

ACC 10000/147/374

REP. 160/CS

REGIONS COMMISSIONERS CONFERENCE

AUG. 1944

㊦
 ㊧
 ㊨
 ㊩
 ㊪
 ㊫
 ㊬
 ㊭
 ㊮
 ㊯

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 994

STATE OF CONNECTICUT

Tuesday, 22 August 1944

Presiding: Captain Elery W. Stone, USNR

The Conference was expected at 0930 by the acting Chief Commissioner, Captain El-
lery W. Stone, USNR.

1- OPERATING DELAYS BY ACTING CHIEF COMMISSIONER

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

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

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

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

Naples. I know that I expected that General Mason MacFarlane is not in the chair to-day. He has, I am afraid, been very seriously ill and been in great pain after the long operation which he had in July. After a series of relapses, I am happy to say that our latest news is that he is now out of danger and we shall all, I know, wish to send him good wishes for speedy recovery.

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

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

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

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

RECEIVED

RETRIEVED

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

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

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

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

Region I, Colonel A. M. Hancock

1. During the past 2½ months the Sicilian scene has continued to be as complex as ever.
2. Sicily has one major problem at present--the collection of its own grain harvest. One of the two recognized deficiency provinces has collected 60% of its quota. Palermo has collected less than 6%. In spite of vigorous action of prefects, AGO officers, etc., satisfactory results are not yet being obtained. The new High Commissioner, Aldisio, did not think it possible to collect more than two-thirds of the quota. He believes there is organized resistance in some provinces and that a social security problem is looming ahead. In practice the policy of laying down quotas is not working out.
3. The police forces have been strengthened in order to help collect the wheat. The credit for their work goes largely to the General in command of the Carabinieri. Up to 17 August, 9,849 arrests were made. Courts have dealt with 500 cases and maximum sentences were inflicted. There have been 1000 arrests per week during the past fortnight, and the courts cannot cope with the situation. The prisons are already overcrowded, and it is doubtful if adjacent islands and re-opening of other prisons will be sufficient to cope with anticipated number of prisoners.
4. PWB and PRA have been very cooperative and untiring in their efforts. The press is giving front page prominence to the sentences and fines being imposed.

provinces to Italian administration and recovery, on 30 October 1943, handed over to the jurisdiction of the Italian Government.

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

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

Region I, Colonel A. N. Hancock

1. During the past 2 1/2 months the Sicilian scene has continued to be as complex as ever.
2. Sicily has one major problem at present--the collection of its own grain harvest. One of the two recognized deficiency provinces has collected 60% of its quota. Palermo has collected less than 6%. In spite of vigorous action of prefects, ACC officers, etc., satisfactory results are not yet being obtained. The new High Commissioner, Aldisio, did not think it possible to collect more than two-thirds of the quota. He believes there is organized resistance in some provinces and that a social security problem is looming ahead. In practice the policy of laying down quotas is not working out.
3. The police forces have been strengthened in order to help collect the wheat. The credit for their work goes largely to the General in command of the Carabinieri. Up to 17 August, 8,849 arrests were made. Courts have dealt with 500 cases and many sentences were inflicted. There have been 1000 arrests per week during the past fortnight, and the courts cannot cope with the situation. The prisons are already overcrowded, and it is doubtful if adjacent islands and re-opening of other prisons will be sufficient to cope with anticipated number of prisoners.
4. PWB and PRB have been very cooperative and untiring in their efforts. The press is giving front page prominence to the sentences and fines being imposed.
5. The political situation continues nebulous and confused. It will be further complicated by the food problem. The provincial committees of liberation are not well organized. This political uncertainty allows the separatist movement to grow. The government has not shown its hand so far, but there are signs that an attempt will be made to stem separatist activities.
6. The labor position is generally satisfactory.

-2-
RESTRICTED

RESIDENT

7. Some of the achievements during the past year have been: imports valued at 350 million lire, sales of 680 million lire, 20 commodities exported, only 1 of 18 loss on wheat collection. Great efforts are being made to export 1 1/2 million cases of citrus fruits, but packing cases will be needed from Calabria. The amount spent on public works has been 733 million lire, one half of which was spent on bridges, road re-surfacing and maintenance. By the end of this month the entire railway system will be in working condition again, which will bring relief to Messina which has suffered more than any other town in its semi-isolation.

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

Page II, Lt. Colonel F. H. McCleary

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

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

2. Local Government - Provincial

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

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

3. Economic resources and supply. With special reference to food.

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

Average for Region -	(Wheat) 99%	(Barley) 37%
----------------------	-------------	--------------

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

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

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

2197
the food situation in the Re-

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

10. In II, Lt. Colonel F. H. McCleary

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

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

2. Local Government - Provincial

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

e. The wine surplus in Apulian provinces remains unchanged or in a worse position. Producers are now beginning to empty vats to make room for this new vintage. There is still an excess of 350,000 tons remaining in Region II.

-3-
RESTRICTED

RESTRICTION

4. Agriculture

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

5. Labor

- a. The labor situation remains unchanged. The proposed decree dissolving the Fascist Labor Syndicates in Apulian Provinces has not been put into effect by the Italian Government.
- b. The Allies still employ many thousands of Italian civilians on labor projects. A serious problem in employment will appear as Allies' supplies in vicinity of ports are moved forward.
- c. The usual labor unrest prevails in Taranto province. Otherwise, no serious disputes have occurred.

6. Public works and utilities.

- a. During the latter part of the month, Foggia Province passed to Region II, as regards public works and utility matters.
- b. The Allies released some quarries during the month. There is still a lack of road construction machinery and tools, although some material of this nature was made available by the Allies recently.
- c. Maintenance patching on all military highways continues to progress satisfactorily.
- d. Permanent bridge repair continues slowly. This work will be speeded up as, and when, cement is released for this purpose.
- e. Plans for reduction in electric power users are complete. Sufficient electric power for immediate needs has been available to date.

7. Public Safety

- a. The Carabinieri and Questura have proved fairly effective in providing vigilance for the grain campaign. Road blocks are in operation throughout the Region. Many arrests for grain violations have been made and more than 1,000 quintals of grain has been confiscated by these road block groups.
- b. During the latter part of July and the first week in August several small, serious fracasces occurred in Brindisi and Taranto Provinces chiefly between Italian soldiers and French Colonial troops. A few casualties occurred. But for prompt action by Allied Military and AOC personnel these disturbances would have been more serious. These encounters have subsided during the past two weeks.
- c. The civilian population as a whole remains orderly.
- d. Allied courts: Three murder cases were tried during the month. Sentences of death in one case and thirteen years and twenty-eight years imprisonment in the others were imposed. One sabotage case was tried and a sentence given of twenty years.

Civilian courts: Civilian courts continue to move in a very slow manner. In action. As a result of habit, it is difficult to impose heavy penalties on

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

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

6. Public works and utilities.

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

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

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

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

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

7. Public Safety

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

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

c. The civilian population as a whole remains orderly.

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

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

8. Education

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

9. Refugees and Displaced Italians

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

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

Region III, Colonel J. S. Channen

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

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

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

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

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

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

Unless a plan

a. The Italian provincial committee has been sending refugee problems in this Region. A large number of Italian families have been emerging in, especially into Bari and Barletta, trying to return to their homes in other parts of Italy.

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

Region III, Colonel J. S. Okanzen

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 5 -
RESTRICTED

REARRANGED

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

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

9. The health situation generally is good.

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

Region IV. Colonel Charles Foletti

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

8. An expropriation commission was organized in cooperation with the National Committee of Liberation. This hard hitting expropriation commission did a good job. A-G officers have likewise executed a vigorous expropriation. Thousands of leading fascists were

9. The health situation generally is good.

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

Region IV, Colonel Charles Foletti

1. Before my arrival in Rome, the Region was administered by General Rome and by Colonel Norman Fiske, and naturally I profited from the effective work they had done. In addition we have had the great assistance of Rome Allied Area Command.
2. During the past two months, the Regional Commissioner has enjoyed the wholehearted intelligent and loyal team work of the Allied officers and enlisted men of Rome Region, and they have achieved magnificent results in the face of many harassing difficulties.
3. Rome Region has been much aided by the Headquarters of Allied Control Commission. We have not always agreed. Good old pasta helped the usual good humor of some of us, but our relations have been happy and we are most grateful to ACC HQ for its assistance.
4. On August 1st Rome Region and Region IV were merged, thereby bringing under the single Headquarters of Rome Region the provincial administrations of Grosseto, Livorno, Rome, Viterbo, Bastia, and Terzi and we stand ready to receive Perugia whenever Group-Captain Benson, who has been ever cooperative, sees fit to turn the province over to us.
5. First, concerning Rome City and the area forming the ex-governatorato di Roma. The basic policy of our AMG administration was to do the job in the most rapid manner, inasmuch as we agreed that Rome should be turned over to the Italian Government at the earliest possible moment and this was done on August 15th. What has AMG accomplished?
6. The new structure of local government was instituted. It has been functioning with initiative and steadfast adherence to democratic principles. The Mayor has performed valiantly.
7. Now able, anti-Fascist heads of governmental agencies and services were appointed and with our assistance established into their jobs. We insisted on new faces in the public business.
8. An epuration commission was organized in cooperation with the National Committee of Liberation. This hard hitting epuration commission did a good job. AMG officers have likewise executed a vigorous epuration. Thousands of leading Fascists were turned out of office; hundreds arrested and interned. Epuration in Rome is now in the hands of the Italian Government. Without a thorough and rugged clearance of leading Fascists from positions of public trust and influence, a new Italy of liberty can never arise.
9. The people of Rome suffered greatly during the period of German occupation. Now was it because they received a mere 100 grams of bread. Men, women, and children were afraid to leave their homes. The Gestapo was constantly on the scent of thousands

RESTRICTED

of good citizens and to hide these citizens thousands more had to risk their lives. The City was in a state of dread. The Allies have given Rome freedom from fear.

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

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

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

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

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

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

16. The groundwork has been laid under AMG. The benefits will accrue in ever increasing amounts. In the coming weeks Rome should get more food. 2135
The Allies have not given Rome freedom from want.

17. AMG in Rome and the Vatican have worked very closely. AMG has been greatly

1516

is daily life. The Allies have given Rome freedom of the press, freedom

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

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

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

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

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

16. The groundwork has been laid under AMG. The benefits will accrue in ever increasing amounts. In the coming weeks Rome should get more food. 2793

the Allies have not given Rome freedom from want.

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

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

-7-
RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

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

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

Region V. Colonel R. P. Marshall

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Forlì Province. Colonel G. E. Temmerley

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

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

Region V. Colonel R. P. Marshall

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Foggia Province, Colonel G. E. Tannerley

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

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

Region VI, Brigadier M. Carr

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

RESTRICTED

due to ACC initiative.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

9. The Granai del Popolo campaign was fairly successful. About 17 thousand tons have been collected, which is about 30% of the amount available. The target is 40,000 to 45,000 tons, which will last the Island to sometime in November. Imports of flour or wheat will be necessary to see the Islanders through to the next harvest. Prospects for the olive harvest are good.

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

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

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

Captain Stone introduced the Supreme Allied Commander.

General Sir Henry Dettland Wilson, GCB, CBE, DSO, Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theater

1520

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

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

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

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

9. The Grandi del Popolo campaign was fairly successful. About 17 thousand tons have been collected, which is about 30% of the amount available. The target is 40,000 to 45,000 tons, which will last the Island to sometime in November. Imports of flour or wheat will be necessary to see the Islanders through to the next harvest. Expects for the olive harvest are good.

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

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

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

Captain Stone introduced the Supreme Allied Commander.

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

2194 I am fully appreciative of what you have done from that day. There have been many difficulties to overcome and you have handled them in a workmanlike manner. The advance of the Allies doesn't cause matters when you are trying to build up a civil administration behind. Naturally you have been hampered by the destruction the enemy has caused to installations, etc. So far we have only made contact with about half of Italy's population. What lies ahead may prove the most troublesome and difficult to deal with.

- 9 -
RESTRICTED

REMARKS

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

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

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

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

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

Region VII, Lt. Colonel G. S. Peasey

1. There is very little to report on the political side. With the extra bread/flour/pasta ration now being issued in practically all communes, the noisy element of the Communist Party has not been so much in evidence.
2. Progress with the formation of the Giunta Comunale is slowly gaining ground, but the general reaction is unfavorable, with the selection of members coming in for much criticism. The chief complaint is that they are appointed by the Prefect, who consults with the local CC.RR. as to their general suitability and whether there are legal impediments, and this virtually leaves the CC.RR. the political boss for the area concerned. Elections, of course, may not be held.
3. There have been a number of rumors that all ACC officers were being withdrawn. The Prefect of Ostia, a career official, was greatly relieved to hear that ACC is not leaving Calabria altogether, because he considers that help will be needed for a very long time. This gave me an opening to impress once again on him and his officials the urgent necessity for them to beatir themselves and improve their administration. Local Government throughout Calabria is full of shortcomings.

4. The new Prefect of Cosenza has arrived.

5. Economic Resources and Supply. As far as the Economic & Supply side is concerned the collection, warehousing and movement of grain has proceeded satisfactorily. There were some curious moments in respect of movement from Consorzio warily. There was some account of shortage of rail wagons. It was, however, always

10001 10002 10003 10004 10005 10006 10007 10008 10009 10010 10011 10012 10013 10014 10015 10016 10017 10018 10019 10020 10021 10022 10023 10024 10025 10026 10027 10028 10029 10030 10031 10032 10033 10034 10035 10036 10037 10038 10039 10040 10041 10042 10043 10044 10045 10046 10047 10048 10049 10050 10051 10052 10053 10054 10055 10056 10057 10058 10059 10060 10061 10062 10063 10064 10065 10066 10067 10068 10069 10070 10071 10072 10073 10074 10075 10076 10077 10078 10079 10080 10081 10082 10083 10084 10085 10086 10087 10088 10089 10090 10091 10092 10093 10094 10095 10096 10097 10098 10099 10100 10101 10102 10103 10104 10105 10106 10107 10108 10109 10110 10111 10112 10113 10114 10115 10116 10117 10118 10119 10120 10121 10122 10123 10124 10125 10126 10127 10128 10129 10130 10131 10132 10133 10134 10135 10136 10137 10138 10139 10140 10141 10142 10143 10144 10145 10146 10147 10148 10149 10150 10151 10152 10153 10154 10155 10156 10157 10158 10159 10160 10161 10162 10163 10164 10165 10166 10167 10168 10169 10170 10171 10172 10173 10174 10175 10176 10177 10178 10179 10180 10181 10182 10183 10184 10185 10186 10187 10188 10189 10190 10191 10192 10193 10194 10195 10196 10197 10198 10199 10200 10201 10202 10203 10204 10205 10206 10207 10208 10209 10210 10211 10212 10213 10214 10215 10216 10217 10218 10219 10220 10221 10222 10223 10224 10225 10226 10227 10228 10229 10230 10231 10232 10233 10234 10235 10236 10237 10238 10239 10240 10241 10242 10243 10244 10245 10246 10247 10248 10249 10250 10251 10252 10253 10254 10255 10256 10257 10258 10259 10260 10261 10262 10263 10264 10265 10266 10267 10268 10269 10270 10271 10272 10273 10274 10275 10276 10277 10278 10279 10280 10281 10282 10283 10284 10285 10286 10287 10288 10289 10290 10291 10292 10293 10294 10295 10296 10297 10298 10299 10300 10301 10302 10303 10304 10305 10306 10307 10308 10309 10310 10311 10312 10313 10314 10315 10316 10317 10318 10319 10320 10321 10322 10323 10324 10325 10326 10327 10328 10329 10330 10331 10332 10333 10334 10335 10336 10337 10338 10339 10340 10341 10342 10343 10344 10345 10346 10347 10348 10349 10350 10351 10352 10353 10354 10355 10356 10357 10358 10359 10360 10361 10362 10363 10364 10365 10366 10367 10368 10369 10370 10371 10372 10373 10374 10375 10376 10377 10378 10379 10380 10381 10382 10383 10384 10385 10386 10387 10388 10389 10390 10391 10392 10393 10394 10395 10396 10397 10398 10399 10400 10401 10402 10403 10404 10405 10406 10407 10408 10409 10410 10411 10412 10413 10414 10415 10416 10417 10418 10419 10420 10421 10422 10423 10424 10425 10426 10427 10428 10429 10430 10431 10432 10433 10434 10435 10436 10437 10438 10439 10440 10441 10442 10443 10444 10445 10446 10447 10448 10449 10450 10451 10452 10453 10454 10455 10456 10457 10458 10459 10460 10461 10462 10463 10464 10465 10466 10467 10468 10469 10470 10471 10472 10473 10474 10475 10476 10477 10478 10479 10480 10481 10482 10483 10484 10485 10486 10487 10488 10489 10490 10491 10492 10493 10494 10495 10496 10497 10498 10499 10500 10501 10502 10503 10504 10505 10506 10507 10508 10509 10510 10511 10512 10513 10514 10515 10516 10517 10518 10519 10520 10521 10522 10523 10524 10525 10526 10527 10528 10529 10530 10531 10532 10533 10534 10535 10536 10537 10538 10539 10540 10541 10542 10543 10544 10545 10546 10547 10548 10549 10550 10551 10552 10553 10554 10555 10556 10557 10558 10559 10560 10561 10562 10563 10564 10565 10566 10567 10568 10569 10570 10571 10572 10573 10574 10575 10576 10577 10578 10579 10580 10581 10582 10583 10584 10585 10586 10587 10588 10589 10590 10591 10592 10593 10594 10595 10596 10597 10598 10599 10600 10601 10602 10603 10604 10605 10606 10607 10608 10609 10610 10611 10612 10613 10614 10615 10616 10617 10618 10619 10620 10621 10622 10623 10624 10625 10626 10627 10628 10629 10630 10631 10632 10633 10634 10635 10636 10637 10638 10639 10640 10641 10642 10643 10644 10645 10646 10647 10648 10649 10650 10651 10652 10653 10654 10655 10656 10657 10658 10659 10660 10661 10662 10663 10664 10665 10666 10667 10668 10669 10670 10671 10672 10673 10674 10675 10676 10677 10678 10679 10680 10681 10682 10

Will the Government

I hope these few words are interesting

Region VII, Lt. Colonel C. G. Feasey

Region VII, Lt. Colonel G. S. Fawcett

City of the Commonsense Party

aves connected.
elections, ci collected, may also be used.

The Chief of Cosmics has arrived.

4. The new concept of COSMIC

6. Tolasses.

- 10 -

100

RESTRICTED

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Region VIII, Colonel R. G. Kirkwood.

1. Since early in June when the Allied Advance in Tuscany started, provincial personnel of Region VIII have been attached to 4th of Fifth and Eighth Armies and have worked under them. Specialist divisions of the Region have been available and have worked under them. When the Region became active, its headquarters and

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Region VIII, Colonel R. G. Kirkwood.

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

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

RESTRICTED

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

11. Many refugees are being taken care of locally.

12. The news from the City of Florence as of yesterday is as follows: The food situation is good. 200 grams of bread are being distributed to each person daily in that part of the city under Allied control. The British Institute is intact with its furnishing and library. A pre-war secretary is there. 120,000 civilians in no man's land and in that part of Florence under German control are being fed by AMG. The Army permits them to come to fixed distributing points and

[illegible]

3. All the other Region specialist divisions, in varying degrees, are functioning for the preservation of Italian life, and under the control of armies in Italy.

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

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

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

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

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

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

[illegible]

41. Many refugees are being taken care of locally.

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

০১
 ০২
 ০৩
 ০৪
 ০৫
 ০৬
 ০৭
 ০৮
 ০৯
 ১০
 ১১
 ১২
 ১৩
 ১৪
 ১৫
 ১৬
 ১৭
 ১৮
 ১৯
 ২০
 ২১
 ২২
 ২৩
 ২৪
 ২৫
 ২৬
 ২৭
 ২৮
 ২৯
 ৩০
 ৩১
 ৩২
 ৩৩
 ৩৪
 ৩৫
 ৩৬
 ৩৭
 ৩৮
 ৩৯
 ৪০
 ৪১
 ৪২
 ৪৩
 ৪৪
 ৪৫
 ৪৬
 ৪৭
 ৪৮
 ৪৯
 ৫০
 ৫১
 ৫২
 ৫৩
 ৫৪
 ৫৫
 ৫৬
 ৫৭
 ৫৮
 ৫৯
 ৬০
 ৬১
 ৬২
 ৬৩
 ৬৪
 ৬৫
 ৬৬
 ৬৭
 ৬৮
 ৬৯
 ৭০
 ৭১
 ৭২
 ৭৩
 ৭৪
 ৭৫
 ৭৬
 ৭৭
 ৭৮
 ৭৯
 ৮০
 ৮১
 ৮২
 ৮৩
 ৮৪
 ৮৫
 ৮৬
 ৮৭
 ৮৮
 ৮৯
 ৯০
 ৯১
 ৯২
 ৯৩
 ৯৪
 ৯৫
 ৯৬
 ৯৭
 ৯৮
 ৯৯

RESUMÉ

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

R E S E R V E D

Fifth Army AB, Brigadier General E. E. Hare

1. I would like to stress that there is a great difference between the work of the Regions and the AM's of the Armies in the field. We are an essential part of that Army and do the things that the Army Commander wants done. When the military situation permits, then we do what we want to as AM officers. Time is the important element. The important time may be the first hour. The work of the officers is hazardous. It is important that they go in with the first troops. Our men have been killed, wounded, and captured. Two officers were wounded yesterday.
2. We planned for many months the setting up of the government in Rome after our experience in Naples. A report has been written and a few copies are still on hand. The courts and banks were opened within one week.
3. At present in the Fifth Army area are the two provinces, Livorno and Pisa. Livorno is now in fairly good shape, with water, drains and electricity restored, but much of the town is evacuated and it is impossible for the life of the town to return to normal while it is still under German observation. A Prefect has been recently appointed and he is now working on the reorganization of the Provincial Administration.
4. The patriots at Leghorn were found to be cooperative. They aided us greatly in furnishing a map of mined areas. In many places they replaced the warning signs at mined areas after the Germans had torn them down on their retreat. Normally there are 145,000 people, but today there are only about 30,000.
5. We do have one great difficulty. The military and naval commanders want the people evacuated. At the same time they want laborers. This matter is being ironed out, and will help us in taking care of some future cities.
6. Several distinguished visitors, including the British Prime Minister, the American Secretary of the Navy, Under Secretary of War, and Commanding General Army Service Forces have been shown the work of AM in Livorno.
7. The town of Pisa is half occupied; we have the south side, the enemy has the north side. Not much attempt is being made to take it by force. The Provincial Commissioner is operating from Volterra without a Prefect.
8. We have moved 15,000 refugees from our area recently. The refugee section here is of great assistance.
9. We do not have to transport supplies as far as we used to. We are very much in need of transportation - transport units. We cannot just take a certain number of trucks and a certain number of drivers and put them together. We must have self-contained units. Drivers who do not speak English have great difficulty with our ME's.
10. I would ask one favor. The Army Commander insists that everyone who enters the area come with a proper permit. Within the past fortnight two gentlemen from 400 came to Livorno without proper permits and were turned back. However we do want you to come and see what has been done.
11. We try to do things in a way to make a smooth changeover in administration.

Refugee Branch (Italians), Colonel L. R. Halla

1. There is the question of battle area refugees. We attempt not to create refugees and to help people to hang on the stay where they are if they keep out of the way of battle. Fifth and Eighth Army AM's have been most successful in pursuing this policy and have taken out of the area of operations 40,000 people and assisted them locally until the battle moves further forward, then these people were able to move out of the way of

Livorno is now in fairly good shape, with water, drains and electricity. Each of the town is evacuated and it is impossible for the life of the town to return to normal while it is still under German observation. A Prefect has been recently appointed and he is now working on the reorganization of the Provincial Administration.

4. The patriots at Leghorn were found to be cooperative. They aided us greatly in furnishing a map of mined areas. In many places they replaced the warning signs at mined areas after the Germans had torn them down on their retreat. Normally there are 145,000 people, but today there are only about 30,000.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Refugee Branch (Italians), Colonel L. R. Hullis

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

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

- 14 -
RESERVED

RESERVOIR

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

3. We are now faced with another problem - one which is common throughout Europe. There are 1/2 million people in Italy who wish to return to their homes. I understand this will be done by UNRRA immediately after the war. The Italians would like to get their part of the job started. Most of the people are agriculturists, and since there are at present many areas which are not being cultivated, there is an Allied interest in the matter. It is beginning to cause Regional Commissioners a major problem with people crowding the railways attempting to return home. We are trying to postpone this now until it can be better organized. Regional Commission is being asked to do all they can to stop the movement and the Italian Government is being pressed to do the same. It is a matter of Allied interest to get agriculturists back to the land. This will mean a reduction of food imports by ourselves, and consequent saving in shipping. One main difficulty is personnel. The Italian Government rightly, in my opinion, ask for 1000 Italian military for transit points throughout the country. Our military authorities have not so far agreed. Since the object is to increase production of food in the country, and economize allied shipping I consider that agreement in the matter of Italian military personnel should be given.

Displaced Persons Sub-Commission, Colonel C. E. Pindley

1. Our job is to assist and help Allied nationals who are internees in this country or those countries not yet liberated.
2. During July about 1,000 children, ages ranging from a few months to 14 years, arrived by air at Bari from Yugoslavia. These "flying orphans" were organized into groups of 20 under trained teachers. All were housed at the sea side camp of Santa Cesarea. Records of weights and heights were taken so that progress may be observed.
3. After an invitation by the President to send 1,000 refugees to America, about this number, mostly Jewish, sailed for the United States on 17 July. They are there for the duration of the war only. The problem of repatriation will face us after the war.
4. We are increasing our responsibilities as the armies go north. We are dealing with UNRRA to take over the southern camps. Unless we can get rid of southern camps, we cannot deal with those in Northern Italy.
5. Since the last meeting we have had a member of the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees, Sir Clifford Heathcote-Smith, to work with.
6. Maltese British citizens to the number of 600 or 700 have been sent back to Tripoli. They are a part of the total of 1700 in Italy, the remainder being in enemy occupied territory.
7. We have had personal requests from many Yugoslavs, including Marshal Tito, that orphans be kept in Italy for the duration of the war and that no more be sent to Egypt.
8. There are two new camps, one at Aversa and one at Cino Citta.
9. Control of movement by civilians. One attempt was made to send 28 refugees direct to refugee camp without passing through Transit Camp, Bari; after being duly sent back one lady was detained as suspected person.
10. The present Controller in the Records Bureau is returning to U.K. where the experience he has gained in Italy will be utilized for further similar projects. There are very critical moments at two o'clock this morning. There are very critical

1532

allied interest in the matter. It is beginning to cause Regional Commissioners a major problem with people crowding the railway attempting to return home. We are trying to postpone this now until it can be better organized. Regional Commissioners are asked to do all they can to stop the movement and the Italian Government is being pressed to do the same. It is a matter of Allied interest to get agriculturists back to the land. This will mean a reduction of food imports by ourselves, and consequent saving in shipping. One main difficulty is personnel. The Italian Government rightly, in my opinion, ask for 1000 Italian military for transit points throughout the country. Our military authorities have not so far agreed. Since the object is to increase production of food in the country, and economize Allied shipping I consider that agreement in the matter of Italian military personnel should be given.

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

1. Our job is to assist and help Allied nationals who are internees in this country or those countries not yet liberated.
2. During July about 1,000 children, ages ranging from a few months to 14 years, arrived by air at Bari from Yugoslavia. These "flying orphans" were organized into groups of 20 under trained teachers. All were housed at the sea side camp of Santa Cesarea. Records of weights and heights were taken so that progress may be observed.
3. After an invitation by the President to send 1,000 refugees to America, about this number, mostly Jewish, sailed for the United States on 17 July. They are there for the duration of the war only. The problem of repatriation will face us after the war.
4. We are increasing our responsibilities as the armies go north. We are dealing with UNRRA to take over the southern camps. Unless we can get rid of southern camps, we cannot deal with those in Northern Italy.
5. Since the last meeting we have had a member of the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees, Sir Clifford Heathcote-Smith, to work with.
6. Maltese British citizens to the number of 600 or 700 have been sent back to Tripoli. They are a part of the total of 1700 in Italy, the remainder being in enemy occupied territory.
7. We have had personal requests from many Yugoslavs, including Marshal Tito, that orphans be kept in Italy for the duration of the war and that no more be sent to Egypt.
8. There are two new camps, one at Iverse and one at Cine Citta.
9. Control of movement by civilians. One attempt was made to send 28 refugees direct to refugee camp without passing through Transit Camp, Bari; after being duly sent back one lady was detained as suspected person.
10. The present Controller in the Records Bureau is returning to U.K. where the experience he has gained in Italy will be utilized for further similar projects.
11. I came in from Florence at two o'clock this morning. There are very crucial problems there. We are able to give our displaced persons a certain amount of extra food. About 1500 British and American are left in Florence. AGO is treating them most generously. AGO is doing a mighty fine piece of work there.

RESERVED

Patriots Branch, Colonel G. D. McCarthy

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

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

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

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

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

6. Reports are being received from Patriot Representatives and from the leaders of the patriot bands. Information from these reports is extracted and passed on when relevant. For use by A.A.I. P.W.B. and the press. Information is being collected about conditions in many occupied territory in order that suitable plans can be made for handling patriots in that territory when it is liberated.

2. The Patriots Branches are responsible for all dealings with Resistance Groups as soon as the territory in which they have been operating is liberated.

3. Great care is taken to distinguish between bogus Patriots and genuine patriots who are defined as being those in the ranks of genuine fighting bands who have carried arms, engaged in sabotage, or secured important military information to the benefit of the Allied war effort. It must be remembered that these genuine patriots have in very many cases lived extremely precarious lives, suffered considerable casualties, and been a very great nuisance to the enemy (one band in Florence suffered 10% casualties). Let us not forget that they have been living under the black cloud of torture and death not only for themselves but also for their families. There is no doubt that many patriots have acted with extreme bravery and courage and a sense of their activities has been prepared and is available to those who would like to read it.

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

5. Plans have been drawn up for dealing with patriots. A message in poster form signed by General Alexander has been distributed in forward areas, a form of certificate of merit has been approved and certificates have been sent to Regions and to the Fifth and 21st Armies for distribution and have been distributed. Although many patriots are used for a short while by the Army in their own area as guides and patrols and for reconnaissance work, the intention generally is to direct nearly all of them into civil life. About 50% return to their own homes and occupations locally. Of the remainder some will be used for police duties or as drivers, others will be employed on engineering work, and on mine clearance; and arrangements have been made for recruiting and passing back volunteers for service in the Italian Army and Air Force. General candidates are being set up to assist Provincial Commissions in this work, and to help weed out bogus applicants, of which there are an increasing number among the genuine patriots. The problem of collecting and dispersing of the patriots' arms is in hand.

6. Reports are being received from Patriot Representatives and from the leaders of the patriot bands. Information from these reports is extracted and passed on when relevant, for use by P.A.C., P.W.B., and the press. Information is being collected about conditions in enemy occupied territory in order that suitable plans can be made for handling problems in that territory when it is liberated.

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

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

REPRINTED

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

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

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

1. My object is to try to make you see what the IGCR stands for, because our work is such that we have to try to dovetail in with certain organizations, and unless we have their sympathy, our work is difficult.
2. The exact functions and import of the IGCR. It began in 1938 when President Roosevelt thought that something should be done for the victims of Germans in Germany. This Committee met at Evian, France, in 1938 and some 24 governments joined. Subsequently the war went bad for us and during those years anything to help refugees had to suffer. In 1942 the enemy had their back to the wall and we had more time to think of civilians. We are now holding a session in London. Among the 40 to 50 governments of the world are notably Switzerland and Sweden. The organization is extremely comprehensive. It takes over all refugees, then stands aside where other organizations are willing to take over certain aspects.
 - a. Rescue of the victims of the Axis countries inside those countries themselves. Actually little assistance has been given in this line, but some relief has been given.
 - b. Relief of victims after they come out of the territory.
 - c. Relief, and where possible rehabilitation, or where a person is stateless, finding a home for him.
3. We have nothing to do with refugees that have not come across a frontier. We have nothing to do with Italian refugees.
4. There are between 20 to 25 million people who have been torn from their homes by the Germans for labor. Of those it is believed that something like 5% or upwards will prove to be stateless, either in law or in fact, or in both. It will be a question of two million odd ones. The Germans have been carrying out ruthless deportations and mass massacres of individuals. There is no doubt that this has been happening for years. From Rome itself sealed railroad vans have gone north into Germany.

5. In the case of Italy you have the Allied authorities who are extremely active in the Internees and Displaced Persons. Soon UNRRA may be working here. The War Refugee Board, an American organization, has already operated in Italy. Its

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

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

1. My object is to try to make you see what the ICOR stands for, because our work is such that we have to try to dovetail in with certain organizations, and unless we have their sympathy, our work is difficult.
2. The exact functions and import of the ICOR. It began in 1938 when President Roosevelt thought that something should be done for the victims of Germans in Germany. This Committee met at Evian, France, in 1938 and some 24 governments joined. Subsequently the war went bad for us and during those years anything to help refugees had to suffer. In 1942 the enemy had their back to the wall and we had more time to think of civilians. We are now holding a session in London. Among the 40 to 50 governments of the world are notably Switzerland and Sweden. The organization is extremely comprehensive. It takes over all refugees, then stands aside where other organizations are willing to take over certain aspects.
 - a. Rescue of the victims of the Axis countries inside those countries themselves. Actually little assistance has been given in this line, but some relief has been given.
 - b. Relief of victims after they come out of the territory.
 - c. Relief, and where possible rehabilitation, or where a person is stateless, finding a home for him.
3. We have nothing to do with refugees that have not come across a frontier. We have nothing to do with Italian refugees.
4. There are between 20 to 25 million people who have been torn from their homes by the Germans for labor. Of those it is believed that something like 5% or upwards will prove to be stateless, either in law or in fact, or in both. It will be a question of two million odd cases. The Germans have been carrying out ruthless deportations and mass massacres of individuals. There is no doubt that this has been happening for years. From Rome itself sealed railroad vans have gone north into Germany.
5. In the case of Italy you have the Allied authorities who are extremely active in the Internees and Displaced persons. Soon UGRA may be working here. The War Refugee Board, an American organization, has already operated in Italy. Its main function is rescue. ICOR will fit in wherever necessary while the others are still doing their work. The staff is small here. Some are from the Quaker organizations, Jewish organizations, Friends Ambulance Unit (a British organization). Our work has been to get records of what it is like on the other side of the line.
6. The Jews in particular are finding themselves stateless, and we must do

ESTABLISHED

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

- 7. Case work. We have also been engaged in examining individual problems.
- 8. Regarding the settlement of stateless refugees in other countries, there has been one shipment to Palestine. They can take only a few more there, as Central Europe is expected to send many.
- 9. This Committee is willing to take on the residual responsibilities.

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

Brigadier M. S. Lush, Executive Commissioner

- 1. We have heard this morning the reports of the Regional Commissioners from the field in the organizations who deal and work in the field. We have heard how the Army AMG follows up the Armies, bringing about a certain standard of normality commensurate with military operations. The experience since our last meeting has shown us that the program of regional commissioners with their staffs coming behind the Armies has been successful and this policy will be continued in the future. At the present moment, Region IX is waiting to take over their region when General Alexander's forces get there. If the Armies go forward, the AMG will also go. Other regions will be formed and we shall take up the work in the north. Those Regions will be set up and will have to work in the field with the AMG of the Armies.
- 2. You heard at the beginning the reports from the Regional Commissioners who have taken on the advisory role of the AGC in the field. It has been learned that it is easier to govern than it is to advise other people to govern.
- 3. I would like to stress two points in the work of all Regional Commissioners because it starts from the front line all the way back:
 - a. The Allied military interests must come first. I think that is sometimes forgotten by the people of this country, particularly those when the war has passed over many months ago. If we can get them, by our contacts or publicity agents, to realize that the battle is still being carried on in their country, I think we shall make the task of this Commission and the task of the Italian Government very much easier. It is a matter that has to be constantly brought to the mind of the population of this country.
 - b. From the very beginning, we do and must work through the Italian authorities. Direct rule is sometimes absolutely necessary in front, but very soon it becomes possible to make it indirect. The staffs of AMG must use the local governments and also must keep on using them. The policy of the United Nations is to place upon the Italian Government the fullest responsibility for administration at the earliest possible moment. Local government officials will and must be used to the hilt. The full value of this use of Italian Government officials is seen by the ease of the handover of territory to the Italians. As a result, past transfers of territory have been practically unnoticed.

the progress of following up the reduction of Allied staffs in the

Europe is expected to send many.

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

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

Brigadier M. S. Lush, Executive Commissioner

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

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

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

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

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

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

REGISTERED

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

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

6. Finally, again I must warn the meeting that we have to find more men for the northern regions. The Establishments Branch has got one of the most difficult jobs and we have to find enough Allied officers to fulfill what the Supreme Allied Commander told us is our most difficult task. We may get new officers to govern the call on every Region, every Sub-Commission, for experienced officers to govern will have to be reductions and in order that we can fill these places in the North, I ask the officers to meet these demands with equanimity.

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

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

be avoided, it has to be done in a way that their migration from the south to their homes their utmost to prevent that uneasy but vast migration from the south to their homes in the north and also from the north.

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

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

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

2189

- 19 -
RECEIVED

RESTRICTED

III - REPORTS BY ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION.

Interior Sub-Commission, Colonel R.G.B. Spicer

1. Since the move of the Interior Sub-Commission and the almost simultaneous change of Government, the work and operations of the Sub-Commission have increased considerably.
2. The departmental changes within the Ministry of Interior itself, which have now, I hope, been finally settled have not made our tasks easier. We have established co-operative working with the Minister of Interior, who incidentally is the Prime Minister, and also with his staff.
3. Since the regional Commissioners last met, we have completed our surveys of Southern Italy, which includes the whole of Region III, Campobasso, Foggia, Frosinone, Littoria, Viterbo, and Rieti, and we are now working north as far as our staff permits. We have found that the visits of our officers have been appreciated. The Prefects themselves, particularly those who have been newly appointed and out of office for a considerable period, value the advice of our officers in regard to the operation of P.D.L. No. 111. This legislation is new and many Prefects have no experience of its operational effect since they have been out of office for a considerable period.
4. Great trouble has been taken in selecting Prefects and teams for newly liberated provinces. A team, it may be mentioned, consists of a Prefect, a Vice-Prefect, a Primo Segretario, a Consigliere, and a Capo Regioniere. We have given a great deal of work to the Security Branch in the screening of these individuals.
5. Further, we have arranged for the appointment of a Secretary General to the High Commissioner of Sardinia, the Members of the Giunta Consultative for Sardinia, three Directors-General in the Ministry of Interior, and nine Prefects in all for Provinces of Italian Government Territory.
6. Two teams are standing by for forward provinces to be called forward as they are required. Our great difficulty is transport to move these officials if and when they are asked for. I submit that adequate transport is an essential for the moving forward of these high-ranking officials. They have to move from their homes and houses sometimes with their wives or children when they cannot leave behind, and I consider that they should be entitled, both from a financial and an efficiency point of view, to take with them adequate luggage. We have supplied, in co-operation with the Italian Government, Prefects for the liberated provinces of Littoria, Frosinone, Viterbo, Rieti, Livorno, Aquila, Macerata, and Grosseto - while it has also been found possible to send forward other officials as have been called for. In regards to these projects, the Italian Officials should be completely backed up by Allied Officers, if they are to gain the respect of the population.
7. In my judgment, although we have no personal knowledge, of course, we must anticipate a rapid advance north, and we are most anxious not to be caught unprepared in regard to the Regions 9, 10, 11 and 12. The supply of Prefects is now perilously low, and wherever possible officials who satisfy Security and are capable can be found, then it is suggested that the larger proportion of these officials, particularly in regard to Sindaci, should be locally chosen.
8. The Italian Government itself seems to be undecided as to whether a Prefect should not be a permanent official, but they regard the Prefect, as has

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

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

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

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

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

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

8. The Italian Government itself seems to be undecided as to whether a Prefect should or should not be a non-career official; but they regard the Prefect, as has been stated in Memorandum No. 39, as the highest Government Official in the Province, and he is directly responsible under their Government of Interior. They feel, therefore, if a career official can be found who is au fait with all the detail of administration, then he should be chosen instead of the local man with no governmental, administrative knowledge to fill the particular positions of Prefect and Vice-Prefect. The Prime Minister is of the opinion that the Prefect should be a career official. I am trying to get the P.M. and his staff to come to some kind of a decision.

9. Our interviews on this subject are many.

- 20 -
RESTRICTED

1543
RESTRICTED

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

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

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

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

Colonel Spicer : Yes.

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

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

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

2. Carabinieri :

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

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

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

d. Replacements - Despite difficulties in obtaining transport and serviceable uniforms, we have thus far been able to meet the demands of the Armies and the forward

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

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

Colonel Spicer : Yes.

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

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

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

2. Carabinieri :

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

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

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

2188

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

- 21 -
RESTRICTED

REPERIRED

3. Guardia di Finanza.

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

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

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

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

6. General.

a. The screening of all Public Safety personnel continues.

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

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

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

Public Health Sub-Commission, Brigadier G.S. Parkinson;

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

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

3. There is an epidemic of typhoid in Benevento. It is not due to water or milk as evidence is now dying down. AAI has put Benevento

Public Safety agencies.

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

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

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

6. General.

- a. The screening of all Public Safety personnel continues.
- b. Misconduct on the part of Allied troops, especially crimes committed by the French Maréchaux, has been the subject of special reports.
- c. Once again, I wish to emphasize that the status of collaboration imposes upon the Italian police many duties, but few if any rights, especially in connection with the presence of Allied troops. Despite shortcomings which are as obvious as the reason which cause them, the Italian Police has in the face of the most trying condi-tions shown a fidelity to duty and a degree of self-control which the historian will appreciate even if we do not.
- d. Finally, I wish to express my appreciation to Public Safety personnel in the field for the work which they have done in the field and to the SCAO's of the armies for keeping us fully informed of developments which might have bearing upon subsequent operations.

Public Health Sub-Committee, President G.S. Parkinson,

1. General health of civil population remains good, apart from seasonal localized outbreaks of typhoid prevalent in peace-time, as well as small pox at Naples.
2. Communicable diseases. An outbreak of smallpox of a mild nature has occurred at Naples. There have been 870 cases of a mild type both at Naples and surrounding ar-eas. Vaccination has been carried out on large scale and the Italian Government has sent down a doctor with full power to coordinate work.
3. There is an epidemic of typhoid in Benevento. It is not due to water or milk but is the fly-season typhoid. The epidemic is now dying down. AAI has put Benevento out of bounds to Allied troops.
4. Venereal diseases. The Italian Government is now responsible for Venereal Disease Control in Italian territory, existing and new legislation has been put into force, more beds have been provided. There is a marked decline of venereal disease among the troops.

REPERIENCED

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Since the last meeting, it was proposed that the Italian courts be allowed to carry on their work. Policy in Military Government territory is to turn over as much as possible to Italian courts even in early stages in order to ²¹⁸⁷ the pressure on the very limited number of legal officers and to lay the groundwork for restoration of territory to the Italian Government.

of Naples, still under Military Government, the bulk of cases the normal cases are tried by

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 23 -
RESTRICTED

1549

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

5. First President of Cassation, Ettore CASATI, was officially reinstated on 28 June. High Court of Cassation will reopen its full sessions on 1 November. Long seems that Cassati will have been thoroughly purged of fascists.

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

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

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

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

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

11. A commission has been formed by the Ministry to study the revision of the Criminal Code to expunge objectionable fascist provisions.

12. Fascist-Republican decrees. Some legislation has been passed and other is

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. In this middle border of our responsibility, educational work has been threefold: provocative, punitive, and progressive.

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

RESTRICTED

CONFIDENTIAL

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2186

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

3. The following figures compare the number of properties taken under control in all of Sicily, Sardinia and the Mainland to and including the month of July 1944, also the number we expect to find in Regions VIII to XII, inclusive. Only two classes of the number we expect to find in Regions VIII to XII, inclusive. The property is of Italian

fully plain. In the last few years of the war, to take an example, we have, since this Parliament last met, opened all elementary schools save those of Avellan and all secondary schools but two. This means that about 55% of elementary children and 80% of the secondary school population are back at work, and will not through co-belligerency miss a single grade.

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

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

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

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

1. The Director, Lt. Col. C.R.S. Harris, was hospitalized on July 9th as the result of a serious injury sustained in an automobile accident.
2. We now have a total of only 21 officers for all the regions and for headquarters. Some regions will have no Property Control officers.

3. The following figures compare the number of properties taken under control in all of Sicily, Sardinia and the Mainland to and including the month of July 1944, also the number we expect to find in Regions VIII to XII, inclusive. Only two classes of property, real estate and commercial concerns, are covered. The property is of Italian nationals including French. 824 real estate and 96 commercial & industrial properties, totalling 920, were taken under control through July 1944. In regions VIII to XII, we expect to take control of over 3,000 real estate properties and nearly 800 commercial and industrial.

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

RESTRICTED

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. It is a tremendous responsibility. Imagine practically all the moveable treasures of Florence scattered about the countryside in this fashion exposed to pillage and destruction by shells or fire. I myself stayed in one of these places, the paintings contained therein being of a value of at least 50,000,000 dollars.

5. I am from this active field work, the home office, so to speak, has not been idle. It has established close relations with its counterparts in the various countries. It has established meetings with members

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

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

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

1. Since our last meeting, a new phase of activity has developed for this Sub-Commission.
2. Previously in Sicily and Southern Italy we had concerned ourselves with two composite ends of our problem, the administrative and the actual problems of repair and salvage of monuments and objects damaged by the war. Since the Cassino offensive, the taking of Rome, and the operations in Tuscany we have been thrown up against problems of a more operational nature, which take their place between these other two problems. Our officers were with the troops entering Rome to check up on damage, saw that historical monuments were posted off bounds, and wrestled with the problems of attempted requisition of historical buildings. Other officers have been and are with the advancing 5th and 8th Armies giving their advice, making their preliminary inspections and reports of damage and seeing to the proper guarding of buildings or objects exposed to pillage. They also gather advance information.
3. It was only after we had arrived in Rome and again in Siena that we were able to get precise information about the various deposits in Tuscany and Northern Italy in which art objects, paintings, sculpture were stored against air raids. As some of you know from the publicity which has been given this matter, there are some 25 deposits of art in the vicinity of Florence. About two thirds of these lie north of the city and in army hands. The other third which is now in our hands has to be guarded, inspected, and have its contents inventoried or checked by our officers; and this is done the moment they fall into the hands of our forces. It is often done while the fighting is still going on.
4. It is a tremendous responsibility. Imagine practically all the moveable treasures of Florence scattered about the countryside in this fashion exposed to pillage and destruction by shells or fire. I myself stayed in one of these places, the paintings contained therein being of a value of at least 50,000,000 dollars.
5. Apart from this active field work, the home office, so to speak, has not exactly been inactive itself. It has established close relations with its counterparts in the Italian Ministry of Popular Education by having weekly meetings with members of the Directorate of Monuments to discuss and put into effect collaborative action and to make it possible for Italian superintendents and experts to visit and initiate repairs to damaged monuments. For the control of the works of art in the above mentioned deposits, two members of the Ministerial Staff were taken along to the gates of Florence to assist in the work.
6. We also carried out here in Rome in the deposits of the Vatican a check of the famous bronzes and paintings from the Naples Museum which had at one time been stored

RECEIVED
 26

RESTRICTED

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2185

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

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

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

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

2185

- 27 -
RESTRICTED

REITERATED

IV -- REPORTS BY ECONOMIC SECTION

Commerce Sub-Commission, Colonel W. S. Evans

1. On July 10 the Industry and Commerce Sub-Commission was divided into two separate Sub-Commissions, since an increased rehabilitation of industry is envisaged with a consequent increase in commercial activity.
 2. The functions of the Commerce Sub-Commission are to advise and assist the Italian organs and agencies on the following basic functions:
 - a. determination of needs for non-subsistence consumption goods, producers goods, and raw materials,
 - b. ascertainment of the local availability of same,
 - c. determination of necessary imports of non-subsistence goods or materials,
 - d. setting up of priorities calculated to ensure essential civilian needs,
 - e. promotion of exports with a view of improving the trade balance.
 3. It will be necessary that the members of Commerce be reconstituted to act as economic observers and furnish the Ministry of Industry and Commerce with necessary data to enable it to pursue a coordinated policy of rehabilitation and manufacture.
 4. A draft of the proposed Decree and Statutes by the Ministry has been received. As soon as the proposed scheme has been examined by the Economic Section, Regional Commissioners will receive definite instructions.
 5. Achievements to date on clothing and shoes have been limited to the repair of salvaged uniforms and salvaged shoes.
 6. As regards price control, representations have been made to the Ministry of Industry and Commerce on the need of a Price Section to determine just and equitable prices on all commodities. Nothing definite has been done yet.
 7. Exports for the period June-July amount to Lire 138,000,000, making a total of over Lire 500,000,000 from D Day to July 31st.
 8. The A.F.L.R. (Sardinian) Board has been closed down and its functions are now being done by ACC. Similar steps will soon be taken in Sicily.
 9. Inventories of various materials, received from forward areas, are being received for allocation. A sizeable portion of these are made available to ACC.
- Industry Sub-Commission, Colonel J. S. E. Todd
1. The Industry Sub-Commission has only been established since the last conference and is generally responsible for production, whereas the Commerce Sub-Commission is responsible for distribution.
 2. Production in Italy depends on the solution of three main problems:
 - a. The provision of power -- Coal and electricity are needed as motive

- a. determination of needs for non-subsistence consumption goods,ducers goods, and raw materials,
 - b. ascertainment of the local availability of same,
 - c. determination of necessary imports of non-subsistence goods or materials,
 - d. setting up of priorities calculated to ensure essential civilian needs,
 - e. promotion of exports with a view of improving the trade balance.
3. It will be necessary that the Chambers of Commerce be reinstituted to act as economic observers and furnish the Ministry of Industry and Commerce with necessary data to enable it to pursue a coordinated policy of rehabilitation and manufacture.
4. A draft of the proposed Decree and Statutes by the Ministry has been received. As soon as the proposed scheme has been examined by the Economic Section, Regional Commissioners will receive definite instructions.
5. Achievements to date on clothing and shoes have been limited to the repair of salvaged uniforms and salvaged shoes.
6. As regards price control, representations have been made to the Ministry of Industry and Commerce on the need of a Price Section to determine just and equitable prices on all commodities. Nothing definite has been done yet.
7. Exports for the period June-July amount to Lire 138,000,000, making a total of over Lire 500,000,000 from 1 May to July 31st.
8. The A.F.I.R. (Sardinian) Board has been closed down and its functions are now being done by ACC. Similar steps will soon be taken in Sicily.
9. Inventories of various materials, received from forward areas, are being received for allocation. A sizeable portion of these are made available to ACC.

Industry Sub-Commission, Colonel J. S. E. Todd

1. The Industry Sub-Commission has only been established since the last conference and is generally responsible for production, whereas the Commerce Sub-Commission is responsible for distribution.
2. Production in Italy depends on the solution of three main problems:
 - a. The provision of power -- Coal and electricity are needed as motive power.
 - b. The provision of raw materials -- Supplies, though arriving after some delay, are immediately put to productive use.
 - c. Transportation -- The solution of this problem is the most important.

1559 DECLASSIFIED

ant of all. I suggest that a request be forwarded on the highest level for the lease to the Italian Government immediately of 15 LST's and 25 LCM's of sub-operational standard to provide a solution to the vital problem of moving raw materials to their points of use and the finished products to their points of production. Despite the difficulties of transport, a moderate volume of production is now being achieved, and the Armed Forces have been able to reduce their import program by a million tons over six months through acquisitions of local produce and production. However, this has been achieved largely by exploitation of capital resources, namely stocks of raw materials found on liberation, and it is necessary now to plan for continuing programs of industrial production. These are under way in such industries as hemp, leather, coal, sulphur, paper, chemical fertilizers and soap.

3. A study of necessary imports for the period October 1944-45 has recently been completed and will be correlated by the Economic Section into a composite overall picture for presentation to higher authority in Washington.

4. Relations between this Sub-Commission and the Italian Government are well coordinated, and the Italian officials concerned fully realize that it is up to them to gradually relieve this Sub-Commission of its executive functions, thus leaving it free to assume its proper role of supervising and advising.

Comments by Acting Chief Commissioner: I would like to add a word or two to the excellent report of this Sub-Commission which has touched upon a most important part of our work; the question of getting industry back into civilian hands; making available as much as possible from the resources of this country through civilian labor. It is true that during the war, the military needs of the Allies and Cobelligerents are prior to civilian needs, but we must distinguish between military necessity and military convenience. We must get factories which have had to be used in part or in whole for military purposes back to civilian management.

The question of transportation is indeed a serious one, and representations are being made to a higher level with regard to rail, motor, and merchant-shipping, as well as naval ships for transportation. However, with respect to the latter, LST's are as yet not being released.

Labor Sub-Commission, Colonel J. R. Bain

1. Since the last meeting, apart from the usual upset arising out of the move to Rome, our main concern has been with wage agreements. A number of Fascist industries have been removed and by the introduction of something approaching the free board principle used in the United Kingdom, real progress towards peace in the Sicilian Sulphur Industry has been made.

2. The wage problem plus a multitude of other problems, is, however, too big for the small staff we have, and so far the attempt to hand over to the Italian Government in accord with policy has not met with much success.

3. Recommendations have been made that Labor be split from the Industry and Commerce Ministry and a separate Ministry set up. In making 248 recommendations it is our considered opinion that unless something is done now, matters will get out of hand. Prices have been allowed to rocket, except in a very few cases. Wage demands will continue to be made and although we all know the answer is food and that men and women cannot eat live, the people see things they could buy if they had more live. They will not continue to accept the quantity theory of money no matter how sound. You cannot substitute empty bellies.

At the moment vegetables and fruit are fairly plentiful - by the middle

3. A study of necessary imports for the period October 1944-45 has recently been completed and will be correlated by the Economic Section into a composite overall picture for presentation to higher authority in Washington.

4. Relations between this Sub-Commission and the Italian Government are well coordinated, and the Italian officials concerned fully realize that it is up to them to gradually relieve this Sub-Commission of its executive functions, thus leaving it free to assume its proper role of supervising and advising.

Comments by Acting Chief Commissioner: I would like to add a word or two to the excellent report of this Sub-Commission which has touched upon a most important part of our work; the question of getting industry back into civilian hands; making available as much as possible from the resources of this country through civilian labor. It is true that during the war, the military needs of the Allies and Cobelligerents are prior to civilian needs, but we must distinguish between military necessity and military convenience. We must get factories which have had to be used in part or in whole for military purposes back to civilian management.

The question of transportation is indeed a serious one, and representations are being made to a higher level with regard to rail, motor, and merchant-shipping, as well as naval ships for transportation. However, with respect to the latter, IST's are as yet not being released.

Labor Sub-Commission, Colonel J. R. Bain

4. Since the last meeting, apart from the usual upset arising out of the move to Rome, our main concern has been with wage agreements. A number of fascist injustices have been removed and by the introduction of something approximating the Trade Board principle used in the United Kingdom, real progress towards peace in the Sicilian Sulphur Industry has been made.

2. The wage problem plus a multitude of other problems, is, however, too big for the small staff we have, and so far the attempt to hand over to the Italian Government in accord with policy has not met with much success.

3. Recommendations have been made that Labor be split from the Industry and Commerce Ministry and a separate Ministry set up. In making ²¹⁸ recommendations it is our considered opinion that unless something is done now, matters will get out of hand. Prices have been allowed to rocket, except in a very few cases. Wage demands will continue to be made and although we all know the answer is food and that men and women cannot eat lime, the people see things they could buy if they had more lire. They will not continue to accept the quantity theory of money no matter how sound. You cannot sublimate empty bellies.

4. At the moment vegetables and fruit are fairly plentiful - by the middle of November things may be still more difficult.

5. The wages front is more than overworking and unless more goods are made available a dangerous amount of inflation will result.

6. Again I must express the belief that a sudden turnover of labor administration to the Italian Government will be fatal to the interest of Italian labor.

RECEIVED

Comments by Acting Chief Commissioner: In commenting on this report I should like to stress that the only way inflation can be really checked is to make an adequate supply of consumer goods available at least for a minimum subsistence level. All the Sub-Commissions of the Economic Section are concerned in this and are cooperating with the Labor Sub-Commission on this problem.

Agriculture Sub-Commission, Lieutenant Colonel H. A. Henthall

1. Cooperation between Allied and Italian agricultural organizations.

- a. The work of the Agriculture Sub-Commission concerns itself with more than half of the human and physical resources of Italy. Its job is to maximize production and to make resources available where they are most needed.
- b. We learned very early that the only opportunity we would have to carry out this work would be through Italian agricultural organizations. Progress to get the Ministry of Agriculture to strengthen its control on agriculture has been slow but steady. Many of the senior officials went North with the Republican Fascist Government and some of those remaining are regarded with suspicion and have not as yet been called back into service. Nuclear organization units are gradually being developed for each of the important Bureaus of the Ministry.

c. All Headquarters agricultural officers have met Ministry agricultural officials to discuss mutual problems, and ways and means to solve them. An important agreement at that meeting was that responsibility carried by Allied officers up to the present time would be assumed fully by responsible bureaus in the Ministry at the earliest possible date except for AMG territory.

d. To provide a basis for mutual understanding and full cooperation between the Allies and the Italian Authorities all basic memoranda, decrees, ministerial directives and other official releases concerning agriculture, forestry and fisheries as agreed upon by the Italian Ministry of Agriculture and the Agriculture Sub-Commission, were published under one cover in both Italian and English text. This publication will be available for all key Allied and Italian officials throughout Italy.

e. It is now generally agreed that the Fascist elements of the previous agricultural organization in Italy have been eliminated and that the foundation of the organization to harness more than half of the physical and human resources of Italy is becoming a more substantial democratic institution than had existed in Italy even prior to the war.

2. Granai del Popolo. Latest reports on the Granai del Popolo indicate that 340,000 tons of wheat had been turned into the Consorzio warehouses up to 12 August. This compares with 800,000 tons at the same date in 1942 which was one of the best seasons for collecting grain under the Fascist regime.

3. Proposed 1944-45 Agriculture Program. Information submitted by Italian and Allied agricultural field officers is being used by the Ministry and the Agriculture Sub-Commission to prepare the 1944-45 cropping program for all of Italy. This program which details some forty priority crops broken down to a provincial basis, will be completed and distributed to each Province about September 1. In setting up crop priorities only the short time view based on immediate military and civilian needs were considered.

a. The work of the agricultural resources of Italy. Its job is to maintain more than half of the human and physical resources available where they are most needed. action and to make resources available where they are most needed.

b. We learned very early that the only opportunity we would have to carry out this work would be through Italian agricultural organizations. Progress to get the Ministry of Agriculture to strengthen its control on agriculture has been slow but steady. Many of the senior officials went North with the Republican Fascist Government and some of those remaining are regarded with suspicion and have not as yet been called back into service. Some organizational units are gradually being developed for each of the important Bureaus of the Ministry.

c. All Headquarters agricultural officers have met Ministry agricultural officials to discuss mutual problems, and ways and means to solve them. An important agreement at that meeting was that responsibility carried by Allied officers up to the present time would be assumed fully by responsible bureaus in the Ministry at the earliest possible date except for AMG territory.

d. To provide a basis for mutual understanding and full cooperation between the Allies and the Italian authorities all basic memoranda, decrees, ministerial directives and other official releases concerning agriculture, forestry and fisheries as agreed upon by the Italian Ministry of Agriculture and the Agriculture Subcommittee, were published under one cover in both Italian and English text. This publication will be available for all key Allied and Italian officials throughout Italy.

e. It is now generally agreed that the Fascist elements of the previous agricultural organization in Italy have been eliminated and that the foundation of the organization to harness more than half of the physical and human resources of Italy is becoming a more substantial democratic institution than had existed in Italy even prior to the war.

2. Granai del Popolo. Latest reports on the Granai del Popolo indicate that 340,000 tons of wheat had been turned into the Consorzio warehouses up to 12 August. This compares with 800,000 tons at the same date in 1942 which was one of the best seasons for collecting grain under the Fascist regime.

3. Proposed 1944-45 Agriculture Program. Information submitted by Italian and Allied agricultural field officers is being used by the Ministry and the Agriculture Sub-Commission to prepare the 1944-45 cropping program for all of Italy. This program which details some forty priority crops broken down to a provincial basis, will be completed and distributed to each Province about September 1. In setting up crop priorities only the short time view based on immediate military and civilian needs were considered.

Food Sub-Commission, Colonel W. J. Legg

1. The most important activities of the Food Sub-Commission during the past three months have been:

- a. Control and movement and allocation of domestic grain from surplus to deficient areas.
- b. The feeding of newly liberated territory.

- 30 -
RESTRICTED

1563
RESERVOIR

- c. The setting up of a Department of Alimentation at government level in order that the Italian Government may assume a full measure of administrative responsibility, now carried out by the Allied Control Commission through the Food Sub-Commission.
 - d. The preparation of plans for feeding all Italy for the ensuing months.
 2. Plans for feeding static areas of the Mainland, Sicily, and Sardinia since July 1 were based on the normal expectation that wheat would be available. However, last minute diversions of wheat ships aggregating 18,000 tons of wheat had to be made to bridge the gap with a consequent delay in the introduction of the higher ration scale in these territories. This has now been regulated.
 3. Owing to the speed of the advance from the Garigliano to the Arno, in addition to the usual Port Depots, inland Food Supply Depots were set up at short notice through the spine of Italy, south and northeast of Rome, at Orvieto and later at Siena, from where Eighth Army is being maintained and the people of Florence are being fed. Despite the acute difficulties of transportation, 30 days supply of foodstuffs for Florence, approximately 1000 truck loads, were stored in Siena several days before the fall of the city.
 4. Turning to the food situation for Rome, it has been said and written that Rome is short of food. In certain respects there is a measure of truth in this statement. The destruction of normal sources of supply and communication and the fact that the Armies are being maintained through the same lines of communication as Rome are largely responsible for this situation. However, by the end of August it is planned to step up the present tonnage from 27,000 tons per month to about 50,000 tons per month. A supply committee within the Economic Section has been set up to procure increased supplies for Rome.
 5. Of the monthly wheat requirements of 145,000 tons Italy's own contribution of domestic wheat is approximately 100,000 tons. The wheat requirements of Rome and Naples alone are 22,000 tons per month.
 6. The acute shortage of olive oil has been due largely to the complete breakdown of the amassing policy in 1943-44. We are studying closely the problem and hope to be able to increase the supply of olive oil to the large urban areas.
 7. As a result of an energetic drive to reduce the number of ration cards outstanding, appreciable reductions have been effected principally in Regions II and III. At present about 18,000,000 persons hold ration cards for bread. These constitute nearly 75% of the total population of Sicily, Sardinia and the Mainland south of the Pisa-Rimini line.
- Public Works & Utilities Sub-Commission, Lieutenant Colonel L. A. Janny
1. General.

218?

 - a. Since the early Spring direct responsibility for public works administration has decreased markedly in South Italy and the Islands through causes both political and military. But on balance the over-all work of this Sub-Commission has greatly increased. As the Armies advance, their Engineer units hand over tasks in progress to AMG who, in turn, soon hand them over to us.
 - b. Such responsibilities are direct and detailed, as opposed to advisory positions, the remaining left in Southern and certain Central Regions.

3. Owing to the speed of the advance from the Garigliano to the Arno, in addition to the usual Port Depots, inland Food Supply Depots were set up at short notice through the spine of Italy, south and northeast of Rome, at Orvieto and later at Siena, from where Eighth Army is being maintained and the people of Florence are being fed. Despite the acute difficulties of transportation, 30 days supply of foodstuffs for Florence, approximately 1000 truck loads, were stored in Siena several days before the fall of the city.

4. Turning to the food situation for Rome, it has been said and written that Rome is short of food. In certain respects there is a measure of truth in this statement. The destruction of normal sources of supply and communication and the fact that the Armies are being maintained through the same lines of communication as Rome are largely responsible for this situation. However, by the end of August it is planned to step up the present tonnage from 27,000 tons per month to about 50,000 tons per month. A supply committee within the Economic Section has been set up to procure increased supplies for Rome.

5. Of the monthly wheat requirements of 145,000 tons Italy's own contribution of domestic wheat is approximately 100,000 tons. The wheat requirements of Rome and Naples alone are 22,000 tons per month.

6. The acute shortage of olive oil has been due largely to the complete breakdown of the amassing policy in 1943-44. We are studying closely the problem and hope to be able to increase the supply of olive oil to the large urban areas.

7. As a result of an energetic drive to reduce the number of ration cards outstanding, appreciable reductions have been effected principally in Regions II and III. At present about 18,000,000 persons hold ration cards for bread. These constitute nearly 75% of the total population of Sicily, Sardinia and the Mainland south of the Pisa-Rimini line.

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

1. General.

a. Since the early Spring direct responsibility for public works administration has decreased markedly in South Italy and the Islands through causes both political and military. But on balance the over-all work of this Sub-Commission has greatly increased. As the Armies advance, their Engineer units hand over tasks in progress to AMG who, in turn, soon hand them over to us.

b. Such responsibilities are direct and detailed, as opposed to advisory and supervisory functions; the residues left in Southern and certain Central Regions.

2. Functions.

a. In the whole long list of functions of this Sub-Commission the most important at present is electricity. Amongst miscellaneous works, anti-malarial measures ("Bonifiche") loom large.

b. In northeast Italy there will be problems of far greater importance and complexity than any experienced in the Pontine marshes.

- 31 -
RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

3. Personnel.

- a. Against a total "ceiling" of 74 this Sub-Commission now has about 60 officers, of whom 75% are at work in the Regions.
- b. All engineer activities, except electrical planning, are now under the Regional Engineer. He is the advisor of the Regional Commissioner, and the fullest use should be made of him. In some instances recently there has been failure to do this and matters have been referred to Hq ACC that could have been settled better, and certainly more quickly, within the Region itself.
- c. On the other hand some Regional Commissioners have protested strongly when the time came to transfer public works officers to places where their services were more urgently needed.
- d. Such action militates against solution of pressing "personnel" problems, laid down in the form of positive orders by higher authority at ACC Hq. To cover a country the size of Italy with a mere 60 officers, and to guide and control an organization like the Genio Civile, is a formidable task.
- e. Especially so when it is remembered that after being completely wrecked last year, that organization is even now only in a state of "early convalescence." Its personnel was gravely reduced, and plant and equipment and stocks of materials were wrecked by the Germans or taken north by them. The same applies to its principal firms of contractors.
- f. Italian engineers are being engaged increasingly by this Sub-Commission, and we now have 23 at Hq and in Regions I to IV.
- g. They are being trained to take the place of some of our own officers at a later date, who may have to be transferred.

4. Electric Power.

- a. The Central Electrical Board was recently dissolved and its functions taken over by this Sub-Commission.
- b. Responsibility for planning and electrical rehabilitation thus devolves on us. In the last 4 weeks a rapid survey shows that about 92% of the power plants in Central Italy have been destroyed. Only a fractional percentage of this can be restored by temporary repairs or other expedients, that is, within 3 or 6 months.
- c. Strict rationing schemes started last February are still in force and must continue. Only by these means can Military and Service needs be met, and factories and plants under their control, be operated.
- d. The Central Italy electrical position is, by comparison, disastrous.
- e. In Northern Italy it may be even worse, if that is possible.
- f. Italian industrial economy is "geared to electricity" and not to coal or oil.
- g. Without it hardly a single factory can be restarted. Unemployment may continue, or increase. Ships will be needed to bring goods that the country itself should be producing. It will remain poorer than ever. Rehabilitation of the wrecked power-stations by Italian agencies therefore under the direction of this Sub-Commission, the U.S.A. and the U.K. can give, is

the Regional Engineer. He is the Advisor of the Regional Commissioner, and the fullest use should be made of him. In some instances recently there has been failure to do this and matters have been referred to HQ ACC that could have been settled better, and certainly more quickly, within the Region itself.

c. On the other hand some Regional Commissioners have protested strongly when the time came to transfer public works affairs to places where their services were more urgently needed.

d. Such action militates against solution of pressing "personnel" problems, laid down in the form of positive orders by higher authority at ACC HQ. To cover a country the size of Italy with a mere 60 officers, and to guide and control an organization like the Genio Civile, is a formidable task.

e. Especially so when it is remembered that after being completely wrecked last year, that organization is even now only in a state of "early convalescence." Its personnel was gravely reduced, and plant and equipment and stocks of materials were wrecked by the Germans or taken north by them. The same applies to its principal firms of contractors.

f. Italian engineers are being engaged increasingly by this Sub-Commission, and we now have 23 at HQ and in Regions I to IV.

g. They are being trained to take the place of some of our own officers at a later date, who may have to be transferred.

4. Electric Power.

a. The Central Electrical Board was recently dissolved and its functions taken over by this Sub-Commission.

b. Responsibility for planning and electrical rehabilitation thus devolves on us. In the last 4 weeks a rapid survey shows that about 94% of the power plants in Central Italy have been destroyed. Only a fractional percentage of this can be restored by temporary repairs or other expedients, that is, within 3 or 6 months.

c. Strict rationing schemes started last February are still in force and must continue. Only by these means can Military and Service needs be met, and factories and plants under their control, be operated.

d. The Central Italy electrical position is, by comparison, disastrous.

e. In Northern Italy it may be even worse, if that is possible.

f. Italian industrial economy is "geared to electricity" and not to coal or oil.

g. Without it hardly a single factory can be restarted. Unemployment may continue, or increase. Ships will be needed to bring goods that the country itself should be producing. It will remain poorer than ever. Rehabilitation of the wrecked power-stations by Italian agencies therefore under the direction of this Sub-Commission and with material assistance such as only the U.S.A. and the U.K. can give, is at the moment by far the most urgent task confronting us.

h. These facts having been communicated it is hoped that Regional Commissioners will, within their respective spheres, keep the matter well in mind... by (a) compelling the civil population to save every possible "unit", whether for light or power, and (b) giving all administrative assistance to our officers, working in this particular field.

RESTRICTION

5. Travel (Inspections). (Army Areas) Permission to make journeys into Army areas was cancelled on 12 August. Up to a week may now be taken to get necessary permission, and urgent inspections of damaged areas may be seriously delayed by this ruling. This is especially true concerning electrical plant rehabilitation studies, power-stations, water-supplies, and bridges.

6. War Damage.

a. A recent estimate by us, approximate, and based on various premises coupled with accumulated experience to date, shows that in the first 12 months after the War Italy may have to spend nearly 3 billion dollars, of which nearly 1 billion may be on imported plant, machinery, and structural materials.

This excludes the vast amount of work done in the last 9 months; e.g., hundreds of bridges rebuilt (in many cases allowing portable "Bailey" bridges to be released and taken forward by the armies), several thousand kilometers of highways, under special or routine repairs (on military priorities), buildings, waterworks, gasworks, and other engineering and utility services wholly or partly rehabilitated.

b. July saw 41 new bridges started on main highways, in addition to several hundreds in hand. In all there were 239 separate contracts (increase 84 in July) totalling about 500 million lire in value.

c. Within limitations, already mentioned, it is satisfactory to record that Italian collaboration and assistance has been notable. There has been, throughout, close contact with the Genio Civile and also with technical and administrative heads of the many gas, water, and electricity companies.

d. With all this, it is not claimed that anything more than the early beginnings of a very big program have been attempted. Transport, for structural material has been a desperately serious matter, and still is.

Much the same applies to plant; e.g. concrete mixers, stone-crushers and a hundred other things; and to materials, cement, bitumen, timber, steel and the rest.

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

Electric power, of course, is one of the most serious problems in Italy today. The most urgent representations have been made to import electrical equipment to check the serious shortage of electric power. The efforts of this Sub-Commission with our support will, I hope, be translated into the necessary aid which we must receive from abroad.

Finance Sub-Commission. Colonel A. P. Graffier-Smith

1. With the formation of the Ecomi Government financial responsibility was divided between the Ministry of the Treasury and the Ministry of Finance. The Ministry of the Treasury has jurisdiction over the preparation of budgets, making of expenditures, the activities of banks, supervision of credit, stock exchanges and other financial institutions. The Ministry of Finance has responsibility for legislation and revenue collection.

2. In line with the general policy of passing responsibility to the Italian Government, the Finance Sub-Commission arranged for the financing of all state, provincial and communal expenditures in newly liberated territory to be carried out by the Banca d'Italia. This may be contrasted with earlier practice in Sicily and Calabria where expenditures had to be financed by advances of AM lire currency.

Expenditures had to be financed by advances of AM lire currency. Expenditures had to be financed by advances of AM lire currency.

This excludes the vast amount of work done on "Bailey" bridges to hundreds of bridges rebuilt (in many cases allowing thousands of kilometers of highways released and taken forward by the Armies), several thousand kilometers of waterworks, major special or routine repairs (on military priorities), buildings, waterworks, gasworks, and other engineering and utility services wholly or partly rehabilitated.

b. July saw 41 new bridges started on main highways, in addition to several hundreds in hand. In all there were 239 separate contracts (increase 84 in July) totalling about 500 million lire in value.

c. Within limitations, already mentioned, it is satisfactory to record that Italian collaboration and assistance has been notable. There has been, through out, close contact with the Genio Civile and also with technical and administrative heads of the many gas, water, and electricity companies.

d. With all this, it is not claimed that anything more than the early beginnings of a very big program have been attempted. Transport for structural material has been a desperately serious matter, and still is.

Much the same applies to plants; e.g. concrete mixers, stone-crushers and a hundred other things; and to materials, cement, bitumen, timber, steel and the rest.

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

Comments by Acting Chief Commissioner: Electric power, of course, is one of the most serious problems in Italy today. The most urgent representations have been made to import electrical equipment to check the serious shortage of electric power. The efforts of this Sub-Commission with our support will, I hope, be translated into the necessary aid which we must receive from abroad.

Finance Sub-Commission, Colonel A. P. Graffier-Smith

1. With the formation of the Benoni Government financial responsibility was divided between the Ministry of the Treasury and the Ministry of Finance. The Ministry of the Treasury has jurisdiction over the preparation of budgets, making of expenditures, the activities of banks, supervision of credit, stock exchanges and other financial institutions. The Ministry of Finance has responsibility for legislative and revenue collection.

2. In line with the general policy of passing responsibility to the Italian Government, the Finance Sub-Commission arranged for the financing of all state, provincial and communal expenditures in newly liberated territory to be carried out by the Banca d'Italia. This may be contrasted with earlier practice in Sicily and Calabria where governmental expenditures had to be financed by advances of AM line currency. A large amount of metropolitan line was moved from Naples to Rome and deposited in the Banca d'Italia Rome on the afternoon of 5 June 1944. Rome in turn has supplied funds to the forward branches of the Banca d'Italia as they are opened and the staffs reconstituted. So far, rapid re-opening of the banks, in newly liberated areas has engendered confidence which, in turn, has resulted in a net inflow of currency into the banks and Post Office Savings Departments. This currency is deposited with the Banca d'Italia and meets the latter's needs for physical currency to cover Government expenditures.

33-
RESERVED

RESERVOIR

3. As in previous years the financing of the Granai del Popolo has been delegated to regional groups of banks. However, previously the difference between the cost of wheat and the proceeds of the sale of flour, which is the subsidy borne by the State, was carried for very long periods by the commercial banks and the Government was charged the exorbitant rate of 7% interest. In some cases the arrears had not been paid since 1940. The Minister of the Treasury has now issued instructions that such arrears are to be paid immediately and in the future monthly statements are to be submitted to the Treasury and paid promptly, thus reducing the effective interest to half of 1%.

4. Instructions issued by the Combined Chiefs of Staff at the time of the invasion of Sicily ordered that AMG should block all safe deposit boxes, with access to such boxes permitted only in the presence of an Allied Officer. It has become apparent that a great increase in personnel would be required to carry out the desired supervision. Only a negligible amount of foreign currency, securities and gold has been found in the several thousand safe deposit boxes opened in Sicily, Sardinia and Southern Italy. On the basis of a year's experience, Finance Sub-Commission recommended to CCS that supervised access to safe deposit boxes be required only in the case of persons whose accounts and/or boxes had been blocked by AMG orders. It was recommended that access to all other safe deposit boxes be free. These recommendations were accepted by CCS and the new policy is now in force. It is anticipated that it will increase the confidence of the Italian public in their banking system and result in increased currency in-flow into the banks, as hoarded currency comes out of banks and passes into savings accounts. A further step towards a return to normal conditions has been the opening of the stock-exchanges in Rome and Naples.

5. Commissions for 'Epurazione' have been instituted at the Ministries of Treasury and Finance. One of the Committees under the Ministry of Treasury deals with financial institutions. Prior to the establishment of this committee and a working in close collaboration with the Minister of Treasury and the Banca d'Italia, the Finance Sub-Commission has suspended about 130 undesirable persons from office in financial institutions. It remains for the Italian designated committee to pass definitive judgment.

6. The Regional Commissioners may be interested to learn of the most recent developments arising out of Administrative Memorandum 05 issued by AFM regarding the payment of goods and services procured by the Armed Forces in Italian territory. A new Memorandum, No. 21, has been issued, without any previous reference to this Headquarters, requiring that ACC should set up an Italian agency to fill such requisitions for goods and services as may be passed to it by the Armed Forces; and to instruct the Italian Government to set up a lire account, similar to the franc account used in North Africa, from which all such payments would be made. No final decision on this controversial topic has yet been reached.

Transportation Sub-Commission, Colonel D. S. Adams

1. If Italy is to be fed, we must be able to move food supplies from surplus areas to deficit areas for distribution. The volume of this movement increases with the increase of occupied territory and is an over-load for the rail, highway and seaborne transport now available for its movement.

2. As long as military operations in Italy continue, there will be a shortage of transport, which means that transport for both military and civil supplies must be carefully rationed. A brief explanation of the bidding system used to ration rail movement is desirable.

3. Our Sub-Commission representative attends the AAI Movement's weekly meeting of transport, which means that transport for both military and civil supplies must be carefully rationed. A brief explanation of the bidding system used to ration rail movement is desirable.

such boxes permitted only in the present vision of the future. It is anticipated that a great increase in personnel would be required to carry out the new vision. Only a negligible amount of foreign currency, securities and gold has been found in the several thousand safe deposit boxes opened in Sicily, Sardinia and Southern Italy. On the basis of a year's experience, Finance Sub-Commission recommended to CCS that supervised access to safe deposit boxes be required only in the case of persons whose accounts and/or boxes had been blocked by FBI orders. These recommendations were accepted by CCS and the new policy is now in force. It is anticipated that it will increase the confidence of the Italian public in their banking system and result in increased currency in-flow into the banks, as hoarded currency comes out of banks and passes into savings accounts. A further step towards a return to normal conditions has been the opening of the stock-exchanges in Rome and Naples.

5. Commissions for 'Epurazioni' have been instituted at the Ministries of Treasury and Finance. One of the Committees under the Ministry of Treasury deals with financial institutions. Prior to the establishment of this committee and a working in close collaboration with the Minister of Treasury and the Banca d'Italia, the Finance Sub-Commission has suspended about 130 undesirable persons from office in finance institutions. It remains for the Italian designated committee to pass definitive judgment.

6. The Regional Commissioners may be interested to learn of the most recent developments arising out of Administrative Memorandum 95 issued by AFM regarding the payment of goods and services procured by the Armed Forces in Italian territory. A new Memorandum, No. 31, has been issued, without any previous reference to this Headquarters, requiring that IOC should set up an Italian agency to fill such requisitions for goods and services as may be passed to it by the Armed Forces; and to instruct the Italian Government to set up a live account, similar to the franc account used in North Africa, from which all such payments could be made. No final decision on this controversial topic has yet been reached.

Transportation Sub-Commission, Colonel D. E. Adams

1. If Italy is to be fed, we must be able to move food supplies from surplus areas to deficit areas for distribution. The volume of this movement increases with the increase of occupied territory and is an over-load for the rail, highway and schooner transport now available for its movement.

2. As long as military operations in Italy continue, there will be a shortage of transport, which means that transport for both military and civil supplies must be carefully rationed. A brief explanation of the bidding system used to ration rail movement is desirable.

3. Our Sub-Commission representative attends the AAI movements' weekly meeting at which all services "bid" for wagon space on military rail lines for the ensuing seven day period. He puts forward all civil supply requirements. Such of our traffic that is accepted by the military, is dispatched by military trains within the period stipulated.

4. On other or civilian lines we obtain fixed monthly allocation of tonnage movement by rail divisions. All inter-Region civil supply movements come into Trans-

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

portation Sub-Commission Headquarters and their movement is allocated from the basic tonnage allotted to ACC. The balance of the tonnage available for intra-Regional movement is then notified to the local Transportation Officer for his local movements.

5. The growth of our total rail movements is indicated by the figure of 170,000 tons for the month of July, as against 13,600 tons for December last. This is on the Mainland only.

6. To increase rail facilities available to us, we followed a policy of rapid rehabilitation of rail lines in rear areas in which we have had the full cooperation of the Italian Government, the Regional Commissioners and other officers concerned.

7. In the forward areas of the Anzies, the Military Railway Service rapidly rebuilds the necessary rail lines. However, with the rapid moves of our armed forces in recent months, distances to rail-heads have necessarily been greater with also priority of movement for Army supply. This with increased area occupied and additional harvest requirements, has increased the demands for truck transport. With the general shortage of trucks and the heavy military vehicles, our requisitions put forward months ago for some 2,000 War Department vehicles, have not been filled. Further the 1,000 War Department vehicles allocated to us in February for early delivery have been slow in reaching us and the last of them are only now arriving.

8. Requisitioning locally of Italian trucks always has the effect of causing their disappearance, therefore we developed early a plan for the re-activation of motor haulage companies and placing the hauling on a commercial basis under a standard tariff of rates. This policy is showing increased success and a much greater number of civilian trucks are now coming into service; there are now some 2,000 Italian civil vehicles engaged in hauling civil supplies.

9. The Italian Government is cooperating and the standard tariff of rates worked out with them, has now been published as a decree and effective in all territory under the Italian Government. The same tariff is being supplied to Regions for application in non territory as they take it over.

10. In addition the Ministry of Communications of the Italian Government has just completed the draft of a new decree, the effect of which will be the establishment in the various provinces of central pools into which will be grouped all haulage companies with their vehicles; these will operate under the uniform tariff and under control, so that movement of priority goods, such as food supplies will be moved first. Once this agency, called E.N.A.C., is working efficiently, we can then hand over to it the various truck pools now operated by ACC officers.

11. To meet the increasing problem of spare parts for these vehicles, we have established a "parts" section with one officer in charge and Italian assistants. Spare parts located in some 31 parts warehouses have been "frozen" and are being issued to meet the most urgent demands. There are a similar problem and are in extremely short supply, not only in Italy, but everywhere.

12. Schooners and Coasters are all under centralized control of "Vittoria". The majority of these vessels are used for military traffic. Our last allocation is only 13,000 D.W. tons. This allotment includes only nine schooners, slightly over 100 tons, the remainder being small schooners.

13. In view of our serious transport needs and our responsibilities, as pointed out particularly by General Wilson this morning, it is my view that all schooners and coasters should be made available to ACC for the movement of civil supply; certainly those up to 500 tons should be made available at an early date. They should be de-

7. In the forward areas of the Armies, the Military Railway Service rapidly rebuilds the necessary rail lines. However, with the rapid move of our armed forces in recent months, distances to rail-heads have necessarily been greater with also priority of movement for Army supply. That with increased area occupied and additional harvest requirements, has increased the demands for truck transport. With the general shortage of trucks and the heavy military demands, our requisitions put forward months ago for some 2,000 War Department vehicles, have not been filled. Further the 1,000 War Department vehicles allocated to us in February for early delivery have been slow in reaching us and the last of them are only now arriving.

8. Requisitioning locally of Italian trucks always has the effect of causing their disappearance, therefore we developed early a plan for the re-activation of motor haulage companies and placing the hauling on a commercial basis under a standard tariff of rates. This policy is showing increased success and a much greater number of civilian trucks are now coming into service; there are now some 2,000 Italian civilian vehicles engaged in hauling civil supplies.

9. The Italian Government is cooperating and the standard tariff of rates worked out with them, has now been published as a decree and effective in all territory under the Italian Government. The same tariff is being supplied to Regions for application in new territory as they take it over.

10. In addition the Ministry of Communications of the Italian Government has just completed the draft of a new decree, the effect of which will be the establishment in the various provinces of central pools into which will be grouped all haulage companies with their vehicles; these will operate under the uniform tariff and under control, so that movement of priority goods, such as food supplies will be moved first. Once this agency, called E.N.A.C., is working efficiently, we can then hand over to it the various truck pools now operated by AGO officers.

11. To meet the increasing problem of spare parts for these vehicles, we have established a "parts" section with one officer in charge and Italian assistants. Spare parts located in some 31 parts warehouses have been "frozen" and are being issued to meet the most urgent demands. There are a similar problem and are in extremely short supply, not only in Italy, but everywhere.

12. Schooners and Coasters are all under centralized control of ²⁴⁸¹ ~~2481~~. The majority of these vessels are used for military traffic. Our last allocation is only 13,000 D.W. tons. This allotment includes only nine schooners, slightly over 100 tons, the remainder being small coasters.

13. In view of our serious transport needs and our responsibility, as pointed out previously by General Wilson this morning, it is my view that all schooners and coasters should be made available to AGO for the movement of civil supply; certainly those up to 500 tons should be made available at an early date. They should be decentralized for movement control, so that at least all of the smaller schooners could be based on home ports with Regional control of their movement.

14. Coal division. Since the last meeting, the Ministry of Communications has re-organized the former coal organization under the Italian State Railways, in order to assume the task of the handling and distribution of coal. This will be handed over to them at such time as agreed with AFHQ.

- 35 -
RESTRICTED

RECEIVED

15. Our coal division has arranged for the supply of a substantial quantity of lignite for Rome from the Mines near Grosseto. This Mine has a total capacity of some 600 tons per day and will be in operation in not more than 60 days; however, in the meantime, existing stock piles will permit our moving 450 tons per day to Rome. Fortunately this is a Rail back-haul, so that our bid for this Movement by Rail has been accepted.

Shipping Sub-Commission. Mr. J. Gibson Graham

1. Some difficulties have arisen as between the Shipping Authorities and the A.C.C. but it is felt that these arise more from misunderstanding than from any other reason. One of the basic principles which has been accepted in this war is that shipping as a whole shall be operated in an Allied Pool, but where possible the shipping of one nationality shall be used for the needs of that nationality, subject to War needs and considerations.

2. All shipping within the Mediterranean is controlled through C-in-C Med. Under directives from Washington and London by the Representatives of the War Shipping Administration and the Ministry of War Transport, who also comprise the Shipping Sub-Commission. These Representatives, of necessity, require knowledge of the requirements of the various Services and the Civil Authorities, otherwise they are completely in the dark as to where shipping will be required. Not unnaturally, the demands of the Services for shipping are extensive and paramount. In fact, these demands have to be most carefully watched by the Shipping Authorities else the total shipping available, including the dock facilities, would be entirely absorbed by these needs without regard to civil requirements. This continual battle between military and civil needs is not impossible of solution provided, and provided only, that requirements are stated at given periods in total in order that the amount of shipping available may be allocated fairly and in co-ordination with the various authorities.

3. It may interest the Conference to know that the estimated monthly lift of Coal for the use of this tonnage amount to some 125,000 tons of which only some 20% is Italian. Side for the use of this tonnage amount to some 140,000 tons, but it is gratifying to note that as a result of pressure on the Services authorities, they have included in their bid for tonnage certain items of civil requirements, and as a result it is equally gratifying to note that it is expected that in the month of September some 39,000 tons of Sardinian coal will be carried to Sicily and Italy, sulphur to Italy from Sicily, etc. This has not been achieved by Italian tonnage, but by the use of the Shipping Pool of Allied tonnage by the shipping authorities mentioned.

4. Where apparently the greatest difference of opinion has arisen, has been in the operation of the Italian schooner fleet. It has been found necessary by pure force of circumstance to make some modification in the originally conceived plan for the operation of this fleet, and steps have been taken which should result in its proper use to the satisfaction of the total needs. It may be of interest to record that this schooner fleet as known at present comprises some 550 vessels with a total of 42,824 tons carrying capacity. Naval and military requirements at the moment have absorbed 28,410 tons of this fleet, leaving 14,414 tons for entirely civil needs. The Shipping Sub-Commission feel that this is an improper balance and are carrying on negotiations with the Services for the release of at least part of the schooners engaged in naval and military services. What the Shipping Sub-Commission recommend however, is that a broad statement of requirements by the Economic Section of the Allied Control Commission on a monthly basis be made in order that directives may be issued to CO.GE.MA to allocate such of the schooner fleet as is available into that service.

5. The present system whereby each individual area felt it their prescriptive right to allocate a schooner which arrived at that port within that area, to some service or to some local requirement, does not lend itself to the proper use of the ACC's

A.C.O. but it is felt that those arise more accentuated in this war than in previous ones. One of the basic principles which has been accepted in this war is that of the "Allied Pool," but where possible the shipping of goods shall be operated in an Allied Pool, subject to War needs. A pool shall be used for the needs of that nationality, subject to War needs. One nationality shall be used for the needs of that nationality, subject to War needs. and considerations.

2. All shipping within the Mediterranean is controlled through C-in-C Med. under and considerations.

3. It may interest the Conference to know that the estimated monthly lift of coaster tonnage within the area is some 125,000 tons of which only some 20% is Italian, but it is gratifying to note that as a result of pressure on the Services authorities, they have included in their bid for tonnage certain items of civil requirements, and as a result it is equally gratifying to note that it is expected that in the month of September some 38000 tons of Sardinian coal will be carried by Italian tonnage, but by the use of the Shipping Pool of Allied tonnage by the shipping authorities mentioned.

4. Where apparently the greatest difference of opinion has arisen, has been in the operation of the Italian schooner fleet. It has been found necessary by pure force of circumstance to make some modification in the originally conceived plan for the operation of this fleet, and steps have been taken which should result in its proper use to the satisfaction of the total needs. It may be of interest to record that this schooner fleet as known at present comprises some 550 vessels with a total of 12,824 tons carrying capacity. Naval and military requirements at the moment have absorbed 28,410 tons of this fleet, leaving 14,414 tons for entirely civil needs. The Shipping Sub-Commission feel that this is an improper balance and are carrying on negotiations with the Services for the release of at least part of the schooners engaged in naval and military services. That the Shipping Sub-Commission recommend however, is that a broad statement of requirements by the Economic Section of the Allied Control Commission on a monthly basis be made in order that directives may be issued to SO.GE. NA to allocate such of the schooner fleet as is available into that service.

5. The present system whereby each individual area felt it their prescriptive right to allocate a schooner which arrived at that port within that area, to some local service or to some local requirement, does not lend itself to the proper use of this schooner traffic. It is only with the possession of knowledge of the ACC's complete requirements that the Shipping Sub-Commission can act as advocate with the other authorities for the release of tonnage for these civil needs. It is felt that no great difficulty should present itself in the production of such a statement which would, in fact, merely show the requirement of so many tons of vegetables, food, salt, wines, etc. in one area to another on a monthly basis which would result in a statement

RESTRICTED

from the Shipping Sub-Commission of how far this program could be implemented, and a monthly statement of what had been achieved. It is felt also that this would prevent a spirit of acrimony arising over one particular ship.

Vice President, Economic Section - Principal General William G. O'Dwyer

1. Today is the first opportunity I have been afforded to meet many of my co-workers in the ACC, and from listening to the preceding addresses, I have learned many new features about my own job. From the preceding addresses I have seen that ours is a common job, and that it is only with mutual cooperation that the common job will be done well.

2. It takes 1400 tons of food per day to feed the city of Rome. Colonel Poletti and I have been fighting ceaselessly to get a continual supply of potatoes for the people of Rome. The principal problem in connection with this is the lack of means of transportation or "wheels" to divert necessary commodities from overstocked regions to those regions where there is a complete lack of these essentials. As a sideline, the Apulian region is overstocked with wine, whereas the vicinity of Rome is without wine. With the proper "wheels", this Apulian excess could be shipped to Rome for a proper celebration of the day of the impending Allied victory.

3. From October until July, continental Italy alone has furnished the Allied Armies with 150,000 tons of food and 110,000 sheep.

4. Hoarding of food presents another problem to be overcome. This practice is especially notorious in Sicily, where it has led to many convictions and jail sentences.

5. Work on the reconstruction of the railroad bridge at Grosseto has been proceeding well with three daily shifts of laborers, and when completed, this bridge will insure a constant supply of lignite for the city of Rome.

6. Fishing boats, working the neighboring waters, will help greatly in relieving the omnipresent food problem.

7. Clearing of wreckage in ports and general rehabilitation of transport are other problems receiving attention. The war, however, is not yet ended, and military requirements still have priority over civil needs.

8. Both nations will be judged by the work done here in Italy, and the ACC is playing an important part in this work. In view of this, mutual co-operation should be the keynote for all operations of the ACC.

V --- REPORTS BY INDEPENDENT SUB-COMMISSIONS

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

2180

Communications Sub-Commission, Colonel J. L. Henderson

1. Telegraph and Telephone Services.

a. In the old Government area (i.e. South of Naples) matters are within a reasonable distance of normal services. About 80% of the telegraph offices are in service; long-distance telephone calls are permitted to civil subscribers through-

2. It takes 1400 tons of food per day to feed the city of Rome. Colonel Poletti and I have been fighting ceaselessly to get a continual supply of potatoes for the people of Rome. The principal problem in connection with this is the lack of means of transportation or "wheels" to divert necessary commodities from overstocked regions to those regions where there is a complete lack of these essentials. As a sideline, the Apulian region is overstocked with wine, whereas the vicinity of Rome is without wine. With the proper "wheels", this Apulian excess could be shipped to Rome for a proper celebration of the day of the impending Allied victory.

3. From October until July, continental Italy alone has furnished the Allied Armies with 150,000 tons of food and 110,000 sheep.

4. Hoarding of food presents another problem to be overcome. This practice is especially notorious in Sicily, where it has led to many convictions and jail sentences.

5. Work on the reconstruction of the railroad bridge at Grosseto has been proceeding well with three daily shifts of laborers, and when completed, this bridge will insure a constant supply of lignite for the city of Rome.

6. Fishing boats, working the neighboring waters, will help greatly in relieving the omnipresent food problem.

7. Clearing of wreckage in ports and general rehabilitation of transport are other problems receiving attention. The war, however, is not yet ended, and military requirements still have priority over civil needs.

8. Both nations will be judged by the work done here in Italy, and the ACC is playing an important part in this work. In view of this, mutual co-operation should be the keynote for all operations of the ACC.

V --- REPORTS BY INDEPENDENT SUB-COMMISSIONS

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

2180

Communications Sub-Commission, Colonel J. L. Henderson

I. Telegraph and Telephone Services.

a. In the old Government area (i.e. South of Naples) matters are within a reasonable distance of normal services. About 80% of the telegraph offices are in service; long-distance telephone calls are permitted to civil subscribers throughout the area, though the limited facilities often mean lengthy delays in completing calls.

b. In the new Government area (i.e. including Rome City and province, Foggia, etc.) matters are very different owing to the wide strip of intervening devastated area. Government telephone and telegraph services from Rome to the South were opened on 1st July; the resumption of civil telegraphs from Rome was commenced on 21st July, but the general resumption of civil long-distance telephone facilities from this area will have to wait some time yet. Even the telegraph facilities are as yet inadequate to deal with the traffic (about 5000 telegrams a day through the Rome office)

RESTRICTED

1 5 7 7

RESTRICTED

without heavy delay. In Rome, it was necessary to cut down the load on telephone exchanges to make room for the military traffic; this was done by a limitation of number of calls, which has, I think, been generally successful, though it has been the subject of some protests; it has I think been preferable to the alternative system of trying to select essential subscribers. In the rest area, other than the city of Rome, services are being restored as quickly as limited transport and stores will permit, but communications are still very sparse.

3. Postal Services. The normal services for foreign as well as internal mail was opened to the city of Rome on 15th July, and have been subsequently extended to the provinces of Rome, Littoria, Frosinone, Campobasso, Aquila, Chieti, Pescara, Teramo, and Foggia.

4. Censorship. The activities and results of censorship are confidential and cannot be reported on. The policy governing the existence of censorship in this country is however a matter of general interest, and not confidential. It is an agreed policy between the Italian Government, the AGC, and the military authorities that civil censorship shall only be retained where considered necessary to military security, and that it shall not be under control of a civil branch of Government. Censorship control therefore, where not directly exercised by Allied officers, as it necessarily is in forward areas or ports, has been removed from control by the Ministry of the Interior; it cannot therefore be used as a method of political information, with the ultimate object of suppressing opposition to the Government. Also, censorship is abolished completely where no longer considered necessary as an instrument of military security, there now being the sole criterion for its continuance. Censorship exists in fact in only 15 out of the 30 provinces now under Italian Administration.

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

1. During July a quantity of radio equipment was found and returned to the Italian forces, the approximately value was given as 5 million lire.
2. A store of new boots and leather were saved from Allied soldiers, and although we were a little late on the scene, we were able to save and hand back to the Italian authorities over 800 pairs of new boots and 300 kilos of leather.
3. New M.T. spares, including a considerable number of engine, gear box, and back axle assemblies were returned to the Italian services.
4. On 29 July the title of the Sub-Commission was changed to War Material Disposal and Italian Prisoners of War Sub-Commission. For some time the work in connection with Italian Prisoners of War had been dealt with by myself and staff.
5. The High Commissioner for Prisoners of War, on behalf of the Italian Government, requested reasons why Italians should still remain as PW while others fought alongside the Allies. Volunteer PW are called cooperators. Considerable numbers of PW have volunteered to work with the Allies in any kind of work except actual combat. They are granted more privileges than ordinary PW, receive more pay, etc.
6. Financial problems re PWs were referred to Finance Sub-Commission and a solution to some of these problems has still to be found.
7. New regulations regarding repatriation of Italian prisoners of war were issued. Prisoners of war over 60 years of age, or over 50 years who have done 2 years internment can be released on compassionate grounds. Prisoners of war who can be employed in specific judicial and administrative positions for the furtherance of the

4. Censorship. The activities and results of censorship are confidential and cannot be reported on. The policy governing the existence of censorship in this country is however a matter of general interest, and not confidential. It is an agreed policy between the Italian Government, the ACC, and the military authorities that civil censorship shall only be retained where considered necessary to military security, and that it shall not be under control of a civil branch of Government. Censorship control therefore, where not directly exercised by Allied officers, as it necessarily is in forward areas or ports, has been removed from control by the Ministry of the Interior; it cannot therefore be used as a method of political information, with the ultimate object of suppressing opposition to the Government. Also, censorship is abolished completely where no longer considered necessary as an instrument of military security, this now being the sole criterion for its continuance. Censorship exists in fact in only 13 out of the 30 provinces now under Italian administration.

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

1. During July a quantity of radio equipment was found and returned to the Italian forces, the approximate value was given as 8 million lire.
2. A store of new boots and leather were saved from Allied soldiers, and although we were a little late on the scene, we were able to save and hand back to the Italian authorities over 800 pairs of new boots and 200 kilos of leather.
3. New M.T. spares, including a considerable number of engine, gear box, and back axle assemblies were returned to the Italian services.
4. On 29 July the title of the Sub-Commission was changed to War Material Disposal and Italian Prisoners of War Sub-Commission. For some time the work in connection with Italian Prisoners of War had been dealt with by myself and staff.
5. The High Commissioner for Prisoners of War, on behalf of the Italian Government, requested reasons why Italians should still remain as PW while others fought alongside the Allies. Volunteer PW are called cooperators. Considerable numbers of PW have volunteered to work with the Allies in any kind of work except actual combat. They are granted more privileges than ordinary PW, receive more pay, etc.
6. Financial problems re PWs were referred to Finance Sub-Commission and a solution to some of these problems has still to be found.
7. New regulations regarding repatriation of Italian prisoners of war were issued. Prisoners of war over 60 years of age, or over 50 years who have done 2 years internment can be released on compassionate grounds. Prisoners of war who can be employed in specific judicial and administrative positions for the furtherance of the war effort in Italy will be considered for repatriation. Release on any other condition will only be considered on special compassionate grounds, and the grounds must be such that an Allied soldier under similar circumstances would be repatriated to his own country.

RECORDED

The Conference closed at 1830. Attention is directed to "SECRET" supplement made a part of these Minutes.

Robert E. Doe

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

DISTRIBUTION:

- 1 - A/CC
- 2 - SG
- 1 - or VP
- 1 - on Sub-Com. Head
- 1 - on Reg. Com.
- 7 - PRB
- 1 - 8 Army AMG
- 3 - 5 Army AMG
- 12 - G-5, AFHQ

1580

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

DISTRIBUTION:

1 - A/CC
1 - SC
1 - on VP
1 - on Sub-Com. Head
1 - on Reg. Com.
7 - PRB
1 - 8 ARMY ANG
3 - 5 ARMY ANG
12 - G-5, AFHQ

2179

- 39 -
RESTRICTED

1581