

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

ACC

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MISCELLANEOUS FILES
JULY 1943 - FEB. 1944

30pp

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CASE OF GIUSEPPE AFFINITO

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CIA BUSINESS

T 121 Ouzou

Miscellaneous papers

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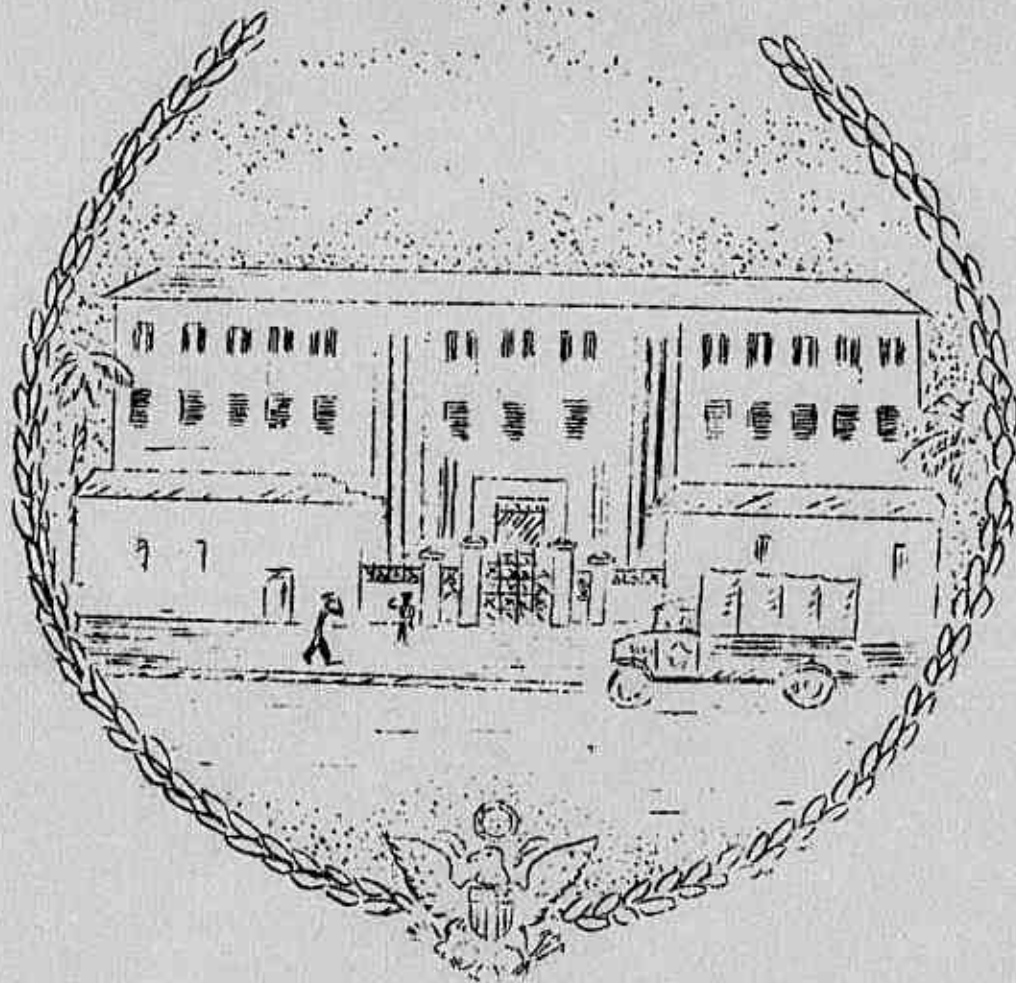
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Miscellaneous

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REPORT OF THE DUTIES AND FUNCTIONS
PERFORMED AT HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT SCHOOL
AND HOLDING CENTER
NORTH AFRICAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS

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ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
SCHOOL & HOLDING CENTER
APO 394

22 February 1944

1. Introduction. Early in July, 1943, a site at Tizi Ouzou (70 miles from the 1st General Depot of the Mediterranean Base Section) was chosen upon which to establish the Allied Military Government School and Holding Center together with the Planning Staff for subsequent military government operations on the mainland of Italy. A British detachment of five officers and one hundred other ranks carried out the duties of an advance party for the Military Government School and Holding Center, a combined British and American venture. The American administrative contingent of eleven officers and one hundred twenty-seven men arrived on 4 August 1943 under the command of Colonel C. M. Parkin (05206), Infantry, United States Army. It was planned that the School and Holding Center would be for approximately 250 officers and 600 enlisted men and/or other ranks.

2. Personnel. The post was commanded by Colonel C. M. Parkin while the position of Assistant Commandant was held first by Lt. Col. D. B. Aitken, Seaforth Highlanders and later by Lt. Col. R. H. Robertson, The Black Watch, RHR. Col. R. H. Farren, (late) Royal Artillery was in charge of coordination of regional civil affairs teams so long as the latter remained on the post.

a. Since the opening of the Military Government School and Holding Center, over 700 American and 400 British officers have passed through it; in addition, 812 enlisted men and 700 other ranks. On 1 September 1943, the total strength was circa 425 officers and men, whereas, by the end of that month the figure had risen to 1315 (510 officers and 805 men). A peak in strength was reached on 12 October of 540 officers and 916 men after which there was a slow decline until the end of January, 1944. When the sub-post had been closed (early in January) there remained 97 officers and 523 men. By 4 February 1944, little more than the headquarters companies of the Rear Echelon remained.

b. Among the distinguished men who worked and studied at the Military Government School at Tizi Ouzou were; Brigadier M. Carr (B), C.B.E., M.C., Chief of Region IV; Brigadier R.A. Hamlyn (B), O.B.E., Chief of the A.C.C. Sub-Commission on Finance; Brigadier G.S. Parkinson (B), R.M., C.G., O.S.J., O.S.A., Chief of the A.C.C. Sub-Commission on Health and Public welfare; Lt. Col. The Lord Forrester (B), Staff member of Region III; and Col. R.G. Kirkwood (A), Acting Joint Chief of Staff for the Acting Deputy President of A.C.C.

c. Many distinguished officers visited the Military Government School and Holding Center during the course of its lifetime. Among those general officers who came as guests were; Major General Kenyon A. Joyce (A), Acting Deputy President of the Allied Control Commission for Italy; Major General Kirby (B), Director General of Civil Affairs of the British War Office; Major General Adcock (A), G-4 of AFHQ; Brigadier General Julius C.

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Holmes (A), chief of Military Government Section of AFHQ; Brigadier General Frank S. Mc Sherry (A), Deputy Chief of AMGOT; and Brigadier General Cornelius W. Wickersham (A), Commandant of the School of Military Government at Charlottesville, Va.

3. Administration. The school was attached for administration to Headquarters Command, Allied Force, Colonel John Ramsey commanding. The academic control was exercised thru Military Government Section of the special staff of Headquarters Allied Force. Brigadier General Julius C. Holmes was chief of section with Colonel A. J. Maxwell, deputy chief.

4. Quarters. The post was established in six principal buildings of a local French School plant: Washington (Formerly an apartment house for school officials) as Commandant's offices and quarters for higher administrative officers; Central (formerly an industrial school) as main administrative headquarters together with enlisted men's mess and quarters; London (formerly an higher elementary school) as academic centre, main officers' quarters, and junior officers' mess; Miami (formerly a girls' elementary school) as officers' quarters; Windsor (formerly a nursery school and kindergarten) as senior officers' mess and quarters; and Hollywood (formerly a boys' elementary school) as headquarters for the Planning Staff. The local municipal Salle des Fetes was used as a lecture hall by day and as a recreation center by night. However, general operations in Italy assumed such a character as to cause a near stoppage of the outward flow of personnel to the mainland. In consequence, the heavy burden of caring and providing for many times the originally estimated maximum number of officers and men was thrust upon the commanding officer and his staff. Thus, it became necessary to house officers in (a) French officers' apartments requisitioned from the local unit of the Guard Mobile, (b) requisitioned civilian villas and apartments, (c) one of the local hotels, and (d) in tents set up in the school playing fields and in a requisitioned fig orchard. Finally, as numbers of personnel became so large, it was necessary to establish a sub-post 27 miles away at Yakouren to accommodate 100 officers and 150 enlisted men. This was accomplished by requisitioning in the nearby mountain resort town, a hotel, an elementary school building, and several private villas. This post (code-named Churchill) was operated from October, 1943 to January, 1944.

a. The local public utilities were severely overloaded and hence presented serious handicaps to the administration. On one occasion the water supply was cut off for more than 48 hours, during which time the water was hauled from a river some six kilometres distant.

b. Brigadier H. S. Pinder (B), C.B.E., M.C., Commander of Algiers Sub-District, sent a Royal Engineer officer, who, with the aid of a detachment of Italian prisoners, set up a Nissen hut, two hot shower houses, closed in the long balcony at London (for an officers' lounge), installed stoves, and built a 72-foot hut to serve as a canteen for enlisted men.

5. Supply and Mess. When it is recalled that the main post was located 70 miles (and the sub-post almost 100 miles) distant from the source of all supplies, the enormity of the transport task becomes apparent. In the peak months, post vehicles travelled in excess of 50,000 miles. A glance at the following tabulations will give a good notion of food supplies alone which were consumed:

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<u>Month</u>	<u>Total meals served per month</u>	<u>Average number of men served per day</u>	<u>Average number of m. served per day</u>
September, 1943	60,975	677	2032
October, 1943	92,568	995	2986
November, 1943	118,842	1,321	3963
December, 1943	109,446	1,177	3531
January, 1944	87,888	945	2835

That the messes at Central, London, Windsor and Churchill performed a gigantic task is apparent from the foregoing tabulation. When studying the figures, above, it must be remembered that columns 3 and 4 contain averages rather than absolute numbers. Hence peak daily or weekly figures are necessarily submerged. On many days the total number of meals served far exceeded 4000.

a. In addition, each large group leaving the post was supplied with C-rations for 7 to 15 days and each company was supplied with complete field mess equipment.

b. A Table of Equipment for the Regiment was worked out, approved by G-4 of AFHQ, and a release on property was secured for all units of the Regiment in Italy. Finally, over 400 officers were fitted out with individual equipment.

c. S-4 provided over 500 cots, so that no officers quartered in tents found it necessary to sleep on the ground.

6. Laundry. Due to totally inadequate local facilities, it was necessary to set up a post laundry. This was accomplished first by securing materials and actually constructing the necessary cement tubs and drying rooms and second by hiring local labor. The student officers' laundry was located at Windsor, the enlisted men's laundry at London, and the staff officers' laundry at Washington. The laundries handled as high as 1300 bundles of laundry per week during the peak periods. This was a signal accomplishment when difficulties of equipment, labor, and materials encountered are taken into consideration.

7. Miscellaneous Activities. Entertainment was largely provided for both officers and men by films from Special Services Division of NATOUSA and by variety shows from the British ENSA. Films were shown on the post almost nightly while ENSA shows averaged three per month. A Post Exchange was run for American officers and enlisted men while Navy, Army, Air Force Institutes maintained a unit for British officers and other ranks.

8. Rating of Post by Inspector General's Division. An inspection of the unit was made on 8 October 1943 by Colonel W. R. Watson, I.G.D., Assistant Inspector General for General Eisenhower and on 16 October 1943 the following report was rendered:

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"1. Inspection of your unit on 8 October 1943 reveals a very satisfactory condition in general. Irregularities noted at the time of the inspection were either ordered corrected or corrected immediately.

- a. Administration - Excellent.
- b. Mess - Very Satisfactory.
- c. Motors - Satisfactory.
- d. Barracks and Housekeeping - Satisfactory.
- e. Discipline and Military Courtesy - Excellent."

9. British and American Relations. The most friendly and cooperative attitude was shown at all times by all British and American personnel. Considering the cramped quarters, differences in tastes, customs and former background, great credit should be given to all concerned. Even the British "Tommy" and the American "Doughboy" settled all controversy in a friendly manner as no disorders were reported.

C. M. Parkin

C. M. PARKIN,
Colonel, Infantry,
Commandant.

1 Incl:
Report, Conduct of MGS,
dated 20 January 1944.

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REAR ECHELON
HEADQUARTERS
2675TH REGIMENT
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
(PROVISIONAL)
APO 394

20 January 1944

Subject: Report on Conduct of Military Government School

To : C O, 2675th Regiment.

1. Introduction. Following the dissolution of the School at Chrea (which trained civil affairs officers for the Sicilian operation), the Military Government School and Holding Center was established early in July, 1943, to continue the training of civil affairs officers for the operations on the mainland of Italy. Academic work was in the charge of Major Henry T. Rowell from the opening of the School until 23 September 1943. The writer was appointed Assistant to Major Rowell on 5 September and was made Director of Studies on 23 September 1943.

2. Curriculum. Under the assumption that a program designed to train superior civil affairs officers (assuming good selection) would include (1) theory, (2) observation, (3) participation, (4) practice, and finally, (5) apprenticeship; and, given a group of student officers who had had from one to four months of training in the theory of Military Government in the United States or in the United Kingdom; the elements of such a training program in consequence are definitely limited. Since the School could not be established in Italy, there could only be a compromise on all elements save theory. The practice was brought to the student by bringing officers back from Sicily (and later, the mainland) who had had experience in Military Government and having them lecture and conduct demonstrations.

a. Therefore, as groups of officers arrived at the School and Holding Center from the United States and the United Kingdom, they were put through a week's orientation program in the theory and practice of Military Government as applied to Italy. The following types of instruction were used: (1) lectures, (2) demonstrations, (3) functional committee work, (4) Italian Language instruction, and (5) Military Training.

(1) Lectures were given to the extent of twelve hours per week in such fields of Military Government as applied to Public Health, Public Safety, Finance, Law, Civilian Supply, Security including censorship, U.S. and/or British Army Organization. In most cases, the lectures were given by officers who had participated in the Sicilian campaign.

(2) Demonstrations of the workings of municipal and provincial civil affairs offices as well as military courts were given under the direction of officers who had participated in the Sicilian operation. Two to four hours per week were devoted to such activities.

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(3) Functional Committee Work in six areas (Public Health, Public Safety, Finance, Law, Civilian Supply, and general civil affairs) was carried on for 24 hours per week (4 hours per individual student). Committee discussions were usually conducted by officers assigned to corresponding sections of Allied Control Commission while content of such discussions was determined by the heads of the ACC sections concerned.

(4) Instruction in Italian Language was required of all student officers as well as members of the planning staffs. Officers and enlisted men who had been romance language teachers in civil life conducted these classes. In addition, language activities such as conversation groups, linguaphone sessions, and supervised study periods were also provided. Normally nine hours per week were devoted to regular classroom work while fourteen hours of supplementary language work was optional.

(5) Military Training classes were under the direction of the Assistant Commandant of the School and Holding Center. Normally 6 hours per week of hikes, small arms practice, first aid work, gas mask drill, map reading, and the like were provided.

b. Thus, each large incoming group of officers followed the week's orientation program and were assigned to a Table of Organization vacancy in ACC or a region by the Planning Staff. (As smaller groups arrived, their orientation was handled through the conference method by the Director of Studies.) Upon completion of the orientation course, the officer (1) continued his work in Italian language, each day and (2) was either assigned to full time planning staff work or took up the special study of his particular assignment as applied to his own region.

c. After Regions III, IV, and VI as well as the Forward Echelon of Allied Control Commission left for the field, the remaining groups (Regions V, VIII, and IX and the Rear Echelon of ACC) followed (1) their courses in Italian language, (2) their regional training programs, and (3) at least three lectures of general nature per week as well as training and orientation films. Lecturers were obtained from such agencies as the North African Economic Board, the Psychological Warfare Branch, and Special Services to orient the officers with respect to these organizations and their relation to AMG. Other lectures were provided by officers who had returned from work in Sicily and on the Mainland.

d. Following is a summary tabulation of the number of hours of various activities offered in a typical week's orientation program:

(1) Lectures:

Public Health	1
Public Safety	1
Finance	2
Law	2
Civilian Supply	1
U.S. or British Army Organization	2
General for CAO's	2
Security	1
	<u>12</u>

12

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(2) Demonstrations:

CAO Office Work
Moot Court

1
2

3

(3) Functional Committee Work:

Public Health
Public Safety
Finance
Law
Civilian Supply
General for CAO's

4
4
4
4
4
4

24

(4) Military Training:

Hiking
Small Arms Practice
First Aid
Map Reading

4
3/4
3/4
1/2

6

(5) Italian Language Instruction:

Formal classwork
Optional activities

10 1/2
(14)

10 1/2 (24 1/2)

Total 55 1/2 (69 1/2) hours

A total of 55 1/2 hours of required work plus 14 hours of optional courses were offered, each student officer being required to take 35 1/2 hours with a total of 49 1/2 hours possible (including optional work). A typical seven day orientation program schedule follows:

First, Third, and Fifth Days

0830 Formation
0845 - 1015 Language Instruction (Group A)
1030 - 1125 Lecture
1135 - 1230 Lecture
1400 - 1530 Language Instruction (Group B)
1600 - 1800 Committee Meetings
1800 - 1900 Linguaphone Session (optional)

Second, Fourth, and Sixth Days

0830 Formation
0845 - 1015 Language Instruction (Group A)
1030 - 1125 Lecture
1135 - 1230 Lecture
1400 - 1530 Language Instruction (Group B)
1600 - 1800 Military Training
1800 - 1900 Linguaphone Session (optional)

Sundays

Morning Free for Religious Services

1400 - 1530 Language Instruction (Group B)

1630 - 1800 Language Instruction (Group A)

1800 - 1900 Linguaphone Session (optional)

c. In addition to the work for officers, several hundred enlisted men were given classes in Italian Language, army paper work, and Gregg Shorthand. Lack of equipment made it impossible to organize classes in typewriting.

3. Statistics. Since July, 1943, approximately 1100 officers (700 American and 400 British) have passed through the School, approximately 225 having been trained before 23 September 1943. Over 1800 hours of instructional work has been offered by a faculty drawn, with few exceptions, from the 2675th Regiment. Twenty-three guests gave a total of 31 hours of lectures. When the student body was at its peak, 27 teachers of Italian language were giving instruction. As various groups departed, language instructors accompanied them.

4. Future Program. It is suggested that if and when the School is transferred to Italy, it may serve to (1) provide Italian language instruction to ACC staffs at Headquarters as well as to organize and supervise such courses for nearby civil affairs teams, (2) provide continuation training for civil affairs officers (particularly in connection with re-orientation work for individuals in process of being transferred from one region to another), and (3) organize training-in-service conferences.

/s/John W. Taylor
JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Capt., Spec. Res.,
Director of Studies.

Copy to MGS, AFHQ.

Repr, Rear Echelon, Hq, 2675th Regt, ACC *File*

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HEADQUARTERS
MILITARY GOVERNMENT SCHOOL
APO 512

7 September 1943

DAILY BULLETIN)

NUMBER 22)

SECTION I.....SPEED LIMIT.

SECTION II.....USE OF VEHICLES DURING MEAL TIME.

SECTION I - SPEED LIMIT.

All government vehicles in and around Tizi-Ouzou are hereby governed by the following speed regulation.

1. Upon entering the limits of Tizi-Ouzou, all drivers will reduce the speed of their vehicle to 20 M.P.H.

Violators of this regulation are subject to severe disciplinary action.

SECTION II - USE OF VEHICLES DURING MEAL TIME.

All officers who are granted the use of a vehicle and who intend to use it during meal times, are responsible to see that the driver is fed.

By order of Colonel PARKIN:

Lawrence E. Kearin
LAWRENCE E. KEARIN,
1st Lt., Infantry,
Adjutant.

DISTRIBUTION: "A"

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Public Safety

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- 1 -

Issues of clothing on repayment or first initial issues of Equipment etc to Officers (Br) will take place at the Quartermasters Stores (Br) situated in CENTRAL, twice weekly on Monday's and Thursday's of each week between 1400 hours and 1700 hours only.

SECTION III - ISSUES OF CLOTHING & EQUIPMENT (BR)

R.A.O.C. provision.

Note: Officers requiring $\frac{1}{2}$ steel or rubber heel tips and full or composition heels will provide such items themselves as they are not an

- | | | |
|-----|--|-----------------------|
| (a) | Half soling and heeling with plain leather..... | 65 francs |
| (b) | Half soling only, with plain leather..... | 51 francs |
| (c) | Heeling only with plain leather..... | 14 francs |
| (d) | Heeling only with plain leather, $\frac{1}{2}$ steel or rubber tips..... | 12 francs |
| (e) | Fixing full rubber heels..... | $\frac{31}{2}$ francs |
| (f) | Additional charge for soles sewn by hand..... | 10 francs |

Officers' Boots or Shoes will be repaired at the following prices in accordance with A.C.I. 892 of 1942:

In accordance with A.C.I. 564 of 1943, the O.C. Unit will recover from the Officer concerned the cost of the repair carried out by the Company Boot Repairer and this amount will be credited to the Units Imprest account. In the future all Officers Boots or Shoes for repair will be handed in to the G.M. (Br) stores situated in Central. On completion of repairs the Officer concerned will pay the cost of repair on collection of Shoes from the G.M. Stores.

SECTION II - REPAIRS TO OFFICERS BOOTS & SHOES (BR)

All officers, British and American, will have their laundry done at LONDON. All EM, British and American, will have their laundry done at WINDSOR.

SECTION I - LAUNDRY.

SECTION I...LAUNDRY.
SECTION II...REPAIRS TO OFFICERS BOOTS & SHOES (BR)
SECTION III...ISSUES OF CLOTHING & EQUIPMENT (BR)

DAILY BULLETIN)
NUMBER 23)

8 September 1943

HEADQUARTERS
MILITARY GOVERNMENT SCHOOL
APO 512

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SECTION III, DB No. 23 (Cont'd)

8 September 1943

Under no circumstances will issues be made other than the above times, unless of an URGENT nature.

Articles of Clothing or Equipment required to complete to scale or unserviceable articles for exchange etc by British Other Ranks will be issued from the Quartermasters Stores between 1400 hours and 1730 hours on Wednesday's of each week only.

Under no circumstances will issues be made other than the above times, unless of an URGENT nature.

By order of Colonel PARKIN:

Lawrence E. Kearin
LAWRENCE E. KEARIN,
1st Lt., Infantry,
Adjutant.

DISTRIBUTION: "A"

HEADQUARTERS
MILITARY GOVERNMENT SCHOOL
APO 623

10 September 1943

DAILY BULLETIN)

NUMBER 24)

SECTION I....EM LAUNDRY
SECTION II...PISTOLS
SECTION III..PATIENTS

SECTION I - EM LAUNDRY

Enlisted mens laundry will be accepted at these times only at (Windsor):

AMERICAN: Received - on Sunday's and Wednesday's - from 1400 hours to 1700 hours. Delivered - on Wednesday's and Sunday's - from 1400 hours to 1700 hours.

BRITISH: Received - on Wednesday's from 1400 hours to 1700 hours. Delivered - on Sunday's - from 1400 hours to 1700 hours.

SECTION II - PISTOLS

All American officers, Captains and under, and all American Enlisted men will turn in their 45 caliber pistols to the S-4 office by 1700 hours, 12 September 1943.

Headquarters Company Commander is responsible for negative reports for the Staff and Headquarters Company.

SECTION III - PATIENTS

British Out - Patients are attended to by the Dental Officer by appointment only. Out patients are attended to by the Eye Specialist at 0900 hours daily.

This ruling does not apply to emergency cases.

By order of Colonel PARKIN:

Lawrence E. Kearin
LAWRENCE E. KEARIN,
1st Lieut., Infantry,
Adjutant.

DISTRIBUTION: "A"

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RESTRICTED

HEADQUARTERS
MILITARY GOVERNMENT SCHOOL
APO 512

10 September 1943

SPECIAL ORDER)
:
NUMBER 31)

1. Par 4, SO No. 26, this hq, cs, is rescinded.
2. In accordance with the provisions of Circular 100, NATOUA, dated 30 May 1943, the following named Officers are detailed as an investigating board to meet at this station at the call of the senior member thereof, to investigate the death of OUADHI SLIMANDE BEN MOHAMED, alleged to be the result of a govt vehicle driven by Klemoff, Elmer (MHI), 35 170 422, 2672 Hq Co., School for Military Government.

DETAIL FOR THE BOARD

1ST LT LAWRENCE E. KEARIN	01292001	INF	President
1ST LT ROBERT W. ARENS	0485415	INF	Member
2ND LT MORRIS K. GOLDSTEIN	02046355	INF	Recorder

3. Court of Inquiry comprised as under, will assemble at the time and place as decided by the President, to inquire into the loss of a rifle, No. S-24068, the property of No - S - 10673614, Pte Bastable C, on Saturday, 28 August 1943. The court will not express an opinion in this case.

COURT:	Col CRIPPS	President
	Lieut CHALLENGER	Member
	Lieut HAYLE	Member

WITNESSES: Col PLATT (DR)
S.S.M. CRAWFORD R.A.S.C.
S/Sgt MORETON R.A.S.C.

4. Having reported to this station under competent orders, the following named O are asgd to duty.

MAJOR JOHN C HALL	0-339050	FL
MAJOR EDMUND L. PALMIERI	0-532562	Spec Res
CAPT PAUL X. BLATLER	0-476373	Sn C
CAPT VINCENT A. CATOZELLA	0-923267	NO
CAPT HARRY D. WEAVER	0-902851	AC

By order of Colonel PARKIN:

LAWRENCE E. KEARIN,
1st Lieut., Infantry,
Adjutant.

OFFICIAL:

Lawrence E. Kearin
LAWRENCE E. KEARIN,
1st Lieut., Infantry,
Adjutant

6400

HEADQUARTERS
MILITARY GOVERNMENT SCHOOL
APC 512

20 October 1943

PAY MEMORANDUM:

TO : All concerned.

1. The following procedure concerning the pay of U S Army officers is published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

a. The personnel section, Central Building, will prepare vouchers for all officers at this station.

b. Officers may submit information to this section at their own convenience, except on days listed in paragraph f(1). No voucher will be prepared for any officer unless that officer comes in with his information.

c. Information necessary to comply with paragraph b above is as follows:

- (1) Pay data card.
- (2) Clarified statement of service (if claiming longevity)
- (3) Exact date departed from the United States.
- (4) Date of arrival in North Africa.
- (5) Effective date of allotments.

d. Officers who have had a voucher prepared by this section will, of necessity, be required to notify this section of the date of entrance into North Africa to enable the deduction for U S Army field rations to be made. File copies of previous vouchers are used as a basis for the preparation of the current voucher. Officers are cautioned to remind the Assistant Adjutant of any change that may effect the payment, i.e., change in an allotment, etc. This information may be submitted at the time the request for the preparation of a voucher is submitted.

e. Per Diem. Two copies of the orders and exact time you are claiming. After the voucher is signed it is forwarded to the Finance Officer in Algiers for computation.

f. Schedule for payment of vouchers.

- (1) The Class "A" Agent Officer will pay on the following days in the personnel office.

his information.

c. Information necessary to comply with paragraph b above is as follows:

- (1) Pay data card.
- (2) Clarified statement of service (if claiming longevity).
- (3) Exact date departed from the United States.
- (4) Date of arrival in North Africa.
- (5) Effective date of allotments.

d. Officers who have had a voucher prepared by this section will, of necessity, be required to notify this section of the date of entrance into North Africa to enable the deduction for U S Army field rations to be made. File copies of previous vouchers are used as a basis for the preparation of the current voucher. Officers are cautioned to remind the Assistant Adjutant of any change that may effect the payment, i.e., change in an allotment, etc. This information may be submitted at the time the request for the preparation of a voucher is submitted.

e. Per Diem. Two copies of the orders and exact time you are claiming. After the voucher is signed it is forwarded to the Finance Officer in Algiers for computation.

f. Schedule for payment of vouchers.

- (1) The Class "A" Agent Officer will pay on the following days in the personnel office:

Wednesday of each week.
Last day of the month.

g. Effective this date, the policy of posting a notice for officers to collect their money is discontinued. Officers with Lt Goldstein, Assistant Adjutant, Central Building, on duty stated above to see if Finance has returned the vouchers with the money. Inquiries on days other than those listed are discouraged.

h. Officers are reminded that a Class "A" Agent Officer is permitted to hold money for 24 hours. Money not collected on days listed will, of necessity, be returned and payment withheld a week.

- i. No exceptions to the above policy will be granted.

By order of Colonel PARKIN:

Lawrence E. Kearn

LAWRENCE E. KEARN,
1st Lt., Infantry,
Adjutant.

2675TH REGIMENT
ALLIED COMMISSION
DETACHMENTS 13 & 14
APO 512

29 October 1943

ARRIVAL INFORMATION

A. REPORTING ON ARRIVAL

1. All officers will report in to Captain SEARLE, Camp Commandant, for billets (London Bldg) and also *P.M.C. Office, next door to Camp Commandant.
2. All officers will report to the Executive Officer at Headquarters, Detachments 13 & 14 at Central Bldg for the purpose of signing the register for all arrivals and departures or any absence on pass.

B. GENERAL

1. A map showing the names and location of buildings is located in the hall of the main floor of London Building.
2. Bulletin Board for the various sections are also found on the main floor of London Building and should be read several times daily for pertinent announcements.
3. Information pertaining to pay (US) may be obtained from the Assistant Adjutant. (Central Bldg)
4. Information pertaining to pay (British) may be obtained from Capt. Searle. (London Bldg)
5. EFM Cablegrams, PTA forms (for sending money to the US) and War Bond forms may be obtained from the Finance Officer, 1st floor, London Bldg.
6. British Cablegrams (Urgent nature only): Information is obtainable from Capt. Searle.
7. All officers leaving the area either for the day or over night must sign the in and out register at the Headquarters office. (Central Bldg)
8. Region commanders will be held financially responsible that their officers pay their mess bills before leaving this post. Mess bills be paid at the *P.M.C. office next to Camp Commandant's office, London Bldg.
9. No officer will leave this post before receiving written clearance.

C. MESS

1. Messing arrangements are as follows:
 - a. All officers the rank of Major and below will mess at London.
 - b. All officers the rank of Lt Col and above will mess at the senior officers' mess at Windsor Bldg.
2. Hours for messing:
 - a. Breakfast - - - - - 0730 hours
 - b. Dinner - - - - - 1300 hours
 - c. Tea - - - - - 1600 hours
 - d. Supper - - - - - 1900 hours

* President Mess Council office

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Arrival Information (Cont'd)

3. Charges:

Mess Subscriptions (covering a two week period)

Lieutenants - - - - -20 francs per two weeks.

Captains - - - - -30 francs per two weeks.

Majors - - - - -40 francs per two weeks.

Lt Colonels and above - - - -50 francs per two weeks.

Batmen - - - - -20 francs per two weeks.

D. OFFICERS' BAR

1. Location - 2nd floor London and Windsor Buildings.
2. Chits may be obtained at the bar.
3. Bar is open between 1230 hours and 1300 hours, 1800 hours and 2150 hours.

E. LAUNDRY

1. All officers will send their laundry, by their batman, to the school laundry. Officers will not do their own laundry nor send it to any wash woman in town.
2. Laundry for British and American officers will be accepted twice weekly as follows:

LONDON, CENTRAL and TENTED CITY

	<u>Accepted</u>		<u>Delivered</u>
Sunday	1400 hours to 1800 hours	Wednesday	1400 hours to 1800 hrs.
Wednesday	1400 hours to 1800 hours	Sunday	1400 hours to 1800 hrs.

MIAMI, WINDSOR and TOWN

	<u>Accepted</u>		<u>Delivered</u>
Tuesday	1400 hours to 1800 hours	Saturday	1400 hours to 1800 hrs.
Saturday	1400 hours to 1800 hours	Tuesday	1400 hours to 1800 hrs.

3. The following articles will be accepted each laundry day:

<u>British</u>		<u>American</u>	
K.D. Shirts	2	Shirts	2
K.D. Shorts	1	Trousers	2
K.D. Slacks	1	Undershirts	1
Vests	1	Drawers	1
Pants	1	Socks	2
Socks	2	Handkerchiefs	3
Stockings	2	Towels	1
Handkerchiefs	3	Caps, Cotton, per week	1
Towels	1	Pyjamas, per week	1
Pyjamas, per week	1		

4. Laundry will only be accepted when the correct slip is completed by the Batmen.
5. No responsibility can be accepted for money, documents, letters, etc. left in the pockets.
6. There will be a weekly charge of 30 francs per officer, to be paid with the mess bill, regardless of laundry is sent or not.

Arrival Information (Cont'd)

7. Articles cannot be accepted for ironing only.
8. All suggestions and complaints may be left for the officer i/c laundry (Lt. R. Challenger) in the Camp Commandant's office. (London Bldg)
9. Sheets and pillowcases will be accepted at an extra charge of 5 francs per sheet, 2 francs per pillow case. These items may be sent weekly and are limited to 2 sheets and 1 pillow case per week. The Finance Officer will be notified by the officer's batman whenever an officer sends sheets and pillow cases.

F. POST EXCHANGE (AMERICAN)

1. Location: 2nd floor, London Bldg.
2. Hours: 0700 to 0830 hours, 1315 to 1700 hours, 1800 to 1930 hours.
3. Ration: Drawn for a two week period.
4. Ration cards: Obtained at the Post Exchange.

G. WAAFI (BRITISH)

1. Location: 2nd floor London Bldg. (Officers' Bar)
2. Hours: 1230 hours to 1300 hours and 1800 hours to 2200 hours.
3. Ration: For one week period.

H. MAIL

1. The correct mail address for this station is:

For U.S.: Pvt. John B. Doe, 00000000
(Grade) (Name) (ACT)
Administrative Det. No. 14
2675 Regiment, Allied Commission
APO 512, Postmaster, New York, NY

For British: Military Government School
c/o AFHQ DMF

I. DISPENSARY

1. Medical treatment may be obtained in the dispensary in front of London Bldg.
2. Sick call hours for officers are 0800 to 0830 hours and 1330 to 1400 hours. Since the surgeons have many other responsibilities, sick call hours will be strictly adhered to.
3. It is the responsibility of the individual officer (British and American) that his inoculations are completed before leaving this station.
4. Detachment Commanders are responsible for the inoculation of enlisted men and other ranks.

By order of Colonel PARKIN:

Lawrence E. Kearin
LAWRENCE E. KEARIN
1st Lt., Infantry
Adjutant.

HOLLYWOOD HEADQUARTERS
CENTRAL REGISTRY AND OFFICE PROCEDURE

STANDING ORDERS

1. GENERAL: It is essential that all Staff Officers and clerks should arrange their work so that other officers or clerks can deal with urgent matters relating to it in their absence.

This is arranged by:

- (a) Interchange of information between officers; all officers should have a general idea of the lines on which other officers of their branch are working.
- (b) A filing system common to all branches from which the threads of any subject can be quickly gathered.
- (c) The recording in writing in files of important decisions taken by telephone or in conversation.
- (d) Officers leaving HQ must:
 - (i) Let other officers in office, or duty officer know, where they can be found and when they will return.
 - (ii) Turn over important matters which may arise in their absence
 - (iii) Cancel or turn over booked telephone calls.

2. FILES:

- (a) Files must be kept in a uniform system and be available for reference by officers of any branch.
- (b) Officers Responsibilities:
 - Each file (except "circulation files") is detailed to an officer who is responsible that:
 - (1) Clerks' work on files is supervised and letters wrongly filed are at once returned to Registry for correct filing.
 - (2) Action is taken as necessary on new correspondence. This may mean simply answering a letter, or it may mean consulting other branch putting up a complete case and getting a decision, drafting the answer and getting them signed; or appropriate action between these two extremes. To get a decision or advice from another Section, the file will be minuted to that section with a short statement of the case, and what questions require answering. Circulation slips will not be used. Letters which have been dealt with or which require no action will be initialled by the officer responsible for the file.
 - (3) Appropriate Sections are kept informed of developments of subject. A distribution clip will be put on the correspondence concerned; names of officers who do not require to be informed will be crossed out. Circulation must follow action. Circulation files will be passed quickly.
 - (4) New files will be started as necessary by the chief clerk, G-1 being consulted if necessary.
 - (5) Officers will make a point of going through their IN trays regularly and clearing them of routine correspondence. If circulation files can not be read, they should mark them to come back and pass on for others to see.

(6) Minutes giving information or decisions should be filed in their appropriate place as correspondence, if too lengthy to be placed on the minute sheet.

3. SECRET DOCUMENTS:

All secret documents bearing copy numbers will be registered in the Secret Documents Register and filed separately.

4. CORRESPONDENCE:

All IN and OUT correspondence and documents must pass through the Central Registry. Officers and clerks must ensure that any handed to them personally go through the Registry.

(a) The chief Clerk will be responsible for the organization and supervision of the Central Registry and Office.

(b) The Central Registry and Office will never be left unattended. A Roster will be prepared detailing TWO clerks, who will sleep in the Central Registry at night.

(c) The Duty NCO will be responsible for the supervision of office cleaning and dusting each morning, and that the supply of stationery, telephone pads, etc., is ready for use. Pencils on officers' desks sharpened and other office requirements.

(d) Two Registers will be kept--one for files and one for Secret Documents. The Secret Documents on charge will be accounted for each morning and any discrepancy will be reported at once to the Security Officer.

(e) (i) INCOMING MAIL will be opened by the Registry clerk, who will see that all mail arrives properly sealed. In the event "opened" mail being received, he will satisfy himself from a security point of view that the matter is in order; if not, enquiries must be instituted at once, as to the reason.

(ii) He will put on the Registry Stamp, place in the appropriate file, record reception in the IN Register and pass on for action. If he is in doubt as to the appropriate file, he will consult the chief clerk.

(iii) If more than one copy is received, one copy only will be placed on file; on this will be marked the number of additional copies received.

(iv) Immediate or urgent correspondence will at once be shown personally either to the officer concerned or to the duty officer, on its file.

(f) OUTGOING MAIL.

(i) Letters for signature, accompanied by the draft will be placed in the tray of the officer concerned. Copies for sending out and the draft will be placed in the file, the office copy being attached to the file.

(ii) Officers will destroy the draft after checking.

(iii) Drafts will only be destroyed by the initiating officer. They should be removed from the file after signature of the letter concerned, and destroyed.

(iv) After signature, correspondence will go to the Dispatch Clerk, who will record dispatch in the OUT Register and obtain a receipt from the Message Center, or in the case of copies for internal distribution, from the branch concerned.

5. DISTRIBUTION OF INCOMING MAIL:

For the present, all mail will go to G-1 in the first instance for decision as to disposal.

6. CLERKS :

All clerks must be prepared to undertake whatever duties are required as detailed by the Chief Clerk.

7. INITIALLING OF FILES :

Clerks will ascertain that all letters in a file are initialed as dealt with, and must draw the attention of officers to uninitialed letters.

Clerks coming into an office should clear all OUT trays and give the contents to the clerk(s) concerned.

All typing will be carefully checked with the draft on completion before it is brought in for the officer's signature. In no circumstances will an officer's draft be attended by a clerk. On the other hand, if it appears to a clerk that an obvious error has been made, it is his duty to point it out before typing to the originating officer.

8. WASTE PAPER.

All waste paper (Secret and Non-Secret) will be collected as soon as an office is left unattended. All waste paper will be destroyed by burning every night.

COLONEL
Chief of Staff

21 August/43

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Lecture

1 Fuel position in Italy.

Note:- These papers were
found amongst a miscellaneous
batch, alleged to have come
from ACC Tiji Dujm.

? Archive Group A.1.

6400

LECTURE OF FUEL POSITION IN ITALY

I do not propose to do this a Lecture - it is rather the nature of a talk, for I feel that we are all of the same mind, that fuel, and by this I mean both hard and liquid fuel, coal, and all Petroleum Products, will form a controlling factor in our work in Italy.

I do not claim that fuel is the most important consideration. The importance of any Branch is dependent on local and immediate needs and prevailing factors. The Fuel Sub - Commission is charged with the task of formulating, in conjunction with the Industrial Planning Staff the policies, plans, and procedure for the production, procurement, transportation, distribution, and allocation of fuel for industrial, utility, commercial and domestic use, and for the establishment of priorities after the requirements of the Allied Forces have been met. Thus you will see that 100% co-operation is vitally essential between the Fuel Sub - Commission, Regions, and other Sub Committees.

Italy was, and is still dependent to a great extent on her imports, of fuel and although she has quite large reserves in the ground, particularly of lignite, it has been uneconomic to produce domestically, when taken in comparison with peace - time imports. The economic situation is not now so strong, in as much as the controlling factor is shipping, and the great need therefore is for cargo space to be used for warlike and other purposes. Thus it behooves every G.I.O. to do his utmost to increase production in his own locality whether it be coal, lignite, peat, charcoal, or synthetic fuel. Our expectations as far as imports are concerned are in the hands of higher authorities, and thus our work and your work can be summed up, firstly by a strict rationing of all available fuel, and secondly by the necessity of local or domestic production being brought up to an even greater figure than pre-war.

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The Italian Government is bound to comply with directions given for the use and rental of all forms of utilities services and fuel and power supplies and the means of producing same. This gives you a reasonably wide charter. It is appreciated one cannot possibly expect specialists to be available in every area.

So it will/-

as it will be up to A.A.C's, to do their best and naturally technical problems when they arise can be dealt with by specialists on the production side of the Fuel Sub-Commission.

Do give you a more detailed picture I propose dealing with fuel under three headings:- (i) Coal (ii) Natural Gas, Lignite processing and Charcoal (iii) Petroleum Products, Refineries and Domestic crude production.

Taking Coal Italy's consumption prior to the war was somewhere between 13 and 15 million tons, in 1942 it averaged 12 million tons. Of this figure Italy produced 7 million tons domestically, being roughly 3 million tons Anthracite and 4 million tons Lignite. However looking at it from a coal unit point of view Lignite is only worth approximately a third of ordinary coal so on a coal unit basis her production was about 4½ million tons. Thus you will see why Germany was compelled to supply Italy in 1941 with 11,386,000 tons of coal or approximately a million tons a month. I could give you very complete details of how this coal was consumed, sufficient to say railways use up approximately 2 million tons, Steel Industries 1½ million tons, building materials such as bricks, clays, etc., 1½ million tons, chemicals including rayon 2 million tons, and miscellaneous industries 1 to 2 million tons. I give you these figures with the object of showing you how important it is for us to boost domestic production. It is appreciated that Italy will not now require quite so much as when she was one hundred percent engaged in the process of war, but it is estimated that she will need somewhere about 5½ million tons. If you will recollect I mentioned that before the war Italy was producing 4½ million tons of coal units, I am of course talking of

Italy produced 7 million tons domestically, being roughly 3 million tons Anthracite and 4 million tons Lignite. However looking at it from a coal unit point of view Lignite is only worth approximately a third of ordinary coal so on a coal unit basis her production was about $4\frac{1}{2}$ million tons. Thus you will see why Germany was compelled to supply Italy in 1941 with 11,386,000 tons of coal or approximately a million tons a month. I could give you very complete details of how this coal was consumed, suffice it to say railways use up approximately 2 million tons, Steel Industries $1\frac{1}{2}$ million tons, building materials such as bricks, cinders, etc., $1\frac{1}{2}$ million tons, chemicals including rayon 2 million tons, and miscellaneous industries 1 to 2 million tons. I give you these figures with the object of showing you how important it is for us to boost domestic production. It is appreciated that Italy will not now require quite so much as when she was one hundred percent engaged in the process of war, but it is estimated that she will need somewhere about $5\frac{1}{2}$ million tons. If you will recollect I mentioned that before the war Italy was producing $4\frac{1}{2}$ million tons of coal units, I am of course talking of Italy as a whole. You will see therefore that the difference is not terribly great and should imports cease or practically cease it might be possible to maintain essentials for two or three months if we could only get local production up to a reasonable figure. I have given you a figure of about $5\frac{1}{2}$ million tons required, and this allows State Railways approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ million, city gas 1 million, iron and steel and ferrous alloys approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ million and the rest is distributed over food, building material and sundry chemical industries.

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We must be prepared to receive a minimum by importation. Estimates were put in and these have already been severely cut owing to limitations of shipping space. A few words on domestic supplies from a geographical point of view might at this juncture be useful. Anthracite is produced mainly in two areas:- Porta - Littoria which is in the Aosta valley and there is also a small deposit in Sardinia. A quantity of the latter is used in the local lead smelting industry. Incidentally in the Aosta valley it is known that there were three mines operating in 1937. Bituminous coal is found in the Istrian Peninsula known as the libernic deposit and pre-war was a source of bunker coal. It has unfortunately a high sulphur content which makes its utilisation difficult but, if necessary, precautions are taken, it can be used in some plants and brick and cement kilns. There is also a deposit known/sulphur deposit in Sardinia. This again has the high sulphur content common to practically all Italian coal. It has also a high ash content which makes transportation somewhat of a difficulty. Lignite - the deposits are numerous and the qualities vary from low to high. In 1940 the Italian Government organised the Azienda Lignite Italiana to develop the production. The whole of the lignite industry is susceptible of a greater expansion, but the difficulty is that the humidity is often so high and the calorific value so low that its use must be limited to a range of somewhere about 150 miles from the mine.

Tuscany and Umbria Province were producing about 80% of the total, one of the principle mines being situated near Perugia in Umbria. Incidentally at these mines the lignite is gasified in Mond gas producers and the gas is used in the engines of the power plant. There are also mines owned by the Terni Company who also gasify for the purpose of heating their Martin furnaces. Reports give us the production of these mines

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The mines in Tuscany are located in the Province of Grosseto and the most important are at Ribolla. There are also deposits in Lombardy, Campagna, Basilicata and Calabria. In this connection I will mention we are greatly encouraged to receive almost an S.O.S. from No. 2 Region for the supply of an officer with a good knowledge of coal mining. There is a large amount of low quality peat, the most important deposits being in Tuscany.

A very elaborate ration scheme has been worked out and there is no doubt about the thoroughness of the calculations. Every industry was valued under four criteria. (i) The importance of the industries contribution to the civilian population. (ii) The importance of the industries contribution to military operations of the United Nations. (iii) The contribution of the industry to the civilian needs of the neighbouring areas. (iv) The degree of autarchy; its reliance on domestic raw materials, exclusive of fuel. Each industry was judged (a), (b), (c) or (d) against one of these four headings and this resulted in a very efficient valuation of the various industries, and the distribution has been worked out on the basis of various estimated domestic supplies and imported supplies. As a final word on the coal situation you will appreciate the importance when I tell you that of the total imports in 1938 the ratio of coal to the total imports was 3 to 5.

A few words now on the question of domestic or local supplies of synthetics and substitutes.

Prior to the war and under the Mussolini regime great efforts were directed to the production of such products, and also to the sinking of wells for the supply of crude

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Prior to the war and under the Mussolini regime great efforts were directed to the production of such products, and also to the sinking of wells for the supply of crude oil. With regard to the latter I will have more to say later.

I consider that substitutes can be divided into three main heads -

Natural gas, Lignite processing and Charcoal. Natural gas has been found in the Pontina and Grosseto marshes and is of the Methane class. The main drillings are at Pietrarsala in Firenze and at PONTINELLO in Piacenza. There are other centres in and near Parma, in the Modena Province and in the Rovigo Province. As an example in 1939 there was produced over 20 million cubic metres. This is compressed at a pressure of 200 atmospheres and is distributed in steel containers.

To give you a better idea of the importance that was placed on this course, experiments were carried out on the use of the gas generated by garbage and animal manure, and it may well be possible that such plants now exist.

Concerning Lignite, processing plants were set up for the hydro-generation of Lignite and the plant for example at Leghorn was designed to cope with 150,000 tons of Lignite. There may be further plants set up and working elsewhere for example the plant planned at S GIOVANNI VOIDARNO was designed to produce 13,500 tons of benzine for automobiles and 7,000 tons of gasoline.

Charcoal, prior to the war, was one of the commodities exported from Italy and I consider it fair to anticipate that the charcoal production can quickly be brought back to normal. It is produced in the most primitive form and as in England in the Robin Hood days, is produced by the peasants away in the hills. Thus it is one of the few things which I feel the Germans will not have been able to destroy. Bearing in mind Mussolini's drive on local production, I am positive that we shall meet with a considerable number of producer gas propelled vehicles and if this is borne in mind I see no reason why every such type of vehicle left should not be kept on the road. It was interesting to note that even in the Tizi-Ouzou area a very large proportion of the vehicles, and some heavy ones at that, are running on producer gas. So please bear this point well in mind for I am convinced that we have got to explore very thoroughly every channel by which we can keep transport on the road by domestic means.

My third division is Petroleum products.

Here again Mussolini obviously made very definite efforts to reduce his dependence upon importation. Well, we must not forget that

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Here again Mussolini obviously made very definite efforts to reduce his dependence upon importation. Wells were sunk for the purpose of obtaining crude and from the last figures there were over fourteen wells, some operating and some in the test stage. An official company was formed to boost this venture, the Azienda Generale Italiana Petrole, and in 1938 they produced 13,000 metric tons of crude.

The main sources are in the Provinces of Parma, Piacenza, Frosinone, Pescara, Potenza and Catanzaro. Some of these may be working, some may not, but again it is up to us to ensure that all that can work and produce are kept fully working.

This domestic crude is refined mainly at Fornova in the Parma

province and Fiorenziola in the province of Piacenza.

Nevertheless it was still necessary for Italy to import her main supplies and in this connection she had many refining plants operating, the major thirteen being of quite appreciable size. For example, the two at Trieste could handle between them approximately 10,000 barrels of crude daily. Incidentally they are not all situated in the north, there are, or perhaps I should say, there were, refineries in Naples and Bari, etc. That at Bari was originally designed to handle crude from Albania which has a high sulphur content. To give you a general picture the total capacity of the refineries is estimated at 2 million tons.

As in the case of hard fuels, so in the case of liquid has a rationing scheme been provisionally worked out for varying periods of sixty days. It provides for varying facilities, transport and agricultural tractors being well catered for.

For simple eventual working the territory is divided into four areas, - Sicily, South Italy, North Italy, and Sardinia & Corsica, and in the event of this being used as a basis it will greatly facilitate the apportioning of supplies to smaller areas. It allows for such things as a gradual increase in rail traffic, and variations in seasonal and climate conditions. Requirements are reduced to the minimum which will maintain the supply of essential consumer goods and services. Civilian facilities are permitted to operate at the lowest levels compatible with a maintenance of health and security of the local population and occupying services.

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To give you an idea of how this effort in rationing has been calculated consumers were considered under thirteen headings - Passenger Cars, Trucks, Buses, Motor Cycles, Agricultural tractors, other tractors, Wagons (horse drawn), general industries, household, railroads, public utilities, harbour craft, and port facilities. You may wonder at horse drawn vehicles being included. This rather proves the thoroughness of the deliberations. Every available horse drawn vehicle must be used and axle grease is essential. Harbour craft may be a doubtful starter, there being some doubt yet as to where we start and sea transport finish, but it is better to include tugs, etc., meanwhile.

- 7 -

Proportions for the various areas have been worked out, with consideration to such factors as population, etc., and figures of North Africa have been usefully employed as a guide.

As an example I will take agricultural tractors - there were on the Italian mainland 18,000 tractors. It is assumed half of these will work for say twenty days in each period. It is calculated that of the 18,000 - 10,000 will use diesel and 8,000 gasoline. It is estimated that consumption will be 25 gallons a day and working on a proportion of 20 to 80 -

South Italy will get 20,000 barrels of gasoline.
and 3,000 barrels of gas oil.

North Italy will get 80,000 and 12,000 respectively in the period.

For household purposes it is assumed one million homes will require kerosene. A suggestion allowance is half a gallon per month, making 7,500 barrels for South Italy and 17,500 barrels for North Italy.

Thus gentlemen I have endeavoured to give you a picture of the fuel problem. It must be sketchy. Hitler cannot be expected to send us a return of the vehicles he proposed leaving nor a statement as to which plants will be available. Yet I hope you will carry away one general appreciation and that is - how vitally important it is for us to quickly assess domestic production. Every endeavour must be made to do this and, where possible to increase production until every ounce of local supply is forthcoming.

It may be possible that some of you who are going to be concerned very directly with this problem are lacking information as to the locations of plants, etc., also names of firms.

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It may be possible that some of you who are going to be concerned very directly with this problem are lacking information as to the locations of plants, etc., also names of mines and owners. If you will let me know what information you need I will try and supply you with it.

