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REPORTS - BY BADOGLIO ON ORGANIZATION OF A

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MAY 1944

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary General
APO 394

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9 May 1944

MEMORANDUM TO: Executive Commissioner, R.C. & M.G. Section
Vice President, Administrative Section
Vice President, Economic Section
Director, Communications Sub-Commission
Chief, Naval Sub-Commission
Director, Public Relations Branch
Director, Army Sub-Commission

1. Attached is a copy of a letter from Marshal Badoglio addressed to the Chief Commissioner dated 13 April 1944 together with a copy of the inclosure thereto.
2. The Chief Commissioner desires that you examine the questions raised by the Marshal which concern your Section and present your reactions in writing at the earliest possible date, in order that the Chief Commissioner may make arrangements for the meeting requested by the Marshal.
3. Each paragraph in the inclosure of the Marshal's letter has been marked to indicate the Section of action. It may well be, however, that certain items will also have interest to another Section. In such case it is suggested that the Section concerned contact direct the Section of action as indicated on the document.

Robert E. Doe
ROBERT E. DOE
Major, A.C.D.
Secretary General

DIRECTOR
D/DIRECTOR
S. O. (T)
S. O. (P)
CENSORSHIP
CHIEF CLERK
Recd. 10.5.44

TRANSLATION

No. 1941

Salerno, 13 April 1944

Office of the Chief of the Government

1 Enclosure.

Dear General,

On March 10 I welcomed the opportunity of explaining to you my point of view concerning the criteria which in my opinion should have inspired the actions of the Allied Control Commission. I also proposed a meeting between the Commission and members of my Government in order that they might examine together the problems requiring a more urgent solution for the industrial, agricultural and military rebirth of Italy so as to provide a still more effective contribution in the fight against the common enemy.

You suggested that I draw up a Memorandum of the subjects to be discussed and I am pleased to send you a resume of the questions which could be examined at the meeting.

As you will note, there are many questions of which several are complex, but all of which require an urgent solution in the common interest for the realization of that plan of reconstruction of my country to which my Government and I are pledged.

I am certain that a frank exchange of views between the members of my Government and the Allied Control Commission would bring about a settlement of even the most difficult problems; all the more if it should be possible, as I hope, to place the relations between the Commission and Government on a different level from the present one, so that they may be carried on with greater mutual trust.

Without doubt this would expedite the action of the Government thus eliminating the detailed checks which hinder the reconstruction effort of the Italian authorities and their loyal desire to make every possible contribution to the common war effort.

If you agree, I ask you, dear General, kindly to advise me of the date when the projected meeting can be held.

With my cordial greetings,

(signed) BADOLIO

Summary of the problems presented by the various departments and for discussion at the meeting to be held with the Allied Control Commission.

Relations with the Allied Authorities.

R.C.A.M.C.

1. Control by affiliated Allied authorities.

While in general the relations with the central Allied authorities are carried on with great cordiality, there are grounds for complaint as regards incomprehension and mistrust on the part of affiliated Allied agencies. Their control, which often extends to the most detailed particulars, in addition to being too complicated, concludes by taking on a character of interference in the entire administrative activity.

In other words, the tendency of the affiliated Allied agencies to continue to exercise the powers formerly belonging to AMGOT in the territories occupied by the Allied troops, even after the restoration of these territories to the Italian Administration, and to extend the exercises of these powers even to the provinces which have always been under the full sovereignty of the Italian Government has been noted.

For instance, there are grounds for complaint in connection with an unjustified interference by the local Allied authorities in prison matters in the provinces returned to the Italian Administration, in particular in the provinces of Bari and Brindisi.

To cite another example, public order in territories administered by the Italian Government is maintained by the Italian military authorities. On the other hand on March 19 last, the Allied Control Commission in Bari province there authorized a meeting of the Socialist party. Members of the said Commission, Lt. Col. Vining and Major Healey, when they were approached in this matter by the Italian authorities, stated that the preservation of public order was the responsibility of the provincial Allied Control Commission, with whom the local Italian military should cooperate.

On March 29 the Control Commission in Bari province gave orders that merchandise sequestered in connection with food rationing crimes should be delivered to the Supply section of the Commission, whereas according to the Royal Decree law of January 20, 1944, No. 44, the authority who has power to assign such sequestered merchandise is the Prefect. Very definite instructions by the Allied Control Commission to its affiliated offices would appear opportune in this connection.

ADMINISTRATIVE
SECTION.

2. Allied Forces' Police.

Numerous cases of arrests made by the Allied authorities of Italian citizens who are detained for a long time, sometimes even for months, without a trial or hearing of any kind, are to be deplored.

In matters concerning personal liberty it would also be desirable if the Allied authorities followed the regulations of the Royal Decree law of January 31, 1944, No. 45. It has happened that the Allied military authorities have arrested Italian officers and soldiers and have detained them, also for a long time, in concentration camps and without informing

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In matters concerning personal liberty it would also be desirable if the Allied authorities followed the regulations of the Royal Decree law of January 31, 1944, No. 45. It has happened that the Allied Military authorities have arrested Italian officers and soldiers and have detained them, also for a long time, in concentration camps and without informing the Italian military commands at all.

Any arrest of an Italian soldier by the Allied forces should immediately be communicated to the appropriate Italian command.

ACTION

R.C. & M.G.

3. Behavior of the Allied Forces:

The behavior of some elements of the Allied Forces with regard to the Italian citizens, civilians and soldiers, is deplorable.

Increasingly frequent cases of pillage are reported by all centers where Allied troops are stationed.

The matter is a painful one, and in view of its political repercussions it should be eliminated.

Use of fire arms: It also appears that Allied soldiers make use of fire arms for non-warlike reasons, much too carelessly, seriously endangering the life of the population and damaging their private property.

Between Jacotomente and Puntone Turco, in the territory of Vico del Gargano (Poggia) 51 electrical insulators have been for instance damaged by pistol or rifle fire. This causes the conductors to fall down or to break, thus interrupting communications.

In the same locality, Allied soldiers hunt roebuck, which is forbidden by Italian laws. They shoot wildly in the woods of the Government forest called "Pinna", and jeopardize the safety of those engaged in the production of charcoal for the use of the Allied Forces. Allied soldiers do not even refrain from shooting domestic animals, close to houses.

It is indispensable that a greater discipline be effected in the use of fire arms by isolated military personnel.

Abusive cutting of plants: It also appears that Allied troops proceed to cut wood and to requisition charcoal without previous agreement with our forestry authorities, thus jeopardizing, sometimes beyond repair, forests and the Italian wood production.

It would be highly desirable that the supplies of wood and charcoal to the Allied Forces be made in agreement with the appropriate Italian Forestry Agencies.

R.C. & M.G.

4. Employment of Italian officers and soldiers of Allied Commands:

No Italian officer or soldier should be employed by the Allied Forces without the approval of the Italian military commands.

5. Yugoslav propaganda and incitement to desertion:

ARMY SUB-COMMISSION

There exists in Italian liberated territory a Yugoslav organization which carries out an active campaign among the Italian foreign soldiers in order to induce them to desert.

These desertions, which up to now have reached the number of several dozens as regards the Air Force, 1080 in the Army, and a considerable number also for the Navy, have a bad effect on the morale of the troops and the composition of units.

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The Allies should intervene energetically so that such a revolutionary activity be stopped and that soldiers who are still in great part in the Yugoslav training camps in Italian territory be returned.

6. Registration of some categories of prisoners:

In the work of reconstruction of the Armed Forces, the Italian military commands have great need of Generals, Chiefs of Staff, Engineer and Supply officers, officers, NCOs and soldiers of the R. Carabinieri.

Registration of Italian prisoners of war belonging to these categories would be very useful in this connection.

PROBLEMS CONCERNING PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

ACTION

1. Administrative organization.

R.C. & M.G.

It has happened that the Allied authorities have suppressed in the territories under their control, agencies and institutions of fundamental importance to the Italian administrative organization such as the Economy Provincial Councils, which are only the old Chambers of Commerce; and, as for instance, in Sicily they have established in some regions new offices which have nothing to do with the administrative organization of the remaining provinces of the Kingdom.

In order to assure unity of directive in the administration of free Italy, it would be desirable if the Italian and the Allied Governments should consult one another before issuing ordinances that might have differing effects upon the organization of the public administrations.

2. Appointments and movements of Prefects.

R.C. & M.G.

In some provinces as, for instance, in Sicily, in Cosenza, in Matera and in Reggio Calabria, the occupying Allied authorities have proceeded to remove the Prefects in charge, substituting for them local elements or functionaries of low rank with little experience or administrative ability.

In view of the importance of the position and of their functions it would be desirable for the Allied authorities to request the opinion of the Ministry of the Interior before adopting, in the territories under Allied control, provisions calling for the appointment, recall and transfer of Prefects. The opportunity could be taken to proceed in agreement with the Allied authorities, to review the appointments already made.

3. Appointments, promotions and dismissals of personnel.

R.C. & M.G.

In the territories controlled by them, the Allied authorities have similarly disposed of appointments and public positions, promotions in the administrative posts and dismissals without any attention to the Italian administrative set-up.

The Italian authorities are, therefore now at a loss as regards the regularization of these appointments which also alter the classification and lists of the personnel and cause damage to the interests of many categories of employees.

It seems desirable in this connection that:

The Allied authorities should always request the personnel needed in the territories controlled by them from the appropriate Ministries which might have an overstrength of personnel.

In case of necessity only temporary or special personnel, and always with initial rank, should always be employed.

The Allied authorities should refrain from granting promotions and public administration personnel, limiting themselves to a grade

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3. Appointments, promotions and dismissals of personnel.

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In case of necessity only temporary or special personnel, and always with initial rank, should always be employed.

The Allied authorities should refrain from granting promotions to State and Public Administration personnel, limiting themselves to the grant, in very particular cases, of promotions to a grade immediately above that previously held by the employee.

The Allied authorities should request, at least, the opinion of the Ministries concerned before adopting any provision concerning personnel.

R. C. & M. C.

4. Salaries of personnel:

The personnel employed in territories directly administered by the A.M.C. often receive salaries quite different from those under Italian administration.

It therefore results that the greater number of employees all claim higher salaries throughout the territory. It would be advisable that the economic treatment of the state personnel be decided upon with the Allied authorities, even when the personnel are working in territories still under A.M.C. administration.

R.C. & M. C.

5. Defascistization:

It has happened that the personnel of the public administrations has received different treatment in connection with the defascistization. It has varied in territories controlled directly by the Allied authorities and in those administered by the Royal Italian Government.

In order to obviate this inconvenience, in a matter so important, it is necessary to establish uniform directives in agreement with the Allied authorities.

R. C. & M. C.

6. Utilization of the personnel:

In the zones of operations, the Allied military commands do not allow the specialized post-telegraphic personnel to approach the electric lines, the setting of poles and the power stations.

In consequence the personnel is not employed, and many lines and telephone central stations such as those of Campobasso and Reggio, remain unusable.

It should not be difficult to make use also in the zones of operations, of this personnel with great advantage to the communications, the importance of which in our time is superfluous to emphasize.

R. C. & M. C.

7. Premises for Public Offices:

In Salerno the Italian Government must meet an ever increasing request for offices by the public administrations in connection with the increased requirements of their services.

It is submitted that the Allied Central Commission might examine the advisability of suspending the assignment of other commands offices or units of Allied troops to Salerno and instead, transferring to different localities some command or office now in Salerno in order to allow the Italian Government to have at its disposal a greater number of premises.

It is also submitted that the Commission might examine the advisability of returning to the Italian Government the Prefecture buildings, so that the Prefects and the other governmental authorities might, with the necessary dignity, be able to carry out the public services in the main towns of the provinces.

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It is also submitted that the Commission might examine the advisability of returning to the Italian Government the Prefecture buildings, so that the Prefects and the other Governmental authorities might, with the necessary dignity, be able to carry out the public services in the main towns of the provinces.

It is also necessary to avoid possession being taken by Allied troops of premises allocated to public services and where there are machines, installations, valuable equipment such as the railway offices and the post-telegram buildings and that such premises be used for billeting troops. In several localities (Taranto, Naples, Salerno, Foggia) such occurrences have provoked serious deficiencies in the performance of the services, damages, often beyond repair, to the plants, and the loss of valuable equipment.

ACTION

Communications
Sub-Commission

8. Post Offices:

Considerable delays in postal and telegraph service are to be noted. Such poor service is of special disadvantage to the public administration. The cause may be sought in the slowness of censorship operations, to which official Italian correspondence is still subject in some provinces, notwithstanding the agreements of December 27, 1943. It is suggested that official mail be presented, where necessary, to the censorship office in a separate bag to be examined and returned to the post office on the same day.

Administrative
Section

9. School services:

a. Unity of direction: Proper agreements are necessary to assure unity of direction in school services, especially as regards time tables, the school calendar, text books, programs and examinations.

b. Aid to students: Similar agreements could be desirable to assure aid to students in the form of hot meals, distribution of garments, etc., to needy students.

Economics
Section

10. Paper for the Public Administration:

The Allied authorities have requisitioned all the paper in stock at the Foglia Paper Mill (about 13,000 quintals). The delivery of quantities already assigned to Government Administrations is urgent.

This applies to all Administrations, but is especially urgent as regards the Financial Administration which must make provision for the preparation of forms required for collection of taxes and as regards the Railroad Administration which encounters difficulties even in printing railroad tickets.

1910

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INDUSTRIAL
SECTION.

INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY

1. De-requisitioning of industrial plants,

In effect the Allied military occupation of industrial establishments hinders the resumption of work. De-requisitioning of industrial establishments would be desirable where proprietors intend to resume production, or at least partial evacuation of premises.

This problem is particularly urgent as regards those factories and plants which formerly worked for the railroads. The latter urgently require restoration of lines and installations, repair of rails and restoration to operating conditions of the train material that has been largely destroyed or is rapidly deteriorating.

The same urgency is called for in regard to naval plants and dockyards. In every case the heads of companies should be authorized to enter offices to remove whatever documents are needed for the settlement of legal and tax matters.

2. Operation of industries which work for the Royal Navy.

NAVY SUB-
COMMISSION

The Royal Navy is particularly interested in prompt re-opening of some industrial plants and improvement of operating conditions in its own establishments. In the present situation it is impossible to provide for the normal maintenance needs of the fleet. As a result there is a constantly increasing number of warships which are laid up and awaiting their turn. Consequently it is important that the yards of the Arsenal, the two shipyards of the same city and the Brindisi shops operate with at least half of their personnel for the repair of Italian warships. The difficulties resulting from lack of equipment and materials might be provided for through restoration and derequisitioning of industrial establishments and plants, unloading of stocks on hand and proceeding to the recovery of missing materials and valuable machinery given by the Allies to private persons and carried away.

In this connection it is pointed out that the Royal Navy might make a contribution to the common fight even greater than the present one if only it were enabled to stop the deterioration of machinery and plants or, better still, if it were permitted to restore to operation its port installations, drydocks, storage warehouses, barracks, hospitals, all fields in which the Allies constantly require greater effort.

For that purpose it will be necessary to reflect all sunken ships; to complete the large Taranto drydock; to restore to operation lime, cement, and brick factories; to establish collection centers for scrap metals; to permit by supplying the necessary fuel and power the production of metal products, importing if necessary required machinery; to furnish necessary transportation of lumber from Calabria; to increase the production of bituminous material; and to facilitate in every way possible the transport of materials and manufactured goods from one region to another.

For instance, there are at present some thousands of sailors who can not be employed for lack of clothing, especially shoes; and the situation is growing worse from day to day.

For that reason normal recruiting has had to be suspended and consequently also the normal rotation of personnel.

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For instance, there are at present some thousands of sailors who can not be employed for lack of clothing, especially shoes; and the situation is growing worse from day to day.

For that reason normal recruiting has had to be suspended and consequently also the normal rotation of personnel.

It is natural that this state of affairs has influenced the effective cooperation which the Royal Navy can give in the fight against the common enemy.

To meet these compelling needs the following are indispensable:

Derequisition and place in operation at the earliest possible time the plants of the Cotoniere Meridionali of Naples which in meeting the entire needs of the Royal Navy could give work to about 3000 workers;

ACTION

Install at Taranto a shoe factory for the Royal Navy importing the small amount of machinery needed.

ECONOMIC SECTION.

3. Allocation of coal and other raw materials for industry.

Many metallurgical plants and mechanical workshops could resume operations if they could count on the necessary supplies of coal, metallic materials and lumber.

such
To resume work is very important, especially for the railroad installations, repair of railroads lines and material, naval constructions and repairs.

With a monthly allocation of about 17,000 tons of coal, a monthly production could be assured of, for instance, 62,000 tons of cement, 23,000 tons of lime and 120,000 square meters of window glass.

4. Destruction of works, equipment and installations.

Such destruction should be effected only in case of absolute necessity, and, in every case, in agreement with the Italian authorities.

ECONOMIC SECTION.

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5. Requisition of machinery, raw materials, finished and semi-finished materials.

Requisition of machinery or its removal from plants should be avoided so as to permit industries to resume operation. Obviously this would reduce imports and consequently maritime transportation from America and England.

The raw materials and finished and semi-finished products requisitioned in plants are often used in an uneconomical fashion. They are thus deteriorating and often going to waste without being used, whereas the few industries of liberated Italy need everything.

For instance, it is vital to place at disposal of the Ministry of War the raw materials, the materials and machinery lying at present unused in various artillery establishments assigned to Allied troops as billets.

As regards requisitions, the Allied authorities have often refused to issue written statements attesting to the requisitions effected and sometimes have even shown resentment when faced with the requests of the parties concerned.

Such certificates are, however, necessary in order that Italian citizens may make claim for any possible compensation to the State.

The Allied authorities should issue such certificates without raising difficulties.

R.G. & M.G.

6. Freezing of goods and prices.

The freezing by Allied authorities of almost all available goods makes impossible exchange and consumption which are considered indispensable for an economic recovery and for the better utilization of existing resources with consequent reduction in imports from across the sea.

ECONOMIC
SECTION.ECONOMIC
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The freezing of goods also prevents the adjustment of prices to the changed monetary situation.

Major freedom of action would be desirable for the Italian Government.

7. Institutions of technical-professional instruction:ADMINISTRATIVE
SECTION.

A major part of the premises of the teaching material and of the equipment of Institutes of technical and professional instruction, so closely linked to the industrial recovery of the country, have been lost through

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war developments or requisitions. It is indispensable to proceed with release of buildings and reconstruction of scientific institutions.

ECONOMIC
SECTION.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

1. Transportation by railroad and ordinary traffic:

Throughout peninsular and insular Italy, the transport situation is most serious. The means of communication both by railroad and road are completely inadequate for the needs of the people. Such deficiency stands in the way of any economic recovery. The prevailing system of controls and authorizations under the Allied Committee at Naples has proven itself in practice so long and so laborious that it has resulted in the paralysis of every kind of traffic. This is also due to the deplorable shortcomings in postal telegraphic and telephonic service.

The following measures are considered urgent and indispensable to restore to the Italian Railroad Administration the operation of the entire network of liberated Italy south of the line including Reggio, Pescepolo, Caserta, Naples,

to entrust to the Italian administration the task and responsibility of satisfying the demands of the Allied military authorities;

to assure two passenger trains each way and one freight train each way on the principal lines;

to assure one passenger train each way and one freight train each way on the secondary lines;

to assure continuity of service.

ECONOMIC
SECTION.2. Communications with Sardinia and Sicily:

The relations between the peninsula and Sardinia do not permit further delay in the establishment of a regular service of sea and air transportation between the island and the Continent. For the present a daily air service and a bi-weekly sea service might be sufficient. Similar need exists as regards communication with Sicily. It would be necessary to have at least four ships of medium tonnage which might call at the minor ports of the two islands and the Continent, without disturbing the traffic of the Allies in the large ports.

ECONOMIC
SECTION.3. Railroad cars for the transportation of salt and other bulky goods:

The scarcity of salt on the market causes great discontent among the people. In some localities popular demonstrations have even taken place. At Margherita di Savoia, near Barietta, 150,000 tons of salt are available, largely sufficient for the needs of the southern population, but means of transportation are lacking. To arrange for distribution of this most important foodstuff and other monopoly goods, it would be necessary to assign to the Ministry of Finance the railroad cars which are used for every ten days or at least a couple of freighters of small tonnage, with a useful loading capacity of no more than a thousand

throughout peninsular and insular Italy, the transport system is most serious. The means of communication both by railroad and road are completely inadequate for the needs of the people. Such deficiency stands in the way of any economic recovery. The prevailing system of controls and authorizations under the Allied Committee at Naples has proven itself in practice so long and so laborious that it has resulted in the paralysis of every kind of traffic. This is also due to the deplorable shortcomings in postal telegraphic and telephonic service.

The following measures are considered urgent and indispensable to restore to the Italian Railroad Administration the operation of the entire network of liberated Italy south of the line including Reggio, Benevento, Caserta, Naples:

- to entrust to the Italian administration the task and responsibility of satisfying the demands of the Allied military authorities;
- to assure two passenger trains each way and one freight train each way on the principal lines;
- to assure one passenger train each way and one freight train each way on the secondary lines;
- to assure continuity of service.

ECONOMIC SECTION.

2. Communications with Sardinia and Sicily:

The relations between the peninsula and Sardinia do not permit further delay in the establishment of a regular service of sea and air transportation between the Island and the Continent. For the present a daily air service and a bi-weekly sea service might be sufficient. A smaller need exists as regards communication with Sicily. It would be necessary to have at least four ships of medium tonnage which might call at the minor ports of the two islands and the Continent, without disturbing the traffic of the Allies in the large ports.

ECONOMIC SECTION.

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ECONOMIC SECTION.

4. Railroad cars and motor vehicles for the services of the Military Commissariat:

For the operation of the vital services of the Military Commissariat, a greater supply of railroad cars and motor vehicles is required.

ACCT

R.C. & M.G.

5. Motor vehicles for supplying the civilian population:

The most important service of supply is greatly hindered in all provinces by the great scarcity of motor vehicles.

Therefore, the allocation of a suitable number of motor vehicles is necessary to provide for the food requirements of the population.

R.C. & M.G.

6. Motor vehicles for collection of taxes:

For the most important service of inspection in the provincial tax offices at least two cars for every province would be needed.

Requisitions now being practically impossible, the Allies would have to supply at least the tires and wheels to permit requisition of cars which are now put up for lack of such spare parts.

ECONOMIC
SECTION.7. Auto spare parts:

Such lack of spare parts is very marked especially for military transport, which, in the absence of suitable measures, may within a short time, be completely paralyzed.

Therefore, it would be necessary that the Allies arrange for supply of rubber tires and spare parts for the repair and operation of motor vehicles, the production factories of which are all, as is known, in enemy-occupied Italy.

Also collection centers for non-operational motor vehicles could be established, including those of private ownership to be requisitioned, and suitable repair shops to put such vehicles back into operating conditions using part of them to provide spare parts. In view of the great scarcity of vehicles, it would furthermore, be necessary to restrict requisitions to the lowest possible limits.

ECONOMIC
SECTION.8. Transport of lignite:

In the mercury mines (Castelluccio Inferiore) there are 10,000 tons of dry lignite which would be very suitable for the manufacture of bricks. 7986

Railroad cars and the allocation of a truck per day for every railroad car made available are needed to haul the lignite from Castelluccio to the main railroad point of Iaconegro (Km. 40).

9. Transport of asphalt dust from Sicily:

It would prove very useful for repair and operation of main roads, also for military purposes, to be able to transport asphalt dust from Syracuse to Bari, Salerno and Naples.

ECONOMIC
SECTION.10. Requisition of cars:

To meet the increasing demands of motor vehicles by the Italian Government, it is requested that the Allied authorities also agree to requisition those cars for which they have issued permits of free circulation, up to April 30, 1944.

ECONOMIC
SECTION.11. Ships of small tonnage:

Also the Italian Government, private indivi-

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**ECONOMIC
SECTION.**

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**ECONOMIC
SECTION.**

8. Transport of lignite:

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**ECONOMIC
SECTION.**

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It would prove very useful for repair and operation of main roads, also for military purposes, to be able to transport asphalt dust from Circuse to Bari, Salerno and Naples.

**ECONOMIC
SECTION.**

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**ECONOMIC
SECTION.**

11. Ships of small tonnage:

The great difficulties, which the Italian Government, private individuals and even the Allies encounter in railroad and ordinary transportation, might be considerably reduced if all the motor sailboats of a capacity under 100 tons were left at the disposal of the Italian Government for inter-regional traffic of the products most essential to consumption and industry: oil, wine, firewood, charcoal, vegetables, cheese, hides, etc. Also, the construction of 64 motorboats and small motor-vessels, now in shipyards, might be completed with a total gross tonnage

ACTION

of 10,000 tons. For that purpose the allocation of 1,200 tons of steel plates, 9,000 cubic meters of oak lumber, 6,000 cubic meters of pine lumber in addition to nails, cork, ropes, chains and motors should be made. At present there is no assurance that these materials previously ordered will be delivered.

**COMMUNICATIONS
SUBCOMMISSION.****12. Telegraph and telephone communications:**

The available means are not used in the most useful way so as to derive the best return possible.

For instance, the cables Palermo-Messina and Palermo-Cagliari are still used by the Allied Commands with a simple Morse circuit. The Italian administration could utilize these circuits, as always, with its trained personnel and its machinery, with four channels (with quadruple baudot) enabling the Allies to double their communications and the Italian Government to take advantage of two independent circuits.

**ECONOMIC
SECTION.****13. Measures of a financial character:**

It would be desirable that without prior agreement with the Navy Ministry the Allied authorities take no measures in regard to the steamship and shipping companies subsidized by the Government and in regard to FINANCE which is a subsidiary group of IRI.

**ECONOMIC
SECTION.****AGRICULTURE AND FISHING****1. Seed potatoes:**

Notwithstanding contrary assurances in regard thereto by the Allied authorities, it has been ascertained that the seed potatoes shipped to Italy were affected with "banded gangrene."

Sowings effected in Sicily have resulted that in many lots the percentage of rot and ungerminated potatoes on account of the aforesaid disease reached from 95 to 98 per cent. To the grave present economic damage, there is added a future even greater damage, because for years the infected land cannot be used for potato growing on account of disease germs.

The Allied Control Commission must require that the seed potatoes shipped to Italy be subject upon shipment to rigorous guaranteed plant pathological control as required in the past by proper international agreements. Appropriate immunization certificates should be issued by the proper authorities.

2. Resumption of fishing activities:

The resumption of fishing activities, so useful at this moment, due to food scarcity, is hindered by the fact that the Allied authorities require a double authorization order, one issued by the Naval Office to obtain entry into port and mooring of the craft, the other by the local Allied authority authorizing the fishing.

**ECONOMIC
SECTION.**

On the other hand, the second authorization should be abolished, if possible, to facilitate the resumption of fishing activities.

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For instance, the cables Palermo-Saples and Palermo-Pagliari are still used by the Allied Commands with a simple Morse circuit. The Italian administration could utilize these circuits, as always, with its trained personnel and its machinery, with four channels (with quadruple baudot) enabling the Allies to double their communications and the Italian Government to take advantage of two independent circuits.

ECONOMIC SECTION.

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AGRICULTURE AND FISHING

ECONOMIC SECTION.

1. Seed potatoes;

Notwithstanding contrary assurances in regard thereto by the Allied authorities, it has been ascertained that the seed potatoes shipped to Italy were affected with "humid gangrene."

Sowings effected in Sicily have resulted that in many lots the percentage of rot and ungerminated potatoes on account of the aforesaid disease reached from 95 to 98 per cent. To the grave present economic damage, there is added a future even greater damage, because for years the infected land cannot be used for potato growing because of disease germs.

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To render fishing easier, the second authorization should be abolished, since fishing licenses are already issued by the Naval port offices. If not in conflict with military operations, permission might also be given for night fishing with under-water lights along the coasts of Southern Italy and the large islands (Sardinia and Sicily), which is more profitable, and would employ a large number of maritime laborers.

For the purpose the Allies should release the motor fishing boats hired by them for other purposes.

ASSISTANCE TO WAR REFUGEES

To assure effective help for the people most directly affected by war, the following provisions are considered necessary:

R.C. & M.D.

limit to the absolute minimum forced evacuations from immediately behind the front lines;

provide adequate food for the refugees;

arrange for release of all public and private buildings no longer needed for the Allied Forces;

place at the disposal of the local authorities the means needed for the transportation of refugees and their household goods, in the greatest quantity possible;

place garments and medical supplies at the disposal of the local authorities.

CONTROL OF PRESS

1. Periodical press:

P.R.B.

An excessive increase of all types of periodical publications, including clandestine ones, is regrettable. They have no well-defined programs and are produced at the initiative of more or less irresponsible elements.

To check the increase of these sheets and leaflets, which only result in an increasing confusion and disorientation of public opinion, it would seem opportune to limit the publication of periodicals to not more than one newspaper for every political party in each provincial capital, requiring prior political censorship for all publications. The provisions now in effect for military censorship would remain unchanged.

At the same time sanctions against offenders should be provided.

2. Allied military press censorship:

P.R.B.

The Allied military press censorship is at times too strict in its criteria. For instance, in an article of the "Giornale dell'Aviazione" (paper of the Pilot) No. 10, the Allied censor stated the phrase "under orders of the King" to be eliminated, on the pretext that the Allied authorities do not intend to interfere in the internal Italian situation.

Facts of this kind have a bearing on the military traditions of the paper, and are cause for confusion among the troops to whom the paper is addressed, and harm the efforts being made to gather all energies for the purpose of assuring a more effective collaboration with the Allies. It is desirable that military censorship be exercised with greater understanding.

ARTISTIC PATRIMONY

ADMINISTRATIVE
SECTION.

Particularly grave are the devastations which the Italian artistic and cultural patrimony has suffered.

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ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION.

ARTISTIC PATRIMONY

Particularly grave are the devastations which the Italian artistic patrimony, the patrimony indeed of all civilized nations, has suffered due to war. All possible measures to assure conservation of works of art, monuments still existing, bibliographical material and the repair and reconstruction of the galleries, institutes of art should be set into effect at once. In this respect joint undertakings would be desirable as to the action to be taken in the territory administered by the Italian Government and in that still controlled by the Allies.

THEATERS AND CINEMAS

M.C.

Many theaters and cinemas have been requisitioned by the Allied forces which manage them themselves to the serious loss of many classes of executive, administrative and artistic personnel who made their living from theaters and cinema theaters.

It would seem desirable to allow the owners and directors of theaters and cinemas to resume their management, requiring them to give a certain number of free performances for the Allied forces but permitting them also to work in day time.

RADIO COMMUNICATIONS

P. R. B.

The communications of the Italian Government are not always transmitted by the radio stations.

Agreements would be desirable in the matter, which would also limit to the absolute minimum the Allied control over broadcasting programs.

NOTES

R.C. M.G.

The requisitioning of hotels assumes constantly waster proportions. It would be desirable to limit such requisitions to strictly indispensable cases, utilizing, if possible, during the period of requisition the personnel formerly employed therein.

CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

P.R.B.

Fascist policy resulted in that important expressions of Anglo-American political thought and valuable writings of Italian authors remained totally unknown to the Italian public.

Therefore, the preparation of a plan of exchange of publications between Italy and the Allied Nations both in the original editions, as well as in translations would be very useful.

In this respect the establishment of a cultural Italo-Anglo-American Union for the purposes of promoting a more intimate spiritual understanding and a more strict collaboration between Italy and the Allied Nations would be extremely desirable.

Special agreements might be effected with the psychological warfare branch of ~~AMSTOT~~ in order to establish the means necessary to the concrete activation of the undertaking.

Salerno, 6 April 1944.

P. R. E.

RADIO COMMUNIQUE

The communiques of the Italian Government are not always transmitted by the radio stations.

Agreements would be desirable in the matter, which would also limit to the absolute minimum the Allied control over broadcasting programs.

R.C. #1.G.

NOTES

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Salerno, 6 April 1944.

REAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 304

FIS/ajp

14 May 1944

SUBJECT: Proposed Meeting with Italian Government

MEMO TO: Administrative Section
Army Sub-Commission
Communications Sub-Commission
Navy Sub-Commission

1. Letter BG 000.1, dated 9 May 1944, from the Secretary General, forwarded for necessary action a memorandum from Marshal Badoglio to General MacFarlane presenting certain problems which the Italian government wishes to have cleared up at a forthcoming meeting with representatives of the Allied Control Commission.

2. It is requested that a progress report on action taken be submitted to this office by 1200 hours 15 May 1944, including if possible a tentative date of completion so that General MacFarlane may be informed.

Frank J. Slaughter
FRANK J. SLAUGHTER
Captain, AGC *1944*
Deputy Secretary General.

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DIRECTOR
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SCIT
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Received 14/5/44

HHS/epc

REAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APC 394

14 May, 1944

In reply
refer to: GS/1/4/3

Subject: Proposed Meeting With Italian Government.

To: Deputy Secretary General, A.C.C. ~~Naples.~~ ^{Salerno.}

1. Reference is made to memo of 14th May, 1944, requesting progress report on action taken in connection with memorandum from Marshal Badoglio forwarded with letter SS-CCO.1 dated 9th May, 1944 from the Secretary General.

2. A report of this Sub-Commission was submitted to the Secretary General under date of 13th May, 1944.

J.I. HENDERSON
Colonel
Director, Communications Sub-Commission

see 4

REAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

JLH/tjj

(2-1)

13th May, 1944.

In reply refer
to: CS/1/4/2

Subject: Report.

To: Secretary General, Allied Control Commission, Naples.

Reference your letter No. SG.000.1 dated 9th May,
1944.

A report by this Sub-Commission on the points
requested is appended.

J. L. HENDERSON
Colonel,
Director, Communications Sub-Commission.

INCL. One Report.

19.8

Problems Concerning Public Administration, Para 8.

The statement that Allied Censorship Control is the chief cause of postal delays is popular with the Italian Government, but is unfounded. Normally not more than 24 hours delay is caused by censorship; there have been cases of mistakes being made resulting in excessive delays, and these have been noted and corrected; there have been and will be cases of letters having to be referred to military authority for examination, causing delays in the interests of military security. These causes of delay, which are being eliminated as far as possible, are small compared with the delays caused by lack of transport and by the postal service generally.

Official correspondence is not subject to censorship, but is required to be inspected to ascertain that it is certified by an official of the requisite grade. There have been many cases of infringement of the use of official service for private correspondence and it is not considered that this rule can be relaxed. In this connection, attention is drawn to the fact that official diplomatic correspondence from England of our Allies (except the U.S. and Russia) and of all neutrals is now subject not merely to a check to ensure that it is certified official, but to censorship inspection.

2. Transport and Communications Para 12.

The utilisation of military circuits is a military problem which rarely affects civil facilities. In the special cases quoted, the Naples-Palermo cable has been operated by teletype ever since the restoration to service; the Palermo-Cagliari cable was operated by morse, but teletype has recently been installed. The proposal that Italian Baudot equipment should be used on these cables was suggested to AFHQ, but rejected, on the grounds that it would involve the employment of Italian operators in Allied Military Signal Offices dealing with military traffic, as our personnel cannot operate this apparatus.

3. General Comment.

In general, in the view of this Sub-Commission, the Italian authorities have been liberally dealt with by the higher military authorities in the sphere of communications, considering that this is an active theatre of war.

On the postal side, internal and external mail services have been restored practically up to the Rear Army boundaries.

On the telecommunications side, internal telegraph services have been authorised and mostly restored up to the same boundary. Civil telephone service has been permitted within provincial boundaries. For official purposes, an adequate long-distance telephone service has been restored.

Despite the difficulties mentioned by the Italian authorities therefore, the restrictions on communications have not been such as to make government control impossible or even unduly difficult.

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