotto;

b) svincolato l'olio che gli aventi diritto allo svincolo ai sensi del presente decreto possono ottenere dall'ammasso dopo regolare conferimento e previo pagamento del prezzo fissato per la vendita dall'ammasso all'assegnatario.

Le richieste di esonero e di svincolo devono essere presentate dagli interessati agli Uffici comunali statistico economici dell'agricoltura, entro il termine che verrà stabilito dagli uffici suddetti, termine che dovrà essere reso noto con un preavviso minimo di giorni 15.

6. — *Vincolo delle sanse.*

Art. 23.

Tutti i residui della torchiatura delle olive, comunemente denominati con il nome di sanse (detriti della drupa, triturne di mandorle, frantumi di noccioli) ed i residui della lavorazione della sansa stessa per levigazione al frullino (buccette, polpa e noccioli), siano essi di produzione nazionale o importati dall'estero, sono vincolati presso i frantoi e gli stabilimenti di

levigazione a disposizione del Ministero dell'industria, commercio e lavoro, il quale emanerà successivamente disposizioni al riguardo, d'intesa col Ministero dell'agricoltura e delle foreste.

7. — *Sanzioni.*

Art. 24.

Sono abrogate tutte le disposizioni che comunque contrastino con quelle del presente decreto.

Le infrazioni alle disposizioni contenute nel presente decreto e nella legge 2 dicembre 1940, n. 1792, sono punite ai sensi della legge 22 aprile 1943, n. 215.

Il presente decreto entra in vigore il giorno della sua pubblicazione nella *Gazzetta Ufficiale*.

Roma, addì 7 settembre 1944

Il Ministro: GULLO

DECRETO MINISTERIALE 10 settembre 1944.
Riduzione del tasso di sconto.

IL MINISTRO PEL TESORO

Visto l'art. 28 del testo unico delle leggi sugli Istituti di emissione e sulla circolazione dei biglietti di banca, approvato con R. decreto 28 aprile 1910, numero 204;

Visto il decreto Ministeriale 16 maggio 1936;

Sentita la Banca d'Italia;

Determina:

A decorrere dall'11 settembre 1944, la ragione normale dello sconto presso la Banca d'Italia è ridotta dal 4,50 % al 4 %.

Resta fermo nella misura del 4.50 % l'interesse sulle anticipazioni presso la Banca stessa.

Il presente decreto sarà pubblicato nella *Gazzetta Ufficiale* del Regno.

Roma, addì 10 settembre 1944

Il Ministro: SOLERI

DECRETO DELL'ALTO COMMISSARIATO PER LE SANZIONI CONTRO IL FASCISMO 5 settembre 1944.
Avocazione dei profitti di regime.

L'ALTO COMMISSARIO
PER LE SANZIONI CONTRO IL FASCISMO

Visto l'art. 36 del decreto legislativo Luogotenenziale 27 luglio 1944, n. 159;

Decreta:

Art. 1.

Chiunque detenga, a qualsiasi titolo, beni di qualsivoglia natura, in tutto o in parte appartenenti alle persone appresso elencate, ovvero sia, verso le stesse, a qualsiasi titolo debitore, anche se si tratti di debito non ancora scaduto o comunque contestato, deve farne dichiarazione nei modi e termini indicati negli articoli seguenti:

2) Rossoni Edmondo già ministro e membro del gran consiglio del fascismo;

3) Piovani Anna o Anita fu Antonio moglie del predetto;

4) Igliori Ulisse;

5) Ciliberto Evelina moglie del predetto;

6) Armenise dell'Artemisio conte rag. Giovanni già consigliere nazionale;

7) Bonivento Vittoria di Spiridione moglie del predetto;

8) Armenise Angela vedova Auletta fu Giuseppe sorella del predetto;

9) Avv. Giordani Tommaso;

10) Senatore Leopardi conte avv. Ettore;

11) Avv. Jurgens Carlo;

12) Alliegro comm. Anastasio;

13) Avv. Aleggiani Renato;

14) Barillà comm. G. Ennio;

15) Senatore Borghese principe don Rodolfo;

16) Sanna dott. rag. Gilberto;

17) Avv. Guarini Benedetto;

18) Lupi comm. Tommaso;

19) Bottai dott. Giuseppe già ministro e membro del gran consiglio del fascismo;

20) Cioccа Emilia di Giuseppe, moglie del predetto;

21) Bottai Luigi fu Giuseppe, padre del predetto;

22) Bottai Maria di Luigi in Vezzani, sorella del predetto;

23) Vezzani ing. Giulio Cesare fu Fermo cognato del predetto;

24) Vaselli Romolo di Giovanni ex consigliere nazionale;

25) Vaselli Mario di Romolo;

26) Arpino Maria di Giuseppe maritata a Vaselli Romolo;

27) Vaselli Erberto di Romolo;

28) Manfredi Marcella di Giov. Battista maritata a Vaselli Erberto;

29) Vaselli Giuseppe di Romolo;

30) Bianchelli Renata di Andrea maritata a Vaselli Giuseppe;

31) Società Patrimoniale Anonima Fabbricati e Terreni (S.P.A.F.I.T.) con sede in Roma alla piazza Gabriele d'Annunzio n. 16 — capitale sociale L. 30.000.000 — amministratore unico Vaselli Erberto;

32) Società Centrale Immobiliare (S.C.I.) con sede in Roma alla piazza Gabriele d'Annunzio n. 16 — capitale sociale L. 12.500.000 — amministratore unico Vaselli Giuseppe;

33) Albergo di Russia S. A. (A.R.S.A.) con sede in Roma alla piazza Gabriele d'Annunzio n. 16 — capitale sociale L. 7.500.000 — amministratore unico Vaselli Erberto;

34) Società Immobiliare Anonima Meridionale (S.I.A.M.) con sede in Roma alla piazza Gabriele d'Annunzio n. 16 — capitale sociale L. 1.000.000 — amministratore unico Vaselli Mario;

35) Società Anonima Italiana Lavori Edili e Marittimi (S.A.I.L.E.M.) con sede in Roma alla piazza Gabriele d'Annunzio n. 16 — capitale sociale L. 10 milioni — amministratore unico Vaselli Giuseppe;

36) Società Anonima Imprese Coloniali (S.A.I.C.) con sede in Roma alla piazza Gabriele d'Annunzio n. 16 — capitale sociale L. 4.500.000 — presidente ge-

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Sono abrogate tutte le disposizioni che comunque contrastino con quelle del presente decreto.

Le infrazioni alle disposizioni contenute nel presente decreto e nella legge 2 dicembre 1940, n. 1792, sono punite ai sensi della legge 22 aprile 1943, n. 245.

Il presente decreto entra in vigore il giorno della sua pubblicazione nella *Gazzetta Ufficiale*.

Roma, addì 7 settembre 1944

Il Ministro: Gullo

DECRETO MINISTERIALE 10 settembre 1944.
Riduzione del tasso di sconto.

IL MINISTRO PEL TESORO

Visto l'art. 28 del testo unico delle leggi sugli Istituti di emissione e sulla circolazione dei biglietti di banca, approvato con R. decreto 28 aprile 1910, numero 204;

Visto il decreto Ministeriale 16 maggio 1936;

Sentita la Banca d'Italia;

Determina:

A decorrere dall'11 settembre 1944, la ragione normale dello sconto presso la Banca d'Italia è ridotta dal 4,50 % al 4 %.

Resta fermo nella misura del 4,50 % l'interesse sulle anticipazioni presso la Banca stessa.

Il presente decreto sarà pubblicato nella *Gazzetta Ufficiale* del Regno.

Roma, addì 10 settembre 1944

Il Ministro: Soleri

DECRETO DELL'ALTO COMMISSARIATO PER LE SANZIONI CONTRO IL FASCISMO 5 settembre 1944.
Avocazione dei profitti di regime.

L'ALTO COMMISSARIO
PER LE SANZIONI CONTRO IL FASCISMO

Visto l'art. 36 del decreto legislativo Luogotenenziale 27 luglio 1944, n. 159;

Decreta:

Art. 1.

Chiunque detenga, a qualsiasi titolo, beni di qualsivoglia natura, in tutto o in parte appartenenti alle persone appresso elencate, ovvero sia, verso le stesse, a qualsiasi titolo debitore, anche se si tratti di debito non ancora scaduto o comunque contestato, deve farne dichiarazione nei modi e termini indicati negli articoli seguenti:

1) Federzoni dott. Luigi già presidente della soppressa Accademia d'Italia;

2) Bonvenco Vittorio di Spiro[illegible] predetto;

3) Armenise Angela vedova Auletta fu Giuseppe sorella del predetto;

9) Avv. Giordani Tommaso;

10) Senatore Leopardi conte avv. Ettore;

11) Avv. Jurgens Carlo;

12) Allegro comm. Anastasio;

13) Avv. Aleggiani Renato;

14) Barillà comm. G. Enuio;

15) Senatore Borghese principe don Rodolfo;

16) Sanna dott. rag. Gilberto;

17) Avv. Guarini Benedetto;

18) Lupi comm. Tommaso;

19) Bottai dott. Giuseppe già ministro e membro del gran consiglio del fascismo;

20) Cioccа Emilia di Giuseppe, moglie del predetto;

21) Bottai Luigi fu Giuseppe, padre del predetto;

22) Bottai Maria di Luigi in Vezzani, sorella del predetto;

23) Vezzani ing. Giulio Cesare fu Fermo cognato del predetto;

24) Vaselli Romolo di Giovanni ex consigliere nazionale;

25) Vaselli Mario di Romolo;

26) Arpino Maria di Giuseppe maritata a Vaselli Romolo;

27) Vaselli Erberto di Romolo;

28) Manfredi Marcella di Giov. Battista maritata a Vaselli Erberto;

29) Vaselli Giuseppe di Romolo;

30) Bianchelli Renata di Andrea maritata a Vaselli Giuseppe;

31) Società Patrimoniale Anonima Fabbricati e Terreni (S.P.A.F.E.T.) con sede in Roma alla piazza Gabriele d'Annunzio n. 16 — capitale sociale L. 30.000.000 — amministratore unico Vaselli Erberto;

32) Società Centrale Immobiliare (S.C.I.) con sede in Roma alla piazza Gabriele d'Annunzio n. 16 — capitale sociale L. 12.400.000 — amministratore unico Vaselli Giuseppe;

33) Albergo di Russia S. A. (A.R.S.A.) con sede in Roma alla piazza Gabriele d'Annunzio n. 16 — capitale sociale L. 7.500.000 — amministratore unico Vaselli Erberto;

34) Società Immobiliare Anonima Meridionale (S.I.A.M.) con sede in Roma alla piazza Gabriele d'Annunzio n. 16 — capitale sociale L. 1.000.000 — amministratore unico Vaselli Mario;

35) Società Anonima Italiana Lavori Edili e Marittimi (S.A.I.L.E.M.) con sede in Roma alla piazza Gabriele d'Annunzio n. 16 — capitale sociale L. 10 milioni — amministratore unico Vaselli Giuseppe;

36) Società Anonima Imprese Coloniali (S.A.I.C.) con sede in Roma alla piazza Gabriele d'Annunzio n. 16 — capitale sociale L. 4.500.000 — presidente generale Gastone Rossi;

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37) Vaselli Anonima Servizi di Lavori Pubblici con sede in Roma alla piazza Gabriele d'Annunzio n. 16 — capitale sociale L. 5.000.000 — presidente gen. Gastone Rossi;

38) Società Anonima Bonifiche e Redditi Agricoli (S.A.B.E.R.A.) già Vaselli Agricola Società per Azioni (V.A.S.P.A.) con sede in Roma alla piazza Gabriele d'Annunzio n. 16 — capitale sociale L. 8.823.000 — amministratore unico Vaselli Erberto;

39) Vaselli Anonima Gestione Piante e Fiori con sede in Roma alla piazza Gabriele d'Annunzio n. 16 — capitale sociale L. 100.000 — presidente Vaselli Romolo;

40) Società Italiana Bonifiche Anonima (S.I.B.A.) con sede in Roma alla piazza Gabriele d'Annunzio numero 16 — capitale sociale L. 4.800.000 — amministratore unico Vaselli Giuseppe;

41) Gestione Agricola Italiana Società Anonima con sede in Roma alla piazza Gabriele d'Annunzio numero 16 — capitale sociale L. 1.000.000 — amministratore unico Vaselli Romolo;

Art. 2.

La dichiarazione deve essere fatta dal detentore o debitore, direttamente o a mezzo del loro legittimo rappresentante ovvero a mezzo di speciale mandatario, nel termine di un mese dalla pubblicazione del presente decreto nella *Gazzetta Ufficiale*, all'Intendenza di finanza del luogo in cui la persona tenuta o incaricata a renderla ha il domicilio, la residenza o la dimora.

Qualora in tale uopo non abbia sede l'Intendenza di finanza la dichiarazione è resa all'Ufficio del registro e, in mancanza anche di questo, al più vicino Comando dei carabinieri.

Art. 3.

La dichiarazione deve indicare:

1) le generalità, domicilio, la residenza o la dimora del dichiarante e, nel caso che in suo nome e vece agisce un mandatario, deve essere corredata dell'atto di procura;

2) trattandosi di danaro, la quantità;

3) trattandosi di titoli dello Stato, ovvero di titoli azionari ed obbligazionari, la qualità, il valore nominale e la data di scadenza dell'ultima cedola non ancora riscossa;

4) trattandosi di cambiali o di altri titoli all'ordine ovvero di atti o contratti portanti obbligazioni di dare o fare a favore delle persone indicate nell'art. 1, l'importo, l'obbligato, la data di creazione e quella di scadenza;

5) trattandosi di libretti di deposito, conti correnti e simili nonchè di ricevute di deposito, fedi di pegno e simili, l'Istituto emittente, la data di emissione, nonchè rispettivamente il saldo, l'importo e la descrizione delle cose depositate o pegnorate;

6) trattandosi di polizze di assicurazione, l'Istituto assicuratore, il capitale assicurato, la data di creazione, quella di scadenza, nonchè, se risulti, dell'ultimo premio pagato;

7) trattandosi di gioie, gioielli, oro grezzo, quadri,

8) trattandosi in genere di mobili, mobilia, vestiario, macchine, semoventi e simili, la esatta descrizione di ciascuno;

9) trattandosi di debito del dichiarante o del suo rappresentante o mandante, l'importo, la causa, la scadenza e, quando questa si fosse già verificata, la data relativa e la misura degli interessi eventualmente pattuiti, nonchè, quando il debito sia litigioso o comunque controverso, le ragioni della contestazione e, ove penda giudizio, l'autorità giudiziaria che ne è investita, gli avvocati che ne hanno il patrocinio, e i provvedimenti giudiziari già intervenuti;

10) trattandosi di prestazioni in natura, il titolo da cui derivano, le cose od utilità che ne formano oggetto, la durata, le scadenze periodiche ed il luogo in cui devono essere adempiute;

11) ogni altro elemento, oltre quelli innanzi in via esemplificativa enunciati, atto ad esattamente indicare i beni ed i debiti indicati nell'art. 1.

Art. 4.

La dichiarazione, quando il dichiarante sia persona illetterata, può essere resa verbalmente al pubblico ufficiale tenuto a riceverla a norma dell'art. 2, che ne assume gli estremi a verbale da sottoscriversi da lui e dal dichiarante stesso.

Se questi sia analfabeta la dichiarazione è dal pubblico ufficiale ricevuta in presenza di due testimoni.

Art. 5.

La dichiarazione può essere corredata subito di tutti i titoli e documenti che si riferiscono ai beni e ai debiti dichiarati.

Tali titoli e documenti, se non consegnati subito, vanno conservati per essere tenuti, in ogni momento, a disposizione dell'Alto Commissariato e della Finanza.

Art. 6.

Il detentore e il debitore sono soggetti a tutti gli obblighi e a tutte le responsabilità dei custodi.

Art. 7.

Salva la responsabilità civile per il pregiudizio che possa derivarne alla Finanza e salvo che il fatto non costituisca più grave reato, chi, essendovi tenuto, omette o ingiustificatamente ritarda di rendere la dichiarazione prescritta nell'art. 1 ovvero la rende in termini volontariamente non esatti, incompleti o reticenti è punito a norma dell'art. 36 in relazione all'articolo 31 del decreto legislativo Luogotenenziale 27 luglio 1944, n. 159.

Art. 8.

Il presente decreto ha vigore dallo stesso giorno della sua pubblicazione nella *Gazzetta Ufficiale*.

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amministratore unico Vaselli Erberto;

39) Vaselli Anonima Gestione Piante e Fiori con sede in Roma alla piazza Gabriele d'Annunzio n. 16 — capitale sociale L. 100.000 — presidente Vaselli Romolo;

40) Società Italiana Bonifiche Anonima (S.I.B.A.) con sede in Roma alla piazza Gabriele d'Annunzio numero 16 — capitale sociale L. 4.800.000 — amministratore unico Vaselli Giuseppe;

41) Gestione Agricola Italiana Società Anonima con sede in Roma alla piazza Gabriele d'Annunzio numero 16 — capitale sociale L. 1.000.000 — amministratore unico Vaselli Romolo;

Art. 2.

La dichiarazione deve essere fatta dal detentore o debitore, direttamente o a mezzo del loro legittimo rappresentante ovvero a mezzo di speciale mandatario, nel termine di un mese dalla pubblicazione del presente decreto nella *Gazzetta Ufficiale*, all'Intendenza di finanza del luogo in cui la persona tenuta o incaricata a renderla ha il domicilio, la residenza o la dimora.

Qualora in tale uopo non abbia sede l'Intendenza di finanza la dichiarazione è resa all'Ufficio del registro e, in mancanza anche di questo, al più vicino Comando dei carabinieri.

Art. 3.

La dichiarazione deve indicare:

1) le generalità, domicilio, la residenza o la dimora del dichiarante e, nel caso che in suo nome e vece agisce un mandatario, deve essere corredata dell'atto di procura;

2) trattandosi di danaro, la quantità;

3) trattandosi di titoli dello Stato, ovvero di titoli azionari ed obbligazionari, la qualità, il valore nominale e la data di scadenza dell'ultima cedola non ancora riscossa;

4) trattandosi di cambiali o di altri titoli all'ordine ovvero di atti o contratti portanti obbligazioni di dare o fare a favore delle persone indicate nell'art. 1, l'importo, l'obbligato, la data di creazione e quella di scadenza;

5) trattandosi di libretti di deposito, conti correnti e simili nonchè di ricevute di deposito, fedi di pegno e simili, l'Istituto emittente, la data di emissione, nonchè rispettivamente il saldo, l'importo e la descrizione delle cose depositate o pegnorate;

6) trattandosi di polizza di assicurazione, l'Istituto assicuratore, il capitale assicurato, la data di creazione, quella di scadenza, nonchè, se risulti, dell'ultimo premio pagato;

7) trattandosi di gioie, gioielli, oro grezzo, quadri, tappeti ed altri oggetti di valore artistico, la esatta descrizione di ciascun pezzo;

controverso, le ragioni della contestazione e, ove penda giudizio, l'autorità giudiziaria che ne è investita, gli avvocati che ne hanno il patrocinio, e i provvedimenti giudiziari già interrenuti;

10) trattandosi di prestazioni in natura, il titolo da cui derivano, le cose od utilità che ne formano oggetto, la durata, le scadenze periodiche ed il luogo in cui devono essere adempiute;

11) ogni altro elemento, oltre quelli innanzi in via esemplificativa enunciati, atto ad esattamente indicare i beni ed i debiti indicati nell'art. 1.

Art. 4.

La dichiarazione, quando il dichiarante sia persona illetterata, può essere resa verbalmente al pubblico ufficiale tenuto a riceverla a norma dell'art. 2, che ne assume gli estremi a verbale da sottoscriversi da lui e dal dichiarante stesso.

Se questi sia analfabeta la dichiarazione è dal pubblico ufficiale ricevuta in presenza di due testimoni.

Art. 5.

La dichiarazione può essere corredata subito di tutti i titoli e documenti che si riferiscono ai beni e ai debiti dichiarati.

Tali titoli e documenti, se non consegnati subito, vanno conservati per essere tenuti, in ogni momento, a disposizione dell'Alto Commissariato e della Finanza.

Art. 6.

Il detentore e il debitore sono soggetti a tutti gli obblighi e a tutte le responsabilità dei custodi.

Art. 7.

Salva la responsabilità civile per il pregiudizio che possa derivarne alla Finanza e salvo che il fatto non costituisca più grave reato, chi, essendovi tenuto, omette o ingiustificatamente ritarda di rendere la dichiarazione prescritta nell'art. 1 ovvero la rende in termini volontariamente non esatti, incompleti o reticenti è punito a norma dell'art. 36 in relazione all'articolo 31 del decreto legislativo Luogotenenziale 27 luglio 1944, n. 159.

Art. 8.

Il presente decreto ha vigore dallo stesso giorno della sua pubblicazione nella *Gazzetta Ufficiale*.

Roma, addì 8 settembre 1944 964

p. *L'Alto Commissario*:
L'Alto Commissario Aggiunto: CINGOLANI

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

DISPOSIZIONI E COMUNICATI

CORTE DEI CONTI DEL REGNO D'ITALIA

SEZIONE SPECIALE DI CONTROLLO

Registrazione di Regi decreti-legge

Il Presidente della Sezione speciale di controllo della Corte dei conti, comunica:

I sottoelencati provvedimenti, già pubblicati nella *Gazzetta Ufficiale* del Regno - serie speciale - sono stati ammessi a registrazione presso questa Sezione:

1) R. decreto-legge 31 gennaio 1944, n. 36, registrato alla Corte dei conti, addì 30 agosto 1944, Registro Finanze n. 1, foglio 207. — Lesen.

2) R. decreto-legge 31 gennaio 1944, n. 37, registrato alla Corte dei conti, addì 30 agosto 1944, Registro Finanze n. 1, foglio 208. — Lesen.

3) R. decreto-legge 31 gennaio 1944, n. 38, registrato alla Corte dei conti, addì 30 agosto 1944, Registro Finanze n. 1, foglio 209. — Lesen.

4) R. decreto 27 gennaio 1944, n. 50, registrato alla Corte dei conti, addì 6 luglio 1944, Registro Pubblica Istruz. n. 1, foglio 16. — Iribicella.

5) R. decreto-legge 10 marzo 1944, n. 83, registrato alla Corte dei conti, addì 10 luglio 1944, Registro FF. SS. n. 1, foglio 3. — Condò.

6) R. decreto-legge 10 marzo 1944, n. 84, registrato alla Corte dei conti, addì 10 luglio 1944, Registro FF. SS. n. 1, foglio 4. — Condò.

7) R. decreto-legge 27 marzo 1944, n. 98, registrato alla Corte dei conti, addì 30 agosto 1944, Registro Finanze n. 1, foglio 210. — Lesen.

8) R. decreto-legge 5 aprile 1944, n. 105, registrato alla Corte dei conti, addì 10 luglio 1944, Registro FF. SS. n. 1, foglio 5. — Condò.

9) R. decreto-legge 6 aprile 1944, n. 117, registrato alla Corte dei conti, addì 30 agosto 1944, Registro Finanze n. 1, foglio 211. — Lesen.

10) R. decreto-legge 6 aprile 1944, n. 123, registrato alla Corte dei conti, addì 30 agosto 1944, Registro Finanze n. 1, foglio 212. — Lesen.

11) R. decreto-legge 5 maggio 1944, n. 133, registrato alla Corte dei conti, addì 10 luglio 1944, Registro FF. SS. n. 1, foglio 6. — Condò.

Roma, 1° settembre 1944

Il presidente: MEDUGNO

MINISTERO DEL TESORO

DIVISIONE 1ª - PORTAFOGLIO

Media dei titoli del 31 agosto 1944

Rendita 3,50 % 1906	L.	105,90
Id. 3,50 % 1902	»	95 —
Id. 3 % lordo	»	72 —
Id. 5 % 1935	»	93,85
Redimibile 3,50 % 1934	»	84,40
Id. 5 % 1936	»	96,75
Obbligaz. Venezie 3,50 %	»	96,75
Buoni novennali 5 % (1° settembre 1944)	»	99,80
Id. 5 % (15 giugno 1948)	»	94,10
Id. 5 % (15 febbraio 1949)	»	92,85
Id. 5 % (15 febbraio 1950)	»	92,70
Id. 5 % (15 settembre 1950)	»	92,75
Id. 5 % (15 aprile 1951)	»	92,80
Id. 4 % (15 settembre 1951)	»	84,60

MINISTERO DEL TESORO

DIVISIONE 1ª - PORTAFOGLIO

Media dei titoli del 1° settembre 1944

Rendita 3,50 % 1906	L.	105 —
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Id. 5 % (15 febbraio 1949)	»	92,75
Id. 5 % (15 febbraio 1950)	»	92,70
Id. 5 % (15 settembre 1950)	»	92,70
Id. 5 % (15 aprile 1951)	»	92,75
Id. 4 % (15 settembre 1951)	»	84,50

GIOLITTI GIUSEPPE, *direttore* SANTI RAFFAELE, *gerente*

Roma - Istituto Poligrafico dello Stato - G. C.

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CUE No. 6

AN INFORMATION BULLETIN FOR 2.N.Z.E.F. ERS.

20004

1401

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

SAFEGUARD FOR FUTURE

The horror and futility of war have shown all too clearly that if future hostilities cannot be prevented then at least their scope can be greatly lessened by ensuring that in the years to come military preparedness is the watchword of the democracies.

The man on active service has undergone rigorous trials. His ideal is, or should be, a set of circumstances which makes similar sacrifices by future generations totally unnecessary. While the avoidance of war is hardly likely, nevertheless a state of preparedness on the part of a nation, and in this case New Zealand, will supply the best obstacle. This safeguard, on the land, sea and in the air can be achieved in the Dominion only on the lines of compulsory service in the Armed Forces.

Now is the time to discuss this question. The bitter pills of experience are still a reality and are not just a dim memory disturbing the normal and comforting flow of civil life. A fit, virile, manhood, fully prepared, can be a determining factor in any crisis or when the rumours of war seem destined to be fulfilled. Now is the time also to decide whether the Dominion is to provide its own future safeguards or rely on good fortune to guide the country safely through the hazards and trends of international vagaries and ambitions.

STUDY COURSES

The total number of ERS study courses issued and pending to August 15, 1944, is as follows:—

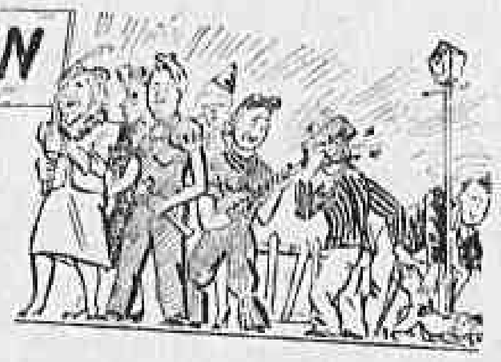
		Issued	Pending
Commerce—			
	Book-keeping 1	287	6
	Book-keeping 2 & 3	84	2
	Farm Book-keeping	216	—
	Other Subjects	95	91
Arts—			
	English	90	16
	Other Subjects	35	195
Engineering & Technology—			
	Petrol Engines 1	180	—
	Carpentry 1	171	—
	Other Subjects	428	148
Agriculture—			
	Animal Production	161	—
	Wool	171	2
	Other Subjects	277	59
	Grand Totals	2195	519

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EQUAL PAY for WOMEN

(By Salamander)



Even before the war there was a rising feminist movement throughout the world which was becoming more and more loud in its demands for sex equality.

Now that war-time conditions have brought the womenhood of the United Nations so prominently to the fore, those demands are likely to persist in the post-war years to a most embarrassing degree — embarrassing, that is, to the traditional breadwinner.

It is as well to consider the whole question pretty thoroughly and to discuss it in the comparative security and safety of the front line before entering the arena of civilian life. The shattering fury of an 88 mm will pale into insignificance beside the



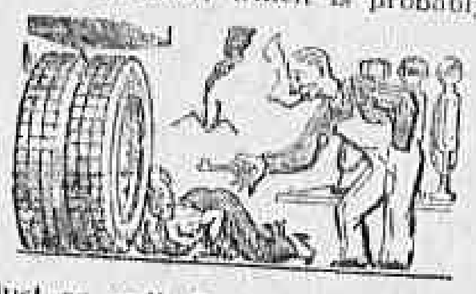
measured, crushing tread of woman bent on establishing her imagined rights. There may, perhaps, be some elder brethren who, with pale faces and trembling hands, can recall the "women's suffrage" campaign of the last war.

One of woman's most charming characteristics has been her age-old claim to dependance on the male. Married men might protest wearily that such a dogma is but a myth — a snare to trap young players. Be that as it may, the pose has nevertheless been maintained for countless generations, with the utmost satisfaction to all concerned. But the war has tended to destroy this delightful illusion and, in this present day world of hard, grim reality, the more harmless illusions that are preserved, the better.

While a sturdy independence of spirit in a woman is admired by all — from a suitable distance — on the other hand let there not be that material independence which enables her to snap her fingers in the face of the supplicating male. On these grounds alone must equal pay for women be fought — tooth and nail.

There are some who might point to Soviet Russia. In that country labour or skill is paid on a basis which disregards the sex of the worker. An excellent notion and one which seems to work admirably. Which brings up the point of equality of hardship. The Russians, in their own inimitable fashion, have reduced sex to its simplest terms. The female Russian coal-heaver is expected to toss around the same number and weight of sacks as her male counterpart — otherwise the question of equal payment undergoes drastic revision.

But what might work in Russia is no guarantee of similar success in, say, New Zealand. Russian women, perhaps, because of their peasant heritage, can mend roads, unload ships, engage in heavy industry, fight and live as soldiers in the firing line with all its squalor and discomfort and misery, equally well with men — and are paid accordingly. On the other hand, the average European woman would just not be equal to such tasks, which is probably



just as well, for few men could view such a prospect with equanimity.

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Equal Pay For Women.

Pro-feminists, upon whose lips are by now trembling all the time-worn arguments and refutations about women driving taxis, cranes and what-not, must be given their innings.

Everybody knows of cases where Aunt Fannie turns a nifty lathe and Cousin Clara punches a mean tram ticket. More power to them, and this article is by no means an attempt to belittle or decry their praiseworthy efforts. It would be foolish even to consider such a thing.



But in after years, when the hurly-burly of war and its attendant unnatural way of life is over, returning soldiers especially will want to see their womenfolk in the incomparable setting of a home and fireside. The sight, for instance, of a woman jockeying her taxi and touting for fares is not an elevating one and only to be borne as one of the horrors of war.

Another thing, any attempt to introduce equal labour and equal pay would mean a definite slowing up of production. Why? Because the average New Zealander's «innate sense of chivalry» would compel him to desist periodically from his own labours so that he may lighten those of his fair workmate.

Nearly five years of war may have worn that chivalry a little thread-bare, what with the vast and bewildering variety of determined and uniformed females who swarm the military ken these days. But let what little remains of chivalry be preserved at all costs. Equal pay would destroy it utterly.

While it is urged that the pleasant fiction of woman's dependence on man should be continued for the good of the race, it would ill serve an ambitious Kiwi returning to NZ with mental pictures of Eastern domestic scenes, endeavouring to establish similar quaint customs at home. The shrill cries of alarm and indignation would be distressing to hear and the suggestion that the «little woman» should carry her own darned parcels and do her own bush carpentering might have repercussions. Yet they demand equal pay!

But to sum up the situation. Equality in all things—and that refers particularly to pay--will undoubtedly tend to increase the hideous tribe of «career women.» Home life, the very foundation of the social fabric, would gradually disappear. Woman would lose her outward femininity, for if she was assured of a comfortable livelihood on her own account she would no longer bother to set herself out as attractively as possible in the hope of acquiring a high-grade, permanent «meal-ticket.» And that prospect is too awful to contemplate.

They would become more «mannish» in their mode of living and would invade every domain that man has always considered his own. Man would have the degrading experience of being compelled to compete in the open market with some «wench» who, in happier days, might have served a more useful purpose than taking the bread from honest men's mouths.

No, gentlemen, such things cannot—must not, be. See to it.

Already widely discussed, and looming large on the list of post-war problems, is the question of equal pay for both sexes. The provocative contribution by «Salamander» is published without prejudice as representing but one shade of soldier opinion. The article does not necessarily represent the views of «CUF.» Other articles on this subject will be published in later issues.—Ed.

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THE VANDALS, GOTHS, AND HUNS

(By Major G. Blake Palmer.)

AN act of vandalism: few words in English convey so well that sense of useless, wanton, and unprovoked destruction of a beautiful — and by implication, unoffending, and historical —object, place or even a whole city. The destroyer or Vandal is usually either an enemy of the country or at least a social enemy.

Only a Hun. Only the Huns would do such a thing: again a word whose implications are fully understood and almost always applied to the people rather than to their distasteful or unfriendly acts.

Gothic.—This word is almost invariably associated with one of the most inspiring and graceful architectural styles developed during the great age of cathedral building in northern Europe—XII-XIV Centuries—and spreading southwards with the Angevin kings of Naples. We may call our enemies Huns or even Vandals, but never Ostrogoths, a people, nevertheless, with a fine past record of destruction to their discredit.

The Vandals, Huns and Goths were three of the principal barbarian foes of the Roman Empire during its last two centuries in the west: enemies too of the infant Roman Catholic Church when it was politically emerging from obscurity and beginning to assert its claims against the Orthodox Patriarchs of the east and the Donatists in Africa. It must be remembered that though the Goths and Vandals were nominally Christian they had become tainted with the heresy of Arius, whose opinions on the nature of the Son had been condemned at Nicea.

All three Confederations made great contributions to the decline and eclipse of the Western Roman Empire. Two, the Vandals and Goths, subsequently established kingdoms with a fair degree of culture and stability.

One, the Goths, not only rescued late Vth Century Italy from anarchy, but safeguarded what remained of the culture in the old capital of Ravenna, where some beautiful mosaics which survive are attributable to the patronage of the Gothic kings. It is perhaps not out of place to give a few notes on these three tribes.

* * *

The Vandals were a Germanic tribe differing, according to Procopius, in customs and law from the Goths and Gepids. Pliny and



Tacitus both mention them and their earliest European home appears to have been in the Baltic area now occupied by Germany and southern Sweden. They are next heard of north of the Danube during the reign of Marcus Aurelius.

After the defeat of the Germanic tribes by the Roman general Probus, the Vandals were compelled to yield their levy of conscripts to the Roman forces and many of these served with the legions in Britain after 276 AD.

About 326 AD, under pressure from the Goths, the Vandals joined the Sarmatians in the region of modern Hungary, eventually giving a king to their new allies. The Gothic pressure becoming more severe, the Sarmatians and Vandals sought the

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aid of Rome under whose leadership they successfully drove their enemies both of the Danube in 337.

The Vandals soon forgot their lesson, invaded the Roman provinces, and were again defeated. They next armed their slaves to increase their fighting power and, finally finding these new



auxiliaries beyond their control, once more sought the protection of Rome. The Emperor Constantine awarded them large tracts of land in the region of modern Thrace, Croatia and the North of Italy, hoping to use the traditional enmity of Vandal and Goth to his own advantage.

In 405 AD the Vandals joined the forces of Radagasius, an Illyrian adventurer, and setting out to plunder Italy, crossed the Po without opposition, sacking all cities in their path before settling down to besiege Florence.

The Roman armies which relieved Florence were insufficient to crush the remains of the Vandal and barbarian army, who were permitted together with the Suevi Alani and Burgundians, to enter Gaul and Spain, where they remained. The Vandals chose southern Spain where they settled until 429 AD, in which year Count Boniface, then commanding the Roman armies of Africa, invited them to his assistance in a rebellion into which he had been tricked.

Under their king, Genseric, 50,000 effective Vandal troops landed in what is now Algeria and Tunisia, where they found considerable native unrest and great support by the Donatists, a sect whose protests against abuses and worldliness in the church had taken a violent form and were then being actively persecuted by the Catholics. Genseric perceiving his opportunity soon seized the greater part of the province, excepting only Cathage and Hippo Regis, which latter city was promptly besieged. Hippo Regis held out until after the death of St Augustine, who was spared the triumph of the Vandals and their Donatist allies.

Eight years later with the fall of Carthage the Vandals were in possession not only of the granaries of Rome and the overseas estates of the senators, but were building up a naval force with which they attacked Sicily, sacked Palermo and raided the Lucanian coast.

In 455, after the death of Valentian, the Vandals, suddenly appeared off the Tiber, seized the port and warehouses of Ostia and marched on the almost undefended city of Rome where, after the intervention of the Patriarch Leo, the city was given over to 14 days of pillage by the Vandals and Moors who carried off all the portable treasures spared by the Goths in 410. They did not forget to rob the Empress of her jewels and her daughters of their liberty.

The Vandals reigned in Africa essentially as a military aristocracy. They did not seriously affect the indigenous population and they rapidly succumbed to the enervating climate, so that in 530, after only a century of occupation, they fell to the Byzantines under Belisarius, who conquered Africa in two battles.

* * *

The Huns come originally from the confines of China and appear to have migrated westward in two streams about 93 AD, one group passing towards the Volga and the other continuing along the steppes of the modern Ukraine, where they soon came into conflict with the Goths in the area between the Black Sea and the Danube.

The pressure they exerted on the Goths caused the latter to cross the Danube and to seek refuge once again within the Empire, but the conditions of their entry having been broken

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they attacked the Roman forces and, on the 9th August, 378, coming unexpectedly upon the isolated bodyguard and baggage train of the Emperor Valens, they attacked and overthrew its defenders, killing the Emperor.

Simultaneously, the Huns themselves, indirect authors of the Roman disaster, became preoccupied with internal dissensions which lasted until the turn of the Vth Century. By 440, King Attila, having assassinated his brother, ruled the whole area from the Ukraine to the Baltic, the Gepids and Ostrogoths acknowledging his leadership. He set out in 441 to ravage the Eastern Roman Empire from the Black Sea to the Adriatic, and so unskilful was the defence that the legions who could have held the narrow passes in Macedonia and Thrace were wasted in small actions on the confines of the empire.

The Western Empire could offer no assistance as it was fully occupied with the Vandals in Sicily: the Eastern Empire was compelled to yield to an ignominious treaty ceding all territory north of the Danube and paying an indemnity of 26,000 ounces of gold and an annual tribute of a further 33,000 ounces.

Between the frontiers and the walls of Constantinople no fewer than 70 cities were sacked and erased by the Huns, only such women as were desired in the camps being spared. Attila established a large camp on the Danube, near modern Belgrade, and for some months conducted negotiations with the emperor through the intermediary of a series of embassies, whose double-dealing and treachery are a model of their kind.

Luckily for the Eastern Emperor Theodosius, who had plotted the death of Attila, the Huns decided upon an invasion of the west. Attila himself, delighting in the title if indeed it was used in those days of "The Scourge of God," moved rapidly across the Rhine and the Seine. When 800 miles from his base he besieged Orleans, only to be interrupted when on the point of entering the city by the approach of a large Roman army under Aëtius, who had cunningly persuaded the Visigoths to assist him against their hereditary foes.

Attila retreated rapidly towards the good cavalry country in the Marne Plains, near Chalons. In the battle which followed the Visigothic king was killed and the Huns retired within their lager, 160,000 dead being left on both sides and the Roman army of Aëtius in possession of the field. The plausible Aëtius persuaded the Goths to retire and Attila to decide upon a retreat across the Rhine, only to return in the following year to northern Italy, where he erased the city of Aquileia, whose inhabitants, together with those of Parvia and Milan, sought refuge in the lagoons at the mouth of the Po, thus founding the city of Venice.

In 453, to the delight of the Romans, Attila on the night of the last of his many marriages died suddenly of a ruptured aneurism and the many children of his numerous wives successfully occupied the Huns in internal dissension for many years.

Reading the old authorities and allowing for the exaggerations of both state and church, one is compelled to accept the view that the Vandals and the Huns accomplished as much with fire and pick as the modern Hun with explosives and the Luftwaffe.



* * *

In relating this brief outline of the Vandals and the Huns, much of the glory of the Goths has been told. One branch, the Ostrogoths, were for a long time submerged by the Hun.

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The Visigoths, assisted by their other tribes, after first ravaging the Eastern Empire and sacking Rome in 410—their comparatively disciplined army was only allowed six days of pillage at a time when Rome was richer than in 455—gradually settled in Spain and southern France, where a capital was established at Toulouse. Their Burgundian associates retained the territory east of the Rhone valley.

The Goths assisted the Romans against the Hun and at the close of the century after Odoacer had deposed the last emperor Romulus Augustulus in 476, the Ostrogoths under Theodoric usurped the powers but not the title of Emperor and reigned with success and moderation over a recovering Italy from the capital at Ravenna.

The Gothic court of Ravenna did much to stimulate the moribund arts and some of their work survives to this day. The mausoleum is intact and the mosaics are especially fine in their colouring. In southern France the Gothic kingdom became more stable and much of the better elements of the Gallo-Roman culture survived. It is indeed recorded by Sidonius Appolinaris that some of the Germanic chieftains even paid for estates they had seized fifteen and twenty years earlier, no doubt paying with looted Roman gold.

The Goths alone appear to have contributed a permanent element to the populations of the former Western Roman Empire and even they rapidly lost their language. As with the Norman conquerors of England, they were gradually absorbed by the original population.

From these brief notes it can be seen that there is some basis for the way in which the names Vandal, Huns and Goth have come to be applied at the present time and their usage is neither so inaccurate nor so unjust as might be supposed.



BETWEEN TWO WARS

Some Famous Athletes



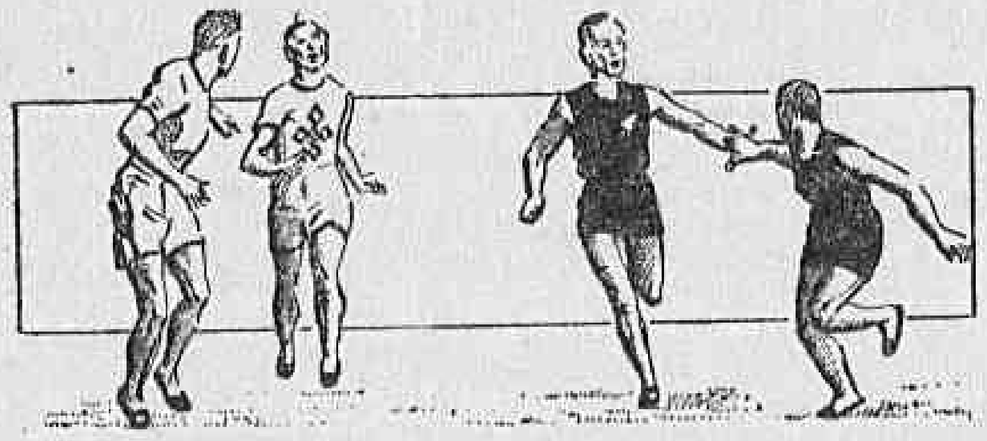
NEW ZEALAND'S record in the field of athletes between the two wars is one of which any young country might justifiably be proud. Numbered among her best are an Olympic champion and several other athletes of world class.

New Zealand's first representation at the Olympic Games was in 1908, but it was not until after the Great War that teams of any size left the Dominion. Following the Armistice in 1918, athletes competed with distinction in tournaments at Stamford Bridge and in Paris. Notable among these army runners were H.E. Wilson, J. Lindsay, J. Wilton, and D. Mason.

Mason carried off the half-mile honours brilliantly, both in England and Paris, while Wilson won the 120 yards hurdles at Stamford Bridge. However, the team was to bring fame to the Dominion at the International Games in Paris when a new world's record figure of 3mins 30 3/5secs was set in the mile medley relay.

This success proved to be the start of a new era for athletics in the Dominion. Teams were sent to the Olympic Games at Antwerp in 1920. Doctor A.E. Porritt, later to be manager of

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the New Zealand team at Berlin in 1936, ran into third place at the 1924 games at Paris, while Stan Lay, who was one of the three New Zealand representatives in 1928, set a new record for the javelin throw to win the English championship at Stamford Bridge. It was also during the 1928 games that Ted Morgan won the Olympic welterweight boxing title.

The 1932 games at Los Angeles saw the New Zealanders competing without success, but it was left to J.E. Lovelock, at Berlin, in 1936, to give New Zealand its greatest hour of glory in Olympic contests. Not only did he defeat such world-famed stars as Glenn Cunningham (America), Ny (Sweden), and Schaumburg (Germany), but he also set new world figures over the 1500 metres course.

In retrospect, it can be seen that during the past 25 years athletics made great progress in all parts of the Dominion. Perhaps first on the scene was Randolf Rose, who established a New Zealand record of 4mins 13 3/5secs for the mile at Masterton in 1926. Then came the brilliant J.W. Savidan, and then V.P. Boot and C.H. Matthews, whose record-breaking performances at the Sydney Empire Games in 1938 merely served to emphasise that New Zealand is capable of producing stayers of world class.

In all branches of athletics, Dominion performances have shown consistent progress. Frank Sharpley, who annexed three Dominion titles at the championships at Napier, and Graham Quinn, whose performances captured public imagination in the past decade, fully demonstrated that in the shorter-distances the talent is still there. As far back as 1892 J.H. Hempton, in recording 9 4/5secs for the 100yds, had equalled the world's record.

When glancing through the records it becomes obvious that at almost any period of its short history, New Zealand was able to produce an athlete of world class.

During the past 20 years track conditions and organisation have provided ideal environment for first class performances.

In particular, the public has been educated to attend club meetings, and thus athletes have received every encouragement. The period also saw tours by leading English, American, Australian, and Finnish stars, and in all phases New Zealanders had the opportunity of studying the latest methods.

During their overseas service Dominion athletes, under all sorts of conditions, have registered some particularly fine performances. There is every indication that Army games, on the lines of the 1919 meetings of Stamford Bridge and Paris, will be repeated and Divisional representatives may be expected to compete with distinction and success.

Post-war sport should offer no difficulties to those responsible for its organisation. While sufficient public support and encouragement are manifest, New Zealand can feel assured that her representatives at future Olympic Games will uphold the splendid performances of past decades.

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DOMINION'S OBLIGATIONS—
COMPULSORY TRAINING?

COMPULSORY military training has already been mentioned as a possibility in post-war plans for certain nations. New Zealand has increasing responsibilities in the Pacific and her own future security to consider when this important question is being decided.

The armed forces to be maintained after the war by the members of the Allied nations will perhaps be determined by conference. Among the methods which may be employed to ensure that a sufficient number of trained men are available to meet a sudden emergency is compulsory military training.

Events in the past decade, more than in any other period in history, have demonstrated clearly that preparedness in the military sphere is essential if a nation is to survive. Modern warfare has ingeniously adapted scientific progress to its own sphere. Rapidity of manoeuvre and transportation, coupled with sufficient striking power, can reduce a nation to defeat in a matter of days. New Zealand's comparative isolation is no longer a guarantee of safety from enemy invasion.

The prospect of embracing compulsory training in the Dominion as a part of the national life need not be such an objectionable proposal as it might seem at first glance. It has been put into operation previously, and excepting a few minor faults—the main one being its incompleteness—it clearly showed that there were many handsome returns to be derived.

Soldiers were able to maintain a certain degree of fitness which, perhaps, was not possible from their everyday occupations. On the outbreak of war—despite a break in training for nearly 10 years—these men comprised the nucleus of a Division not entirely unused to military methods.

First introduced in 1909, the New Zealand system was resumed after the Great War, but was abolished in 1930 owing to economic reasons. Briefly, the syllabus required a weekly parade, a few specified week-ends, and an annual camp lasting 10 days.

Later, a volunteer system maintained interest to a limited degree, while high school cadet training was limited mainly to discipline and certain specialised work. At the head was a moderately sized permanent staff which kept in touch with latest developments and provided the required organisation for the training of the N.Z. Defence Forces.

Future policy must be vigorous and not allowed to become the prey of economic considerations. The whole question must be ex-



amined and put into operation on a long term basis. The possibility of allowing civilian life to interfere with a period of training should be avoided.

Many proposals have been put forward as to the conditions of service and length of training. From these it seems abundantly clear that the old system was not adequate for a country whose own safety might be for a certain period dependent on her own efforts. Any training must be universal, thorough, and independent of civilian demands as far as possible. Also, it must not handicap a trainee financially, or prejudice his advancement in civilian life.

A form of compulsory service which might meet the position is

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the system proposed for England where full-time training for six months or one year must be completed before the age of 23 years is reached. In New Zealand, a similar scheme could be adopted without prejudice to the economic and social life of the community.



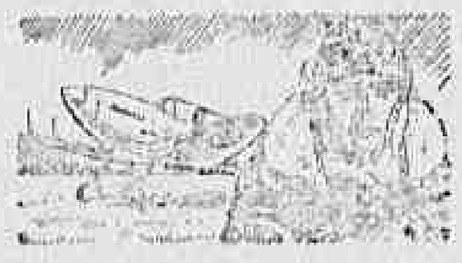
The actual time of commencement of service could also easily be adjusted for the convenience of students, apprentices, and to meet other individual circumstances as long as the conditions of training were fulfilled. In addition, a two or three weeks' annual refresher course for the following five years would, if practicable, provide the necessary addition to a complete training period.

Of course, the argument will be put forward that absence for a year would be an unnecessarily long period for a youth—particularly if he is at University, taking night classes or trade training. In the first two instances training could be undertaken before or on completion of his studies, while in most cases the institution of a thoroughly sound Army education organisation would cater adequately for most pupils. In addition it would give to many, not so fortunately placed, the opportunity of taking up some form of study and open the way for Adult Education on a large scale.

When compulsory training is being discussed, it is mostly limited to questions concerning the Army. However, the Navy and the Air Force must not be forgotten. Those two arms contribute much and will contribute on an even larger scale to the future defence of the Dominion. The scope offered by the services would enable a trainee to be drafted to a position most suitable to his individual capabilities and medical grading. Existing Naval and Air stations lend themselves admirably to a Dominion-wide scheme and thus in the event of a crisis, or even hostilities, an organisation would be ready and be competent to undertake vigorous defensive measures until the main forces were mobilised. Any likelihood of the Dominion being caught in a state of unpreparedness would thus be obviated.

The inauguration of such a scheme also opens up many avenues for attainment in other fields. Consideration must also be given to the question of instituting training for women's services. The suggestion might seem ludicrous to some, but even if training were limited to six or even three months much good could be accomplished in ensuring that the bare essentials were absorbed. In this case, service could be optional and dependent on domestic circumstances. It seems unthinkable that the existing organisations, which have accomplished so much, should be allowed to lapse on the cessation of hostilities.

Never before has such a scheme offered such possibilities for the encouragement of a completely fit and healthy nation. In the first instance it would ensure a medical examination for every person, fit or otherwise, and provide where required the opportunity for remedial treatment at a period in life when the body is still capable of responding readily to corrective measures.



Many obstacles to such a comprehensive plan for compulsory military service will no doubt be raised. These are not insurmountable. Providing the authorities approach the problem with a clear picture of their re-

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

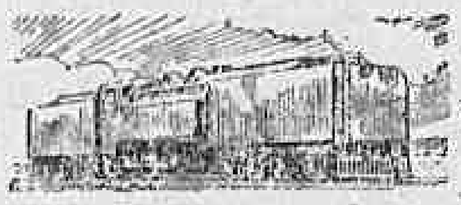
quirements and responsibilities they are certain to receive the unanimous support of a community fully cognisant with the underlying ideals and principles of the scheme.

The measure can and must become a boon to the Dominion, not only because of the safeguards it ensures, but also from the viewpoint of a nation whose health will consequently receive a much desired periodic overhaul. Trainees will learn to know each other better, understand the other man's viewpoint and difficulties, thereby contributing greatly to a harmonious social life in the Dominion.

When discussing compulsory training an important angle requiring consideration is the maintenance of the manpower balance between industry and the Armed Services. The direction and organisation of manpower is the



factor on which speedy development and subsequent maintenance of the nation's maximum war effort depends. It would be difficult to visualise a better survey of the potential resources of the country than that effected by the registration, medical examination, and individual assessment under this scheme.



WHAT DO YOU THINK?

ALL 16 questions submitted in «CUE» No. 5, according to reports already received, have provided the basis for many interesting discussions. It is realised that the first list has not been thoroughly covered in some instances, but nevertheless additional questions should help to sustain interest.

What do you think of the following proposals as applying to New Zealand?—

1 Imposition of a bachelor tax?
2 More competition between road and rail?
3 Wider railway gauge?
4 Greater control and analysis of patent medicines?
5 Should NZ have a short-wave radio station?
6 Native teachers for foreign languages in schools?
7 Bonuses after birth of 2nd child?
8 Suppression of name until accused found guilty?
9 Preferential voting for General Elections?
10 Stricter Hire Purchase system?
11 Radio station for the Maori people?
12 Sale of liquor at sporting clubs?
13 Age restriction on attendance at public dance halls?
14 Corporal punishment in schools?
15 Universal annual medical review for all?
16 Decentralisation of industry?

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394.
ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION

AE/ZE/AS. 20 Aug 44.

SUBJECT : Defascism.

TO : RCs, Regions I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII & IX.

Reference AE/ZE/AS of 31 Jul.

Documentary evidence relating to persons to be purged centrally may be sent in bulk to Admin Sec instead of to the several Sub-Commissions concerned.

A.C.C.
MONUMENTS FINE ARTS & ARCHIVES
20 AUG 1944
FILE No. 2000/44/4

S.H. WHITE Lt Col.
for A/Hd Admin Sec.

MKT 469
SHW/gal

Copies to : Econ Sec 10.
Adm Sec 5.
RCHC Sec 2.

1452 4

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

In 7AD
4 Dec 44

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394
ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION

DE/3B/AS 20 Aug 44

SUBJECT : Defascism.

TO : All Sections and Sub-Commissions.

1 In order to ensure continuity of services necessary for military purposes it has been decided that Italians employed in the higher grades in technical professions and in public utility undertakings will not be removed from such appointments for reasons of epuration without the prior consent of the Allied Authorities having been obtained.

2 Sub-Commissions responsible for the supervising of Defascism will arrange with the appropriate Minister that no higher grade employee engaged in a technical profession or in a public utility undertaking whose work is or may be necessary for military purposes shall be dismissed or suspended without the consent of ACC having been previously obtained and that such consent cannot be given if no adequate replacement is available. It will therefore facilitate the granting of consent in cases of doubt if the names and qualifications of suitable substitutes are submitted with the request for suspension.

3 It should also be impressed upon Ministers that no information as to any proposed action should be allowed to be come known prior to consent being grented by ACC.

4 It should be emphasised that this instruction applies only to technical experts and that the numbers affected will be kept to a minimum.

5 Sub-Commissions are reminded that the Army is particularly interested in the services of communications, transportation and in the provision of electricity but interests in other spheres must not be overlooked.

6 No action hereunder is authorised beyond such as is essential to protect military interests and any delay imposed shall be the minimum necessary for that purpose and every possible assistance shall be afforded to the quickest termination of epuration proceedings as is consistent with military interests.

A. C. C.
MONUMENTS FINE ARTS & ARCHIVES
20 AUG 1944
FILE No 20004/9

S.H. WHITE, Lt Col
for G.R. UPJOHN, Colonel,
Acting Head, Admin Section

961

Ext: 469
SHW/wb.

20004

J.A.S.31

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

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

Ref: 313/167/CA

4 August 44

Subject: Defascism.

To: Regional Commissioners, Region: I II III IV V VI VII VIII IX Z.
S.C.A.C.'s 5 and 8 Armies.

1. MIL 159 "Sanctions against Fascism" was published on July 29. A translation has already been circulated for distribution down to Provincial Commissioners.

2. The decree has already been extended to Military Government Territory which is under Regional Control and all Regional Orders or other instructions on this subject will no longer be enforced.

3. The decree which is in six parts, deals with three main classes of cases:
   a Part I declares certain political acts committed in the past to be crimes against the state, sets up courts to try such cases and lays down the punishments.
   b Part II provides the machinery for investigating the political background of officials and of employees of national concerns and of local bodies and directs the removal from office or employment of those with fascist sympathy.
   c Part III provides for the investigation of cases of "enrichment" and for forfeiture of property where no satisfactory explanation of "enrichment" is forthcoming.
   d The other three parts are of an administrative nature.

4. So far as ACC is concerned 3a and 3c are for the time being regarded as matters domestic to the Italian people though ACC may have to take supervisory steps later; but, ACC is pledged (as is the Italian Government) to remove fascists and to clear Italian administration and industry of fascism. 3b therefore is very much the concern of ACC.

5. The decree provides for the setting up in every Ministry of a commission which is responsible for investigating the political history and in appropriate cases dismissing or otherwise dealing with not only the officials of that Ministry down to junior officials in rural areas but of all employees of national concerns for which under Italian law the Ministries are responsible, again right down to the branch office.

6. [illegible] ACC

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6. At HQ ACC the appropriate Sub-Commission is responsible for ensuring that defascism is effectively carried out by these Commissions (col 2 of A/CC 250 of 15 Jul). Though these Sub Comsns will be notified by the Ministerial Commissions of persons dismissed that will give them no picture of the persons remaining in Regions who ought to be but have not been dealt with, nor with the rate at which defascising is proceeding; for this information they must rely upon reports from Regions. At Regional level Regional Commissioner will be responsible for supervising the progress of defascising: he will ensure that his divisional officers keep him and Sub-Comsns fully informed of the progress of defascism and in particular report persons who should be but have not been dealt with and see that any dismissals ordered are effectively carried out.

MONUMENTS FINE ARTS & ARCHIVES
8 AGO 1944
FILE No 20004

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7. The decree also provides for the setting up in every province of a Provincial Commission which is responsible for dealing with the officers and employees of local bodies, welfare institutions and the like which are under the control of provinces or communes and do not come directly under any Ministry.

8. The responsibility for supervising the progress of defascising by the Provincial Commissions devolves upon the Regional Commissioner. Instructions as to the returns required to enable progress to be watched will be the subject of a separate communication.

9. The usual distinction between military and Italian Government territory will apply; namely that in the former the responsible officer can direct the prefect to set up a commission and ensure that it functions; in the latter he can only advise and press. In the latter case if no satisfactory response is obtained, the matter will be reported so that HQ ACC (which has received the Italian Government's undertaking that defascising will be dealt with expeditiously) can through that Government bring pressure to bear on the defaulting party.

10. It is important that as much progress as possible should be made in areas soon to be restored to the Italian Government. If it is possible to get provincial commissions formed and functioning before the Italian Government takes over, much time will be saved.

11. Nothing in this decree affects the right of a CA officer in Military Government territory to remove any Italian officials from their employment whether for fascism, incompetence, corruption or for any other reason.

In Army areas in particular, it is important that the directions contained in Exec Memo 67 should continue to be effectively applied.

/s/

NORMAN E. FISKE,
Colonel,
Deputy Executive
Commissioner.

Copy to : Acting Chief Commissioner.
Econ Sec (10)
Admin Sec (10)
Pol Sec (2)
Army Sub Comsn (2)
Navy Sub Comsn (2)
Air Sub Comsn (2)
Communication Sub Comsn (2)
Security Branch (2)
HRO (2)
File (2)

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THE

DECREE

AS TO

SANCTIONS AGAINST FASCISM

Part I - Crimes

Part II - Purging

Part III - Enrichment

Part IV - Fascist Funds

Part V - The High Commissioner

Part VI - Miscellaneous

MONUMENTS FINE ARTS & ARCHIVES
3 AUG 1944
FILE No. 20004

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

Part I - Crimes

Part II - Purging

Part III - Enrichment

Part IV - Fascist Funds

Part V - The High Commissioner

Part VI - Miscellaneous

A.M.G.
MONUMENTS FINE ARTS & ARCHIVES
SUBCOMMISSION
3 AUG 1944
FILE No. 20004

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

PART I

PUNISHMENT OF CRIMES

1 All penal provisions issued to safeguard institutions and political organisations created by fascism are hereby repealed.

Decisions already pronounced by virtue of such provisions are hereby annulled.

2 Members of the Government and high ranking members of fascism, guilty of annulling the guarantees given under the constitution, of destroying the liberty of the people, of creating the fascist regime, of compromising and destroying the fortunes of the country bringing it to the present disaster shall be punished by penal servitude for life and, in cases where the responsibility is greater, by death.

They shall be tried by a High Court of Justice composed of a President and eight members, chosen by the Council of Ministers, from among high ranking judicial officials serving now or in retirement and from among other persons of unquestionable rectitude.

3 Those who organised fascist squads, committing acts of violence and pillage and those who promoted and directed the revolt of 28 October 1922 shall be punished according to Art 120 of the Penal Code 1889.

Those who promoted and directed the Coup d'Etat of 3 January 1925 and those who have since contributed by relevant action to maintain the fascist regime in power shall be punished in accordance with Art 118 of the aforesaid code.

Whosoever has committed any other crime for fascist reasons or taken advantage of the political situation created by fascism shall be punished according to the laws obtaining at the time of the crime.

4 These crimes described in the preceding Article shall be tried by the Court of Assise, by the Tribunali and by the Pretors according to their respective jurisdiction.

The Court of Assise shall be composed of two judicial officials as described in the law as to the constitution of the Courts of Assize, and of five lay judges chosen by lot from special lists of citizens of unblemished moral and political behaviour.

5 Whosoever whether a member of the Armed Forces or not, after 8 September 1943 has committed a crime against loyalty and the military defence of the State, by any kind whatsoever of action collaboration help or assistance given to the German invader shall be punished according to the provisions of the Military Penal Code of War.

Members of the armed forces shall be tried by Military Courts, civilians by Ordinary Courts.

6 Any limitation of time with regard to the offence or the punishment thereof shall not apply to any person guilty of, any crime described in this decree, who because of the existence of the fascist regime has not been punished.

For the same reason amnesties and pardons granted after 28 October 1922 in respect of any crime described in this decree shall be invalid, any already granted shall be revoked.

The High Commissioner may propose the revocation of any royal pardon already granted.

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The High Commissioner may propose the revocation of any royal pardon already granted.

When a decision regarding any such crimes has been influenced by any moral co-ercion resulting from fascism, such decision may be declared to be legally non-existent.

Declarations in this respect shall be made by a Section of the Supreme Court of Cassation appointed by the Minister of Justice.

The provisions of this decree shall not apply in regard to any crimes punishable by imprisonment for three years or less.

7 The punishment prescribed for any crime described in this part may be reduced by up to one quarter and imprisonment for not less than five years may be substituted for a sentence of death or of imprisonment for life.

a. if the accused had before the outbreak of this war either retired from political life or had been openly opposed to fascism;

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b If the accused has actively participated in the struggle against the Germans.

c Where general extenuating circumstances exist imprisonment for 30 years shall be substituted for penal servitude for life and other penalties shall be reduced by one sixth.

The guilty party shall be declared not punishable if he distinguished himself by special acts of valour in the struggle against the Germans.

8 Any person who for fascist reasons or, by taking advantage of the political situation created by fascism, has committed acts acts particularly serious which while not being offences in the eyes of the law are nevertheless contrary to the rules of social and political integrity shall be subjected to temporary disqualification from holding any public office or to loss of political rights for a period of not more than ten years.

Whenever such a person is deemed to be a danger to society he may be sent to an agricultural colony or a labour institution for a period of not less than one or more than ten years.

The provisions contained in this Article shall be administered by a Provincial Commission presided over by a judicial official and composed of two other members chosen by lot from among the lay judges described in Art 4.

As regards members of the legislative assemblies or other institutions who by their votes or actions contributed to the maintenance of the fascist regime and made war possible, they shall be dismissed from their office on decision of the High Court described in Art 2, without prejudice to any of the other provisions set out in this Decree in so far as they may be applicable.

9 Without prejudice to any legal action, the property of any citizen who has betrayed his country placing himself voluntarily and actively at the service of the German invaders shall be forfeited to the State.

In penal proceedings such forfeitures shall be pronounced by a judicial authority competent to pronounce sentence of condemnation. In other cases referred to thereby the High Commissioner, by the Tribunals territorially competent.

10 In regard to any matter not specifically provided for by this part the rules of the Code of Penal Procedure shall obtain whensoever may be applicable.

PART II PURGES OF THE ADMINISTRATION

11 Officials and employees of the following bodies shall be subject to epuration proceedings:-

(1) civil and military State Administrations, even if autonomous;
(2) local authorities and other public bodies and institutions;
(3) special concerns operating under public authorities or bodies and private concerns recognised by the State as controlling public utility undertakings or concerns having nation wide interests.

12 The following shall be dismissed from service:

(1) any person, particularly if when holding high office, who has by participating actively in the political life of fascism or by showing himself as a consistent apologist of fascism, shown that he is unworthy of serving the State;

(2) any person who has obtained an appointment or promotion through ~~party~~ favouritism of the party or of fascist officials of high rank.

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(2) any person who has obtained an appointment or promotion through favouritism of the party or of fascist officials of high rank.

13 Any employee who has been guilty of fascist bias incompetence or corrupt practices such as have been introduced by fascism into public administration, shall be likewise dismissed.

Whenever evidence of an offence is found during an epuration proceeding, such evidence shall be reported to the competent authority.

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14 Any person who has held the position of "squadrista" or "sansepolcrista" or "antemarchia", "Marcia su Roma", "Scisrpa littorio" or who has been an officer in the Fascist Militia if he has been guilty of Fascist partisanship or improper conduct shall be dismissed from his office or employment, but if not so guiltyhe may be awarded less severe punishment.

15 Any person who has received undue promotion or any preference in any competitive examinations because of his fascist position may in lieu of dismissal be reduced in rank or be returned to his former position.

16 Any person who has after 8 September 43 distinguished himself in the struggle against the Germans may be excused from dismissal or other disciplinary measure.

17 Any employee who, after 8 September 43, moved to North Italy with or has pledged allegiance to or has in any way collaborated with the (Republican) Fascist Government shall be dismissed.

Punishment of lesser degree may be awarded to such as show that he or his relatives were exposed to serious threats or danger.

Any person who by his acts has effectively aided the patriots or has undermined the work of the Germans or of the (Republican) Fascist Government which they were apparently serving, may be excused from punishment.

In every case an account shall be made of the allowances that were due under the original terms of employment and of any excess payment which may actually have been received, Any special allowance or sum granted or paid on account of any transfer to the North will be disallowed.

18 The Commission of first instance to hear epuration proceedings will be a Commission to be established in every Ministry or autonomous authority or body. When personnel of different classes of functions is employed in a Ministry more than one Commission may be established in that Ministry.

Such Commissions will be appointed by the competent Minister and will be composed of a judicial or administrative magistrate either serving or retired, who will preside over them, and of the Chief of personnel or of an official of the Administration, and of a third member nominated by the High Commissioner for the Sanctions against Fascism.

A Commission to be appointed by a Prefect composed of a judicial official, either serving or retired, an official of the Prefecture, and a member to be nominated by the High Commissioner, will be instituted for Communes, Provinces, Public Welfare Institutions and under the control of the local authorities.

According to the provisions set out in the preceding paragraphs substitute members may be appointed and the Commission may be divided into Sub-Commissions.

19 Not less than ten days shall be allowed to an employee whose dismissal is proposed to prepare his defence.

The Commissions, or any member delegated by them, shall have the power to examine witnesses, to require the production of deeds and documents from judicial or administrative authorities and may personally hear the concerned party if he applies for such a hearing.

20 The finding of the Commission of the first instance shall be communicated to the High Commissioner and to the party concerned. The interested party

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20 The finding of the Commission of the first instance shall be communicated to the High Commissioner and to the party concerned. The interested party may within three days, and the High Commissioner within twenty days appeal to a central Commission appointed by the President of the Council of Ministers and composed of a president, two officials of the central administration, two judicial or administrative magistrates serving or retired and two other members nominated by the High Commissioner for Sanctions against Fascism.

In the same manner substitute members may be appointed and the Commission may be divided into sub-commissions.

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21 Dismissal from office, in accordance with the finding of the Commissions, shall be carried out by the authority which normally has such power.

The same authority shall put into effect the punishments hereby authorised in accordance with the finding of the Commissions.

22 Any employee dismissed from office shall be entitled to such pension privileges as may be due to him according to the provisions then in force.

In more serious cases forfeiture of pension privileges may be ordered.

Any employee the subject of epuration proceedings may be suspended from office. In such case he shall receive, for his support, his salary without any other further allowance. Suspension from office shall be ordered by the competent Minister, or in cases under para 3 of Art 18 by the Prefect.

23 Commissions responsible for inspecting the registers shall be set up in each professional association or other body responsible for keeping registers of professional men, artists and skilled workers shall apply the principles set out in the preceding articles.

Such Commissions shall be appointed by the competent Minister or by any authority designated by him, and shall be composed of a President, a member nominated by the body keeping the register in question and of a member nominated by the High Commissioner for Sanctions against Fascism.

An appeal against a finding of a Commission may be lodged within the time set out by Art 20, to a Central Commission which shall be established, for each professional association or body, by the competent Minister and composed of a President, of two judicial or administrative judges, serving or retired, of four members nominated by the professional associations and of two other members nominated by the High Commissioner for Sanctions against Fascism.

In less serious cases a temporary suspension from the exercise of a profession, art or trade may be ordered in lieu of being struck off the register.

24 An employee dismissed from office may appeal to the State Council only on grounds of incompetence (i.e. of the Commission or officer concerned).

25 The proceedings set forth in this part shall be initiated within 6 months of this decree becoming effective.

Any proceeding before the Commission of First Instance shall be ended within three months after its initiation.

For the territory not yet liberated and for that part which has been liberated but not yet restored to the administration of the Italian Government, the time limit indicated in the first paragraph is extended to six months after the restoration of such territories to the Italian Administration.

PART III Disposal of Profits derived from the Regime.

26 Profit derived from participation in or adherence to the fascist regime shall be forfeited to the State regardless whether or not a penal proceeding is instituted for acts constituting an offence.

An increase of property obtained after the 28 October by persons holding public offices or in any way engaged in political activity as a fascist shall [illegible] profit derived from the regime unless the party

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

be ordered by the competent Minister, or in cases under [illegible]
by the Prefect.

23 Commissions responsible for inspecting the registers shall be set up in each professional association or other body responsible for keeping registers of professional men, artists and skilled workers shall apply the principles set out in the preceding articles.

Such Commissions shall be appointed by the competent Minister or by any authority designated by him, and shall be composed of a President, a member nominated by the body keeping the register in question and of a member nominated by the High Commissioner for Sanctions against Fascism.

An appeal against a finding of a Commission may be lodged within the time set out by Art 20, to a Central Commission which shall be established, for each professional association or body, by the competent Minister and composed of a President, of two judicial or administrative judges, serving or retired, of four members nominated by the professional associations and of two other members nominated by the High Commissioner for Sanctions against Fascism.

In less serious cases a temporary suspension from the exercise of a profession, art or trade may be ordered in lieu of being struck off the register.

24 An employee dismissed from office may appeal to the State Council only on grounds of incompetence (i.e. of the Commission or officer concerned).

25 The proceedings set forth in this part shall be initiated within 6 months of this decree becoming effective.

Any proceeding before the Commission of First Instance shall be ended within three months after its initiation.

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PART III Disposal of Profits derived from the Regime.

26 Profit derived from participation in or adherence to the fascist regime shall be forfeited to the State regardless whether or not a penal proceeding is instituted for acts constituting an offence.

An increase of property obtained after the 28 October by persons holding public offices or in any way engaged in political activity as a fascist shall be presumed to constitute a profit derived from the regime unless the party concerned shall show that such increase was derived from a legitimate source and this shall be the case even if the property acquired has ceased to belong to the same person.

Such presumption shall likewise apply to increases in property of the ascendants, descendants and spouse of any person, who even if not a member of the fascist party, maintained relations as associate or client with the persons indicated in the first paragraph.

In assessing increases of property consideration shall be given to property in any way acquired or held through intermediaries.

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

27 Specific property constituting profit derived from the regime and owned by the debtor (Note: Without any explanation the decree uses the word "debtor" to denote the person who has acquired profit from the regime) may be forfeited to the State.

28 The entire property of the debtor is liable for the satisfaction of the assessed debt to the State as prfit derived from the regime.

In cases contemplated by the 3rd para of Art 26 persons set out in first paragraph of the said Article shall be liable jointly with their spouse, associates or clients.

29 If the property of the debtor is not sufficient to pay the amounts owed to the State the following dealings with property (by the debtor) shall be considered void:

(1) transfers made by the debtor without valuable consideration during the five years prior to 25 July 43;

(2) any disposition made after such date.

As far as the State is concerned property acquired within the five year period prior to 25 July 43 by the spouse of the debtor shall for the purpose of satisfying the State's claim for profit derived from the regime be considered as belonging to the debtor.

30 The investigation and assessing of the amount of the profit derived from the regime shall be within the jurisdiction of a Special Section of the Provincial Commission for Taxation, comprised of the President of the Tribunal or a judge delegated by him and of four Commissioners appointed by the Minister of Finance on the nomination of the Prefect from citizens of proven probity and competence.

The Special Section shall initiate the investigation on information by the High Commissioner or by a finance or taxation officer or on one signed by a private citizen.

The said Section shall also adjudicate complaints of the debtor or of the finance office against the proposed assessment of the profit derived from the regime.

The hearing shall be open to the public and both the Avvocatura dello State and the person the subject of the investigation may adduce evidence in rebuttal; the latter may choose to be represented by a procuratore legale or by an avvocato.

The decision shall be communicated to the debtor, to the finance officer concerned and to the High Commissioner.

31 The Special Section of the Provincial Commission shall have all the powers of investigation, entry, search, control and inquiry, conferred upon the agents for direct taxation and upon the administrative commissions for investigation of extraordinary war profits.

The privilege to abstain from testimony in cases set out in Art 552 of the CPP shall not apply.

Any person summoned as witness or expert who does not faithfully carry out his duties or gives false evidence shall be punished in accordance with Articles 366, 372 and 373 of the CP.

Any person who fails to comply with other requests of the Section shall be punished by imprisonment up to six months or by fine from 500 to 5,000 lire.

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

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(2) any disposition made after such date.

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The Special Section shall initiate the investigation on information by the High Commissioner or by a finance or taxation officer or on one signed by a private citizen.

The said Section shall also adjudicate complaints of the debtor or of the finance office against the proposed assessment of the profit derived from the regime.

The hearing shall be open to the public and both the Avvocatura dello Stato and the person the subject of the investigation may adduce evidence in rebuttal; the latter may choose to be represented by a procuratore legale or by an avvocato.

The decision shall be communicated to the debtor, to the finance office concerned and to the High Commissioner.

31 The Special Section of the Provincial Commission shall have all the powers of investigation, entry, search, control and inquiry, conferred upon the agents for direct taxation and upon the administrative commissions for investigation of extraordinary war profits.

The privilege to abstain from testimony in cases set out in Art 352 of the CPP shall not apply.

Any person summoned as witness or expert who does not faithfully carry out his duties or gives false evidence shall be punished in accordance with Articles 366, 372 and 373 of the CP.

Any person who fails to comply with other requests of the Section shall be punished by imprisonment up to six months or by fine from 500 to 5,000 lire.

Administrative or other bodies having knowledge of cases in which profit has been derived from the regime, shall immediately report the same to the High Commissioner. Any person responsible for making any such report who fails to do so shall be punished in accordance with the preceding paragraph.

Personnel of the judicial police or of other administrative or technical branches of the administration may be assigned to the Special Section for the execution of its duties.

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

32 The debtor and the Avvocatura dello Stato may within thirty days lodge an appeal against the decisions of the Special Section of the Provincial Commissioner. The High Commissioner may also appeal within 60 days.

The appeal shall be adjudicated by a special section of the Central Commission for taxation comprised of a President, a judicial official holding a grade not lower than that of a first president of Court of Appeal, and of four commissioners; all to be appointed by the Council of Ministers.

The provisions of the last two paragraphs of Art 30 and of Art 31 shall apply to the proceedings before the Special Section of the Central Commission.

33 The decisions of the Special Section of the Central Commission may be opposed before the Plenary Section of the Cassation solely on the ground of absolute lack of jurisdiction. An appeal must be lodged by the debtor or by the Avvocatura dello Stato within 45 days; the High Commissioner may appeal within 6 months.

34 The High Commissioner may, even after the lapse of the above period but not after the lapse of two years, move that the decision, although final be amended on the ground that facts of considerable importance have been discovered always provided that the reasons set out in the decision disclose that such facts were not in evidence in the previous proceeding.

Such amendment of the decision is in any case within the jurisdiction of the Special Section of the Central Commission.

35 Ever before the Special Sections of Provincial Commissions are constituted, the President of the Tribunal may, upon request of the High Commissioner or of the finance administration, order by decree a protective attachment of chattels or realties belonging to persons set out in Art 26 although they may be held by third parties.

Such power may be exercised by the Presidents of the Commissions by virtue of their office.

Provisions of para 7 and 8 of Art 19 of the Consolidated text of laws on the extraordinary tax on excess war profits, approved by RD 3 June 43, No 598, shall apply.

36 A decree of the High Commissioner shall be published in the Gazzetta Ufficiale of the Kingdom, listing persons who are considered profiteers of the regime; any person who may hold property belonging to such person or who may be indebted to him in any way whatever, shall be required to declare the same following the form and within the time limits established in the said decree; also he shall not return the property or fulfil his obligations to the creditor. Any such blocking shall become void if an attachment is not ordered within 60 days after the lapse of the time limit for the above said declaration.

Any person who may fail to comply with the duties set forth in this Article shall be punished in accordance with Art 31 para 4; he shall also be liable for any consequential loss suffered by the State.

Any person who, for the purpose of withholding from the State, property belonging to a person considered to have made a profit derived from the regime, acquires, receives or conceals such property or shifts their acquisition, receipt or concealment, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding 10 years and by a fine up to 100,000 lire.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

apply to the proceedings before the Special Section of the Central Commission.

33 The decisions of the Special Section of the Central Commission may be opposed before the Plenary Section of the Cassation solely on the ground of absolute lack of jurisdiction. An appeal must be lodged by the debtor or by the Avvocatura dello Stato within 45 days; the High Commissioner may appeal within 6 months.

34 The High Commissioner may, even after the lapse of the above period but not after the lapse of two years, move that the decision, although final be amended on the ground that facts of considerable importance have been discovered always provided that the reasons set out in the decision disclose that such facts were not in evidence in the previous proceeding.

Such amendment of the decision is in any case within the jurisdiction of the Special Section of the Central Commission.

35 Even before the Special Sections of Provincial Commissions are constituted, the President of the Tribunal may, upon request of the High Commissioner or of the finance administration, order by decree a protective attachment of chattels or realties belonging to persons set out in Art 26 although they may be held by third parties.

Such power may be exercised by the Presidents of the Commissions by virtue of their office.

Provisions of para 7 and 8 of Art 19 of the Consolidated text of laws on the extraordinary tax on excess war profits, approved by RD 7 June 43, No 596, shall apply.

36 A decree of the High Commissioner shall be published in the Gazzetta Ufficiale of the Kingdom, listing persons who are considered profiteers of the regime; any person who may hold property belonging to such person or who may be indebted to him in any way whatever, shall be required to declare the same following the form and within the time limits established in the said decree; also he shall not return the property or fulfil his obligations to his creditor. Any such blocking shall become void if an attachment is not ordered within 60 days after the lapse of the time limit for the above said declaration.

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Any person who, for the purpose of withholding from the State, property belonging to a person considered to have made a profit derived from the regime, acquires, receives or conceals such property or abets their acquisition, receipt or concealment, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding 10 years and by a fine up to 100,000 lire.

37 The proposed assessment of the Provincial Commission if unopposed by the debtor; the decision of such Commission, even pending appeal to the Central Commission, shall constitute good authority for execution even for entry in the real estate and mortgage registry.

AND THE DECISION OF THE last NAMED COMMISSION

The collection of the amounts owed to the State as profits derived from the regime may be effected in accordance with the procedure and preference established for the collection of the extraordinary tax on excess war profits. The entire debt may be entered on a special roll and may be collected in a single instalment.

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

PART IV Confiscation of Fascist Property.

38 The property of the disbanded fascist national party and of organisations suppressed by RDL 2 August 43, No 704, shall devolve upon the State.

Such property shall be used for the public service or the public benefit, this shall be effected on the proposal of the High Commissioner by decree of the President of the Council, in agreement with the Competent Ministers. If necessary such property may be transferred to another public body or organisation promoting welfare, sport or the like.

39 The finance administration of the State shall provide for the collection of assets of the fascist national party and the suppressed organisations.

PART V The High Commissioner.

40 To supervise the carrying out of this decree the office of High Commissioner for Sanctions against Fascism is created.

The High Commissioner shall be nominated by the Council of Ministers and appointed (i.e. by the President) and shall for the duration of his term of office rank as a judicial officer of the first grade.

He shall be assisted by Assistant High Commissioners for each of the branches of his jurisdiction.

In the event of the High Commissioner being unable to act each of the Assistant High Commissioners may so far as his own branch is concerned act in his name.

The Assistant High Commissioners shall be appointed by the President of the Council Of Ministers on the nomination of the High Commissioner and shall rank as judicial officials of the third grade.

Not more than two commissioners may be nominated for any one branch of the High Commission. They shall be appointed in the manner described in the preceding paragraph.

Sufficient judicial and other officials shall on request be assigned to the office of the High Commissioner and a nucleus of judicial police shall be placed at his disposal composed of personnel of the carabinieri of the public security or of the finance guards. Persons not members of the Administrations may be employed in the secretarial offices.

The High Commissioner and his subordinate officers may call on the judicial police who will carry out their orders.

41 The High Commissioner shall direct and supervise the work of all organisations by which Sanctions against Fascism are carried out.

The High Commissioner shall be ~~empowered~~ on his own initiative or on the demand of any public authority or on an information signed by a private individual to commence proceedings in respect of any crime described in Art 2 and to carry out investigation as may be necessary and to remand the accused to the High Court in which he or his delegate act as "Ministero publico".

In cases of exceptional gravity the High Commissioner may exceed the normal powers in that respect and refer to the High Court any person other than those referred to in Art 2 and for any crime whether or not such is mentioned in Art 2.

Without prejudice to the powers of the Ministero Publico, Public Authorities, and other bodies or organisations the High Commissioner may on his own initiative or on the information of a private individual commence proceedings.

(1) In respect of other crimes mentioned in Part I.
(2) To apply the provisions set out in Art 8.
(3) To forfeit property belonging to persons who have collaborated with the Germans in accordance with Art 9.

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

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Without prejudice to the powers of the Ministero Publico, Public Authorities, and other bodies or organisations the High Commissioner may on his own initiative or on the information of a private individual commence proceedings.

(1) In respect of other crimes mentioned in Part I.
(2) To apply the provisions set out in Art 8.
(3) To forfeit property belonging to persons who have collaborated with the Germans in accordance with Art 9.
(4) Before the appropriate commissions of first instances and before the Central Commission with regard to appeals, for purging the administration and for dismissing officers or employees from their office or employment.
(5) Before the Local and Central Commissions for taxation, for assessing and forfeiting as profit derived from the fascist regime, with power in exceptional cases to commence proceedings for rectification of any decision of the aforesaid Central Commission.

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

He may also

(6) Make proposals for the correct and proper use of property previously belonging to the Fascist Party or to fascist organisations.

(7) Exercise any other functions contained in this decree or in any other decree or regulation.

PART VI Transitory and Final Provisions.

42 For the application of this decree all prerogatives including those set out in Arts 26, 37 and 47 of the Constitution are hereby abrogated.

43 Any public official or any person engaged in the public service responsible according to the provisions of this law for punishing fascist crimes, for purging the administrations, for forfeiting any profit derived from the regime and for confiscating fascist property, who may commit any offence set out in and punishable by virtue of Arts 314, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 323, 324, 326 and 328 of the Penal Code shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of these articles but increased by from one third to one half.

44 Proceedings already initiated for the punishment of fascist crimes for purgation and for the forfeiture of profit derived from the regime shall be carried through in accordance with the provisions of this decree, without prejudice to any action already taken incompatible with these rules.

Decisions already given shall be reviewed if they are in conflict with the provisions of this decree.

45 Successive decrees will be issued to provide when necessary for the execution of the rules established by the preceding Parts. by

The Minister of the Treasury is hereby authorised to make/his own decrees the necessary variations in the State budget occasioned by the functioning of the High Commissioner and the organisations established by this decree.

46 Royal Decree laws 9 August 43 No 720, of 28 December 43 No 29/B, of 26 May 44 No 134, are hereby abrogated.

The provisions contained in Royal Decree law 12 April 44 No 101, so far as they relate to the contents of this decree are also abrogated.

47 This decree will come into force etc. etc.

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

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394
ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION

LE/2-B/46

2 Aug. 44

SUBJECT : Defascism

TO : Distribution Below.

1. The enclosed copies of an English translation of ACC 159, Sanctions against Fascism, is for distribution down to Provinces.

2. It is hoped that the translation will be of assistance as a means of ready reference but it will be appreciated that it is not always possible to find "le mot juste" and that it is the Italian version which is authoritative and to which reference must be made whenever any point is in question.

3. A short general instruction of Defascism has been prepared and will be issued as soon as possible.

G.R. UEJOHN, Col
for Chief, Admin Sec.

Copies of enclosure

DISTRIBUTION: Secretary General ..... (2)
All Sections ..... (2)
All Sub-Commissions ..... (2)
All Regions * ..... (6)
CC. AFHQ ..... (6)

*-Regions I & II - 2 extra each

A. C. C.
MONUMENTS FINE ARTS & ARCHIVES
SUBCOMMISSION
3 AGO 1944
FILE No 20004
953

Ext: 525
LE/EB

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

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394
ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION

DF/2B/43. 31 Jul 44.

SUBJECT : Defascism.

TO : Regional Commissioners,
Regions I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, & IX.

1 Will you please arrange to review what documentary evidence including Schede Personale as is in your hands and arrange to transmit that which relates to persons whom you think should be removed from office, to the appropriate Sub-Commission (v. col 2 of A/CC of 15 Jul). So that evidence may be laid before the appropriate Ministerial Commission.

2 This evidence should include documents, records and other papers of any epuration proceedings which were in hand or contemplated. It should also include evidence as to persons who have been removed from office as these are regarded as only suspended until they are removed from office under this decree.

3 In this connection you will no doubt bear in mind that parastatal or "national" undertakings will be purged by the Commission of that Ministry responsible for supervising the work of such concern.

C.E. UPJOHN Col,
A/Id. Admin Sec.

Copies to: Economic Section (10)
RCHC Section (2)
Administrative Section (10)

Ext 469
SHAEF/ACC

A C. C.
MONUMENTS FINE ARTS & ARCHIVES
SUBCOMMISSION
3 AGO 1944
FILE No 20004

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

To: Monuments, FA&A

E T 38G

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394
ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION

DF/2.F/AS.

30 JUL 44.

A. C. C.
MONUMENTS FINE ARTS & ARCHIVES
SUBCOMMISSION
31 AUG 1944
FILE No 20707

SUBJECT : Defascism.

TO : ROMA Section (2)
Economic Section (10)
Political Section (2)
Navy Sub-Commission (2)
Army Sub-Commission (2)
Air Sub-Commission (2)
Communications S.C. (2)

1 The Defascism Decree has been issued and will at once come into force in both Military and Italian Government Territory.

2 A translation of the relevant parts is being prepared and will be circulated as soon as possible.

3 The attention of Sub Comms mentioned in Col 2 of A/CC 250 of 15 Jul is drawn to the fact that there is no longer even a puristically theoretical reason for Ministries not submitting the names of the persons appointed to Ministerial Commissions.

4 It is also pointed out that para 7 of A/CC of 15 Jul is no longer correct; the defascising of national concerns under the new decree is the responsibility of the Ministerial Commission responsible in Italian law for control of the concerns in question. The supervision of defascising those concerns including their branch offices will therefore devolve upon the sub-commissions concerned who can of course act through their "field officers".

G.R. DEJOIE Col,
A/Hd Admin Sec.

Copy to : Acting Chief Commissioner
Administrative Section (10)

SHW/gal.

Ext 608.

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

To: Monuments Fine A

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

ACC/4010/2/L. /rlp.
29 July 1944.

SUBJECT : Directive on Implementation of Italian legislation in Military Government Territory.

TO : See Distribution List.

1. Reference is made to this sub-commission's directive ACC/4010/2/L of 25 July 1944 on the above subject.

2. The endorsement of the Executive Commissioner referred to in para. 2 of the above directive is printed on page 661 of the reprinted collection.

A. R. THACKRAH,
Lt. Col.,
Italian Branch,
for Acting Chief Legal Officer.

DISTRIBUTION:

RLO (THRU: RC)	Reg 1 - 6 copies	- for info		
" "	" 2 - 6 "	- for info		
" "	" 3 - 10 "			
" "	" 4 - 10 "		- for distribution to PCs (Attn: PLOs)	
" "	" 5 - 10 "			
" "	" 6 - 6 "	- for info		
" "	" 7 - 6 "	- for info		
" "	" 8 - 10 "			
" "	" 9 - 10 "			
" "	RCME Reg- 5 "			
SLO (THRU: SCAO)	AMG 5th Army	- 2 copies	- for info	
" "	" 8th "	- 2 "	- " "	
Admin Sec	for distrib.	-10 "	- " "	
Econ Sec		-10 "	- " "	
RC&MG Sec		-10 "	- " "	
Communications Sec		- 1 "	- " "	
Displaced Persons S/C		- 1 "	- " "	

A. C. C.
MONUMENTS FINE ARTS & ARCHIVES
SUBCOMMISSION
31 AUG 1944
FILE No. 26004

A C
MONUMENTS FINE ARTS & ARCHIVES
SUBCOMMISSION
29 AUG 1944
FILE No. 20004

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
LEGAL SUB- COMMISSION
APO 394

EAD

28 JUL 1944

25 July 1944.

ACC/4010/2/L.

SUBJECT : Directive on Implementation of Italian legislation in Military Government Territory.

TO : See Distribution List.

1. Italian legislation in Italian Government territory is promulgated by publication of Decrees in the Gazzetta Ufficiale of the Kingdom. In order to ensure the continuity of the Italian legal system over as much of Italian territory as is compatible with Allied Military interests and for the purpose of extending appropriate Italian legislation to Military Government Territory the procedure of implementation which has been applied in the past will now be followed in the newly liberated provinces of Military Government Territory administered under Regional Commissioners.

2. The legislation enacted by the Italian Government in Brindisi and Salerno and published in the Gazzetta Ufficiale - Special Series No.1/B to 6/B and 1 to 39 in force in Italian Government Territory has been collected and reprinted in book form. In accordance with the principle set out above it is now proposed to render the bulk of this legislation operative in the provinces of Military Government Territory by an endorsement of the Executive Commissioner, ACC. Such endorsement, reproduced on each copy of the reprinted collection, provides that all laws contained in the reprint shall become operative in Military Government Territory with the exception of certain enumerated decrees which have been reproduced for information only.

3. A packet containing sufficient quantities of the reprint (each copy addressed to the regular Italian official recipients of the Gazzetta Ufficiale) will be forwarded to each Provincial Commissioner (for attention of the PLO) for delivery to the Prefect. Each packet will be accompanied by a form of receipt in triplicate (a sample copy enclosed herewith) which will be signed by the Prefect personally and on which each Prefect concerned will record at the request of the Provincial Commissioner the date of receipt of the reprint together with his confirmation that each copy of the reprint will be stamped or otherwise marked with the said date which will be the effective date of the reprinted legislation in the respective province. The Prefect having marked each copy of reprint with the aforesaid date will effect the distribution to Italian officials. One copy of the receipt, signed and dated by the Prefect, will be forwarded by the PC at once to the Legal Sub-Commission, HQ ACC, the second will be left with the Prefect and the third copy kept in the files of the Provincial Commissioner.

4. In the future all ordinary issues of the Gazzetta Ufficiale will bear an endorsement by the Executive Commissioner ordering that all decrees printed therein or in previous issues, with possible exception of certain enumerated decrees, shall become operative in each province within Military Government Territory as of the date when the Prefect thereof shall first receive from the Allied Control Commission the copies of the issue containing said endorsement. In order to establish as a matter of record the effective date of certain decrees in a particular province, the obtaining of the fully

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

Kingdom. In order to ensure the continuity of the Italian legal system over as much of Italian territory as is compatible with Allied Military interests and for the purpose of extending appropriate Italian legislation to Military Government Territory the procedure of implementation which has been applied in the past will now be followed in the newly liberated provinces of Military Government Territory administered under Regional Commissioners.

2. The legislation enacted by the Italian Government in Brindisi and Salerno and published in the Gazzetta Ufficiale - Special Series No.1/B to 6/B and 1 to 39 in force in Italian Government Territory has been collected and reprinted in book form. In accordance with the principle set out above it is now proposed to render the bulk of this legislation operative in the provinces of Military Government Territory by an endorsement of the Executive Commissioner, ACC. Such endorsement, reproduced on each copy of the reprinted collection, provides that all laws contained in the reprint shall become operative in Military Government Territory with the exception of certain enumerated decrees which have been reproduced for information only.

3. A packet containing sufficient quantities of the reprint (each copy addressed to the regular Italian official recipients of the Gazzetta Ufficiale) will be forwarded to each Provincial Commissioner (for attention of the PLO) for delivery to the Prefect. Each packet will be accompanied by a form of receipt in triplicate (a sample copy enclosed herewith) which will be signed by the Prefect personally and on which each Prefect concerned will record at the request of the Provincial Commissioner the date of receipt of the reprint together with his confirmation that each copy of the reprint will be stamped or otherwise marked with the said date which will be the effective date of the reprinted legislation in the respective province. The Prefect having marked each copy of reprint with the aforesaid date will effect the distribution to Italian officials. One copy of the receipt, signed and dated by the Prefect, will be forwarded by the PC at once to the Legal Sub-Commission, HQ ACC, the second will be left with the Prefect and the third copy kept in the files of the Provincial Commissioner.

4. In the future all ordinary issues of the Gazzetta Ufficiale will bear an endorsement by the Executive Commissioner ordering that all decrees printed therein or in previous issues, with possible exception of certain enumerated decrees, shall become operative in each province within Military Government Territory as of the date when the Prefect thereof shall first receive from the Allied Control Commission the copies of the issue containing said endorsement. In order to establish as a matter of record the effective date of certain decrees in a particular province, the obtaining of the fully completed receipts mentioned above is required.

5. The procedure designed for the delivery of the reprinted collection and set out in para. 3 above will be followed also in respect to each future issue of the Gazzetta containing the endorsement of the Executive Commissioner referred to above in para. 4.

6. The Gazzetta containing such endorsements will be sent out to each Provincial Commissioner (Attention PLO), in packets containing sufficient quantities and with the necessary indications to enable the Prefect to effect distribution to Italian officials. Accompanying the overall packet will be a triplicate form of receipt in Italian and English on which each Prefect concerned will record at the request of the Provincial Commissioner the date of receipt of the relevant issue of the Gazzetta, together with his confirmation that each copy, before it is distributed, will be stamped, or otherwise marked, with the said date.

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The three copies of the receipt bearing the Prefect's personal signature will be disposed of as follows: the first copy will be returned by the Provincial Commissioner to this sub-commission at soonest. The second copy of the receipt will be left with the Prefect and the third filed in the files of the Provincial Commissioner.

7. It must be clearly understood that whenever any issue of the Gazzetta contains decrees which have been excepted from implementation in Military Government Territory, that part of such issue is circulated in Military Government Territory, for information of the Italian officials only, and does not become effective therein.

8. It is not proposed to circulate the endorsed Gazette in Army areas.

9. The Regional Legal Officers will see that all Provincial Commissioners and Provincial Legal Officers become thoroughly familiar with this directive and exercise all possible care in putting it into effect.

RICHARD H. WILMER,
Colonel, CAC,
Acting Chief Legal Officer.

DISTRIBUTION:

RLO (THRU: RC) Reg 1 - 6 copies	- for info	
RLO (THRU: RC) Reg 2 - 6 "	- for info	
RLO (THRU: RC) Reg 3 -10 "		- for distribution to PCs (Attn PLOs)
RLO (THRU: RC) Reg 4 -10 "		
RLO (THRU: RC) Reg 5 -10 "		
RLO (THRU: RC) Reg 6 - 6 "	- for info	
RLO (THRU: RC) Reg 7 - 6 "	- for info	
RLO (THRU: RC) Reg 8 -10 "		
RLO (THRU: RC) Reg 9 -10 "		

SLO (THRU: SCAO) AMG 8th Army	- 2 copies	- for info	
SLO (THRU: SCAO) AMG 5th Army	- 2 copies	- "	"
Admin Sec, Econ Sec } for distrib.	- 10 copies	- "	"
RC&MG Sec	- 10 copies	- "	"
Communications Sec	- 1 copy	- "	"
Displaced Persons S/C	- 1 copy	- "	"

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R E C E I P T R I C E V U T A

To The Provincial Commissioner, ACC.
Al Commissario Provinciale, ACC.
Province of .....
Provincia di
I hereby acknowledge the receipt on .....1944 of a
Con la presente dichiaro di aver ricevuto in data 1944
consignment of copies of the "Gazzetta Ufficiale", year 85
un quantitativo di esemplari della Gazzetta Ufficiale, anno 85
No. ..... for distribution within this Province.
n. ..... per la distribuzione in questa Provincia.
I confirm that before distribution each copy of the Gazette will
Assicuro che prima della distribuzione ogni esemplare della Gaz-
be stamped or otherwise officially marked with the above date
zetta porterà timbrata, od in altro modo ufficialmente annotata,
which shall be the effective date of publication in this
la data di cui sopra, che ha valore di data effettiva di pubblica-
Province on the decrees listed in the special endorsement
zione nell'ambito di questa Provincia dei decreti elencati nella
on the last page thereof.
speciale disposizione di cui all'ultima pagina della Gazzetta
medesima.

THE PREFECT OF THE PROVINCE OF.....
IL PREFETTO DELLA PROVINCIA DI.....

(Signature - F/to) .....

R E S R I C T E D

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
ROMAN SECTION
APO 394

/rlp.
28th July 1944.

Ref/383/35/CA

EXECUTIVE MEMORANDUM)
:
NUMBER 72)

TO : Regional Commissioners, Regions I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII and ROME Regior
Provincial Commissioner, Foggia Province.

INSTRUCTIONS TO LEGAL OFFICERS IN REGIONS TRANSFERRED TO THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

1. General.

a. As stated in Memorandum dated 23 January 1944 (Executive Memorandum O.A.), to which this directive is supplemental, upon the restoration of territory to the Italian Government subject to control by the Allied Control Commission all powers of military government cease within the restored territory and the relationship between the Commission and the Italian Government depend entirely on contract. Such contract is contained in the Armistice Terms, and forms the charter of the Allied Control Commission, supplemented by certain terms reserved on the restoration of territory to the Italian Government.

b. For security reasons it is not possible to communicate the Armistice Terms or subsequent terms in written form but the Regional Legal Officers (RLOs) will be given any necessary information regarding them.

c. It will continue to be the duty of the RLOs to advise the Regional Commissioners (RCs) on all legal matters affecting the Region. This directive is intended in part to assist RLOs in giving advice to RCs in connection with the newly acquired powers and duties of the Commission personnel in the field. It must be appreciated that in furnishing such advice, as pointed out in para (a) above, the position has essentially changed and the powers of military government have ceased and are superceded by the Armistice Terms. In particular and subject to any special directives that may be issued the functions of the RCs cease to be executive and become purely advisory and supervisory. Orders are no longer given by the RCs but by the Italian Administrative officials and it is the duty of the RC within his region to see that the Italian Administration carries out the orders received from higher Italian authority (as to which the RCs will be duly informed) and to report to the Headquarters of the Commission any failure to do so. In particular all proclamations and general and regional orders come to an end and cease to be of any force or effect; and it will no longer be within the power of the RCs to issue new orders. Problems may arise which will have, as a matter of policy, to be referred to the Chief Legal Officer (CLO), but in matters of urgency RLOs will not hesitate to exercise their judgment and common sense in giving advice pending the receipt of instructions from the CLO.

d. The RLOs and all legal officers remaining with them in the Region will retain their offices, motor equipment and requisitioned property to the extent

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d. The RLOs and all legal officers remaining with them in the Region will retain their offices, motor equipment and requisitioned property to the extent necessary to perform their duties.

e. On restoration of territory in any Region the RLO will prepare and forwar to the CLO his report on the activities of his office running from the date of hi last monthly report to the date of restoration.

2. Closing of Allied Military Courts in Italian Government Territory.

a. Pending cases in which arrests have been made in connection with alleged offenses against Allied Proclamations or Orders prior to the restoration date will be completed as quickly as possible. Cases not involving particularly serious offenses may by agreement between the RLO and the PSO in the exercise of their discretion be transferred for investigation and trial by the appropriate Italian authorities and Courts.

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b. All records, petitions for review, etc., will be speedily transmitted to the RLO, and the instructions as to Review, applications for clemency, etc., contained in Articles 32 and 33 of "Consolidated Instructions for Allied Military Courts" will apply.

c. In closing the activities of the Legal Division of any region as to Allied Military Courts the following specific acts among others shall be performed by the RLO, or as he shall direct:

(i) The Italian Government will be required to carry out all sentences imposed by Allied Courts as though imposed by their own Courts. However, all cases in which a conviction has resulted and the sentence has not fully executed will be re-examined. All such cases in which harsh sentences were originally and subsequently confirmed, because of military considerations which no longer prevail, should be reconsidered by the RLO with the advice, where possible, of the presiding officer who tried the case, and the RLO should forward his recommendation to the CLO. This is not to be regarded as an invitation to a general reduction in sentences, but only in very exceptional cases, the Italian practice (which will be applicable to these cases of granting conditional liberty after a portion of the sentence has been served must be borne in mind.

(ii) A careful check of outstanding fines will be made, steps will be taken to collect unpaid fines and a report will be made to the CLO. Where small individual fines are outstanding, application may be made to the CLO for authority to write them off.

(iii) All Allied Military Court dockets will be checked for accuracy of entries required to be made including data on payment of fines and to determine that all fines collected have been remitted to proper authorities. All records properly indexed and filed will be held by the RLO for disposition on orders from the CLO.

(iv) RLOs should see that records of all outstanding cases are prepared for transmission to Italian authorities in accordance with Article 37 of "Consolidated Instructions for Allied Military Courts" and should forward them to the CLO.

Note: No AMG records are to be handed over to Italians nor are they to be examined by Italians.

3. A.M. Courts in Italian Government Territory.

a. The Chief Commissioner has directed that only in the most exceptional circumstances will any cases in Italian Government territory be referred to A.M. Courts.

b. The policy and procedure in respect to holding of these Courts is set out in Article 3 of "Consolidated Instructions for Allied Military Courts, which are however to be read subject to the instructions following.

c. The Chief Commissioner has directed that recommendations for the setting up of AMG Courts in territory under the jurisdiction of the Italian Government should, as questions of policy are concerned, be made by the RC concerned, after discussion with his RLO, to the ACC/AMG Section. In submitting such recommendations the RC will give detailed reasons, together with the advice of his RLO, and, if the request has originated from the local

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c. The Chief Commissioner has directed that recommendations for the setting up of AMG Courts in territory under the jurisdiction of the Italian Government should, as questions of policy are concerned, be made by the RC concerned, after discussion with his RLO, to the RC/AMG Section. In submitting such recommendations the RC will give detailed reasons, together with the advice of his RLO, and, if the request has originated from the local military commander, the opinion of the GOC District concerned. These reasons, advice and opinion are required in addition to the facts and particulars already required by paras 3 (b) and 4 of Article 3 of "Consolidated Instructions for Allied Military Courts." The recommendations will then be passed with comment to the CLO who will advise the Chief Commissioner.

d. The Chief Commissioner has laid down for the guidance of RLOs specific directions in regard to cases involving groups of defendants charged with pro-fascist conspiracy or some like anti-Allied activity. In these cases a trial will be held only if it is necessary for exemplary or deterrent purposes; thus if there has recently been a case of similar type in the locality it may be

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unnecessary to have another. When a trial is held:

(i) Only a few of the ringleaders will be tried, the remainder being interned (if this is required by the security agencies) and not tried.

(ii) The security agencies concerned must be prepared to produce all the evidence required to support their case quite strictly closed court and to permit full examination and cross-examination of their witnesses on all relevant matters in the presen of the accused;

(iii) It will be made quite clear at the opening of the court that t accused will in any event continue to be interned if such inter ment is required by the security agencies concerned. Initially all persons concerned in this type of case should be interned i 371 POW Camp and brought out for hearing if it is decided to try th m in A.M. Courts. In no instance will consideration be given to any such case being tried in an Italian Court unless a until the security situation would permit it.

4. War Crimes.

a. Instructions as to cases of war crimes are set out in AFHQ Circulars o 27/11/43 and 6/2/44 and in article 5 of "Consolidated Instructions for Allied Military Courts", and must be strictly adhered to. The expression "War Crimes in this context means violations of the laws and customs of war, e.g., maltreatment of prisoners of war, and does not include offenses against proclamations. Copies of AFHQ Circulars of 27/11/43 and 6/2/44 will be circulated under separate cover to RLOs.

b. It is the duty of all legal officers to see that no case of war criminals is tried in any Italian Court, civil or military, or in any A.M. Court. If an Italian Court is proposing to try such a case it should be advised against doing so, and an immediate report should be made to the CLO.

5. Italian Legislation and Law.

a. RCs and RLOs will not initiate any amendments to Italian Legislation or laws on the ground that they are Fascist or discriminatory, or with such suspension of such laws, as all such matters will be dealt with by Hq ACC. Any suggestion for abrogation, revision, or amendments of any Italian legislation will be transmitted to the CLO.

b. Amendments to rules of procedure which have been initiated during AMG, may, however, be continued by the Italian Administration and any departur from such amendments should forthwith be reported to the CLO.

6. Detainees.

The cases of all persons detained under Article VII of old Proclamation No. 2 or Article VIII of new Proclamation No. 1 will be reviewed and if the RC on the advice of the RLO decides to continue to detain any such persons, the RLO will make a full report to Hq ACC within 14 days of the restoration date. Such report will deal with all such detainees seriatim and will give the place of detention of each detainee and the reasons for his continued detention.

7. Attachment of legal officers to Courts of Appeal.

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7. Attachment of legal officers to Courts of Appeal.

Wherever sufficient personnel are available, RLOs will appoint a legal officer to act with the First President of each Court of Appeal. It will be the duty of RLOs or of such legal officers when appointed:

a. To advise and assist the First President in opening any Courts not yet opened and in the administration of the Court of Appeal District.

b. To see that all appointments, promotions and removals of officials made by the Italian Government as notified to him by Hq AAC are duly carried out.

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c. To notify immediately to the CLO (through Regional Hq) any purported appointments, promotions or removals not sanctioned by Hq ACC.

d. To report to the CLO any cases of biased or incompetent behavior on the part of the judges or officials which come to his notice and to investigate any complaints received from an advocate or prisoner of unfair treatment by an Italian Court, and if the complaint appears to be well founded to forward a report and recommendation to the CLO.

e. Generally to keep Regional Hq and the CLO advised of all relevant matters in the Court of Appeal District, such as the inadequacy in number or quality of Procuratori and judges, inefficiencies and delays of courts in handling cases, particularly those involving Allied interests, the Reorganisation of the Bar Association, the holding of examinations for advocates or Procuratori, the reorganization of Notarial Councils, and so forth.

f. To carry out the other duties specifically set out below.

RLOs will inform the CLO of any officers attached to First Presidents as soon as possible after the transfer of any territory.

8. Italian Military Tribunals.

a. Italian Military Tribunals have been set up in various parts of the country and they have jurisdiction over Italian soldiers and civilians in accordance with the provisions of the Codice Penale Militare.

b. The primary duty of RLOs in connection with these Tribunals is to supervise cases affecting Allied interests, and to maintain contact with President of Military Tribunals and with Procuratore Militare to ensure (i) priority for such cases and (ii) adequate sentence in every case. The observations under para 11 below apply with equal force to Military Tribunals.

c. A legal officer has been appointed to act with the Procuratore Generale Militare (PGM), and in the event of (a) a Court repeatedly giving inadequate sentences or (b) sitting for too short hours a report must be made to the CLO, when the matter will be taken up with the PGM.

d. In no circumstances will the legal officer concern himself with purely disciplinary cases which do not in any way affect Allied interests. He should, however, from time to time ask to see records of cases which deal with deserters from the Italian Forces between 10 July - 8 September 1943 in order to see that such cases are dealt with in accordance with the agreement reached with the Italian Government the operative part of which is annexed as Annex I.

9. Italian Courts generally.

a. All civil and criminal courts functioning at the date of the restoration of territory to the Italian Government will continue to function and any attempt to close such Courts will forthwith be reported to the CLO.

b. If any Criminal Courts have not been reopened at the date of restoration, steps will be taken to encourage their reopening at the earliest possible date, subject to suitable personnel being available (see para 15 below). If any Courts remain unopened one month after the restoration of territory to the Italian Government a report stating the Courts remaining unopened and the reason therefor will be rendered to the CLO.

c. Subject to the special directives given below and to any subsequent directives, RLOs will not concern themselves with the supervision of Italian

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Courts. The management and supervision of Italian Courts and personnel will be handed over by them to the First President of the Courts of Appeal within the Regions.

10. Collaboration between Italian Civil Courts and Military Tribunals.
Where both types of Courts are sitting, RLOs should, if possible, arrange with the local Procuratore Generale or Procuratore del Re and with the PGM that all cases shall be submitted to the Procuratore del Re who will decide which cases are to be heard and determined before the Civil Courts and which before the Military Tribunals. A translation of a directive issued by the Ministry of Justice in this connection on the 8th March 1944 is attached as Annex II.

While it is for the Procuratore del Re to decide these questions, RLOs must satisfy themselves that this machinery is working smoothly and well. In particular, where both types of Courts are sitting, RLOs must see that the Procuratore del Re endeavors as far as possible to keep both Courts busy.

11. Cases affecting Allied Interests.
(a) It is a principal duty of the RLOs in Italian Government territory to see that close supervision is exercised over the work of the Italian Courts in trying cases which affect Allied interests. RLOs must ensure:

(i) that priority is given to all such cases and
(ii) that adequate sentence is imposed in every case. This can only be done by keeping a check on every case affecting Allied interests.

(b) This is best done by arranging with the local FSS, SIS, CIR and other bodies of the Allied Forces carrying out arrests and also with the local CC RR and other civilian police agencies for a copy of all arrest records to be sent periodically to the appropriate Legal Officer and entered by him in a register. It is convenient if all police bodies use the same forms. Specimens of an arrest form and a form of headings for such a Register are attached as Annex III.

It will then be the duty of the local Procuratore del Re to supply particulars periodically showing the progress of the case and sentence imposed.

The Legal Officer may also wish to obtain each week consolidated particulars from the Procuratore del Re of (a) cases tried during the week (b) cases ready for trial next week and so on.

The use of this register and form is not compulsory and any other system may be used provided that the results set out in sub-para (a) are achieved.

(c) Frequent and close liaison with the police bodies of the Allied Forces is necessary and weekly reports showing the progress of cases may properly be submitted to such bodies.

(d) Frequent and close liaison with the Procuratore del Re and at the seat of the Court of Appeal the Procuratore Militare is also obviously essential. Individual cases should be discussed with the Procuratore del Re who should be requested to appeal where an inadequate sentence has been imposed and to have cases expedited where necessary.

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(e) If any Court repeatedly gives inadequate sentences the fact should be reported to the CLO.

(f) Liaison with the First President of the Court of Appeal and Presidents of Tribunali is also necessary and the seriousness with which the Allies view offenses against Allied interests placed before them.

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The short hours worked by the average Italian judicial official is a matter which may also properly be brought to their attention; with good will there is no reason why court personnel should not work longer hours in an attempt to make up for their admitted deficiencies in personnel. Serious cases of dereliction of duty in this respect should be reported to the CLO.

(g) The Minister of Justice has already directed (See Annex II) that provisional liberty in cases affecting Allied interests is only to be granted very sparingly; the granting of provisional liberty is a matter for the Procuratore del Re, but legal officers may give their advice thereon in difficult cases if asked or where they feel that such discretion is being used more than sparingly.

(h) The proper trial of cases before Italian Courts is facilitated by having proper medical particulars before it and attention is drawn to the directive issued by Hq AMI attached as "Annex IV."

12. Cases not affecting Allied Interests.

While cases affecting Allied interests must receive priority, legal officer should not neglect ordinary cases pending before the Courts and at any rate in places where there are no arrears of cases affecting such interests should satisfy themselves by periodic conversations with Italian officials, inspections of prisons, prison records, etc. that arrears of judicial business are not accumulating. Legal officers may properly request Italian courts to give a major portion of their time to criminal rather than civil cases. They must be active in seeing that arrangements are made for the holding of Assize Courts. While shortage of personnel is to be expected, RLOs will report to the CLO if such shortage is seriously hampering justice.

13. Prisons.

The responsibility of prisons is that of Public Safety and NOT Legal, but in view of the overcrowding of prisons in some areas, RLOs may have to give some time in an endeavor to assist in solving this problem.

14. V.D. Cases.

The strongest representations have been made to see that no provisional liberty is granted, save in exceptional cases, to accused pending trial or pending appeal, and every effort should be made to see such liberty is given only in the rarest cases. A synopsis of the provisions of the law in relation to prostitution together with copies of a number of directives and memoranda published by the Minister of Justice are attached as Annex V. A copy of Directive on this subject issued by the Minister of Justice on 29 April 1944 is also attached (Annex VI).

15. Judges and Officials of Courts.

a. It has been agreed with the Minister of Justice that the names of the following officials shall be submitted to Hq ACC by the Minister before the appointment is made:

(1) First President of Court of Appeal.
(2) Counsellor of Cassation and of Appeal.
(3) Procuratore Generale.
(4) Sostituto di Procuratore Generale.
(5) Presidente di Tribunale.
(6) Procuratore del Re.

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tive issued by Hq AFHQ [illegible]

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(4) Sostituto di Procuratore Generale.
(5) Presidente di Tribunale.
(6) Procuratore del Re.
(7) Primo Pretore in towns of at least 50,000.

All appointments, promotions and dismissals of officials within the above classes will be arranged direct between Hq ACC and the Minister of Justice and RLOs will be informed of all such arrangements. If any arrangements, particularly dismissals, other than those notified to RLOs are made, the CLO must be informed as soon as possible.

b. If any judge or official appointed by AMG is proposed to be removed without the sanction of Hq ACC, RLOs will advise the First President against taking any action without the consent of Hq ACC.

c. It will not be the duty of RLOs to take any steps to fill any vacan-

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cies to Italian legal offices. Committees appointed under the auspices of AMG to consider the appointment of judges and officials will be abolished unless the First President desires their continuance.

16. The immediate reports and returns required under this directive are accordingly the following:

a. General report up to date of restoration (para 1 (c)).
b. Recommendations regarding severe sentences when original military considerations no longer apply (para 2(c) (i)).
c. Report regarding unpaid fines (para 2(c) (ii)).
d. Returns for Italian authorities (para 2 (c)(iv)).
e. Report concerning detainees (para 6).
f. Names of legal officers attached to First Presidents (para 7).
g. Report regarding reopened Italian Courts (para 9(b)).

17. This directive supercedes Executive Memo No. 7; Executive Commissioners' Directives 283/42 CA of 5/5/44 and 283/4 CA of 23/5/44; and the CLOs directives 4135 L of 1/5/44 and 4129/7/L of 19/6/44. It should however be read in conjunction with the "Consolidated Instructions for Allied Military Courts."

M. S. LUSH,
Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

Copies for information to:

R.C. Region VIII
R.C. Region IX
R.C. Region Z

Adm Sec (10 copies)
EC & IG Sec (10 copies)

1 4 0 41

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Annex I

Extract from agreement concerning Deserters from Italian Army, dated 9th May 1944.

It has been agreed as follows:

1. "The position of all members of the Italian Armed Forces who have been or will be accused of having deserted such forces within the period July 10th - September 8th 43 inclusive, will be settled by the Italian authorities by the choice in each case of one of the following ways so that no punishment which is consequential to such desertion be undergone by the said members of the Italian Forces:

(a) "Archivazione degli atti" (nolle prosequi) according to Art. 74, para 3, Italian Code of Penal Procedure;

(b) "Revoca dell'azione penale" (revocation of criminal action) according to Art. 245, para. 4, Italian Military Penal Code of War;

(c) Acquittal at any stage;

(d) Conviction followed by "grazia" (pardon) or "condono" (general pardon).

2. "In the case of members of the Italian Armed Forces who have deserted within the period July 10th - September 8th, 1943, inclusive, and who have not answered subsequent requests to return to the Italian Armed Forces, included in ordinances or proclamations issued by Italian Military authorities after September 8th 1943 and duly published, the desertion perpetrated between July 10th and September 8th 1943, inclusive, shall not be punished as such and by itself but it shall be taken into account, if and whenever necessary, so as to punish as crime of desertion the failure to answer the requests to return to the Italian Armed Forces included in ordinances or proclamations subsequent to September 8th 1943.

3. "The above will not apply to those who deserted to the Germans or to other armies or military formations hostile to the Allied Forces.

"No publicity shall be given to the present agreement."

Salerno, May 9th, 1944.

ANNEX II

TRANSLATION

Salerno, 8 March 1944.

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

Central Office for Criminal Affairs

SUBJECT: Directive in regard to proceedings for offences of any description committed against the Allied Governments, Allied Forces and property.

To all Procuratori Generali
Procuratori del Re.

Attention has been drawn on previous occasions by circular directive from this Ministry to the Procuratori Generali to the fact that offences of theft especially to the detriment of Allied Forces were on the increase and it was recommended not only that the police be given strict instructions in relation to the necessity of preventing such thefts by exercising the greatest watchfulness, but also that pre-trial investigations be carried out with care and solicitude, always bearing in mind the gravity of the offence when having to take a decision with regard to the personal freedom of the accused.

It was also requested at the time that this Ministry be kept informed, as soon as the charges were known, of any theft of correspondence and other serious crimes affecting the Allied Forces, and also of the result of the inquiries and proceedings.

Now, at the request of the Allied authorities, the general instructions hereunder, (in addition to and in partial modification of previous directives) shall be followed for any offence committed against the Allied Governments, thei Forces and property.

In this respect, it must be remembered, that the Allied Military Police will inform at the same time the Allied Control Commission, the Royal Carabinieri (to whom prisoners shall be handed) and the Procuratore del Re of the names of the accused and of their offence.

As soon as such information is received, Procuratori del Re shall decide whether the offence committed falls within the jurisdiction of the Italian Military Courts or the ordinary Civil Courts, bearing in mind the provisions of Article 15 of the Italian Military Code of War, which this Ministry consider applicable in this connection.

As soon as the competence of the Civil Courts has been established the Procuratori del Re shall initiate penal proceedings forthwith and if necessary shall request from the Carabinieri a copy of the charge sheet (denuncia). The provisions of Article 91 of the Penal Code of Procedure shall be applied whenever the gravity of the offence renders it undesirable that such case be tried before a Pretorian Court and when possible the re-trial proceedings shall be cut down to the minimum, the Procuratore availing himself of the short procedure (giudicio direttissimo).

Furthermore, the Procuratore shall make certain that these proceedings be given absolute priority during pre-trial investigations (istruttoria) and als in the lists, and that the findings be accurate and comprehensive, always remembering the gravity of such crimes which by interfering with the smooth running of the Allied services delays the achievement of the principal aim [illegible] the farmers out of Italy.

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Now, at the request of the Allied authorities, the general instructions hereunder, (in addition to and in partial modification of previous directives) shall be followed for any offence committed against the Allied Governments, their Forces and property.

In this respect, it must be remembered, that the Allied Military Police will inform at the same time the Allied Control Commission, the Royal Carabinieri (to whom prisoners shall be handed) and the Procuratore del Re of the names of the accused and of their offence.

As soon as such information is received, Procuratori del Re shall decide whether the offence committed falls within the jurisdiction of the Italian Military Courts or the ordinary Civil Courts, bearing in mind the provisions of Article 15 of the Italian Military Code of War, which this Ministry consider applicable in this connection.

As soon as the competence of the Civil Courts has been established the Procuratori del Re shall initiate penal proceedings forthwith and if necessary shall request from the Carabinieri a copy of the charge sheet (denuncia). The provisions of Article 31 of the Penal Code of Procedure shall be applied whenever the gravity of the offence renders it undesirable that such case be tried before a Pretorian Court and when possible the pre-trial proceedings shall be cut down to the minimum, the Procuratore availing himself of the short procedure (giudicio direttissimo).

Furthermore, the Procuratore shall take certain that these proceedings be given absolute priority during pre-trial investigations (istruttoria) and also in the lists, and that the findings be accurate and comprehensive, always remembering the gravity of such crimes which by interfering with the smooth running of the Allied services delays the achievement of the principal aim of the Italian State to drive the Germans out of Italy.

All decisions taken by the Procuratori as to proper jurisdiction, the results of pre-trial investigations and of the Court proceedings shall be communicated forthwith to the local Allied Legal Officer, to whom the Procuratori del Re may refer whenever they deem it useful during the investigations and trial, especially in regard to the actions of the police and the examination of their evidence.

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Furthermore the Allied Control Commission have expressed the wish that provisional liberty (except under special circumstances) should not be granted for the offences in question or, that proper security be obtained in order to ensure that defendants shall not escape the law.

This request is perfectly legitimate because not only is the Commission personally interested in the punishment of such offenders but also it corresponds with the views of this Ministry in regard to the gravity of these crimes. Procuratori del Re are therefore urged, in cases when the granting of provisional liberty is optional, to make full use of their discretionary powers in this connection.

Finally in modification of previous instructions Procuratori Generali are requested to forward to this Ministry at the end of every month, a list of such cases, which have been tried in their district indicating the result of each proceeding and also a nominal roll of matters pending, either before the examining judge or the Court, giving the reasons why specific cases have not reached finality within the maximum time limit of two months after the notification from the Allied police has been received.

The Minister,
A. C. & C.I.

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ANNEX III

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
COMMISSIONE ALLEATA DI CONTROLLO

FORM TO BE COMPLETED ON ARREST OF A PRISONER WHO IS TO BE BROUGHT BEFORE A COURT FOR TRIAL.

MODULO CHE DEVE ESSERE RIEMPITO ALL'ATTO DELL'ARRESTO DI UN PRIGIONIERO CHE DEVE ESSERE TRADOTTO DINANZI AD UN _____

IF, ON ARREST, the prisoner is taken before a military, naval or air force officer or N.C.O., this form must be completed by the person making the arrest and countersigned by the officer or N.C.O.- On completion it will be handed over together with the prisoner to the Carabinieri or other person detaining the prisoner until he is brought to trial.
IF, ON ARREST, the prisoner is taken direct to the Carabinieri barracks this form must be completed at the Carabinieri barracks by the person making the arrest and left with the Carabinieri.

SE, ALL'ATTO DELL'ARRESTO, il detenuto é condotto dinanzi ad un Ufficiale o N.C.O. dell'Esercito, della Marina, o dell'Aviazione, il presente modulo deve essere riempito dalla persona che opera l'arresto e controfirmato dall'Ufficiale o dal N.C.O. Quando é stato completato dovrà essere consegnato insieme al detenuto ai Carabinieri o ad altra persona che abbia custodia del detenuto finché egli non venga tradotto in giudizio.
SE, ALL'ATTO DELL'ARRESTO, il detenuto é condotto direttamente alla Caserma dei Carabinieri, questo modulo deve essere riempito nella Caserma stessa dalla persona che ha operato l'arresto, e lasciato ai Carabinieri.

NAME OF PERSON ARRESTED : _____
Nome della persona arrestata:

ADDRESS OF PERSON ARRESTED : _____
Indirizzo della persona arrestata :

NAME, RANK, NUMBER AND UNIT or ORGANIZATION of PERSON MAKING ARREST:

_____

Nome, grado, numero e unità o organizzazione della persona che opera l'arresto : _____

CHARGE :
(Such as (a) interfering with communications by cutting wire, (b) being in unlawful possession of firearms, (c) acquiring by gift or purchase any military equipment or war material belonging to the Allied Forces).

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Nome della persona arrestata:

ADDRESS OF PERSON ARRESTED : _____
Indirizzo della persona arrestata :

NAME, RANK, NUMBER AND UNIT or ORGANIZATION of PERSON MAKING ARREST:

_____

Nome, grado, numero e unità o organizzazione della persona che opera l'arresto : _____

CHARGE :
(Such as (a) interfering with communications by cutting wire, (b) being in unlawful possession of firearms, (c) acquiring by gift or purchase any military equipment or war material belonging to the Allied Forces).

ACCUSA :
(Come per esempio (a) interrompeva le comunicazioni tagliando un filo, (b) era in illecito possesso di armi da fuoco, (c) otteneva in dono o per acquisto un capo di vestiario militare o un oggetto di materiale bellico appartenente alle Forze Alleate).

SKETCH: (if necessary for clearer understanding of case)
DISEGNO: (quando sarà necessario per la migliore esposizione del ca

NAMES OF WITNESSES , GIVING RANK AND NUMBER IF SERVICE PERSONNEL AND ADDRESS OF CIVILIANS :

NOMI DEI TESTIMONI, INDICANDO IL GRADO E IL NUMERO SE MILITARI, L'INDIRIZZO SE CIVILI :

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1. Signature of person making arrest : _____
1. Firma della persona che operò l'arresto :

2. Countersignature of Officer or N.C.O. (if any) : _____
2. Controfirma dell'Ufficiale o N.C.O. (se occorre):

3. Signature of Carabinieri Officer if accused is handed over direct to Carabinieri : _____
3. Firma dell'Ufficiale dei Carabinieri se l'accusato è consegnato direttamente ad essi : _____

_____
UNIT (UNIT.')

_____
Station (Stazione)

STATEMENT OF FACTS:

Describe simply in the first person, that is, using the form of words "I saw..... I heard ....I said ..." or." We saw... We heard... We said" the facts caused you to make the arrest. Example : At 14.00 hours on 21st May 1943 I was on patrol duty at X when I saw the accus crouching behind a hedge cutting a piece of wire. As soon as he saw me he ran away. I chased and captured him then took him back to the spot where I had seen him crouching. There I found that a length of wire, about 30 feet, had been cut and was lying on the ground. The wire was British wire").

DESCRIZIONE DEL FATTO:

(si esponga brevemente in prima persona, usando le parole "Io ho visto... ho udito... ho detto..." oppure " Noi abbiamo visto.... Noi abbiamo udito.... abbiamo detto...., quale é il motivo che ha spinto ad operare l'arresto. Esempio: "Alle ore 14 del 21 maggio 194 mentre ero di servizio io vidi l'accusato accovacciato dietro una siepe e intento a tagliare un tratto di filo. Appena egli mi vide si diede alla fuga. Io lo inseguii, lo catturai e lo ricondussi sul luogo dove lo avevo visto accovacciato. Colà trovai un tratto di filo della lunghezza di circa 30 piedi era stato tagliato e giaceva in terra. Il filo era di fattura Inglese").

At _____ hours on _____ (day) _____ (month) _____

(year) _____

del caso

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3. Firma dell'ufficiale dei Carabinieri se l'arrestato è consegnato direttamente ad essi : _____

_____
UNIT (UNIT.')

_____
Station (Stazione)

STATEMENT OF FACTS:

Describe simply in the first person, that is, using the form of words "I saw..... I heard ....I said ..." or." We saw... We heard... We said" the facts caused you to make the arrest. Example : At 14.00 hours on 21st May 1943 I was on patrol duty at X when I saw the accused crouching behind a hedge cutting a piece of wire. As soon as he saw me he ran away. I chased and captured him then took him back to the spot where I had seen him crouching. There I found that a length of wire, about 30 feet, had been cut and was lying on the ground. The wire was British wire").

DESCRIZIONE DEL FATTO:

(si esponga brevemente in prima persona, usando le parole "Io ho visto... ho udito... ho detto..." oppure " Noi abbiamo visto.... Noi abbiamo udito.... Abbiamo detto...., quale è il motivo che ha spinto ad operare l'arresto. Esempio: "Alle ore 14 del 21 maggio 194_ mentre ero di servizio io vidi l'accusato accovacciato dietro una siepe e intento a tagliare un tratto di filo. Appena egli mi vide si diede alla fuga. Io lo inseguii, lo catturai e lo ricondussi sul luogo dove lo avevo visto accovacciato. Colà trovai un tratto di filo della lunghezza di circa 30 piedi era stato tagliato e giaceva in terra. Il filo era di fabbrica Inglese").

At _____ hours on _____ (day) _____(month)_____

(year)_____

Alle ore _____ del giorno _____ del mese _____

dell'anno _____

I/We,

Io/Noi,

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

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

FORM OF HEADING FOR ARREST RECORD REGISTER

No.	Name of accused	Rate of Offence	Date of Arrest	Short particulars	Ref.No. date of Allied Police Report and Unit making report.	Ref. No.date of Italian Police Report and Unit making report.	Section under which charge

Interlocutory Proceedings	Sentence asked for by P.S.	Short particulars of Appeal	Comments

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OF HEARING FOR ARREST RECORD REGISTER

e of ent	short Particulars	Ref.No. date of Allied Police Report and Unit making report.	Ref. No.date of Italian Police Report and Unit making report.	Section under which charged.

Sentence asked for by P.S.	Short particulars of Appeal	Comments

ANNEX IV

SUBJECT: Allied Mil Personnel suffering from wounds caused by Italian Civilians or Military

HQ ALLIED ARMIES IN ITALY.

AAI/5081/4(PS)

13 May 44.

'A' HQ 1 District
'A' HQ 2 District
'A' HQ 3 District

1. In unoccupied territory (i.e. below the Northern bdys of the Provinces of SALERNO, POTENZA and BARI) ITALIAN civilians and soldiers committing offences are normally tried by the ITALIAN Courts.

2. In the event of members of the Allied Forces being admitted to Hospitals, CCS or the like, suffering from wounds not received in combat, but which are suspected to have been inflicted by Italians or soldiers, the following procedure will be adopted to assist the Italian Judicial officials in their task of trying and sentencing offenders:

(a) The Senior Med Offr of the Hospital concerned will render a report (in duplicate) as quickly as possible to the nearest Provincial Commissioner AAC, containing:

(i) Full name, no., rank and regt/corps of the wounded soldier,

(ii) Description of wound (stating depth and probable cause),

(iii) Date of wound and number of days necessary for its cure specifying whether less than 10 days or more than 10 days, and less than 40 days or more than 40 days,

(iv) Whether the accused has been or is in danger of his life as a result of the wound,

(v) If it can be said that the wound will cause any permanent disability to, or loss of, any limb, sense or organ.

(b) In the event of a report having been submitted stating that a wound is curable within 40 days and either the cure is not completed within this period, or other complications set in, a further report should be submitted to the Provincial Commissioner.

(c) If death results from such wounds and the autopsy is performed by Allied Mil Authority, copies of the autopsy report and hospital case record (giving details of the progress of the wounded man, treatment etc) will be sent to the Provincial Commissioner.

3. The reports, statements, case records, etc. referred to in para 2 above, will be forwarded direct to the Regional Commissioner concerned.

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of S[illegible], PETTEL and REILLY, if such civilians [illegible] offences are normally tried by the [illegible] Courts.

2. In the event of members of the Allied Forces being admitted to Hospitals, CCS or the like, suffering from wounds not received in combat, but which are suspected to have been inflicted by Italians or soldiers, the following procedure will be adopted to assist the Italian Judicial officials in their task of trying and sentencing offenders:

(a) The Senior Med Offr of the Hospital concerned will render a report (in duplicate) as quickly as possible to the nearest Provincial Commissioner PCC, containing:

(i) Full name, no., rank and regt/corps of the wounded soldier,

(ii) Description of wound (stating depth and probable cause),

(iii) Date of wound and number of days necessary for its cure specifying whether less than 10 days or more than 10 days, and less than 40 days or more than 40 days,

(iv) Whether the accused has been or is in danger of his life as a result of the wound,

(v) If it can be said that the wound will cause any permanent disability to, or loss of, any limb, sense or organ.

(b) In the event of a report having been submitted stating that a wound is curable within 40 days and either the cure is not completed within this period, or other complications set in, a further report should be submitted to the Provincial Commissioner.

(c) If death results from such wounds and the autopsy is performed by Allied Mil Authority, copies of the autopsy report and hospital case record (giving details of the progress of the wounded man, treatment etc) will be sent to the Provincial Commissioner.

3. The reports, statements, case records, etc. referred to in para 2 above, will be forwarded direct to the Regional Commissioner concerned.

4. It is emphasized that the above instructions do NOT apply in occupied territory where such offenders are tried before AMG Courts.

5. Sufficient copies are enclosed for distribution down to all Med units affected. 9-1

/s/ ? ?
Major General
Chief Administrative Office

HF/FL

Copies to: CC. PBS
Executive Commissioner, PCC.
(your 275/10/CA dated 2 May 44 refers)
AC(US), AAI,
Med

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785100

Ministry of the Interior

To all Prefetti.

The Allied authorities have informed the Italian government that private doctors who treat military personnel for venereal diseases do not report the cases to proper quarters, as they are required to do by law. Thus the adoption of disciplinary and sanitary measures by the military authorities is made impossible. In order to obviate these difficulties, will you please inform the medical associations to the effect that soldiers are considered as "living in the community" and therefore in pursuance of the provisions of the Ministerial Decree of 25 April 1940, it is compulsory for the doctors to report all cases of syphilis, gonorrhoea and venereal ulcers affecting military personnel which they may obtain knowledge of in the course of their professional activities. All defaulters shall be punishable under the terms of Art. 254 of the consolidated text of the existing sanitary legislation. Please acknowledge.

The Minister.

Instructions to the following effect have been issued to all Procuratori Generali - Avvocati Generali - Procuratori del Re - Esclerno.

Instructions for the co-operation with the Allied Authorities in order to eliminate the spreading of V.D. among troops.

A.C.C. have requested the effective cooperation of the judicial authorities in order to prevent the spreading of V.D. among troops.

It has been agreed with the Ministry of the Interior that, where necessary, mixed squads of Allied and Italian police shall be organized to patrol the streets and prevent prostitutes from circulating with impunity and thus obtaining easy contact with Allied soldiers. New observation centers have also been created in order to increase the possibilities of curing venereal disease and of detecting symptoms of a suspicious character (Discased persons may be kept at these centres until cured).

It has been reported that the sojourn in jail of contaminated prostitutes, who have been either apprehended (fermati) or arrested (arrestati), and who have not been separated from healthy ones tends to increase the spread of the disease, especially where there are large numbers of these women.

The attention of all Procuratori Del Re and Pretori is therefore directed to the gravity of these facts which have a direct effect on Allied military activity and they are hereby instructed to lend every assistance in their power in this connection to the Allied authorities. More especially, the judicial police will be instructed to take all necessary steps to prevent prostitutes evacuating their shameful trade away from the special authorized houses.

Furthermore, in cases of prostitutes either apprehended for reasons of public safety or arrested the following rules shall apply:

(1) Prostitutes apprehended for reasons of public safety in pursuance of Article 15 of Legge di Publica Sicurezza shall be sent to the observation and treatment centres. They will not be returned to the prisons unless the doctors at the centres have declared them to be free from disease or even from a suspected disease.

(2) Prostitutes apprehended pursuant to Art. 256 of the Code of Penal Procedure, or prostitutes arrested (arrestate) shall be carefully examined by the doctors at the prisons. All those found to be infected or suspected of being infected shall be separated from the healthy ones and given adequate treatment at the prisons. If any "fondamentati" prison (i.e. a prison entirely distinct from one in which long -

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The Minister.

Instructions to the following effect have been issued to all Procuratori Generali - Avvocati Generali - Procuratori del Re - Palermo.

Instructions for the cooperation with the Allied Authorities in order to eliminate the spreading of V.D. among troops.

A.C.C. have requested the effective cooperation of the judicial authorities in order to prevent the spreading of V.D. among troops.

It has been agreed with the Ministry of the Interior that, where necessary, mixed squads of Allied and Italian police shall be organised to patrol the streets and prevent prostitutes from circulating with impunity and thus gaining easy contact with Allied soldiers. New observation centers have also been created in order to increase the possibilities of curing venereal disease and of detecting symptoms of a suspicious character (Diseased persons may be kept at these centres until cured).

It has been reported that the sojourn in gaol of contaminated prostitutes, who have been either apprehended (fermati) or arrested (arrestati), and who have not been segregated from healthy ones tends to increase the spread of the disease, especially where there are large numbers of these women.

The attention of all Procuratori del Re and Pretori is therefore directed to the gravity of those facts which have a direct effect on Allied military activity and they are hereby instructed to lend every assistance in their power in this connection to the Allied authorities. More especially, the judicial police will be instructed to take all necessary steps to prevent prostitutes encroaching their shameful trade away from the special authorised houses.

Furthermore, in cases of prostitutes either apprehended for reasons of public safety or arrested the following rules shall apply:

(1) Prostitutes apprehended for reasons of public safety in pursuance of Article 19 of Legge di Public Sicurezza shall be sent to the observation and treatment centres. They will not be returned to the prisons unless the Doctors at the centres have declared them to be free from disease or even from a suspected disease.

(2) Prostitutes apprehended pursuant to Art. 238 of the Code of Penal Procedure, or prostitutes arrested (arrestate) shall be carefully examined by the Doctors at the prisons. All those found to be infected or suspected of being infected shall be segregated from the healthy ones and given adequate treatment at the prisons. If any "Mandamentali" prison (i.e. a prison where persons are detained temporarily as distinct from one in which long - term prisoners serve sentences) is not equipped for such treatment, the prostitutes shall be transferred to a judicial prison.

(3) The names of all prostitutes released from gaol, for any reason whatsoever, shall be communicated by the Director concerned to the Italian Public Safety authorities who shall observe the relevant regulations of public safety in their cases.

(4) Care shall be taken to supervise both pretrial investigations and all proceedings connected with prostitution and other offences included in that general category in order to ensure that the various cases are adequately and promptly dealt with.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785216

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

ANNEX V

[illegible]
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
ITALY SUBCOMMISSION
APO 534

2 March 1944

ACS/AGO/L

SUBJECT: Venereal Disease, Brothels, Pimps, etc.

TO : Deputy Provost Marshall, HQ 5 District.

Ref your PMO/SD/159 dated 26 Febr. 44.

1. Licensed prostitution is not allowed in England, but there is no federal law in the U.S. - in this respect each State issuing its own legislation on the matter.

2. In Italy licensed prostitution is regulated by the provisions of the Law of Public Safety of 18 June 1931 No. 773, Chapter VIII, Articles 190 to 208.

3. As far as the law is concerned the above referred to articles provide

Art. 190: At the request of the keeper or at their discretion, Public Safety Authorities may declare premises where prostitution is exercised to be licensed premises.

Art. 191: No premises of this type can be opened without the License referred to in the preceding article; this provision is also applicable to premises where one person only exercises this practice. Penalty up to one year and 1,000 lire fine.

Art. 192: Public Safety authorities can close any such premises in the interest of morality, decency and public order.

Art. 193: Whoever desires to open a house of prostitution must fill in a special form provided by Public Safety authorities in which are determined the conditions under which he may exercise his profession.

Art. 194: No premises used for prostitution can be modified without the authorization of the P.S. authority. List of persons who exercise prostitution in licensed premises must be supplied to the P.S. authority. If through no license sanitary measures are not taken and an infected person is admitted, even for a short time, in the licensed premises, penalties up to one year and 5,000 lire can be upheld.

Art. 195: Hours of opening are determined by the P.S. authorities.

Art. 196: The following are forbidden in premises where prostitution is exercised:-

(a) Gambling, dancing and any type of celebration.
(b) The ready sale of food and drink.
(c) Access to minors under 18.
(d) Entering the premises carrying arms.

Penalties up to 6 months and 5,000 lire.

Art. 197: Full rights of [illegible] at any time by P.S. authorities- [illegible] of execution of all [illegible]

to 208.

3. As far as the law is concerned the above referred to articles provide

Art. 190: At the request of the keeper or at their discretion, Public Safety Authorities may declare premises where prostitution is exercised to be licensed premises.

Art. 191: No premises of this type can be opened without the License referred to in the preceding article; this provision is also applicable to premises where one person only exercises this practice. Penalty up to one year and 1,000 lire fine.

Art. 192: Public Safety authorities can close any such premises in the interest of morality, decency and public order.

Art. 193: Whoever desires to open a house of prostitution must fill in a special form provided by Public Safety authorities in which are determined the conditions under which he may exercise his profession.

Art. 194: No premises used for prostitution can be modified without the authorization of the P.S. authority. List of persons who exercise prostitution in licensed premises must be supplied to the P.S. authority. If through negligence sanitary measures are not taken and an infected person is admitted, even for a short time, in the licensed premises, penalties up to one year and 5,000 lire can be upheld.

Art. 195: Hours of opening are determined by the P.S. authorities.

Art. 196: The following are forbidden in premises where prostitution is exercised:-

(a) Gambling, dancing and any type of celebration.
(b) The resale of food and drink.
(c) Access to minors under 18.
(d) Entering the premises carrying arms.

Penalties up to 6 months and 3,000 lire.

Art. 197: Full rights of perquisition at any time by P.S. authorities- and also of evacuation of all inmates.

Art. 198: The keeper cannot receive gifts of money or other articles from the inmates. Penalty - up to 3 months and 5,000 lire.

Art. 199: The keeper cannot restrain an inmate wishing to leave the premises. Penalty up to 3 months and 5,000 lire.

Art. 200: Prostitution premises shall be closed when:-

1. Venereal diseases are prevalent.
2. Minors are found among the inmates.
3. Sanitary visits are not properly carried out.

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

4. The keeper tries to prevent such visits.
5. The keeper becomes an habitual offender under Art. 195 & 196.
6. The lease if any ends.

Art. 201: All such premises can also be closed for general hygiene motives or other reasons left at the discretion of P.S. authorities.

Art. 202: The keeper who maintains the premises open after the date of closing is liable to one year's imprisonment and 5000 lire fine.

Art. 203: Whoever contravenes the above provisions cannot receive a license for a period of five years.

Art. 204: One year is the minimum limit of time before any closed premises can be opened.

Art. 205: P.S. authorities can at any time order sanitary visits of the inmates or send them to special cure places.

Art. 206: Licenses are withdrawn if the keeper requests it when the premises are not used anymore for the exercise of prostitution.

Art. 207: All appeals against P.S. authority action can be made to a Commission convened by the Prefect, etc.

Art. 208: Incitement to debauchery is also forbidden, even by indirect means, in any public places.

It is also formally forbidden:
(a) to solicit by deeds or words in the streets
(b) to stand in public places in an indecent attitude.
(c) to expose one's person at the windows or on the threshold of licensed premises.
(d) to give the address or indicate in any way the location of licensed premises or to offer means of procuring.

Penalty up to six months.

4. It is hoped that this short synopsis of Italian legislation on the subject will answer most of the legal questions you are interested in. As prostitution control is entirely a police responsibility your letter has been passed to the Public Safety Subcommission together with a copy of our reply for their comments thereon and their observations on the question of fact.

G. C. [illegible], Major
Officer i/c Italian Section, Legal Sub-Com.

Copy to: P.S. Subcommission.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785066

TRANSLATION

ANNEX VI

MINISTER OF GRACE AND JUSTICE

29 April 1944
rlp

No. 27032

SUBJECT : Instructions for cooperation to prevent the spreading of venereal disease among Allied Troops.

TO : All Procuratori and Avvocati Generali.

With reference to Circular No. 25046 of the 28th of this month on the above subject, the Allied Control Commission has brought to our notice the necessity that arrested prostitutes should not be given provisional liberty unless in the most exceptional circumstances, with the principal aim of preventing these women from circulating in the towns and closing off another source of infection from the Allied troops.

In fact, together with the procedure of the circular above referred to, every way must be eliminated whereby prostitutes, infected and for any reason whatever set free from prison, may be able to carry on their shameful trade, so the prison authority, before letting them out of prison, must communicate their names to the Public Security Authority, who, in turn, must accompany these prostitutes to the centers for examination and medical care, where they must remain until they have no longer any sign of suspicion of venereal disease.

In any case, in view of the legitimate desire of the Allied Commission, justified by the necessity of combatting, in every way the spread of venereal disease which is adversely affecting the duties of many Allied soldiers, it is considered proper that this shall be brought to the attention of the judicial authorities so that they may bear it in mind when in those cases where the concession of provisional liberty is optional, they make use of their discretionary powers in that respect as granted by the law.

Please acknowledge receipt of this letter after bringing it to the attention of all your subordinate judicial officers.

The Minister.

MINISTRY OF GRACE AND JUSTICE

Salerno, 29 April 1944

No. 27031

SUBJECT : Venereal disease and Prostitution.

With reference to the letter on the above subject this Ministry has communicated to the judicial authorities the request put forward by the Commission with regard to arrested prostitutes, in order that this request may be borne in mind when they make use of the discretionary powers, granted to the judge by law, to deny or grant provisional liberty.

It would appear however, that even if the judicial authorities deny prostitutes the benefit of provisional liberty in every case, the result that is intended in the letter referred to, will not always be obtained, namely that prostitutes shall be kept in prison until they are tried thus avoiding the possibility of their continuing to circulate in the town and affect healthy men. And the reason lies in the fact that in the course of the proceeding there goes together with the practice of provisional

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

...the prison ..., who, in turn, ... makes to the Public Security Authority, who, in turn, ... titutes to the centers for examination and medical care, where they must remain until they have no longer any sign of suspicion of venereal disease.

In any case, in view of the legitimate desire of the Allied Commission, justified by the necessity of combatting, in every way the spread of venereal disease which is adversely affecting the duties of many Allied soldiers, it is considered proper that this shall be brought to the attention of the judicial authorities so that they may bear it in mind when in those cases where the concession of provisional liberty is optional, they make use of their discretionary powers in that respect as granted by the law.

Please acknowledge receipt of this letter after bringing it to the attention of all your subordinate judicial officers.

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It would appear however, that even if the judicial authorities deny prostitutes the benefit of provisional liberty in every case, the result that is intended in the letter referred to, will not always be obtained, namely that prostitutes shall be kept in prison until they are tried thus avoiding the possibility of their continuing to circulate in the town and affect healthy men. And the reason lies in the fact that in the course of the proceeding there goes together with the practice of provisional liberty that of releasing from jail which is not dependant on any discretionary power of the judge in cases falling within Arts. 246 (Provisions for the Procuratore del Re and the Pretor regarding the provisional liberty of an arrested person - 247 cases in which house arrest may be ordered)-269 (Release ordered by the examining judge or the Pretor) as 270 (Release ordered by the Public Ministero) of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The Minister, being well aware of the danger that lies in infected prostitutes being free to circulate in the town, thinks that he has anticipated, in a better way, the will of Your Commission; having laid down, in the last three lines of Circular No. 25046 of 28th of this month, that the names of all prostitutes released from jail for any reason whatsoever, shall be sent by the competent prison authority to the Public Security authority. And the desired result in the letter referred to will be obtained without anything else, if the Public Security authority complying with the appropriate provisions for confinement for reasons of Public Security, make provision for the recovery of these prostitutes in the centers for inspection and medical care until they are declared free from any form whatsoever of venereal disease, even suspected, and moreover, after this shall make provision, if such be the case, that they be sent back to their respective communes in accordance with Art. 157 of the Public Security Law No. 773 of 18 June 1931.

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

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

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

Ref/160/58/GA 27 July 1944

SUBJECT: Executive Memorandum No. 39

TO : Distribution below.

Enclosed herewith is Executive Memorandum No. 39 (first revision). This supercedes Executive Memorandum No. 39 (undated), schedule and appendices appearing in pages 75 to 84 of the Instructions for the Guidance of Officers of the Commission.

M.S. LUSH
Brigadier
Executive Commissioner

DISTRIBUTION:
"C"
Group 2 List "A"

A.C.C.
HEADQUARTERS FILE ARCH. & ARCHIVES
30 AUG 1944
FILE No 20414

20004

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

Ref/160/59/CA

July 1944

EXECUTIVE MEMORANDUM)
NUMBER 39)

(First Revision)

ITALIAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

1. The present position with regard to the organization of Italian Provincial and Communal Administration in Italian Government Territory and Military Government Territory (with the exception of 5th and 8th Army AMG area) is as follows:

a. In Italian Government Territory local government is now regulated by Royal Decree No. 111, published in the Gazzetta Ufficiale on 22 April 1944. All Regional Orders dealing with the reorganisation of local government ceased automatically to be effective in any territory on the date on which such territory was restored to the jurisdiction of the Italian Government.

b. In Military Government Territory (with the exception of 5th and 8th Army AMG areas) Royal Decree No. 111 was made applicable by virtue of the Executive Commissioner's endorsement published in the Gazzetta Ufficiale of 10 May 1944. The actual operation of the Royal Decree dates from the time a copy of the Gazzetta Ufficiale is actually handed to the Prefect by the Allied Control Commission, or by such other method as may authorize in the future.

2. With a view to uniformity and continuity of the same pattern of local government throughout Italy, those of the provisions of the Royal Decree No. 111 outlined in Schedule "A", as can be applied to 5th and 8th Army AMG areas shall be so applied as soon as possible. It should be noted, however, that Royal Decree No. 111 is a transitory measure, passed as a war emergency gap pending the restoration of elections.

3. a. Schedule "A" is an Administrative Instruction for the guidance of Senior Civil Affairs Officers, Regional Commissioners and the officers under their respective commands. It outlines the pattern of local government to be followed.

b. Schedule "B" is a chart of Italian local government.

c. Schedule "C" is a list of Administrative Ranks of Civil Servants.

d. Schedule "D" is the English translation of Royal Decree No. 111.

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

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M.S. LUSH
Brigadier
Executive Commissioner

DISTRIBUTION:
"C"
Group 2 List "A"

A C. C.
MONUMENTS FINE ARTS & ARCHIVES
SUB-COMM
30 AUG 1944
FILE No

936

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

SCHEDULE "A"

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTION NO.

SUBJECT: Reorganisation of Provincial and Communal Administration.

TO : All Senior Civil Affairs Officers, Regional Officers and Officers under their respective commands.

1. The various government officers and organs herein mentioned derive their powers and functions from certain fundamental laws embodied in a Unified Text of Municipal and Provincial Laws of 1915 No. 148 with certain modifications made by the Royal Decree of December 30, 1923, No. 2839.

2. Provincial Administration is to be organised as follows:

a. The highest position in provincial administration is that of Prefect. Next in order come the Vice-Prefect (Vice Prefetto Vicario) and Vice Prefect Inspector (Vice Prefetto Ispettore). The Vice Prefect Vicario acts in the absence of the Prefect with the latter's powers. The Vice Prefect Inspettore is charged with the inspection of conditions of local government throughout the provinces.

b. When the post of Prefect is vacant, and a suitable civil service career official of the necessary grade and qualifications is available, he should be appointed with the title 'Prefetto'. If no such career official is available, a person must be nominated to the position who, possesses the requisite executive ability and does not have an objectionable political background. His title should be "Prefetto Reggente". The same principle applies when a vacancy exists for a Vice-Prefect when no suitable career official is available for appointment. Executive Memorandum No 12 sets forth the procedure in detail.

3. In both instances, nominations supported by information as to the qualifications of nominees, are to be submitted to the Senior Civil Affairs Officer or to the Regional Commissioner for transmission through (R.C. & M.G. Section C.A. Branch) channels to the Administrative Section for notification to the Italian Government and for approval by Allied Control Commission.

4. The principal organs of provincial government which are to be revived in consultation with the Prefect are the following:

a. CONSIGLIO DI PREFETTURA - ("Prefectural Council"). It is normally composed of the Prefect or his substitute, who presides, and two senior Councillors ("Consiglieri") of the Prefecture. Its powers and functions are principally advisory and are regulated by specific laws, although the Prefect may request the opinion of the Council on any matter. It also has certain functions relating to the approval of accounts of communes and certain institutions, in which capacity its composition is enlarged to include additional officials.

b. GIUNTA PROVINCIALE AMMINISTRATIVA - ("Provincial Administrative Board").

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powers [illegible]
Municipal and Provincial Laws of 1915 [illegible]
the Royal Decree of December 30, 1923. No. 2839.

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3. In both instances, nominations supported by information as to the qualifications of nominees, are to be submitted to the Senior Civil Affairs Officer or to the Regional Commissioner for transmission through (B.C. & M.G. Section C.A. Branch) channels to the Administrative Section for notification to the Italian Government and for approval by Allied Control Commission.

4. The principal organs of provincial government which are to be revived in consultation with the Prefect are the following:

a. CONSIGLIO DI PREFETTURA - ("Prefectural Council"). It is normally composed of the Prefect or his substitute, who presides, and two senior Councillors ("Consiglieri") of the Prefecture. Its powers and functions are principally advisory and are regulated by specific laws, although the Prefect may request the opinion of the Council on any matter. It also has certain functions relating to the approval of accounts of communes and certain institutions, in which capacity its composition is enlarged to include additional officials.

b. GIUNTA PROVINCIALE AMMINISTRATIVA - ("Provincial Administrative Board"): It is composed of ten members with the Prefect or Vice Prefetto Vicario as Presidente of the Board, and includes the following officials of the Prefecture: A Vice Prefect Inspector, two Councillors, the Chief Accountant ("Ragioniere Capo") or his substitute and the Intendent of Finance, ("Intendente di Finanza") or his substitute. The remaining four regular and two substitute members, are citizen appointees chosen from experts in legal administrative or technical matters, nominated by the Deputazione Provinciale, where it has been possible to constitute such body and confirmed by the Prefect subject to approval of the Allied Control Commission. The Giunta Provinciale Amministrativa has powers of review over communal administration.

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The following persons cannot be members of the Giunta Provinciale Amministrativa:

I. The President, Vice-President and members of the Deputazione Provinciale.
II. Mayors and Aldermen of Communes
III. Paid Provincial and Communal functionaries
IV. Relatives up to the second degree; and first degree relatives of the Provincial tax-collector and tax-receiver.

c. DEPUTAZIONE PROVINCIALE - ("Provincial Deputation"): This body is revived to replace the Fascist-created Rettorato, the latter body being now abolished. In Pre-fascist provincial government, the Deputation was normally appointed by, and from among, the members of a larger elected body known as the Consiglio Provinciale ("Provincial Council"). For present purpose since the elective Consiglio is not possible at this time, the Deputation is to be nominated by the Prefect and approved by the Allied Control Commission. It consists of a President and unpaid regular and substitute citizen members. The numerical composition of the Deputazione Provinciale varies according to the population as follows:

Inhabitants	Regular Deputies	Alternates
Over 600,000	10	4
" 300,000	8	2
Other provinces	6	2

The President is also the Head of Provincial Administration ("Capo dell' Amministrazione Provinciale"). He convokes, presides over, prepares the agenda for, and executes the decisions of the Deputazione Provinciale. The President, subject to the approval of the Prefect, may appoint a Vice-President from among the Provincial Deputies who assists him and substitutes for him in his absence. The President may entrust the deputies with special administrative duties.

5. Municipal Administration is to be organized as follows:

a. SINDACI: In place of "Podesta!" the democratic title of "Sindaco" (Mayor) must be adopted where a commune has a Giunta Comunale and "Commissario Prefettizio" where there is no such local body. New appointments or changes in the position of Mayor will be made by the Prefect, if in office, and approved by the Allied Control Commission. Appointments of Vice-Sindaci are to be similarly effected.

b. The Mayor may entrust to the Alderman (Assessori) special duties in connection with the municipal Administration. The Mayor convokes, presides over, prepares the agenda for, and executes the decisions taken by the Giunta Municipale.

c. SEGRETARIO COMUNALE (Town Clerk): This official is a civil servant and cannot be appointed mayor, or be lightly dismissed. The Prefect has full power to effect transfers, retirements, and appointments of Town Clerks, and changes should be effected only through him under the standing procedure which must be closely followed.

("Municipal Board of Aldermen"): This body is re-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785216

time, the [illegible] the Allied Control Commission. [illegible] regular and substitute citizen members. The numerical composition of the Deputazione Provinciale varies according to the population as follows:

Inhabitants	Regular Deputies	Alternates
Over 600,000	10	4
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The President is also the Head of Provincial Administration ("Capo dell' Amministrazione Provinciale"). He convokes, presides over, prepares the agenda for, and executes the decisions of the Deputazione Provinciale. The President, subject to the approval of the Prefect, may appoint a Vice-President from among the Provincial Deputies who assists him and substitutes for him in his absence. The President may entrust the deputies with special administrative duties.

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b. The Mayor may entrust to the Alderman (Assessori) special duties in connection with the municipal Administration. The Mayor convokes, presides over, prepares the agenda for, and executes the decisions taken by the Giunta Municipale.

c. SEGRETARIO COMUNALE (Town Clerk): This official is a civil servant and cannot be appointed mayor, or be lightly dismissed. The Prefect has full power to effect transfers, retirements, and appointments of Town Clerks, and changes should be effected only through him under the standing procedure which must be closely followed.

d. GIUNTA COMUNALE -("Municipal Board of Aldermen"): This body is revived to replace the fascist-created Consulta Comunale. Normally, as in the case of the Provincial Deputation, its members, called "assessori" ("Aldermen") should be selected by, and from among the members of, an elected Consiglio Comunale ("Municpal Council"). Under present emergency conditions the members of the Giunta Comunale are appointed and removed by the Prefect, if in office, with the approval of the Allied Military Government. The Giunta Comunale should be established as early as conditions so permit. The numerical composition of the Giunta varies according to population and is as follows:

Inhabitants	Assessori (Aldermen)	Alternates
Over 250,000	10	4
" 60,000	8	4

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

D (Cont'd)

Inhabitants	Assessori(Aldermen)	Alternates
Over 30,000	6	3
" 5,000	4	2
Other communes	2	

6. Substitute or alternate members of any of the aforementioned agencies do not take part in their meetings except in the absence of the regular members.

7. In the selection of members of the above agencies, consideration should be given to various shades of political opinion according to their local strength. Labor and agriculture as well as industry and the professions, moreover, must be adequately represented. Persons who held such positions in the Fascist Party as specified in Article I of Royal Decree of December 28, 1943, No. 29/B are barred from office.

8. For the purposes of securing a proper understanding and uniform application of these instructions, as well as other matters affecting local government, meetings of all Provincial Commissioners will be held at regular intervals. Similar meetings of all Prefects will also be held in order to ensure a uniform application of the patterns of local government herein set forth.

9. In conformity with the above, from now onwards, all Provincial and Municipal Decrees and Orders must be issued in the name of the Prefect or Local Mayor respectively and bear only the "VISTO" of the Allied Military Government officer concerned.

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SCHEDULE "B"

CHART OF ITALIAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT

LEGEND

1. This chart shows the main structure of local government according to the Law of 1915

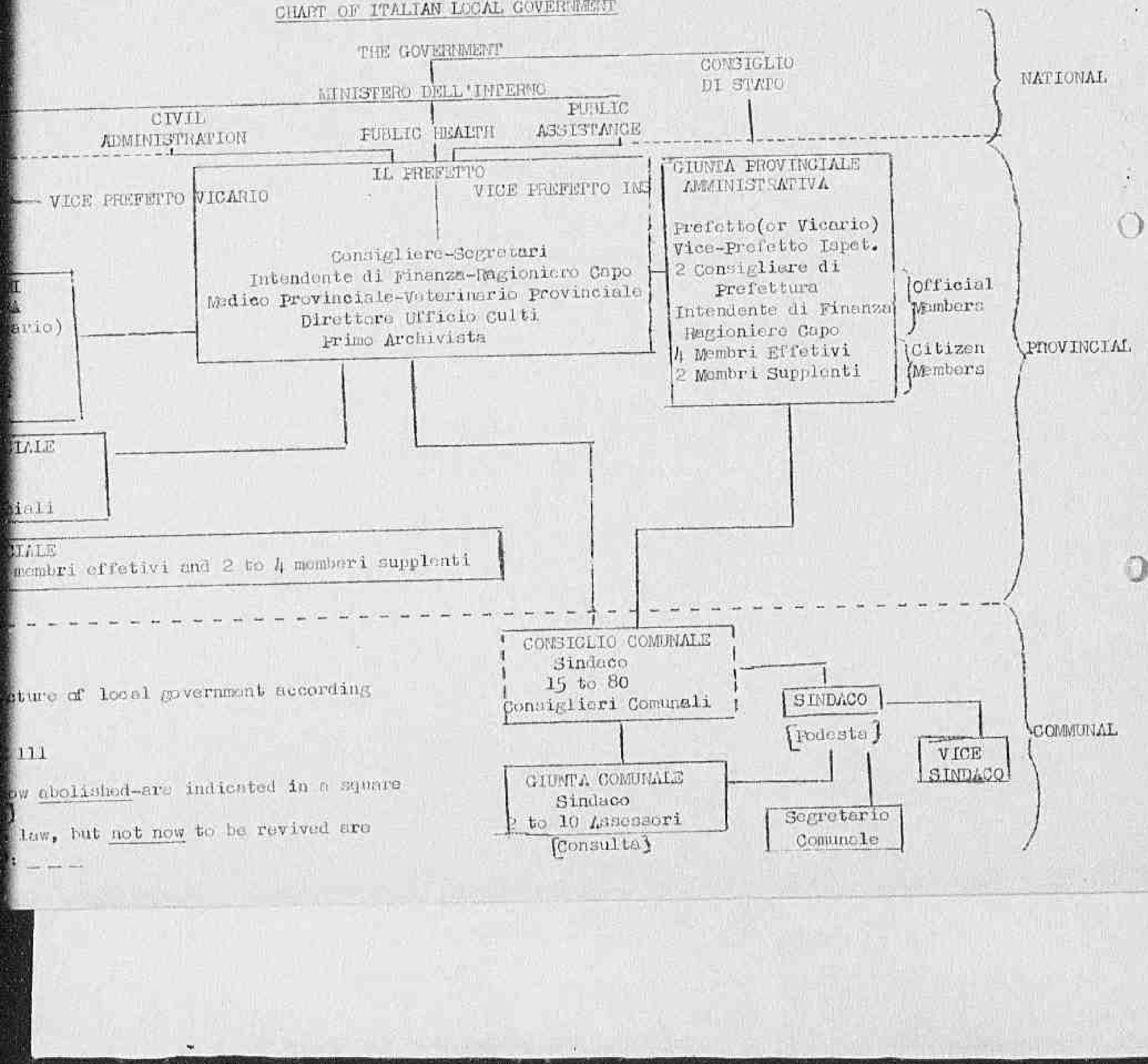
   As amended by Royal Decree No. 111

2. Corresponding Fascist titles-now abolished-are indicated in a square brackets, thus; [Preside]
3. Bodies established by the 1915 law, but not now to be revived are shown within hooked lines thus: _ _ _

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SCHEDULE "B"

CHART OF ITALIAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT



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cture of local government according

111

ow abolished-are indicated in a square

law, but not now to be revived are

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SCHEDULE "C"

Civil Servants are divided into three groups, A, B, and C.

The first deals with political and administration affairs; the second handles accountancy and administration; the third takes care of archives, registry, typing, etc.

ADMINISTRATIVE RANKS

Grade	XI	Under Secretary
"	X	Secretary
"	IX	First Secretary
"	VIII	Councillor Second Class
"	VII	" First Class
"	VI	Vice-Prefect - Inspector
"	V	" " - "Vicario"
"	IV	Prefect Second Class
"	III	" First "

In addition to the foregoing, there is another category of personnel appointed by the Ministry of Interior, who have not passed the prescribed civil service examination, consequently without rank, known as "personale avventizio".

SCHEDULE "D"

(Translation by Interior Sub-Commission, A.G.C. - 10 May 1944)

ROYAL DECREE - Law of APRIL 4th, 1944 No. 111

Transitory Rules for the Administration of Communes and Provinces.

VITTORIO EMANUELE III
By Grace of God and by the Will of the Nation
King of Italy

Whereas Art. 1d. of the Law of January 19th, 1939, No. 129;
Whereas the Unified Text of the Communal and Provincial Law approved by Royal Decree of March 3rd, 1934, No. 383;
Whereas the Royal Decree Law of October 30th, 1943, No. 2/B;
Having considered that it is necessary to issue transitory rules for the administration of Communes and Provinces while waiting to establish administrative elections;
Considering the state of emergency in consequence of the war;
After having heard the Council of the Ministers;
On the proposal of the Minister of Interior;

WE HAVE DECREED AND WE DECREE

Art. 1

Each commune has a mayor (Sindaco) and a board of aldermen (Giunta Municipale).
The mayor (Sindaco) and the aldermen (Assessori Municipale) are appointed by the Prefect.
They may be removed by the Prefect for not having complied with the duties of their office or for reasons of public order.
Against any measures of removal no appeal is allowed juridically or administratively.

Art. 2

The mayor (Sindaco), in the case of absence or inability to appear, is substituted by the alderman, delegated as such (Assessore Delegato), who will be appointed by the decision of the . yor (Sindaco) subject to approval of the Prefect.
The mayor (Sindaco) may, moreover, entrust to the aldermen (Assessori) special duties in connection with the administration of the commune.
The mayor (Sindaco) convokes and presides over the board of aldermen (Giunta Municipale), arranging the matters to be discussed at each meeting, and executes the decisions taken by the board.

Art. 3

The board of aldermen (Giunta Municipale) is empowered to deliberate on the matters over which the Unified Text of February 4th, 1915, No. 148, as modified by R. D. of December 30th, 1923, No. 2839, established the authority of the board of aldermen (Giunta Municipale) and of the Communal Council (Consiglio Municipale), without prejudice to the provisions of special laws in force.

Art. 4

The administration of each province is composed of a President (Presidente)

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

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tion of Communes and Provinces while waiting to establish administrative
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Considering the state of emergency in consequence of the war;
After having heard the Council of the Ministers;
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The board of aldermen (Giunta Municipale) is empowered to deliberate on the matters over which the Unified Text of February 4th, 1915, No. 148, as modified by R. D. of December 30th, 1923, No. 2839, established the authority of the board of aldermen (Giunta Municipale) and of the Communal Council (Consiglio Municipale), without prejudice to the provisions of special laws in force.

Art. 4

The administration of each province is composed of a President (Presidente) and a Provincial Deputation (Deputazione Provinciale).
The President (Presidente) and the provincial deputies (Deputati Provinciali) are appointed by the Prefect. The provisions of paragraph 3 of Art. 1 apply [illegible].

Art. 5

The president (Presidente) may appoint a Vice-President (Vice Presidente) from among the provincial deputies (Deputati Provinciali), and he may entrust them with special duties in connection with the administration of the province..
The vice president (Vice Presidente) assists the president (Presidente) and substitute for him when absent or prevented by a justified reason.

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

Art. 5 (Cont'd)

The appointment of the Vice President (Vice Presidente) must be approved by the Prefect. The president (Presidente), moreover, convokes and precides over the provincial Deputation (Deputazione Provinciale) arranging the matters to be discussed at each meeting, and executes the decisions taken by the Provincial Deputation (Deputazione Provinciale).

Art. 6

The Provincial Deputation (Deputazione Provinciale) is empowered to deliberate on all matters over which the Unified Text of February 4th, 1915, No. 148, as modified by Royal Decree of December 30th, 1923, No. 2839, established the authority of the Provincial Deputation (Deputazione Provinciale) and of the Provincial Council (Consiglio Provinciale), without prejudice to the provisions of the special laws in force.

Art. 7

Besides the cases provided by the Unified Text of February 4th, 1915, No. 48 those persons cannot be appointed to the office of mayor (Sindaco), president (Presidente), alderman (Assessore Comunale), provincial deputy (Deputato Provinciale), or elective member (Membro Elettivo) of the Giunta Provinciale Amministrativa (G.P.A.) who come under any of the provisions of Art. 1 of the Royal Decree of December 28th, 1943, No. 29/B.

Art. 8

The composition, convocation, and functioning of the Board of Aldermen (Giunta Comunale) and of the Provincial Deputation (Deputazione Provinciale) are governed by the provisions of the Unified Text of February 4th, 1915, No. 148, as modified by Royal Decree of December 30th, 1923, No. 2839.

The decisions of the mayor (Sindaco), Board of Aldermen (Giunta Municipale,) President (Presidente) and of the Provincial Deputation (Deputazione Provinciale) are subject to the control of legality and of importance conferred on the Organs of the Government by the provisions of the laws in effect.

Art. 9

The Provincial Administrative Board (Giunta Provinciale Amministrativa) is composed of the Prefect or his deputy, who presides, of the Provincial Inspector, (Ispettore Provinciale), of the Finance superintendent (Intendente dei Finanza), of two councillors of the Prefecture (Consiglieri di Prefettura) appointed at the beginning of every year by the Prefect, of the Chief Accountant of the Prefecture (Ragioniere Capo della Prefettura), of four regular members (Membri Effettivi) and two substitute members chosen from among persons expert in juridical, administrative and technical matters, appointed by the decision of the provincial deputation (Deputazione Provinciale), subject to approval of the Prefect.

The Prefect and the finance superintendent (Intedente di Finanza) respectively designate as substitutes, a councillor of the Prefecture (Consigliere di Prefettura), an official of the accountancy office of the Prefecture, and an official of the Provincial Office of Taxes (Intenderza).

The Substitutes do not take part in the meetings of the board unless there is an insufficient number of the regular members in the respective category.

A quorum of five members is sufficient to render valid the decisions of the Giunta Provinciale Amministrativa in administrative session (in sede amministrativa). For an equality of votes, the President's vote prevails.

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

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A quorum of five members is sufficient to render valid the decisions of the Giunta Provinciale Amministrativa in administrative session (in sede amministrativa). For an equality of votes, the President's vote prevails.

Art. 10

The following persons cannot be members of the Giunta Provinciale Amministrativa:

a. The President, the Vice President and the members of the Provincial Deputation (Deputazione Provinciale).
b. The Mayors (Sindaci) and the Aldermen (Assessori) of the communes of the province;
c. Provincial and Communal functionaries and employees as well as accountants and those persons of public institutions of assistance and charity who receive wages or salaries.
d. Those persons who do not possess the required qualifications for being appointed "Assessore" in conformity to the regulation in force concerning the "Corti D' Assise" (Grand Jury).

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

Art. 10 (Cont'd)

e. Relatives up to the second degree of relationship, and relatives of the Provincial tax-collector and tax-receiver in the first degree while he is fulfilling the office of the "Esattoria" and of the "Recevitoria". (Provincial Administration of Taxes).

Art. 11

In the case of the dissolution of the Provincial Deputation (Deputazione Provinciale) the elective members of the Giunta Provinciale Amministrativa go out of office but are empowered to act until the appointment of the new members.

The elective members who without justified motive do not attend three consecutive meetings lose their office. The dismissal is resolved by the Giunta itself on the proposal of the President (Presidente) after having heard the interested persons.

The vacancies resulting among the elective members are filled by the senior substitute elective member..

When there are no substitutes left, new ones are appointed by the Deputation (Deputazione).

Art. 12

To the elective members of the Giunta Provinciale Amministrativa a fee for each meeting attended by them is paid, the amount of which to be determined by Decree of the Minister of Interior.

The respective expenses are charged to the Provincial Administration.

Art. 13

The regulations of the Unified Text of March 3rd, 1934 No. 383, and subsequent legislation at variance or incompatible with the present decree are abrogated.

The Prefects will provide for the appointment of the aldermen (Assessori Comunale) and of the Provincial Deputies (Deputati Provinciali) within 60 days that this decree becomes effective.

The Provincial Deputations (Deputazione Provinciali) will provide, within a month after their installation in office, for the appointment of the elective members of the Giunta Provinciale Amministrativa in substitution of the members in office appointed by the Ministry.

Art. 14

The present decree which will become effective on the day following its publication in the "Gazzetta Ufficiale del Regno", Special Series, will be presented to the Legislative Assemblies for conversion into law.

The Minister of Interior, the proposer is authorized to present the respective bill of the Law.

We order, to whomsoever concerned, to observe this present decree and to see that it will be observed as a Law of the State.

Dated at Salerno, April 4th. 1944.

VITTORIO EMANUELE

Badoglio - Reale.

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

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Badoglio - Reale.

Approved:

The Lord Privy Seal (Guardasigilli): Casati.

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

Monuments of Fine Arts

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

A C. C.
MONUMENTS FINE ARTS & ARCHIVES
SUBCOMMISSION
23 LUG. 1944
FILE No 24704

17 July 1944

Ref/262/19/GA

EXECUTIVE MEMORANDUM)
NUMBER 69)

GENERAL ORDER NO. 28 - LABOUR RELATIONS

1. The suppression of the Fascist Party has made inevitable the abolition of the Corporative Syndical System, which was perhaps the most characteristic feature of the Fascist Regime.

It stands to reason that the abolition of this System gives rise to the necessity of providing new machinery and procedure as well as a democratic form of Trade Union organization which would effectively enable the Allied Military Government to cope with social and juridical problems in the labor field.

2. General Order No. 28 - Labor Relations, has been designed to provide for this urgent necessity and though it is self-explanatory, some points of guidance have been set out below in order to present a clearer picture of the background against which this Order is to be enforced.

3. A close examination of General Order No. 28 would show that

a. The abolition of the Corporative Syndical System has been clearly set out in all its features in Article I;

b. The fundamental democratic principle underlying the new order of things has been laid down in the words "to restore to labor the free right of collective bargaining" of the preamble and more specifically in Article II - "Right of Organization";

c. The minimum machinery required to govern labor relations, and to enable the State to discharge all its responsibilities in the labor field have been provided for in Articles III, V and VI.

4. General Order No. 28 does not cover many important details and Article IV may be regarded as a "savings clause" that would enable ACC/AMG to meet the situation as occasion demands. Article VII provides for enforcement of the fundamental principles and provisions contained in this General Order.

General Order No. 28 does not attempt to provide for:

a. The regulation of Trade Union constitution, registration, juridical recognition, in fact, all that pertains to the internal organization of the Trade Union movement and its relationship to the social life of the community.

[illegible] number of para-syndical organizations, each of which [illegible] with a view to re-

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

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General Order No. 28 does not attempt to provide for:

a. The regulation of Trade Union constitution, registration, juridical recognition, in fact, all that pertains to the internal organization of the Trade Union movement and its relationship to the social life of the community.

b. The disposal of a number of para-syndical organizations, each of which would have to be dealt with independently on its respective merits with a view to reinstitution in the existing or in a modified form;

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c. The administrative detail pursuant to the institution of the ... Labor Offices - a matter which would be provided for under "Article IV - Rules and Regulations".

5. General Order No. 28 should be promulgated at the earliest possible time, NOT, however, before it is ascertained that all records and Estates belonging to the Syndical Corporative Offices have been placed at the responsibility of the Commissario Straordinario who should retain as much of the personnel of these offices as is considered necessary and trustworthy, and until such time as a proper hand-over to the newly created Labor Offices can be effected.

6. No reference whatever has been made in the present General Order of such labor matters as are dealt with by separate legislation.

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

This "Labor Relations" General Order, however, must be interpreted in the light of Italian legislation that has a bearing on labor matters and has not been rescinded and of other legislation promulgated by Allied Military Government separately. Thus, Strike and Lock-out remain illegal instruments for the settlement of Labor disputes, Collective Contracts remain in force, wages remain frozen and any re-adjustment of wages in any given industry or for any particular job would have to be claimed on a basis of comparison with similar industries and at a lower ceiling than wages of employees with the Armed Forces - such re-adjustments becoming operative only on the approval of A.C.C. Labor Sub-Commission.

7. General Order No. 28 may be regarded as a temporary measure. A Draft Decree "Abolishing the Fascist Syndical - Corporative System, reinstituting the freedom of Trade Union Organization, authorizing the institution of Labor Offices and governing Labor Relations " is now in the final stages of preparation by the Italian Government. It is proposed to make this Decree operative in Military Government territory, thus providing a uniform labor system for the whole of Italy.

M.S. LUSH
Brigadier
Executive Commissioner

DISTRIBUTION:

"C"
plus GROUP 2 list "A"

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

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

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF OCCUPIED TERRITORY

GENERAL ORDER No. 25

LABOUR RELATIONS

WHEREAS it is the policy of the United Nations to abolish the Fascist corporative syndicate system and to restore to labour the free right of collective bargaining;

Now, therefore, I, MAURICE STANLEY LUSH, C.B.E., M.C., Brigadier, Executive Commissioner, Allied Control Commission, hereby order as follows:-

Article I

Abolition of Certain Fascist Institutions

The Fascist Corporate Syndicate System is hereby abolished. All corporations, syndicates, institutions, unions, councils and other bodies which are or at any time were

(a) in any way dependent on the former Fascist party or the Fascist Corporative Syndicate System; and,

(b) concerned with the Fascist organization or regulations of labour in any form or aspect,

and all branches, constituent bodies and other dependencies and successor organizations of the Fascist corporations, syndicates, institutions, unions councils and bodies are hereby dissolved.

Article II

Right of Organization

Employees shall have the right to organize, hold meetings, and select representatives of their own choosing for the purpose of collective bargaining with respect to all matters pertaining to or connected with their employment, including such matters as concern hours, wages, working conditions, grievances, disputes and mutual social and economic assistance.

Article III

Creation of Labour Offices

The following institutions are hereby created :

(a) A Regional Labour Office for each of such Regions as may be established in Military Government Territory;

(b) A Provincial Labour Office for each Province in Military Government Territory, subordinate to the Regional Labour Office.

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Article IV

Rules and Regulations

Rules and Regulations will be issued by the Allied Military Government to enable the Regional and Provincial Labour Offices so established to fulfill their objects and perform and carry out their powers, duties and functions.

Article V

Objects of the Regional Labour Office

Subject to the Rules and Regulations to be issued as aforesaid, each Regional Labour Office will have the following powers, duties and functions, respectively:

a. To consider the most practicable and expeditious method of reestablishing and assuring freedom of Labour organization and representation throughout the Region.

b. The coordination of the work of and the information and statistics compiled by the Provincial Labour Offices:

c. The compilation of similar Regional statistics and information:

d. The issuing of periodical reports and bulletins on labour questions for issue to the public or otherwise:

e. To act as conciliator, mediator, and arbitrator in labour cases which are of special economic significance or of interest to the entire Region:

f. Generally to do all such other things in connection with labour matters within each Region as may be required.

Article VI

Objects of Provincial Labour Offices

Subject to the Rules and Regulations to be issued as aforesaid, each Provincial Labour Office will have the following powers, duties and functions within the Province in which it is established, and may exercise such powers, duties and functions pending the establishment of a Regional Labour Office:

a. Until the establishment of a Regional Labour Office with jurisdiction over the Province, to take steps for the reestablishment and guarantee of freedom of labour organization and representation throughout the Province:

b. The compilation of information and statistics on labour:

c. The establishment of offices for the registration and supply oflabour:

d. To act as conciliator, mediators or arbitrators in labour disputes;

e. Generally to do all such other things in connection with labour matters within the Province as may be required.

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

ARTICLE VII

Penalties

Any person interfering or assisting or attempting to interfere with any right conferred by Article II of this Order or otherwise failing to observe any provisions of this order shall upon conviction by an Allied Military Court be liable to punishment by imprisonment or fine or both and such other lawfull punishment as the Court may determine.

ARTICLE VIII

Repeal of Conflicting Laws

Any and all provisions of Italian Law inconsistent or in conflict with the provisions of this Order are hereby repealed.

ARTICLE IX

Effective Date

This Order shall become operative in each Province or part thereof within the occupied territory on the date of its first publication therein.

FOR THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER

M.S. LUSH
Brigadier
Executive Commissioner
Allied Control Commission

Dated:

CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

A C C.
MONUMENTS FINE ARTS & ARCHIVES
17 AUG 1944
FILE No 20004

A/CC 250

15 Jul 44

SUBJECT : Defascistisation.

TO : Distribution Below.

1 This memorandum is concerned with the defascistisation of the personnel of national ministries at the seat of the Government including ministries temporarily situated elsewhere for convenience. It is not concerned with local bodies nor with governmental representatives in the field e.g. Prefects.

2 In each ministry there has been or will shortly be set up a committee to advise each minister on the defascistisation of the personnel in his ministry and it is essential that such work be completed as soon as possible.

3 In order therefore, to ensure that the various ministries do get to work on this matter, Sections and Sub-Commissions of this HQ will be responsible for ensuring that these boards are immediately set up (where thischas not already been done), and that they carry out their work speedily and effectively.

4 Appended below are the ministries for which Sections and Sub-Commissions will be responsible. It is appreciated that in some instances (e.g. Public Safety in the Ministry of Interior) more than one Sub-Commission is concerned. In these cases, the Sub-Commission named in column 2 will be the responsible authority and will co-ordinate the work with those named in column 3.

1 MINISTRY	2 Sub-Comsn or Section	3 Sub Comsn
Foreign Affairs	Political Section	-
Interior	Interior	Public Health Public Safety PRO re Press. and Information.
Grace and Justice	Legal	Public Safety
Treasury Finance	Finance	Property Control
Industry, Commerce & Labour	Commerce	Industry Labour
Public Works	Public Works	-

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

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Industry, Commerce & Labour	Commerce	Industry Labour
Public Works	Public Works	-
Agriculture	Agriculture	Food
Public Instruction	Education	[illegible]
WAR	ARMY	-
Aviation	Air	-
Marine	Navy	-
Communications	(Posts & Tel) Communications (Roads & Rlys) Transportation	- Shipping.

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20004

A/311

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785216

5 If Sub-Commissions have any information as to the fascist antecedents of any person concerned in their ministry, they should place any such information at the disposal of the minister concerned. If there is any doubt as to whether any information should or should not be disclosed on security grounds, the Security Branch RC & MG will be consulted.

6 It is obviously impracticable that all the personnel of ministries should be screened by the Security Branch. Directors of Sub-Commissions will exercise their discretion in referring the most important personnel in their respective ministries to the Security Branch for screening; this will particularly apply to the members of the ministerial committees.

7 NATION-WIDE INSTITUTIONS & PARASTATAL INSTITUTIONS.

A separate directive will shortly be issued with regard to the defascistisation of nation-wide institutions (e.g. Banca d'Italia, Banca di Napoli, assurance companies and so on) and of parastatal institutions (e.g. I.R.I, I.M.E. and E.I.A.R.).

In the meantime the following principles are laid down for guidance.

(a) The defascistisation of the Head Office wherever situated of such institutions will be the responsibility of HQ ACC and not of the Regional Commissioner of the Region within which the Head Office is found.

(b) The defascistisation of branch offices, even those situated in the same city as the Head Office, will be the responsibility of the Regional Commissioner of the Region in which such offices are found.

8 Vice Presidents will ensure that the above instructions are carried out in their respective Sections. Progress reports to be rendered weekly commencing MONDAY 24 Jul 44 to Vice President, Administrative Section who will be the co-ordinating authority.

HILLERY W. STONE
Captain, USNR
Acting Chief Commissioner.

Distribution:

Acting Chief Commissioner.	
Administrative Section	(10)
Economic Section	(10)
RC & MG Section (for Regions)	(12)
Political Section	(2)
Navy Sub-Commission	(2)
Army Sub-Commission	(2)
Air Sub-Commission	(2)
Communications Sub-Commission	(2)
File	(2)

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

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Documents & Fine Arts S/C

EMS/ajp

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Office of the Acting Chief Commissioner
APO 394

14 July 1944

A/CC 250

SUBJECT: Defascistization of Governmental Institutions in Rome

TO : Vice Presidents
Independent Sub-Commissions
Regional Commissioner, Rome Region
Regional Commissioner, Region IV

1. The responsibility for the removal of Fascist officials and employees of governmental institutions in Rome and their replacement is established as follows:

Municipal Institutions - Rome Region

Provincial Institutions - Region IV (with the concurrence of Rome Region where indicated)

National Institutions - Allied Control Commission

2. Initially, and until such time as the Italian Government can itself undertake the task of defascistization of national ministries and parastatal institutions, this work will be carried on by the relevant subcommission. The director or deputy director of each subcommission should, in consultation with the minister or under-secretary, set up and supervise the necessary machinery within each ministry.

3. Orders of dismissal and appointment will be promulgated by the ministry concerned.

4. Included as national institutions are all bodies of a national character which have heretofore been under the control of a ministry of the National Government but shall not include regional subdivisions thereof.

ELLERY W. STONE
Captain, USNR
Acting Chief Commissioner

925

U.S. CONFIDENTIAL
Equals British CONFIDENTIAL

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

ITALIAN IDYLL

Hiram Motherwell's warnings in "The Three R's of Postwar Europe" of the troubles that will dog the American occupation of Europe are confirmed by a dispatch from Herbert Matthews which appeared in *The New York Times* for October 23, 1943. Mr. Matthews had discovered that three prominent anti-fascist liberals of Apulia had been jailed for printing and disseminating an unauthorized newspaper, a most embarrassing circumstance in a land just liberated.

"This," says Mr. Matthews, "is what happened. Only one newspaper, the *Gazzetta del Mezzogiorno*, is authorized in Apulia. A group of important liberals who had suffered imprisonment under fascism say that they tried to get their ideas published in the *Gazzetta* but failed. Anyway they decided to put out their own sheet called *Italia Libera*. According to a decree Premier Badoglio issued in Rome, this was a misdemeanor punishable by fine but not by imprisonment. Consequently the local authorities were in their right in making the arrests. However, the matter went beyond that.

"First to be arrested was Giuseppe Laterza of an important publishing firm that, among others, has been putting out Benedetto Croce's works for many years. Signor Laterza had some copies of *Italia Libera* in his bookshop where it was being sold openly. At the police station he was told that he would be released only if he gave the authorities the names of the publishers of the clandestine newspaper and where it was being printed.

"He said he did not know, and it was only after intervention by outside authority that Signor Laterza was released.

"Then the police arrested three men as the publishers and editors. One of the three is Domenico Pastina, a lawyer, and another Vincenzo Calace, an engineer. Both are of well-known families, and the former played an important part in the underground anti-Fascist movement. The third figure is the manager of the Laterza publishing house and himself owner of a large printing establishment—Francesco Pietarota.

"An issue of the paper is said to have contained an attack on the Badoglio government.

"There is danger in such situations," says Mr. Matthews. "The Allies, on the one hand, naturally do not want to give the false impression that they are countenancing the continuance of any fascist practices, and on the other they want to keep out of internal politics."

As Mr. Matthews says: "The political road to Rome is not going to be strewn with roses."

NARA
-7 JUL 1944

TO: MESSRS PINE
HATS & A.S.C.

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
A.C. & N.C. Section
APO 394

7 JUL 1944

5 July 1944

EXECUTIVE MEMORANDUM)
NUMBER 67)

9 LUG. 1944

TREATMENT OF ITALIAN OFFICIALS ENCOUNTERED IN ADVANCE NORTHWARDS.

1. Inasmuch as the Directive and the separate Memorandum of the Chief Commissioner both dated 24 May 1944 have given rise to a few questions, the following constitutes a revised and consolidated directive, designed to meet those questions and possibly to forestall others.

2. Many of the Italian officials in the area north of the line marking the beginning of the recent offensive were placed in office by the so called Republican Fascist Government or by the Germans. Others, however, may, despite their hostility to the Fascist Government, have been compelled through coercion to remain in office or through devotion to duty may have chosen to remain and serve their people. Others stayed at their posts for some months and then for alleged fear of persecution deserted. It is impossible at a glance to say in which of these classifications a particular public servant should be placed. Obviously many of the first classification, particularly those highly placed, will have fled before our advancing troops, but on the other hand many will remain and these must be dealt with in accordance with this directive.

3. The object of AOC is to rid the country as we go through it of the important fascists and of persons put in office by the Republican Government. While many important fascists are not necessarily men who are now holding important administrative posts considerations of expediency make it necessary for SCAOs and ROs to confine themselves to an examination of those holding the more important posts.

For this purpose two lists have been prepared and are attached hereto. List A contains a list of Italian governmental and ministerial offices which should be cleaned of fascist personnel as quickly as possible as the offices are important. The list contains three categories in order of importance.

List B contains a list of purely fascist offices and serves as a guide as to what type of fascist party members are particularly obnoxious.

4. These two lists will normally be used together. Thus if you find a person who occupied one of the offices in List A and who has had one of the party affiliations contained in List B he is likely to be an official to be removed at once.

However an official holding office in List A who has newly been put into office by the Fascist Republican Government should be dismissed whether or not he belongs to one of the fascist offices mentioned in List B.

5. Officials(as well as any other persons) regarded as potentially dangerous

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

Commissioner both dated 2d May 1944 have given rise to a few questions, the following constitutes a revised and consolidated directive, designed to meet those questions and possibly to forestall others.

2. Many of the Italian officials in the area north of the line marking the beginning of the recent offensive were placed in office by the so called Republican Fascist Government or by the Germans. Others, however, may, despite their hostility to the Fascist Government, have been compelled through coercion to remain in office or through devotion to duty may have chosen to remain and serve their people. Others stayed at their posts for some months and then for alleged fear of persecution deserted. It is impossible at a glance to say in which of these classifications a particular public servant should be placed. Obviously many of the first classification, particularly those highly placed, will have fled before our advancing troops, but on the other hand many will remain and these must be dealt with in accordance with this directive.

3. The object of AGC is to rid the country as we go through it of the important fascists and of persons put in office by the Republican Government. While many important fascists are not necessarily men who are now holding important administrative posts considerations of expediency make it necessary for SCAOs and ROs to confine themselves to an examination of those holding the more important posts.

For this purpose two lists have been prepared and are attached hereto. List A contains a list of Italian governmental and ministerial offices which should be cleared of fascist personnel as quickly as possible as the offices are important. The list contains three categories in order of importance.

List B contains a list of purely fascist offices and serves as a guide as to what type of fascist party members are particularly obnoxious.

4. These two lists will normally be used together. Thus if you find a person who occupied one of the offices in List A and who has had one of the party affiliations contained in List B he is likely to be an official to be removed at once.

However, an official holding office in List A who has newly been put into office by the Fascist Republican Government should be dismissed whether or not he belongs to one of the fascist offices mentioned in List B.

5. Officials(as well as any other persons) regarded as potentially dangerous should in addition be locked up immediately. They may be interned or if the Italian Government requests that they be turned over to it suitable arrangements should be made to comply with the request. Whenever a person is interned a report must forthwith be made to HQ AGC, RG & MP Section.

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6. It is emphasized that in carrying out the important duty of ridding the country of fascists nothing herein is intended to prejudice the right of SCAOs and ROs to dismiss and/or intern individuals at their discretion in proper cases without reference to their present official position or past fascist office.

7. In Rome officials of the Ministries and members of the Court of Cassation and of special courts of national, as opposed to local, jurisdiction will be dealt with by HQ AGC direct and not by Rome Region. Such offices in List A are marked with an asterisk.

8. SCAOs and ROs have full discretion in exceptional cases to retain as a purely temporary expedient a fascist in office where the immediate administration

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.....Sheet Two..

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

of any locality renders this essential. In all such cases the work of the individual should be closely supervised and application should be made at once for replacement to the appropriate Sub-Commission.

M. S. LISH.
Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner,
for Chief Commissioner.

320/42/CA.

DISTRIBUTION :

R.C.s Regions IV, V, VIII, IX, SCAOs ANZ 5th and 8th Armies.
1/Chief Commissioner.
Executive Commissioner.
Deputy Executive Commissioner
Admin. Section (3 Copies)
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Security Branch (3 Copies)
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Civil Affairs Branch (2 Copies)
Spares (20 Copies)

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

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

LIST 'A'

Category 1.

x 1. Ministers.

x 2. Undersecretaries of State.

x 3. Chiefs of Cabinet and Private Secretaries of Ministers.

4. National Councillors of the Chamber of Fasci and of Corporations.

5. Chief of the police attached to the Government.

6. Prefects in charge of provinces and assigned to the Ministry.

7. Presidents, Judges, Procurators of the republic and Assistant Procurators of the republic at the special tribunals.

8. Secretary General, vice-secretary general, administrative secretary and vice-secretary, members of the National Directory, inspectors general, vice-inspectors general and respective private secretaries of the fascist national party.

9. Federal Secretaries, administrative federal secretaries, federal inspectors, members of federal directory, zone inspectors of the fascist national party.

10. Directors and vice-directors of GIL.

11. Directors and vice-directors of the Opera Balilla.

12. Directors and vice-directors of the Opera Nazionale Dopolavoro.

13. Political secretaries of all communes.

x 14. Governor and vice-governor of Rome.

15. President (presidi) of the provinces and vice-president(vice-presidi).

16. Mayors (podestà) of cities with a population of more than 50,000 inhabitants.

17. Officers of any rank in the militia including those "fuori ruolo".(unassigned) and those who hold a civilian authority only.

18. Ambassadors and consuls of the republican government.

19. Inspectors general of public safety.

20. Presidents and directors of the national council of corporations.

21. All members of the National republican guard composed of volunteers with duties pertaining to public safety.

Category 2.

x 1. President of the Court of Cassation.

7. Presidents, judges, [illegible] the republic at the special tribunals.

8. Secretary General, vice-secretary general, administrative secretary and vice-secretary, members of the National Directory, inspectors general, vice-inspectors general and respective private secretaries of the fascist national party.

9. Federal Secretaries, administrative federal secretaries, federal inspectors, members of federal directory, [illegible] inspectors of the fascist national party.

10. Directors and vice-directors of OVRA.

11. Directors and vice-directors of the Opera Ballila.

12. Directors and vice-directors of the Opera Nazionale Dopolavoro.

13. Political secretaries of all communes.

x 14. Governor and vice-governor of Rome.

15. President (presids) of the province and vice-president(vice-presids).

16. Mayors (podesta) of cities with a population of more than 50,000 inhabitants.

17. Officers of any rank in the militia including those "fuori ruolo".(unassigned) and those who hold a civilian authority only.

18. Ambassadors and consuls of the republican government.

19. Inspectors general of public safety.

20. Presidents and directors of the national council of corporations.

21. All members of the National Republican guard composed of volunteers with duties pertaining to public safety.

Category 2.

x 1. President of the Court of Cassation.

x 2. Procurator General of the Court of Cassation.

x 3. President of the Court of Accounts.

x 4. President of the Council of the State.

x 5. Advocate general of the treasury (avvocato generale erariale).

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

6. Principals (rettori) of universities.

x 7. Directors general of all ministries.

x 8. Personal heads of all ministries.

9. Mayors (podesta) of all communes with a population of less than 50,000 inhabitants.

10. Members of the fascist directory (direttorio dei fasci) of all communes.

11. Presidents and directors of the Provincial Council of corporations.

12. Presidents and provintial and communal directors of the Opera Nazionale Balilla, Dopolavoro and GIL.

Category 3

1. Vice-Prefects and chiefs of cabinet of prefects.

2. Procurators of the republic.

x 3. Advocates General of Cassation.

4. Presidents and secretaries of provincial sindicates of all professions and callings.

5. University professors who do not hold regular appointment (non di ruolo) but merely "charged" (incaricati) with instruction.

6. Provincial Superintendents of Studies (Provveditore agli Studi).

7. Intendants of Finance.

x Officials marked with an asterick will be dealt with by M. A&C.

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

communes.

11. Presidents and directors of the Provincial Council of Corporations.

12. Presidents and provincial and communal directors of the Opera Nazionale Balilla, Dopolavoro and CIL.

Category 3

1. Vice-Prefects and chiefs of cabinet of prefects.

2. Procurators of the republic.

x 3. Advocates General of Cassation.

4. Presidents and secretaries of provincial sindicates of all professions and callings.

5. University professors who do not hold regular appointment (non di ruolo) but merely "charged" (incaricati) with instruction.

6. Provincial Superintendents of Studies (Provveditore agli Studi).

7. Intendents of Finance.

x Officials marked with an asterisk will be dealt with by SK ACC.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

LIST "B"

A. A person who had the title or qualification of "Sansepolcrista", squadrista", "entemercia", "marcia su Roma", or "sciarpa littoria".

B. A person who was, during the fascist regime, a member of the Central Government, a member of the Grand Council, a member of the Academy of Italy, or a member of the Special Court for the Defence of the State.

C. A person who was a president, vice-president or executive secretary of a corporation confederation, federation, or syndical union.

D. A person who was a member of the fascist party and who was nominated as a senator on or after 3 January 1925 and who subsequent to such nomination obtained any office or post in any administration or undertaking included in Art.IV.

E. A person who was a national secretary or national vice-secretary of the fascist party, or a member of the national directory, or a national inspector.

F. A person who was nominated as a senator before 3 January 1925 and who, after that date, joined the fascist party and subsequently obtained any office or post included in list "A".

G. A person who was a fascist member of parliament or who was a national Counsellor.

H. A person who was a secretary federal, a federal vice-secretary or an administrative vice-secretary.

I. A person who was a member of the federal Directory or of the Directory of a fascio di combattimento or a fiduciario rionale of a chief centre of a province.

J. A person who was a federal inspector or a zone inspector.

K. A person who was a president or a member of the Corte Centrale of the federal disciplinary commission of the fascist party.

L. A person who was, during the fascist regime, a president or a vice-president or consultore or rector of a provincial administration.

M. A person who was, during the fascist regime, a mayor, vice mayor or a governmental or prefectural commissioner of a chief centre of a province.

N. A person who was during the fascist regime, mayor of a comune which had, at the date of the last census, a population of more than 50,000.

O. A person who was a political secretary.

P. A person who was a provincial fiduciaria of the female fasci.

Q. A person who was, during the fascist regime, a president, a vice-president, a director or a manager of a Statal, parastatal or public service organization.

R. A person who was, during the fascist regime, a political radio commentator.

S. A person who was, during the fascist regime, a director or chief editor of a

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

E. A person who was a national secretary or national vice-secretary of the fascist party, or a member of the national directory, or a national inspector.

F. A person who was nominated as a senator before 3 January 1925 and who, after that date, joined the fascist party and subsequently obtained any office or post included in list "A".

G. A person who was a fascist member of parliament or who was a national Counsellor.

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R. A person who was, during the fascist regime, a political radio commentator.

S. A person who was, during the fascist regime, a director or chief editor of a newspaper or a political magazine.

T. A person who was, a professional journalist or publicist and who, after 3 January 1925, exalted the ideas and political aims of fascism.

U. A person who was a member of the Milizia Volontaria Sicurezza Nazionale in permanent active service, and who was not a person referred to in any other paragraph of this article and who, while such a member was :

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

(1) a member of the Milizia Contraerea or the Milizia Costiera, or
(2) a member of the Milizia Forestale who had been an official or employee of the former forest administration before the creation of the Milizia Forestale, and

V. A person who has been decorated by the German Government for special political services rendered to the Nazi Party.

NOTE. For the purpose of this guide, the terms "fascism", "fascist party" and "fascist regime" include their equivalents as set up by Mussolini after the Armistice.

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

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

U 421 CORR GER/mc

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

7 LUG. 1944

5 July 1944

ACC/101/PWU

Subject:- Area, Population, and Density Statistics (Regions).

To :- R.O. & M.G. Section.

1. Based on the most recent map of the various regions, i.e. Nos. I to XII, and Rome, this Sub-Commission has (for its own purposes) recently had figures worked out relating to the above.

2. A copy of the tabular statement is attached and is self-explanatory. It is thought that the information given may be of value in matters such as allocation of personnel, and also possibly to the various Regions. Similarly, other Sub-Commissions may be interested, and we are forwarding to them a copy of the statement.

3. Should you wish to have further copies, for distribution, they can be furnished by us.

G. E. Rhodes

G. E. RHODES,
Lieut-Colonel R.E.,
Deputy Director.

Copy to Economic Section.
" all Sub-Commissions

Enc: Statement.

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

PUBLIC WORKS AND UTILITIES SUB-COMMISSION

Area, Population, & Density Statistics (Regions)

REGION	POPULATION (1938 CENSUS)	AREA IN Sq.Kms.	POPULATION DENSITY per Sq.Km.
Rome, Region	1,562,580	5,473	285.5
Region I	4,000,078	25,709	155.6
" II	3,180,284	22,149	143.5
" III	3,698,695	13,505	273.9
" IV	1,810,426	20,192	89.7
" V	2,878,702	32,231	89.3
" VI	1,034,206	24,089	42.9
" VII	1,771,651	15,083	117.5
" VIII	2,974,439	22,951	129.6
" IX	3,339,058	22,136	150.8
" X	4,973,049	34,793	142.9
" XI	5,836,342	23,791	245.2
" XII	5,934,092	48,088	123.4
TOTALS	42,993,602	310,190	
Average for whole Country			138.6

RESTRICTED

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394
(Establishment Branch)

SECRET AND IMPORTANT

SWL/hmj.

17 June 1944.

RATIONS FOR MILITARY AND CIVILIAN PERSONNEL.

The enclosed letter will be attached as a supplement to Establishment Memorandum No.18 of 2 June 1944.

On no account will scale "A" rations be issued except in accordance with this letter, as a decision has already been received that payment will not be made for them.

Revised rationing instructions are being drawn up now and will be issued shortly. Meanwhile, the instructions in this letter will operate.

for JOHN J. ALEXANDER,
Colonel, Infantry,
Establishment Officer,
For the Executive Commissioner.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED ARMIES IN ITALY (REAR ADM B.MELON),APO 400, U.S. ARMY.

TO:- Chief Army Sub Commission, Allied Control Commission, APO 683, U.S. Army.

1. Authority is given for the issue of rations as follows. The identity is as shown in Appendix "B" basic letter.

1. War Ministry. B Scale. Rations to be issued only to bonafide members of the Armed Forces and the civil officials whose duties are executive to the extent that they may be classified as having the equivalent of officer grades, and for actual mess attendants at general messes where military rations are consumed. Military rations will not be issued for private messes, for civil officials or for officers below the grade of Brigadier General and will then be issued only for the military members of the mess. The number of rations issued to the War Ministry will not exceed 1300 without prior approval and will be reduced to conform to above instructions.

2. II Reparto Autonome Ministeriale. B Scale. Rations to be issued only to those of the Royal Household. Not to exceed 15 officers and 50 other ranks.

3. Granatieri Battalion. B Scale. Not exceed 25 officers and 250 other ranks.

4. Royal Military Academy. B Scale. Not to exceed 40 officers and

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

Revised rationing instructions are being drawn up now and will be issued shortly. Meanwhile, the instructions in this letter will operate.

for JOHN J. ALBRIGHT,
Colonel, Infantry,
Establishment Officer.
For the Executive Commissioner.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED ARMIES IN ITALY (REAR ADM EMMERSON), APO 400, U.S. ARMY.

TO:- Chief Army Sub Commission, Allied Control Commission, APO 663, U.S. Army.

1. Authority is given for the issue of rations as follows. The identity is as shown in Appendix "B" basic letter.

1. War Ministry. B Scale. Rations to be issued only to bonafide members of the Armed Forces and the civil officials whose duties are executive to the extent that they may be classified as having the equivalent of officer grades, and for actual mess attendants at general messes where military rations are consumed. Military rations will not be issued for private messes, for civil officials or for officers below the grade of Brigadier General and will then be issued only for the military members of the mess. The number of rations issued to the War Ministry will not exceed 1300 without prior approval and will be reduced to conform to above instructions.

2. II Reparto Autonome Ministeriale. B Scale. Rations to be issued only to those of the Royal Household. Not to exceed 15 officers and 50 other ranks.

3. Granatieri Battalion. B Scale. Not exceed 25 officers and 250 other ranks.

4. Royal Military Academy. B Scale. Not to exceed 40 officers and 430 other ranks including cadets.

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5. Royal Navy Academy. B Scale. Not to exceed 450 all ranks including officers and cadets.

6. Comando Supremo. A Scale. The authorization of the "A" is made solely because it was previously authorized by the CAO, this headquarters, prior to the setting up of the present system. The "A" scale is subject to withdrawal at any time. The total ration will not exceed 600 all ranks including officers, civil officials of officer rank and mess attendants in general messes.

7. 1st Guide Group. No rations will be issued to members of this group while so employed.

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...../2

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

2. Any rations which may be issued from British or United States stocks which do not in your opinion conform to the directives listed in Appendix "A" basic letter will not be repaid without previous approval of this headquarters.

13 June 1944.

(Sgd) AL [illegible],
Brigadier General, USA.
D.C.A.C.

DISTRIBUTION: "A".

Copies to : Army Sub-Commission.
D.C.A.C., A.A.I. (Could a copy of all instructions re rationing etc of Italians please be sent for attention G-4, Headquarters, Allied Control Commission).

NOTE:- Basic letter and Appendices "A" and "B" referred to in above letter have not been received but applied for by this Branch.

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

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

/to 160/25/CA
20 June 44

APPENDIX "A"

Military Districts in Liberated Italy

AGRIGENTO
AVELLINO
AVERSA
BARI
BARLETTA
BENEVENTO
CAGLIARI
CALTANISETTA
CAMPOBASSO
CASERTA
CATANIA
CATANZARO
COSENZA
ENNA
FOGGIA
FROSINONE
LECCE
LITTORIA
MESSINA
NAPOLI
NOLA
ORISTANO
PALERMO
POTENZA
RAGUSA
REGGIO CALABRIA
SALERNO
SASSARI
SIRACUSA
TRAPANI

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This appendix will, of course, change with the advance of the Armies, and the location of Italian military districts [illegible]

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

a. Persons who can prove that they are working for Allied Services are exempted with some exceptions.

3. This system has lent itself to abuse in that persons within the prescribed classes obtain employment with Allied Authorities, work for a few days, are granted a certificate of employment whereby they secure exemption from call-up and then leave their employment and the purpose of this directive is to put a stop to this abuse.

4. A. Branch, Hq. A.A.I. have requested that a monthly report be made to them, showing the number of persons exempted, and the trades in which they are employed. In order that this can be done Regional Commissioners and Headquarters Commandant will submit to this Hq. at once on Pro-forma attached, a return of such persons to whom a certificate of exemption has been given, and the trades in which they are employed.

5. When a male person within the prescribed ages leaves the employment of ACC/AMG his particulars will be immediately reported to the local Italian Military District who will take steps to withdraw his exemption certificate and will institute enquiries through the local Carabinieri to ensure that the person is conscripted into service.

6. It is suggested that this matter could best be handled in Regions through the office of the Provincial Police Officer and at Headquarters through the Employment of the Hq. Commandant.

7. A thorough check should now be made to ensure that Italian Military Districts are informed of any person who has been issued a certificate of employment in ACC/AMG service, but is now no longer in such.

8. In future such certificates of employment will be issued only in very exceptional circumstances, i.e. where the person concerned is irreplacable. A return will be rendered to this Hq. on the 30th of each month of all amendments to the original list. The first return will be made on the 15 July 1944.

9. While this procedure is designed to cover only those persons who fall within the call-up categories, it is obviously inadvisable that any person who has left the service of ACC/AMG should be in possession of any type of current employment certificate, badge or pass and, therefore, every step should be taken to withdraw such certificates, badges or passes as soon as employment terminates. When any person leaves the service of ACC/AMG and fails to surrender his certificate, badge or passes, enquiries should be instituted for their recovery by the local police agencies, and the matter reported direct to the Italian Military District concerned.

( )

DISTRIBUTION:

( )

( )

M.S. LIEU[illegible]
Brigadier
Executive Commissioner

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

All officers to note & initial.

Mon. Fine Arts

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

19 May 1944.

Ref/125/39/CA.

EXECUTIVE MEMORANDUM)
NUMBER 60)

DESCRIPTIONS OF ITALIAN TERRITORY

1. In order to avoid any confusion in the minds of officers of the Commission and in official correspondence, regarding the general types of territory into which Italy has become divided by the course of the war it has been decided that the following descriptions shall be adopted :

(a) For territory handed back to the Italian Government - Italian Government Territory.

(b) For territory under Allied Military Government - Military Government Territory.

(c) For all other Italian territory - German Occupied Territory.

2. These names will be used, as required, in all correspondence.

3. Legal and other official documents will continue to conform to the descriptions of territory used in existing documents to which they refer unless otherwise stated in the preamble.

NORMAN E. FISKE
Colonel,
Deputy Executive
Commissioner.

20230 20004

DISTRIBUTION:

"A"

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

ETDW/vr

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394
Subcommission for Monuments Fine Arts and Archives

28 March 1944

20600/4FAA

SUBJECT: Fascist Organizations.

TO : Legal Subcommission.

1. Ref. your ACC/4092/1 of 8 Mar 44 and ACC/4082/1 of 18 Mar 44. of 4092/1

2. Return of this Subcommission on para. 3: NIL.

E. T. DeW

ERNEST T. DE WAAL
Major, Spec. Res.
Director.

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

Monuments and Fine Arts Sub Commission

E.T. De W.
Have we any?
Jookp
33B

26 MAR 1944

ES/gmf

FEAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Legal Subcommission
APO 394.

18 March 1944.

ACC/4082/L

SUBJECT: Fascist Organizations.

TO : See Distribution List.

1. Ref our ACC/4092/L of 8 March 1944 a reply to para 3 at your earliest convenience would be appreciated. A complete list of fascist organizations referred to in the above mentioned para 3 is urgently needed.

2. Please forward a nil return if none of the said organizations exist in the field supervised by your Subcommission.

A. R. THACKRAH, Major
for Chief Legal Officer.

DISTRIBUTION:

Public Safety Subcommission
Property Control Subcommission
Education Subcommission
Monuments and Fine Arts Subcommission
Agriculture Subcommission
Industry and Commerce Subcommission
Labour Subcommission
Food Subcommission
Public Works and Utilities Subcommission
Electric Power Subcommission
Internal Transportation Subcom.
Shipping Subcommission
Finance Subcommission
Displaced Persons Subcommission
Security Branch.

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

17 March 1944

EXECUTIVE MEMORANDUM)

NUMBER 45)

TO: Regional Commissioners 3,4,& 5 and S.C.A.O's with Armies.

SCREENING ITALIAN OFFICIALS IN AMG. AREAS

1. This directive indicates method which will be followed in occupied territory for the "Screening" of Italian officials.

2. This investigation, an explanation of which follows, will be the responsibility of the R.C. and is designed to eliminate officials who from their past record and character appear to be unsuitable to hold public office under the aegis of Allied Military Government. It is intended primarily to expel those individuals who through their own choice and inclination were ardent or prominent members or supporters of the Fascist Party.

3. The principle of this scheme is that each official is considered individually according to his personal merits and not in accordance with arbitrary criteria. Each investigation begins with the personal background of the official in his own locality and opportunity is afforded for the opinion of Allied Security and Military Government Officers who are on the spot and therefore in the best position to judge.

4. Unless such officials have already been investigated to the satisfaction of the R.C., the following measures will be adopted.

5. The R.C. will classify the officials to be investigated into two groups. List "A" indicating the Senior Officials and List "B" indicating those of lesser importance. A guide to this classification is attached, (Appendix 1) which should be followed subject to any special Regional requirements.

6. Priority of attention will be given to List "A" on the principle that if the senior officials are bona fide, they themselves will be likely to see that their subordinates are equally trustworthy.

7. The R.C. will distribute through his Provincial Commissioners, questionaire forms or Schede of an approved type (Appendix II) to be completed by the Italian officials concerned and to be returned by them to the issuing Provincial Officer. This Scheda is designed to reveal details of personal history in the Fascist Party and a guide to its use is attached (Appendix III). Supplies of Scheda are obtainable on request to HQ ACC or may be printed in Regions provided that no alteration is made to the standard form.

8. The completed forms will be forwarded to the Public Safety Officer who after reference to the local military security services available, e.g. C.I.C. or F.S.S., will record any such information on the Schede and will consult with the Provincial Officer who will endorse his recommendation as to retention or dismissal and forward it to the Provincial Commissioner who will act as follows:-

(a) In the case of List "B" officials who are not members of a national or

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bility of the R.C. and is designed to eliminate officials who from their past record and character appear to be unsuitable to hold public office under the aegis of Allied Military Government. It is intended primarily to expel those individuals who through their own choice and inclination were ardent or prominent members or supporters of the Fascist Party.

3. The principle of this scheme is that each official is considered individually according to his personal merits and not in accordance with arbitrary criteria. Each investigation begins with the personal background of the official in his own locality and opportunity is afforded for the opinion of Allied Security and Military Government Officers who are on the spot and therefore in the best position to judge.

4. Unless such officials have already been investigated to the satisfaction of the R.C., the following measures will be adopted.

5. The R.C. will classify the officials to be investigated into two groups. List "A" indicating the Senior Officials and List "B" indicating those of lesser importance. A guide to this classification is attached, (Appendix 1) which should be followed subject to any special Regional requirements.

6. Priority of attention will be given to List "A" on the principle that if the senior officials are bona fide, they themselves will be likely to see that their subordinates are equally trustworthy.

7. The R.C. will distribute through his Provincial Commissioners, questionnaire forms or Schede of an approved type (Appendix II) to be completed by the Italian officials concerned and to be returned by them to the issuing Provincial Officer. This Scheda is designed to reveal details of personal history in the Fascist Party and a guide to its use is attached (Appendix III). Supplies of Schede are obtainable on request to HQ ACC or may be printed in Regions provided that no alteration is made to the standard form.

8. The completed forms will be forwarded to the Public Safety Officer who after reference to the local military security services available, e.g. C.I.C. or F.S.S., will record any such information on the Schede and will consult with the Provincial Officer who will endorse his recommendation as to retention or dismissal and forward it to the Provincial Commissioner who will act as follows:-

(a) In the case of List "B" officials who are not members of a national or centralised agency, such as Questure, Postal or Railway officials, decide whether or not they should remain in office and endorse the Schede with his decision.

(b) In the case of List "B" officials who are members of a national or central agency, he may decide to retain them in office, but, if in his opinion they should be dismissed, the consent of the head of the appropriate specialist at Regional Headquarters must first be obtained; (i,e, if the Provincial Commissioner is of the opinion that a Bank Director should be removed, he must obtain the consent of the Regional Financial Officer before so doing). In the event of disagreement between the Provincial Commissioner and the Regional officer concerned or in the absence of the latter officer, reference will be made to the R.C.

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.....(c) In the case

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(c) In the case of List "A" officials, the Provincial Commissioner will add his recommendation to the Scheda and forward it to the R.C. At Regional HQ the Regional Public Safety Officer will refer to whatever military security functions are available and record such further information on the Scheda. The R.C. in consultation with the Regional Officer concerned will then decide whether or not the official should be retained.

(d) In the instance of difficulty arising in the case of List "B" officials, the matter will be referred to the R.C. for decision.

9. Normally List "A" officials should be suspended rather than dismissed from office until such action has been confirmed by HQ ACC.

10. The Schede of List "A" officials should be retained for filing at Regional HQ and those of List "B" at Provincial level.

11. A limited number of experienced officers who are qualified to advise and assist R.C.'s in these investigations are available from the Security Branch HQ ACC and application for their services on a temporary basis should be made to this Headquarters.

12. R.C.'s will inform HQ ACC

(a) the date on which this "screening" is begun.

(b) the date of conclusion

(c) the result of such measures including the number and categories of officials who have been either confirmed in office or removed.

Monthly progress reports as at (c) will be submitted.

By Command of Lt. General Mason MacFARLANE:

M.S. Lush

M.S. LUSH
Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

Appendix:
I Classification of Officials
II Schede
III Guide to the use of the Schede.

Copies to : Admin Section (10)
Econ. Section (10)
Secy. General (6)
Regions I II IV VI VIII & IX (info)
Additional copies to Regions and Areas addressed

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9. Normally List "A" officials should be suspended [illegible] office until such action has been confirmed by HQ ACC.

10. The Scheds of List "A" officials should be retained for filing at Regional HQ and those of List "B" at Provincial level.

11. A limited number of experienced officers who are qualified to advise and assist R.C.'s in these investigations are available from the Security Branch HQ ACC and application for their services on a temporary basis should be made to this Headquarters.

12. R.C.'s will inform HQ ACC

(a) the date on which this "screening" is begun.

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(c) the result of such measures including the number and categories of officials who have been either confirmed in office or removed.

Monthly progress reports as at (c) will be submitted.

By Command of Lt. General Mason MACFARLANE:

M. S. LUSH
Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

Appendix:
I Classification of Officials
II Scheds
III Guide to the use of the Scheds.

Copies to :
Admin Section (10)
Econ. Section (10)
Secy. General (6)
Regions I II IV VI VIII & IX (info)
Additional copies to Regions and Armies addressed
for Provincial Commissioners and Regional P.S. Officers.

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

APPENDIX I

List "A"

1. Prefect
2. Vice-Prefect
3. Questore
4. Vice-Questore
5. Director of Food Supply
6. Director of Transport
7. Maritime Director (Port Commandante)
8. Chamber of Commerce Director
9. Employment Director
10. Provincial Director Post Office
11. Inspector General Post Office
12. Rector and Heads of University Departments
13. Vice-President of Court of Appeal
14. Procuratore Generale of Court of Appeal
15. Avvocato Generale of Court of Appeal
16. Presidente di Tribunale
17. Procuratore del Re
18. Intendente di Finanza
19. Regioniere Capo (Chief Accountant)
20. Commandanti of Fire Brigade of Categories 1 and 2 (i.e.Lt.Cols)

List "B"

1. Prefecture
   (a) Chief of Cabinet (Capo del Gabinetto)
   (b) Secretary (Segretario)
   (c) Councillors of the Prefecture (Cancellieri di Prefettura)
   (d) Secretaries of the Prefecture (Segretari di Prefettura)

2. Questura
   (a) Commissars of Public Safety (Commissari di Publica Sicurezza)

3. Magistrates (Magistrati)
   (a) 1st Pretori in towns over 40.000 population
   (b) Capo Cancelliere

4. Communes (Comuni)
   (a) Mayor and Vice-Mayor (Sindaco e Vice-Sindaco)
   (b) Communal Secretary (Segretario Comunale)

5. Social Insurance Office (Ufficio di Previdenza Sociale)
   (a) Director and Assistant Directors (Direttori ed Assistenti)

6. Chamber of Commerce Director
9. Employment Director
10. Provincial Director Post Office
11. Inspector General Post Office
12. Rector and Heads of University Departments
13. Vice-President of Court of Appeal
14. Procuratore Generale of Court of Appeal
15. Avvocato Generale of Court of Appeal
16. Presidente di Tribunale
17. Procuratore del Re
18. Intendente di Finanza
19. Ragioniere Capo (Chief Accountant)
20. Comandanti of Fire Brigade of Categories 1 and 2 (i.e.Lt.Cols)

List "B"

1. Prefectura
   (a) Chief of Cabinet (Capo del Gabinetto)
   (b) Secretary (Segretario)
   (c) Councillors of the Prefecture (Cancellieri di Prefettura)
   (d) Secretaries of the Prefecture (Segretari di Prefettura)

2. Questura
   (a) Commissars of Public Safety (Commissari di Publica Sicurezza)

3. Magistrates (Magistrati)
   (a) 1st Pretori in towns over 40.000 population
   (b) Capo Cancelliere

4. Communes (Comuni)
   (a) Mayor and Vice-Mayor (Sindaco e Vice-Sindaco)
   (b) Communal Secretary (Segretario Comunale)

5. Social Insurance Office (Ufficio di Previdenza Sociale)
   (a) Director and Assistant Directors (Direttori ed Assistenti)

6. Universities (Universita)
   Professors

7. Banks and Credit Institutions
   Directors

8. Transportation and Communications
   Chief Technicians.
   Post: Postmasters, Chief of Telegraph and Telephone Offices
   Railways: Capi Stazione at Principal railway stations.

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DATA _____ PROVINCIA _____

GOVERNO MILITARE ALLEATO

N. B. - Penalità severissime, di prigione e di ammenda sono previste per chiunque facesse delle dichiarazioni false nella presente scheda.

SCHEDA PERSONALE

SI DEVE rispondere a ogni domanda secondo le indicazioni

Every Question Must be Answered

1. Cognome _____ Nome _____ di fu _____

e di fu _____

a) Luogo di nascita _____ *b*) Data di nascita _____
Place of Birth *Date of Birth*

2. Indirizzo _____ *a*) Residenza permanente _____
Address *Permanent Residence*

3. *a*) Professione _____ *b*) Posizione attuale _____
Profession *Present Position*

c) Carica desiderata _____
Position Desired

4. Eravate inscritto al P. N. F.? _____ *a*) Da quando? _____
Were you a member of P. N. F.? *Since when?*

5. Appartenevate ad uno dei seguenti gruppi (SI o NO):
Did you at any time belong to any of the following groups (Answer YES or NO).

a) Sansepoleristi _____ *b*) Squadristi _____ *c*) M. V. S. N.? _____

d) Se eravate nella Milizia, in quale delle seguenti unità avete prestato servizio? Indicate con un **SI** od un **NO** l'unità e la data negli spazi rispettivi):
If you belonged to the Militia, in which of the following units did you serve? (Answer YES or NO opposite unit giving the date).

	PERIODO DI SERVIZIO (Length of Service) (Specificare se servizio effettivo o nei quadri) (*Specify whether permanent or temporary Service*)
Milizia ordinaria? *Ordinary Militia?*	
Milizia Ferroviaria? *Railroad Militia?*	
Milizia Postale? *Postal Militia?*	
Milizia Portuale? *Port Militia?*	
Milizia Forestale? *Forest Militia?*	
Milizia Stradale? *Road Militia?*	
Milizia Confinaria? *Border Militia?*	
Milizia Universitaria? *University Militia?*	
Milizia Antiaerea? *Antiaircraft Militia?*	
Milizia Artiglieria Marittima?	

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Every Question Must be Answered

1. Cognome _____ Nome _____ di fu _____

e di fu _____

a) Luogo di nascita _____ *b*) Data di nascita _____
Place of Birth *Date of Birth*

2. Indirizzo _____ *a*) Residenza permanente _____
Address *Permanent Residence*

3. *a*) Professione _____ *b*) Posizione attuale _____
Profession *Present Position*

c) Carica desiderata _____ _____
Position Desired

4. Eravate inscritto al P. N. F.? _____ *a*) Da quando? _____
Were you a member of P. N. F.? *Since when?*

5. Appartenevate ad uno dei seguenti gruppi (SI o NO):
Did you at any time belong to any of the following groups (Answer YES or NO).

a) Sansepoleristi _____ *b*) Squadristi _____ *c*) M. V. S. N.? _____

d) Se eravate nella Milizia, in quale delle seguenti unità avete prestato servizio? Indicate con un SI od un NO l'unità e la data negli spazi rispettivi):
If you belonged to the Militia, in which of the following units did you serve? (Answer YES or NO opposite unit giving the date).

	PERIODO DI SERVIZIO (Length of Service) (Specificare se servizio effettivo o nei quadri) *(Specify whether permanent or temporary Service)*
Milizia ordinaria? *Ordinary Militia?*	
Milizia Ferroviaria? *Railroad Militia?*	
Milizia Postale? *Postal Militia?*	
Milizia Portuale? *Port Militia?*	
Milizia Forestale? *Forest Militia?*	
Milizia Stradale? *Road Militia?*	
Milizia Confinaria? *Border Militia?*	
Milizia Universitaria? *University Militia?*	
Milizia Antiaerea? *Antiaircraft Militia?*	
Milizia Artiglieria Marittima? *Naval Artillery Militia?*	913
« Moschettieri del Duce »? *The Duce's Musketeers?*	
Battaglioni « M »? *« M » Battalions?*	

e) Se avete militato solo in tempo di guerra, siete entrato nella milizia da volontario o in seguito a regolare chiamata? _____
If you served during the war only, did you volunteer or were you drafted?

6. Avete ricoperto una delle seguenti cariche nel Partito Fascista (rispondete SI o NO e indicate i periodi di servizio in ciascuna carica negli spazi rispondenti):
Did you at any time hold any of the following positions in the Fascist Party? (Answer YES or NO giving the length of time of each).

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PERIODO DI SERVIZIO
LENGTH OF SERVICE

a) Segretario nel P. N. F.?
Secretary of the P. N. F.?

b) Membro del Direttorio Nazionale?
Member of the National Council?

c) Segretario Federale?
Federal Secretary?

d) Membro del Direttorio Federale?
Member of Federal Council?

e) Ispettore del Partito?
Inspector of the Party?

f) Ispettore Federale?
Federal Inspector?

g) Segretario Politico di un Fascio?
Political Secretary of a Fascio?

h) Fiduciario di un Gruppo Rionale?
Fiduciary of a Regional Group?

i) Membro di un Gruppo Rionale?
Member of the Regional Group?

j) Capo-settore?
Chief of a Sector?

k) Capo-nucleo?
Chief of a Group?

l) Una posizione autorevole nella G.I.L.?
An authoritative position in the G.I.L.?

m) Una posizione autorevole nel G.U.F.?
An authoritative position in the G.U.F.?

n) Una posizione autorevole nei Fasci Femminili?
An authoritative position in the women's Fasci?

o) Qualche altra carica nel Partito?
Some other position in the Party?

Quale?
What?

7. Siete stato in qualche periodo membro dell' OVRA?
Were you at any time a member of the OVRA?
Quando?
When?

8. Avete fatto parte dell'ufficio politico dei CC. RR.?
Were you a member of the Political Office of the CC. RR.?
Quando?
When?

9. Avete fatto parte di un ufficio politico di P. S.
Were you a member of the Political Office of the P. S.?
Quando?
When?

10. Siete stato in qualche periodo funzionario in una delle seguenti organizzazioni?
Were you at any time a functionary in any of the following organizations?

PERIODO DI SERVIZIO
LENGTH OF SERVICE

a) in una Corporazione?
In a Corporation?

Quale?
Which One?

Denominazione della carica
Title of Position

b) In una unione sindacale?
In a syndical Union?

Quale?

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Inspector of the Party?

f) Ispettore Federale? _____
Federal Inspector?

g) Segretario Politico di un Fascio? _____
Political Secretary of a Fascio?

h) Fiduciario di un Gruppo Rionale? _____
Fiduciary of a Regional Group?

i) Membro di un Gruppo Rionale? _____
Member of the Regional Group?

j) Capo-settore? _____
Chief of a Sector?

k) Capo-nucleo? _____
Chief of a Group?

l) Una posizione autorevole nella G.I.L.? _____
An authoritative position in the G.I.L.?

m) Una posizione autorevole nel G.U.F.? _____
An authoritative position in the G.U.F.?

n) Una posizione autorevole nei Fasci Femminili? _____
An authoritative position in the womens Fasci?

_____

o) Qualche altra carica nel Partito? _____
Some other position in the Party?

Quale? _____
What?

7. Siete stato in qualche periodo membro dell' OVRA? _____ Quando? _____
Were you at any time a member of the OVRA? *When?*

8. Avete fatto parte dell'ufficio politico dei CC. RR.? _____ Quando? _____
Were you a member of the Political Office of the CC. RR.? *When?*

9. Avete fatto parte di un ufficio politico di P. S. _____ Quando? _____
Were you a member of the Political Office of the P. S.? *When?*

10. Siete stato in qualche periodo funzionario in una delle seguenti organizzazioni?
Were you at any time a functionary in any of the following organizations?

PERIODO DI SERVIZIO
LENGTH OF SERVICE

a) in una Corporazione? _____
In a Corporation?

Quale? _____
Which One?

Denominazione della carica _____
Title of Position

b) In una unione sindacale? _____
In a syndical Union?

Quale? _____
Which One?

Denominazione della carica _____
Title of Position

c) In un Consorzio Agrario? _____
In a «Consorzio Agrario»?

Quale? _____
Which One?

Denominazione della carica _____
Title of Position

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

PERIODO DI SERVIZIO
LENGTH OF SERVICE

d) In qualche altra organizzazione corporativa o sindacale? _____
In some other Corporative or Syndical organization?

Quale? _____
Which One?

Denominazione della carica _____
Nature of Work Done

11. Indicate le cariche nazionali, provinciali o comunali - governative o parastatali - occupate da voi dal 1921, come segue:
Give the National, Provincial or Communal, governmental or parastatal positions held by you since 1921.

NOME DELL'ISTITUTO *Name of the Institute*	PERIODO DI SERVIZIO *Length of Service*	MODO DI ASSUNZIONE *How Acquired*

12. Indicate le principali fonti dei vostri introiti durante il regime Fascista:
Show the principal sources of income during the Fascist Regime:

FONTI *Source of Income*	MEDIA ANNUALE *Yearly Average*	INTROITO DEL 1942 *Income in 1942*

13. Avete prestato servizio militare? _____ *a*) In quale arma? _____
Have you rendered military service? *What branch?*

b) Quando? _____ *c*) Quale grado rivestivate ultimamente? _____
When? *Last rank?*

d) Dove avete prestato servizio? _____
Where did you serve?

e) Siete stato «volontario» nella guerra civile Spagnola? _____
Were you a «volunteer» in the Spanish Civil war?

f) Siete stato «volontario» nella campagna dell'Africa Orientale? _____ Del Nord Africa? _____
Were you a «volunteer» in the Ethiopian Campaign? *North African campaign?*

Della campagna in Russia? _____
Russian campaign?

g) Avete goduto di qualche esonero dal servizio militare? _____
Were you deferred from Military Service?

Per qual motivo? _____
Why?

14. Avete fatto parte dal 1922 in poi di qualche organizzazione politica diversa del Partito Fascista? _____
Have you belonged to any political party other than the Fascist Party since 1922?

Nome dell'organizzazione: _____
Name of Organization?

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1921, come segue:
Give the National, Provincial or Communal, governmental or parastatal positions held by you since 1921.

NOME DELL'ISTITUTO *Name of the Institute*	PERIODO DI SERVIZIO *Length of Service*	MODO DI ASSUNZIONE *How Acquired*

12. Indicate le principali fonti dei vostri introiti durante il regime Fascista:
Show the principal sources of income during the Fascist Regime:

FONTI *Source of Income*	MEDIA ANNUALE *Yearly Average*	INTROITO DEL 1942 *Income in 1942*

13. Avete prestato servizio militare? _____ a) In quale arma? _____
Have you rendered military service? *What branch?*

b) Quando? _____ c) Quale grado rivestivate ultimamente? _____
When? *Last rank?*

d) Dove avete prestato servizio? _____
Where did you serve?

e) Siete stato «volontario» nella guerra civile Spagnola? _____
Were you a «volunteer» in the Spanish Civil war?

f) Siete stato «volontario» nella campagna dell'Africa Orientale? _____ Del Nord Africa? _____
Were you a «volunteer» in the Ethiopian Campaign? *North African campaign?*

Della campagna in Russia? _____
Russian campaign?

g) Avete goduto di qualche esonero dal servizio militare? _____
Were you deferred from Military Service?

Per qual motivo? _____
Why?

14. Avete fatto parte dal 1922 in poi di qualche organizzazione politica diversa del Partito Fascista? _____
Have you belonged to any political party other than the Fascist Party since 1922?

Nome dell'organizzazione: _____
Name of the Party or Organization?

Periodo di appartenenza? _____
How long were you a member?

IO Dichiaro sinceramente e solennemente che tutto quanto ho affermato è vero.
I solemnly swear that all I have said is true.

Firma _____
Signed

912

Testimone _____
Witness

Data _____
Date

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

Pagina riservata alle annotazioni dell' Ufficiale competente Alleato

This page reserved for notations by an authorized Allied Officer

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785010

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

Commissioned officers of Carabinieri and Guardia di Finanza will be screened through their own official channels for which the Chief of Public Safety ACC (N) and Commanding Generals CC.RR. (Carabinieri) and GC.FF. (Guardia di Finanza) will be responsible.

N.B. These lists have been framed as minimum requirements and should be extended to other officials according to Regional requirements and resources available.

Appendix III

GUIDE IN ANALYZING "SCHEDA" RETURNS.

The SCHEDA PERSONALE has been designed to obtain personal information concerning the background of Italian public officials with particular reference to their Fascist History.
In order to arrive at a proper conclusion some points of guidance are set out below. It should, however, be borne in mind that each case must be judged on its individual merits and that the guiding principles set out below are merely of an informative nature and not absolute rules.

WHAT TO LOOK FOR IN A COMPLETED SCHEDA.

1. Party membership (Item No. 4)

Membership in the Fascist Party (PNF) is not in itself of great significance. Public officials, whether ministerial appointees or career civil servants and people otherwise holding jobs of any responsibility were practically forced to belong to the Party. The same is true of prominent business and professional men who were obliged to give at least lip service to the Party in order to exist.

The time of joining the party and the length of membership are, of importance. If, for instance, it is shown that membership began in 1922, or before, and was uninterrupted until Allied occupations, it is one indication of an "Old Fascist".

Membership at later dates is proportionately of less significance depending, of course, on the age of the individual and the other factors shown on the Scheda.

2. Mussolini "Originals" and "March-on-Rome" Fascists (Item 5 (a) and (b).

The founders of the Fascist Party-Mussolini's "Old Guard" were known as "Sansepolcristi". They were relatively few in number. Consequently there will be few "Si" answers to this question. But if one is found the significance is obvious.

The Blackshirts who were in the "March on Rome" October 28, 1922, or were subsequently so considered, were known as "Squadristi". They constituted the strong arm and "castor-oil" squads who violently repressed opposition to Fascism and who formed the nucleus of the Fascist government throughout Italy. Unless there be overwhelming evidence to the contrary, any person who was a "Squadrista" may be considered as a leading, active and probably dangerous Fascist.

3. Fascist Militia (MVSN), Item 5 (c) and (d)

The Fascist Militia (Milizia Volontaria Sicurezza Nazionale) was created by Mussolini first as as a volunteer police force and then as a Party Army separate from the regular armed forces and police services to maintain the power of the dictatorship.

Membership in the Militia has to be judged from the indication of the type of Militia unit to which the individual belonged and his period of service

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

In order to arrive at a proper conclusion some points of guidance are set out below. It should, however, be borne in mind that each case must be judged on its individual merits and that the guiding principles set out below are merely of an informative nature and not absolute rules.

WHAT TO LOOK FOR IN A COMPLETED SCHEDA.

1. Party membership (Item No. 4)

Membership in the Fascist Party (PNF) is not in itself of great significance. Public officials, whether ministerial appointees or career civil servants and people otherwise holding jobs of any responsibility were practically forced to belong to the Party. The same is true of prominent business and professional men who were obliged to give at least lip service to the Party in order to exist.

The time of joining the party and the length of membership are, of importance. If, for instance, it is shown that membership began in 1922, or before, and was uninterrupted until Allied occupations, it is one indication of an "Old Fascist".

Membership at later dates is proportionately of less significance depending, of course, on the age of the individual and the other factors shown on the Scheda.

2. Mussolini "Originals" and "March-on-Rome" Fascists (Item 5 (a) and (b).

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Membership in the Militia has to be judged from the indication of the type of Militia unit to which the individual belonged and his period of service with each unit. For instance service in the "Militia Ordinaria" -- the basic, regular type of volunteer Blackshirts--- if performed during peace time is proof that the individual was a maintain of the party but if performed only during war time, and a result of being drafted for that service this fact should not be held against the individual.

The same is true for the other types of militia, except for the "Moschettieri del Duce" (The Duce's Musketeers) who were Mussolini's personal bodyguard and Fascist carefully picked for this duty.

The least significant of the Militia units were the Anti-aircraft Militia, and the Naval Artillery Militia which were so close to ordinary military units that it may well be said that membership in those units was not much more than regular military service.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785011

4. Party Jobs Item 6 (a) to (o)

These are positions of prime importance. The jobs listed are arranged generally in order of their significance but all are important as indicating the degree to which the individual occupied positions of responsibility in the Party itself. The general rule should be that a person who held any one of these jobs is to be regarded as clearly prominent in Fascist rank and as a party leader, at whatever level the position was held. Judgement should be modified, however, by consideration of the period of service in any one or more of these appointments. For instance, the lesser positions if held only for a few months preceding Allied occupation might indicate that a minor official had been left in an invidious position by a more prominent Fascist who fled before Allied arrival. Of major significance are indications that the individual held progressively greater responsibilities in the Party.

5. OVRA & other secret-police activities (Items 7 to 9)

The OVRA (Opera Volontaria Repressione Anti-Fascista) was a volunteer secret police system. Each person who belonged to this system was part of a web of spies and informers who reported on activities or sympathies regarded by the Fascists as subversive. Every unit of the government, of private business, of the professional world, of the police and even of the army had its OVRA. The OVRA itself had an inside OVRA.

Since it was virtually impossible for Italians themselves to know who OVRA members were, it is unlikely that persons will admit their activities of this type on the scheda. But some instances have occurred in which the admission has been made. Moreover, intelligence agencies of the Allied forces have been able to get lists of OVRA members which can be checked against the Scheda.

Any individual who was a member of the OVRA should be regarded as a dangerous and undesirable person.

Official who were part of the "political office" of the Public Sicurezza (Metropolitan police) should be similarly regarded.

6. Corporative and syndical Positions (Item 10)

Note the question in this section ask whether the individual was a functionary in a Corporations, Syndicate, or Consorzio agrario. Every employer or employee under the Fascist corporative had to belong to some such organization. Consequently such membership indicates nothing as to the Fascist character of the individual. But positions of official authority in the administration of such organizations were usually given to tried and true Fascist. Again, the period of service and the nature of the duties have a highly important bearing.

7. Governmental and Quasi-Governmental Positions (Item 11)

The most important item in the listing of governmental or "Parastatal" positions occupied by the individual is the method by which he was appointed. If by regular civil service examination, the fact that the person held a government job under the Fascist regime is of no significance. But if the appointment was made by decree Ministerial or Prefectual the probabilities are that the individual attained his position not be merit but as a political re-

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

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8. Sources of Income (Item 12).

The replies in this section are significant if they show (a) that the major source of income was from the Fascist Party or from Corporative or Governmental jobs to which the individual was appointed under the Fascist regime, or (b) that the income was excessive in terms of the functions performed. Even private incomes from business or professional should be thus regarded. The ordinary business man or professional person was not permitted under the Fascist Tax and penalty system to earn excessive amounts unless he was favored by the regime

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

9. Military Service (Item 13)

Ordinary military service is not, of course, evidence against an individual. Significant are the items indicating whether the individual was a volunteer in the various wars or interventions of the Fascist regime. Also of considerable significance is the fact that the individual may have been exempted from military service by reason of special discrimination in his favor.

10. Anti-Fascist political activity.

The replies to this question are significant in the following respects: (a) As indicating those who were genuinely opposed to the Fascist regime before Allied occupation, and (b) to obtain some data as to the nature and strength of anti-Fascist parties. Many will now claim affiliations for obvious reasons, but generally the answers should be accepted, subject to check with well-known members of the parties or groups mentioned.

11. False Statements in the Scheda.

The individual filling out a Scheda is warned twice of the penalties for false statement. Any proof of false statement should be followed by prosecution.

12. Witnessing signature.

Since there is the possibility that Scheda may subsequently be produced as evidence in legal proceedings, it is strongly recommended that wherever possible, the signature of the official concerned, be witnessed by an Allied Officer who should countersign to that effect.

13 Supplies of Scheda Printed Forms.

As sufficient copies of the Scheda are not available in Naples for distribution to all Regions, Regional Commissioners and SCAO's Armies should make their own arrangements for printing of supplies.

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

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

20600

REAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION.
LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394.

6

8th March, 1944.

REFERENCE : ACC/4092/L.

SUBJECT : Fascist Organisations.

TO : All Sub-Commissions.

1. The following bodies have been suppressed by the R.D. Law of 2 Aug 43, No. 704 :-

Partito Nazionale Fascista;
~~Gruppi dei fascisti universitari~~ (G.U.F.);
~~Fasci Femminili~~;
l'Istituto nazionale di cultura fascista;
l'Associazione fascista ~~famiglie caduti, mutilati e feriti~~ per la revoluzione;
l'Unione fascista del Senato;

2. AMG Proclamation No. 7 dissolved the Fascist National Party. AMG General Order No. 6 suppressed the following organizations :-

Unione Provinciale Fascista Lavoratori dell'Industria;
Unione Provinciale Fascista Lavoratori dell'Agricoltura;
Unione Provinciale Fascista Lavoratori del Commercio;
Unione Provinciale Fascista Lavoratori del Credito Assicurazioni;
Unione Fascista degli Agricoltori;
Unione Fascista dei Commercianti;
Unione Fascista del Credito (Provincia di Palermo);
~~Unione Provinciale Fascista delle Corporazioni~~;

and all ~~branches~~, constituent syndicates, units and other dependencies ~~thereof~~.

3. It would be appreciated if you would forward to us a list of all fascist organizations other than those mentioned above under 1 and 2 which have operated or still operate in the field supervised by your Sub-Commission and have not yet been dissolved.

A. R. THACKRAH.
Major,
for Chief Legal Officer.

DISTRIBUTION :

Interior Sub-Commission.
Public Safety Sub-Commission.
Food Sub-Commission.
Public Works & Utilities Sub-Commission.
Electric Power Sub-Commission.

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

1. The following bodies have been suppressed by the A.M.G. Law of 2 Aug 43, No. 704 :-

Partito Nazionale Fascista;
Gruppi dei fascisti universitari (G.U.F.);
Fasci Femminili;
l'Istituto nazionale di cultura fascista;
l'Associazione fascista famiglie caduti, mutilati e feriti per la revoluzione;
l'Unione fascista del Senato;

2. AMG Proclamation No. 7 dissolved the Fascist National Party. AMG General Order No. 8 suppressed the following organizations :-

Unione Provinciale Fascista Lavoratori dell'Industria;
Unione Provinciale Fascista Lavoratori dell'Agricoltura;
Unione Provinciale Fascista Lavoratori del Commercio;
Unione Provinciale Fascista Lavoratori del Credito Assicurazioni;
Unione Fascista degli Agricoltori;
Unione Fascista dei Commercianti;
Unione Fascista del Credito (Provincia di Palermo);
Unione Provinciale Fascista delle Corporazioni;

and all branches, constituent syndicates, units and other dependencies thereof.

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DISTRIBUTION :

Interior Sub-Commission.
Public Safety Sub-Commission.
Public Health Sub-Commission.
Property Control Sub-Commission.
Legal Sub-Commission.
Education Sub-Commission.
Monuments and Fine Arts Sub-Commission.
Agriculture Sub-Commission.
Industry & Commerce Sub-Commission.
Labour Sub-Commission.
Food Sub-Commission.
Public Works & Utilities Sub-Commission.
Electric Power Sub-Commission.
Internal Transportation Sub-Commission.
Shipping Sub-Commission.
Finance Sub-Commission.
Displaced Persons Sub-Commission.
Security Branch.

999

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

2600

HEADQUARTERS,
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Legal Sub-Commission
APO 394

ACC/4115/L.

5th March 1944.

SUBJECT: Italian Legislation.

TO : Distribution Below.

1. In the course of meetings between Sub-Commissions and their opposite numbers in the Italian Government and discussions on matters of policy it frequently becomes necessary for Sub-Commissions to consider the initiation and preparation of decree laws by the Italian Government and this directive lays down the procedure to be followed.

2. The method of preparation of decrees by the Italian Government is as follows:

Under the present Italian system of administration all legislative proposals emanating from the several Ministries of State are drafted by the originating department itself for submission to the legal adviser to the Cabinet of Ministers as a preliminary to consideration by that body. The draft bill or administrative decree when approved in principle by the Council of Ministers is examined as to its final legal form by the Minister of Justice before presentation to the King or Chief of Government for signature and publication in the Official Gazette.

3. When a Sub-Commission and a Ministry are agreed on a joint policy which necessitates a decree law it is the duty of the Ministry concerned to prepare the decree and not ACC. When considering the terms of the draft decree with the Ministry concerned the Sub-Commission should AT THIS STAGE consult the Legal Sub-Commission to see that the draft decree in fact carries out what the Sub-Commission has in mind.

4. It is then the duty of the Italian Ministry concerned to carry through the draft in accordance with the procedure outlined above. If any changes are made in the draft at a latter stage the Ministry concerned should be asked to inform the Sub-Commission concerned and if any difficulty arises therein the latter should consult the Legal Sub-Commission.

5. The decree only becomes effective in law on the date of its publication in the Gazette Officiale and is NOT operative in territory still occupied by the Allied Forces. If the Sub-Commission concerned desires to make such decree operative in occupied territory the Legal Sub-Commission should be so informed in writing BEFORE, if possible, the date of publication in the Gazette.

6. Apart from the foregoing the Italian Government may initiate and prepare decrees on their own and not as the result of a certain or agreed policy. The relationship between Sub-Commissions and Ministries should be such that

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

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6. Apart from the foregoing the Italian Government may initiate and prepare decrees on their own and not as the result of a common or agreed policy. The relationship between Sub-Commissions and Ministries should be such that Ministries will as a matter of course inform their opposite numbers of their intentions in this respect at the earliest stage so that any defects may be remedied and that any appropriate action may be taken thereon sooner rather than later.

7. Contrariwise when a Sub-Commission is considering the submission to the Executive Commissioner of proposals which involve the preparation of a new General or Regional Order, they should normally consult the Italian Government and ascertain their views so that continuity of policy may be established. This does not apply, of course, where the proposed Order is intended to deal only with a short term local situation in occupied territory and does not affect any question of overall or long term (post occupation) policy.

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908

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

8. In order that co-ordination of views and requirements of Sub-Commissions can be handled, Sub-Commissions will, at the earliest practical time, advise the appropriate VP of any proposed decree. This decree may be initiated either by Sub-Commissions or by one of the Ministries of the Italian Government, the VP will then decide whether or not it is necessary for him to deal primarily with the appropriate Minister. The latter course will be adopted when a decree involves several Sub-Commissions and will avoid Italian Government being required to deal with several branches of the Control Commission over one decree.

By Command of Lieut.General MASON MACFARLANE.

M. S. LUSH,
Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

DISTRIBUTION:

Vice President, Administrative Section (3) - For distribution
Vice President, Economic Section (10) to Sub-Commissions
Army Sub-Commission.
Navy Sub-Commission.
Air Force Sub-Commission
Tele-communications Sub-Commission.
War Materials Sub-Commission.
Displaced Persons Sub-Commission.
Civil Affairs Branch.
Italian Refugees Branch.
Security Branch.
Public Relations Branch.
Political Section.

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

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
A.C. G.H.Q. SECTION
APO 394

SUBJECT: Prime Minister's Speech

2164/TINTO
1 Mar 1944

TO : Regional Commissioners
Heads of Sub Commissions
" " Branches

Herewith the correct text of that portion of the Prime Minister's speech which deals with Italy.

NORMAN H. FISKE
Colonel, Cavalry
Deputy Executive Commissioner

EXTRACT FROM PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH IN THE HOUSE ON FEB 22nd 1944.

ITALY.

It is hard enough to understand the politics of one's own country. It is almost impossible to understand those of foreign countries. The surest and safest course for us to follow is to judge all parties and factions dispassionately by the test of their readiness and ability to fight the Germans, and thus lighten the burden of the Allied troops. This is no time for ideological preference for one side or the other and certainly we, His Majesty's Government, have not indulged ourselves in this way at all. Thus in Italy we are working for the present through the Government of the King and Badoglio. In Yugoslavia we give our aid to Marshal Tito. In Greece in spite of the fact that a British officer was murdered by the guerilla organization called Elas, we are doing our best to bring about a reconciliation or at least a working agreement between the opposing forces.

I will say a word if the House will permit me about each of these unhappy countries and the principle which should govern us and which we are certainly following. We signed the Italian armistice on the basis of unconditional surrender with King Victor Emmanuel and Marshal Badoglio who were, and up to the present are, the legitimate government of Italy. On their authority the Italian Navy, not without some risk and loss, surrendered to us and practically all Italian troops and airmen who were not dedicated by the Germans also obeyed the orders they received from the Crown. Since then these Italian Forces have cooperated with us to the best of their ability and nearly 100 Italian ships of war are discharging valuable services in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic. Italian troops have entered the front line in Italy. Although on one occasion they suffered severe casualties, they continue to

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

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NORMAN D. FIGGIS
Colonel, Cavalry
Deputy Executive Commissioner

EXTRACT FROM RIGHT HONOURABLE WINSTON S. CHURCHILL'S SPEECH IN THE HOUSE ON DEC. 22nd 1943.

ITALY

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

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

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

Moments For Cot
& Cochran

3

REAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 794

Administrative Section

16 Feb 44

ACC/Cih.12/25.

SUBJECT : Italian Ministry, Administrative Section.

TO : Education Sub-Commission
Legal Sub-Commission
Monuments, Fine Arts & Archives Sub-Commission
Property Control Sub-Commission
Public Safety Sub-Commission
Public Health Sub-Commission
Interior Sub-Commission

1. The following partial list of names and locations of the Italian Ministry are reproduced herewith for your information.

2. It is requested that the Administrative Section be informed as to any corrections, additions or deletions to be made.

1600

By R.R. SMITH,
Lt. Colonel,
for the Vice President, Administrative Section.

906

200004

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

C06

ITALIAN MINISTERS AT PARIS 15 SEP. 1943

TITLE	NAME	ARRIVED	DEPARTED
PRIME MINISTER AND SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR	PIETRO BADOGLIO	SALERNO	1073, Secretary 1943
FOREIGN AFFAIRS	PIETRO BADOGLIO (ACTING)	SALERNO	1243, 2 June 1944
M. ALTO DE MARINA	GEN. RACCARDI (ACTING)	SALERNO	
AIR & DEFENSE	GEN. ROATTA	BARI	
UNDER SECRETARIES OF STATE			
(a) INTERIOR	PROF. GUIDO GUALI	CASERTA - BY	1253
(b) JUSTICE	ORESTANO DI FRANCIA	SALERNO	
(c) WAR	GEN. TACCO DE STASIO	SALERNO	
(d) EDUCATION	PROF. GIUSEPPI CHIMIENTI	SALERNO	1256
(e) PUBLIC WORKS	PROF. GIUSEPPE DE CARO	SALERNO	
(f) FINANCE	GIUSEPPE MIELI (ACTING)	PALAZZO DEL QUIRINALE (HQ ITALIAN CONTROL COMMISSION)	1289
(g) IND. COM. & LABOR	PROF. EDGARDO CASTRONOVO	C.A.S.A. ING. CASANI, CESARI	1290
(h) AGRICULTURE-FORESTS	PROF. EDGARDO CASTRONOVO	SALERNO	1291
(i) MR. & CIVIL TRANSPORT	GEN. GIUSEPPE DE STEFANIS	SALERNO	
(j) MERCANTILE MARINE	AMM. RAFFAELE DE COURTEN	SALERNO	
(k) POSTS, TELE. & TELEG.	ING. ENEA APOLLONIO	SALERNO	1015

[590]

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

2 Enclosures

(2)

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

Administrative Section

11 Feb 46

AC/333.6/A2

SUBJECT: Whereabouts Enquiries.

TO : HQ ANCXC SECTION, Bad Homburg, APO 394.

1. In my view, the best and most convenient instruction which can be issued with regard to the making of enquiries about Italian nationals is that enquiries respecting:

(a) Italian P/W [illegible] believed to be located in Allied controlled territory should be addressed to the Public Safety Sub-Commission here, and

(b) that ALL other enquiries should be addressed to the HQ ANCXC Section.

2. If this is done the enquiries which may be addressed to you are,

(a) in respect of Italians interned in enemy controlled areas (which may be passed to the International Red Cross) or

(b) in respect of members of the Italian Forces either serving or POW's. (which may be passed to the Military Section).

3. Where a question of release of a POW arises because his services are required I think that the Sub-Commission requiring his services should have the handling of the question of release. (For example, the case of a local Government official should be dealt with by the Interior Sub-Commission; the case of a member of the judiciary by the Legal Sub-Commission and similarly for other technical experts).

(Sgd) S

[illegible]
Vice President, Administrative Section.
Allied Control Commission.

Copy to: Education Sub-Commission.
Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Sub-Commission.
Legal Sub-Commission.
Public Safety Sub-Commission.
Public Health Sub-Commission.
Interior Sub-Commission.
Property Control Sub-Commission.
File AC/Gen.3/A2.

904

Fine Arts - Monuments

Flat 11

FWB 5 Dec

(1)

E:C:M

[redacted]

4 December 1943

SUBJECT: "Screening" of Italian Officials

TO : Regional Civil Affairs Officers (Regions 1 and 2)

1. This directive indicates the policy for "screening" Italian officials which will be carried out by all Regions.

2. The screening will be the responsibility of the A.M.G.O. and will be designed to eliminate officials of the following categories:

(a) Fascist and Nazi sympathisers;
(b) Those who have actively helped the enemy;
(c) Those potentially dangerous to the security of the Allied Armed Forces or to Allied Government administration;
(d) Passive resisters;

3. Unless such officials have already been investigated to the satisfaction of the A.M.G.O., the following measures will be adopted.

4. The A.M.G.O., will prepare a list 'A' classifying the major officials and a list 'B' classifying the minor officials who are to be "screened". A guide to classification is attached (Appendix I) which may be adapted according to any special Regional requirements.

5. The A.M.G.O., will distribute, through his C.M.P.O.s and C.A.P.O.s, Schedo in the approved form (Appendix II) to be completed by the Italian officials concerned and returned by them to the issuing C.A.P.O. Supplies of Schedo are obtainable on request from this Hq. or may be printed by Regions, provided that no alteration is made to the standard form.

6. The completed forms will be forwarded to the C.M.P.O., who, after consultation with the C.M.P. and Local Security Services such as C.I.C. or P.O.W., will endorse his recommendation and forward the form to the S.C.A.O., who will act as follows:

(a) In the case of the minor officials (List "B") who are not members of a National Agency such as the S.C.A.O. Postal Services, Railway Services, decide whether or not they remain in office.
(b) In the case of minor officials who are members of a National Agency, the S.C.A.O. may decide to retain them in office, but, if in his opinion they should be dismissed, the consent of the head of the appropriate specialist or Technical Division at Regional Hq. must be obtained (i.e. if the S.C.A.O. is of the opinion that an Italian Transport official should be removed for any of the reasons set

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1. This Directive indicates the policy for 'screening' Italian officials which will be carried out by all Regions.

2. The screening will be the responsibility of the S.C.A.O. and will be designed to eliminate officials of the following categories:

(a) Fascist and Nazi sympathisers;
(b) Those who have actively helped the enemy;
(c) Those potentially dangerous to the security of the Allied Armed Forces or to Allied Governmental administration;
(d) Passive resisters;

3. Unless such officials have already been investigated to the satisfaction of the S.C.A.O., the following measures will be adopted.

4. The S.C.A.O., will prepare a list 'A' classifying the major officials and a list 'B' classifying the minor officials who are to be "screened". A guide to classification is attached (Appendix I) which may be adapted according to any special Regional requirements.

5. The S.C.A.O., will distribute, through his S. ...O.s and C...O.s, Schedule in the approved form (Appendix II) to be completed by the Italian offici ls concerned and returned by them to the Interim C.A.O. Supplies of schedules are obtainable on request from this H.Q. or may be printed by Regions, provided that no alteration is made to the standard form.

6. The completed forms will be forwarded to the S...O.O., who, after consultation with the C...O. and local Security Services such as C. ...., or ...S., will endorse his recommendation and forward the forms to the S.C.A.O., who will act as follows:

(a) In the case of the Minor Officials (List "B") who are not members of a National Agency such as the C.C...A. Postal Services, Railway Services, decide whether or not they remain in office.
(b) In the case of Minor Officials who are members of a National Agency, the S.C.A.O. may decide to retain them in office, but, if in his opinion they should be dismissed, the consent of the head of the appropriate specialist or Technical Division at Regional HQ. must be obtained (i.e. if the S.C.A.O. is of the opinion that an Italian Transport official should be removed for any of the reasons specified above, he should obtain the consent of the Chief Transport officer at Regional Hq., before taking steps to dismiss the official.) In the event of disagreement between the S.C...O., and the head of the Division, or in the absence of such an officer, the final decision will be made by the I.C...O.
(c) In the case of Major Officials (List "A"), the S.C...O., will add his recommendation as a further endorsement on the forms already endorsed by the C.A.O., and C...P.O., and will forward it to the I.C...O. at Regional Hq., the Chief Public Safety Officer, in conjunction with the Supt. of Special Police, such Military Intelligence Services as may be available and with the appropriate head of the technical division concerned will recommend to the I.C...O., whether the official ought to be retained.

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[illegible] recommendations should be made which [illegible]
[illegible] coordinated between all the interested [illegible]
[illegible] to attain [illegible]
[illegible] and [illegible] of the [illegible]
[illegible] be changed from those [illegible] and will not [illegible]
[illegible] security.

3. The [illegible] of "A" activities shall [illegible]
and [illegible] of the [illegible] of the [illegible]
c. Class of activity to [illegible] to this [illegible]

4. [illegible]'s shall [illegible]:

(a) [illegible] the [illegible]
(b) [illegible]
(c) [illegible]

5. [illegible] of [illegible]

Enclosure - Classification of Officials
II - Memo.
III - Memo to Sec of State.

DISTRIBUTION:

[illegible] 15
[illegible] 2
C.S. Light Cruiser Group 14 15
CG Section 1 15
CG Section 2 15
Actg. Gen. Counsel 2/2
Deputy Privy Council 2
Chief of Staff 2
Secretariat 1
Asst. Gen. Admin. 2
Adjutant General 1
[illegible] 1
State Dept Coordinator 2
Internal Security 2
Deputy O/S [illegible] 2
All Sections, Secretariat and Subcommittees: 1 each 25
Spare

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informative notes on the deciding rules.

(1) Is [illegible] member?

1. Party membership (Item No. 4)

Undoubtedly, in the Fascist Party (PNF) is not an index of great significance. Public officials, whether ministerial appointees or career civil servants and police officials, whose professional responsibility were inherently bound to people otherwise holding, were of high responsibility were practically forced to belong to the Party. The same is true of prominent industrial and professional men who had to make their obeisance to the Party in order to exist.

The idea of joining the Party and the length of membership are, of importance. If, for example, it is known that membership began in 1920, or 1921, and was uninterrupted until allied occupation, it is the indication of an "old Fascist". Membership at later dates is proportionately of less significance as a matter of course, on the part of the individual and the other factors known on the whole.

2. Membership "Sansepolcrista" and "March-on-Rome" Fascists (Item 5(a) and (b).

The members of the Fascist Party--Mussolini's "old guard" -- were known as "Sansepolcristi". They were relatively few in number. Consequently there will be few "Yes" answers to this question. But if one is found the significance is obvious.

The Blackshirts who were in the "March on Rome", October 28, 1922, or were subsequently so considered, were known as "Squadristi". They constituted the strong-arm and "muscle-men" squads who violently repressed opposition to Fascism and who formed the nucleus of the Fascist government throughout Italy. Unless there be overwhelming evidence to the contrary, any person who was a "Squadrista" may be considered as a leading, active and probably prominent Fascist.

3. Fascist Militia ("MVSN"), Item 5 (c) and (d)

The Fascist Militia ("Milizia Volontaria Sicurezza Nazionale") was created by Mussolini first as a volunteer police force and then as a Party army--separate from the regular armed forces and police forces--to maintain the power of the dictatorship.

Membership in the Militia has to be judged from the point of view of the type of militia unit to which the individual belonged and the period of service with each unit. For instance service in the "Militia Ordinaria"--the basic, regular type of volunteer Blackshirts--is performed during peace time is proof that the individual was a member of the party but if performed only during war time, and a result of being drafted for that service should not be held against the individual.

The same is true for the other types of militia, except for the "Consoli del Due" (The Duce's Lieutenants) who were Mussolini's personal bodyguard and picked Fascists in any event.

The least significant of the Militia units were the Anti-Aircraft Militia

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