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

ACC

10000/100/1038

HQ
JU

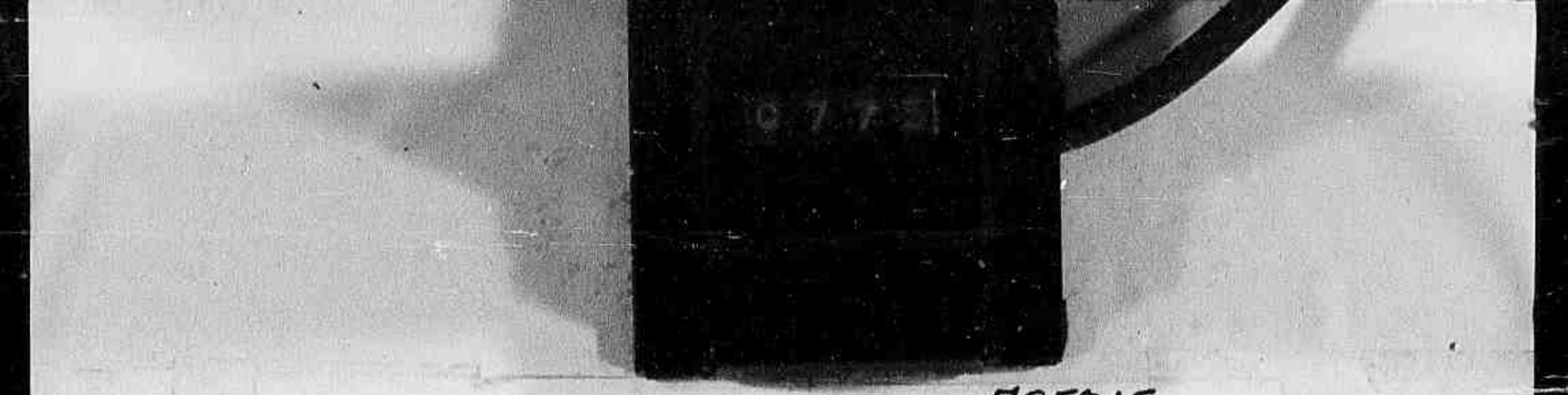
1760

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

10000/100/1038

HQ, AMG, NOVEMBER 1943 REPORTS
JULY 1943 – JAN. 1944

176



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

FILMED AS FOUND

IN COLLECTION

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

1. Education
2. Agriculture
3. FUEL
4. IND + COMMERCE
5. LABOUR
6. P. W + H
7. Public Health
8. Monuments + Fine Arts
9. (illegible) Property
10. Finance
11. Public Safety
12. Labour
13. Legal

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

Copy Stafford to file.

Ch of S.H. advised

HQ - AMG.

NOVEMBER 1943

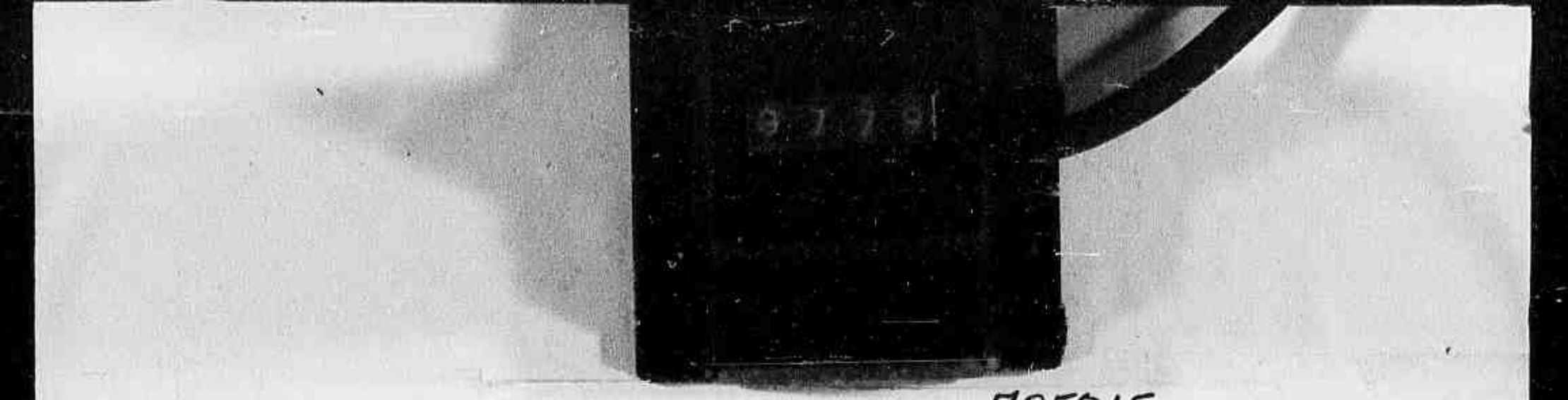
REPORTS.

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

Chart showing breakdown by Province of all cases reported

Province	General Courts G	General Courts NG	Superior Courts G	Superior Courts NG	Summary Courts G	Summary Courts NG	Totals Nov 1 - Nov 30	Totals July 1 Nov30
PALERMO	0	0	52	17	1213	317	1599	3666
CATANIA	0	0	32	11	412	44	499	1362
[illegible]INA	1	4	31	23	132	30	221	32[illegible]
AGRIGENTO	2	0	77	9	473	34	595	173[illegible]
TRAPANI	0	0	18	3	132	12	165	65[illegible]
SIRACUSA	6	2	1	0	183	21	213	57[illegible]
RAGUSA	0	0	14	2	3	0	19	20[illegible]
CATANISSETTA	0	0	10	2	16	0	28	1[illegible]
ENNA	0	0	6	0	9	0	15	[illegible]
TOTALS	9	6	241	67	2573	458	3354	86[illegible]

Cases reported from Nov. 1, 1943 to Nov. 30 1943 inclusive with totals cases reported since the occupation in right hand column.



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

Chart showing breakdown by Province of all cases reported (1)

nce	General Courts G	General Courts NG	Superior Courts G	Superior Courts NG	Summary Courts G	Summary Courts NG	Totals Nov 1 - Nov 30	Totals July 12 - Nov30
dc	0	0	52	17	1213	317	1599	3666
LA	0	0	32	11	412	44	499	1362
IA	1	4	31	23	132	30	221	320
ENTO	2	0	77	9	473	34	595	1733
NI	0	0	18	3	132	12	165	650
SA	6	2	1	0	183	21	213	575
	0	0	14	2	3	0	19	206
SSETTA	0	0	10	2	16	0	28	127
	0	0	6	0	9	0	15	27
TOTALS	9	6	241	67	2573	458	3354	8665

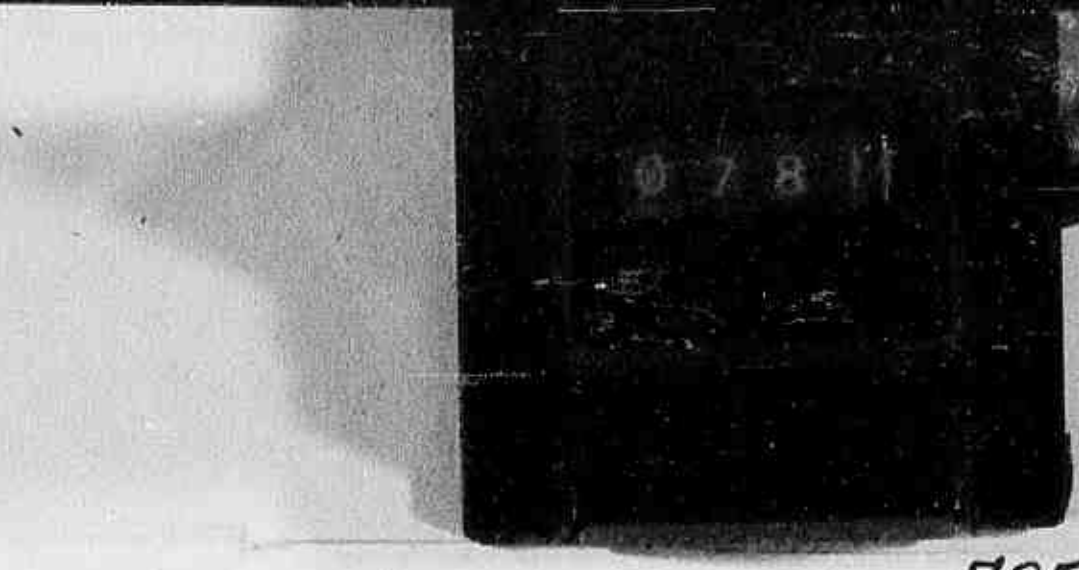
es reported frpm Nov. 1, 1943 to Nov. 30 1943 inclusive with totals cases reported since the tion in right hand column.

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

6067

Convictions 1 Nov. 1943 to 30 Nov. 1943.

	Black Market	Thefts, and Poss. of Military Property.	Curfew Blackout Circulation	Poss. of fire arms.	Wire Cutting	All Others	Totals
PALERMO	528	329	521	102	0	119	1599
CATANIA	91	209	124	29	1	45	499
MESSINA	26	64	64	6	2	59	221
AGRIGENTO	192	115	147	61	0	80	595
TRAPANI	24	25	79	31	0	6	165
SIRACUSA	7	117	39	18	0	32	213
RAGUSA	3	1	3	1	0	11	19
CALTANISSETTA	2	11	4	5	0	6	28
ENNA	1	1	0	9	0	4	15
TOTALS	874	872	981	262	3	362	3354



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

(2)

60167

Convictions 1 Nov. 1943 to 30 Nov. 1943.

	Black Market	Thefts, and Poss. of Military Property.	Curfew Blackout Circulation	Poss. of fire arms.	Wire Cutting	All Others	Totals
	528	329	521	102	0	119	1599
	91	209	124	29	1	45	499
	26	64	64	6	2	59	221
TO	192	115	147	61	0	80	595
	24	25	79	31	0	6	165
A	7	117	39	18	0	32	213
	3	1	3	1	0	11	19
SSETTA	2	11	4	5	0	6	28
	1	1	0	9	0	4	15
LS	874	872	981	262	3	362	3354

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION

AMG/4087/L. 2nd January, 1944.

SUBJECT: Legal Sub-Commission -
Monthly Report for November 1943.

TO : D.C.C.A.O.

6066

1. GENERAL.

(a) The work of the Chief Legal Officer and his staff during the month of November included, in addition to general matters of a legal nature, the following:

Drafting of Proclamation No.14 and amendments to Proclamation No.6. Arrangements for distribution onthe Italian mainland of proclamations Nos. 1 to 13 (inclusive) and General Orders Nos. 1 and 2; preparation of directives to R.C.L.Os. on review of cases, Juvenile offenders, and war criminals; preparation of various forms and directives with respect to the use thereof; preparation of administrative instructions in re Summary Courts; direction of legal and judicial work in Regions; review of cases; giving of opinions to Sub-Commissions; conferences with all Sub-Commissions with respect to legislation necessary during the initial phase of the proposed restoration of territory and preparation of tentative forms thereof; preparation of various amendments to documents A, B and C, and handling of matters pertaining to the USTICA Case.

(b) Italian Courts. In November most of the routine work was transferred to the C.L.O's office Region I and II, the Italian Court Section generally supervising the activities of the Regions inso far as the Italian Courts and Judicial personnel were concerned.

Instructions were given to R.L.O. Region II to take the necessary steps in order to publish general order No.12 (Re-organization of the Italian Bar Association) as soon as local conditions would permit.

In Region I the officer in charge of Italian Courts supervisedthe work of the Italian Committee appointed to select suitable candidates for the remaining vacancies in the Judicial set up.

The Committee was composed of First President G.Messina, senior judge in Sicily, G. Arrera, Rector of Palermo University and F.Orlando, President of the Bar Association, men of high moral reputation, and well known liberals. After deliberating for a week a list of 215 officials was agreed upon and submitted for the signature of the D.C.C.A.O., Brigadier-General McSherry on November 26th. The list as approved by the D.C.C.A.O. was promulgated through the regular Italian channels, each first President of Court of Appeal being responsible for notifying their appointments to officials in his district.

Liaison was kept with Major Thackrah at Brindisi, who was assisting the C.L.O. in his negotiations with the Minister of Justice of the Badoglio

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

(a) The work of the Chief Legal Officer and his staff during the month of November included, in addition to general matters of a legal nature, the following:

Drafting of Proclamation No.14 and amendments to Proclamation No.6. Arrangements for distribution onthe Italian mainland of proclamations Nos. 1 to 13 (inclusive) and General Orders Nos. 1 and 2; preparation of directives to R.C.L.Os. on review of cases, Juvenile offenders, and war criminals; preparation of various forms and directives with respect to the use thereof; preparation of administrative instructions in re Summary Courts; direction of legal and judicial work in Regions; review of cases; giving of opinions to Sub-Commissions; conferences with all Sub-Commissions with respect to legislation necessary during the initial phase of the proposed restoration of territory and preparation of tentative forms thereof; preparation of various amendments to documents A, B and C, and handling of matters pertaining to the USTICA Case.

(b) Italian Courts. In November most of the routine work was transferred to the C.L.O's office Region I and II, the Italian Court Section generally supervising the activities of the Regions inso far as the Italian Courts and Judicial personnel were concerned.

Instructions were given to R.L.O. Region II to take the necessary steps in order to publish general order No.12 (Re-organization of the Italian Bar Association) as soon as local conditions would permit.

In Region I the officer in charge of Italian Courts supervisedthe work of the Italian Committee appointed to select suitable candidates for the remaining vacancies in the Judicial set up.

The Committee was composed of First President G.Messina, senior judge in Sicily, G. Arrera, Rector of Palermo University and F.Orlando, President of the Bar Association, men of high moral reputation, and well known liberals. After deliberating for a week a list of 215 officials was agreed upon and submitted for the signature of the D.C.C.A.O., Brigadier-General McSherry on November 26th. The list as approved by the D.C.C.A.O. was promulgated through the regular Italian channels, each first President of Court of Appeal being responsible for notifying their appointments to officials in his district.

Liaison was kept with Major Thackrah at Brindisi, who was assisting the C.L.O. in his negotiations with the Minister of Justice of the Bagdolio Government and he was kept informed of the activities of the section in Palermo.

2. REGION I.

(a) Attached are two statistical tables showing the number of cases disposed of in the Region during the month of November and a breakdown by Provinces of the principal categories of cases handled. The total shows a small reduction in cases tried as against the previous month.

(b) Inspections during November. The D.R.L.O. paid a visit to Agrigento and conferences have been held in Palermo with the Provincial Legal Officers from Messina and Trapani and also with Major Campbell before he left for duty at Catania. Work is well in hand in all Provinces except Messina and Catania where action is being taken to clear off arrears as quickly as possible and to cope with current business which continues to be heavy especially in Catania.

(c)/...

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

(c) Review of Cases. Approximately 110 cases have been forwarded to the Chief Legal Officer for review. A number of applications have been received for grant of parole on completion of half the sentence in accordance with Italian practice but S.L.Os. and Prison Directors have been informed that such procedure is not contemplated in respect of sentences by Allied Military Courts which are imposed on the basis that the whole term will be served.

6065

(d) Italian Courts. These are functioning throughout the island but are still faced in many districts with problems of transport and accommodation. A Commission under S. E. Messina, first president of the Court of Appeal at Catania, has met in Palermo to consider the promotion and transfer of magistrates throughout the island and an order has been signed by Brigadier-General McSherry giving effect to their recommendations.

(e) Personnel. Colonel Pollock and Lt.Colonel Behrens have presided over General Courts at Agrigento and Messina during the period and the services of certain officers from British units have been made available in the latter province for General and Superior Court work.

(f) Transfers of Realty. A draft order was submitted to AMG HQ on the 6th November terminating the restrictions on the transfer of interests in realty where the value is less than £250,000. Requests continue to be received from the Provinces that action be taken on these lines.

3. REGION 2.

(a) Personnel. During the month of November there were no changes in the personnel of the Legal Division. The establishment of a Compartimento HQ for CALABRIA at COTRONE did, however, cause some re-allocation of Legal Officers in that area. The experiment of keeping two of the three Legal Officers at HQ in COTRONE and of giving the legal officer at COSENZA the additional responsibilities of a Political Liaison Officer has not, it is believed, proved successful, and the S.L.O. for CALABRIA has been directed to have one of the Legal Officers assigned on a permanent basis to Reggio. Captain Guthrie who has been temporarily loaned from HQ to POTENZA is being transferred to CALABRIA in order that a legal officer may be stationed on a full time basis in each of the three Provinces.

(b) Allied Military Courts. The number of cases to be heard by Allied Military Courts, continuedto be very small. In POTENZA Province only one case was tried; the defendant was acquitted by a Superior Court of the charge of making remarks hostile to the Allied Forces. In MATERA a Summary Military Court convicted two defendants of operating a passenger bus on nafta contrary to the orders of the Allied Military Government and fined them each L.5,000. Although a full report from CALABRIA has not yet been received it is believed that only five Summary Court Cases were heard, all in REGGIO. At COTRONE a Court composed of three Judicial Officers heard charges of the unlawful killing of an Allied soldier by an Italian civilian and convicted the accused. The appointment of the Tribunal as a General Military Court is now awaited, and upon its receipt the defendant will be sentenced. In all of the Provinces of the Region there are a substantial number of cases under investigation and awaiting trial by Military Tribunals.

(c) Committee of Investigation, Lucania. The Committee which has established

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

(e) Personnel. Colonel Forbes and Lt.Colonel [illegible] General Courts at Agrigento and Messina during the period and the services of certain officers from British units have been made available in the latter province for General and Superior Court work.

(f) Transfers of Realty. A draft order was submitted to AMG HQ on the 6th November terminating the restrictions on the transfer of interests in realty where the value is less than £250,000. Requests continue to be received from the Provinces that action be taken on these lines.

3. REGION 2.

(a) Personnel. During the month of November there were no changes in the personnel of the Legal Division. The establishment of a Compartimento HQ for CALABRIA at COTRONE did, however, cause some re-allocation of Legal Officers in that area. The experiment of keeping two of the three Legal Officers at HQ in COTRONE and of giving the legal officer at COSENZA the additional responsibilities of a Political Liaison Officer has not, it is believed, proved successful, and the S.L.O. for CALABRIA has been directed to have one of the Legal Officers assigned on a permanent basis to Reggio. Captain Guthrie who has been temporarily loaned from HQ to POTENZA is being transferred to CALABRIA in order that a legal officer may be stationed on a full time basis in each of the three Provinces.

(b) Allied Military Courts. The number of cases to be heard by Allied Military Courts continuedto be very small. In POTENZA Province only one case was tried; the defendant was acquitted by a Superior Court of the charge of making remarks hostile to the Allied Forces. In MATERA a Summary Military Court convicted two defendants of operating a passenger bus on nafta contrary to the orders of the Allied Military Government and fined them each L.5,000. Although a full report from CALABRIA has not yet been received it is believed that only five Summary Court Cases were heard, all in REGGIO. At COTRONE a Court composed of three Judicial Officers heard charges of the unlawful killing of an Allied soldier by an Italian civilian and convicted the accused. The appointment of the Tribunal as a General Military Court is now awaited, and upon its receipt the defendant will be sentenced. In all of the Provinces of the Region there are a substantial number of cases under investigation and awaiting trial by Military Tribunals.

(c) Committee of Investigation, Lucania. The Committee which has established in POTENZA for the investigation of crimes committed during the last years of the Fascist regime and which, for political reasons were never prosecuted, has been operating efficiently and industriously. Some thirty cases have been investigated by the Committee, and, in accordance with the procedure established inthe Order establishing the Committee, fourteen have been referred to the Procuratore del Re for further investigation and possible prosecution in accordance with Italian law. One case referred by the Committee to the Procuratore, and involving the continuous violation of Italian law both before and after occupation, has already been tried by the Tribunal and resulted in a conviction. The Procuratore, feeling that the court showed excessive leniency in its sentence and in its finding of not guilty on one of the five counts, is appealing the case to the Corte d'Appello. The Committee has appointed an investigating agent inthe Province of MATERA whose responsibility it will be to report to the Committee on cases in MATERA of the character with which the Committee is concerned. All reports indicate that the formation of the Committee and its work to date have

done/

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

done much to give the population confidence in the integrity and good faith of AMG.

(d) ~~Italian Courts.~~ It is regretted that delay in the arrival of reports from CALABRIA makes a full summary of the work of Italian Courts impossible. It is believed, however, that the situation in Calabria will not be found to be substantially different from that which has prevailed in LUCANIA. Unfortunately that situation shows that the machinery of Italian justice is moving with extreme slowness. In the Corte d'Apello at POTENZA 23 criminal cases have appeared on the calendar for hearing between 20 September and 23 November. Ofthese cases only one has been decided; the hearing ofthe others had to be postponed for differing reasons, varying from the absence of judges, the escape of prisoners, and defective communications. In the same period 20 civil cases appeared on the calendar; eight of these have been disposed of on their merits. In the Tribunale at POTENZA 61 criminal cases have been on the docket for trial; only 17 have been heard. Of the 24 cases on the civil docket only one has been decided. Although the chief reason for this highly unsatisfactory record is defective transport and communication in the POTENZA area, a cause which will be of diminishing importance, the lethargy of judges is a factor. Everything that the Legal Division can do to make the judges aware of our concern that justice should be administered with a promptitude unfamiliar to the Italians is being done. In MATERA cases have been disposed of more expeditiously; of the 50 criminal cases appearing on the trial calendar of the Tribunale between October 27 and November 24, 25 have been decided, and each of the three civil cases has been disposed of. In so far as the merits of decisions of Italian Courts are concerned accurate judgment is impossible, but the tendency in minor criminal cases to impose sentences which seem excessive according to Anglo-American standards continues to be noticeable. Italian judges and prosecuting officials continue to urge upon us the desirability of reducing by legislative order the minimum penalties established by Fascist decrees in black market and price cases.

(e) General Considerations. The ambiguities of our relationships to the Italian people during the last month and the administrative disadvantages of the organization of a Compartimento HQ intermediate between Regional HQ and the Provinces have combined to make the precise and prompt execution of legal policy difficult. Until some of those ambiguities are eliminated and the administration of the Region is re-organized, confusion will continue.

MARC J. GROSSMAN,
Major,
Acting Chief Legal Officer.

pw

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

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

6 December 1943

SUBJECT: Progress Report, Labor Sub-Commission, for the Month of November 1943.

TO: Director, Economic Directorate, A.C.C.

6063

1. A summary report of the Labor Division activities in Sicily from 10 July 1943 to 26 October 1943, plus a supplementary report of the Labor Sub-Commission activities from 26 October 1943 to 1 November 1943 have heretofor been submitted. This report will therefore cover the activities of the Labor Sub-Commission from 1 November 1943 to 1 December 1943.

2. The following officers of the Labor Sub-Commission arrived in Palermo to continue their duties originally assigned them at Tizi Ouzou, on the following dates; Lt. Col. Junius R. Smith, Deputy Director, 21 October 1943, Col. J.T.R. Bain, Director, 22 October 1943, Captain R. M. Albright, Captain J. Robertson and 1st Lt. J. H. Moffitt, 6 November 1943; on 10 November 1943, Captain Albright was assigned for temporary duty with Major General Kenyon A. Joyce in Brindisi; on 11 November 1943, Lt. Moffitt was similarly assigned to Labor Office, Region I; on 22 November 1943, Captain E. Scicluna was transferred from Enna Province and reported to this Sub-Commission. In addition during the month, Capt. Arnold L. Zemple was relieved from temporary assignment with this Sub-Commission and set up as Labor Officer for Region I; Captain Robert Fraser, originally with the Labor Division, was transferred to Region II as Labor Officer, and Major Sheldon C. Tanner, after conducting a special investigation for this office of the sulfur industry, was transferred to G-4.

3. An important accomplishment of this Sub-Commission during the month was the approval of a temporary wage increase formula, substantially as proposed, which is embodied in General Order No. 14, signed by Frank J. McSherry, Brigadier General, USA, Deputy Chief Civil Affairs Officer, on 17 November 1943. Prior to the promulgation of this order, this Sub-Commission and the Labor Division which preceded it, in collaboration with other Sub-Commissions, Italian Officials, employers, workers, and all other interests concerned, had made exhaustive studies on the subject of wages, cost of living, food prices, both legal and black market, and other related matters. As a result, the following conclusions were reached:

a. That the labor situation on the Island of Sicily was critical, that unrest was general and strikes on the increase.

b. That failure to adjust the wage structure would result in serious civilian outbreaks, loss of prestige for the Allied Forces, and in a threat to the military security position on the Island.

c. That failure to take proper and immediate steps which would [illegible] the liberated areas from want, would

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

Labor Sub-Commission activities from 26 October 1943 to 1 November 1943 have heretofor been submitted. This report will therefore cover the activities of the Labor Sub-Commission from 1 November 1943 to 1 December 1943.

2. The following officers of the Labor Sub-Commission arrived in Palermo to continue their duties originally assigned them at Tizi Ouzou, on the following dates: Lt. Col. Junius R. Smith, Deputy Director, 21 October 1943, Col. J.T.R. Bain, Director, 22 October 1943, Captain R. M. Albright, Captain J. Robertson and 1st Lt. J. H. Moffitt, 6 November 1943; on 10 November 1943, Captain Albright was assigned for temporary duty with Major General Kenyon A. Joyce in Brindisi; on 11 November 1943, Lt. Moffitt was similarly assigned to Labor Office, Region I; on 22 November 1943, Captain E. Scicluna was transferred from Enna Province and reported to this Sub-Commission. In addition during the month, Capt. Arnold L. Zemple was relieved from temporary assignment with this Sub-Commission and set up as Labor Officer for Region I; Captain Robert Frazer, originally with the Labor Division, was transferred to Region II as Labor Officer, and Major Sheldon C. Tenner, after conducting a special investigation for this office of the sulfur industry, was transferred to G-4.

3. An important accomplishment of this Sub-Commission during the month was the approval of a temporary wage increase formula, substantially as proposed, which is embodied in General Order No. 14, signed by Frank J. McSherry, Brigadier General, USA, Deputy Chief Civil Affairs Officer, on 17 November 1943. Prior to the promulgation of this order, this Sub-Commission and the Labor Division which preceded it, in collaboration with other Sub-Commissions, Italian Officials, employers, workers, and all other interests concerned, had made exhaustive studies on the subject of wages, cost of living, food prices, both legal and black market, and other related matters. As a result, the following conclusions were reached:

a. That the labor situation on the Island of Sicily was critical, that unrest was general and strikes on the increase.

b. That failure to adjust the wage structure would result in serious civilian outbreaks, loss of prestige for the Allied Forces, and in a threat to the military security position on the Island.

c. That failure to take proper and immediate steps which would demonstrate our ability to relieve the liberated areas from want, would tend to hamper progress of Military Government on the Mainland.

d. That although the import of ample stocks for bread and pasta and curtailment of the black market would afford a more basic solution to the problem, the fact had to be faced that no progress had been made in these directions, and that immediate temporary relief was imperative and could be made possible by an increase in wages which would enable workers to purchase additional food that was available on the open market.

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

e. That by order of the Allied Government in July 1943, legal food prices were fixed at a level representing a 75 to 100% greater increase since 1 September 1942, than wage changes during the same period.

It had been the intention of this office to propose an entirely new wage structure, but due to the urgency for definitive action, by order of General McSherry, a wage formula for temporary use was prepared, approved by the General as well as unanimously by the Executive Council and placed on the General's desk for signature on 27 October 1943. At this point the Finance Sub-Commission raised strenuous objections to any wage increase on the predication that it might lead to inflation and that the problem should await solution by the arrival at some indeterminate date of additional food stocks. This controversy resulted in serious delay of over three weeks during which unhealthy manifestations of unrest on the part of the workers were made in the form of strikes, protests and demonstrations bordering on violence.

4. As a part of the wage increase formula, it was proposed that Government employees on pension be permitted to enjoy this temporary increase. These people above all others are at a sub-standard existence level. However, at insistence of the Finance Sub-Commission, this section was deleted. Mention must be made, however, that those who have retired from the State service and whose pensions are based on a formula adopted in 1923, must be given immediate relief. As an example, a retired police marshal, Lawyer Anthony Avellone, living in Palermo, receives a pension of five dollars a month. This office is engaged at the moment in preparing data so that the matter of relief for pensioners can be reconsidered.

5. Following issuance of General Order No. 14, proposals were inaugurated by Colonel Guido Jung, Under-Secretary for Finance in the Bagdolio Government, to extend the wage increase formula to the four provinces. This office vigorously opposed Colonel Jung's desire to include the Italian Armed Forces in a wage increase and not to consider the Indennita di Presenza and Indennita Operosita, on the grounds that wage increase for Armed Forces was a matter beyond our province and determination by the military chieftains; that the principal reason for the increase was political, as admitted by Colonel Jung himself; that the increase proposed amounted to only $1.25 per month; that it violated the intent of our wage increase formula which was to provide for extra food, whereas, Armed Forces are fed regularly; and that to eliminate or fail to consider the two indemnities would reduce the present total wage to a point where the granting of the wage increase would lose its value. Nevertheless, it is reported that Colonel Jung obtained General Joyce's approval for his proposal in toto, and that a covering order has been issued in the four provinces.

This matter is outlined so as to state the position of this office in the event similar misapplications of General Order No. 14 are made in other regions.

6. A labor conference was held in Palermo on 22 November 1943, attended by various Army and Navy operating units, as well as representation from a number of the Sub-Commissions and Region I. The general problem of the operation of the uniform wage scale which has been in use island-wide since 1 October 1943, and of such changes in rates of pay and additions in job clas-

6062

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

violence.

4. As a part of the wage increase formula, it was proposed that Government employees on pension be permitted to enjoy this temporary increase. These people above all others are at a sub-standard existence level. However, at insistence of the Finance Sub-Commission, this section was deleted. Mention must be made, however, that those who have retired from the State service and whose pensions are based on a formula adopted in 1923, must be given immediate relief. As an example, a retired police marshal, Lawyer Anthony Avellone, living in Palermo, receives a pension of five dollars a month. This office is engaged at the moment in preparing data so that the matter of relief for pensioners can be reconsidered.

5. Following issuance of General Order No. 14, proposals were inaugurated by Colonel Guido Jung, Under-Secretary for Finance in the Bagdolio Government, to extend the wage increase formula to the four provinces. This office vigorously opposed Colonel Jung's desire to include the Italian Armed Forces in a wage increase and not to consider the Indennita di Presenza and Indennita Operosita, on the grounds that wage increase for Armed Forces was a matter beyond our province and determination by the military chieftains; that the principal reason for the increase was political, admitted by Colonel Jung himself; that the increase proposed amounted to only $1.25 per month; that it violated the intent of our wage increase formula which was to provide for extra food, whereas, Armed Forces are fed regularly; and that to eliminate or fail to consider the two indemnities would reduce the present total wage to a point where the granting of the wage increase would lose its value. Nevertheless, it is reported that Colonel Jung obtained General Joyce's approval for his proposal in toto, and that a covering order has been issued in the four provinces.

This matter is outlined so as to state the position of this office in the event similar misapplications of General Order No. 14 are made in other regions.

6. A labor conference was held in Palermo on 22 November 1943, attended by various Army and Navy operating units, as well as representation from a number of the Sub-Commissions and Region I. The general problem of the operation of the uniform wage scale which has been in use island-wide since 1 October 1943, and of such changes in rates of pay and additions in job classifications as conditions demanded, were discussed. A number of such changes were authorized.

7. As a result of General Order No. 8 issued on 1 October 1943, a system of Regional and Provincial Labor Offices was created for the Island of Sicily as an instrument which in a measure would provide machinery in the labor field as a substitute for and an improvement on the previous machinery used by the abolished Fascist Corporative Syndical System. In effectuating this order, a vast amount of work was done by Captain Morse and Lt. Criley in assisting Dr. Enrico LaLoggia, the present Regional Director of Labor, in laying the plans for the creation of these offices, promulgating policy, and selecting personnel and the like. These very successful efforts culminated in a general conference held by Dr. LaLoggia on 15 October 1943, at which in attendance were the newly appointed Provincial Labor Directors and members of the Labor Sub-Commission. This conference served as a means of

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

bringing the new leaders of the labor organizations together for a definition of their duties and obligations.

7. Prior to the promulgation of General Order No. 14, Colonel Smith, by order of General McSherry, journeyed to Brindisi in order to confer with Mr. Piccardi, the then current Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor, to secure his views on and plans concerning the labor and wage situation throughout Italy. 6061

8. A conference was held in Naples starting 20 November 1943, and attended by Colonel Bain, Colonel Smith, Captain Morse, Lt. Criley and Captain Albright. Among other matters, the question of a uniform wage scale was discussed. Inasmuch as the work of Sub-Commissions appointed to study these questions is not yet completed, further description will be deferred until the December report.

9. Especial investigation and study was made by Lt. Moffitt on the question of Labor employment exchanges. A detailed report has been submitted together with a working plan which will make these exchanges of real use to employees and employers. This entire matter is now being given further consideration, under Lt. Moffitt's direction, by Region I.

10. An important development in connection with the ill-considered action of Island Base Section in selling Army rations and bread to selected groups of workers, will be more fully covered in the December report.

11. It is necessary to report that the manifold activities of this Sub-Commission have been carried out with a totally inadequate staff of officers and a very sketchy clerical staff. Additions of both officers and Enlisted Men must be made in order to carry on with our duties.

Julius R. Smith

JULIUS R. SMITH,
Lt. Col., CMC,
Deputy Director,
Labor Sub-Commission.

3 Incls:

Incl 1 - General Order No. 14
Incl 2 - Minutes Labor Conference held 22 November 1945
Incl 3 - Ltr dated 29 Oct 1943 subject, General Wage and Salary Increase.

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

Encl. #1

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

6069

GENERAL ORDER NO. 14

TEMPORARY WAGE ADJUSTMENT

Whereas by Proclamation No. 2 of the General Officer Commanding the Allied Forces in the Occupied Territory of Sicily, a general limitation on wages was declared, and the Allied Military Government was given power in Article II thereof to alter rates of wages.

Now, therefore, I FRANK J. McSHERRY, Brigadier General, Deputy Chief Civil Affairs Officer, hereby order as follows:-

ARTICLE I

(a) Employees of permanent and temporary status of the State, Province, Communes Enti Para-Statale, and Public Institutions and Agencies (Aziende) which are administered by any of the foregoing governmental units shall receive a "Temporary wage adjustment" which shall be calculated on the base of present total salaries (base plus ordinary and extraordinary indemnities which normally represent an integral part of their total salary) as described in Article IV below.

(b) Increases in Article I, subdivision (a) above shall become effective as of 1 November 1943.

ARTICLE II

(a) Private employers are permitted to grant increases in both salaries and wages, effective thereafter, which shall not exceed the percentages described in Article IV below. Increases shall be applied to salaries and wages fixed by Collective Labor Contracts effective as of 1 September 1942. However, in the case of the cities of Palermo, Catania and Messina, the percentage increases shall be based upon the contract wage so fixed plus the indemnity of Presenza. These increases shall in no way affect or be affected by the Assegni Familiari.

(1) Increases in salaries and wages received by employees since 1 September 1942 shall be deducted from any increase granted as a result of this proposal.

(2) Increases in salaries and wages received by employees since 1 September 1942 which exceed the amount of increase granted by this proposal shall not be affected thereby.

(b) Any disputes which arise between employer and employee or employees under this Article shall be adjusted in accordance with the machinery provided in AMG General Order No. 5 dated 24 September 1943.

ARTICLE III

[illegible] to persons directly employed by branches of the

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

Now, therefore, I FRANK J. McSHERRY, Brigadier General, Deputy Chief Civil Affairs Officer, hereby order as follows:-

ARTICLE I

(a) Employees of permanent and temporary status of the State, Province, Communes Enti Para-Statale, and Public Institutions and Agencies (Aziende) which are administered by any of the foregoing governmental units shall receive a "Temporary wage adjustment" which shall be calculated on the base of present total salaries (base plus ordinary and extraordinary indemnities which normally represent an integral part of their total salary) as described in Article IV below.

(b) Increases in Article I, subdivision (a) above shall become effective as of 1 November 1943.

ARTICLE II

(a) Private employers are permitted to grant increases in both salaries and wages, effective thereafter, which shall not exceed the percentages described in Article IV below. Increases shall be applied to salaries and wages fixed by Collective Labor Contracts effective as of 1 September 1942. However, in the case of the cities of Palermo, Catania and Messina, the percentage increases shall be based upon the contract wage so fixed plus the indemnity of Presenza. These increases shall in no way affect or be affected by the Assegni Familiari.

(1) Increases in salaries and wages received by employees since 1 September 1942 shall be deducted from any increase granted as a result of this proposal.

(2) Increases in salaries and wages received by employees since 1 September 1942 which exceed the amount of increase granted by this proposal shall not be affected thereby.

(b) Any disputes which arise between employer and employee or employees under this Article shall be adjusted in accordance with the machinery provided in AMG General Order No. 5 dated 24 September 1943.

ARTICLE III

This Order does not apply to persons directly employed by branches of the Allied Armed Forces or by contractors rendering service to said forces.

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

ARTICLE IV

The foregoing provisions shall be applied in accordance with the following schedule:- 6059

(a) Schedule:

On 1st	L. 1,000	per	month	(or fraction	thereof)	-	70%
" 2nd	"	"	"	"	"	-	60%
" 3rd	"	"	"	"	"	-	30%
" 4th	"	"	"	"	"	-	20%
" 5th	"	"	"	"	"	-	10%

(b) There shall be one maximum indemnity of L. 1,900 per month for salaries or wages which exceed L. 5,000 per month.

ARTICLE V

This Order will become operative in each Province or part thereof within the Occupied Territory of Sicily on the date of its first publication therein.

/s/ FRANK J. McSHERRY
FRANK J. McSHERRY
Brigadier General U.S.A.
Deputy Chief Civil Affairs Officer

DISTRIBUTION:

B
Prefects
Labor Division
Allied Commission
Labor Division, REGION HQ - 50
Spares - 50

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

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

QUARTIER GENERALE GOVERNO MILITARE ALLEATO

ORDINE GENERALE NO. 14

SISTEMAZIONE PROVVISORIA DEGLI STIPENDI E SALARI

6058

Poichè col Proclama No. 2 del Comandante Generale delle Forze Alleate nel Territorio Occupato della Sicilia s'è stato dichiarato il blocco delle paghe ed in dipendenza dell'Articolo II al Governo Militare Alleato venne data facoltà di cambiare la tariffa degli stipendi e salari.

Ora, Io, Maas J. McSHERRY, Brigadiere Generale, Sotto Capo degli Affari Civili, ordino quanto segue:

ART. I

(a) All'impiegati di ruolo, incaricati, o avventizi dello Stato, Provincia, Comuni, Enti Para-Statali, ed Istituti ed Aziende Pubbliche, i quali sono dipendenti da qualsiasi ufficio governative sumenzionato, riceveranno una "sistemazione provvisoria degli stipendi e salari" che saranno calcolati sulla base del presente totale di paghe percepite (paga base piu' le indennità ordinarie e straordinarie che normalmente rappresentano una parte integrale dello stipendio o salario totale) per come specificato nel seguente articolo IV.

(b) La sistemazione menzionata nell'Articolo I, comm. (a) avrà effetto dal 1 Novembre 1943.

ART. II

(a) Ai datori di lavoro privati è consentito di accordare aumenti di salari e stipendi, a partire dalla data sudetto, e gli aumenti non dovranno eccedere la percentuale indicata nell'Art. IV. Gli aumenti saranno applicati sulla base dei salari e stipendi stabiliti dal contratto di Lavoro già in effetto il 1 Settembre 1943. Comunque, nel caso delle città di Palermo, Catania e Messina, la percentuale per la determinazione del limite massimo di aumento sarà basata sul contratto di paga così stabilito più l'indennità di presenza. Questi aumenti non dovranno avere alcun effetto sugli assegni familiari ne' dovranno questi ultimi influire sugli aumenti stessi.

(1) Gli aumenti degli stipendi e salari percepiti dagli impiegati ed operai dopo la data del 1 Settembre 1943 non concorreranno nella determinazione dello stipendio o salario che deve subire la sistemazione di cui all'Articolo IV.

(2) Quando gli aumenti degli stipendi e salari percepiti dopo il 1 Settembre 1943 superano l'ammontare della percentuale di aumento di cui all'Art. IV, non verrà tenuto conto di dette percentuali che non verranno applicati in aumento.

(b) Qualsiasi controversia che potrà sorgere fra datori di lavoro e lavoratori riguardante quest'Articolo, sarà sistemata dagli uffici provinciale del lavoro creati con l'Ordine Generale No. 3 del Governo Militare Alleato.

ART. III

Ore, Io, [illegible] J. McSHERRY, Brigadiere Generale, Sotto Capo degli Affari Civili, ordino quanto segue:

ART. I

(a) Gl'impiegati di ruolo, incaricati, o avventizi dello Stato, Provincie, Comuni, Enti Para-Statali, ed Istituti ed Aziende Pubbliche, i quali sono dipendenti da qualsiasi ufficio governative sumenzionato, riceveranno una "sistemazione provvisoria degli stipendi e salari" che saranno calcolati sulla base del presente totale di paghe percepite (paga base piu' le indennita' ordinarie e straordinarie che normalmente rappresentano una parte integrale dello stipendio o salario totale) per come specificato nel seguente Articolo IV.

(b) La sistemazione menzionata nell'Articolo I, comma (a) avra' effetto dal 1 Novembre 1943.

ART. II

(a) Ai datori di lavoro privati e' consentito di accordare aumenti di salari e stipendi, a partire dalla data sudetta, e gli aumenti non dovranno eccedere la percentuale indicata nell'Art. IV. Gli aumenti saranno applicati sulla base dei salari e stipendi stabiliti dal contratto di Lavoro gia' in effetto il 1 Settembre 1942. Comunque, nel caso delle citta' di Palermo, Catania e Messina, la percentuale per la determinazione del limite massimo di aumento sara basata sul contratto di paga cosi' stabilito piu' l'indennita' di presenza. Questi aumenti non dovranno avere alcun effetto sugli assegni familiari ne' dovranno questi ultimi influire sugli aumenti stessi.

(1) Gli aumenti degli stipendi e salari percepiti dagli impiegati ed operai dopo la data del 1 Settembre 1942 non concorreranno nella determinazione dello stipendio o salario che deve subire la sistemazione di cui all'Articolo IV.

(2) Quando gli aumenti degli stipendi e salari percepiti dopo il 1 Settembre 1942 superano l'ammontare della percentuale di aumento di cui all'Art. IV, non verra' tenuto conto di dette percentuali che non verranno applicati in aumento.

(b) Qualsiasi controversia che potra' sorgere fra datori di lavoro e lavoratori riguardante quest'Articolo, sara' sistemata dagli uffici provinciale del lavoro creati con l'Ordine Generale No. 8 del Governo Militare Alleato.

ART. III

Il presente Ordine non e' applicabile agl'impiegati direttamente dipendenti dalle Forze Alleate o Governo Militare Alleato o datori di lavoro che svolgono la loro attivita' alle dipendenza delle Forze Alleate.

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

ART. IV

(a) Le disposizioni sudette saranno applicati in base al seguente prospetto:-

Sulle prime Lire 1000	(o frazione di L. 1000 al mese						Aumento del	70% (settanta)
" seconde	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	60% (sessanta)
" terze	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	30% (trenta)
" Quarte	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	20% (venti)
" quinte	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	10% (dieci)

(b) Per quei stipendi o salari che eccedono lire 5,000 al mese vi sara' una indennita' massima di L. 1,900 al mese.

ART. V

Quest'Ordine avra' corso in ogni Provincia o parte di Provincia entro il Territorio Occupato della Sicilia nella data in cui verra' pubblicato.

6457

/s/ FRANK J. McSHERRY

FRANK J. McSHERRY
Brigadiere Generale U.S.A.
Sotto Capo degli Affari Civili

DISTRIBUTION:

3
Prefects
Labor Division
Allied Commission
Labor Division, REGION HQ - 50
Spares - 50

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

Incl. #2

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

24 November 1943

LABOR CONFERENCE
22 November 1943

Minutes

Officers Present:

Colonel G. B. Gordon-Smith	- D.D.L. No. 1 District, Unit 56 Area
Colonel Meary	- Public Safety
Lt. Col. J. H. Hirons	- Asst. Financial Advisor, No. 1 District
Lt. Col. W. N. Lapper	- Public Works and Utilities
Lt. Col. O. H. Lindberg	- Internal Transportation Sub-Commission
Lt. Col. Robert W. Reuter	- Base Purchasing Agent, I.B.S.
Lt. Col. R. H. Wilmer	- Legal Sub-Commission
Major A. S. Brereton	- Fuel Sub-Commission
Major Dickie	- Agriculture Sub-Commission
Major David A. Dryer	- Office of Base Purchasing Agent, I.B.S.
Major H. A. Mayne	- D.A.D.L., Civil Labor
Capt. Joel Earnest	- Public Health & Welfare Sub-Commission
Capt. A. S. Farrar	- Inland Transportation
Capt. Rex Northland	- Economic Directorate
Capt. Jeff A. Robertson	- Labor Sub-Commission
Capt. E. Scicluna	- Labor Sub-Commission
Capt. Zemple	- Labor Division, Region I
Lt. H. A. Dudley, Jr.	- U.S. Navy Ship Yard
Lt. J. H. Moffitt	- Labor Sub-Commission
Lt. (jg) M. S. Tobey, U.S.N.R.	- Shipping Sub-Commission
Lt. R. R. Woodleigh	- Interior Sub-Commission

6056

Convened at 1005 hours.

2. The job classifications and rates of pay presently in effect were reviewed to determine whether or not adjustments or reclassifications should be made at this time. Col. Reuter of I.B.S. suggested that notwithstanding the wage increase provided by General Order No. 14, there would still be a discrepancy between the rates of pay as between private civilian and Army civilian employees. It was urged that the rates of pay for private civilian employees be increased so as to conform with what is being paid to civilian employees of the Army.

I.B.S. requested that wage rates be established for:

a. Tailoress renovating clothing. This service is now being compensated at the rate of 60 lire under the classification of "sox and woolen repairs". Since it is described as very hard and difficult work, I.B.S. suggested that a rate of 70 lire be approved.

[illegible] classification be clarified and wage rate be established for

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

Lt. Col. W. N. Lapper	- Public Works and Utilities
Lt. Col. O. H. Lindberg	- Internal Transportation Sub-Commission
Lt. Col. Robert W. Reuter	- Base Purchasing Agent, I.B.S.
Lt. Col. R. H. Wilmer	- Legal Sub-Commission
Major A. S. Prereton	- Fuel Sub-Commission
Major Dickie	- Agriculture Sub-Commission
Major David A. Dryer	- Office of Base Purchasing Agent, I.B.S.
Major H. A. Mayne	- D.A.D.L., Civil Labor
Capt. Joel Earnest	- Public Health & Welfare Sub-Commission
Capt. A. S. Farrar	- Inland Transportation
Capt. Rex Northland	- Economic Directorate
Capt. Jeff A. Robertson	- Labor Sub-Commission
Capt. E. Sciclune	- Labor Sub-Commission
Capt. Zemple	- Labor Division, Region I
Lt. H. A. Dudley, Jr.	- U.S. Navy Ship Yard
Lt. J. H. Moffitt	- Labor Sub-Commission
Lt. (jg) M. S. Tobey, U.S.N.R.	- Shipping Sub-Commission
Lt. R. R. Woodleigh	- Interior Sub-Commission

6056

Convened at 1005 hours.

2. The job classifications and rates of pay presently in effect were reviewed to determine whether or not adjustments or reclassifications should be made at this time. Col. Reuter of I.B.S. suggested that notwithstanding the wage increase provided by General Order No. 14, there would still be a discrepancy between the rates of pay as between private civilian and Army civilian employees. It was urged that the rates of pay for private civilian employees be increased so as to conform with what is being paid to civilian employees of the Army.

I.B.S. requested that wage rates be established for:

a. Tailoress renovating clothing. This service is now being compensated at the rate of 60 lire under the classification of "sox and woolen repairs". Since it is described as very hard and difficult work, I.B.S. suggested that a rate of 70 lire be approved.

b. That job classification be clarified and wage rate be established for stenographers.

c. That an increase in rate for Chief Civilian Clerk be approved. I.B.S. formerly paid 125 lire, and reduced to 100 lire to conform to scale, but believes present rate is too low.

d. That motion picture projectionist now being paid 60 lire per showing be increased. It is alleged that Seventh Army is paying a much higher rate.

3. General Order No. 14, effective as of 1 November 1945, was explained. Under the terms thereof employees permanent or temporary of the State, Province, Communes, Enti Para-Statale, and Public Institutions and Agencies, administered by any of the foregoing governmental units, were granted a "temporary wage adjustment" equal to:

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

70% increase on the 1st L 1,000 per month or fraction thereof (of present total wage)
60% " " " 2nd " " " " " " " "
30% " " " 3rd " " " " " " " "
20% " " " 4th " " " " " " " "
10% " " " 5th " " " " " " " "

There shall be one maximum indemnity of L 1,900 per month for salary or wages which exceed L 5,000 per month.

This order is effective throughout Sicily, but does not apply to persons directly employed by branches of the Allied Armed Forces or by contractors rendering services to said Forces.

Private employers are permitted to grant increases in both salaries and wages in accordance with the above schedule.

4. Lt. Tobey of Shipping Sub-Commission submitted the following rates of pay to the Conference for consideration:

Master	150 lire	These are daily rates plus food on voyage.
1st Engineer	120 "	
2nd "	110 "	
Seaman, cook, or deck hand	80 "	

5. Region I Labor Division is interested in and desires all information available with respect to discrepancies in wage rates. Labor Sub-Commission files reflect unrest on account of such discrepancies. 6055

a. Shipping Sub-Commission raised question as to uniformity of marine workers' pay, stating they had information to the effect that private shipowners were paying double the Navy rate. There was no tangible evidence submitted. Consideration should be given to this matter. There is no cargo insurance at this time.

6. Capt. Zapple, Labor Division, Region I, then read schedule of interim rates fixed since former meeting, and invited suggestions as to new classifications and rates.

a. It was proposed that electrical engineers, being skilled, be paid at an hourly instead of a fixed daily rate. I.B.S. requested uniform rate for foreman in various trades. It was decided that foremen should be paid 10 lire per day over and above the highest paid worker.

b. Telecommunications called attention to the fact that a hotel linen keeper received as much salary as a first class office worker, and that radio operators' rate provided for alternative rate with rations. There was much discussion as to value of rations.

c. Naval Operating Base raised questions with respect to rations in addition to scheduled pay. It was stated that the Navy does not provide rations to workers, but that A.M.G. gives ship yard workers 150 grams of bread when they can, and that General Electric has been contributing 13 cents of a total cost of

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

4. Lt. [illegible] of Shipping Sub-Commission submitted the following rates of pay to the Conference for consideration:

Master	150 lire	These are daily rates plus food on voyage.
1st Engineer	120 "	
2nd "	110 "	
Seaman, cook, or deck hand	90 "	

5. Region I Labor Division is interested in and desires all information available with respect to discrepancies in wage rates. Labor Sub-Commission files reflect unrest on account of such discrepancies. 6055

a. Shipping Sub-Commission raised question as to uniformity of marine workers' pay, stating they had information to the effect that private shipowners were paying double the Navy rate. There was no tangible evidence submitted. Consideration should be given to this matter. There is no cargo insurance at this time.

6. Capt. Zuegle, Labor Division, Region I, then read schedule of interim rates fixed since former meeting, and invited suggestions as to new classifications and rates.

a. It was proposed that electrical engineers, being skilled, be paid at an hourly instead of a fixed daily rate. I.B.S. requested uniform rate for foremen in various trades. It was decided that foreman should be paid 10 lire per day over and above the highest paid worker.

b. Telecommunications called attention to the fact that a hotel linen keeper received as much salary as a first class office worker, and that radio operators' rate provided for alternative rate with rations. There was much discussion as to value of rations.

c. Naval Operating Base raised questions with respect to rations in addition to scheduled pay. It was stated that the Navy does not provide rations to workers, but that A.M.G. gives ship yard workers 150 grams of bread when they can, and that General Electric has been contributing 13 cents of a total cost of 23 cents with which their employees can purchase Army "C" rations through I.B.S.; that Naval Operating Base has 1,600 workers who have threatened to strike in order to obtain such rations, and with so many ships to repair they cannot afford a work stoppage.

7.a. Shipping Sub-Commission reports that although men have been paid a satisfactory wage, they have been unable to procure enough food on the local market. Food [illegible] prohibited from labor disputes are resulting.

b. By General Order, Col. Poletti authorized increase from 200 to 300 grams to the Carabinieri, but in reality their ration is not being increased for the reason there is not enough food available.

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

c. The question of drafting a resolution with respect to food, for consideration of higher authority was proposed and discussed. No action was taken when it was shown that a Food Committee is functioning at Headquarters, and has been meeting daily to make disturbution of food to the Island.

d. Naval Operation Base suggested possible distribution of "C" rations, but I.B.S. stated there are not enough "C" rations for general distribution.

e. Major Alexander, Civilian Supply, explained that imports were not up to schedule, and that expected grain had not arrived. He stated further that civilians have not brought in their grain in sufficient quantities: that all we can afford to furnish at present is 100 grams per day, but that when supplies arrive, those doing heavy manual labor should get 300 grams daily. Carabinieri were being supplied captured German and Italian rations. This supply is probably now exhausted. 95% of all ration card holders are getting at least 100 grams per day.

f. Col. Gordon-Smith reported that the people of Messina were not getting but 70 grams per day; that they were formerly getting 150 grams, and that it is difficult to live even on that. He suggested 300 to 350 grams per day as the proper amount to be distributed in proportion to type of work done.

6054

8. Explanation was made that Region I has authority to establish interim wage rates. Each employing unit desiring new job classification should apply to Labor Sub-Commission giving a description of the job, previous rate of pay, if known, for similar work in the Community, and all pertinent information. The local Provincial Labor Office may be helpful in supplying such data.

9. No agreement was reached on a regular meeting day. It was agreed to meet when emergency required.

10. Questions concerning accident compensation should be referred to Mr. Hansen, I.B.S. building.

11. Meeting adjourned at 1150 hours.

JAR/tbw

JUNIUS R. SMITH,
Lt. Col., Q.M.C.,
Deputy Director, Labor Sub-Commission.

DISTRIBUTION:

D.C.C.A.O.	1	I.B.S.	6
Vice Chief of Staff	1	No. 1 District	6
Deputy Chief of Staff	1	N.O.B.	4
Director of Economics	6	R.A.F.	4
Director of Administration	1	12th A.F.S.C.	4
Chief Staff Officer, Comm.	1	A.F.H.Q., M.G.S.	4
Heads of all Sub-Commissions	15	R.C.A.O., Region I	6

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

civilians have not brought in their grain in sufficient quantities. [illegible] can afford to furnish at present is 100 grams per day, but that when supplies arrive, those doing heavy manual labor should get 300 grams daily. Carabinieri were being supplied captured German and Italian rations. This supply is probably now exhausted. 95% of all ration card holders are getting at least 100 grams per day.

f. Col. Gorden-Smith reported that the people of Messina were not getting but 70 grams per day; that they were formerly getting 150 grams, and that it is difficult to live even on that. He suggested 300 to 350 grams per day as the proper amount to be distributed in proportion to type of work done. 6054

8. Explanation was made that Region I has authority to establish interim wage rates. Each employing unit desiring new job classification should apply to Labor Sub-Commission giving a description of the job, previous rate of pay, if known, for similar work in the Community, and all pertinent information. The local Provincial Labor Office may be helpful in supplying such data.

9. No agreement was reached on a regular meeting day. It was agreed to meet when emergency required.

10. Questions concerning accident compensation should be referred to Mr. Henson, I.B.S. building.

11. Meeting adjourned at 1150 hours.

Junius R. Smith

JAR/tcw

JUNIUS R. SMITH,
Lt. Col., Q.M.C.,
Deputy Director, Labor Sub-Commission.

DISTRIBUTION:

D.C.C.A.C.	1	I.B.S.	6
Vice Chief of Staff	1	No. 1 District	6
Deputy Chief of Staff	1	N.O.B.	4
Director of Economics	6	R.A.F.	4
Director of Administration	1	12th A.F.S.C.	4
Chief Staff Officer, Comm.	1	A.F.H.Q., M.G.S.	4
Heads of all Sub-Commissions	15	R.C.A.C., Region I	6
Executive Officer	1	R.C.A.C., Region II	6
Information Officer	1	15 A.G.	2
Public Relations Officer	1	Naval Officer i/c Syracuse	2
Aijutant	1	File	1
		Spares	15

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

Encl #3

AMGOT/9014/LAB

SUBJECT: General Wage and Salary Increase.
To : Executive Council

29 Oct. 43.

1. In accordance with your instruction, the following wage proposal is submitted as a temporary measure to be applied Island Wide pending conclusion of a more exhaustive study and analysis now under consideration:

a. Government Agencies. Employees of permanent and temporary status of the State, Provinces, Communes, Enti Para-Statale, and Public Institutions and Agencies (Aziende) which are administered by any of the foregoing governmental units shall receive a "temporary cost of living bonus" which shall be calculated on the base of present total salaries (base plus ordinary and extraordinary indemnities which normally represent an integral part of their total salary) as indicated in the attached table. Increases shall become effective 1 November 43.

6053.

b. Private Employers. Private employers are permitted to grant increases in both salaries and wages which shall not exceed the percentages indicated in the attached table. The table increases shall be applied to salaries and wages fixed by Collective Labor Contracts effective as of 1 Sept. 42. However, in the case of the cities of Palermo, Catania and Messina the percentage increases shall be based upon the contract wage plus the indemnity of Presenza. The above increases shall in no way affect or be affected by the Assegni Famigliari.

(1) Increases in salaries and wages received by employees since 1 Sept. 42 shall be deducted from any increase granted as a result of this proposal.

(2) Increases in salaries and wages received by employees since 1 Sept. 42 which exceed the amount of increase granted by this proposal shall not be effected thereby.

2. The increases authorised under 1 (a) above shall be granted to persons now receiving pensions in accordance with the schedule in attached table.

3. Any disputes which arise between employer and employee or employees under Section 1 (b) above shall be adjusted in accordance with the machinery provided in A:M:G: General Order No. 8.

4. This proposal does not apply to persons directly employed by branches of the Allied Armed Forces or by contractors rendering service to said forces.

Junius R. Smith

JUNIUS R. SMITH,
Lt. Col., Q.M.C.,
Labor Sub-Commission of
Allied Commission.

DAS/tbw

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

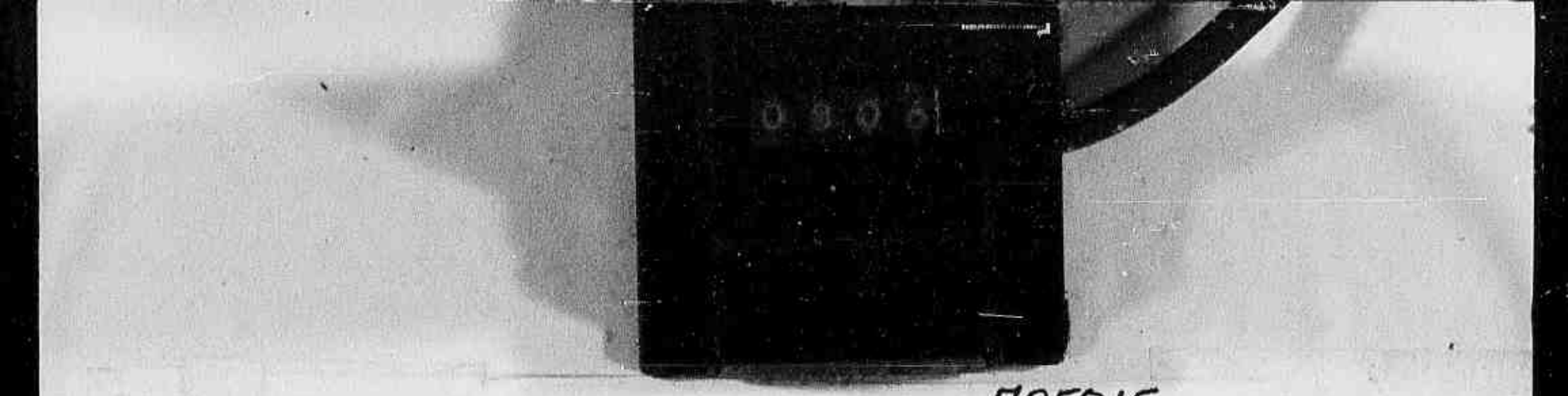
NOTE: Increases are authorised viz.:

On 1st L. 1,000 (or fraction thereof) - 80%
" 2nd " " " " " " - 60%
" 3rd " " " " " " - 30%
" 4th " " " " " " - 20%
" 5th " " " " " " - 10%

TABLE - A

WAGE	AMOUNT OF INCREASE	POSSIBLE MAXIMUM TOTAL	AVERAGE TOTAL
1 - 1000	Up to 800	800	
1001 - 2000	1st 1,000 = 800 2nd 1,000 = 600	1,400	
2001 - 3000	1st 1,000 = 800 2nd 1,000 = 600 3rd 1,000 = 300	1,700	
3001 - 4000	1st 1,000 = 800 2nd 1,000 = 600 3rd 1,000 = 300 4th 1,000 = 200	1,900	
4001 - 5000	1st 1,000 = 800 2nd 1,000 = 600 3rd 1,000 = 300 4th 1,000 = 200 5th 1,000 = 100	2,000	
Over 5000	One max. Indemnity of	2,000	TOTAL

6092



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

On 1st L. 1,000 (or fraction thereof) - 80%
" 2nd " " " " " - 60%
" 3rd " " " " " - 30%
" 4th " " " " " - 20%
" 5th " " " " " - 10%

Authorised viz.:

T A B L E - A

AMOUNT OF INCREASE	POSSIBLE MAXIMUM TOTAL	AVERAGE TOTAL PER CENT INCREASE
Up to 800	800	80
1st 1,000 = 800 2nd 1,000 = 600	1,400	70
1st 1,000 = 800 2nd 1,000 = 600 3rd 1,000 = 300	1,700	57
1st 1,000 = 800 2nd 1,000 = 600 3rd 1,000 = 300 4th 1,000 = 200	1,900	47
1st 1,000 = 800 2nd 1,000 = 600 3rd 1,000 = 300 4th 1,000 = 200 5th 1,000 = 100	2,000	40
One max. Indemnity of	2,000 TOTAL	40

6092

HEADQUARTERS
11 JAN1944
AMG

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
REGION II

e 1 S(OSI)

4 December 43

Subject: Monthly Report of Region II for November.

To: Chief, AMG, MTLGOV, Provincia Bldg., Naples.

1. Introductory.

On November 3rd, the R.C.A.C. went to Palermo on orders from Brigadier General McSherry to discuss the general situation in Region II. While there, the personnel situation was reviewed with Major McDougall, and orders were issued assigning officers to vacancies in the Region, according to the tentative TO/ME forwarded to AFHQ by General McSherry. This TO/ME called for 95 officers and 105 EM/CR's. On November 1st there were assigned to the Region 69 officers and 60 EM/CR's. It was agreed that Major McDougall would select specialist officers to fill the remaining vacancies as such men became available. Ten Italian-speaking enlisted men were also assigned to the Region.

6051

The R.C.A.C. then proceded to confer with the heads of all sections at HQ on the problems of the Region.

Before leaving Palermo, definite orders were received that Salerno Province was detached from Region III and was to be taken over by Region II. The ultimate decision with respect to the Province of Foggia was still in abeyance. Later in the month, conflicting reports were received from Naples and Salerno. The R.C.A.C. therefore, went to Naples to clarify the situation. At a conference in Naples on Nov. 21st with Major General Lord Rennell, Colonel Hume, Colonel Ashley, and Lt. Col. Robertson, the details of the transfer were settled, and the effective date fixed as December 3rd.

While in Salerno, Colonel Albright, Executive Officer, A.C.C., agreed to let Region II have the services of 12 EM clerks from a group which had landed in Naples. These men arrived at Regional HQ on November 24th. On November 25th CWO Dimico, S/Sgt Scalze and Cpl. Aviles arrived from Palermo. The arrival of this additional administrative personnel relieved the pressure at Regional HQ, and enabled the R.C.A.C. to make assignments to the provinces, which had previously had only a single enlisted man in all five.

On November 28th the R.C.A.C. had a long conference with Lt. Col. Jackling, of AFHQ, at which it was agreed that the latter would recommend approval of a TO/ME for the Region calling for 88

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

On November 3rd, the R.C.A.C. went to Palermo on orders from Brigadier General McSherry to discuss the general situation in Region II. While there, the personnel situation was reviewed with Major McDougall, and orders were issued assigning officers to vacancies in the Region, according to the tentative TO/E forwarded to AFHQ by General McSherry. This TO/E called for 98 officers and 105 EM/OR's. On November 1st there were assigned to the Region 69 officers and 60 EM/OR's. It was agreed that Major McDougall would select specialist officers to fill the remaining vacancies as such men became available. Ten Italian-speaking enlisted men were also assigned to the Region.

6051

The R.C.A.C. then proceded to confer with the heads of all sections at HQ on the problems of the Region.

Before leaving Palermo, definite orders were received that Salerno Province was detached from Region III and was to be taken over by Region II. The ultimate decision with respect to the Province of Foggia was still in abeyance. Later in the month, conflicting reports were received from Naples and Salerno. The R.C.A.C. therefore, went to Naples to clarify the situation. At a conference in Naples on Nov. 21st with Major General Lord Rennell, Colonel Hume, Colonel Ashley, and Lt. Col. Robertson, the details of the transfer were settled, and the effective date fixed as December 3rd.

While in Salerno, Colonel Albright, Executive Officer, A.C.C., agreed to let Region II have the services of 12 EM clerks from a group which had landed in Naples. These men arrived at Regional HQ on November 24th. On November 25th CWO Dimico, S/Sgt Scalze and Cpl. Aviles arrived from Palermo. The arrival of this additional administrative personnel relieved the pressure at Regional HQ, and enabled the R.C.A.C. to make assignments to the provinces, which had previously had only a single enlisted man in all five.

On November 29th the R.C.A.C. had a long conference with Lt. Col. Jackling, of AFHQ, at which it was agreed that the latter would recommend approval of a TO/E for the Region calling for 93 officers, 47 of whom would be American, and 46 British.

On November 30th, the personnel of Region II consisted of 88 officers and 78 EM/OR's, including both those assigned and attached.

While at Palermo, the needs of the Region for additional transportation were discussed with Lt. Col. Brown, G-4, A.C.C. It was agreed that 3 jeeps, 15 motorcycles, 19 - 15cwts, and 7 three ton load carriers were inadequate, and Col. Brown agreed to send additional transportation upon receipt of a definite report as to the vehicles on hand. Because of the difficulties of communication and lack of clerical help in the provinces, this report was not completed before the end of the month.

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

~~Section C. Region II~~

Political

(128) (129) (130) (131) (132) (133) (134) (135) (136) (137) (138) (139) (140) (141) (142) (143) (144) (145) (146) (147) (148) (149) (150) (151) (152) (153) (154) (155) (156) (157) (158) (159) (160) (161) (162) (163) (164) (165) (166) (167)

the month, and in some cases nothing could be provided.

(12) (30) Positive factors contributing to the improvement in morale were the growing confidence in the fairness of AMG officials ~~and in~~ the sincerity of their professions that they wanted to help the people, the removal of Fascist officials, the absence of large bodies of Allied troops, and a resumption of the payment of the military subsidy as of November 1st. Factors which tended to lower the morale included the presence of the Italian 51st Army Corps in Calabria, the shortage of food and clothing, and the knowledge that the turnover to the unpopular Badoglio Government was in prospect.

~~5.~~ ~~Political Tendencies.~~ 6050

(31) The news that it was proposed to turn control of [illegible] affairs in Region II over to the Badoglio Government became common property early in November. The general reaction was bad. Apparently the only important group loyal to the King is the Carabinieri. The poor qualification of the members of the Badoglio Government for the task confronting them is thoroughly appreciated. Some of the ablest and most energetic officials have stated that as soon as the transfer of control becomes effective, they will resign.

(32) (31) The most aggressive "parties" are the Communists and the Socialists, and competition between these two for positions of influence became rather sharp in Cosenza Province. When the R.C.A.P.C. and other AMG officers discussed the situation with some of the Communist leaders they agreed that since we were fighting their battle and trying to help them, they would suspend political agitation and try to prevent the occurrence of disturbances of public order as long as we remained in control, but that they would do all they could to embarrass the Badoglio Government when it took charge.

An indication of the state of political opinion is given by the fact that when the publication of newspapers was permitted in the province of Cosenza, eleven were started within a few weeks, each representing a different hue of political opinion.

(33) (32) On November 8th, the R.C.A.P.C. and a Legal Officer, when visiting Rossano to deal with the cases of certain political prisoners, were informed by the Carabinieri Maresciallo that the Communists had arranged a public mass meeting to follow a procession through the town later that day. Because of the high feeling between the Communists and the Socialists, he feared trouble would result. In this fear, the Podesta concurred. The R.C.A.P.C. thereupon called the leaders of both groups together and obtained from them an agreement to suspend political agitation, and devote themselves to cooperating with AMG, which would welcome suggestions for the improvement of conditions, submitted through the Podesta. The Communists, who had painted the hammer, sickle and star emblem on many buildings in the town, at the suggestion of the R.C.A.P.C. painted them out within two hours.

(34) Subsequently, an order prohibiting all public meetings and demonstrations, other than for religious purposes, was sent to all R.C.A.P.C's.

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

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

(17) On the 9th of November, information was received that Lt. Gen. Mercalli, commanding the 31st Italian Army Corps, had notified the Prefects in Calabria to submit the names of all proposed appointees as new mayors of communes to him for approval prior to appointment. Since this was in great interference with AMG, the R.C.A.C. went to Catanzaro, where he learned that Lt. Col. Rodd, S.C.A.C. of the Compartimento of Calabria, had objected to this order immediately upon receiving it, and had demanded its cancellation three days previously. On the evening of November 10th he had received no reply. The R.C.A.C. therefore, summoned Gen. Mercalli to a conference the next morning and discussed the situation with him. The General stated that he had not understood the limitations upon his authority, had received no instructions, but desired to cooperate with AMG, and that he had already cancelled the order.

(18) Immediately after the assault upon the Prefect of Cosenza, General Mercalli, without consulting Lt. Col. Rodd, had moved troops into Cosenza and issued orders that one of his subordinates was taking over command of the "Preside" of Cosenza. It was explained to him that AMG was charged with the maintenance of public order and that he would take no action in that field except upon request of AMG, and he was specifically informed that he had no control over the Carabinieri and that he would not issue any orders to them. He agreed to these limitations.

(19) While on this trip, the R.C.A.C. also learned that on November 8th, a Lt. Col. Simonetti, of the 7th Italian Army, had issued an order to seize the POL supplies of AMG in Cosenza, amounting to 250 drums. He had forbidden the issue of any of this fuel pending the institution of prosecution before an Italian Military court. General Mercalli stated that Col. Simonetti was not under his command, but agreed to inform him that this seizure of AMG supplies would halt the distribution of food, and to request him to release it. At the end of the month this

6049

release had not been made, and the distribution of food during the month was greatly handicapped, as were the activities of AMG officials through lack of motor fuel.

(47 bis) Later in the month it was learned that Major General Medore, commanding a division of the Italian 31st Army Corpswith headquarters in Cosenza, had made a strongly Fascist, anti-Allied speech to his officers.

These were the outstanding matters in a series of incidents with the Italian Army during the month, in which they apparently were trying to find out how far they could extend their authority over matters properly the concern of AMG. As these matters came to the attention of the R.C.A.C., they were promptly reported to the G.O.C., District 2, and to AMG, 15 Army Group.

(47) The Badoglio Government pursued the same tactics. On a number of occasions during the month, they presumed to issue orders to civilian officials in Region II without any prior consultation with or notification to the R.C.A.C. One instance was a telegram from Undersecretary Reno to the Director of Posts and Telegraphs that civilian telegraph service would be resumed immediately between Apulia and Regions I & II. All such orders which came to the notice of the AMG officials were promptly cancelled, and vigorous remonstrances sent to the Allied Military Mission at Brindisi.

6048

G. H. McCaffrey
G.H.McCaffrey
Lt. Col., Inf.
R.C.A.C.

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

(131) The occurrence of a fair number of apparently spontaneous demonstrations all over the Region, conforming to the same pattern and ostensibly caused by trivial complaints, led to the suspicion that there might be some form of organization and central direction behind them. The R.C.A.P.O. was directed to explore this possibility.

4. ~~Removal of officials.~~

(132) The process of replacing incompetent and Fascist officials made considerable progress during the month. The most important change occurred in Cosenza. On the 4th of November, during the temporary absence of the S.C.A.C. and the C.A.P.O., a mob apparently inspired by the Communists, rushed the Prefettura, assaulted the Prefect, and obtained his resignation. The S.C.A.C. had decided previously to remove this official, and had been considering various persons for the appointment. He now appointed Signore Mancini, a former member of Parliament, a lawyer by profession, who had been imprisoned three times by the Fascists.

(133) By the end of the month, 93 new mayors had been appointed in the 152 communes of Cosenza. Approximately 100 have been appointed in the 154 communes of Catanzaro, and 70 out of 89 in Reggio; 27 out of 32 in Matera, and approximately 70 out of 91 in Potenza. Most of the important communes had been covered, and in some of those where no change had been made, it was difficult to find any competent person to replace the incumbent.

(134) Captain Vessels, representing the Educational Advisor, was attached to the Region during the month and began a survey of the educational system, in which he paid particular attention to the qualifications and suitability of the Provveditori degli Studi.

(135) Schede Personale were printed and distributed to all provinces in order to obtain the basic information with respect to all important officials.

(136) ~~On November 15th, the S.C.A.C. of Potenza organized a committee composed of himself, the provincial Legal Officer, the C.A.P.O., the Prefect, the Questore and three prominent anti-Fascist civilians, for the purpose of investigating cases of Fascist leaders who had escaped prosecution for offences against Italian law because of their political influence. The work of this committee had not reached its conclusion at the end of the month. It had, however, progressed sufficiently to indicate that the plan was well received by the public, and there were no public demonstrations worth mentioning in that province during the month. The purging of the Public Security Agents in Matera Province will be discussed in a later section.~~

5. ~~General State of Crime and Public Order.~~

(137) While detailed reports have not been received from the provincial officers of the Carabinieri state that the number of

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

appointment. He now appointed Signore Mancini, a former member of Parliament, a lawyer by profession, who had been imprisoned three times by the Fascists.

(32) 36 By the end of the month, 93 new mayors had been appointed in the 152 communes of Cosenza. Approximately 100 have been appointed in the 154 communes of Catanzaro, and 70 out of 89 in Reggio; 27 out of 32 in Matera, and approximately 70 out of 91 in Potenza. Most of the important communes had been covered, and in some of those where no change had been made, it was difficult to find any competent person to replace the incumbent.

(34) 37 Captain Vessella, representing the Educational Advisor, was attached to the Region during the month and began a survey of the educational system, in which he paid particular attention to the qualifications and suitability of the Provveditori degli Studi.

(35) 38 Schede Personale were printed and distributed to all provinces in order to obtain the basic information with respect to all important officials.

(36) ~~On November 15th, the C.A.P.O. of Potenza organised a committee composed of himself, the provincial Legal Officer, the C.A.P.O., the Prefect, the Questore and three prominent anti-Fascist civilians, for the purpose of investigating cases of Fascist leaders who had escaped prosecution for offences against Italian law because of their political influence. The work of this committee had not reached its conclusion at the end of the month. It had, however, progressed sufficiently to indicate that the plan was well received by the public, and there were no public demonstrations worth mentioning in that provinces during the month. The purging of the Public Security Agents in Matera Province will be discussed in a later section.~~ 45 Here Last ×

X. ~~General State of Crime and Public Order.~~

(37) While detailed reports have not been received from the provinces, superior officers of the Carabinieri state that the number of serious crimes of violence has decreased almost 75% since the occupation, as compared with the previous year. The most common form of crime is dealings on the Black Market. They are numerous and Region-wide. ~~The number of C.A.P.O's. (12 for the whole Region) is so limited that it is a physical impossibility for them to take comprehensive and effective action in this matter.~~

(38) During the month further information was received concerning Black Market activities centering in Cosenza and using Bari as their chief source of supply. There were also reports of dealings in lire-dollar exchange at other than the legal rate. These are being investigated by the C.A.P.O's.

J Public Safety and Law Enforcement

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

(139) On the 24th of November, a hand grenade was thrown into the printing office of a Communist newspaper at Catanzaro. Nobody was injured and only slight physical damage was done. It is suspected that the culprits were soldiers of an Italian parstroop regiment stationed nearby. These troops, which the Commanding General of the 51st Italian Army Corps admitted were ill disciplined, were moved to the King's territory on the 29th of November.

(140) At Cittanova, in Reggio Province, three civilians died from gunshot and knife wounds received in a brawl over the use of a hall for meetings. There was no apparent political significance in this incident.

(141) The work of reviewing the cases of 287 civilians who had been arrested in Region II on security grounds by F.S.S. and other military units, and confined in civilian prisons was completed during the month. This review showed clearly that the work of F.S.S. was very slip-shod. In some 80% of the cases, no arrest slips were found, and in many other cases the slips were practically valueless because of the paucity or quality of the information contained. The statements "A spy. Dangerous type who should be shot rather than arrested. Recommended for deportation", and "Anti-Allied propaganda overheard by witnesses. Dangerous to security -- recommended for eight months imprisonment", are of small value.

(142) All of these cases were dealt with by C.A.P.O's. under an agreement with 6th Army GSI after the Region was turned over to AMG, and our recommendations were approved without exception.

(143) On November 11th, an Italian Army ammunition dump, about four miles north of Reggio, exploded, killing five Allied soldiers and eleven Italian civilians. An official investigation by the Italian Army indicated that the explosion was caused by a brush fire, rather than by human agents.

~~6. Discipline and Reliability of the Carabinieri and other Police Agents.~~

(144) The improvement in the discipline and reliability of the Carabinieri which began in October continued during November. C.A.P.O's. inspected the men and barracks in many places and ordered improvement in their personal appearance and a cleaning up of the stations. Many Marescali were shifted to new posts. The R.C.A.P.O. had several conferences with the General and Colonel of the Corps at Bari, respecting general conditions, and transfers of the Lt. Col. commanding at Cosenza, and the Majors in charge of Matera and Potenza provinces.

It will take a considerable period of time to undo all the harm which the Fascist regime has wrought upon the morale and efficiency of this once fine police force.

(145) Early in November, the R.C.A.P.O. investigated the histories

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

This review showed clearly that the work of F.S.S. was very slip-shod. In some 60% of the cases, no arrest slips were found, and in many other cases the slips were practically valueless because of the paucity or quality of the information contained. The statements "A spy. Dangerous type who should be shot rather than arrested. Recommended for deportation", and "Anti-Allied propaganda overheard by witnesses. Dangerous to security -- recommended for eight months imprisonment", are of small value.

(143) All of these cases were dealt with by C.A.P.C's. under an agreement with 8th Army CSI after the Region was turned over to AMG, and our recommendations were approved without exception.

(144) On November 11th, an Italian Army ammunition dump, about four miles north of Reggio, exploded, killing five Allied soldiers and eleven Italian civilians. An official investigation by the Italian Army indicated that the explosion was caused by a brush fire, rather than by human agents.

~~6. Discipline and Reliability of the Carabinieri and other Police Agents.~~

(145) The improvement in the discipline and reliability of the Carabinieri which began in October continued during November. C.A.P.C's. inspected the men and barracks in many places and ordered improvement in their personal appearance and a cleaning up of the stations. Many Marescali were shifted to new posts. The R.C.A.P.C. had several conferences with the General and Colonel of the Corps at Bari, respecting general conditions, and transfers of the Lt. Col. commanding at Cosenza, and the Majors in charge of Matera and Potenza provinces.

It will take a considerable period of time to undo all the harm which the Fascist regime has wrought upon the morale and efficiency of this once fine police force.

(146) Early in November, the R.C.A.P.C. investigated the histories of more than 100 Public Security Agents in Matera Province. A number were found to have bad records, five were OVRA-agents, others were Squadristi and ardent Fascists, and still others had given much assistance to the Germans. Six were dismissed forthwith and ordered out of the province. Fourteen more, stationed at Pisticci, were not only useless, but a bad influence in the neighborhood; these were given indefinite leave. Twenty-two out of forty others, stationed at Matera, were disbanded, and some of them ordered to leave the town. The remainder were retained on trial. In the brief period which has elapsed since this action, it is believed that the work of those retained has shown a distinct improvement. Including those dismissed in other provinces, more than 100 Public Security Agents have been relieved.

(147) Next LEGAL X

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

Finance

(12) F. Banks and Currency.

The banks in Region II continued to operate efficiently and without any important incidents during the month of November. The only thing worthy of mention with respect to currency during this month was the information of deals in lire-dollar exchange at other than the legal rate.

(13) The method of financial control set up by ~~Major McFarren~~ A R C F O was thoroughly discussed with the Chief Officers of the Finance Section at a conference in Palermo early in the month. The essentials of the plan were, in substance, continued, but three additional Finance Officers were sent to the Region so that it would be possible to have one in each provincial capital to check the civilian governmental finance operations.

(14) On the whole, bank deposits have recovered to the level of June, 1943, and cash ratios have greatly improved, but banking profits are suffering greatly from non-payment of the state debt and the limited opportunities for commercial credit, particularly due to the reduced activities of the Consorzio Agrario. Some managers have expressed doubts as to their ability to maintain existing deposit rates. All have expressed a strong desire to participate in the financing of reconstruction projects, and in the activities of AMG Industry, Supply and Export Trade Sections.

(15) Continuance of the prohibition on servicing the state debt is the most serious threat to the banks. The debt is being serviced in the provinces under control of the King's government, and the Regional Finance Officers are at a loss when asked to explain why the service is suspended in occupied territory. Unless the present policy is reversed it is to be expected that the confidence of Italian officials in the disinterestedness of our financial administration will be impaired, and public confidence in the banks, which was revived to a marked degree by the Allied occupation, will again be shaken. This will result, not only because a considerable amount of bank assets are invested in state securities, but also because the primitive and suspicious depositors in this part of Italy will reason that since we refuse to service the state debt, we may some day decide to block all bank funds. The interruption of service on the state debt also has an obvious bearing upon the solvency of social insurance and private insurance.

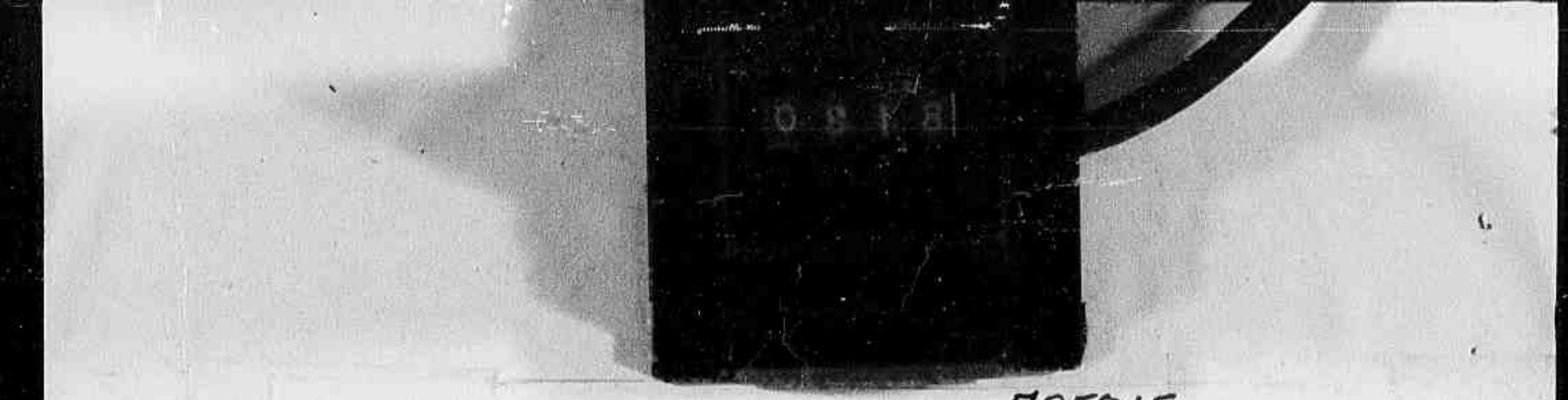
(16) Post Offices have been opened where physical conditions permit for normal deposit business and for effecting the payment of various public employees and beneficiaries.

~~G. Social Insurance.~~

~~There is nothing new to report in respect to social insurance.~~

6045

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



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

bad enough, considering the arrogance of the commanding officers, which amounted to scarcely veiled hostility, the incompetence of the officers, and the very low state of discipline and morale. Fortunately, permission was received during the month to advance 60,000,000 lire to the Commanding General. We have been informed that he received a similar advance from the Badoglio Government, so that his financial situation should be considerably improved. The R.F.O. understands that there is no system for checking expenditures by this Corps, and believes that some Allied control should be instituted immediately.

10. Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones.

(158) Postal service was limited to the transmission of official mail on a very restricted basis by the use of all possible makeshifts. In the province of Matera, a wood burning bus provides a weekly service to the neighboring province of Potenza, and to the chief communes in Matera Province. Toward the end of the month it was found possible to send and receive telegrams to and from Apulia, Cosenza and Potenza, but the service was very erratic. The same was true of telephone service with Potenza and Apulia for official business.

11. ~~Wages and Prices.~~ Economics and Supply

(159) The general trend in wages and prices continued upward, with the inevitable demoralizing effect upon the public at large and as a distinct stimulant of the Black Market. This stimulant was aggravated by purchases of supplies for Army units and messes without any reference to AMG officials. It is believed that such purchases are usually made at rates far above the official prices, and there is also reason to believe that the agents used to make these purchases took advantage of their connection with the military, to cover Black Market activities on their own account. Definite evidence is very hard to obtain because the first information is usually received after the transactions have been completed, and the purchasers have departed.

(160) The assessing of grain practically ceased during the month. The official price for grain has not been changed. In many cases, therefore, producers sustain an actual loss when they assess their grain, while they can make a substantial profit from what they can sell on the Black Market. The result is obvious. ~~It is strongly urged that the price of grain be increased at least in proportion to the increase in wages now under consideration, but that such increase be made applicable to the new crop.~~)

12. ~~Raw Materials and Products.~~

(161) The prospects for the next grain crop are discouraging. The supply of fertilizers is extremely short. Even the small amount of artificial fertilizer at the Montecatini Plant in Crotone has not been distributed for lack of transportation. There is a marked shortage of corn, potatoes and seed wheat. Some of the seed wheat available

6044

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

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

(16) The olive oil crop has, on the whole, been good, and there will be some surplus available for export from Calabria.

(16) No additional supplies of coal have been received. None is being used for the heating of buildings or domestic purposes except in the case of a few hospitals. It is estimated that the supply on hand for railroad purposes will last until approximately the end of December. There is a considerable amount of charcoal on hand in the mountain districts, but transportation to move it to the consuming areas is lacking. It is reported that there are 15,000 tons of 6043 poor quality of lignite above ground at the Castelluccio mines, southeast of Lauria, near the Potenza-Cosenza border. Lack of transportation prevents the movement of this coal.

(17) The chestnut crop in the Calabrian mountain districts and Potenza has been fair. Efforts are being made to gather these chestnuts and use them as a substitute for grain rations, (but this will necessitate some increase in the price of bread because of the basically higher price of chestnuts as compared with wheat.)

13. ~~Civilian~~ Supply.

(18) Because of the prospects for a good crop of olive oil, and discovery of the fact that in some places a considerable quantity of the previous crop had not been moved to market for lack of transportation, the olive oil ration was increased to a liter per person per month. This immediately reduced the Black Market price materially and brought it to a point where it was only slightly above the ration price.

(18) The bread supply for ration purposes was in a desperate situation at the beginning and end of the month, and only fair at any time. Matera and Potenza Provinces were able to maintain the normal ration of 150 grams per person, but in Calabria all three provinces were completely out of grain and flour at various times during the month.

~~The basic difficulty is that not a pound of the 100 tons of supplies per day, for which bids were accepted prior to the invasion, has ever arrived.~~ (The only supplies received during the month were some 4,000 tons of flour from the Near East, which was landed at Brindisi and trans-shipped by rail and water to Reggio and thence to the three Calabrian provinces. The transportation conditions were very bad. ~~The Italian Army was supposed to furnish 10 trucks at Reggio to assist in unloading flour from the ships. The unloading was delayed, however, by the fact that on some days only two of the 10 trucks were actually in operation.~~ The interruption of rail traffic by the washing out of bridges also interfered with distribution. There were a small number of food demonstrations during the month, but the number was actually smaller than might well have been expected under the circumstances.

~~At the end of the month,~~ the only information of prospective

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

nuts and use them as a substitute for grain rations, but this will necessitate some increase in the price of bread because of the basically higher price of chestnuts as compared with wheat.

13. ~~Civilian Supply.~~ Civilian Supply.

(158) Because of the prospects for a good crop of olive oil, and discovery of the fact that in some places a considerable quantity of the previous crop had not been moved to market for lack of transportation, the olive oil ration was increased to a liter per person per month. This immediately reduced the Black Market price materially and brought it to a point where it was only slightly above the ration price.

(159) The bread supply for ration purposes was in a desperate situation at the beginning and end of the month, and only fair at any time. Matera and Potenza Provinces were able to maintain the normal ration of 150 grams per person, but in Calabria all three provinces were completely out of grain and flour at various times during the month.

~~The basic difficulty is that not a pound of the 150 tons of supplies per day, for which bids were accepted prior to the invasion, has ever arrived.~~ The only supplies received during the month were some 4,000 tons of flour from the Near East, which was landed at Brindisi and trans-shipped by rail and water to Reggio and thence to the three Calabrian provinces. The transportation conditions were very bad. ~~The Italian Army was supposed to furnish 10 trucks at Reggio to assist in unloading flour from the ships. The unloading was delayed, however, by the fact that on some days only two of the 10 trucks were actually in operation.~~ The interruption of rail traffic by the washing out of bridges also interfered with distribution. There were a small number of food demonstrations during the month, but the number was actually smaller than might well have been expected under the circumstances.

At the end of the month, the only information of prospective supplies was notice of a shipment of 1,680 tons destined for Reggio.

14. ~~Labor.~~ Labor.

(160) The continuance of the practical paralysis of ordinary business and industry keeps unemployment at a high level. This unemployment will probably increase as the sowing of crops and the harvesting of olives comes to an end.

15. Education.

(161) One private girls' school under Church auspices was opened in the town of Matera with approximately 125 pupils. ~~With the arrival of an assistant to the Educational Advisor,~~ work was started upon reopening the public schools throughout the Region. Previous to his arrival, a committee appointed at the instigation of the S.C.A.C. of

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

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

Matera Province had drawn up a plan for reorganizing the schools which was approved with high praise by Major Dearborn, of A.M.G. Arrangements were made for holding examinations, and the task of weeding out undesirable administrative and teaching personnel was begun. The plans of this province and of Potenza were upset to a considerable extent by the information that a division of troops was coming to each of these provinces for training purposes, and that it would be necessary to use a considerable number of schools for billets.

16. Refugees.

During the month information was received that the facilities in Apulia for accommodating refugees from the combat zone were reaching the saturation point, and that Region II should make preparations to receive an unknown number of such people. Work was immediately started, and within three days plans were ready to accommodate up to 5,000 people in Matera Province. The prospective arrival of the division for training necessitated reducing this number to about 3,000. Plans were also prepared for Potenza Province, and preliminary notice was given to the Calabrian provinces. It is not, however, deemed desirable to send any refugees to Calabria until the food supply for the present population becomes more regular. If any considerable number of refugees is sent to the Region, their food will have to be provided, in a large part, from outside supplies. In the preparation of these plans for handling refugees, some Red Cross personnel who were then in the Region were very helpful.

17. Relations with the Italian Army and Government.

6042

Col. C. M. Spofford

3 copies

SECRET

REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION, H.Q., A.M.G./A.C.C. DURING NOVEMBER, 1943

To: Colonel C. M. Spofford, C.C.A.O., A.M.G. SICILY.

15 December, 1943

6041

I. Introduction

During the first week of November, the bulk of the Finance Sub-Commission personnel arrived at Palermo from Tizi-Ouzou. Planning and operations could thus be carried forward under circumstances of more intimate collaboration with A.M.G. finance personnel already established in Sicily. During the month, planning for expanded operations on the Italian mainland was further developed, and numerous activities were engaged in. A detailed description follows under the appropriate organizational sub-headings.

II. Representation at Command Post of A.C.C. at Brindisi

The Finance Sub-Commission sent forward the D.C.F.O. and an assistant as its representation to the Command Post of A.C.C. established at the seat of the Italian Government. It carried on extensive negotiations with Lieut.-Colonel Guido Jung, the Under-Secretary of Finance with respect to the following matters:

(a) Scale of Wages for Governmental and Private Employees

The Finance Sub-Commission was opposed to an increase in such wages in view of the inflationary situation, but nevertheless, such a wage increase was ordered in Region I and no further objection could be made to wage increases by the Badoglio Government.

(b) Wheat Prices

In line with the suggestions of the Finance Sub-Commission, the Badoglio Government had not fixed any price for next year's crop of wheat.

~~(c)~~ ~~Tobacco Monopoly~~

Arrangements have been made to import as rapidly as possible stocks of tobacco paper so as to increase revenue returns from the tobacco monopoly.

~~(d)~~ ~~Payment of Italian Bonds maturing December 15, 1943~~

Arrangements were worked out for the payment by the Italian Government of the December 15 maturity of Italian Government Bonds throughout the non-German occupied parts of Italy. Up to three hundred million A.M. lire are being advanced by A.M.F.A. to the Italian Government and the Bank of Italy for this purpose. This is the first of a series of steps to strengthen the credit [illegible] to enable it in the near

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

Sub-Commission personnel arrived at Palermo from Tizi-Ouzou. Planning and operations could thus be carried forward under circumstances of more intimate collaboration with A.M.G. finance personnel already established in Sicily. During the month, planning for expanded operations on the Italian mainland was further developed, and numerous activities were engaged in. A detailed description follows under the appropriate organizational sub-headings.

II. Representation at Command Post of A.C.C. at Brindisi

The Finance Sub-Commission sent forward the D.C.F.O. and an assistant as its representation to the Command Post of A.C.C. established at the seat of the Italian Government. It carried on extensive negotiations with Lieut.-Colonel Guido Jung, the Under-Secretary of Finance with respect to the following matters:

(a) Scale of Wages for Governmental and Private Employees

The Finance Sub-Commission was opposed to an increase in such wages in view of the inflationary situation, but nevertheless, such a wage increase was ordered in Region I and no further objection could be made to wage increases by the Badoglio Government.

(b) Wheat Prices

In line with the suggestions of the Finance Sub-Commission, the Badoglio Government had not fixed any price for next year's crop of wheat.

~~(c)~~ Tobacco Monopoly

Arrangements have been made to import as rapidly as possible stocks of tobacco paper so as to increase revenue returns from the tobacco monopoly.

~~(d)~~ Payment of Italian Bonds maturing December 15, 1943

Arrangements were worked out for the payment by the Italian Government of the December 15 maturity of Italian Government Bonds throughout the non-German occupied parts of Italy. Up to three hundred million A.M. lire are being advanced by A.M.F.A. to the Italian Government and the Bank of Italy for this purpose. This is the first of a series of steps to strengthen the credit position of the Italian Government so as to enable it in the near future to issue Government Bonds and thus finance its expenditures and top up surplus purchasing power.

(e) Metropolitan Currency

Negotiations were begun for the Italian Government to print its own currency which it would use in lieu of A.M. lire.

(f) Advances to the Italian Government

A preliminary examination has been made of the general Budgetary deficit of the Italian Government for the month

/Sheet 2

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

of December, including the needs of its Armed Forces, represent by the Zaibatsu toward cut for an advance of a billion lire is being carefully scrutinized.

(G1) (Control of Sales and Transfers of Land)

Lieut.-Colonel Guido Jung has agreed with our point of view that, in order to curb inflationary tendencies, sales and other transfers of land should be subject to control.

III. Inflation

1. The Finance Sub-Commission has been giving a great deal of study to the various aspects of the inflation problem and has prepared a number of memoranda describing the inflationary and cost of living situation in Sicily and outlining a programme of study and action.

2. The Finance Sub-Committee considered the proposed order to increase wages because, standing alone, it would aggravate the inflationary situation. The rise in prices which has occurred during the year and a half since the last wage adjustment has no doubt reduced sharply the purchasing power of the Sicilian workers' wages. However, the Finance Sub-Commission took the view that an increase in wages would give workers only temporary relief and would in fact injure them by add ing to the inflationary pressure through the increased flow of purchasing power and increased cost of production. Moreover, a general wage increase would be generally interpreted by the local population as an acceptance on the part of the Allied Military Government that inflation was inevitable. Accordingly, the Finance Sub-Commission took the view that the welfare of the working population could be secured only by a stabilization of the cost of living. To this end, it urged that the wage increase be approved only as part of a thoroughgoing stabilization and adjustment programme, including plans for:

(a) the diversion of purchasing power from consumers' expenditures,

(b) the increase in the supply of civilian consumers' goods, and

(c) the enforcement of inflation control regulations.

Although it was finally decided to issue the wage increase order the attention of the whole Headquarters has been focused on the inflation and food problem, and measures have been taken to increase the importation of wheat.

3. We have also participated in many discussions involving

6049

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

6079

1. The Finance Sub-Commission has been giving a great deal of study to the various aspects of the inflation problem and has prepared a number of memoranda describing the inflationary cost of living situation in Sicily and outlining a programme of study and action.

2. The Finance Sub-Commission opposed the proposed order to increase wages because, standing alone, it would aggravate the inflationary situation. The rise in prices which has occurred during the year and a half since the last wage adjustment has no doubt reduced sharply the purchasing power of the Sicilian workers' wages. However, the Finance Sub-Commission took the view that an increase in wages would give workers only temporary relief and would in fact injure them by adding to the inflationary pressure through the increased flow of purchasing power and increased cost of production. Moreover, a general wage increase would be generally interpreted by the local population as an acceptance on the part of the Allied Military Government that inflation was inevitable. Accordingly, the Finance Sub-Commission took the view that the welfare of the working population could be secured only by a stabilization of the cost of living. To this end, it urged that the wage increase be approved only as part of a thoroughgoing stabilization and adjustment programme, including plans for:

(a) the diversion of purchasing power from consumers' expenditures,

(b) the increase in the supply of civilian consumers' goods, and

(c) the enforcement of inflation control regulations.

Although it was finally decided to issue the wage increase order the attention of the whole Headquarters has been focused on the inflation and food problem, and measures have been taken to increase the importation of wheat.

3. We have also participated in many situations involving the fixing of prices for imports and exports and of other goods in Sicily from the point of view of its effect on the inflationary situation. In an effort to keep abreast of the cost of living situation and to obtain the necessary data, arrangements have been completed for the calculation of a cost of living index for all occupied territory. All Regions have been supplied with schedules on which they will submit weekly reports of local and prevailing black market prices for 12 basic commodities. On the basis of this information, the Headquarters of the Finance Sub-Commission will prepare the indices of the cost of living.

/ Sheet 3

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

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

0039

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

In [illegible] A.C.C. agreed to the advance of funds to meet the deficit of the Italian Government including funds needed for the Italian armed forces and for the payment of the Public Debt, provided that such advances were deemed desirable in view of military necessity and duly related circumstances. The two bodies taken together authorised such advances to be made either directly to the Italian Government or by advances to the Italian banks which would in turn finance the Italian Government, depending upon which method enabled us more effectively to control Italian governmental expenditures. A.C.C. deemed it important, in view of the inflationary situation and for other reasons, that A.C.C. supervise the expenditures of the Italian Government. We were therefore required by A.C.C. to maintain sufficient scrutiny and control of Italian expenditures to satisfy ourselves that such expenditures were reasonable and appropriate. We were also required to keep A.C.C. posted regarding such expenditures and resources from which the Italian Government would derive its funds. Based on these instructions, the Italian Government has been asked by us to publish a breakdown by Provinces of gross figures, indicating the purposes of expenditures by categories and the sources of revenue and to support this with the best available basic data. In addition, budgets for the remainder of the financial year were requested. Representatives of the Finance Sub-Commission are now serving in close contact with Italian officials formulating a precise policy of control over expenditures of the Italian Government. Because of the shortage of funds by the Italian Government, we advanced L. [illegible] lire for payment of the Italian armed forces and agreed to furnish funds to the Italian authorities through the Bank of Italy if needed in connection with the December 15 maturity of Italian Government bonds.

0038

3. Revenue

The state revenue position in Region I is given in the following figures which show the total receipts from all sources:

(in thousands of lire)

Provinces	Year 1942/43 — 12 months ending July 31st	Year 1943 - 1944 — July	August	Sept.	Oct.	April 1944 — 10 months
Agrigento	20,254	407	125	5,000	705	7,110
Caltanissetta	174,300	305	-	1,720	3,240	6,365
Catania	264,720	1,040	16	474	1,381	7,773
Enna	47,000	1	-	1,250	1,510	4,762
Messina	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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

Prasens, that A.C.C. supervise the expenditures of the Italian Government. We were therefore required by A.C.C. to maintain sufficient scrutiny and control of Italian expenditures to satisfy ourselves that such expenditures were reasonable and appropriate. We were also required to keep A.C.C. posted regarding such expenditures and resources from which the Italian Government would derive its funds. Based on these instructions, the Italian Government has been asked by us to submit a breakdown by Provinces of gross figures, indicating the purpose of expenditures by categories and the sources of revenue and to support this with the best available past data. In addition, budgets for the remainder of the financial year were requested. Representatives of the Finance Sub-Commission are now working in close contact with Italian officials formulating a precise policy of control over expenditures of the Italian Government. Because of the shortage of funds by the Italian Government, we advanced a. . lire for payment of the Italian armed forces and agreed to furnish funds to the Italian authorities through the Bank of Italy if needed in connection with the December 1st maturity of Italian Government bonds.

3. Revenue

The state revenue position in Region I is given in the following figures which show the total receipts from all sources:

(in thousands of lire)

Provinces	To 6-30-43 Closed Books July 1, '43	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Total Months
Agrigento	20,254	407	125	5,000	775	7,111
Caltanissetta	174,380	305	-	2,520	2,240	5,065
Catania	704,720	1,040	15	765	11,882	14,703
Enna	47,000	1	-	1,150	3,510	4,661
Messina	280,325	297	81	42	8	428
Palermo	706,320	1,320	-	551	10,070	12,941
Ragusa	60,100	120	2,234	840	-	3,194
Siracusa	151,270	303	31	200	7,500	7,632
Trapani	250,555	202	-	3,150	2,000	5,352
Island total	2,673,343	3,995	2,547	15,415	31,600	73,577

/sheet 5

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

The figures given for 1942-43 include the following items from which at present practically no revenue is being received:

Customs	Lit.	101,800,370
Monopoly	"	624,165,000
Lottery	"	177,750,695

Although the figures show a steady rise indicating the return to more normal conditions it is clear that considerable further time must elapse before collections reach normal budget estimates.

6037

/Sheet 6

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

V. CONTROLLER OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS SUB-SECTION.

1. Reorganization.

One of the first steps taken on arrival at Palermo from Fort Duzou was the allocation of personnel and certain over-lapping activities between the C.M.I., H.q. and Finance Division, Region I. Several officers on the staff of the latter were thereupon attached to the staff of the former. Certain activities about which there might be duplication of effort were allocated either to Region I or to Headquarters. In the latter category were the following questions:

(a) The reopening of the Bank of Italy in Sicily.

(b) The broad question of re-establishment of full service within and between regions of the postal banking syste .

(c) The lack of commercial insurance in Sicily and in other parts of liberated Italy.

2. Agreement between A FA and Sicilian Banks.

The existing agreements between A FA and the banks of Sicily began to mature during the month, the first terminating on November 20, and it was therefore necessary to deal with the question of the renewal of this agreement and the terms thereof. This matter was considered by a committee consisting of representatives of H.q. and Region I. A plan for renewal was agreed upon and individual contracts have been revised accordingly. The essence of the renewal agreement is to continue all existing contracts until December 31 pending decision (discussed in the succeeding par graph) on future activities of the Bank of Italy.

3. Re-opening of Bank of Italy.

The question of the use of the Bank of Italy in Sicily as a central bank and by A FA was then studied by a committee composed of representatives of Headquarters and Region I. In due course a recommendation was made to the C.M.F.C., which has since been approved by A.F.H.Q. that subject to specific agreements on its part, the Bank of Italy be opened for normal activities at the earliest possible moment. Steps are being taken to accomplish this if possible by December 15.

4. Need for an Italian Governmental Institution to Advance Credits.

6036

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

(b) The broad question of re-establishment of full service within and between regions of the postal banking syste .

(c) The lack of commercial insurance in Sicily and in other parts of liberated Italy.

2. Agreement between A.F.H. and Sicilian Banks.

The existing agreements between A.F.H. and the banks of Sicily began to mature during the month, the first terminating on November 20, and it was therefore necessary to deal with the question of the renewal of this agreement and the terms thereof. This matter was considered by a committee consisting of representatives of H.Q. and Section I. A plan for renewal was agreed upon and individual contracts have been revised accordingly. The essence of the renewal agreement is to continue all existing contracts until December 31 pending decision (discussed in the succeeding paragraph) on future activities of the Bank of Italy.

3. Re-opening of Bank of Italy.

The question of the use of the Bank of Italy in Sicily as a central bank and by A.F.H. was then studied by a committee composed of representatives of Headquarters and Region I. In due course a recommendation was made to the C.M.C., which has since been approved by A.F.H.Q. that subject to specific agreements on its part, the Bank of Italy be opened for normal activities at the earliest possible moment. Steps are being taken to accomplish this if possible by December 15.

4. Need for an Italian Governmental Institution to Advance Credits.

In view of the probable need of local industry and commerce for financial assistance through the normal channels, which in many instances may not be available, study is now being given to the question of re-establishment in liberated Italy of one of the former Government financial institutions which could fill this need. Already there have been instances in which A.F.H.Q. has had to consider either study loan funds or supplementing loans and it is envisaged there may be considerable future need for this type of financing.

Sheet 7

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

5. Insurance.

No commercial insurance is available to business, industry or individuals in liberated Italy. The need for such financial facilities is now being made the subject of study in Sicily and if it is found to exist effort will be made to work out a plan looking toward the re-establishment of various forms of insurance.

6. Assistance to Region I Staff.

By arrangement between Headquarters and the C.F.O. of Region I members of the insurance department of the Headquarters section are continuing to work on several complicated social insurance problems all confined to Region I activities. 6035

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

VI. A.F.A. and Currency.

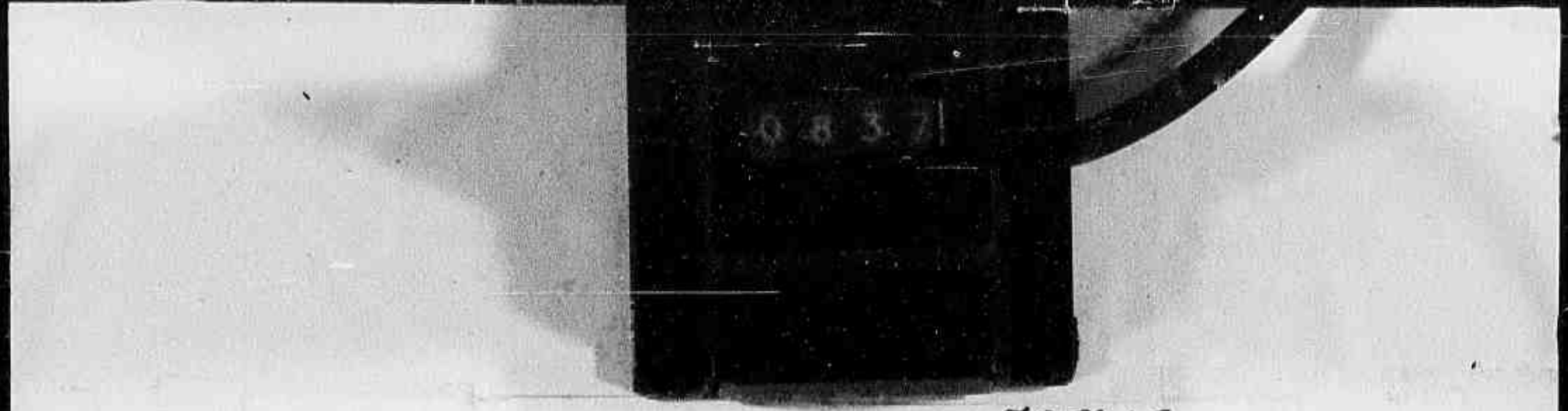
1. At the beginning of the month, in accordance with decisions reached on 3 October 1943, a Headquarters unit of A.F.A. was established, for the purpose of determining the policy of the organization. Accurrent operations remained in the hands of the branch offices at Palermo and Naples. Headquarters, at present consisting of three officers and one enlisted man, is a part of and located with U.S., Finance Sub-Commission. The first branch outside Palermo had been established at Naples on October 22. On 5th November an officer was sent to Bari for the purpose of opening a branch office of A.F.A. there. This was followed on 14 November by the dispatch of another officer to Sassari, where the fourth branch office has been organized. It is thus evident that A.F.A. will operate throughout Italy, regardless of the particular Allied authorities who are responsible for a given area. Each branch is being provided with necessary supplies of A.M. Lire notes through instructions from Headquarters.

2. Each branch will maintain separate accounts and also a separate note register, in the form specified on page 4 of the accounting instructions. Headquarters will communicate directly with branches and will receive from each branch a statement of assets and liabilities, with supporting schedules, as explained in these instructions. This will make it possible for Headquarters to be currently informed as to the cash position and current operations of each branch. Consolidated statements of assets and liabilities will be prepared at the end of each month, by the Chief Accountant. A.F.A. Headquarters will also be responsible for ordering A.M. Lire from Washington and for directing the movement of currency in wholesale amounts to the branches, from incoming shipments, or from one branch to another. If in the future an alternative Lire currency is provided by the Italian Government or from any other source, A.F.A. Headquarters will control the ordering and distribution of such currency to A.F.A. branches or in any other manner which may be deemed expedient.

3. In order to exercise some effective scrutiny over advances to the Italian Government, to local governments, and to parastatal institutions, the Chief Revenue Officer on November 25 issued revised instructions covering such advances in Regions I and II. In brief, statements of estimated revenue and expenditure during the month will be required of all such public bodies to be submitted, on various dates in the preceding month. These will support the requests for

6034

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



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

Sheet 0

In this way the number of advances made by A FA will be held to a minimum, and the delay experienced in the past for accounting for advances made directly by AMG officers in the field will no longer occur.

This revised system, however, will require reopening of the Bank of Italy in Sicily.

4. In view of the desire in the United States to permit remittances from the United States to Sicily, a method of effecting such remittances through the Bank of Sicily was suggested to Washington. However, because the shortage of food and the large payments to military forces have already brought about a substantial degree of inflation, it was proposed that the Bank of Sicily be required to limit the receipts of any one household to 100 dollars in any three month period, in so far as this is possible. The matter is still under review in Washington.

6033

5. The branch office of A FA in Naples has been able to provide the necessary reserves to the banking system in that province by means of a deposit of A Lire in the Bank of Italy, thus avoiding the necessity of extending credit lines directly to the commercial banks as was done in Sicily. The original agreement dated 29 October 1943 was subsequently modified on 29 November to provide for the termination of this deposit on 28 December 1943. This terminal date, 28 December 1943, coincides with the expiration of the current agreement between the Bank of Italy in Naples and the commercial banks in that province, which is designed to furnish emergency assistance to these banks, if required. In the original agreement A FA had been committed to the maintenance of this deposit for an indefinite period, which was felt unduly restrictive on the assets of A FA. The Bari branch, on the other hand, has provided its assistance to the banking system in Region II by advancing A Lire to the Chief Finance Officer, who has in practice deposited some of these funds with the Bank of Italy for the purpose of supplying reserves to the banking system.

6. During the month authority was requested from London to advance A Lire directly to the Royal Navy and Royal Air Force, in accordance with the desires of the Deputy Paymaster in Chief, Algiers. Formerly only the British Army received A Lire from A FA, and the Army Paymasters distributed the necessary funds to the Navy and the Air Force.

7. During the month the incomplete statistical reports [illegible] from American ground forces were analyzed, and a reminder was

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

It was proposed that the Bank of Sicily be required [illegible] receipts of any one household to 100 dollars in any three month period, in so far as this is possible. The matter is still under review in Washington.

5. The branch office of AMFA in Naples has been able to provide the necessary reserves to the banking system in that province by means of a deposit of AM Lire in the Bank of Italy, thus avoiding the necessity of extending credit lines directly to the commercial banks as was done in Sicily. The original agreement dated 29 October 1943 was subsequently modified on 29 November to provide for the termination of this deposit on 25 December 1943, [illegible]. This terminal date, 28 December 1943, coincides with the expiration of the current agreement between the Bank of Italy in Naples and the commercial banks in that province, which is designed to furnish emergency assistance to these banks, if required. In the original agreement AMFA had been committed to the maintenance of this deposit for an indefinite period, which was felt unduly restrictive on the assets of AMFA. The Bari branch, on the other hand, has provided its assistance to the banking system in Region II by advancing AM Lire to the Chief Finance Officer, who has in practice deposited some of these funds with the Bank of Italy for the purpose of supplying reserves to the banking system.

6. During the month authority was requested from London to advance AM Lire directly to the Royal Navy and Royal Air Force, in accordance with the desires of the Deputy Paymaster in Chief, Algiers. Formerly only the British Army received AM Lire from AMFA, and the Army Paymasters distributed the necessary funds to the Navy and the Air Force.

7. During the month the incomplete statistical reports received from American ground forces were analyzed, and a reminder was addressed to the British Deputy Paymaster in Chief, with a view to obtaining the agreed reports from the British Forces, none of which have as yet appeared. The returns actually received do indicate the extent of an inevitable inflationary expenditure by the Armed Forces.

8. During the month additional large shipments of AM Lire notes were received, including some of the revised type in 500 and 1000 lire denomination. As a further deterrent to forging, the denomination has been added to all notes in words, in both English and Italian.

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

9. A further payment of 8,840,000 lire was made on 5 November for citric acid, lemon essence and similar commodities for shipment to the United States.

10. The Statement of Assets and Liabilities of AMA as of the close of business on 30 November 1943 shows the following major items:

Assets

		(Expressed in thousands of lire)
1. Cash on hand and in banks		2, 693, 743
2. Other balances with banks:		
(a) Provisions against unutilized credits to banks	769 705	
(b) Funds deposited by banks with AMA	767 500	
(c) Time deposit with Banca d'Italia, Naples	600 000	2, 157, 205
3. Funds held by Accts. Officers in the field.		1, 916, 644
4. ... Stamps (incl. those delivered to Post Office)		80, 71
5. Payments for account of Civ. Sup. Div.		15, 250
6. Advances to Italian Governmental Bodies and others		1, 674, 966
7. Loans to Banks and others.		504, 402
8. Payments on account of Occupation Costs		
(a) By United States Army	4,838,656	
(b) By United States Navy	70,466	
(c) By British Army	3,677,574	
(d) By French Armed Forces	506, 560	
	9,093,256	
(e) Less net A.M.G. Revenue	2 ,451	8, 463, 805
		17, 815, 6 5

Liabilities

1. Deposits by A.M.G. Divisions		31, 41
2. Funds obtained from Banks and others by Accts Officers in the field		33, 99
3. Deposits		
(a) By Banks	787, 500	
(b) By Controller of Property	5,64	
(c) By Others	51	793, 232
4. Receipts for A. M. C.		2, 100

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

6032

6032

1.	Cash on hand and in banks		2, 653, 143
2.	Other balances with banks:		
	(a) Provisions against unutilized credits to banks	769 705	
	(b) Funds deposited by banks with A.F.A.	767 500	
	(c) Deposit with Banca d'Italia, Naples	600 000	2, 157, 205
3.	Funds held by Accts. Officers in the field.		1, 918, 648
4.	A.M. Stamps (incl. those delivered to Post Office)		86, 71
5.	Payments for account of Civ. Sup. Div.		10, 250
6.	Advances to Italian Governmental bodies and others		1, 674, 660
7.	Loans to Banks and others.		508, 402
8.	Payments on account of Occupation Costs		
	(a) To United States Army	4,838,656	
	(b) To United States Navy	70,466	
	(c) To British Army	3,677,574	
	(d) To French Armed Forces	506,560	
		9,103,256	
	(e) Less net A.M.G. Revenue	2,451	8, 463, 805
			27, 515, 695

Liabilities

1.	Deposits by A.M.G. Divisions		31, 417
2.	Funds obtained from Banks and others by Accts. Officers in the field		33, 950
3.	Deposits		
	(a) By Banks	787, 500	
	(b) By Controller of Property	5,684	
	(c) By Others	51	793, 235
4.	Receipts for A.M.G. Occupation Cost - U.S. Div.		2, 400
5.	New A.M. Lire Notes Recd.		16,567, 968
6.	New A.M. Stamps Recd.		86, 71.
			17,515, 695

Sheet 11.

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

11. Total assets and liabilities at Lire 17,515,605,145 compare with Lire 12,408,053,251 at the end of Oct Dec. The increase of approximately 5100 million lire is accounted for principally by:

(a) The receipt of 4,810 million lire in new AM B tes.
(b) Increased deposits by banks in the amount of 415 millions, on which AMG is paying interest at 2 per cent in most cases.
(c) Repayment of 151 millions to various banks and military finance officers, outstanding since the early days of occupation, so far as accounting records are concerned.
(d) Deposits and receipts of the Economics and Supply Division in the amount of 31 million lire representing proceeds of sales to civilians.

6031

12. Comparison with the Statement of 31 October shows the following:

(a) Funds held by accounting officers in the field were reduced in the net amount of 1136 millions, as amounts reclassified to other accounts upon receipt of full accounting at totals exceeded new advances to the field officers.

(b) Purchases for export were made as follows:

Exports of citric acid and tartaric acid to U.S.	5,773,284
Exports of sulphur to North Africa	2,202,891
Exports of lemons to United Kingdom	884,770
	11,860,945

(c) Advances to governmental bodies and others increased 1168 million lire, chiefly as a result of amounts reclassified from the account "Funds held by accounting officers in the field". Most of these advances were actually extended in September and October. The cumulative total of such advances, definitely accounted for, is distributed as follows:

Ad St to Treasury and State Institutions	Bari Provinces	Communes	Others	Palermo	Sassari	Total
	(in millions of lire)					
	5.9	0.1	613.6	407.0		1029.6
	0.2	---	313.7	---		313.9
	3.3	0.3	311.4	---		315.0
	0.1	---	16.4	---		16.5

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

representing proceeds of sales to civilians.

12. Comparison with the Statement of 31 October shows the following:

(a) Funds held by accounting officers in the field were reduced in the net amount of 1736 billions, as amounts reclassified to other accounts upon receipt of full accounting statements exceeded new advances to the field officers.

(b) Purchases for export were made as follows:

Exports of citric acid and tartaric acid to U.S.	8,773,284
Exports of sulphur to South Africa	2,202,391
Exports of lemons to United Kingdom	884,770
	11,860,445

(c) Advances to governmental bodies and others increased 1183 billion lire, chiefly as a result of amounts reclassified from the account 'Funds held by accounting officers in the field'. Most of these advances were actually extended in September and October. The cumulative total of such advances, definitely accounted for, is distributed as follows:

To State Treasury and State Institutions	Bari Varies	Palermo	Sassari	Total
	(in billions of lire)			
	3.9	0.1	625.6	407.3	1029.9
To Provinces	0.2	---	313.7	---	313.9
To Communes	3.3	0.3	311.4	---	315.0
To Others	0.1	---	16.4	---	16.5
Total Local	3.6	0.3	641.5	---	645.4
Total	9.5	0.4	1257.1	407.9	1674.9

Most of the advances made in November, and also many of those made by Bari and Naples in earlier months, have not yet been reclassified from "Funds held by accounting officers in the field". In Sicily, however, it has now been determined that 313 mn. lire of the total of 1257.1 mn. lire shown above under the Palermo column was extended in October.

(d) Loans to banks increased from 300 to 505 billion lire. The balance of this commitment under credit lines extended to commercial banks in Sicily, which expire

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

31 December 1943, is 119+ millions.

(e) Disbursements to the Armed Forces in November were as follows:

	Bari	Naples	Palermo	Sassari	Total
	(in millions of lire)				
U.S. Army	---	670.6	288.8	121.5	1080.9
U.S. Navy	---	---	---	---	---
British Army	1026.3	---	2.0	0.5	1028.8
French Armed Forces	---	---	506.6	---	506.6
	1026.3	670.6	797.4	122.0	2624.3

6039

(f) A.M.G. Expenditure less Revenue. AFA's net expenditure was 137,392 lire. Neither interest payable nor interest receivable has been carried to account. The other divisions of A.M.G. reported a cumulative excess of revenue over expenditure in the amount of 29,588,524 lire.

13. Currency movements in November were as follows:

Cash on hand and in banks (incl. mutilated) as of 31 October	1 045, 359, 354
New A.M.G. lire notes received	4 810, 184, 000
	5 855, 543, 354
Cash on hand and in banks (incl. mutilated) as of 30 November	2 693, 743, 279
	3 161, 800, 075

14. Holdings of yellow seal dollars and B.A.F. currency increased from £ 545,870,00 and = 41,946/3/ on 31 October to £ 1,297,631.07 and to = 73,832/0/5 1/2, respectively, on 30 November.

15. The total amount of A.M.G. lire outstanding as of 30 November was 14,035,669,847 lire.

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

VII. Accounts

1. Accounts of A.F.H.Q.

Concurrent with the opening of A.F.H.Q. Branches in Palermo, Bari, Naples and Sassari, accounting instructions were prepared for each Branch giving full instructions as to the opening of the books and the subsequent procedure for preparing the periodical Statements of Assets and Liabilities and for recording transactions between Branches and Headquarters. Journal entries were prepared giving the necessary figures to enable the Branches to open their books. Pro-forma specimens of the Statement of Assets and Liabilities and supporting schedules were also prepared and sent to the Branches. In the case of the Sassari Office, the books were purchased and the opening entries made therein by the Accounts Department at Headquarters.

Letters describing the procedure for coordinating the A.M.G. accounts with the A.F.H.Q. Branch accounts were sent to the Regional Accountants of Regions II and III.

Books of account were also purchased for the A.F.H.Q. Headquarters and the opening entries made therein.

Accounting instructions for A.F.H.Q. Branches and Headquarters were prepared for inclusion in the "A.M.G. Accounting Manual".

Arrangements have been made for the printing of a supply of Statements of Assets and Liabilities for the various Branches.

2. Accounting Procedure in Regions II, III, IV, Apulia and 15 Army Group

A letter was sent to the D.C.F.O. of A.M.G., H.Q., who was then in Brindisi, for discussion with the C.F.O. of 15 Army Group, setting out fully suggestions by this Headquarters for the accounting procedure to be adopted in the various areas. In particular the procedure for the coordination of the A.M.G. and the A.F.H.Q. accounts and the relationship of the various areas to one another was dealt with.

3. Economic and Supply Division Accounts

A large part of the staff of the Accounts Department has been employed in investigating the stores accounting of the Economic & Supply Division in the Sicily Region. The instructions laid down for the procedure to be adopted by Provincial Economic & Supply Division Officers and S.C.A.Os. when receiving or selling supplies had not been followed, with the result that

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

6029

of the Statement of Assets and Liabilities and supporting schedules were also prepared and sent to the Branches. In the case of the Sassari Office, the books were purchased and the opening entries made therein by the Accounts Department at Headquarters.

Letters describing the procedure for coordinating the A.M.G. accounts with the A.C.C. Branch accounts were sent to the Regional Accountants of Regions II and III.

Books of account were also purchased for the A.C.C. Headquarters and the opening entries made therein.

Accounting instructions for A.C.C. Branches and Headquarters were prepared for inclusion in the "A.M.G. Accounting Manual".

Arrangements have been made for the printing of a supply of Statements of Assets and Liabilities for the various Branches.

2. Accounting Procedure in Regions II, III, IV, Apulia and 15 Army Group

A letter was sent to the D.C.M.O. of A.M.G., H.Q., who was then in Brindisi, for discussion with the C.M.O. of 15 Army Group, setting out fully suggestions by this Headquarters for the accounting procedure to be adopted in the various areas. In particular the procedure for the coordination of the A.M.G. and the A.C.C. accounts and the relationship of the various areas to one another was dealt with.

3. Economic and Supply Division Accounts

A large part of the staff of the Accounts Department has been employed in investigating the stores accounting of the Economic & Supply Division in the Sicily Region. The instructions laid down for the procedure to be adopted by Provincial Economic & Supply Division Officers and S.C.A.Os. when receiving or selling supplies had not been followed, with the result that it was found at the end of October that large quantities of supplies had been sent to S.C.A.Os. and had not been accounted for. In particular it was found that the position at Messina was most unsatisfactory.

/Sheet 14

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

It was consequently decided and agreed with the Economic & Supply Division of Sicily Region that the Headquarters Accounts Department should loan them such accountant officers as were available in order that a tour of inspection might be carried out in each province and the whole position investigated. A letter was sent by the R.C.S.A.O. to all S.C.A.Os. in the Sicily Region calling their attention to the unsatisfactory state of affairs and informing them that in future the accounting instructions should be adhered to.

As at 30 November, 1943 the Provinces of Palermo and Trapani had been visited and the position at 31 October clarified. Instructions were also left with the local supply officers for the preparation of their returns in the future. Investigations are at present in progress at:-

Catania and Messina
Ragusa and Syracuse
Agrigento

Owing to illness among the staff of the Accounts Department it has not yet been possible to send an officer to Caltanissetta and Enna but it is hoped that these remaining provinces will be visited shortly. On the completion of these visits a full report will be prepared showing the position throughout the whole island.

Draft instructions for an "Addition to the Accounting Manual" have been prepared calling for a monthly summary of stock movements. This will be completed on the completion of the investigations in the provinces.

Discussions were held with the Regional Chief Finance Officer and the Economic and Supply Division of the Sicily Region on the subject of canalising all sales through one official organisation, such as the Sezione Provinciale dell' Alimentazione. Draft instructions were prepared by the Accounts Department to put this procedure into force and these instructions are now being sent to all Provinces by the R.C.S.A.O. of Sicily Region.

4. Controller of Property Accounts

Several discussions took place with the Controller of Property Accountant and draft accounting instructions for this Sub-Commission have been prepared for subsequent inclusion in the "A.M.G. Accounting Manual."

5. Displaced Persons Sub-Commission

Various discussions were held with this Sub-Commission on the financial and accountancy aspects of their work. The procedure they will adopt for dealing with internees and dis-placed Italian subjects and their arrangements with the

6928

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

preparation of their returns in the future. Investigations are at present in progress at:-

Catania and Messina
Ragusa and Syracuse
Agrigento

Owing to illness among the staff of the Accounts Department it has not yet been possible to send an officer to Caltanissetta and Enna but it is hoped that these remaining Provinces will be visited shortly. On the completion of these visits a full report will be prepared showing the position throughout the whole island.

Draft instructions for an "Addition to the Accounting Manual" have been prepared calling for a monthly summary of Stock Movements. This will be completed on the completion of the investigations in the Provinces.

Discussions were held with the Regional Chief Finance Officer and the Economic and Supply Division of the Sicily Region on the subject of canalising all sales through one official organization, such as the Ente Provinciale dell' Alimentazione. Draft instructions were prepared by the Accounts Department to put this procedure into force and these instructions are now being sent to all Provinces by the A.C.C.A.O. of Sicily Region.

4. Controller of Property Accounts

Several discussions took place with the Controller of Property Accountant and draft accounting instructions for this sub-Commission have been prepared for subsequent inclusion in the "A.M.G. Accounting Manual."

5. Displaced Persons sub-Commission

Various discussions were held with this sub-Commission on the financial and accountancy aspects of their work. The procedure they will adopt for dealing with interned and displaced Italian subjects and their arrangements with the Italian Government are as yet undefined to permit definite accounting instructions to be prepared; draft instructions on general lines have however been drawn up for their guidance.

6. A.G.I.P.

Discussions have been held with the Controller of Property and with the Management of the A.G.I.P. with a view to regularizing the accounting for petroleum supplies to the A.G.I.P. A tour of inspection throughout the island has just been carried out by the Controller of Property's representative, an officer from the Economic & Supply Division and the Manager of the A.G.I.P. The reports on this tour are now being studied

/Sheet 15

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

and an officer from the Accounts Department has been designated to investigate the whole position. Meanwhile, at the instigation of the Chief Accountant, the sum of Lire 4,000,000 has been paid in by A.M.I.F. to A.M.A. pending a final settlement. 6027

7. Asphalt Mines, Reguse

Discussions were held with other interested departments as to the financing and working of these mines and the fixing of prices. At the present stage the Accounts Department are not directly interested in this matter and the Chief Accountant acted merely as an instigator and coordinator of the discussions. This department has also cooperated with A.M.A. in negotiations for the collection of the sum of approximately Lire 1,692,000 due by the U.S. Air Force for purchase of Asphalt, which sum is expected to be recovered shortly.

8. Visit from Region III Chief Accountant

The Chief Accountant from Region III visited Headquarters from 27 to 30 November. He studied the accounting system in force here. General discussions were held on the accounting problems in Region III and he was supplied with the latest instructions issued in Region I on the subject of the control of expenditure by Communes, Provinces and State Institutions and the procedure for making advances to same.

9. Purchases of Sardinian Coal and Financing of Sardinian Coal Mines

At a meeting with representatives of Region VI, it was agreed that the Allied Commission should purchase from the Carbo Sard, the company owning the Sardinian coal mines, all coal for export from the island at the same prices as obtain for sales within the island. As these prices are well below cost of production, it was agreed that A.M.A. should finance the mines to enable them to continue production, and that advances for this purpose should be treated as advances to the Italian State. The nature and extent of the control to be exercised over the expenditure of the mines were discussed. It was agreed that the subsequent disposal of exported coal and the price and method of payment are to be settled between the Quartermaster of A.F.H.Q., A.C. and the Finance and Industry and Commerce Sub-Commissions. A visit from the representative of the Quartermaster A.F.H.Q. is awaited.

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

Discussions were held with other interested agencies as to the financing and working of these mines and the fixing of prices. At the present stage the Accounts Department are not directly interested in this matter and the Chief Accountant acted merely as an instigator and coordinator of the discussions. This department has also cooperated with A.F.H.Q. in negotiations for the collection of the sum of approximately Lire 1,692,000 due by the U.S. Air Force for purchase of Asphalt, which sum is expected to be recovered shortly.

8. Visit from Region III Chief Accountant

The Chief Accountant from Region III visited Headquarters from 27 to 30 November. He studied the accounting system in force here. General discussions were held on the accounting problems in Region III and he was supplied with the latest instructions issued in Region I on the subject of the control of expenditure by Communes, Provinces and State Institutions and the procedure for making advances to same.

9. Purchases of Sardinian Coal and Financing of Sardinian Coal Mines

At a meeting with representatives of Region VI, it was agreed that the Allied Commission should purchase from the Carbo Sard, the company owning the Sardinian coal mines, all coal for export from the island at the same prices as obtain for sales within the island. As these prices are well below cost of production, it was agreed that A.F.H.Q. should finance the mines to enable them to continue production, and that advances for this purpose should be treated as advances to the Italian State. The nature and extent of the control to be exercised over the expenditure of the mines were discussed. It was agreed that the subsequent disposal of exported coal and the price and method of payment are to be settled between the Quartermaster of A.F.H.Q., A.F.H.Q. and the Finance and Industry and Commerce Sub-Commissions. A visit from the representative of the Quartermaster A.F.H.Q. is awaited.

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

VIII. Customs.

Intensive study has been made of the Customs Regulations, Customs Administration Law and the Italian Tariff Law and Schedules and many conferences have been held with the Italian Customs' officials and others with a view to obtaining all necessary data on Customs procedure and its legal foundations, and the current customs situation. 6026

Examination has also been made of water-front facilities in Palermo affecting customs, and similar facilities will be examined in other parts of Sicily and on the mainland since such are the pre-requisite to sound action being taken looking towards rehabilitation of the Italian customs. Memoranda are being prepared setting forth findings resulting from the fore-going activities and containing recommendations and suggestions for the rehabilitation of Italian customs service and other related services.

/S/ L. Bernstein,
/T/B. BERNSTEIN,
LIEUT-COLONEL.
For
R. A. HAMLYN,
Brigadier,
Finance Sub-Commission.

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

in Palermo affecting customs, and similar facilities will be examined in other parts of Sicily and on the mainland since such are the pre-requisite to sound action being taken looking towards rehabilitation of the Italian customs. Memoranda are being prepared setting forth findings resulting from the fore-going activities and containing recommendations and suggestions for the rehabilitation of Italian customs service and other related services.

/S/ L. Bernstein,
/T/B. BERNSTEIN,
LIEUT-COLONEL.

For
R. A. HAMLYN,
Brigadier,
Finance Sub-Commission.

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

Abridged
DR 1543 26 pwk

REGION I

ADMINISTRATION

Region I began to operate officially as such on October 24, 1943 and the following paragraphs, therefore, cover the period from that day till 30 November 1943.

Regional Headquarters was established at the Palazzo Bordonaro in Palermo and in a very short time was organized to function efficiently.

6025

The inevitable problem confronting all AMG offices - that of controlling and restricting the number of civilians coming with problems that should more properly be handled at the lower organizational levels - was met by stationing an Italian-speaking enlisted man inside the main entrance on the ground floor, to interview and route all civilians seeking admittance. It was felt that while certain civilian contacts were still necessary and desirable, the vast majority of the personal problems should be diverted to the communal or provincial offices or to some specific Italian agency. It was very desirable to implement and develop further our basic theory of indirect government and to educate the people in the necessity of solving their own problems through their own agencies, particularly in view of the possibility of the government being turned back to the Italians in the not-too-distant future.

Shortly after activation the Headquarters was given the responsibility of the distribution of American rations and Post Exchange supplies to AMG personnel throughout the Island, and in addition the keeping of records and the control of all American organizational equipment. In view of the lack of proper records the Supply Officer found it necessary to make a tour of the Island in order to extract from the Provincial Headquarters the necessary information as to property in their possession. The great amount of detail work involved in these duties is being handled by one officer and four

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

The inevitable problem confronting all AMG offices - that of controlling and restricting the number of civilians coming with problems that should more properly be handled at the lower organizational levels - was met by stationing an Italian-speaking enlisted man inside the main entrance on the ground floor, to interview and route all civilians seeking admittance. It was felt that while certain civilian contacts were still necessary and desirable, the vast majority of the personal problems should be diverted to the communal or provincial offices or to some specific Italian agency. It was very desirable to implement and develop further our basic theory of indirect government and to educate the people in the necessity of solving their own problems through their own agencies, particularly in view of the possibility of the government being turned back to the Italians in the not-too-distant future.

Shortly after activation the Headquarters was given the responsibility of the distribution of American rations and Post Exchange supplies to AMG personnel throughout the Island, and in addition the keeping of records and the control of all American organizational equipment. In view of the lack of proper records the Supply Officer found it necessary to make a tour of the Island in order to extract from the Provincial Headquarters the necessary information as to property in their possession. The great amount of detail work involved in these duties is being handled by one officer and four enlisted men.

A Transportation Officer was appointed to control all the integral transportation of the Headquarters, both of a military and private type. A pool of jeeps was kept available for the use of officers and the despatching handled by the receptionist at the main entrance. A civilian garage with

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

the necessary facilities for carrying out major repair was requisitioned and a staff of civilian mechanics employed, since there were no enlisted men available for such duty. An Island-wide courier system was instituted, and although this reduced considerably the small number of jeeps available for other duties, it was recognized that the need for regular and frequent communication with the provinces was vital, particularly since telephone communication with some provincial Headquarters was still impossible. The courier system was also integrated with the Island air transport system. 6024

The immediate necessity from the administrative point of view was to ensure that all reconstruction of existing Italian organizations, all establishment of new agencies, and all implementation of existing orders and regulations be handled on the same basis in every province, in order that administration from the regional level should be simplified as much as possible. To this end it was decided to hold conferences with the Prefects every other Tuesday and with the S.C.A.Os on every other Wednesday, the conferences to be staged at each provincial capital in turn. In this manner the R.C.A.O. and the Division Chiefs were enabled to discuss in detail existing problems and future plans, and to obtain the reactions and suggestions of the responsible Italian officials as well as those of the S.C.A.Os. This plan proved immediately to be a great success, and the whole administration of the Island achieved a much closer and more satisfactory integration than it had before.

The gradual shifting of responsibility from the Allied Military Government to Italian officials and organizations had been developing on the provincial and communal levels for some time, and the attention of the new Regional Headquarters was directed by the R.C.A.O. towards the problem of establishing a regional, or Island-wide, level of Italian administration, with the logical purpose of transferring more and more of the actual work on to the shoulders of the people themselves. In addition, of course, the centralization

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

munication with some provincial headquarters was still [illegible]

system was also integrated with the Island air transport system. 6024

The immediate necessity from the administrative point of view was to ensure that all reconstruction of existing Italian organizations, all establishment of new agencies, and all implementation of existing orders and regulations be handled on the same basis in every province, in order that administration from the regional level should be simplified as much as possible. To this end it was decided to hold conferences with the Prefects every other Tuesday and with the S.C.A.Os on every other Wednesday, the conferences to be staged at each provincial capital in turn. In this manner the R.C.A.O. and the Division Chiefs were enabled to discuss in detail existing problems and future plans, and to obtain the reactions and suggestions of the responsible Italian officials as well as those of the S.C.A.Os. This plan proved immediately to be a great success, and the whole administration of the Island achieved a much closer and more satisfactory integration than it had before.

The gradual shifting of responsibility from the Allied Military Government to Italian officials and organizations had been developing on the provincial and communal levels for some time, and the attention of the new Regional Headquarters was directed by the R.C.A.O. towards the problem of establishing a regional, or Island-wide, level of Italian administration, with the logical purpose of transferring more and more of the actual work on to the shoulders of the people themselves. In addition, of course, the centralization of control in this manner would considerable simplify the problems of any Italian Government which might take over at a later date. The specific reports of the various divisions which follow indicate the actual steps which have been taken along these lines.

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

Economics and Supply

The food situation in the Island at the end of October was extremely serious, as the total amount of wheat ammassed amounted to a little more than a third of what had been anticipated, while arrivals of imported flour were far behind schedule. Early in November a memorandum was prepared giving details of the position, and after discussion with the D.C.C.A.O. and the R.C.A.O. it was forwarded to AFHQ, with the result that some flour arrived and more was promised.

In the meantime Order No. 13 was issued, together with Administrative Instruction No. 9, by which the amounts of grain authorized to be retained by producers and non-producers in possession of milling cards were reduced, and they were required to turn the excess in to the Ammassi. Any surplus grain retained for seed was also to be turned in, and confiscation was threatened if these measures were not complied with by December 15. The bread ration throughout the Island was fixed at a maximum of 200 grams per person daily, and the production of pasta was prohibited.

To supplement the new regulations all S.C.A.Os were urged to make every effort to increase the flow of grain into the legal channels, police activity was increased, road blocks instituted, and local committees formed to enforce compliance with our instructions. In spite of these measures, however, the situation reached a crisis in mid-November. The filure of the bread ration for several days caused riots in various localities and the continued removal of grain from the areas of production for transfer to the needy provinces also produced discontent and disturbances. Several of the large cities were practically without bread. Messina's ration was about 100 grams daily from October 24 to November 30. Catania had one day's supply left when a ship arrived on November 20. Siracusa managed to maintain a daily ration of 150 grams for some time, and then was obliged to resort to imported pasta when the

6023

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

far behind schedule. Early in November a memorandum was prepared giving details of the position, and after discussion with the D.C.C.A.O. and the R.C.A.O. it was forwarded to AFHQ, with the result that some flour arrived and more was promised.

In the meantime Order No. 13 was issued, together with Administrative Instruction No. 9, by which the amounts of grain authorized to be retained by producers and non-producers in possession of milling cards were reduced, and they were required to turn the excess in to the Ammassi. Any surplus grain retained for seed was also to be turned in, and confiscation was threatened if these measures were not complied with by December 15. The bread ration throughout the Island was fixed at a maximum of 200 grams per person daily, and the production of pasta was prohibited.

6023

To supplement the new regulations all S.C.A.O's were urged to make every effort to increase the flow of grain into the legal channels, police activity was increased, road blocks instituted, and local committees formed to enforce compliance with our instructions. In spite of these measures, however, the situation reached a crisis in mid-November. The filure of the bread ration for several days caused riots in various localities and the continued removal of grain from the areas of production for transfer to the needy provinces also produced discontent and disturbances. Several of the large cities were practically without bread. Messina's ration was about 100 grams daily from October 24 to November 30. Catania had one day's supply left when a ship arrived on November 20. Siracusa managed to maintain a daily ration of 150 grams for some time, and then was obliged to resort to imported pasta when the bread ration failed. In Palermo the average daily ration for the month was 112 grams.

In order to ensure an equitable distribution of the olive oil crop for this year at legal prices it was decided to continue the Ammassi system and

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

to issue a monthly ration of 1/2 litre per person. Despite the large price increases to the producer, it soon became obvious that the larger producers were diverting a large proportion of the crop into black market channels, and the amounts of oil actually amassed were comparatively small.

In order to coordinate and regularize exports from the Island, one officer was assigned exclusively to the eastern portion of the Island and another to the western. Their duties were to effect liaison between the agencies providing shipping and the civilians producing exportable commodities, in conjunction with the provincial and regional Headquarters. These two officers successfully ascertained what exports were available and made numerous purchases with AMG funds of goods actually wanted overseas.

Several ships have taken citrus fruits and nuts to Malta, which has sent back some coal. A cargo of 2000 short tons of lemons, 150 tons of pumice, 285 tons of sumac, 750 tons of almonds, 15 tons of mustard seeds, 100 tons of wine, 200 tons of citric acid, and85 tons of sulphur was prepared for shipment from Palermo to England at the end of November. A large tonnage of sulphur has also been exported from Catania and Porto Empedocle.

The entry ports are mainly Catania, Palermo, and to a lesser degree Siracusa. Unloading, warehousing and trans-shipment have to be arranged, as well as the most rigorous control possible in order to prevent theft and diversion.

A large and efficiently run warehouse in Catania holds up to 5000 tons of goods and the work is done by civilians supervised by two AMG officers. There are also overflow warehouses ready in case of need. In Palermo up to 10,000 tons can at present be warehoused in locations under AMG control and space is available for further amounts.

The mechanism of handling these imports and exports was highly complicated in Palermo, and involved keeping in touch with the Navy, Island Base Section,

6022

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

another to the western. Their duties were to effect liaison between the agencies providing shipping and the civilians producing exportable commodities, in conjunction with the provincial and regional Headquarters. These two officers successfully ascertained what exports were available and made numerous purchases with AMG funds of goods actually wanted overseas.

Several ships have taken citrus fruits and nuts to Malta, which has sent back some coal. A cargo of 2000 short tons of lemons, 150 tons of pumice, 285 tons of sumac, 750 tons of almonds, 15 tons of mustard seeds, 100 tons of wine, 200 tons of citric acid, and85 tons of sulphur was prepared for shipment from Palermo to England at the end of November. A large tonnage of sulphur has also been exported from Catania and Porto Empedocle.

The entry ports are mainly Catania, Palermo, and to a lesser degree Siracusa. Unloading, warehousing and trans-shipment have to be arranged, as well as the most rigorous control possible in order to prevent theft and diversion.

A large and efficiently run warehouse in Catania holds up to 5000 tons of goods and the work is done by civilians supervised by two AMG officers. There are also overflow warehouses ready in case of need. In Palermo up to 10,000 tons can at present be warehoused in locations under AMG control and space is available for further amounts.

The mechanism of handling these imports and exports was highly complicated in Palermo, and involved keeping in touch with the Navy, Island Base Section, 10th Port of Embarkation, the railway and truck transportation sections of this Headquarters, and civilian labor. In addition, coasters have been provided for carrying flour and sugar to Messina, which is almost inaccessible by land. The amount of detail and precision involved in the above arrangements has been

6022

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

the responsibility of two officers, and in spite of many difficulties the flow of supplies has proceeded smoothly and satisfactorily.

Many essential materials such as cement, carbide, timber, steel and scrap metal, leather, caustic soda and glass have been frozen by order of AMG. An attempt has been made to obtain complete inventories of existing stocks on the Island and to determine which of the many potential users justified the highest priority. In effect, particularly so far as building materials are concerned, all available supplies have been needed for military purposes and for public works directly under AMG control but as in the case of all controlled commodities the civilians through black market channels have found their own way to obtain part of what they need.

Public Safety

The new Regional Division came into being at a time when the crime rate and general civil disturbances were on the increase and when the morale of the civil police agencies was at a low ebb as a result of pitifully insufficient wages, a spiralling cost of living, a loss of prestige resulting from military occupation and interference with civil police functions and other combinations of circumstances all tending to make their lot an unhappy one. It was realized that vigorous action would have to be taken in the first place to centralize the command and responsibility of the various organizations, to integrate and develop inter-provincial communications and from the more material standpoint to improve the standard of living of the police within the limitations imposed on the Region by higher headquarters.

One of the basic problems - that of insufficient salaries - was partially solved by General Order No. 14 which granted the adjustment upward of all wages of State employees and, so far as the ordinary rank and file of the police organizations was concerned, had the effect of a 70% increase. Even this, however, considering the actual economic conditions existing in the Island,

6021

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

Island and to determine which of the many potential users justified the highest priority. In effect, particularly so far as building materials are concerned, all available supplies have been needed for military purposes and for public works directly under AMG control but as in the case of all controlled commodities the civilians through black market channels have found their own way to obtain part of what they need.

Public Safety

The new Regional Division came into being at a time when the crime rate and general civil disturbances were on the increase and when the morale of the civil police agencies was at a low ebb as a result of pitifully insufficient wages, a spiralling cost of living, a loss of prestige resulting from military occupation and interference with civil police functions and other combinations of circumstances all tending to make their lot an unhappy one. It was realized that vigorous action would have to be taken in the first place to centralize the command and responsibility of the various organizations, to integrate and develop inter-provincial communications and from the more material standpoint to improve the standard of living of the police within the limitations imposed on the Region by higher headquarters.

One of the basic problems - that of insufficient salaries - was partially solved by General Order No. 14 which granted the adjustment upward of all wages of State employees and, so far as the ordinary rank and file of the police organizations was concerned, had the effect of a 70% increase. Even this, however, considering the actual economic conditions existing in the Island, could not be said to produce a wage scale that was really commensurate with the conditions of employment and the duties rendered, or expected to be rendered, by the police.

The question of increasing the bread ration of the police forces was

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

considered but it was felt that this would considerably aggravate the existing discontent, increase prejudice against the police, and bring on pressure from other sources for similar special consideration. Hence the police continued only to draw the same allowance as all other citizens.

Other general conditions affecting the efficiency of the police were the lack of materials - cloth, leather, etc. - for the replacement of worn-out uniforms and equipment, and lack of mobility, since most means of transportation and, more important still, the control over spare parts and tires, were in the hands of the military or of AMG. In order to alleviate the situation the following measures were adopted:

(1) A request was sent through channels to AFHQ for a supply of cloth that could be made into uniforms.

(2) Members of the Carabinieri, Pubblica Sicurezza and Guardia di Finanza were given priority on the purchasing of any remaining boots or other equipment from the "Unione Militare," through the Property Controller. 6020

(3) Provincial Supply Officers were requested to make available any local stocks of leather for the repairing or manufacture of shoes for the police.

(4) Requisitioning of private motorcycles, cars and trucks for the use of the Carabinieri was ordered.

In accordance with the directive of the R.C.A.O., measures were taken to estalish or reestablish a regional level of command over the various organizations and the details are shown in the ensuing reports on the specific subsections of the division. However, the responsibility for coordinating and controlling all Public Safety organizations on the Island was placed on Doctor Vittorio Modica who by Order No. 21 was appointed Regional Director of Public Safety.

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

uniforms and equipment, and lack of mobility, since most means of transportation and, more important still, the control over spare parts and tires, were in the hands of the military or of AMG. In order to alleviate the situation the following measures were adopted:

(1) A request was sent through channels to AFHQ for a supply of cloth that could be made into uniforms.

(2) Members of the Carabinieri, Pubblica Sicurezza and Guardia di Finanza were given priority on the purchasing of any remaining boots or other equipment from the "Unione Militare," through the Property Controller.

(3) Provincial Supply Officers were requested to make available any local stocks of leather for the repairing or manufacture of shoes for the police.

(4) Requisitioning of private motorcycles, cars and trucks for the use of the Carabinieri was ordered.

In accordance with the directive of the R.C.A.O., measures were taken to establish or reestablish a regional level of command over the various organizations and the details are shown in the ensuing reports on the specific subsections of the division. However, the responsibility for coordinating and controlling all Public Safety organizations on the Island was placed on Doctor Vittorio Modica who by Order No. 21 was appointed Regional Director of Public Safety.

Through the Provincial Police Officers, supervision over the 19 main prisons and the 70 smaller prisons in the Island was maintained. Frequent inspections were made and on the whole it was found that the prison personnel were carrying out their duties efficiently, particularly after the authorization

6029

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

of the wage increase. At the end of the month there were approximately 7000 prisoners, of which 80 were civilian internees. With the cooperation of the various Provincial Public Works Departments war damage repairs to the prison buildings had in the majority of cases already been completed.

Records showed an increase in crime, and particularly of robbery with violence, during the period under consideration. In all serious cases arrests were made and severe sentences imposed. The characteristic Sicilian disregard for law and order, the fact that civilians could not legally carry firearms, and the psychological reactions to the occupation and the consequent breakdown of normal conditions have all contributed to the upsurge of crime, but stricter police measures and heavy sentences for offenders should keep the situation under control.

The crisis in the grain situation produced the inevitable disturbances, both as a result of the failure of the bread ration and of the reluctance of those in the grain producing areas to permit grain to be withdrawn for the needier provinces. All such disturbances were quickly and efficiently quelled by the local Carabinieri in conjunction with Sindaci and AMG officers. In no cases were there any evidence of definite subversive action, although it was to be expected that Fascist propagandists would seize on the opportunity of capitalizing on the apparent failure of AMG to provide food for the people. In order to combat this, and in an attempt to bring to the mass of the Sicilian people the realities of the grain situation, a propaganda campaign was planned and put into effect along the lines shown in the attached report. (App. 7.)

It was to be expected that with the gradual resumption of normal conditions there would be a resurgence of political activity - underground of necessity since AMG prohibited public meetings of a political nature, and distribution of circulars. Some posting of manifestos took place, but none of the parties gave evidence of any anti-Allied feelings or of any desire to take violent or open action. Both Provincial and Regional Police Officers, in co-

6019

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

were made and severe sentences imposed. The characteristic Sicilian disregard for law and order, the fact that civilians could not legally carry firearms, and the psychological reactions to the occupation and the consequent breakdown of normal conditions have all contributed to the upsurge of crime, but stricter police measures and heavy sentences for offenders should keep the situation under control.

The crisis in the grain situation produced the inevitable disturbances, both as a result of the failure of the bread ration and of the reluctance of those in the grain producing areas to permit grain to be withdrawn for the needier provinces. All such disturbances were quickly and efficiently quelled by the local Carabinieri in conjunction with Sindaci and AMG officers. In no cases were there any evidence of definite subversive action, although it was to be expected that Fascist propagandists would seize on the opportunity of capitalizing on the apparent failure of AMG to provide food for the people. In order to combat this, and in an attempt to bring to the mass of the Sicilian people the realities of the grain situation, a propaganda compaign was planned and put into effect along the lines shown in the attached report. (App. 7.)

6019

It was to be expected that with the gradual resumption of normal conditions there would be a resurgence of political activity - underground of necessity since AMG prohibited public meetings of a political nature, and distribution of circulars. Some posting of manifestos took place, but none of the parties gave evidence of any anti-Allied feelings or of any desire to take violent or open action. Both Provincial and Regional Police Officers, in cooperation with the Questore, kept a close watch on all political movements in order to take any action necessary to prevent breaches of the peace or violations of AMG regulations.

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

Legal

The activities of the Legal Division of Region I during the month are dealt with in paras _____ above.

Public Health

A very important step forward in the administration of Italian public health was the issuance of Order No. 9 which established the autonomous Provincial Departments of Public Health, with power to control and coordinate all organizations and materials concerned with the administration of public health within their particular provinces. This was well received by the Medici Provinciali and the medical profession as a whole since it centralized and consolidated into one organization what had previously been a conglomeration of different agencies, often working at cross purposes or in duplication. Another very important aspect was the fact that the purchase and distribution of all medical supplies was also controlled through the new organization.

The following cases of diseases were reported during the period: 6018

Typhoid fever	501
Tuberculosis	51
Malaria	757
Trachoma	4
Syphilis	16
Diphtheria	7
Whooping cough	9
Meningitis	3
Scarlet fever	1
Undulant fever	2
Measles	1
Infantile paralysis	1
Puerperal fever	1
Scabies	221
Animal bites	9

The most important factor was the rise in the veneral disease rate though this is an inevitable phenomenon wherever the presence of a large body of troops exists. The exact percentage is difficult to determine because syphilis and gonorrhea are not reportable diseases except when treated in public dispensaries. In the dispensaries 481 individuals were treated, of which 88 were gonorrhea

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

health was the issuance of Order No. 9 which established the autonomous Provincial Departments of Public Health, with power to control and coordinate all organizations and materials concerned with the administration of public health within their particular provinces. This was well received by the Medici Provinciali and the medical profession as a whole since it centralized and consolidated into one organization what had previously been a conglomeration of different agencies, often working at cross purposes or in duplication. Another very important aspect was the fact that the purchase and distribution of all medical supplies was also controlled through the new organization.

The following cases of diseases were reported during the period: 6013

Typhoid fever	501
Tuberculosis	51
Malaria	757
Trachoma	4
Syphilis	16
Diphtheria	7
Whooping cough	9
Meningitis	3
Scarlet fever	1
Undulant fever	2
Measles	1
Infantile paralysis	1
Puerperal fever	1
Scabies	221
Animal bites	9

The most important factor was the rise in the veneral disease rate though this is an inevitable phenomenon wherever the presence of a large body of troops exists. The exact percentage is difficult to determine because syphilis and gonorrhea are not reportable diseases except when treated in public dispensaries. In the dispensaries 481 individuals were treated, of which 88 were gonorrhea cases and the remainder syphilis. Clandestine prostitution increased, and surveys showed that approximately 40% of these girls were infected.

The Italian Red Cross began to function more satisfactorily during November and on the eastern side of the Island it assumed the care of the Italian

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

divisions on duty there. The office of information (exchange) continued to be unable to operate since P.W.B. refused to authorize the sending of messages by radio, and also because contact with Red Cross Headquarters in Geneva was still impossible.

The pharmaceutical laboratory, in charge of Professor Oddo and Professor Creco, was established to conduct research into native resources and to explore new methods of developing pharmaceuticals from local products. 30,000 doses of small pox vaccine have already been produced.

No serious evidence of malnutrition developed during the period in question in spite of the considerable reductions in the actual bread rations, although a continuation on this basis must undoubtedly produce ill-effects during the winter months. There was strong pressure from most medical sources to increase the bread ration for hospitals and to allot a certain amount of grain to be manufactured into cereal for children.

The first preoccupation of the Regional Public Welfare Division was to 6017 prepare and issue the necessary orders and instructions placing the administration of Public Welfare on a uniform basis in every Province, in order to control and administer adequately the Relief System of the Island from the Regional level. Order No. 6 and Memoranda Nos. 6, 15, 16, 25, 27, and 32 were accordingly issued, defining the scope and the purposes of the Provincial Departments and laying down general lines of policy and procedure.

By November 30, 1943 Public Assistance (Cash Relief) programs were operating in all Provinces along the lines laid down by Regional Headquarters. In the Provinces of Palermo, Catania, Messina, Trapani, and Caltanissetta the necessary orders establishing Provincial Departments of Social Welfare had been issued and the offices had begun to function.

On the basis of the reports for October 1943, Public assistance costs for that month were approximately L. 60,000,000 for the entire Island. This amount

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

new methods of developing pharmaceuticals from local products. 30,000 doses of small pox vaccine have already been produced.

No serious evidence of malnutrition developed during the period in question in spite of the considerable reductions in the actual bread rations, although a continuation on this basis must undoubtedly produce ill-effects during the winter months. There was strong pressure from most medical sources to increase the bread ration for hospitals and to allot a certain amount of grain to be manufactured into cereal for children.

The first preoccupation of the Regional Public Welfare Division was to 6017 prepare and issue the necessary orders and instructions placing the administration of Public Welfare on a uniform basis in every Province, in order to control and administer adequately the Relief System of the Island from the Regional level. Order No. 6 and Memoranda Nos. 6, 15, 16, 25, 27, and 32 were accordingly issued, defining the scope and the purposes of the Provincial Departments and laying down general lines of policy and procedure.

By November 30, 1943 Public Assistance (Cash Relief) programs were operating in all Provinces along the lines laid down by Regional Headquarters. In the Provinces of Palermo, Catania, Messina, Trapani, and Caltanissetta the necessary orders establishing Provincial Departments of Social Welfare had been issued and the offices had begun to function.

On the basis of the reports for October 1943, Public assistance costs for that month were approximately L. 60,000,000 for the entire Island. This amount was paid to some 200,000 families at an average monthly cost per case of L.300. On a population of 4,000,000 the monthly per capita cost is L. 15. As nearly as can be determined, public assistance costs are still lower than the amounts formerly paid by Italian authorities for the Sussidio Militare (Military allow-

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

ances to the families of soldiers) during the months preceding the invasion. Monthly statistical tables of assistance costs by communes and provinces are maintained in the Public Welfare Section of this headquarters.

Without trained and experienced supervision during its formative period there is danger that the new public welfare program will run into difficulties. Cash relief expenditures may be abused in several directions. If not kept in conformity with the actual individual need, relief does much more harm than good. The entire procedure of adjusting relief payments to the requirements of each individual case is a new concept in Sicily and, at the outset at least, much instruction and guidance of Sicilian officials is imperative. Experience to date has proved that satisfactory progress cannot be expected unless there is at least one AMG public welfare officer in each province to set up the new administrative machinery and to teach the new civilian employees how to proceed. Where we have had these officers, results have been excellent, and where they have not been available progress has been either very slow or in the wrong direction.

During November by the use of three officers "loaned" to Region I by the Allied Control Commission, and by using six American Red Cross Field Representatives it was possible to cover all the provinces. The Red Cross Representatives were of value when working under the direction of an experienced AMG welfare officer, but only one or two were able to carry on without close supervision. Poor communication and transportation facilities retard the task of supervision at the Communal and Provincial levels but these handicaps are less serious than that of the lack of qualified AMG personnel.

Transportation, Communications - Public Works & Utilities

Prior to the promulgation of General Order No. 14 Labor conditions on the State Railway were very tense and the situation became so bad that a general strike was imminent. It was averted by an order of the R.C.A.O. permitting the

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

there is danger that the new public welfare program will run into difficulties. Cash relief expenditures may be abused in several directions. If not kept in conformity with the actual individual need, relief does much more harm than good. The entire procedure of adjusting relief payments to the requirements of each individual case is a new concept in Sicily and, at the outset at least, much instruction and guidance of Sicilian officials is imperative. Experience to date has proved that satisfactory progress cannot be expected unless there is at least one AMG public welfare officer in each province to set up the new administrative machinery and to teach the new civilian employees how to proceed. Where we have had these officers, results have been excellent, and where they have not been available progress has been either very slow or in the wrong direction.

During November by the use of three officers "loaned" to Region I by the Allied Control Commission, and by using six American Red Cross Field Representatives it was possible to cover all the provinces. The Red Cross Representatives were of value when working under the direction of an experienced AMG welfare officer, but only one or two were able to carry on without close supervision. Poor communication and transportation facilities retard the task of supervision at the Communal and Provincial levels but these handicaps are less serious than that of the lack of qualified AMG personnel.

Transportation, Communications - Public Works & Utilities

Prior to the promulgation of General Order No. 14 labor conditions on the State Railway were very tense and the situation became so bad that a general strike was imminent. It was averted by an order of the R.C.A.O. permitting the advance of one month's salary to all employees, this advance to be paid back by them during the following year.

The reduction in the amount of military traffic and the consequent easing of the coal situation made it possible to increase the daily commuter passenger

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

service into Palermo. Three daily round trips were commenced and the previous requirements for permits to travel were removed. On November 22 an Island-wide civilian passenger service was instituted, which connected each of the provincial capitals, with the exception of Messina. Direct communication between Palermo and Catania has not yet been possible because of a bridge destroyed across the Simeto River, however trains do run by way of Caltanissetta, Ragusa and Siracusa.

As the military traffic decreased it became possible to carry more civilian goods. Until November 22 civilian goods were only carried after an application had been made through AMG channels. This proved so cumbersome that it was decided to start regularly scheduled freight services which would be available to civilians upon application to the railway, as in normal times. Both I.B.S. and No. 1 District approved the schedule, which was commenced on November 22. The Division prepared a list of priorities of goods to guide the railway in accepting shipments. The schedule of trains was based upon the minimum requirements of the Island so as to conserve coal supplies to the greatest extent. An an illustration of what has been accomplished, there were 1,494 tons of civilian goods moved from November 1 to November 21 inclusive. From November 22 to November 30 inclusive, with the starting of the scheduled services 1,727 tons of civilian goods were moved.

The highway transport division had 34 trucks of its own and 21 trucks belonging to INT under its supervision. The 34 trucks mentioned are either captured enemy vehicles or requisitioned private equipment. Of these 55 trucks it was possible to keep approximately 30 of them on the road daily. The others could not be used because of lack of tires, batteries, or other deficiencies. Most of these trucks were used almost exclusively in caring for the needs of the Economic and Supply Division of this headquarters. However the trucks were so controlled and dispatched that on those occasions when Economics and Supply

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

Palermo and Catania has not yet been possible because of a bridge destroyed across the Simeto River, however trains do run by way of Caltanissetta, Ragusa and Siracusa.

As the military traffic decreased it became possible to carry more civilian goods. Until November 22 civilian goods were only carried after an application had been made through AMG channels. This proved so cumbersome that it was decided to start regularly scheduled freight services which would be available to civilians upon application to the railway, as in normal times. Both I.B.S. and No. 1 District approved the schedule, which was commenced on November 22. The Division prepared a list of priorities of goods to guide the 5
railway in accepting shipments. The schedule of trains was based upon the minimum requirements of the Island so as to conserve coal supplies to the greatest extent. An an illustration of what has been accomplished, there were 1,494 tons of civilian goods moved from November 1 to November 21 inclusive. From November 22 to November 30 inclusive, with the starting of the scheduled services 1,727 tons of civilian goods were moved.

The highway transport division had 34 trucks of its own and 21 trucks belonging to IRT under its supervision. The 34 trucks mentioned are either captured enemy vehicles or requisitioned private equipment. Of these 55 trucks it was possible to keep approximately 30 of them on the raod daily. The others could not be used because of lack of tires, batteries, or other deficiencies. Most of these trucks were used almost exclusively in caring for the needs of the Economic and Supply Division of this headquarters. However the trucks were so controlled and dispatched that on those occasions when Economics and Supply Division had no use for them they were used for civilian traffic. No dispatching was allowed unless the person desiring to send a truck load from Palermo could also ensure a return load.

Upon the starting of the railway passenger service on November 22 the

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

bi-weekly bus service conducted by INT on the circuit Palermo, Agrigento, Licata, Ragusa, Siracusa, Catania, Enna, Caltanissetta became unnecessary. Since Messina was not served by connecting rail lines a new bus service was substituted. This connected Palermo-Messina-Catania daily in each direction. The previous service was intended to be restricted to certain classes of important civilians. So much difficulty was experienced in this restriction that it was abandoned with the institution of the new service. The service was placed on a "first come, first served" basis. The lack of bus tires made it impossible to provide any more extensive service. A service truck was detailed to follow the buses, which carried baggage and mail. This was necessary in order to prevent the buses from becoming disabled on the road without the proper means of repair.

During this period Seventh Army and Island Base Section turned over to AMG many of the circuits throughout the Island and operations of repair and reintegration on a larger scale than before were made possible. The Telecommunications Subcommission, ACC, instructed this section to prepare communications to all Provincial Headquarters for the use of AMG and later the National Government. In consequence of this a conference was held on November 12 at which the Chief Signal Officer No. 1 District, O.C. 2 A.F. Signals, Executive Officer Signal Section I.B.S., representatives of ACC and the Regional Communications Officer were present. The Chief Signal Officer stated that owing to strategic demands the construction work in Eastern Sicily being carried out by the Circolo Costruzione (Messina) must be given the highest priority. However, he undertook to provide circuits Catania - Messina - Catania - Siracusa - Ragusa, by the middle of January. He also promised two circuits in the underground cable Palermo - Catania and one in the submarine cable Messina - Reggio. He requested that these circuits be requisitioned by the Regional Communications [illegible] November. It was agreed that owing to the

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

previous service was intended to be restricted to certain classes of important civilians. So much difficulty was experienced in this restriction that it was abandoned with the institution of the new service. The service was placed on a "first come, first served" basis. The lack of bus tires made it impossible to provide any more extensive service. A service truck was detailed to follow the buses, which carried baggage and mail. This was necessary in order to prevent the buses from becoming disabled on the road without the proper means of repair.

During this period Seventh Army and Island Base Section turned over to AMG many of the circuits throughout the Island and operations of repair and re-integration on a larger scale than before were made possible. The Telecommunications Subcommission, ACC, instructed this section to prepare communications to all Provincial Headquarters for the use of AMG and later the National Government. In consequence of this a conference was held on November 12 at which the Chief Signal Officer No. 1 District, O.C. 2 A.F. Signals, Executive Officer Signal Section I.B.S., representatives of ACC and the Regional Communications Officer were present. The Chief Signal Officer stated that owing to strategic demands the construction work in Eastern Sicily being carried out by the Circolo Costruzione (Messina) must be given the highest priority. However, he undertook to provide circuits Catania - Messina - Catania - Siracusa - Ragusa, by the middle of January. He also promised two circuits in the underground cable Palermo - Catania and one in the submarine cable Messina - Reggio. He requested that these circuits be requisitioned by the Regional Communications Officer and this was done on 13 November. It was agreed that owing to the releases being telephone circuits priority would be given to speech circuits above telegraph.

On November 28 a conference was held between O.C. 2 A.F. Signals, the Director S.E.T., The Engineers in charge of Military Maintenance CC.TT., and

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

the Regional Communications Officer. A.F. Signals requested that this section should take over the maintenance of the five circuit route Palermo - Alcamo - Napola (Trapani). Although this route was an S.E.T. one responsibility was divided between S.E.T. and CC.TT. owing to the shortage of S.E.T. linesmen. It was arranged that operations should commence w.e.f. 1300 hours 1 December. Two trucks were borrowed from the INT and a squad of CC.TT. linesmen commenced the rebuilding of the route Napola - Trapani. O.C. A.F. Signals agreed to help build a circuit Palermo - Trapani, for AMG use. For this purpose a circuit already built to Napola was taken and building on to Trapani commenced.

A two-wire circuit was rebuilt from Palermo to Mondello, to be used for the Mondello - Cagliari submarine cable. One end terminated in the Telegraph Office, Postal Building, Palermo, and the other in the cable hut, Mondello. Thus, the circuit to Sardinia was made ready. For security reasons the cable was disconnected at Mondello and the cabin locked.

In addition, the following work was undertaken during November:

(a) The instruments in the Telegraph Office, Palermo, were cleaned, maintained and repaired.

(b) The CC.TT. commenced the rebuilding of their urban telephone and telegraph feeder wires and cables.

(c) All intra-urban switchboards in Provincial Headquarters were prepared for operation. 6013

(d) Fault control circuits were built towards Roccapalumba and Trapani.

(e) The CC.TT. (Messina) continued their construction of military routes, Catania - Lentini, Siracusa - Ragusa. Under the direction of the C.S.O. 1 District the routes Catania - Siracusa - Ragusa were satisfactorily maintained.

Throughout the whole month both Circoli and the S.E.T. had serious labor troubles. The CC.TT. of Messina was especially troubled. Large numbers of

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

Two trucks were borrowed from the IMT and a squad of CC.TT. linesmen commenced the rebuilding of the route Napola - Trapani. O.C. A.F. Signals agreed to help build a circuit Palermo - Trapani, for AMG use. For this purpose a circuit already built to Napola was taken and building on to Trapani commenced.

A two-wire circuit was rebuilt from Palermo to Mondello, to be used for the Mondello - Cagliari submarine cable. One end terminated in the Telegraph Office, Postal Building, Palermo, and the other in the cable hut, Mondello. Thus, the circuit to Sardinia was made ready. For security reasons the cable was disconnected at Mondello and the cabin locked.

In addition, the following work was undertaken during November:

(a) The instruments in the Telegraph Office, Palermo, were cleaned, maintained and repaired.

(b) The CC.TT. commenced the rebuilding of their urban telephone and telegraph feeder wires and cables.

(c) All intra-urban switchboards in Provincial Headquarters were prepared for operation. 6013

(d) Fault control circuits were built towards Roccapalumba and Trapani.

(e) The CC.TT. (Messina) continued their construction of military routes, Catania - Lentini, Siracusa - Ragusa. Under the direction of the C.S.O. 1 District the routes Catania - Siracusa - Ragusa were satisfactorily maintained.

Throughout the whole month both Circoli and the S.E.T. had serious labor troubles. The CC.TT. of Messina was especially troubled. Large numbers of workmen were moved to reinforce those at Catania and owing to the low rate of "pernottazione" and high cost of living, absenteeism was rife. Even after the wage increase under General Order No. 14 the men were dissatisfied. Most demanded extra rations and a higher ate of "pernottazione;" they also wanted

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

boots. The SEF suffer[illegible] because employees of the General Electric Co. were given military rations. This caused much discontent and two deputations approached this office to plead for extra rations.

The lack of transport proved serious. The highly important Palermo - Catania underground cable was dead for two days, owing to the fact that no transport was available to carry the repair squads. Eventually military transport was forthcoming. It cannot be too highly stressed that without transport a communications organization is helpless.

During the period covered by this report, control of the Societa Generale Elettrica della Sicilia in Western Sicily was exercised by the Engineer, Island Base Section. All requests by civilians for electric power were submitted to the Region Utilities Officer. Those classified as essential were authorized and the Engineer, Island Base Section, ordered their connection. With fluctuations in supply this required close liaison, particularly when current power supplies were already draining heavily on next summer's reserves of water. The Porto Empedocle steam plant failed on November 10. The parts necessary for limited operation were brought to Palermo for repairs.

During this period there were several strikes threatened by S.G.E.S. employees, with stoppage of work but not of electric production. The demands were for an increase in pay and an assured adequate food supply for themselves and their families. A conference was called in conjunction with the Regional Labor Officer and finally the wage increase was granted and Island Base Section arranged to give them food.

6012

On October 21 the No. 1 District had turned control of the operations of S.G.E.S. in Eastern Sicily over to AMG HQ, Catania province, for operation. On November 5 an office was established in Catania and an officer from Regional Headquarters assumed jurisdiction for the Region Utilities Section.

[illegible]accomplished:

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

Catania underground cable was dead for two days, owing to the fact that no transport was available to carry the repair squads. Eventually military transport was forthcoming. It cannot be too highly stressed that without transport a communications organization is helpless.

During the period covered by this report, control of the Societa Generale Elettrica della Sicilia in Western Sicily was exercised by the Engineer, Island Base Section. All requests by civilians for electric power were submitted to the Region Utilities Officer. Those classified as essential were authorized and the Engineer, Island Base Section, ordered their connection. With fluctuations in supply this required close liaison, particularly when current power supplies were already draining heavily on next summer's reserves of water. The Porto Empedocle steam plant failed on November 10. The parts necessary for limited operation were brought to Palermo for repairs.

During this period there were several strikes threatened by S.G.E.S. employees, with stoppage of work but not of electric production. The demands were for an increase in pay and an assured adequate food supply for themselves and their families. A conference was called in conjunction with the Regional Labor Officer and finally the wage increase was granted and Island Base Section arranged to give them food.

6012

On October 21 the No. 1 District had turned control of the operations of S.G.E.S. in Eastern Sicily over to AMG HQ, Catania province, for operation. On November 5 an office was established in Catania and an officer from Regional Headquarters assumed jurisdiction for the Region Utilities Section.

The following measures were accomplished:

(a) Frequency was stablized at 50 cycles.

(b) Voltage fluctuations were reduced.

(c) Conditions of service were made uniform for all of the eastern provinces.

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

(d) The power generated was increased slightly by repairs to the steam plant.

(e) Numerous repairs were made in the distribution systems, covering damage both from war and from heavy storms.

(f) Repair materials were located and transported to Catania, and repair work from both sides of the break has been well started on the 70,000 volt transmission line.

Administrative Instruction No. 3 was forwarded to all S.C.A.Os with a road map setting out the priorities for Military Highways. The AA.SS. and the Provveditore agli Opere Pubbliche were instructed to carry out works on these priority roads first, and contracts were let shortly afterwards. Two tours of inspection were made by the Chief of this Section to investigate personally the state of roads and bridges on priority roads and the position regarding public works in the cities. The first tour was along route 113 to Catania and Siracusa, returning to Palermo by routes 124, 117 and 121. During this tour works were inspected in Messina, Catania, and Siracusa, and local officers of the Corps of Royal Engineers were contacted. The Second tour was along route 112 from Palermo to Trapani and then along route 115 to Marsala, Castelvetrano and Agrigento, continuing by route 122 to Caltanissetta and Enna and returning by route 121 back to Palermo. The roads and bridges on the east side of the Island were found to be in much better repair than those on the west side. This was due to two main factors:

(a) There was always more traffic on the east side and consequently more money was spent on road upkeep.

(b) The Royal Engineers have themselves carried out extensive works of repair in conjunction with the AA.SS.

6011

Large works of demolition, debris removal, and repairs were in process [illegible] Trapani, and other cities which

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

repair work from both sides of the break has been well started on the 70,000 volt transmission line.

Administrative Instruction No. 3 was forwarded to all S.C.A.Os with a road map setting out the priorities for Military Highways. The AA.SS. and the Provveditore agli Opere Pubbliche were instructed to carry out works on these priority roads first, and contracts were let shortly afterwards. Two tours of inspection were made by the Chief of this Section to investigate personally the state of roads and bridges on priority roads and the position regarding public works in the cities. The first tour was along route 113 to Catania and Siracusa, returning to Palermo by routes 124, 117 and 121. During this tour works were inspected in Messina, Catania, and Siracusa, and local officers of the Corps of Royal Engineers were contacted. The Second tour was along route 112 from Palermo to Trapani and then along route 115 to Marsala, Castelvetrano and Agrigento, continuing by route 122 to Caltanissetta and Enna and returning by route 121 back to Palermo. The roads and bridges on the east side of the Island were found to be in much better repair than those on the west side. This was due to two main factors:

(a) There was always more traffic on the east side and consequently more money was spent on road upkeep.

(b) The Royal Engineers have themselves carried out extensive works of repair in conjunction with the AA.SS.

6011

Large works of demolition, debris removal, and repairs were in process at Palermo, Messina, Catania, Siracusa, Trapani, and other cities which suffered damage. Many of these jobs were started before the activation of the Regional Headquarters, but information has been requested from the S.C.A.Os so that a complete list of all this work can be compiled for record purposes. It was obviously necessary for the S.C. A.Os to proceed with the most urgent works

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

before any detailed directive was issued regarding priorities. The activities of the Regional Public Works Section were directed towards obtaining a uniform Island-wide administrative procedure and towards coordinating civilian organizations and supplies in order that the work should be carried out according to the proper priority.

Education

The activities of the Education Division of Region I are dealt with in paras _____ to ___.

Finance

A full report of the activities of the Finance Division of Region I is attached as Appendix ____.

Labor

At the time Region I was activated the policy for the development of democratic labor relations in the Island had already been established, and the groundwork had been laid for the development of Italian labor offices which would eventually assume responsibility for the handling of all labor problems. The Regional Labor Division proceeded to develop the actual administrative structure of the organization, to ensure that in each Province the labor offices were functioning properly, and to establish a competent Island-wide controlling and co-ordinating agency.

On November 1 Avv. La Loggia was appointed Acting Director of the Regional Labor Office, with the following jurisidction:

(a) General supervision and coordination of the Provincial Labor Offices.

(b) Collation of labor information and statistics on an Island-wide basis.

(c) Conciliation and arbitration of inter-provincial labor disputes.

(d) Supervision of the activities of the Ispettorato del Lavoro, which was responsible for the inspection of industrial plants, safety

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

Education

The activities of the Education Division of Region I are dealt with in paras _____ to ___.

Finance

A full report of the activities of the Finance Division of Region I is attached as Appendix ____.

Labor

At the time Region I was activated the policy for the development of democratic labor relations in the Island had already been established, and the groundwork had been laid for the development of Italian labor offices which would eventually assume responsibility for the handling of all labor problems. The Regional Labor Division proceeded to develop the actual administrative structure of the organization, to ensure that in each Province the labor offices were functioning properly, and to establish a competent Island-wide controlling and co-ordinating agency.

On November 1 Avv. La Loggia was appointed Acting Director of the Regional Labor Office, with the following jurisdiction:

(a) General supervision and coordination of the Provincial Labor Offices.

(b) Collation of labor information and statistics on an Island-wide basis.

(c) Conciliation and arbitration of inter-provincial labor disputes.

(d) Supervision of the activities of the Ispettorato del Lavoro, which was responsible for the inspection of industrial plants, safety precautions, and the like.

On November 1943 General Order No. 14 granting a temporary wage adjustment was published, granting salary increases to governmental employees in accordance with a stipulated schedule and permitting private employers to make increases in accordance with the same schedule.

(Illegible)

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

According to the direction of the R.C.A.O, problems of interpretation arising under Article I of General Order No. 14, relating to governmental salaries were to be handled jointly by the Finance and Labor Divisions. The complex wage structure prevalent in Sicily makes any schedule of wage increases difficult of application, and many questions of interpretation arose. Italian officials were requested to give advice on the many technical aspects of the problems involved. Article II of the Order related to ther permissive increases by private employer, and provision was made for the settlement of controversies between employers and employees by the Regional and Provincial Labor Offices. By November 30 many questions had been referred to these offices for examination and advice. The most important case that arose was that of the Societa' Generale Elettrica della Sicilia. Representatives of the Company and of the employees agreed to abide by the decision of the Director of the Regional Labor Office who interpreted the Order as requiring the Company to grant the highest increase possible.

During this period considerable labor unrest was evident, traceable to two causes.

(a) Lack of an adequate supply of food at reasonable prices.

(b) Wages insufficient to maintain a minimum standard of living in view of the general economic conditions.

An example of the kind of situation that arose is that of the Societa' Generale Elettrica della Sicilia. On November 8 650 employees of the Societa' Generale Elettrica della Sicilia in Palermo left work to search for flour substitutes, leaving 50 essential workers at the plant. At the conference held that day, the workers insisted their action was not a "strike" but a human and necessary attempt to obtain food for their families. At the same time increased wages were demanded. The workers returned to work when it was explained that efforts were being made to make food available and that a wage

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

officials were requested to give advice on the many technical aspects of the problems involved. Article II of the Order related to ther permissive increases by private employer, and provision was made for the settlement of controversies between employers and employees by the Regional and Provincial Labor Offices. By November 30 many questions had been referred to these offices for examination and advice. The most important case that arose was that of the Societa' Generale Elettrica della Sicilia. Representatives of the Company and of the employees agreed to abide by the decision of the Director of the Regional Labor Office who interpreted the Order as requiring the Company to grant the highest increase possible.

During this period considerable labor unrest was evident, traceable to two causes.

(a) Lack of an adequate supply of food at reasonable prices.

(b) Wages insufficient to maintain a minimum standard of living in view of the general economic conditions.

An example of the kind of situation that arose is that of the Societa' Generale Elettrica della Sicilia. On November 8 650 employees of the Societa' Generale Elettrica della Sicilia in Palermo left work to search for flour substitutes, leaving 50 essential workers at the plant. At the conference held that day, the workers insisted their action was not a "strike" but a human and necessary attempt to obtain food for their families. At the same time increased wages were demanded. The workers returned to work when it was explained that efforts were being made to make food available and that a wage increase was under immediate consideration. Further unrest among these [illegible] was evident when the announcement of the wage increase was delayed. On November 29 the employees of the company in the Agrigento area threatened to strike, demanding additional food and the full increase allowable under General Order No. 14, including the indennita' di presenza.

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

These workers were assured that the full amount of their bread ration would be available regularly, and Societa' Generale Elettrica della Sicilia agreed to grant the full amount of the wage increase permissible under General Order No. 14, including the indennita' di presenza where it was previously paid. The employees remained at work on the basis of these assurances.

It may be said that in all cases the Provincial and Regional Labor Offices did everything within their power to adjust disputes, and in spite of the economic conditions beyond their control they managed to prevent any serious dislocation of the normal life of the Island. The issuance of General Order No. 14 undoubtedly reduced the demand for higher wages; however, the wage increases did not compensate for the actual increases in the cost of living. The scarcity of food, the increasing black market, and the rising cost of living continued to contribute to labor unrest at the end of the period under review.

Although a scarcity of workmen in some skilled trades was reported, in many industrial and commercial classifications, and more particularly still, among clerical workers, there was a great deal of unemployment. Naturally with the dissolution of the Fascist bureaucracy many office workers were deprived of employment. The sulphur mines in the center of the Island were also great centers of unemployment during this period, but preparations for re-opening the mines were being made and a solution of this problem appeared to be in sight.

Property Control

The activities of the Property Control Division of Region I are dealt with in the Property Control Subcommission's report attached as Appendix 8

Postal

With the reopening of railroad services throughout practically the whole Island, the postal services showed the greatest progress forward and practically every post office on the Island of Sicily was linked up with mail service

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

It may be said that in all cases the Provincial and Regional Labor Offices did everything within their power to adjust disputes, and in spite of the economic conditions beyond their control they managed to prevent any serious dislocation of the normal life of the Island. The issuance of General Order No. 14 undoubtedly reduced the demand for higher wages; however, the wage increases did not compensate for the actual increases in the cost of living. The scarcity of food, the increasing black market, and the rising cost of living continued to contribute to labor unrest at the end of the period under review.

Although a scarcity of workmen in some skilled trades was reported, in many industrial and commercial classifications, and more particularly still, among clerical workers, there was a great deal of unemployment. Naturally with the dissolution of the Fascist bureaucracy many office workers were deprived of employment. The sulphur mines in the center of the Island were also great centers of unemployment during this period, but preparations for re-opening the mines were being made and a solution of this problem appeared to be in sight.

Property Control

The activities of the Property Control Division of Region I are dealt with in the Property Control Subcommission's report attached as Appendix 8.

Postal

With the reopening of railroad services throughout practically the whole Island, the postal services showed the greatest progress forward and practically every post office on the Island of Sicily was linked up with mail service. 645 offices were opened and functioning with one or more postal services out of a possible total of 727, as of November 30. When the autobus companies could not continue to operate, our contract with these companies had to be temporarily suspended. Thus the post offices that were not served by the trains and were previously served by the buses had to be temporarily serviced by AMG

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

Courier. With transportation facilities being increased and more space available for mail, the weight limits of letters were increased from 30 to 210 grams. This was done mostly in the interest of banks and public offices who wished to send bulky letters to their other branches within the Island.

Seeing the necessity of establishing a centralized control and supervision of the Postal and Telegraphic activities in Sicily, there was established by Order No. 23, a General Inspectorate for the Island of Sicily. The results of this new organization quickly showed a greater coordination in postal matters and a greater uniformity in provincial procedure, where previously there had been a great disparity, resulting in general inefficiency and loss of time.

The Provincial Directors of Enna, Messina, Ragusa, and Agrigento were suspended from their offices for a period of three months for reasons of inefficiency and lack of cooperation with AMG officials. This was done after warnings had been issued to these officials to the effect that drastic action would be taken in continued cases of negligence and inefficiency. After consultation with R.C.A.C. and the Inspector General, it was decided that these officials who were suspended should be brought before an Italian Commission, formed by the Prefect of Palermo, and their cases reviewed.

Prisoners of War mail steadily increased and the latest figures showed that 102 sacks of P/W mail arrived here for distribution and 60 sacks were dispatched. P/W mail for occupied Italy continued to arrive and at the end of the month 50 sacks of mail were ready for onward transmission to the mainland.

Attempts were made to start an insured and registered service for banks and public institutions so that valuable documents and cash might be sent through the mails, but the censorship office was not in a position to handle this type of mail. However, a registered service for the use of Post Offices only was approved, whereby records and remittances might be dispatched between Post Offices and Provincial capitals.

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

of the Postal and Telegraphic activities in Sicily, there was established by Order No. 23, a General Inspectorate for the Island of Sicily. The results of this new organization quickly showed a greater coordination in postal matters and a greater uniformity in provincial procedure, where previously there had been a great disparity, resulting in general inefficiency and loss of time.

The Provincial Directors of Enna, Messina, Ragusa, and Agrigento were suspended from their offices for a period of three months for reasons of inefficiency and lack of cooperation with AMG officials. This was done after warnings had been issued to these officials to the effect that drastic action would be taken in continued cases of negligence and inefficiency. After consultation with R.C.A.O. and the Inspector General, it was decided that these officials who were suspended should be brought before an Italian Commission, formed by the Prefect of Palermo, and their cases reviewed.

Priscners of War mail steadily increased and the latest figures showed that 102 sacks of P/W mail arrived here for distribution and 60 sacks were dispatched. P/W mail for occupied Italy continued to arrive and at the end of the month 50 sacks of mail were ready for onward transmission to the mainland.

Attempts were made to start an insured and registered service for banks and public institutions so that valuable documents and cash might be sent through the mails, but the censorship office was not in a position to handle this type of mail. However, a registered service for the use of Post Offices only was approved, whereby records and remittances might be dispatched between Post Offices and Provincial capitals.

Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives

Arch. Dr. Guiotto, the Superintendent of Monuments for western Sicily, reports that he has brought to completion certain of the projects submitted in his original program at approximately the cost estimated, but that many others have proved more costly than the estimate for two reasons:

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

(a) The rapid increase in the cost of labor and materials.

(b) The discovery on closer inspection that more had to be done to conserve the fabric then had seemed necessary on a preliminary inspection.

It is inevitable that these factors make preliminary estimates tentative. The total sums expended until 13 November have been approximately lire 1,071,612.000.

The Genio Civile has exhausted his intitial appropriation of lire 800,000.00 for his part of the work on monumental and cultural buildings and has requested a second appropriation. In view of the difficulties of securing cooperation between the Genio, the Superintendent, and the Ecclesiastical authorities, it is hoped to establish a committee of representatives of these officials and of the Advisers to examine jointly projects and priorities.

Work has been done by the Superintendent of Monuments and the Genio on such monuments as the following:

(a) Still in progress: Churches of S. Giuseppe, SS. Salvatore, S. Matteo, Sta. Maria di Valverde, Real Magione, Sta. Maria della Catena, l'Olivella, S. Sebastiano, Palazzo Abbatellis, Palazzo Sclafani.

(b) Completed: Churches of SS. Annunziata, Sta. Zita, Sta. Maria degli Angelini, Sta. Maria della Pieta', Oratories of Sta. Zita and S. Lorenzo.

Signora Dr. Marconi, the Superintendent of Antiquities, and the Genio Civile have repaired windows and roofs in the Museo Nazionale. Prof. Dr. Di Pietro, the Superintendent of Galleries, has continued the restoration of pictures in the Palazzo Reale by the restorer, Prof. Violante, and the preparation of rooms in the storage place outside of Palermo for work there. In company with Major Sizer and Lieut. Cott, he examined pictures still stored in the Museum which need care. Also, in company with Major Reynolds, Capt. Hammond and Lieut. Cott, he examined two 16th Century frescoes in the Municipio. Approval was given for the securing the flaking surface of these by Sig. Griffo of Agrigento. Since Prof. Di Pietro has exhausted the first appropriation of

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

The Genio Civile has exhausted his intitial appropriation of lire 800,000.00 for his part of the work on monumental and cultural buildings and has requested a second appropriation. In view of the difficulties of securing cooperation between the Genio, the Superintendent, and the Ecclesiastical authorities, it is hoped to establish a committee of representatives of these officials and of the Advisers to examine jointly projects and priorities.

Work has been done by the Superintendent of Monuments and the Genio on such monuments as the following:

(a) Still in progress: Churches of S. Giuseppe, SS. Salvatore, S. Matteo, Sta. Maria di Valverde, Real Magione, Sta. Maria della Catena, l'Olivella, S. Sebastinao, Palazzo Abbatellis, Palazzo Sclafani.

(b) Completed: Churches of SS. Annunziata, Sta. Zita, Sta. Maria degli Angelini, Sta. Maria della Pieta', Oratories of Sta. Zita and S. Lorenzo.

Signora Dr. Marconi, the Superintendent of Antiquities, and the Genio Civile have repaired windows and roofs in the Museo Nazionale. Prof. Dr. Di Pietro, the Superintendent of Galleries, has continued the restoration of pictures in the Palazzo Reale by the restorer, Prof. Violante, and the preparation of rooms in the storage place outside of Palermo for work there. In company with Major Sizer and Lieut. Cott, he examined pictures still stored in the Museum which need care. Also, in company with Major Reynolds, Capt. Hammond and Lieut. Cott, he examined two 16th Century frescoes in the Municipio. Approval was given for the securing the flaking surface of these by Sig. Griffo of Agrigento. Since Prof. Di Pietro has exhausted the first appropriation of lire 220,000.00 for three months, it has been continued by an appropriation of lire 250,000.00. Signora Daneu, Acting Director of the National Library at Palermo, has continued the transfer of books and book-cases from the bombed Library to the Palazzo Mazzarino. She has arranged the installation of the

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

6105

Catalogue and of electric lights in the Palazzo.

In the damaged Library, certain rooms have been taken over, with the consent of the proper authorities, from an adjacent Liceo for book storage. A standing problem has been the access afforded to pilferers by a breach in the side walls. Efforts to close this with barbed wire proved ineffective and it is now expected that the Genio Civile will wall itup. At the end of the month, it proved necessary, by means of an AMG truck, to bring back from Monreale cases of books and manuscripts stored there. The rooms in the school where they were stored were needed for the reopening of the school on 1 December. The total expenditures for the month for the National Library have been approximately lire 28,760.00.

Though the Communal Library does not fall directly under the Advisers it should be reported that this Library, which remained open throughout the occupation, is prosecuting minor repairs to roof, ceilings, and windows.

The roof of both of the buildings of the State Archives, the Catena and Gancia, are being repaired by the Genio Civile. The work of rescuing documents and clearing rubble continues. A major problem remaining is that of waterproofing the floor of the Great Hall, which was totally destroyed, so as to protect the room beneath it.

Acute problems in Palermo are the following:

(a) Police. Both the National Library and the State Archives have suffered from constant pilfering. Many churches, also, deserted by their custodians, have lost fittings, and even tiles from their roofs. It has proved necessary to authorize the hiring of night watchmen for the library and the archives.

6005

(b) Windows. Glass, now unobtainable, is essential for the two Libraries and the Archives if personnel and the public are to work there during the winter. Glass is less necessary for the Churches, though it is

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

is now expected that the Genio Civile will wall itup. At the end of the month, it proved necessary, by means of an AMG truck, to bring back from Monreale cases of books and manuscripts stored there. The rooms in the school where they were stored were needed for the reopening of the school on 1 December. The total expenditures for the month for the National Library have been approximately lire 28,760.00.

Though the Communal Library does not fall directly under the Advisers it should be reported that this Library, which remained open throughout the occupation, is prosecuting minor repairs to roof, ceilings, and windows.

The roof of both of the buildings of the State Archives, the Catena and Gancia, are being repaired by the Genio Civile. The work of rescuing documents and clearing rubble continues. A major problem remaining is that of waterproofing the floor of the Great Hall, which was totally destroyed, so as to protect the room beneath it.

Acute problems in Palermo are the following:

(a) Police. Both the National Library and the State Archives have suffered from constant pilfering. Many churches, also, deserted by their custodians, have lost fittings, and even tiles from their roofs. It has proved necessary to authorize the hiring of night watchmen for the library and the archives.

6005

(b) Windows. Glass, now unobtainable, is essential for the two Libraries and the Archives if personnel and the public are to work there during the winter. Glass is less necessary for the Churches, though it is increasingly difficult to find adequate substitutes, such as wood or tarpaper. All building materials are, naturally, hard to get.

Outside Palermo

Dr. Dillon, Superintendent of Antiquities for eastern Sicily, reports that work is progressing on the Castello Ursino, on the Church of St. Benedict and on other churches in Catania.

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

He reports further on the continuance of work to recover the choir-stalls of S. Domenico at Taormina and on the work in progress on the churches of Enna and Assoro. He also submits a report on damage at Milazzo. Further details on these works and on estimates received from Messina, Taormina, Enna and Caltanissetta are expected on the return of Capts. Maxse and La Farge.

It now seems certain that the Greek manuscripts from the University library of Messina were stored with other books from that Library and from Catania at Bronte and are safe.

In Siracusa, Dr. Bernabo Brea, Supt. of Antiquities for eastern Sicily, has supervised work on monuments on behalf of Dr. Dillon. He reports the completion of work on the roof and corner of the Palazzo Beneventano, on the recovery of pictures from the churches of S. Cristoforo and of Montevergine, the destruction of dangerous portions of the churches of S. Cristoforo and S. Maria dei Miracoli and of the Palazzo Nava. No sums are specified. Estimates of lire 200,000.00 have been received for repairs of the Archaeological Museum by the Genia Civile. Repairs have been effected to the Museo Bellomo.

At Agrigento Lt. Cott (above, para __) reports that work is in progress on the Monastery of S. Spirito and that repairs have been effected to the Museum. He inspected projects for work of conservation to the temples, which, though not directly necessitated by war damage, is urgent and has been approved. He also inspected the frescoes at Sta. Maria dei Greci and S. Nicola and a recommendation on these from the local authorities is awaited. It is now reported that an illuminated manuscript missing at Naro Prov. Agrigento, in July was almost immediately returned to the CAO.

Two related difficulties affect the work of the Advisers outside of Palermo.

(a) The Advisers are constantly in receipt of requests for the repair of buildings, particularly churches, partly or wholly not of a monumental

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

Caltanissetta are expected on the return of Capts. Maxse and La Farge.

It now seems certain that the Greek manuscripts from the University library of Messina were stored with other books from that Library and from Catania at Bronte and are safe.

In Siracusa, Dr. Bernabo Brea, Supt. of Antiquities for eastern Sicily, has supervised work on monuments on behalf of Dr. Dillon. He reports the completion of work on the roof and corner of the Palazzo Beneventano, on the recovery of pictures from the churches of S. Cristoforo and of Montevergine, the destruction of dangerous portions of the churches of S. Cristoforo and S. Maria dei Miracoli and of the Palazzo Nava. No sums are specified. Estimates of lire 200,000.00 have been received for repairs of the Archaeological Museum by the Genia Civile. Repairs have been effected to the Museo Bellomo.

At Agrigento Lt. Cott (above, para ___) reports that work is in progress on the Monastery of S. Spirito and that repairs have been effected to the Museum. He inspected projects for work of conservation to the temples, which, though not directly necessitated by war damage, is urgent and has been approved. He also inspected the frescoes at Sta. Maria dei Greci and S. Nicola and a recommendation on these from the local authorities is awaited. It is now reported that an illuminated manuscript missing at Naro Prov. Agrigento, in July was almost immediately returned to the CAO.

6004

Two related difficulties affect the work of the Advisers outside of Palermo.

(a) The Advisers are constantly in receipt of requests for the repair of buildings, particularly churches, partly or wholly not of a monumental character. The Advisers find that to a certain, not to say a considerable, extent the Italian State assisted in the maintenance and repairs of many non-monumental churches from the Fondo per Culto. They feel that the conservation of such buildings may be an important element in public morale and in

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

preventing further deterioration and eventually greater expense for repair. Since AMG is, at least theoretically, making expenditures chargeable to the Italian Government, the Advisers feel that the above consideration should be kept in mind. However, only those on the spot can weigh them effectively and it is therefore the practice of the Advisers to refer such requests back to the S.C.A.Os for action on the recommendation of the C.A.Os. As the number of C.A.Os is reduced it become increasingly hard to obtain an accurate evaluation of such cases.

(b) The estimates sent in from the provinces often give inadequate information as to the monumental or non-monumental character of the buildings or the nature of the repairs, whether the estimate is for total restoration or urgent conservation. The Advisers are forced, again, to refer back to the S.C.A.Os for fuller information.

Press and Public Relations

The "Sicilia Literata" and "Corrieri di Sicilia" continued in circulation though the shortage of newsprint was a cause of considerable anxiety. There is no doubt that these publications have gained for themselves a reputation for fair and free comment. Supervision has been made by PWB in close cooperation with the PRO in Palermo

Provincial Affairs

The major problems confronting AMG officers in the provinces were 6003 naturally the local manifestation of the Island-wide difficulties referred to in the reports of the Regional Division, particularly of course those involving food supply, the increase of crime, the spiral of prices, and unemployment. The task of the Senior Civil Affairs Officers in administering the territory assigned to them was further complicated by the reductions to their staffs occasioned by the transfer of officers to the mainland. However, by the end of November in most fields of endeavor the broad outlines of administration

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

S.C.A.Os for action on the recommendation of the C.A.Os. As the number of C.A.Os is reduced it become increasingly hard to obtain an accurate evaluation of such cases.

(b) The estimates sent in from the provinces often give inadequate information as to the monumental or non-monumental character of the buildings or the nature of the repairs, whether the estimate is for total restoration or urgent conservation. The Advisers are forced, again, to refer back to the S.C.A.Os for fuller information.

Press and Public Relations

The "Sicilia Literata" and "Corrieri di Sicilia" continued in circulation though the shortage of newsprint was a cause of considerable anxiety. There is no doubt that these publications have gained for themselves a reputation for fair and free comment. Supervision has been made by PWB in close cooperation with the PRO in Palermo

Provincial Affairs

The major problems confronting AMG officers in the provinces were 6003 naturally the local manifestation of the Island-wide difficulties referred to in the reports of the Regional Division, particuarly of course those involving food supply, the increase of crime, the spiral of prices, and unemployment. The task of the Senior Civil Affairs Officers in administering the territory assigned to them was further complicated by the reductions to their staffs occasioned by the transfer of officers to the mainland. However, by the end of November in most fields of endeavor the broad outlines of administration had been established, and gradually the weight and responsibility for the operation of the economic affairs of the Island was shifted over to the Italians themselves.

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

Agrigento

Demonstrations occurred in several localities as a result of Order No. 13 which reduced the retention of grain held by producers for family use. Discontent was also stimulated by the transfer of grain from this province, one the largest producers, to other needier localities. One successful kidnapping case was reported, where the ransom of L. 500,000 was duly paid, and the victim promptly released.

Caltanissetta

Two AMG employees in an AMG car were held up by armed bandits on the Mazzarino - Reisi road. In the ensuing struggle one of the bandits was killed and an AMG employee wounded. Two men were brought to trial before an AMG court and were sentenced to death. All the sulphur mines in the Province were amply supplied with electricity and were able to resume operations.

Catania

During the month five men were found guilty of highway robbery and given sentences of ten years each. There was an abundant crop of lemons and mandarines, a great deal of which was available for export. Cabbage, cauliflower, and lettuce were also very plentiful.

Enna

In view of the fact that this province produced little beyond wheat, olives, and almonds the Consorzio Agrario was instructed to work out exchange agreements with the Consorzi of other provinces. The economy of the province was greatly assisted by this step, by which cheese from Ragusa, oil and cement from Messina, salted sardines from Trapani, and fresh fish from Agrigento and Palermo were imported in exchange for grain, table olives, and almonds.
A British Army Remount Depot was established in one of the communes and engaged in extensive purchasing of mules, causing a further drain on civilian supplies since large quantities of barley, oats, and fodder had to be supplied through

6443

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

kidnapping case was reported, where the ransom of L. 500,000 was duly paid, and the victim promptly released.

Caltanissetta

Two AMG employees in an AMG car were held up by armed bandits on the Mazzarino - Reisi road. In the ensuing struggle one of the bandits was killed and an AMG employee wounded. Two men were brought to trial before an AMG court and were sentenced to death. All the sulphur mines in the Province were amply supplied with electricity and were able to resume operations.

Catania

During the month five men were found guilty of highway robbery and given sentences of ten years each. There was an abundant crop of lemons and mandarines, a great deal of which was available for export. Cabbage, cauliflower, and lettuce were also very plentiful.

Enna

In view of the fact that this province produced little beyond wheat, olives, and almonds the Consorzio Agrario was instructed to work out exchange agreements with the Consorzi of other provinces. The economy of the province was greatly assisted by this step, by which cheese from Ragusa, oil and cement from Messina, salted sardines from Trapani, and fresh fish from Agrigento and Palermo were imported in exchange for grain, table olives, and almonds.
A British Army Remount Depot was established in one of the communes and engaged in extensive purchasing of mules, causing a further drain on civilian supplies since large quantities of barley, oats, and fodder had to be supplied through the Consorzio Agrario.

The arrival of an Italian Army Division created an increased demand for water and electricity services and housing. However, the troops were all

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

satisfactorily accommodated, and conferences were begun to consider the possibilities of using them for guard and other duties.

Messina

The shortage of bread was somewhat relieved due to greater imports from other provinces, and a general improvement in public morale could be noticed. The alimentation problem continued to be the most pressing one but the greater coordination of the entire food resources of the Island undoubtedly operated for the benefit of this province, which had always been greatly dependent on the more productive areas of the Island.

Repair of the many public buildings was retarded due to the scarcity of various building materials, but requests were forwarded to the Regional Economics and Supply Division for some items and it was hoped that these would be complied with.

Palermo

The situation regarding the bread ration improved during the month owing to the importation of grain from Caltanissetta and the arrival of some American flour. Minor disturbances arose in several communes but there were no serious outbreaks, and due to the efforts of Sindaci and other responsible officials a general understanding of the situation was fostered among the people as a whole.

The general state of crime in the province showed an increase in armed robberies, but prompt action on the part of the Carabinieri and severe sentences by AMG courts were an effect deterrent to any general lawlessness.

Ragusa

Evidence of the existence of a political party by the name of "Ferrea" was discovered in the commune of Scicli, but special police measures were instituted and no developments other than the issue of manifestos were

cases of typhoid developed at Vittoria but close

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

other provinces, and a general improvement in public morale could be noticed. The alimentation problem continued to be the most pressing one but the greater coordination of the entire food resources of the Island undoubtedly operated for the benefit of this province, which had always been greatly dependent on the more productive areas of the Island.

Repair of the many public buildings was retarded due to the scarcity of various building materials, but requests were forwarded to the Regional Economics and Supply Division for some items and it was hoped that these would be complied with.

Palermo

The situation regarding the bread ration improved during the month owing to the importation of grain from Caltanissetta and the arrival of some American flour. Minor disturbances arose in several communes but there were no serious outbreaks, and due to the efforts of Sindaci and other responsible officials a general understanding of the situation was fostered among the people as a whole.

The general state of crime in the province showed an increase in armed robberies, but prompt action on the part of the Carabinieri and severe sentences by AMG courts were an effect deterrent to any general lawlessness.

Ragusa

Evidence of the existence of a political party by the name of "Ferrea" was discovered in the commune of Scicli, but special police measures were instituted and no developments other than the issue of manifestos were reported. A number of cases of typhoid developed at Vittoria but close supervision was exercised by the Provincial Doctor, the outbreak was definitely localized, and the number of new cases declined rapidly.

Siracusa

The scheduled reopening of schools on December 1 presented a problem

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

since many school buildings were still occupied by troops. The minimum accommodation required was assured by the end of the month and it was hoped that the movement of the military units would further improve the situation before the resumption of classes.

A large amount of shipping space was urgently required in order to export the record surplus of oranges, tangerines, and lemons, and representations were made to the appropriate division at Regional Headquarters.

Trapani

A known undercurrent of political activity existed in the province but without any open demonstration. Control measures were limited to the enforcement of the AMG prohibition of public meetings of a political nature, since there was no evidence of subversive activities.

A report was received from the Alimentazione office to the effect that farmers were not planting grain for the 1944 harvest, stating that with the present cost of farm labor they could not afford to raise grain at the price of L. 500 per quintal. The suggestion was put forward that an announcement should be made immediately to the effect that the price of grain for the next harvest would be L. 1000 per quintal, so as to ensure that an adequate crop would be planted.

6003

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

C O N F I D E N T I A L

REPORT OF THE CONTROLLER OF PROPERTY A&C
FOR NOVEMBER 1943

1. General.

Apart from the general task of supervising the work of Property Control in Regions I and II, the chief energies of the HQ staff of this Sub-Commission during the month under review have been devoted to the working out of Directives setting out the functions of Regional personnel and their relations with HQ, under AMG and ACC respectively, as well as the special instructions to be issued on the change over from AMG to ACC. A draft was also drawn up in collaboration with the Legal Sub-Commission, setting out the provisions which it is proposed to request the Italian Government to embody in a Decree, in order to enable this Sub-Commission to function under ACC. A revised Directive of Accounting Instructions was also prepared in collaboration with the Accounting Section of the Finance Sub-Commission.

2. Personnel.

On 7 Nov 43 the undermentioned officers of the Allied Control Commission reported for duty with this Division:

Lt.Col. Bennett	(B)
Major Hazard	(A)
Major Sansome	(A)
Capt. Wellington	(A)
Capt. Hewitt	(A)
Capt. Sirota	(A)
Capt. Board	(B)
Capt. Cavenaugh	(A)

About the 12 November Major Hazard and Capt. Wellington were assigned for temporary duty with G-4, and are still so assigned. The remaining officers have been employed as follows:-

Lt.Col. Bennett has assisted me at HQ.

Major Sansome made a tour of Region I to investigate the installations and activities of Amienda Generale Italiana Petroli (A.G.I.P), and his report is referred to in para 5 (i).

The other officers I sent for training with and to assist my "Field" officers, Capt. Hewitt [illegible]ing with P.C.P Region I, Capt.Sirota with A.C.P Messina, and Capts. Board and Cav[illegible]h with A.C.P Catania.

These additional officers have much facilitated the work of the Division, and enabled very good progress to be made in all aspects of it.

5999

REGION I

3. Real Estate.

(a) Allied Property.

In Palermo Province all Allied Properties have now either been taken into custody or handed over to accredited representatives of the owners, except in 10 cases. The examination of these 10 properties is practically complete, but they are only of secondary importance.

In Messina Province the A.C.P, Lieut. Goss. (B), has taken custody of some of

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

collaboration with the Accounting Section of the Finance Sub-Commission.

2. Personnel.

On 7 Nov 43 the undermentioned officers of the Allied Control Commission reported for duty with this Division:

Lt.Col. Bennett	(B)
Major Hazard	(A)
Major Sansome	(A)
Capt. Wellington	(A)
Capt. Hewitt	(A)
Capt. Sirota	(A)
Capt. Board	(B)
Capt. Cavenaugh	(A)

About the 12 November Major Hazard and Capt. Wellington were assigned for temporary duty with G-4, and are still so assigned. The remaining officers have been employed as follows:-

Lt.Col. Bennett has assisted me at HQ.

Major Sansome made a tour of Region I to investigate the installations and activities of Azienda Generale Italiana Petroli (A.G.I.P), and his report is referred to in para 5 (i).

The other officers I sent for training with and to assist my "Field" officers, Capt. Hewitt [illegible]ing with A.C.P Region I, Capt.Sirota with A.C.P Messina, and Capts. Board and Cave[illegible]h with A.C.P Catania.

These additional officers have much facilitated the work of the Division, and enabled very good progress to be made in all aspects of it.

5999

REGION I

3. Real Estate.

(A) Allied Property.

In Palermo Province all Allied Properties have now either been taken into custody or handed over to accredited representatives of the owners, except in 10 cases. The examination of these 10 properties is practically complete, but they are only of secondary importance.

In Messina Province the A.C.P, Lieut. [illegible]esen (S), has taken custody of some of the more valuable villas in Taormina belonging to British and American Nationals, and is busily engaged in the examination of the other villas there, and also in the preparation of inventories, checking of accounts, etc. Except for these Taormina villas, the numerous Allied Properties in Messina Province would appear to be of little value or importance.

The position with regard to Allied Properties in the other provinces has not changed since my report for October 1943. I might however mention that a report on the legal position with regard to the Brunte Estate in Catania Province (see

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

para 3 of my report for August, and para 4 (a) (iv) of my report for September) has been forwarded to Viscount Bridport, with a copy to his London solicitors, Messrs. Pladgate & Co.

Some Allied Properties sustained war damage, and where monies are in hand for the account of the owner, essential repairs have been or are being executed. Where however there are no such monies, the question of providing the necessary finance raises a serious problem. The Legal Sub-Commission have expressed the view that notwithstanding the statement of Powers of C.P. laid down in AMGOT General Administrative Instruction No.10, Proclamation No.6 does not in fact confer upon the C.P the power of raising a mortgage on any property. A case in point has arisen in connection with the valuable Whitaker property in Palermo known as Villa Cavour. One wing of this property received a direct hit by a bomb, and has been more or less completely destroyed; the main portion of the Villa has, however, not been so greatly damaged, but unless certain essential repairs are executed deterioration under winter weather conditions will be rapid, and the whole property rendered more or less completely valueless. The Banco di Sicilia are not prepared to advance the necessary funds without some security being given, and as I am apparently without power to grant such security by way of mortgage, I am unable to raise the necessary money. The value of the property for tax purposes at the date of sequestration by the Italian Government was placed at 1,200,000 lire, but its present-day value is estimated by experts at over 4,000,000 lire. The situation is complicated further by the fact that only two-thirds of the property, which is a joint estate, is actually British, one of the three Whitaker sisters having become an Italian citizen by marriage.

The whole question of providing funds for (a) maintenance and management, and (b) special repairs necessary to prevent further deterioration of war damaged buildings, in the case of Allied Properties which are at present producing insufficient or no income to meet these expenditures, has been referred to A.F.H.Q., it being

(i) pointed out that it was undesirable to raise sums on mortgage, and

(ii) requested that authority should be given to AFH to place a fund at the disposition of the C.P for meeting this type of expenditure, the C.P being accountable therefor, and the expenditure to be chargeable either against the owner or possibly eventually the Italian Government.

It is clear that unless some arrangement of this kind can be made, I shall in many cases find myself unable to perform the essential duties of protecting Allied Property. Meanwhile, a request to AFH to advance the necessary funds for the repairs to the Villa Cavour has been refused.

(B) Enemy State Property (Italian).

The maintenance and control of Italian State property has been handed back to the Intendenza di Finanza, subject however to my supervision.

I have now received Dott. Faraving's first report on the measures taken by him, as Special Commissioner to re-organise the semi-statal undertaking known as Ente [illegible]

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

arisen in connection with the valuable Whitaker property in Palermo known as Villa Cavour. One wing of this property received a direct hit by a bomb, and has been more or less completely destroyed; the main portion of the Villa has, however, not been so greatly damaged, but unless certain essential repairs are executed deterioration under winter weather conditions will be rapid, and the whole property rendered more or less completely valueless. The Banco di Sicilia are not prepared to advance the necessary funds without some security being given, and as I am apparently without power to grant such security by way of mortgage, I am unable to raise the necessary money. The value of the property for tax purposes at the date of sequestration by the Italian Government was placed at 1,200,000 lire, but its present-day value is estimated by experts at over 4,000,000 lire. The situation is complicated further by the fact that only two-thirds of the property, which is a joint estate, is actually British, one of the three Whitaker sisters having become an Italian citizen by marriage.

The whole question of providing funds for (a) maintenance and management, and (b) special repairs necessary to prevent further deterioration of war damaged buildings, in the case of Allied Properties which are at present producing insufficient or no income to meet these expenditures, has been referred to A.F.H.Q., it being

(i) pointed out that it was undesirable to raise sums on mortgage, and

(ii) requested that authority should be given to AMFA to place a fund at the disposition of the C.P for meeting this type of expenditure, the C.P being accountable therefor, and the expenditure to be chargeable either against the owner or possibly eventually the Italian Government.

It is clear that unless some arrangement of this kind can be made, I shall in many cases find myself unable to perform the essential duties of protecting Allied Property. Meanwhile, a request to AMFA to advance the necessary funds for the repairs to the Villa Cavour has been refused.

(B) Enemy State Property (Italian).

The maintenance and control of Italian State property has been handed back to the Intendenza di Finanza, subject however to my supervision.

I have now received Dott. Faravino's first report on the measures taken by him, as Special Commissioner to re-organize the semi-statal undertaking known as Ente di Colonizzazione del Latifondo Siciliano (E.C.L.S), referred to in my previous reports. These measures will result in an estimated net saving of Lit.4,700,000 per annum, and include the reduction of the administrative sections of the Ente from 8 to 5, the suppression of its seven branch offices, and the dismissal of 113 superfluous employees.

In the course of the month all the 18 Consorzi di Bonifica in Sicily have been placed, by order of the A.C...C, under the administrative direction of Dr. Faravino, as Special Commissioner of E.C.L.S.

This ensures a unified direction of the Consorzi, and will avoid any conflict of policy or procedure as between such Consorzi and the E.C.L.S.

(C) Property of Fascist Organizations.

In view of the transfer to Regional basis, it has been deemed advisable to create an organization to co-ordinate the liquidation of Fascist organizations.

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

A Judge has been nominated by the President of Tribunale Civile to superintend the liquidators in each Province, appointed with approval of Senior Civil Affairs Officer and Prefect, and all under control of Controller of Property. The proceedings will be carried out as far as possible under Italian Law and controlled from Palermo. The unblocking and transfer of Fascist funds will also be dealt with in this way.

By this method the work of Assistant Controller of Property will be reduced to that of general supervision and to carrying out policy of A.C.A.O transmitted to S.C.A.O. The actual assets will be dealt with on lines indicated to liquidator by Controller of Property.

G.I.L and Lavoratori property has been transferred into the control of Prefect of Province in which property is situated, under the general control of Public Welfare Officer of the Province. In the case of Province of Palermo, this covers over 130 properties.

(D) Property of other Enemy States and Nationals thereof.

From the information so far supplied by Italian officials, there would appear to be no property belonging to enemy governments in Region I, with the exception of the German Consulate at Palermo, which is at present occupied by the Armed Forces. Information as to property of enemy nationals has been requested, but has not yet been furnished. One Austrian agricultural estate, "Mamarello", referred to under (E) below, which was abandoned, has been taken into custody.

(E) Abandoned Property.

Subject to the exception mentioned below, abandoned property continues to be dealt with in accordance with the procedure explained in para 4 (d) of my report for September 1943. In Palermo Province a further 200 applications were examined and disposed of during November.

In the Province of Agrigento, an abandoned agricultural estate known as "Mamarello" has been taken into custody. The estate, which is the property of an Austrian, comprises arable land, olive, almond and other fruit groves, a mansion and some small houses. A reputable manager has been placed in charge, the A.C.P. Agrigento exercising supervisory control.

(F) French Property.

The Convent of D'Orleans referred to in para 4 (b) of my report for September remains the only French property taken into custody. In spite of increased vigilance the grounds continue to be pillaged, and new walls which were erected for the protection of the property have been torn down. Special representations have been made both to the U.S Island Base Section and to the Carabinieri Reali, and the guards have now been armed and re-inforced.

5998

The cultivation of the land has had to be suspended owing to occupation by units of the U.S. Army.

4. Blocked Accounts.

Such monies and securities held by banks for the account of Allied Nationals as [illegible] for the account of Istcambi, have been

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

G.I.L. [illegible] property has been transferred into the control of Prefect of Province in which property is situated, under the general control of Public Welfare Officer of the Province. In the case of Province of Palermo, this covers over 130 properties.

(D) Property of other Enemy States and Nationals thereof.

From the information so far supplied by Italian officials, there would appear to be no property belonging to enemy governments in Region I, with the exception of the German Consulate at Palermo, which is at present occupied by the Armed Forces. Information as to property of enemy nationals has been requested, but has not yet been furnished. One Austrian agricultural estate, "Mumarello", referred to under (E) below, which was abandoned, has been taken into custody.

(E) Abandoned Property.

Subject to the exception mentioned below, abandoned property continues to be dealt with in accordance with the procedure explained in para 4 (d) of my report for September 1943. In Palermo Province a further 200 applications were examined and disposed of during November.

In the Province of Agrigento, an abandoned agricultural estate known as "Mumarello" had been taken into custody. The estate, which is the property of an Austrian, comprises arable land, olive, almond and other fruit groves, a mansion and some small houses. A reputable manager has been placed in charge, the C.P. Agrigento exercising supervisory control.

(F) French Property.

The [illegible] D'Orleans referred to in para 4 (b) of my report for September remains the [illegible] French property taken into custody. In spite of increased vigilance the grounds continue to be pillaged, and new walls which were erected for the protection of the property have been torn down. Special representations have been made both to the U.S. Zelsaw Base Section and to the Carabinieri Reali, and the guards have now been armed and re-inforced.

5998

The cultivation of the land has had to be suspended owing to occupation by units of the U.S. Army.

4. Blocked Accounts.

Such monies and securities held by banks for the account of Allied Nationals as were not transferred to the Bank of Italy for the account of Istcambi, have been transferred to an account in the name of the C.P, pursuant to General Order No.6 dated 14 Nov 43 of HQ AMG.

5. Industrial and Commercial Undertakings.

(1) A.G.I.P.

Signor Catolfi, Special Commissioner, has made a tour of inspection of the various oil installations in the Region. He was accompanied by Major Sansone of this Sub-Commission and Lieut. di Loreto, a Supply Officer from Region I HQ.

This inspection revealed a complete lack of uniformity in the various provinces in the methods of distributing oil products, which has been chiefly due to

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

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

the lack of communications in the earlier stages of military government, and the necessity for arriving at active arrangements in collaboration with the Allied Military Forces, in order to meet immediate needs. Steps are being taken to accelerate the distribution of oil products through the agency of A.G.I.P., which has been set up by the Petroleum Section of A.F.H.Q to take charge of the distribution of oil products for civilian purposes throughout Italy.

Meanwhile efforts are being made to collate records and accounts of the various companies, in order to obtain as clear a picture as possible of what actual situation resulting from military operations and the occupation. A detailed report will be submitted in due course.

(d) E.N.I.C.

Chief among the problems to be confronted by Variety and "Jove" Missions, in these fields, have been the necessary impetus to increasing interest shown by the Italians. Repairs to Naziwells have not been started to any great extent owing to difficulty regarding the entrance to the wells, which is to be presently overcome for the U.S. Post Office. Certain difficulties have also arisen with regard to repairs to Salerno-Reggio railway line, but these are now in hand to the extent of 80%.

Certain property has been taken over by the Italians and the necessary instructions have been issued by the Italian Government for the closing of all entrances and the increased surveillance on the remainder. Search fields, the manager of AGIP, Palermo, has been instructed to operate AGIP on an island-wide basis with centre in Palermo. Exploration has been carried out by the Italian Government and destruction of all files (Agrigento and Ragusa), pending further arrangements to be made when contact can be established with the Allied Military Government.

(iii) Unione Petrolifera.

Sales on these lines have been extended in previous reports to cover the year 1,500,000 tons. It is necessary, however, to make further reference to this matter, for necessary investigations have been carried out in fact to substantiate allegations which had been made to certain Allied Military Government officials that the Unione Petrolifera, which was formed in 1943 by the amalgamation of the Italian companies, Anglo-Persian, Standard Vacuum, Shell, Sinclair and Consolidated, was in fact a German concern.

(e) Liquidation.

This question is investigated on lines as indicated in previous reports.

15 Nov 43 the retail sale totalled lire 64,638.55, showing a gross profit of lire 55,777.56; stock carried out on hand amounted to lire 4,603.00, leaving a net profit of lire 8,000.

The advance of 20,000 lire granted to this concern by the Italian Government was repaid on the 15th Nov 43.

Instructions have now been given to suspend further sales for the present, the account covering the period of sales has not been completed, but account has now been seen, and the balance sheet should be completed during December.

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

...ances daily - with three on Sunday, supplemented by Variety and "Revesbio" American films, have imparted the necessary impetus to increasing interest shown by the public in films. Repairs to Nazionale have not been started in view of the difficulty regarding the entrance to the cinema, which is at present used by U.S Forces for the U.S. Post Office. Certain difficulties have also been experienced with regard to repairs to Supercinema. The necessary estimates have been submitted, but prices are hard to fix. Certain property has again been stolen despite the closing of all entrances and increased surveillance on the part of the Carabinieri. Signor Pallo, the manager of ENIC, Palermo, has been instructed to operate ENIC on an island-wide basis with centre in Palermo. ENIC have now been entrusted by PWB with the control and distribution of all films (American and English), pending further arrangements to be made when contact can be had with Rome.

(iii) Unione Militare.

Sales on lines laid down and explained in previous reports continue. Lire 1,500,000 has been transferred to AMFA. Full records have been furnished by Sig. Ivaldi of all transactions effected during the period from date of occupation to date when taken into control of Controller of Property. Full details of robbery committed in this period and above information have been submitted to Public Safety Division, for necessary inquiries to be made to ascertain whether the many allegations against Signor Ivaldi can in fact be substantiated.

(iv) Scrab Brothers.

This business is proceeding on lines as indicated in previous reports. Up to 15 Nov 43 the actual sales totalled Lire 64,638.55, showing a gross profit of Lire 55,777.56; work completed and on hand amounted to Lire 4,603.05, and salaries Lire 8,000. The advance of 20,000 lire granted to this concern by AMFA has been repaid. In view of the scarcity of these goods, and the impossibility of acquiring further raw materials, instructions have now been given to suspend further sales for the time being. The accounts covering the period of sequestration have not yet been completed, but Senhor Drago has now been seen, and the complete analysis and accounts should be completed during December.

(v) L'Insulare.

The Insulare was founded as a partnership in 1892, and subsequently registered as a limited liability company in Ontario in 1900, for the manufacture and sale of Carbon Bisulphide, Sulphur Oil, etc. The majority stock is held by British subjects, the Trowbolla heirs owning 71.5% and the Thrupp heirs 28.5%. The owners are:

Trowbolla Heirs.

Mr. Frank Trowbolla	- Director - British subject, one-third	71.5%.
Miss Dora Polkinghorn	" " " "	
Miss Florence Polkinghorn	" " " "	

Thrupp Heirs.

Mr. F. E. Thrupp (Engineer)	Director -	British subject, one-fifth	28.5%
Miss Daisy Thrupp	"	" " "	
Miss Emily Thrupp (wife of Marquis Paterno)	Italian by marriage, one-fifth		
Miss Silvia Thrupp (wife of General Sartori)	"	" " " "	
Miss Frances Thrupp (widow of Sig. Grandi)	"	" " " "	

When Italy entered the war on 10 Aug 40, the Insulare Company was sequestrated. The Marquis Gaetano Paterno (husband of Emily Thrupp) was appointed sequestrator, and directed to carry on the management of the company. Difficulties arose, and in July 1941, the Italian Government came to an agreement whereby the SICEMO Corporation rented Insulare on a yearly contract; the first was for 1941/42, and was renewed for 1942/43 and also for 1943/44.

The Insulare works have suffered small damage from the hostilities, and at present there is no work going on. An investigation of the Insulare Company is being made, and a report will be submitted in due course.

(vi) Ragusa Asphalt Mines.

As mentioned in my report for October, formal custody has been taken of the property of the two British companies owning mining concessions in this field, namely the United Limmer and Vorwohle Asphalt Company and the Val de Travers Asphalt Paving Company. Negotiations are in progress for the fixing of a royalty to be paid by the Italian A.S.C.D. Company, which is at present working these concessions, for the use of these British properties. These payments will be made without prejudice to any future claims to be brought by the British Companies against the Italian Government, into the account of the C.P. (For the position of the A.S.C.D Company vis a vis these British properties, see my reports for September and October).

REGION II

6. Particulars furnished by Provincial Prefects confirm that with the exception of some A.C.I.F (ex Nafta and Shell) installations, Allied properties in Region II are few in number and of no great value. They have however been taken into custody. Except for some salvaged material valued at Lit.7,000 from a British ship "Vision of St.Anthony", the properties all belong to American Nationals. In the Provinces of Matera and Catanzaro there are a few properties which belong to French subjects, but as Proclamation No.6 has not been extended to French Property, they have been left in the hands of the Italian sequestrators.

Italian State Property has not been taken into custody, in view of Italy's new status of co-belligerent and the prospective handing over of the general administration to the Italian Government.

5997

Reports from Prefects have not so far disclosed any properties belonging to any enemy states or nationals thereof, beyond the small orange grove belonging to a German citizen in the Province of Reggio, mentioned in my report for October.

Liaison Activities with AMG 15 Army Group.

At the request of Lt.Col. Gorry, Acting DCOAO AMG 15 Army Group, Major Shriver was assigned to Property Control Division AMG 15 Army Group, and Major Howard was [illegible] to assist him to develop and submit plans for activi-

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

for 1941/42, and was renewed for 1942/43 and also for 1943/44.

The Insulare works have suffered small damage from the hostilities, and at present there is no work going on. An investigation of the Insulare Company is being made, and a report will be submitted in due course.

(vi) Ragusa Asphalt Mines.

As mentioned in my report for October, formal custody has been taken of the property of the two British companies owning mining concessions in this field, namely the United Limmer and Vorwohle Asphalt Company and the Val de Travers Asphalt Paving Company. Negotiations are in progress for the fixing of a royalty to be paid by the Italian A.B.C.D. Company, which is at present working these concessions, for the use of these British properties. These payments will be made without prejudice to any future claims to be brought by the British Companies against the Italian Government, into the account of the C.P. (For the position of the A.B.C.D Company vis a vis these British properties, see my reports for September and October).

REGION II

6. Particulars furnished by Provincial Prefects confirm that with the exception of some A.G.I.P (ex Nafta and Shell) installations, Allied properties in Region II are few in number and of no great value. They have however been taken into custody. Except for some salvaged material valued at Lit.7,000 from a British ship "Vision of St.Anthony", the properties all belong to American Nationals. In the Provinces of Matera and Catanzaro there are a few properties which belong to French subjects, but as Proclamation No.6 has not been extended to French Property, they have been left in the hands of the Italian sequestrators.

Italian State Property has not been taken into custody, in view of Italy's new status of co-belligerent and the prospective handing over of the general administration to the Italian Government.

5997

Reports from Prefects have not so far disclosed any properties belonging to any enemy states or nationals thereof, beyond the small orange grove belonging to a German citizen in the Province of Reggio, mentioned in my report for October.

Liaison activities with AMG 15 Army Group.

At the request of Lt.Col. Gerry, Acting DCOS AMG 15 Army Group, Major Shriver was assigned to Property Control Division AMG 15 Army Group, and Major Howard was detailed temporary duty there to assist him to develop and submit plans for activities of Property Control with that HQ, and its co-ordination with this HQ. In the course of formulation of such plans, Property Control Division Region III was visited, and report submitted to HQ 15 Army Group and to this HQ. This report indicated the immediate necessity of assigning several additional officers to Property Control Division Region III. Although three officers for Property Control were originally assigned to Region III only one was on duty, and had insufficient time to properly care for the properties in this Region.

Investigation revealed that the proposed TO/E for HQ AMG 15 Army Group contained no provision for Property Control officers on the staff of that HQ. A memo

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

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

was required outlining the necessity and importance for such staff action, and
method of co- -ination with the functions of Property Control and responsibilities of Army
Control in Hq. A complete plan for the Property Control operation and Neu-
tions in the [illegible] under command of AGF 15 Army Group and liaison with this HQ, will
likely [illegible] personnel, was prepared. This plan and more informed strongly
that unless functions of Property Control were performed in the Advance Areas under
AGF 15 Army Group as the initial extent of an Interim Military Government, the
the whole purpose of Property Control would be circumvented with the consequent ne-
necessary loss and damage to the United Nations property. Instructions were made
for Major Shriver to submit this plan to the CinC for consideration and his return,
insomuch as Major Shriver was required to return to this HQ. No information has been
received this HQ on action taken. The plan and memo were submitted to Administrative
Directorate this HQ for information and possible recommendation to AFHQ 15 Army Group.

I should like to point out in this report that it is of the utmost importance
for the proper protection of property rights of the United Nations and Nationals
thereof, that proper steps be taken in the early period of occupation when the
area is within the command of 15 Army Group. If such action is not taken then, the
efforts to prepare records for claims and protect such property in the later stages
when the area may come within control of this HQ, is almost futile.

C. R. S. Harris,
Lieut-Colonel,
Director of Property Control.

9 Dec 43.

AMGOT HQ SICILY

File No.: 319.1

25 October 1943

SUBJECT: Monthly Report for September 1943 on AMGOT Administration

TO : General Officer Commander-in-Chief, 15 Army Group

(1) Herewith is the report on AMGOT administration for the month of September. The report covers Sicily where Allied Military Government was in its third month. It also covers the early phase AMGOT operations on the mainland with the 5th and 8th Armies. Although during the month this AMGOT personnel was attached to tactical command and was therefore not under the direct control of the C.C.A.O., a preliminary report on Regions II and III is nevertheless included for the sake of continuity in the record.

ADMINISTRATION

(2) Early in the month of September AMGOT administration completed its organization with the arrival of substantially all of the HQ staff in Sicily. Several additions to the staff were made, notably in the communication and public works field. The process was completed of removing to HQ the specialist officers in the field who had served as C.A.Os during the early stages of the occupation.

(3) Contacts with the 9 provincial administrations in Sicily (Region I) and with the newly formed Regions II and III were maintained by personal visits of the C.C.A.O. and D.C.C.A.O. as well as by numerous trips and tours by the Division Chiefs and members of the HQ staff. Regular reports from the provincial staffs were received and reports on special subjects of investigation or inquiry began to come in. Owing to the difficulties of communication and the shortage of clerical personnel in the provinces, reporting was still not as complete as it should be. For this reason personal inspection took the place of written reports wherever possible.

(4) The Executive Council, consisting of the C.C.A.O., D.C.C.A.O., C.S.O. and the Division Chiefs, continued the practice of weekly meetings. Matters of policy and general administrative questions referred to the Executive Council showed an increase as the many governmental problems of the second phase came up for consideration.

(5) Because of the number and importance of the economic and financial matters brought before the Executive Council raising questions cutting across divisional lines, it was thought advisable to establish as a fact finding and advisory body an Economic and Financial Council, with membership drawn from the staff divisions mostly concerned with economic and financial problems. This Council was established by order of the C.C.A.O. dated 27

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

(1) Herewith is the report on AMGOT administration for the month of September. The report covers Sicily where Allied Military Government was in its third month. It also covers the early phase AMGOT operations on the mainland with the 5th and 8th Armies. Although during the month this AMGOT personnel was attached to tactical command and was therefore not under the direct control of the C.C.A.O., a preliminary report on Regions II and III is nevertheless included for the sake of continuity in the record.

ADMINISTRATION

(2) Early in the month of September AMGOT administration completed its organization with the arrival of substantially all of the HQ staff in Sicily. Several additions to the staff were made, notably in the communication and public works field. The process was completed of removing to HQ the specialist officers in the field who had served as C.A.Os during the early stages of the occupation.

(3) Contacts with the 9 provincial administrations in Sicily (Region I) and with the newly formed Regions II and III were maintained by personal visits of the C.C.A.O. and D.C.C.A.O. as well as by numerous trips and tours by the Division Chiefs and members of the HQ staff. Regular reports from the provincial staffs were received and reports on special subjects of investigation or inquiry began to come in. Owing to the difficulties of communication and the shortage of clerical personnel in the provinces, reporting was still not as complete as it should be. For this reason personal inspection took the place of written reports wherever possible.

(4) The Executive Council, consisting of the C.C.A.O., D.C.C.A.O., C.S.O. and the Division Chiefs, continued the practice of weekly meetings. Matters of policy and general administrative questions referred to the Executive Council showed an increase as the many governmental problems of the second phase came up for consideration.

(5) Because of the number and importance of the economic and financial matters brought before the Executive Council raising questions cutting across divisional lines, it was thought advisable to establish as a fact finding and advisory body an Economic and Financial Council, with membership drawn from the staff divisions mostly concerned with economic and financial problems. This Council was established by order of the C.C.A.O. dated 27 August 1943 and held a number of meetings in September. It considered, among other things, a plan for inflation control, the plan for the reorganization of labor agencies in Sicily, which is now in effect, and a plan for the reorganization of the various organizations concerned with production and distribution of agricultural products.

(6) The Resources Boards, which were established in the month of August, continued their meetings in September. The monthly meeting of the Island Resources Board, which was held at AMGOT HQ and attended by representatives of No. 1 Area, Island Base Section, and the interested divisions of AMGOT, discussed a variety of matters including priorities on repair of roads and highways, turnover of transportation and communication facilities to civil operation, uniformity as to regulation of fishing, wage levels for labor employed by the military, and allocation and control of electric energy.

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

(7) Effective 25 September the Civilian Supply Division was reorganized into four separate divisions, each reporting directly to the C.C.A.O. The resulting divisions and their functions are as follows:

Economics & Supply Division: Estimating and meeting essential civil requirements; supervision of rationing, other than in respect of agricultural products; survey, development and control of natural resources, other than agricultural resources; supervision of price control, other than agricultural products; development and regulation of industrial and commercial enterprises and activities, other than those engaged in transportation, communication or utilities.

Transportation, Communication & Utilities: Civilian transport by rail, water, highway or otherwise, other than AMGOT organic transport; rehabilitation and maintenance of civil communications; rehabilitation, regulation and control of telegraph, telephone, gas and water utilities; rehabilitation and supervision of public works, including roads, bridges, water supply and sanitary facilities.

Agricultural Division: Supervision of agriculture, including cropping and production and methods for improvement; rationing and price control of agricultural products; estimating and meeting agricultural requirements; supervision of forests and fisheries.

Labor Division: Supervision and control of all matters relating to labor supply, including regulation of wage levels for both civil and military labor; supervision of regional labor offices; and all other matters affecting labor.

(8) This reorganization in effect merely reorganized the staff set up, which had already existed within the Division. It became advisable as a result of the increasing responsibilities and additions to the staff of certain sections, notably transportation, communication and utilities, which made the former organization unweildly.

(9) During the month of September assignments of field personnel in Sicily became more stabilized. While it was necessary to reduce provincial staffs somewhat, an effort was made to avoid all but essential shifting of personnel in order to promote continuity of administration. 3995

(10) During the month the AMGOT organization for Region II was formed, under Group Captain Benson, RAF. The personnel was attached to 8th Army for operation Baytown and numbered approximately 100 officers, all of whom were drawn from AMGOT personnel in Sicily, except 20 British officers sent from the Middle East. The group established temporary HQ at Taormina and moved forward with 8th Army into the Calabrian peninsula. A report on operations in Region II appears below at paragraphs 118 to 129.

(11) Also during the month the organization for Region III was set [illegible] attached to 5th Army for operation Avalanche. The AMGOT

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

control, other than agricultural products; development and regulation of industrial and commercial enterprises and activities, other than those engaged in transportation, communication or utilities.

Transportation, Communication & Utilities: Civilian transport by rail, water, highway or otherwise, other than AMGOT organic transport; rehabilitation and maintenance of civil communications; rehabilitation, regulation and control of telegraph, telephone, gas and water utilities; rehabilitation and supervision of public works, including roads, bridges, water supply and sanitary facilities.

Agricultural Division: Supervision of agriculture, including cropping and production and methods for improvement; rationing and price control of agricultural products; estimating and meeting agricultural requirements; supervision of forests and fisheries.

Labor Division: Supervision and control of all matters relating to labor supply, including regulation of wage levels for both civil and military labor; supervision of regional labor offices; and all other matters affecting labor.

(8) This reorganization in effect merely reorganized the staff set up, which had already existed within the Division. It became advisable as a result of the increasing responsibilities and additions to the staff of certain sections, notably transportation, communication and utilities, which made the former organization unweildly.

(9) During the month of September assignments of field personnel in Sicily became more stabilized. While it was necessary to reduce provincial staffs somewhat, an effort was made to avoid all but essential shifting of personnel in order to promote continuity of administration. 3995

(10) During the month the AMGOT organization for Region II was formed, under Group Captain Benson, RAF. The personnel was attached to 8th Army for operation Baytown and numbered approximately 100 officers, all of whom were drawn from AMGOT personnel in Sicily, except 20 British officers sent from the Middle East. The group established temporary HQ at Taormina and moved forward with 8th Army into the Calabrian peninsula. A report on operations in Region II appears below at paragraphs 118 to 129.

(11) Also during the month the organization for Region III was set up and the personnel attached to 5th Army for operation Avalanche. The AMGOT contingent for this operation was mounted relatively late, owing to the fact that AMGOT was made responsible for Region III only shortly before the scheduled time for the operation. However, the D.C.C.A.C., in consultation with officers in charge of personnel at the training center at Tizi Ouzou, selected British and American officers from there, to which were added approximately 30 experienced officers from Sicily, including representatives of each of the staff divisions. The entire group was placed under the command of Col. E. E. Hume, U.S.A. A report on operations in Region III appears below at paragraphs 130 to 151.

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

REGION I (SICILY)

Political Developments

(12) There were no political developments of an extraordinary nature in Sicily during the month. The ban on political activity continued in effect but it was unnecessary to bring it to the attention of as many individuals and groups as had been the case in the first weeks of the occupation. The Separatist movement appeared to be less active, presumably due to the warnings given to its leaders when its activity first came to the attention of AMGOT officers. There was an exception in one province where there was evidence of a certain amount of independence agitation.

(13) Communist agitation continued on a small scale in one or two provinces. In one province there was reported the merger of the Communist, Labor and Liberal parties behind a program of socialism of the means of production, the limitation of private property to dwellings and chattels, and the autonomy of the island within a Federation of Italian Socialist Republics. In one province these and several other political groups or parties have united to form a United Front for Liberty. A group of leaders of all political parties, except the Separatists in Palermo, drew up a message to the Italian people to be broadcast to the mainland and requested broadcasting time for the purpose. The message was entirely in order and the request was granted those concerned as individuals but not as representatives of their political parties.

(14) There was continued rumors and some definite indications that the Mafia was reorganizing and might be regaining certain power. Due to the peculiar code of the Sicilians and the Mafia form of organization, the Mafia is a difficult group to combat, particularly when working through Sicilian law enforcement agencies. It is probable that the Mafia has a part in black market operations. It is also alleged by informed persons that the large landowners are either supporters or passive sympathizers with the Mafia. It is significant that Mafia activity is less in the province of Agrigento where the two mafiosa apprehended for the murder of Baron Genuardo were immediately brought to trial and sentenced to death by an Allied Military Court. A careful investigation is being made of signs of Mafia activity.

(15) During the month further progress was made in the elimination of Fascists from positions of control and responsibility. Removals from office were fewer than those of the proceeding month but were more selective. One difficulty encountered by both AMGOT and the military security officers in eliminating active and leading Fascists from office was the lack of uniform criteria in the different provinces; also there is in all cases the difficulty of obtaining reliable information on political backgrounds through informers and other local sources. To get a more reliable basis for these removals as well as for the review of the cases of individuals who had already been removed and imprisoned, a "Scheda Personale" or questionnaire was

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

occupation. The Separatist movement appeared to be less active, presumably due to the warnings given to its leaders when its activity first came to the attention of AMGOT officers. There was an exception in one province where there was evidence of a certain amount of independence agitation.

(13) Communist agitation continued on a small scale in one or two provinces. In one province there was reported the merger of the Communist, Labor and Liberal parties behind a program of socialism of the means of production, the limitation of private property to dwellings and chattels, and the autonomy of the island within a Federation of Italian Socialist Republics. In one province these and several other political groups or parties haveunited to form a United Front for Liberty. A group of leaders of all political parties, except the Separatists in Palermo, drew up a message to the Italian people to be broadcast to the mainland and requested broadcasting time for the purpose. The message was entirely in order and the request was granted those concerned as individuals but not as representatives of their political parties.

(14) There was continued rumors and some definite indications that the Mafia was reorganizing and might be regaining certain power. Due to the peculiar code of the Sicilians and the Mafia form of organization, the Mafia is a difficult group to combat, particularly when working through Sicilian law enforcement agencies. It is probable that the Mafia has a part in black market operations. It is also alleged by informed persons that the large landowners are either supporters or passive sympathizers with the Mafia. It is significant that Mafia activity is less in the province of Agrigento where the two mafiosa apprehended for the murder of Baron Genuardo were immediately brought to trial and sentenced to death by an Allied Military Court. A careful investigation is being made of signs of Mafia activity.

(15) During the month further progress was made in the elimination of Fascists from positions of control and responsibility. Removals from office were fewer than those of the proceeding month but were more selective. One difficulty encountered by both AMGOT and the military security officers in eliminating active and leading Fascists from office was the lack of uniform criteria in the different provinces; also there is in all cases the difficulty of obtaining reliable information on political backgrounds through informers and other local sources. To get a more reliable basis for these removals as well as for the review of the cases of individuals who had already been removed and imprisoned, a "Scheda Personale" or questionnaire was devised for use by all office holders above a certain level. The questions go into the details of former Fascist party connections, administrative positions held, military record, particularly deferments, and income from various sources. Penalties are prescribed for incorrect answers, many of which can be checked against information in possession of AMGOT. Questionnaires have already been filed by individuals who have been imprisoned or detained on political grounds, certain selected groups of civil servants in Palermo and school and university teachers. As a first test the results are interesting and useful. Approximately 10,000 questionnaires have been distributed to S.C.A.Os for use in each provice by designated groups of office holders. An analysis and report will be made of the final results. It is thought that it may not only furnish valuable information on the political records of the individuals in the Sicilian administration but may also be a guide to a more effective technique for obtaining political intelligence in future operations.

3894

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

(16) Civilian morale varies between provinces, the most accurate index of the state of morale in any locality being the supply situation. The announcement of the armistice was extremely popular. There was evidence of real enthusiasm and spontaneous and friendly demonstrations in most of the cities in Sicily. The basis of much of the enthusiasm was the feeling that the war was over, but it was nevertheless possible to detect a sincere feeling of relief over the termination of the unnatural alliance with the Germans. Relations of civilians with Allied troops continue friendly in spite of continued acts of indiscipline by the troops, which are happily decreasing.

(17) A continued source of embarrassment is the shortage of supply in the face of statements made by responsible officials of both governments as to what has been done and what is to be done in supplying the civilian population. No one realizes more the difficulties of importing civilian supplies in the face of overriding military demands than AMGOT supply officers who are working daily with the supply and transportation officers of the armies and base sections. The difficulty is rather with the propaganda agencies. These must realize that enemy populations are prone to remember promises made even over the air and that the result of predictions which cannot be carried into effect is the reverse of that intended.

(18) The attitude of the various sections of the population toward the Badoglio regime is, of course, colored by pre-existing political views. On the whole the actions of General Badoglio, both before and since the armistice, have been popular and his speeches in particular have been well received. There is much less enthusiasm for the king. This is particularly true in liberal and democratic circles. From the evidence that has reached AMGOT it is fair to say generally that the House of Savoy has little hold on the population of Sicily, at least on those sections of the population that are articulate.

(19) The Church has continued its friendly attitude. In some provinces the local priests have proven extremely helpful to the C.A.Os in connection with personnel problems and questions of administration. In other localities the local clergy has reserved a hands off attitude.

Public Safety and Law Enforcement

5993

(20) There are no major developments to report on the condition of crime and law enforcement for the month. The incidence of crimes of violence in the urban centers seems to be no greater than might normally be expected. Crime in the rural areas has increased in certain localities, robbery, thefts of food and livestock and like acts having been reported. This may be due in part to the confiscation of the fire arms and weapons which has deprived the rural residents of the self-protection on which they have relied in the past. The enforcement agencies are making particular efforts to cope with the lawlessness in the rural areas. The recrudescence of the Mafia has already been noted.

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

(17) A continued source of embarrassment is the [illegible] in the face of statements made by responsible officials of both governments as to what has been done and what is to be done in supplying the civilian population. No one realizes more the difficulties of importing civilian supplies in the face of overriding military demands than AMGOT supply officers who are working daily with the supply and transportation officers of the armies and base sections. The difficulty is rather with the propaganda agencies. These must realize that enemy populations are prone to remember promises made even over the air and that the result of predictions which cannot be carried into effect is the reverse of that intended.

(18) The attitude of the various sections of the population toward the Badoglio regime is, of course, colored by pre-existing political views. On the whole the actions of General Badoglio, both before and since the armistice, have been popular and his speeches in particular have been well received. There is much less enthusiasm for the king. This is particularly true in liberal and democratic circles. From the evidence that has reached AMGOT it is fair to say generally that the House of Savoy has little hold on the population of Sicily, at least on those sections of the population that are articulate.

(19) The Church has contained its friendly attitude. In some provinces the local priests have proven extremely helpful to the C.A.Os in connection with personnel problems and questions of administration. In other localities the local clergy has reserved a hands off attitude.

Public Safety and Law Enforcement

5993

(20) There are no major developments to report on the condition of crime and law enforcement for the month. The incidence of crimes of violence in the urban centers seems to be no greater than might normally be expected. Crime in the rural areas has increased in certain localities, robbery, thefts of food and livestock and like acts having been reported. This may be due in part to the confiscation of the fire arms and weapons which has deprived the rural residents of the self-protection on which they have relied in the past. The enforcement agencies are making particular efforts to cope with the lawlessness in the rural areas. The recrudescence of the Mafia has already been noted.

(21) The following is a compilation of crimes reported during the month to theSuperintendent of Civil Police for the Island. The reporting system was not yet functioning satisfactorily so that it cannot be stated that these figures are either complete or accurate.

	Cases Reported		Cases Reported
1. Murder	9	8. Breakings	275
2. Attempted Murder	15	9. Animal thefts	25
3. Manslaughter	6	10. Theft - All other cases excluding the above	- -
4. Assault on Police	5	11. Moral Offences	2
5. Pillage	94	12. Firearms	24
6. Robbery without fire arms	1112	13. Fraud - excluding Black market	72
7. Robbery with fire arms.	No data	14. Blackmail	2

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

Statistics with relation to ordinary Civil Crime prior to the occupation are also incomplete due to destruction and loss of records so that comparable figures are not available.

(22) On the evening of September 8, the day on which the signing of the Armistice with Italy was announced, the C.A.C. of Mistretta relaxed the curfew order in Mistretta. There was a good deal of excitement in the town, and crowds gathered outside the Municipio and part of the crowd entered the building and demonstrated against the former Fascist regime. The crowd got out of control but order was restored by the C.C.R.R. Two Carabinieri received wounds from a hand-grenade which was thrown by a member of the crowd, who was later arrested. Some official records, including some AMGOT files, taken from offices in the Municipio were burned. Investigations were conducted by the Carabinieri under the direction of the External Group Commander, Messina Province, and three special investigators were detached to this group by the Superior Command of the C.C.R.R. in Palermo. Twenty-eight arrests in all were made and the defendants held for trial by an Allied Military Court.

(23) The law enforcement agencies on the whole showed a marked improvement during the month of September. The Carabinieri are gradually regaining their morale and progress has been made in working out the relationship between the Carabinieri command at HQ and at the various provincial headquarters. The closest relationship has been maintained between AMGOT Superintendent of Civil Police and the Commander of the C.C.R.R. in Sicily which has been facilitated by establishing the office of the Superintendent of Police at the Carabinieri HQ. During the month authority was received to organize a training battalion of 500 men. Steps were also taken to move officers and N.C.Os from their present locations to new stations in accordance with the long standing policy of the organization.

(24) Since there were many mined areas which were by-passed during military operations the bomb disposal problem has become serious with civilian casualties being frequently reported. A bomb disposal squad is being organized under the C.C.R.R. with experts from the Italian army who are to be charged with the clearance of the whole island.

(25) During the month of September the cases of 1161 persons who had been arrested or detained on political or security grounds by the C.I.C., F.S.P., or AMGOT officials up to 31 August were reviewed by a committee of representatives of 15 Army Group, 7th Army and 8th Army and AMGOT. As a result of these reviews the individuals were classified and recommendations were made that 49 be released unconditionally and 390 be released on good behavior. An improved procedure for maintaining the records of and handling individuals arrested or detained for security or political reasons was developed and recommended to 15 Army Group.

(26) September saw the substantial completion of inspection of prisons and places of confinement in Sicily. The total number of places of confine-

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

later arrested. Some official records, including some AMGOT files, taken from offices in the Municipio were burned. Investigations were conducted by the Carabinieri under the direction of the External Group Commander, Messina Province, and three special investigators were detached to this group by the Superior Command of the C.C.R.R. in Palermo. Twenty-eight arrests in all were made and the defendants held for trial by an Allied Military Court.

(23) The law enforcement agencies on the whole showed a marked improvement during the month of September. The Carabinieri are gradually regaining their morale and progress has been made in working out the relationship between the Carabinieri command at HQ and at the various provincial headquarters. The closest relationship has been maintained between AMGOT Superintendent of Civil Police and the Commander of the C.C.R.R. in Sicily which has been facilitated by establishing the office of the Superintendent of Police at the Carabinieri HQ. During the month authority was received to organize a training battalion of 500 men. Steps were also taken to move officers and N.C.Os from their present locations to new stations in accordance with the long standing policy of the organization.

(24) Since there were many mined areas which were by-passed during military operations the bomb disposal problem has become serious with civilian casualties being frequently reported. A bomb disposal squad is being organized under the C.C.R.R. with experts from the Italian army who are to be charged with the clearance of the whole island.

(25) During the month of September the cases of 1161 persons who had been arrested or detained on political or security grounds by the C.I.C., F.S.P., or AMGOT officials up to 31 August were reviewed by a committee representatives of 15 Army Group, 7th Army and 8th Army and AMGOT. As a result of these reviews the individuals were classified and recommendations were made that 49 be released unconditionally and 390 be released on good behavior. An improved procedure for maintaining the records of and handling individuals arrested or detained for security or political reasons was developed and recommended to 15 Army Group.

(26) September saw the substantial completion of inspection of prisons and places of confinement in Sicily. The total number of places of confinement now recorded is: 97 local prisons, 19 general prisons, 1 female institution, 2 reformatories, 1 penal establishment and 1 criminal lunatic asylum. During the month instructions were issued to close down 46 places of confinement as unserviceable for imprisonment over 30 days. These will, however, be required to remain open for confinement of prisoners awaiting trial in the locality.

(27) During the month progress was made in establishing a system of criminal registration and recording of individuals held in prison, including returns of all persons to HQ by name. No prison offenses have been recorded except at Noto penal establishment where a disturbance arose by some 20 unruly prisoners who had expected liberation by AMGOT. The prisoners in question have been transferred. An inquiry was held to investigate conditions of neglect on the island of Favignana which was closed in August by order of the C.C.A.O. The inquiry determined that the director and commander had not conducted the administration satisfactorily. The accounts are still under

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

examination and until the matter is completed the officers have been suspended from duty. The 150 prisoners were transferred to Central Prison in Palermo.

(28) The prisoners detained on the island of Ustica, who were mostly political prisoners, were transferred to Palermo for investigation, upon completion of which all were liberated or transferred to a camp. The officials of the prison were placed under arrest pending trial on charges of mal administration of the institution. While there has been marked improvement generally in prison administration, particularly in feeding prisoners, much remains to be done and constant supervision is required to bring standards of prison administration up to the point required by AMGOT. It is unfortunately not possible to eliminate the use of communal cells for sentenced prisoners. It is under consideration whether the practice of keeping untried prisoners and others together should be permitted. Overcrowding still exists but is being remedied.

(29) Recommendations have been made for an increase in the salaries and wages of the prison staffs which are substandard. Arrangements have also been made for furnishing clothes and uniforms, using prison labor for manufacture. Hours of duty have also been adjusted and placed on an organized basis.

(30) Fire and civil defense services have been inspected in most of the large cities and now should be obtaining reasonably high standards of efficiency due to changes in personnel and repairs and reallocation of equipment. During the month a plan for registration of vehicles and control of their operation on an island-wide basis was completed and put in effect by General Order No. 9. The plan should serve to reduce unauthorized use of vehicles and give the civil authorities considerable more control of truck transport, which is still a vital necessity. During the month arrangements were also made for passes for civilian travel by rail in the Palermo area. Schemes were also completed for the control of fire arms, registration of aliens and for the issue of circulation passes generally.

Legal

(31) By the end of September Italian courts were in operation in 9991 each province in Sicily, although difficulties in regard to transport were greatly hampering the work. Italian judicial officials had in many cases removed their homes from the congested centers where their presence was most needed and it had not been possible to arrange for the permanent return of all of them owing to the lack of transportation and accomodation, or to arrange transport for their daily attendance. The transportation of prisoners awaiting trial in jails in the interior of the island to the courts for trial also seriously delayed the administration of justice. The appointment of further personnel (referred to in the next paragraph) who can operate on a wider area and the continuing efforts to obtain transportation should somewhat ease the position.

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

generally in prison administration, particularly in feeding prisoners, remains to be done and constant supervision is required to bring standards of prison administration up to the point required by AMGOT. It is unfortunately not possible to eliminate the use of communal cells for sentenced prisoners. It is under consideration whether the practice of keeping untried prisoners and others together should be permitted. Overcrowding still exists but is being remedied.

(29) Recommendations have been made for an increase in the salaries and wages of the prison staffs which are substandard. Arrangements have also been made for furnishing clothes and uniforms, using prison labor for manufacture. Hours of duty have also been adjusted and placed on an organized basis.

(30) Fire and civil defense services have been inspected in most of the large cities and now should be obtaining reasonably high standards of efficiency due to changes in personnel and repairs and reallocation of equipment. During the month a plan for registration of vehicles and control of their operation on an island-wide basis was completed and put in effect by General Order No. 9. The plan should serve to reduce unauthorized use of vehicles and give the civil authorities considerable more control of truck transport, which is still a vital necessity. During the month arrangements were also made for passes for civilian travel by rail in the Palermo area. Schemes were also completed for the control of fire arms, registration of aliens and for the issue of circulation passes generally.

Legal

(31) By the end of September Italian courts were in operation in 4991 each province in Sicily, although difficulties in regard to transport were greatly hampering the work. Italian judicial officials had in many cases removed their homes from the congested centers where their presence was most needed and it had not been possible to arrange for the permanent return of all of them owing to the lack of transportation and accomodation, or to arrange transport for their daily attendance. The transportation of prisoners awaiting trial in jails in the interior of the island to the courts for trial also seriously delayed the administration of justice. The appointment of further personnel (referred to in the next paragraph) who can operate on a wider area and the continuing efforts to obtain transportation should somewhat ease the position.

(32) Sessions of Corte d'Assisi were arranged for October to deal with all parts of the island of Sicily and much progress has been made in the selection of judicial officials to fill vacancies, over 150 individuals having been selected.

(33) Action was taken to improve the standing and morale of the legal profession in the island. This was at a low level at the time of occupation, mainly owing to the control of the Fascist party and the existence of the professional syndicates. After consultation with leading Italian lawyers a plan for the reorganization of the bar association and council of lawyers was prepared. It is believed that the approval of the scheme will mean an improvement in conditions generally in the administration of justice. The decision to continue payment of the preoccupation indemnities has also caused satisfaction as the Italian judicial officials were poorly paid, at least in comparison with American and British standards.

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

(34) The work of reopening courts has been hampered by the destruction of some court buildings in the course of operations and the requisitioning of courts for army use. Moreover, in spite of directives of the Army commanders, requisition has usually been followed by dispersal of court records. While the destruction was unavoidable, it is doubted whether requisitioning of court buildings was in many cases necessary.

(35) The work of the Allied Military Courts was large in Sicily in September. The following table shows the incidence of cases received from the several provinces for examination during the month.

	General Courts		Superior Courts		Summary Courts		Total
	Guilty	Not Guilty	Guilty	Not Guilty	Guilty	Not Guilty	
Palermo	3	-	9	-	365	68	445
Catania	-	-	7	2	113	23	145
Messina	-	-	2	4	20	8	34
Agrigento	2	-	24	4	224	16	290
Trapani	-	-	8	-	85	6	99
Siracusa	4	1	5	3	115	15	143
Ragusa	-	-	2	-	99	8	109
Caltanissetta	-	-	16	2	4	-	22
Enna			NONE REPORTED				
TOTAL	9	1	73	15	1025	144	1267

The following statement indicates the type of offences dealt with:

	Black Market	Wire Cutting Cases	Possession of Fire Arms etc.	Thefts, Pillage and possession of Allied Property	Curfew violations	All other offences	Total
Palermo	100	2	5	11	236	20	374
Catania	24	1	5	31	41	18	120
Messina	15	-	-	7	-	-	22
Agrigento	32	-	10	58	82	68	250
Trapani	34	1	6	6	18	28	93
Siracusa	11	3	2	30	28	50	126
Ragusa	6	-	1	18	73	3	101
Caltanissetta	-	-	6	12	-	2	20
Enna			NONE REPORTED				
TOTAL	222	7	35	173	478	189	1004

1 Case under Italian penal code. Transcript not completed - death penalty in the murder of Baron Genuardo.

(36) Crime against military government has not been extensive, except

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

5999

	General Courts		Superior Courts		Summary Courts		Total
	Guilty	Not Guilty	Guilty	Not Guilty	Guilty	Not Guilty	
Palermo	3	-	9	-	365	68	445
Catania	-	-	7	2	113	23	145
Messina	-	-	2	4	20	8	34
Agrigento	2	-	24	4	224	16	290
Trapani	-	-	8	-	85	6	99
Siracusa	4	1	5	3	115	15	143
Ragusa	-	-	2	-	99	8	109
Caltanissetta	-	-	16	2	4	-	22
Enna	NONE REPORTED						
TOTAL	9	1	73	15	1025	144	1267

The following statement indicates the type of offences dealt with:

	Black Market	Wire Cutting Cases	Possession of Fire Arms etc.	Thefts, Pillage and possession of Allied Property	Curfew violations	All other offences	Total
Palermo	100	2	5	11	236	20	374
Catania	24	1	5	32	41	18	120
Messina	15	-	-	7	-	-	22
Agrigento	32	-	10	58	82	68	250
Trapani	34	1	6	6	18	28	93
Siracusa	11	3	2	30	28	50	126
Ragusa	6	-	1	18	73	3	101
Caltanissetta	-	-	6	12	-	2	20
Enna	NONE REPORTED						
TOTAL	222	7	35	173	478	189	1004

1 Case under Italian penal code. Transcript not completed - death penalty in the murder of Baron Genuardo.

(36) Crime against military government has not been extensive, except the cutting of military telephone wire, curfew violations, black market offenses, and the illegal possession of Allied property. The most serious of these, although not the most prevalent, has been the cutting of military telephone wires, as to which 15 Army Group has requested strong action. Directives were given to prosecute all cases of alleged cutting of telephone wire and proposed more severe sentences, but it was decided not to stipulate minimum sentences as had been suggested by HQ 15 Army Group.

(37) The defendants in the case involving the murder of Baron Genuardo were sentenced to death by a General Military Court at Agrigento during September for possession of arms contrary to Article V of Proclamation No. 2. The crime undoubtedly had Mafia connections and it is thought that the prompt trial and sentence has had a favorable effect in the region.

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

(38) The extension of the control exercised by the Allied Military Government in Sicily after the first phase of occupation required additional military legislation. Under the powers granted by the military governor to the Chief Civil Affairs Officer certain General Orders were published. The following were approved during September.

General Order No. 4 - Price Control
General Order No. 5 - Declaration of Essential Supplies
General Order No. 6 - Reopening of Banks
General Order No. 7 - Amendments to Proclamations Nos. 2 and 4
General Order No. 8 - Labor Reorganization
General Order No. 9 - Circulation of Motor Vehicles
General Order No. 10 - Termination of Restrictions on Financial Institutions

Numbers 1 and 2 of the Sicily Gazette, containing copies of Proclamations and General Orders in book form, were printed and distributed during September.

Finance

(39) The full monthly report of the Finance Division setting forth its operations in detail is attached as Appendix A. The following paragraphs contain certain of the more important matters therein noted.

(40) Large deficits throughout the various governmental subdivisions continued to prevail generally through the month of September. Advances by AMGOT for normal recurrent expenditures, principally relief and grain payments, generally maintained the same levels set in July and August, although as a result of closer controls relief payments were in some localities considerably reduced. Major items of advances newly developed during the month were the state railway payrolls and operating expenses of the Italian Red Cross, the financial requirements of which were in each case supplied by the HQ of the respective organizations on an island-wide basis prior to the occupation.

(41) During the month the revenue section shifted its emphasis from the investigation of machinery of tax and budgetary operation to the stimulation of tax collection. Progress has been slow, owing to the continuing difficulties of communication, damage to office buildings and records, and the continued suspension of many business enterprises. Certain of the more prosperous and undamaged communes reported that collection of taxes are restored almost to normal. In other it was necessary to grant partial postponement, permitted by the Italian law.

(42) In order to improve the control of expenditures a tightening of the procedure governing disbursements by C.A.Os and the requiring of more frequent reporting by P.Os was put in effect. In addition, instructions to communal and provincial authorities on the preparation of budgets for the coming year have been worked out and distributed.

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

General Order No. 9 - Circulation of Motor Vehicles
General Order No. 10 - Termination of Restrictions on Financial Institutions

Numbers 1 and 2 of the Sicily Gazette, containing copies of Proclamations and General Orders in book form, were printed and distributed during September.

Finance

(39) The full monthly report of the Finance Division setting forth its operations in detail is attached as Appendix A. The following paragraphs contain certain of the more important matters therein noted.

(40) Large deficits throughout the various governmental subdivisions continued to prevail generally through the month of September. Advances by AMGOT for normal recurrent expenditures, principally relief and grain payments, generally maintained the same levels set in July and August, although as a result of closer controls relief payments were in some localities considerably reduced. Major items of advances newly developed during the month were the state railway payrolls and operating expenses of the Italian Red Cross, the financial requirements of which were in each case supplied by the HQ of the respective organizations on an island-wide basis prior to the occupation.

(41) During the month the revenue section shifted its emphasis from the investigation of machinery of tax and budgetary operation to the stimulation of tax collection. Progress has been slow, owing to the continuing difficulties of communication, damage to office buildings and records, and the continued suspension of many business enterprises. Certain of the more prosperous and undamaged communes reported that collection of taxes are restored almost to normal. In other it was necessary to grant partial postponement, permitted by the Italian law.

(42) In order to improve the control of expenditures a tightening of the procedure governing disbursements by C.A.Os and the requiring of more frequent reporting by F.Os was put in effect. In addition, instructions to communal and provincial authorities on the preparation of budgets for the coming year have been worked out and distributed.

(43) Under General Order No. 6 published in September the banks were reopened on a restricted withdrawal basis in Palermo province on 6 September and in the balance of the island on 15 September. Protection of the banks against the permitted withdrawals was arranged through credit agreements with AMFA, more fully discussed in the Finance Division report (Appendix A). The limited withdrawal plan was entirely successful, new deposits having greatly exceeded withdrawals in all provinces by the end of the month. On the basis of this experience plans were made in the latter part of September for the termination of all restrictions on withdrawals throughout the island. The resumption of normal operations includes payment of assegni circolari and vagli bancari, which will afford relief to the large number of holders of this paper.

9939

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

(44) Reports were called for on the position of the postal savings deposits in the provinces but had been received only from Palermo province by the end of the month. It is planned to reopen the postal savings and postal current accounts contemporaneously with the lifting of restrictions on banks generally. No action is contemplated regarding payment of postal savings bonds, service on these being suspended in accordance with the C.C.S. directive.

(45) A study of social insurance institutions has continued and information as to the five principal organizations in the province of Palermo has resulted in recommendations for the resumption of their activities. This will require advances by AMFA to take the place of deficit financing usually furnished by the central government. In order to simplify somewhat the complicated scheme of social insurance, two of the agencies (Cassa Mutua Infortuni Agricoli and the Istituto Assicurazioni Infortuni sul Lavoro) have been amalgamated. This will reduce administrative costs and will probably be followed by similar consolidations of various other agencies which were overlapping or performed closely related functions.

(46) A statement of AMFA assets and liabilities is set forth in paragraph 27 of the Finance Division report. Total assets and liabilities of L.9,857,269,479 are shown as compared with the corresponding figure of L.2,164,077,974 at the end of August. The increase in liabilities was principally due to the receipt from Washington of L.7,600,000,000 during the month.

(47) The postal services which have continued to be operated under the supervision of the Finance Division were further extended during the month of September. On 17 September an interprovincial delivery service was instituted for unsealed mail weighing up to 30 grams. Trunk service to provincial capitals will be handled by bus line inaugurated by AMGOT for the transportation of civilian officials and essential personnel. Deliveries within the provinces are left to the devices of the postal authorities in each provincial capital. The Army censorship branches have provided a censor for each of the provincial capitals. Some prisoner of war mail has been received and dispatched and further mail is expected. Inquiry has been made, with a recommendation for favorable action, as to the possibility of setting up the mechanism for remittances from the United States to re[illegible] in the occupied parts of Italy, payments to be arranged by AMFA at this end.

(48) A problem that received careful study during the month was the inflationary tendency which followed the occupation. Uncontrolled prices have risen sharply since the occupation. There are requests for wage increases among various groups of wage earners, particularly the police and other civil servants. Stocks of consumer goods of all sorts remain low. Added to this is the tremendous purchasing power introduced into the island by the Allied Forces. To combat this an anti-inflation program was approved by the [illegible] and steps were taken by the interested staff divisions to

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

5984

will require advances by AMFA to take the place of deficit financing usually furnished by the central government. In order to simplify somewhat the complicated scheme of social insurance, two of the agencies (Cassa Mutua Infortuni Agricoli and the Istituto Assicurazioni Infortuni sul Lavoro) have been amalgamated. This will reduce administrative costs and will probably be followed by similar consolidations of various other agencies which were overlapping or performed closely related functions.

(46) A statement of AMFA assets and liabilities is set forth in paragraph 27 of the Finance Division report. Total assets and liabilities of L.9,857,289,479 are shown as compared with the corresponding figure of L.2,164,077,974 at the end of August. The increase in liabilities was principally due to the receipt from Washington of L.7,600,000,000 during the month.

(47) The postal services which have continued to be operated under the supervision of the Finance Division were further extended during the month of September. On 17 September an interprovincial delivery service was instituted for unsealed mail weighing up to 30 grams. Trunk service to provincial capitals will be handled by bus line inaugurated by AMGOT for the transportation of civilian officials and essential personnel. Deliveries within the provinces are left to the devices of the postal authorities in each provincial capital. The Army censorship branches have provided a censor for each of the provincial capitals. Some prisoner of war mail has been received and dispatched and further mail is expected. Inquiry has been made, with a recommendation for favorable action, as to the possibility of setting up the mechanism for remittances from the United States to relatives in the occupied parts of Italy, payments to be arranged by AMFA at this end.

(48) A problem that received careful study during the month was the inflationary tendency which followed the occupation. Uncontrolled prices have risen sharply since the occupation. There are requests for wage increases among various groups of wage earners, particularly the police and other civil servants. Stocks of consumer goods of all sorts remain low. Added to this is the tremendous purchasing power introduced into the island by the Allied Forces. To combat this an anti-inflation program was approved by the Executive Council and steps were taken by the interested staff divisions to implement it. Final results cannot yet be reported. It is thought that with the withdrawal of the tactical forces from the island the situation will be relieved somewhat, but will require constant attention.

Property Control

(49) A detailed report of the Controller of Property for the month of September is attached hereto as Appendix B. As there indicated the Controller of Property has made progress in taking over properties of the various types specified in the plan.

(50) Allied properties which had been sequestrated by the Italian Government have for the most part been examined, inventoried and taken into custody. In very nearly all of the provinces there was found real property of Allied ownership. In general the existing sequestrator (Bank of Sicily in many cases) was left in possession, subject to the control of the C.P. Among the more important properties was the Bronte estate, formerly owned by

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

the heirs of Lord Nelson. The legal complications in connection with the sequestration and expropriation of this estate under Italian laws have been referred to in previous reports. The C.P. has personally inspected the property and has appointed a manager to conserve its assets until the final disposition is determined.

(51) The valuable property in the City of Palermo belonging to the late Duc de Guise has been taken into custody, inventoried and many valuables stored. A directive is still awaited as to the treatment of this and other French property and properties of nationals of the United Nations other than the United States and the British Commonwealth.

(52) The dissolution of the numerous Fascist organizations has resulted in the C.P. assuming custody of a good deal of real and personal property of these bodies. Formal custody has also been taken of a number of State buildings and properties and several semi-statal undertakings, including in particular the Ente di Colonizzazione del Latifondo Siciliano.

(53) Proceedings under Italian Law for the handling of abandoned real property have been worked out satisfactorily in Palermo province and are to be adopted in other provinces. The procedure permits the C.P. to be kept informed of the status of the various abandoned properties so that in proper cases he may take formal custody thereof.

(54) Of the industrial and commercial undertakings taken into custody the two most important are the oil installations of AGIP, into which had been put the former installations and assets of the Shell and Standard Oil groups in Sicily. In many cases the installations are in the actual custody of the armed forces. The operations of AGIP are, however, being conducted under special commissioners who were formally officials of the Shell and Standard Companies in the territory. The asphalt mines in Ragusa present a complicated picture. The C.P. after investigation has decided to take custody of the two British mining concessions and of a third which is owned by the Italian Government. These constitute three of the four more important concessions for the mining of asphalt rock. The centralizing of control in the C.P. should facilitate the operation for requirements of the military and essential civilian uses.

5987

(55) Enemy state industrial enterprises which were taken under control during the month of September include the following:

Ente Nazionale Industria Cinematografiche (E.N.I.C.) which controls cinemas through Palermo and elsewhere.
Unione Militare - a cooperative society providing Italian Officers with uniforms and other articles. Operations suspended.
Printing Press of the Corriere di Sicilian in Catania - printing establishment as to which ownership and proprietorship is confused.

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

and other French property and properties of nationals of the United Nations other than the United States and the British Commonwealth.

(52) The dissolution of the numerous Fascist organizations has resulted in the C.P. assuming custody of a good deal of real and personal property of these bodies. Formal custody has also been taken of a number of State buildings and properties and several semi-statal undertakings, including in particular the Ente di Colonizzazione del Latifondo Siciliano.

(53) Proceedings under Italian Law for the handling of abandoned real property have been worked out satisfactorily in Palermo province and are to be adopted in other provinces. The procedure permits the C.P. to be kept informed of the status of the various abandoned properties so that in proper cases he may take formal custody thereof.

(54) Of the industrial and commercial undertakings taken into custody the two most important are the oil installations of AGIP, into which had been put the former installations and assets of the Shell and Standard Oil groups in Sicily. In many cases the installations are in the actual custody of the armed forces. The operations of AGIP are, however, being conducted under special commissioners who were formally officials of the Shell and Standard Companies in the territory. The asphalt mines in Ragusa present a complicated picture. The C.P. after investigation has decided to take custody of the two British mining concessions and of a third which is owned by the Italian Government. These constitute three of the four more important concessions for the mining of asphalt rock. The centralizing of control in the C.P. should facilitate the operation for requirements of the military and essential civilian uses.

5987

(55) Enemy state industrial enterprises which were taken under control during the month of September include the following:

Ente Nazionale Industria Cinematografiche (E.N.I.C.) which controls cinemas through Palermo and elsewhere.
Unione Militare - a cooperative society providing Italian Officers with uniforms and other articles. Operations suspended.
Printing Press of the Corriere di Sicilian in Catania - printing establishment as to which ownership and proprietorship is confused.
State Stud Farms - Catania.

Public Health

(56) The general status of public health in the island of Sicily, which includes the activities of the Public Health Division during the month of September, are set forth in the report of the D.P.H. dated 11 October attached as Appendix C.

(57) The health of the population of the island continues good. The small outbreaks of typhoid fever referred to in previous reports have been controlled. In the view of AMGOT health officers these epidemics cannot be attributed to war conditions or to the occupation. Through the efforts of AMGOT health officers considerable improvement can be looked for in conditions

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

in every locality in the island which had typhoid cases. Malaria appears to be more prevalent than statistics have indicated. The Allied Forces and the malariaologists attached to the Public Health Division AMGOT have been active in measures to suppress and prevent the spread of the disease as indicated in an annex to the Public Health Division report (Appendix C).

(58) While regular reports of communicable diseases have not been possible by reason of the disruption of communications between physicians and communal and provincial health officers and between provincial capitals and AMGOT HQ, weekly and monthly reports are beginning to come. A table based on report from approximately 1/2 of the communes (other than in Palermo) emphasizes the importance of typhoid, tuberculosis and malaria as the three principal communicable diseases on the island.

(59) The constant attention of the Public Health Division has been given to the problem of nutrition, particularly in distressed areas such as Messina as to which reports have been current of starvation conditions. For the purpose of both investigation and of assistance to the provincial health officers medical officers have been detailed from AMGOT HQ. In no case have the alarmist reports proven accurate. The condition of the people nutritionally remains favorable. While rationing has been difficult and amounts of food available in the provinces of Trapani and Messina have been critically low, starvation has not existed in any part of the island and the situation is improving. With improved transportation and import of certain necessary supplies the situation should improve.

(60) The housing study has not been completed in all provinces as indicated in the report of the D.P.H. A critical housing situation exists in the cities of Trapani and Marsala. Steps are being taken to meet this emergency by the completion of housing projects and authorization of emergency repairs. A detailed report has not been received from Messina province but it may be assumed that an acute housing situation exists there. A report from the province of Siracusa indicates that the City of Augusta, where it was thought a serious problem would be presented, has rehoused its people satisfactorily and no resettlement or outside assistance will therefore be required.

(61) As a corrolary of the housing problem the resettlement of refugees, both Italian and of foreign nationality, has been undertaken. Machinery has been established in each province for registration of refugees. When exact information and statistics are available steps for resettlement or housing will be taken under the supervision of the Welfare Section of the Public Health Division. A small project has been undertaken in Palermo where a camp has been established for 200 Yugoslavs. This camp has been directly administered by the Welfare Section but it has been recommended that a special division be created and charged with the care of friendly nationals who have been and undoubtedly will be found in much greater numbers on the mainland of Italy.

(62) During the month of September agreements were reached with the local officials of the Italian Red Cross for the reorganization of that

5985

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

on report from approximately 1/2 of the communes (other than in Palermo) emphasizes the importance of typhoid, tuberculosis and malaria as the three principal communicable diseases on the island.

(59) The constant attention of the Public Health Division has been given to the problem of nutrition, particularly in distressed areas such as Messina as to which reports have been current of starvation conditions. For the purpose of both investigation and of assistance to the provincial health officers medical officers have been detailed from AMGOT HQ. In no case have the alarmist reports proven accurate. The condition of the people nutritionally remains favorable. While rationing has been difficult and amounts of food available in the provinces of Trapani and Messina have been critically low, starvation has not existed in any part of the island and the situation is improving. With improved transportation and import of certain necessary supplies the situation should improve.

(60) The housing study has not been completed in all provinces as indicated in the report of the D.P.H. A critical housing situation exists in the cities of Trapani and Marsala. Steps are being taken to meet this emergency by the completion of housing projects and authorization of emergency repairs. A detailed report has not been received from Messina province but it may be assumed that an acute housing situation exists there. A report from the province of Siracusa indicates that the City of Augusta, where it was thought a serious problem would be presented, has rehoused its people satisfactorily and no resettlement or outside assistance will therefore be required.

5986

(61) As a correlary of the housing problem the resettlement of refugees, both Italian and of foreign nationality, has been undertaken. Machinery has been established in each province for registration of refugees. When exact information and statistics are available steps for resettlement or housing will be taken under the supervision of the Welfare Section of the Public Health Division. A small project has been undertaken in Palermo where a camp has been established for 200 Yugoslavs. This camp has been directly administered by the Welfare Section but it has been recommended that a special division be created and charged with the care of friendly nationals who have been and undoubtedly will be found in much greater numbers on the mainland of Italy.

(62) During the month of September agreements were reached with the local officials of the Italian Red Cross for the reorganization of that institution under personnel satisfactory to the Allied Forces. The Italian Red Cross in Sicily has responsibilities beyond those of Red Cross Societies in the U.S. and U.K. It is responsible for maintaining civilian hospitals, for anti-malaria work, the training of nurses and operation of first aid air raid stations. The distribution of relief and communication with and aid to prisoners and refugees is also handled by the Italian Red Cross. A program of activities has been agreed upon as set forth in an annex to the report of the D.P.H. AMGOT has undertaken to supply financial aid formerly furnished by Rome in order that these essential activities may be continued. The Red Cross will work in conjunction with and under the supervision of the Public Health Division, AMGOT HQ.

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

(63) During the month considerable progress was made in reorganizing the administration of relief in several provinces. Departments of Public Welfare were either functioning or about to function immediately in Palermo, Trapani, Catania, Enna and Messina. Plans for the extension of these activities are under way for the other provinces. The plan for the consolidation of relief agencies includes integration of services of child care and the establishment of a children's welfare agency in each province. Report forms for children's institutions have been made available for each province. In the field of juverile delinquency a uniform procedure has been recommended to the Legal Division and the Prison Section.

(64) As a result of discussions with Mr. Norman Davis, Chairman of the American Red Cross, during his visit to Sicily early in September, Red Cross relief officials were invited to the island to discuss ways in which facilities of the American and British Red Cross organizations might be made available to the civilian population under the general supervision of AMGOT. Conferences in Palermo resulted in a program being agreed upon which calls for the furnishing of Red Cross personnel to perform the following functions:

(a) Working with the Italian Red Cross in getting the P.O.W. clearance center functioning more adequately. (Particularly in connection with foreign countries.)
(b) Providing supplies (clothing, food, medical).
(c) Helping to register, relocate, rehouse and repatriate refugees.
(d) Helping operate camps for the temporary care of homeless Sicilians, released political and other prisoners, Allied nationals, etc.
(e) Assisting in the handling of pension claims of foreign residents and civilian communications abroad.
(f) Community organizations of welfare services.
(g) General assistance in other welfare activities.
(h) Assisting in the development of local voluntary effort.

Red Cross personnel has arrived and certain of the approved activities are already underway.

3935

Civilian Supply

(65) During the month the former Civilian Supply Division was split up and reorganized as stated in paragraph 7. The activities of the new divisions during the month are discussed separately.

(66) The matter of food supply, particularly grain, continued to be the critical problem confronting the Division during the month. Revised estimates were made of crop yields and every effort was made to increase the amassing of grain under the prescribed procedure. The status of the grain problem during the month will be more fully summarized under the heading Agriculture. Imports of wheat during the month amounted to 1,000 tons at

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

(64) As a result of discussions with Mr. Norman Davis, Chairman of the American Red Cross, during his visit to Sicily early in September, Red Cross relief officials were invited to the island to discuss ways in which facilities of the American and British Red Cross organizations might be made available to the civilian population under the general supervision of AMGOT. Conferences in Palermo resulted in a program being agreed upon which calls for the furnishing of Red Cross personnel to perform the following functions:

(a) Working with the Italian Red Cross in getting the P.O.W. clearance center functioning more adequately. (Particularly in connection with foreign countries.)
(b) Providing supplies (clothing, food, medical).
(c) Helping to register, relocate, rehouse and repatriate refugees.
(d) Helping operate camps for the temporary care of homeless Sicilians, released political and other prisoners, Allied nationals, etc.
(e) Assisting in the handling of pension claims of foreign residents and civilian communications abroad.
(f) Community organizations of welfare services.
(g) General assistance in other welfare activities.
(h) Assisting in the development of local voluntary effort.

Red Cross personnel has arrived and certain of the approved activities are already underway.

5985

Civilian Supply

(65) During the month the former Civilian Supply Division was split up and reorganized as stated in paragraph 7. The activities of the new divisions during the month are discussed separately.

(66) The matter of food supply, particularly grain, continued to be the critical problem confronting the division during the month. Revised estimates were made of crop yields and every effort was made to increase the amassing of grain under the prescribed procedure. The status of the grain problem during the month will be more fully summarized under the heading Agriculture. Imports of wheat during the month amounted to 1,000 tons at Palermo and 2,500 tons at Catania, of which 2,000 tons were diverted to Reggio di Calabria, as a stockpile for Region II.

(67) In order to obtain more complete information on existing stocks in the island General Order No. 5 was published regarding declaration of stocks of all important commodities. All critical articles, including foodstuffs, fuels, automotive equipment, and building material, were included in the schedule of articles required to be declared. While 100% compliance with this order is hardly to be expected, it was felt that it would be a useful weapon in the hands of the police agencies in enforcing black market regulations, since failure to declare scheduled articles itself constitutes an offence, of which the only proof required is that of possession. Reports from the provinces on existing stocks continued to be fragmentary and unsatisfactory due to the difficulties of provincial supply officers in obtaining information on stocks on hand and faulty communication.

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

(68) The coal situation was a matter of considerable concern during the month. Prior to the operation requirements of coal for the operation of essential civilian industries and utilities were estimated at 6,000 tons a month. This estimate proved to be substantially correct, and was allowed for in the import program. However, the import program was not adhered to and such coal as was imported was diverted to military uses. In addition, the greater part of the coal stocks found on the island had to be turned over for the use of the military. The resulting coal shortage was felt critically, particularly in the reestablishment of essential electric service and milling of wheat. A revised coal program has since been agreed upon and it is thought that the situation will accordingly improve.

(69) During the month the previous estimates as to long range requirements of Sicily were checked against experience and available information in the island and requisitions were submitted.

(70) During September a survey of the situation regarding the mining and export of sulphur was completed and a report separately transmitted. As a result of the survey steps were taken to reopen and place in operation certain of the sulphur installations and to commence exports. Arrangements for transport of stocks at the mines in the interior to the ports were completed.

Agriculture

(71) During September the previous estimates of grain deficiency were confirmed, although exact information is not yet available. Lack of rainfall, deficiency of fertilizers and war damage were the principal causes of decreased yields. Quantities ammassed were low and there was little doubt that grain was being retained by farmers beyond the legally permitted quantity. This action was due probably to the tendency of farmers to hoard irrespective of prices or to sell to black market operators at figures considerably above the official prices. The preoccupation practice of recourse to the black market for supplies was continued by the population rather generally, although plans have been worked out with the Public Safety Division directed at breaking the black market and were put into effect during the latter part of the month.

(72) Available information indicates that grain for distribution through official channels in Sicily will be exhausted at the end of the year. Local shortage, of course, will be felt sooner and in grain deficient provinces the shortage will be accentuated by transportation difficulties. Various plans were in effect in the provinces for forcing the surrender of hoarded wheat. In view of the prospective shortages, requisitions were made for imports to provide a reserve against a break down of transport in the various grain deficient provinces and to take care of the island-wide shortage prior to the next harvest.

(73) The average daily ration on September 30 was approximately 165 grams of bread and 15 grams of pasta. Some provinces were receiving the maximum permitted ration of bread of 300 grams and 40 grams of pasta, while in one province (Messina) the ration was as low as 100 grams of bread. The

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

5984

(69) During the month the previous estimates as to [illegible] ments of Sicily were checked against experience and available information in the island and requisitions were submitted.

(70) During September a survey of the situation regarding the mining and export of sulphur was completed and a report separately transmitted. As a result of the survey steps were taken to reopen and place in operation certain of the sulphur installations and to commence exports. Arrangements for transport of stocks at the mines in the interior to the ports were completed.

Agriculture

(71) During September the previous estimates of grain deficiency were confirmed, although exact information is not yet available. Lack of rainfall, deficiency of fertilizers and war damage were the principal causes of decreased yields. Quantities armassed were low and there was little doubt that grain was being retained by farmers beyond the legally permitted quantity. This action was due probably to the tendency of farmers to hoard irrespective of prices or to sell to black market operators at figures considerably above the official prices. The preoccupation practice of recourse to the black market for supplies was continued by the population rather generally, although plans have been worked out with the Public Safety Dvision directed at breaking the black market and were put into effect during the latter part of the month.

(72) Available information indicates that grain for distribution 5984 through official channels in Sicily will be exhausted at the end of the year. Local shortage, of course, will be felt sooner and in grain deficient provinces the shortage will be accentuated by transportation difficulties. Various plans were in effect in the provinces for forcing the surrender of hoarded wheat. In view of the prospective shortages, requisitions were made for imports to provide a reserve against a break down of transport in the various grain deficient provinces and to take care of the island-wide shortage prior to the next harvest.

(73) The average daily ration on September 30 was approximately 165 grams of bread and 15 grams of pasta. Some provinces were receiving the maximum permitted ration of bread of 300 grams and 40 grams of pasta, while in one province (Messina) the ration was as low as 100 grams of bread. The large portion of the ration in Messina was supplied from imported stocks which were practically exhausted at the end of the month. Interprovincial transportation complicated the problem, which was solved in part by coastal shipment.

(74) On 24 September instructions were issued for the control of olive oil for the 43-44 season and prices were fixed. The supply of fruit and vegetables, owing to the seasonal decrease, with the exception of such articles as lemons and nuts, was generally deficient. Some 8,000 tons of phosphate in the island were allocated for distribution as fertilizer and consideration was given to the provision of the requirement of about 100,000

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

tons in time for sowing. Due to the shipping shortage it seems impossible to meet this requirement. The supply of nitrates for use in the early spring is regarded as more than a possibility and estimates for requirements have been put in with the requisition for import by mid February of 5,000 tons of nitrate fertilizers.

(75) In order to simplify the complicated problem of regulating the black market, it was decided to eliminate all articles from control except the main essentials. Accordingly, as from 1 November, rationing will be confined to bread, pasta, flour, sugar and olive oil. Revised ration cards, giving effect to this system, were prepared and were in the process of printing at the end of the month.

(76) Fishing was permitted on all coasts of Sicily during the month, subject to limitations laid down by the Navy. Catches generally were sufficient to provide coast towns and in some instances surpluses were available for the inland towns.

Transportation, Communication & Utilities

(77) Transportation continues to be one of the most difficult problems of AMGOT administration. The lack of transportation makes itself felt in all activities - the movement of supply, the movement of civilian personnel, transportation of mail and official communications and many others.

(78) Considerable progress was made in reestablishing the railway facilities but this was not of direct advantage to AMGOT, owing to the demands of the military for virtually the entire available lift. Operation of the railways continued to be directly under the military, the 27th Railway Operating Battalion in the American area and Fortbase in the British area being the responsible units. In both British and American areas a successful effort was made to return the actual operation to the civilian employees. AMGOT transportation officers were engaged primarily during the month in liaison work and in arranging for the payment of railway employees. All matters in regard to payment of railway personnel were referred to AMGOT.

(79) A start on an island-wide program for motor transport was made. Virtually all operating transport was removed from civilian and AMGOT control by the military shortly after the occupation. Under the orders of 7th and 8th Armies some vehicles were returned to AMGOT and a portion of them were put into operating condition. S.C.A.Os of most provinces organized their own motor pools, engaged primarily in the transportation of supplies. The creation of a motor transport subsection at AMGOT HQ laid the groundwork for an island-wide organization by turning over to Istituto Nazionale Trunsporti (the truck and bus subsidiary of the State Railways) certain vehicles and by requisitioning garages and repair shops in Palermo capable of caring for approximately 100 trucks. INT is being used as the agency of AMGOT for operating an island-wide truck service with terminals and garage facilities in the provincial capitals. The motor transport subsection continued the operation of a bi-weekly bus service throughout the island on the route Palermo - Agrigento - Ragusa - Siracusa - Catania - Enna - Caltanissetta - Palermo. This service has been important in moving government officials to various parts of the island. In addition, it made possible the opening of

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

5983

subject to limitations laid down by the Navy. Catches generally were sufficient to provide coast towns and in some instances surpluses were available for the inland towns.

Transportation, Communication & Utilities

(77) Transportation continues to be one of the most difficult problems of AMGOT administration. The lack of transportation makes itself felt in all activities - the movement of supply, the movement of civilian personnel, transportation of mail and official communications and many others.

(78) Considerable progress was made in reestablishing the railway facilities but this was not of direct advantage to AMGOT, owing to the demands of the military for virtually the entire available lift. Operation of the railways continued to be directly under the military, the 27th Railway Operating Battalion in the American area and Portbase in the British area being the responsible units. In both British and American areas a successful effort was made to return the actual operation to the civilian employees. AMGOT transportation officers were engaged primarily during the month in liaison work and in arranging for the payment of railway employees. All matters in regard to payment of railway personnel were referred to AMGOT.

(79) A start on an island-wide program for motor transport was made. Virtually all operating transport was removed from civilian and AMGOT control by the military shortly after the occupation. Under the orders of 7th and 8th Armies some vehicles were returned to AMGOT and a portion of them were put into operating condition. S.C.A.Os of most provinces organized their own motor pools, engaged primarily in the transportation of supplies. The creation of a motor transport subsection at AMGOT HQ laid the groundwork for an island-wide organization by turning over to Istituto Nazionale Transporti (the truck and bus subsidiary of the State Railways) certain vehicles and by requisitioning garages and repair shops in Palermo capable of caring for approximately 100 trucks. INT is being used as the agency of AMGOT for operating an island-wide truck service with terminals and garage facilities in the provincial capitals. The motor transport subsection continued the operation of a bi-weekly bus service throughout the island on the route Palermo - Agrigento - Ragusa - Siracusa - Catania - Enna - Caltanissetta - Palermo. This service has been important in moving government officials to various parts of the island. In addition, it made possible the opening of interprovincial mail service.

(80) A water transport subsection was established under a U.S. Naval officer who was assigned for the purpose. Two schooners were transferred to AMGOT, one of which is a 450-ton boat used for water supply for the island of Ustica. Several smaller boats at Trapani were also taken over, which were made available to the S.C.A.O. Trapani to move in grain from Agrigento. During the month AMGOT also arranged for the shipment in landing craft to Messina of wheat to relieve the acute food shortage there. The cooperation of the U.S. naval authorities was prompt and extremely helpful. A civilian

5983

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

shipping organization has been set up to take over the operation of the water transport facilities required by AMGOT under the supervision of the Water Transport Section.

(81) Considerable progress may be reported in the restoration of civil telephone exchanges to civilian operation. In the eastern portion of the island (provinces of Messina, Catania, Siracusa, Ragusa and Enna) all local telephone exchanges and urban facilities were turned over to AMGOT for civil operation with the exception of that for the commune of Augusta, which is being operated by the Royal Marines. In the western portion of the island (provinces of Palermo, Caltanissetta, Agrigento and Trapani) all local commercial telephone exchanges, including the distribution facilities within each local exchange area, were released by the Island Base Section, subject to military requirements for operation and maintenance by civilian personnel under AMGOT supervision, except the exchanges and facilities in the towns and communes of Palermo, Licata and Porto Empedocle.

(82) As the telephone exchanges and facilities have been released an effort has been made to restore them to their normal operation as soon as possible, except for interurban service. Telephone exchanges in all provincial capitals, except Caltanissetta and Messina, were operating by the end of September. The exchange in Palermo is being operated by the Signal Corps of 7th Army. Small magneto exchanges in less important communes have also been put in operation. It is estimated that approximately 10% of these exchanges were functioning by 30 September.

(83) A plan for rehabilitation of the telegraph system was drawn up by AMGOT officers and engineers of the PTT calling for the repair of the circuits linking provincial capitals first followed by the linking of the more important towns and rural communities. By reason of military needs no telegraph circuits were installed or placed in operation during September but permission was granted by military authorities to place circuits in operating condition in operation on 1 October.

(84) The State submarine cable Palermo - Cagliari (Sardinia) was apparently intact. Arrangements were made for testing this cable. 5982

(85) During the month of September further efforts were directed toward rehabilitating the electric generating and transmission facilities in the island. Two more diesel generating plants in Marsala and Mazara del Vallo started, thus further relieving transmission network. The strict conservation of power continued to be essential to ensure meeting military requirements until reservoirs can be replenished in the late fall. Accordingly, orders continued in effect restricting use of power to essential civilian needs, e.g. medical, governmental, police, etc. The Palermo steam plant was also put in service, which further reduced the load on the network in this important center.

(86) During the month the Highway and Public Works Section was organized. Conferences with the British and American military for designation of first and second priorities on repair of military and civilian highways were held.

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

military requirements for operation and [illegible] under AMGOT supervision, except the exchanges and facilities in the towns and communes of Palermo, Licata and Porto Empedocle.

(82) As the telephone exchanges and facilities have been released an effort has been made to restore them to their normal operation as soon as possible, except for interurban service. Telephone exchanges in all provincial capitals, except Caltanissetta and Messina, were operating by the end of September. The exchange in Palermo is being operated by the Signal Corps of 7th Army. Small magneto exchanges in less important communes have also been put in operation. It is estimated that approximately 10% of these exchanges were functioning by 30 September.

(83) A plan for rehabilitation of the telegraph system was drawn up by AMGOT officers and engineers of the PTT calling for the repair of the circuits linking provincial capitals first followed by the linking of the more important towns and rural communities. By reason of military needs no telegraph circuits were installed or placed in operation during September but permission was granted by military authorities to place circuits in operating condition in operation on 1 October.

(84) The State submarine cable Palermo - Cagliari (Sardinia) was apparently intact. Arrangements were made for testing this cable. 5982

(85) During the month of September further efforts were directed toward rehabilitating the electric generating and transmission facilities in the island. Two more diesel generating plants in Marsala and Mazara del Vallo started, thus further relieving transmission network. The strict conservation of power continued to be essential to ensure meeting military requirements until reservoirs can be replenished in the late fall. Accordingly, orders continued in effect restricting use of power to essential civilian needs, e.g. medical, governmental, police, etc. The Palermo steam plant was also put in service, which further reduced the load on the network in this important center.

(86) During the month the Highway and Public Works Section was organized. Conferences with the British and American military for designation of first and second priorities on repair of military and civilian highways were held. Steps were taken to reestablish A.A.S.S. (State Highway Dept.) and the Provveditorato alle Opere Pubbliche on an island-wide basis. The greater part of the repair of roads and bridges which is not being directly handled by the military is being directed by one of the above agencies under contract with construction firms. Bridge and road contracts were checked by the officials of the Highway and Public Works Section.

Labor

(87) The directive of the C.C.S. regarding termination of Fascist institutions contemplated the elimination of the labor syndicates and corporations which were wholly of Fascist origin. The directive anticipated, however, that a study of the labor situation would be undertaken before the directive was fully implemented.

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

(88) As a result of study of the labor problem on the island, discussions with Italian authorities, the experience of the Allied Forces and others in the employment of labor, a labor plan was drafted by Captain Morse, Chief of the Labor Division, approved, and made effective by General Order No. 8 on 1 October. This plan formally abolished the Fascist labor system, including the provincial unions and their subsidiary and constituent units and the various provincial councils of corporations. It established a regional labor office and 9 provincial labor offices. The principal functions of these offices are to collect and compile information on labor demand and supply, to establish central employment offices and to conciliate or arbitrate where necessary. The right to organize by free and secret ballot is provided and the right of collective bargaining is guaranteed. Strikes and lockouts are forbidden during the emergency. It is felt that this machinery will permit the play of the natural forces within the island and that a free labor movement can and will develop within its framework.

(89) By the end of the month the program was gotten under way with the appointment of provincial labor officials and offices were being established in the provincial capitals. The adoption of the plan appears to have had a favorable reaction throughout the island.

Fine Arts & Monuments

(90) During the month of September the advisor and deputy advisor on Fine Arts and Monuments completed an inspection of the entire island, examining damage to monuments and conferring with superintendents of monuments and antiquities for the various regions. As a result of conferences with these officials and with S.C.A.Os a pamphlet containing suggestions to C.A.Os concerning the administration and financing of the various institutions handling fine arts and monuments was drawn up and distributed. The document has been likewise printed in Italian and distributed to the various officials concerned.

(91) Work authorized earlier in the occupation proceeded in Palermo. The most used books of the National Library, which was badly bombed, have been transported to the Palazzo Mazzarino where library facilities have been installed. The openings left by bombings in the National Library have been filled to prevent further losses. State archives are being extracted from the rubble of the badly damaged Gancia convent. The labor involved in sorting and regrouping scattered leaves and drying documents will be tremendous but approximately two thirds of the work calculated to prevent further loss and deterioration had already been accomplished by the end of the month.

(92) The Superintendency of Galleries and Works of Art for Sicily has reported that the transfer of certain works of art to a central repository for cataloging and restoration was started, transportation for this purpose having been furnished by AMGOT HQ.

(93) The repairs of monuments in Palermo during the month under the superintendent of monuments for western Sicily were as follows:

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

6481

within the island and that a free labor movement can and will develop within its framework.

(89) By the end of the month the program was gotten under way with the appointment of provincial labor officials and offices were being established in the provincial capitals. The adoption of the plan appears to have had a favorable reaction throughout the island.

Fine Arts & Monuments

(90) During the month of September the advisor and deputy advisor on Fine Arts and Monuments completed an inspection of the entire island, examining damage to monuments and conferring with superintendents of monuments and antiquities for the various regions. As a result of conferences with these officials and with S.C.A.Os a pamphlet containing suggestions to C.A.Os concerning the administration and financing of the various institutions handling fine arts and monuments was drawn up and distributed. The document has been likewise printed in Italian and distributed to the various officials concerned.

(91) Work authorized earlier in the occupation proceeded in Palermo. The most used books of the National Library, which was badly bombed, have been transported to the Palazzo Mazzarino where library facilities have been installed. The openings left by bombings in the National Library have been filled to prevent further losses. State archives are being extracted from the rubble of the badly damaged Gancia convent. The labor involved in sorting and regrouping scattered leaves and drying documents will be tremendous but approximately two thirds of the work calculated to prevent further loss and deterioration had already been accomplished by the end of the month.

(92) The Superintendency of Galleries and Works of Art for Sicily has reported that the transfer of certain works of art to a central repository for cataloging and restoration was started, transportation for this purpose having been furnished by AMGOT HQ.

(93) The repairs of monuments in Palermo during the month under the superintendent of monuments for western Sicily were as follows:

Capella della Immaculata in la Chiesa di S. Francesco d'Assissi.	Prevented collapse of the Chapel
Chiesa di San Giuseppe dei Teatini	Closed the doors, repaired the roof, removed rubble and repaired aisle cupolas.
Palazzo Abatelli	Prevented tower and front wall from falling out on the street
Chiesa di Santissima Annunziata	Removed rubble, walled in the ruins and recovered capitals and other architectural fragments

9481

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

Chiesa di San Salvatore	Removed rubble, closed openings and repaired cupola
Chiesa di San Matteo	Repaired doors and roof
Chiesa diSanta Zita	Closed openings, recovered marble fragments and repaired roof

Education

(94) With the arrival of the Educational Advisor early in September the undertaking of the education program commenced.

(95) The supervision of the National Universities, located at Palermo and Catania, was taken over by the Educational Advisor from the provincial S.C.A.Os. The director of the University of Palermo was removed because of his strong Fascist record and the systematic examination of the political records of the faculty members was undertaken.

(96) In order to permit the reopening of the primary and secondary schools as soon as physical facilities could be found, a plan of reorganization of the provincial educational system was distributed to the S.C.A.Os. This called for the appointment of a satisfactory Provveditore agli Studii and a committee or council to advise on the suitability of texts and teaching staffs. In several of the provinces this organization was well under way by the end of the month.

(97) Examination of the primary and secondary texts showed that contrary to our first information a great deal of the teaching material was strongly Fascist and objectionable. A review of the official texts was undertaken with a view to revision either by the removal of certain pages or by reprinting where necessary. Collection of texts from various schools had been initiated by the end of the month.

(98) While no assurance was given to the provincial authorities that it would be possible to reopen the schools every effort was and is being made to advance preparations so that reopening should not be delayed any longer than necessary.

Press and Public Relations

(99) The Sicilian press has consisted for the most part of two daily papers - one published in Palermo and one in Catania. The respective publications are the Sicilia Liberata and the Corriere di Sicilia. Supervision of the publications has been by P.W.B. in close cooperation with the Public Relations Officer of AMGOT. Considerable latitude has been allowed the editorial writers in expression of opinion, including some criticism of AMGOT administration and policies. With unimportant exceptions this privilege has not been abused.

(100) Several small weekly papers in outlying regions have been

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

5989

and Catania, was taken over by the Educational Advisor from the provincial S.C.A.Os. The director of the University of Palermo was removed because of his strong Fascist record and the systematic examination of the political records of the faculty members was undertaken.

(96) In order to permit the reopening of the primary and secondary schools as soon as physical facilities could be found, a plan of reorganization of the provincial educational system was distributed to the S.C.A.Os. This called for the appointment of a satisfactory Provveditore agli Studii and a committee or council to advise on the suitability of texts and teaching staffs. In several of the provinces this organization was well under way by the end of the month.

(97) Examination of the primary and secondary texts showed that contrary to our first information a great deal of the teaching material was strongly fascist and objectionable. A review of the official texts was undertaken with a view to revision either by the removal of certain pages or by reprinting where necessary. Collection of texts from various schools had been initiated by the end of the month.

(98) While no assurance was given to the provincial authorities that it would be possible to reopen the schools every effort was and is being made to advance preparations so that reopening should not be delayed any longer than necessary. 5989

Press and Public Relations

(99) The Sicilian press has consisted for the most part of two daily papers - one published in Palermo and one in Catania. The respective publications are the Sicilia Liberata and the Corriere di Sicilia. Supervision of the publications has been by P.W.B. in close cooperation with the Public Relations Officer of AMGOT. Considerable latitude has been allowed the editorial writers in expression of opinion, including some criticism of AMGOT administration and policies. With unimportant exceptions this privilege has not been abused.

(100) Several small weekly papers in outlying regions have been established, strict control being maintained, however, over all publications in order to conserve the supply of news print on the island.

(101) The Public Relations Officer has continued to make information on AMGOT policies and operation available to members of the Allied press who continued their interest in military government activities during the month.

NOTES ON THE PROVINCES INDIVIDUALLY

(102) Since conditions vary considerably between the various localities it may be worth while to comment briefly on high spots of the administration in each of the 9 provinces of Sicily.

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

Palermo

(103) The month of September saw the appointment of a new Prefect as well as a Sindaco of Palermo City, two of the most important posts in the province. Other vacancies have been filled and appointments made, all of which tend in the desired direction of indirect rule. The urban feeding problem continued to be acute. Palermo City has never had any wheat reserve and in bad weather or due to failure of transportation facilities, daily flour requirements have not always been received.

(104) Excellent progress has been made in clearing up the City of Palermo, which is reflected in the reopening of stores and shops and the almost complete return of the population. The transportation situation is showing slow improvement. The province has made headway in consolidating various administrative agencies and eliminating Fascist departments. The provincial employment office has also proven successful, having registered approximately 45,000 individuals from 31 July to 25 September, of which placement for 17,000 was found. Improvement in relief investigation procedure was reflected in the reduction of average daily payments from 400,000 L. during the latter part of August to 260,000 L. during the corresponding period in September.

Trapani

(105) The economic situation continued unsatisfactory. The province has a normal grain deficiency and amassing has been below the usual levels. The new prefect seems to be competent and is actively assisting in the grain problem. Considerable disorder in the rural areas was noted during the month. The unsatisfactory economic condition coupled with the severe bomb damage at Trapani and Marsala will make this one of the difficult provinces during the winter months. Water borne transport and fishing have been impeded by the failure of authorities to clear mines from the coastal areas.

Agrigento

(106) This province has a grain surplus, from which Trapani has been in part supplied. The reopening of the sulphur mines will ease the unemployment situation considerably. The state of public order has improved since August, although thefts of cattle and hijacking in the rural districts is still reported. The administration in this province is in general proceeding satisfactorily.

Ragusa

(107) This province continues quiet. A new prefect has been appointed who appears to be popular. The operation of the asphalt mines is the principal industrial activity in the province, which has reduced unemployment.

Caltanissetta

(108) This province continues quiet, except for a demonstration in

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

5979

is showing slow improvement. The province has ... ting various administrative agencies and eliminating Fascist departments. The provincial employment office has also proven successful, having registered approximately 45,000 individuals from 31 July to 25 September, of which placement for 17,000 was found. Improvement in relief investigation procedure was reflected in the reduction of average daily payments from 400,000 L. during the latter part of August to 260,000 L. during the corresponding period in September.

Trapani

(105) The economic situation continued unsatisfactory. The province has a normal grain deficiency and ammassing has been below the usual levels. The new prefect seems to be competent and is actively assisting in the grain problem. Considerable disorder in the rural areas was noted during the month. The unsatisfactory economic condition coupled with the severe bomb damage at Trapani and Marsala will make this one of the difficult provinces during the winter months. Water borne transport and fishing have been impeded by the failure of authorities to clear mines from the coastal areas.

Agrigento

(106) This province has a grain surplus, from which Trapani has been in part supplied. The reopening of the sulphur mines will ease the unemployment situation considerably. The state of public order has improved since August, although thefts of cattle and hijacking in the rural districts is still reported. The administration in this province is in general proceeding satisfactorily.

9979

Ragusa

(107) This province continues quiet. A new prefect has been appointed who appears to be popular. The operation of the asphalt mines is the principal industrial activity in the province, which has reduced unemployment.

Caltanissetta

(108) This province continues quiet, except for a demonstration in one of the communes arising from unemployment in the sulphur mines, as a result of which 21 persons were arrested. Further removals of Sindecos are reported. The grain situation is said to be unsatisfactory with a drop off from the usual figures of grain ammassed. Since this province supplies the deficiencies of Ragusa, Siracusa, Catania and Palermo the deficiency may be serious and is being carefully studied. During the month the water supply became critical, owing to heavy demands and breaks in the aqueducts from war damage. Repairs on the more important lines have been completed and adequate supply is now assured. Electricity continues to be a problem. The Prefect of the province is an extremely aggressive individual. Accordingly, the S.C.A.C. has left the administration in the hands of the Italians to a greater degree that in any of the other provinces.

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

Enna

(109) This province also reports a shortage in the ammassing of grain, although amounts have so far been regularly supplied to Messina and Catania. As previously reported, there have been a number of administrative experiments conducted in this province. Since it is primarily rural country with no large cities, the problems are not comparable to those of the large provinces. The amalgamation of the various administrative organizations apparently has continued to be satisfactory. Considerable political stirring is reported from this province.

Siracusa

(110) This was one of the earliest provinces to complete a satisfactoy organization and this situation has continued. Crime is low, supply continues satisfactory. A small export trade to Malta in wine and lemons has been started. Reconstruction of bombed areas has been prompt and effective.

Catania

(111) The refugee and food problems continue to be a difficult ones and progress in clearing bomb and battle damage is slower than had been expected. The shifting of Fortbase from Catania to the mainland should relieve the military congestion which has been one of the administrative problems. Several important officials have been removed during the month in the supply agencies. Owing to the variation in the rates of pay permitted by the Armed Forces, the wage situation was confused but has been clarified by promulgation of the new schedules. The administrative situation seems to be improving.

Messina

(112) Following the successful operation across the straits AMGOT HQ was moved back into the city. Housing conditions remain bad with 60% of the houses not habitable by any proper standards. The food shortage has been critical and remains unsatisfactory. While the province has always had a grain deficiency no grain has been ammassed since this harvest. Assistance from AMGOT HQ on supply and health matters has been given on several occasions. The refugee situation presents a serious problem, both from the standpoint of congestion, feeding and disease. Health continues to be better than expected under the circumstances.

Egadie Islands (Favignana)

(113) These island have been taken under the administration of Trapani province. The C.A.O. Favignana was responsible for the rescue of several American airmen during the month who were forced down off shore. The prison has been closed down as elsewhere reported.

Ustica

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

5978

from this province.

Siracusa

(110) This was one of the earliest provinces to complete a satisfactory organization and this situation has continued. Crime is low, supply continues satisfactory. A small export trade to Malta in wine and lemons has been started. Reconstruction of bombed areas has been prompt and effective.

Catania

(111) The refugee and food problems continue to be a difficult ones and progress in clearing bomb and battle damage is slower than had been expected. The shifting of Fortbase from Catania to the mainland should relieve the military congestion which has been one of the administrative problems. Several important officials have been removed during the month in the supply agencies. Owing to the variation in the rates of pay permitted by the Armed Forces, the wage situation was confused but has been clarified by promulgation of the new schedules. The administrative situation seems to be improving.

Messina

(112) Following the successful operation across the straits AMGOT HQ was moved back into the city. Housing conditions remain bad with 60% of the houses not habitable by any proper standards. The food shortage has been critical and remains unsatisfactory. While the province has always had a grain deficiency no grain has been ammassed since this harvest. Assistance from AMGOT HQ on supply and health matters has been given on several occasions. The refugee situation presents a serious problem, both from the standpoint of congestion, feeding and disease. Health continues to be better than expected under the circumstances.

Egadie Islands (Favignana)

(113) These island have been taken under the administration of Trapani province. The C.A.C. Favignana was responsible for the rescue of several American airmen during the month who were forced down off shore. The prison has been closed down as elsewhere reported.

Ustica

(114) This island has been placed under administration of Palermo province. The prison has been closed as elsewhere reported. Supply of food and water has been arranged by means of small vessels now being operated by AMGOT HQ.

Eolie Islands (Lipari and Stromboli)

(115) These islands have been placed under the administration of Messina province but during September were supplied by AMGOT HQ. Food and water are furnished by coastal transport. There was apparently considerable political activity, which has subsided with the removal of several of the leading Fascists on the island. As previously reported all political prisoners were removed before Allied occupation.

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

Pantelleria

(116) While this island was nominally under the control of AMGOT HQ all during September communications with the island were not established until the latter part of the month. Four officers were, however, in residence and report conditions quiet. Reconstruction of the town has commenced. Supplies are being furnished mainly from the stockpile established in North Africa at the time of capture. It is planned to reduce the staff to two officers in the near future.

Lampedusa

(117) Communication was established with Lampedusa shortly after the first of October. This island had been practically cut off from outside communication since its capture. The two officers stationed there, however, have done a commendable job in rehabilitation and in reorganization of the island economy. Fish canning has been started and supplies amassed adequate for the winter, upon a ration basis considerably in excess of that established in Sicily. Exports of fish have been offered to the mainland when transportation becomes available.

REGION II - (Calabria and Lucania)

(118) As above stated the AMGOT organization assigned to 8th Army for operation Baytown was mounted at Taormina under Group Captain Benson, RAF, and Lt. Col. Harvey Gerry, AUS. Basic plans were developed by these officers in conjunction with AMGOT HQ, and a nominal table of organization was arrived at, personnel to fill which were supplied mainly from AMGOT Sicily. Motor transport was drawn mainly from 8th Army.

(119) The arrangements with 8th Army for loading and moving forward AMGOT personnel and vehicles were most satisfactory. Twelve officers were on the mainland on D day, 25 officers with transport reached there on D + 1 and 8 additional officers with equipment on D + 2. Region II HQ was established at Reggio immediately.

(120) Reggio was found to be less damaged than had been anticipated. Water was available from the first to the extent of about 50% and electricity was available by D + 3. Through the prompt action of AMGOT officers stocks of flour were taken into custody and protected. Bakeries were started forthwith and a bread ration of 150 grams was established. The wheat supply was further augmented by the diversion of a coaster from Catania to Reggio with 2,000 tons of flour ex North Africa.

(121) Eighth Army unit commanders had been particularly requested not to disarm Carabinieri. These requests were effective with the result that 90 Carabinieri were at their posts and on patrol in Reggio on the afternoon of D day. The usual civilian looting had started in a small way but was quickly put down by the intervention of AMGOT officers and the Carabinieri.

(122) Ample stocks of enemy medical stores were discovered. Hospital

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

5977

Lampedusa

(117) Communication was established with Lampedusa shortly after the first of October. This island had been practically cut off from outside communication since its capture. The two officers stationed there, however, have done a commendable job in rehabilitation and in reorganization of the island economy. Fish canning has been started and supplies ammassed adequate for the winter, upon a ration basis considerably in excess of that established in Sicily. Exports of fish have been offered to the mainland when transportation becomes available.

REGION II - (Calabria and Lucania)

(118) As above stated the AMGOT organization assigned to 8th Army for operation Baytown was mounted at Taormina under Group Captain Benson, RAF, and Lt. Col. Harvey Gerry, AUS. Basic plans were developed by these officers in conjunction with AMGOT HQ, and a nominal table of organization was arrived at, personnel to fill which were supplied mainly from AMGOT Sicily. Motor transport was drawn mainly from 8th Army.

(119) The arrangements with 8th Army for loading and moving forward AMGOT personnel and vehicles were most satisfactory. Twelve officers were on the mainland on D day, 25 officers with transport reached there on D + 1 and 8 additional officers with equipment on D + 2. Region II HQ was established at Reggio immediately.

(120) Reggio was found to be less damaged than had been anticipated. Water was available from the first to the extent of about 50% and electricity was available by D + 3. Through the prompt action of AMGOT officers stocks of flour were taken into custody and protected. Bakeries were started forthwith and a bread ration of 150 grams was established. The wheat supply was further augmented by the diversion of a coaster from Catania to Reggio with 2,000 tons of flour ex North Africa.

(121) Eighth Army unit commanders had been particularly requested not to disarm Carabinieri. These requests were effective with the result that 90 Carabinieri were at their posts and on patrol in Reggio on the afternoon of D day. The usual civilian looting had started in a small way but was quickly put down by the intervention of AMGOT officers and the Carabinieri.

(122) Ample stocks of enemy medical stores were discovered. Hospital facilities in Reggio were adequate and health conditions seemed to offer no cause for alarm.

(123) The AMGOT personnel assigned to 8th Army continued with the advance of 8th Army through Calabria and into Lucania. On 19 September headquarters were moved forward to Corigliano. The rapid advance made communications more than usually difficult. However, C.A.Os were established in each provincial capital and in large cities as they were occupied and an administration patterned after first phase administration in Sicily was established.

5977

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

(124) During this period of the advance a considerable problem was presented by the demobilized and deserting soldiers of the Italian army who were clogging the roads and congesting the towns in large numbers heading for Calabria and Sicily. Some of them were armed and some had thrown away their arms. There were certain units still under their own officers fully armed. The feeding of these units was made the responsibility of 8th Army after AMGOT had indicated its inability to handle the problem. Notwithstanding the presence of the Italian forces in the area the usual proclamations were posted and steps taken to enforce the same.

(125) On the capture of Cosenza there was discovered a concentration camp of about 2,000 persons composed of Poles, German Jews, Czechs, French, Yugoslavs and a few Chinese. AMGOT HQ was immediately notified by the regional officers and representatives of the Welfare Section of the Public Health Division were detailed to inspect the camp and take over supervision temporarily. It was suggested that the American and British Red Cross might take over permanently the administration of this camp until repatriation could be arranged.

(126) The advance through Calabria and into Lucania was so rapid that communication continued to be the most difficult problem.

(127) The political situation throughout Calabria and Lucania differed from that in Sicily in that the higher officials with active Fascist records had been removed by Badoglio. His reform, however, had not extended down to the Podesta and minor officials, many of whom AMGOT had to remove. The AMGOT officers continued to follow the policy of removing all former active Fascists in collaboration with P.S.P., 8th Army.

(128) With certain exceptions, such as Cosenza, war damage was not great throughout Calabria and Lucania and the services, such as water and sanitation, were in satisfactory condition through the territory. In the provinces of Catanzaro and Cosenza there was a fair amount of grain and the food situation was therefore not serious at the time of occupation. Investigation of stocks amassed from this year's harvest was undertaken to determine the long range requirements.

(129) While the advance up the Calabrian peninsula was in progress AMGOT officers were attached to the units which occupied Taranto on the 9th and 12 September. Some confusion was caused by the dispatch of this personnel direct from North Africa without the knowledge of Region II HQ. When the King and Marshall Badoglio arrived in Taranto the Allied Military Mission under Lieutenant General Mason MacFarlane assumed responsibility for civil administration in that area and determined that military government under AMGOT would not be established. Accordingly, AMGOT personnel, consisting of about 12 officers, served as liaison officers with the Italian prefects and other administrative officials and in this way assisted in maintaining relations between the Allied Military Mission and Badoglio and the King. There was at this time nothing that could be called a government since the King had arrived without Ministers and Marshall Badoglio was accompanied [illegible] took no part in civil administration. The

5976

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

camp of about 2,000 persons composed of Poles, German Jews, Czechs, French, Yugoslavs and a few Chinese. AMGOT HQ was immediately notified by the regional officers and representatives of the Welfare Section of the Public Health Division were detailed to inspect the camp and take over supervision temporarily. It was suggested that the American and British Red Cross might take over permanently the administration of this camp until repatriation could be arranged.

(126) The advance through Calabria and into Lucania was so rapid that communication continued to be the most difficult problem.

(127) The political situation throughout Calabria and Lucania differed from that in Sicily in that the higher officials with active Fascist records had been removed by Badoglio. His reform, however, had not extended down to the Podesta and minor officials, many of whom AMGOT had to remove. The AMGOT officers continued to follow the policy of removing all former active Fascists in collaboration with P.S.P., 8th Army.

(128) With certain exceptions, such as Cosenza, war damage was not great throughout Calabria and Lucania and the services, such as water and sanitation, were in satisfactory condition through the territory. In the provinces of Catanzaro and Cosenza there was a fair amount of grain and the food situation was therefore not serious at the time of occupation. Investigation of stocks amassed from this year's harvest was undertaken to determine the long range requirements.

(129) While the advance up the Calabrian peninsula was in progress AMGOT officers were attached to the units which occupied Tarranto on the 11 and 12 September. Some confusion was caused by the dispatch of this personnel direct from North Africa without the knowledge of Region II HQ. When the King and Marshall Badoglio arrived in Tarranto the Allied Military Mission under Lieutenant General Mason MacFarlane assumed responsibility for civil administration in this area and determined that military government under AMGOT would not be established. Accordingly, AMGOT personnel, consisting of about 12 officers, served as liaison officers with the Italian prefects and other administrative officials and in this way assisted in maintaining relations between the Allied Military Mission and Badoglio and the King. There was at this time nothing that could be called a government since the King had arrived without Ministers and Marshall Badoglio was accompanied only by military officers who took no part in civil administration. The arrangement which was finally made was that AMGOT personnel should remain in the liaison status throughout the Compartimento of Apulia with the exception of the province of Foggia where strict military government would be established under Region II HQ.

3976

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

REGION III - (CAMPANIA)

(130) As above stated, personnel for Region III was selected and assembled in North Africa shortly prior to embarkation. The personnel was made up in part of experienced officers drawn from Sicily. The majority, however, consisted of officers arrived from the U.S. and U.K., some of whom had had a short period of training at the training center at Tizi Ouzou, and some of whom had just arrived in the theater. Many of the officers were graduates of the School of Military Government at Charlottesville. The full establishment of equipment was drawn in North Africa and was able to move at the time of embarkation.

(131) Both the 5th Army and the U.S. Navy were cooperative in loading and moving forward AMGOT personnel. The first wave was landed on the beaches of Paestum and Salerno in part on D day (Sept. 9) and the balance in the following few days. Practically the entire staff of Region III was landed by D + 12, on the assumption that the army advance might be rapid and the officers needed. As the tactical situation developed, however, the personnel was not required but they were most gainfully employed, prior to the fall of Naples, and were disposed about the cities and towns of the occupied area, thus receiving valuable experience. The delay also served to give further time for the perfecting of organization and laying of plans for the occupation of Naples.

(132) Salerno was captured on D day and headquarters of the city and provincial staffs were established at once and the work of restoring the badly damaged city began. This was made most difficult by the continued bombardment of the city from enemy positions on the heights surrounding the city.

(133) Regional Headquarters was established at Agropoli during the early phases, with officers assigned to maintain close liaison with Fifth Army Headquarters and Corps and Division units. At the outset the function of AMGOT consisted largely of aiding the army commander in various ways, including the controlling of vast numbers of refugees who crowded the roads. This constituted a danger to security, since enemy spies might freely mingle with the refugees and obtain information concerning Allied emplacements.

(134) In cooperation with C.I.C. and the army provost marshal, AMGOT prepared an order issued by the Army commander, prohibiting civilian traffic across enemy lines, under penalty of death, and also warning that severe penalties would be imposed for cutting of communication wires. Later, when the refugee movement continued on a large scale, a program was laid out by the regional C.A.F.O. for establishing control points at which all civilian stragglers were halted, questioned and after proper investigation given passes of identification.

(135) Greatly aggravating the situation was the large scale movement of Italian soldiers who deserted or broke ranks and flooded the roads in movements to their homes in the South. The status of these men was not clear, but AMGOT assisted in a program to gain information as to the prescribed treatment of Italian soldiers, and meanwhile diverted many hundreds of them into useful

5975

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

(131) Both the 5th Army and the U.S. Navy were cooperative in loading and moving forward AMGOT personnel. The first wave was landed on the beaches of Paestum and Salerno in part on D day (Sept. 9) and the balance in the following few days. Practically the entire staff of Region III was landed by D + 12, on the assumption that the army advance might be rapid and the officers needed. As the tactical situation developed, however, the personnel was not required but they were most gainfully employed, prior to the fall of Naples, and were disposed about the cities and towns of the occupied area, thus receiving valuable experience. The delay also served to give further time for the perfecting of organization and laying of plans for the occupation of Naples.

(132) Salerno was captured on D day and headquarters of the city and provincial staffs were established at once and the work of restoring the badly damaged city began. This was made most difficult by the continued bombardment of the city from enemy positions on the heights surrounding the city.

(133) Regional Headquarters was established at Agropoli during the early phases, with officers assigned to maintain close liaison with Fifth Army Headquarters and Corps and Division units. At the outset the function of AMGOT consisted largely of aiding the army commander in various ways, including the controlling of vast numbers of refugees who crowded the roads. This constituted a danger to security, since enemy spies might freely mingle with the refugees and obtain information concerning Allied emplacements.

(134) In cooperation with C.I.C. and the army provost marshal, AMGOT prepared an order issued by the Army commander, prohibiting civilian movement across enemy lines, under penalty of death, and also warning that severe penalties would be imposed for cutting of communication wires. Later, when the refugee movement continued on a large scale, a program was laid out by the regional C.A.P.C. for establishing control points at which all civilian stragglers were halted, questioned and after proper investigation given passes of identification.

5475

(135) Greatly aggravating the situation was the large scale movement of Italian soldiers who deserted or broke ranks and flooded the roads in movements to their homes in the South. The status of these men was not clear, but AMGOT assisted in a program to gain information as to the prescribed treatment of Italian soldiers, and meanwhile diverted many hundreds of them into useful labor.

(136) The army received great assistance from AMGOT in the recruiting of civilian labor to work on the beaches, handling cargoes off the convoys, and at the dumps. All army demands for labor were met by employment offices established by AMGOT. Our officers also gave the army information and assistance in procuring food and other supplies locally.

(137) Because of the resistance encountered by the army, it was decided by AFHQ and the army commander, after consultation with AMGOT, to hold up the loading of civilian supplies in Africa, but when it appeared that Naples was to fall shortly, and would be in grave need of food and medical supplies, a program was worked out whereby flour, milk, dehydrated soup and medical supplies were offloaded from convoy ships onto a coaster made ready for earliest possible entry into Naples harbor.

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

(138) During the early phase five causalties were sustained. Four officers were wounded, none gravely, and one officer is missing and presumed captured.

(139) The supply situation in the province of Salerno was found to be acute. This was due to presence of German troops and the cutting of the normal sources of supply, the use by the Italians and Germans of all means of communication prior to the occupation and their destruction by Allied and enemy action in the course of the operations. There was considerable looting by the population during the early phases in the towns. While it was not possible to bring supplies in while maintenance was over the beaches, AMGOT supply officers were able to arrange for the movement of stocks which were discovered hidden in the hills from one locality to another and thus to ease the almost complete disruption which existed in the area. Because the supply situation had been only temporarily acute there was found to be no chronic undernourishment or starvation in the province. Vegetables and fruits in abundance helped to stave off actual starvation in all the area south of Naples, and AMGOT supply officers helped in the distribution of these commodities to communities badly hit by bombs and without adequate transport facilities.

(140) Health conditions in Salerno were moderately satisfactory. Hospitals were pre-empted for military purposes but civilian casualties were in all cases given treatment. Medical supplies were furnished to civil hospitals where given required attention.

(141) Naples was occupied on September 30. The D.C.C.A.G., accompanied by the Regional C...O. and a small staff, entered the city simultaneously with the first 5th Army patrols. They proceeded directly to the municipio where contact was made with the municipal and provincial authorities and essential information as to the status of supply, utilities, health and other conditions was obtained and transmitted to the rear. The full staffs for the city of Naples, which had been billeted at Castellamara, were brought forward on the day Naples came into our hands, and on the same day orders were dispatched to Agropoli and the full regional staff was ordered forward.

(142) Conditions in the City of Naples and the surrounding area were less acute than had been expected. Food was in extremely short supply but on the first day of the occupation AMGOT officers were able to locate stocks which had been hidden from the Germans in the back country and in conjunction with the Italian officials put them into circulation. Six days after the occupation the port facilities were restored and shipments of flour and milk were unloaded and distributed. The ration was established at the beginning at 100 grams of bread and pasta per day, but it was hoped to raise it to 150 grams. The Italian authorities were brought into control of the situation and worked harmoniously on the problem of food distribution with AMGOT officers.

(143) When our forces entered Naples they found that there was an almost total failure of the water supply. People were carrying water in pails, jugs, bottles and every type of container. There was a small trickle of water from some of the hydrants, but many persons standing in line were unable to receive enough to quench thirst. The Germans had blown up the main aqueduct in seven places and all the reservoirs save one had been drained. By chance an Italian [illegible] by cutting the fuse after it had been lighted by depart-

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

5974

ruption which existed in the area. Because the supply situation had been only temporarily acute there was found to be no chronic undernourishment or starvation in the province. Vegetables and fruits in abundance helped to stave off actual starvation in all the area south of Naples, and AMGOT supply officers helped in the distribution of these commodities to communities badly hit by bombs and without adequate transport facilities.

(140) Health conditions in Salerno were moderately satisfactory. Hospitals were pre-empted for military purposes but civilian casualties were in all cases given treatment. Medical supplies were furnished to civil hospitals where given required attention.

(141) Naples was occupied on September 30. The D.C.C...O., accompanied by the Regional C...O. and a small staff, entered the city simultaneously with the first 5th Army patrols. They proceeded directly to the municipio where contact was made with the municipal and provincial authorities and essential information as to the status of supply, utilities, health and other conditions was obtained and transmitted to the rear. The full staffs for the city of Naples, which had been billeted at Castellamara, were brought forward on the day Naples came into our hands, and on the same day orders were dispatched to Agropoli and the full regional staff was ordered forward.

(142) Conditions in the City of Naples and the surrounding area were less acute than had been expected. Food was in extremely short supply but on the first day of the occupation AMGOT officers were able to locate stocks which had been hidden from the Germans in the back country and in conjunction with the Italian officials put them into circulation. Six days after the occupation the port facilities were restored and shipments of flour and milk were unloaded and distributed. The ration was established at the beginning at 100 grams of bread and pasta per day, but it was hoped to raise it to 150 grams. The Italian authorities were brought into control of the situation and worked harmoniously on the problem of food distribution with AMGOT officers.

(143) When our forces entered Naples they found that there was an almost total failure of the water supply. People were carrying water in pails, jugs, bottles and every type of container. There was a small trickle of water from some of the hydrants, but many persons standing in line were unable to receive enough to quench thirst. The Germans had blown up the main aqueduct in seven places and all the reservoirs save one had been drained. By chance an Italian had saved one reservoir by cutting the fuse after it had been lighted by departing Germans. AMGOT took charge of the remaining reservoir and by rationing to the long queues of people made the supply go as far as possible. The hardship to the people of Naples, particularly those unable to go for water, was great and there was much suffering. It was partly relieved when our forces established distribution points for water distilled from the Bay of Naples. The Germans, well aware that our own troops could bring in a supply of water adequate for army purposes, deliberately destroyed the water supply as an act of vengeance against the City of Naples, whose people, especially the younger generation, endeavored to interfere with the Germans' wanton destruction of the town.

5974

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

(144) The work of restoring the water supply was begun at once, but it was ten days before water flowed in part of the city taps, and two weeks before the entire city was served.

(145) The lack of water, plus the destruction of sewer mains, created a most hazardous threat of epidemics. But even if water had been available the sewers could not have functioned in the absence of pumping facilities, which were sabotaged by the enemy, and of power. Naples' sewer system is in large part constructed so as to require pumping from low levels. By a careful instruction of the public, carried out in the daily Italian newspaper published by PWB, and by posted notices, sanitary measures were adopted, but it must be stated that severe epidemics of typhoid and dysentery might have resulted but for sheer good fortune and several hard rains providing the people with an opportunity to gather water in pans, and which also served to flush out the sewer systems. Water sterlization supplies were flown in by AMGOT as a precaution against epidemics due to the loss of pressure in the water system and the breaks in the sewage system.

(146) The health situation was better than had been expected. Rumors of outbreaks of cholera and typhus had been received before the occupation. AMGOT medical officers made an immediate inspection which showed that there were no epidemics, that the incidence of infectious diseases was lower than in corresponding periods of the two previous years, and that the hospital situation was satisfactory. Medical supplies were landed in Naples from North Africa and in addition 40 tons of emergency stores had been sent forward by coaster from the AMGOT depot in Sicily.

(147) It had been expected that electric utility installations would be demolished by the enemy and in fact extensive damage was found to exist. A survey immediately after the occupation by 5th Army Engineers and AMGOT officers indicated that one large thermal station (Capuano) had been demolished beyond repair in the near future and that of the three high voltage substations, one was completely destroyed but the remaining two were repairable. Some of the hydroelectric installations were found virtually intact and material was available to repair breaks in the transmission system. It was estimated that with the materials at hand and by improvising means about one sixth of the normal energy requirements of Naples would be available by October 26. Plans were laid for careful use of this power, with priorities given, after military needs were served, to hospitals, flour mills, water system and communications. It was not expected that lighting, or even cooking by electricity, could be provided within thirty days or more. The telephone system was paralyzed, and the main exchange blown up by the Germans, but partial service was restored by use of two subsidiary exchanges.

(148) The damage to installations in and around Naples was considerable. Harbor and railway facilities were, of course, completely wrecked. All hotels and buildings which might be used as Headquarters were demolished with one exception, which was mined. Severe damage of the post and telegraph building which was damaged by a time bomb, has been reported in the press. This building, one of a group of comparatively new Fascist public buildings, was directly adjoining the Provincia building, in which had been located the regional head-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015
5973

stated that severe epidemics of typhoid and dysentery [illegible]
for sheer good fortune and several hard rains providing the people with an opportunity to gather water in pans, and which also served to flush out the sewer systems. Water sterlization supplies were flown in by AMGOT as a precaution against epidemics due to the loss of pressure in the water system and the breaks in the sewage system.

(146) The health situation was better than had been expected. Rumors of outbreaks of cholera and typhus had been received before the occupation. AMGOT medical officers made an immediate inspection which showed that there were no epidemics, that the incidence of infectious diseases was lower than in corresponding periods of the two previous years, and that the hospital situation was satisfactory. Medical supplies were landed in Naples from North Africa and in addition 40 tons of emergency stores had been sent forward by coaster from the AMGOT depot in Sicily.

(147) It had been expected that electric utility installations would be demolished by the enemy and in fact extensive damage was found to exist. A survey immediately after the occupation by 5th Army Engineers and AMGOT officers indicated that one large thermal station (Capuano) had been demolished beyond repair in the near future and that of the three high voltage substations, one was completely destroyed but the remaining two were repairable. Some of the hydroelectric installations were found virtually intact and material was available to repair breaks in the transmission system. It was estimated that with the materials at hand and by improvising means about one sixth of the normal energy requirements of Naples would be available by October 26. Plans were laid for careful use of this power, with priorities given, after military needs were served, to hospitals, flour mills, water system and communications. It was not expected that lighting, or even cooking by electricity, could be provided within thirty days or more. The telephone system was paralyzed, and the main exchange blown up by the Germans, but partial service was restored by use of two subsidiary exchanges.

(148) The damage to installations in and around Naples was considerable. Harbor and railway facilities were, of course, completely wrecked. All hotels and buildings which might be used as Headquarters were demolished with one exception, which was mined. Severe damage of the post and telegraph building which was damaged by a time bomb, has been reported in the press. This building, one of a group of comparatively new Fascist public buildings, was directly adjoining the Provincia building, in which had been located the regional headquarters of AMGOT. In another adjacent building the headquarters of the Fifth Army Base Section were located. Rumors were current that these two buildings were also mined, and although search by engineers disclosed no mines, instructions to vacate were issued by the Commanding General of the Base Section, who also moved his own headquarters and then caused the entire area to be fenced off with barbed wire. The AMGOT regional headquarters was then established in the Prefetura, which had been partially damaged by bombing, but was adequate for a temporary headquarters.

(149) Among the more barbarous acts of demolition was the burning of the University of Naples. This was a deliberate undertaking by a demolition squad which laid and spread the fire with gasoline and prevented the fire department from extinguishing or controlling the blaze. Two Carabinieri who

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

sought to interfere were publicly executed. The fire resulted in the destruction not only of the buildings but of many valuable books and manuscripts. The University of Naples was one of the three oldest universities in Europe. Its destruction had a considerable psychological effect on the population.

(150) Before their departure, the Germans released all prisoners in the jails and prisons of Naples, of which there are about a dozen, one of them the largest in Italy. While we have been able to rearrest many of the criminals this act of the Germans has been productive of much danger and loss of morale to the civil population.

(151) The morale of the population was high in the entire Naples area and the Allied troops were greeted with genuine enthusiasm. The officials to date appear cooperative. The purge by the Badoglio government prior to the armistice resulted in the removal of the leading Fascists. It remains to be seen how thoroughly the job has been done. AMGOT is continuing to investigate the political antecedents of the administrative officers with whom it is dealing and is removing those which it considers unfit either by reason of political background or inefficiency.

(152) - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

(152) I do not wish to conclude this report without noting the continuing energy, resourcefulness and devotion to duty of the AMGOT officers. In Sicily they have with few exceptions turned from the combat conditions of the first phase to personnel and administrative problems of the present phase with commendable adaptability. On the mainland the officers with 5th and 8th Armies have gone forward with the combat units to establish military government as soon as combat conditions permitted and have done a prompt and effective job. Relations between British and American officers have continued to be close and entirely satisfactory.

Respectfully submitted,

Frank J. McSherry
FRANK J. McSHERRY
Brigadier General, U.S. Army
Deputy Chief Civil Affairs Officer

5972

DISTRIBUTION:
15 Army Group - 1
MGS, AFHQ - 1
Washington - 2
London - 2
Maj. Gen Joyce-1
Gen. McSherry - 1
Col. Spofford - 1
Files - 2
Spares - 4

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

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

Region I, Sicily

Advisers for Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives

Ref.
MFA&A
Reports

1 December 1943

Subject : Monthly Report for November of Advisers for Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives.

To : RCAO, Region I (Sicily)

Personnel and Office Space

1. At the beginning of November, an AMG Regional Hq. for Sicily was established independently of AMG Hq. However, limitations of space made it impossible for the Advisers for Region I to be assigned quarters in the Regional Hq. and they have continued to share the quarters of the Sub-Commission for Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives of AMG-ACC.

2. On November 10 the Sub-Commission for MFA&A, with the Advisers for Region I, were moved from 8 Via Bari and given rooms by the Director of the Sub-Commission for Education, Lt. Col. Gayre, in the former quarters of the British Council. Happily, a week later, a return to the Ho. building was made possible by the requisition of further space. This has enabled the Advisers to keep in close touch with the Hq. without handicapping their relations with Region I Hq. any more than if they had remained with the Sub-Commission for Education.

3. The close association of the Advisers and the Sub-Commission for MFA&A has had mutual advantages. The Sub-Commission has been brought into close touch with the actual problems faced by the Regional Advisers and, more important, the Advisers have had the benefit of the advice and cooperation of the members of the Sub-Commission.

4. (a) Capt. Hammond was appointed Deputy Director of the MFA&A Sub-Commission of AMG.

(b) In anticipation of the official authorization of Advisers for MFA&A to Regions, the Acting Director of the MFA&A Sub-Commission designated the following officers to act as Advisers for Region I (Sicily)

Capt. F.H.J. Maxse (B)
Lieut. (USNR) P.B. Cott (A)

(c) EM. Cpl. N. Defino was absorbed in the AMG Hq. but continued to do duty with Region I till the last week of November, when Cpl. D... Pascale was assigned to the MFA&A Sub-Commission and was designated by the Acting Director to assume clerical duties for the Advisers for

5971

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

...s, and Archives.

To : RCAO, Region I (Sicily)

Personnel and Office Space

1. At the beginning of November, an AMG Regional Hq. for Sicily was established independently of AMG Hq. However, limitations of space made it impossible for the Advisers for Region I to be assigned quarters in the Regional Hq. and they have continued to share the quarters of the Sub-Commission for Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives of AMG-AOC.

2. On November 10 the Sub-Commission for MFA&A, with the Advisers for Region I, were moved from 6 Via Bari and given rooms by the Director of the Sub-Commission for Education, Lt. Col. Gayre, in the former quarters of the British Council. Happily, a week later, a return to the Hq. building was made possible by the requisition of further space. This has enabled the Advisers to keep in close touch with the Hq. without handicapping their relations with Region I Hq. any more than if they had remained with the Sub-Commission for Education.

3. The close association of the Advisers and the Sub-Commission for MFA&A has had mutual advantages. The Sub-Commission has been brought into close touch with the actual problems faced by the Regional Advisers and, more important, the Advisers have had the benefit of the advice and cooperation of the members of the Sub-Commission.

4. (a) Capt. Hammond was appointed Deputy Director of the MFA&A Sub-Commission of AMG.

(b) In anticipation of the official authorization of Advisers for MFA&A to Regions, the Acting Director of the MFA&A Sub-Commission designated the following officers to act as Advisers for Region I (Sicily)

5971

Capt. F.H.J. Maxse (B)
Lieut. (USNR) R.E. Cott (A)

(c) EM. Cpl. N. Defino was absorbed in the AMG Hq. but continued to do duty with Region I till the last week of November, when Cpl. D.A. Pascale was assigned to the MFA&A Sub-Commission and was designated by the Acting Director to assume clerical duties for the Advisers for Sicily. This NCO has since been withdrawn for other duties.

5. The Advisers have continued to benefit by the advice of Ing. Perricone on estimates, works, and bills.

6. In view of the likelihood that AMG-AOC will leave Sicily, your attention is invited to the need of providing quarters and enlisted personnel and transport for the Advisers left behind. Since the Advisers deal chiefly with Finance and Civilian Supply, quarters should if possible be in Regional Hq. It is anticipated that two officers (see para.

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

4.b) will remain in Sicily for the Staff of Region I. They should have at least one clerk able to type English and Italian, and should have available a car and driver capable of winter trips around the island (see below, paras. 8 and 33.c).

Transportation.

7. The Balilla "Hammond's Peril" was placed in operation for the balance of the month but has again succumbed, this time to a broken spring. The Fiat "Berlino's Delight" is not yet in operating condition despite the labors of the Transport Section. Since the end of November, orders have been received to hand in both these cars. The Advisers are thus without any specifically assigned transport.

8. Attention is called to the need indicated above, para. 6, for sturdy and dependable transport. The Advisers are unable to advise properly on expenditures unless they can visit the buildings under discussion. This need becomes increasingly urgent as more estimates come in from the region outside of Palermo and as the question of the artistic value of buildings becomes more acute (see below, para. 33).

Trips

9. Lt. Cott made a trip to AGRIGENTO from 15-19 November, travelling by courier. Enroute he inspected the work on the Cathedral at ENNA and the Church at ASSORO. At AGRIGENTO he inspected all the chief monuments and consulted with the Honorary Inspector of Monuments, Prof. Zirretta, and with the Superintendent of Antiquities, Dr. Griffo. The chief object of his visit was to determine what steps should be taken to conserve frescoes in the Church of Ste. Maria dei Greci and S. Nicola (below, para.31). He returned by air.

10. Capt. Maxse left on a tour of the eastern provinces on 18 November and had not returned by the end of the month. Reports have been received of his inspection of monuments and the museum at MESSINA, of his inspection of monuments at TAORMINA, and of his arrival at CATANIA, where he joined with Capt. La Farge.

11. Capt. La Farge left on a tour of the eastern provinces on 22 Nov. with Lieut. Pell (USNR) of the Sub-Commission for Fisheries. He joined Capt. Maxse at CATANIA to continue with him.

12. Major Sizer, Major Newton, and Capt. La Farge made a series of inspections of monuments in PALERMO under the guidance of Ing. Sansaverino of the Superintendency of Monuments.

13. The value and need of such trips is steadily more apparent. There is a pressing need for a trip to the western provinces if transport can be secured.

Progress

14. In accordance with the request of the Advisers (Memorandum, [illegible] of the Superintendents and Directors have submitted

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

sturdy and dependable transport. The Advisers are unable to advise properly on expenditures unless they can visit the buildings under discussion. This need becomes increasingly urgent as more estimates come in from the region outside of Palermo and as the question of the artistic value of buildings becomes more acute (see below, para. 33).

Trips

9. Lt. Cott made a trip to AGRIGENTO from 15-19 November, travelling by courier. Enroute he inspected the work on the Cathedral at ENNA and the Church at ASSORO. At AGRIGENTO he inspected all the chief monuments and consulted with the Honorary Inspector of Monuments, Prof. Zirretta, and with the Superintendent of Antiquities, Dr. Griffo. The chief object of his visit was to determine what steps should be taken to conserve frescoes in the Church of Sta. Maria dei Greci and S. Nicola (below, para.31). He returned by air.

10. Capt. Maxse left on a tour of the eastern provinces on 18 November and had not returned by the end of the month. Reports have been received of his inspection of monuments and the museum at MESSINA, of his inspection of monuments at TAORMINA, and of his arrival at CATANIA, where he joined with Capt. La Farge.

11. Capt. La Farge left on a tour of the eastern provinces on 22 Nov. with Lieut. Pell (USNR) of the Sub-Commission for Fisheries. He joined Capt. Maxse at CATANIA to continue with him.

12. Major Sizer, Major Newton, and Capt. La Farge made a series of inspections of monuments in PALERMO under the guidance of Ing. Sennaseno of the Superintendency of Monuments.

13. The value and need of such trips is steadily more apparent. There is a pressing need for a trip to the western provinces if transport can be secured.

Progress

14. In accordance with the request of the Advisers (Memorandum, para. 21), most of the Superintendents and Directors have submitted monthly reports from the middle of October to the middle of November. The Progress Reports are based on these, supplemented by such later information as has come to hand.

Palermo

X 15. (1) Arch. Dr. Guiotto, the Superintendent of Monuments for Western Sicily, reports that he has brought to completion certain of the projects submitted in his original program at approximately the cost estimated, but that many others have proved more costly than the estimate for two reasons:-

(a) The rapid increase in the cost of labor and materials.

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

(b) The discovery on closer inspection that more had to be done to conserve the fabric than had seemed necessary on a preliminary inspection

It is inevitable that these factors make preliminary estimates tentative. The total sums expended until 13 November have been approximately Lire 1,071,612.00.

16. The Genio Civile has exhausted his initial appropriation of Lire 800,000.00 for his part of the work on monumental and cultural buildings and has requested a second appropriation. In view of the difficulties of securing cooperation between the Genio, the Superintendent, and the Ecclesiastical authorities, it is hoped to establish a committee of representatives of these officials and of the Advisers to examine jointly projects and priorities.

17. Work has been done by the Superintendent of Monuments and the Genio on such monuments as the following:-

(a) All in progress: Churches of S. Giuseppe, SS. Salvatore, S. Matteo, S. Maria di Valverde, Real Maglone, Sta. Maria della Catena, l'Olivella, S. Sebastiano, Palazzo Abatellis, Palazzo Sclafani.

(b) Completed: Churches of SS. Annunziata, Sta. Zita, Sta. Maria degli Angelini, Sta. Maria della Pieta', Oratories of Sta. Zita and S. Lorenzo.

18. Signore Dr. Marconi, the Superintendent of Antiquities, and the Genio Civile have repaired windows and roofs in the Museo Nazionale.

19. Prof. Dr. Di Pietro, the Superintendent of Galleries, has continued the restoration of pictures in the Palazzo Reale by the restorer, Prof. Violante, and the preparation of rooms in the storage place outside of Palermo for work there. In company with Major Sizer and Lieut. Cott, he examined pictures still stored in the Museum which need care. Also, in company with Major Reynolds, Capt. Hammond and Lieut. Cott, he examined two 16th Century frescoes in the Municipio. Approval was given for the securing the flaking surface of these by Sig. Griffo of Agrigento. Since Prof. Di Pietro has exhausted the first appropriation of Lire 220,000.00 for three months, it has been continued by an appropriation of Lire 253,000.00

20. Signore Daneu, Acting Director of the National Library at Palermo, has continued the transfer of books and book-cases from the bombed Library to the Palazzo Mazzarino. She has arranged the installation of the Catalogue and of electric lights in the Palazzo.

21. In the damaged Library, certain rooms have been taken over, with the consent of the proper authorities, from an adjacent Liceo for book storage. An outstanding problem has been the access afforded to pilferers by a breach in the side walls. Efforts to close this with barbed wire proved ineffective and it is now expected that the Genio Civile will wall it up.

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

17. Work has been done by the Superintendent of Monuments and the Genio on such monuments as the following:-

(a) Still in progress: Churches of S. Giuseppe, SS. Salvatore, S. Matteo, [illegible]. Maria di Valverde, Real Maglione, Sta. Maria della Catena, l'Olivella, S. Sebastiano, Palazzo Abbatellis, Palazzo Sclafani.

(b) Completed: Churches of SS. Annunziata, Sta. Zita, Sta. Maria degli Angelini, Sta. Maria delle Pieta', Oratories of Sta. Zita and S. Lorenzo.

18. Signora Dr. Marconi, the Superintendent of Antiquities, and the Genio Civile have repaired windows and roofs in the Museo Nazionale.

19. Prof. Dr. Di Pietro, the Superintendent of Gallerias, has continued the restoration of pictures in the Palazzo Reale by the restorer, Prof. Violante, and the preparation of rooms in the storage place outside of Palermo for work there. In company with Major Sizer and Lieut. Cott, he examined pictures still stored in the Museum which need care. Also, in company with Major Reynolds, Capt. Hammond and Lieut. Cott, he examined two 16th Century frescoes in the Municipio. Approval was given for the securing the flaking surface of these by Sig. Griffo of Agrigento. Since Prof. Di Pietro has exhausted the first appropriation of Lire 220,000.00 for three months, it has been continued by an appropriation of Lire 250,000.00.

20. Signora Danea, Acting Director of the National Library at Palermo, has continued the transfer of books and book-cases from the bombed library to the Palazzo Mazzarino. She has arranged the installation of the Catalogue and of electric lights in the Palazzo.

21. In the damaged Library, certain rooms have been taken over, with the consent of the proper authorities, from an adjacent Liceo for book storage. A standing problem has been the access afforded to pilferers by a breach in the side walls. Efforts to close this with barbed wire proved ineffective and it is now expected that the Genio Civile will wall it up.

22. At the end of the month, it proved necessary, by means of an AMG truck, to bring back from MONREALE cases of books and manuscripts stored there. The rooms in the school where they were stored were needed for the reopening of the school on 1 December.

23. The total expenditures for the month for the National Library have been approximately Lire 28,700.00.

24. Though the Communal Library does not fall directly under the Advisers it should be reported that this Library, which remained open throughout the Occupation, is prosecuting minor repairs to roof, ceilings, and windows.

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

25. ( ) The roof of both of the buildings of the State Archives, the Catena and the Gancia, are being repaired by the Genio Civile. The work of removing documents and clearing rubble continues. A major problem remaining is that of waterproofing the floor of the Great Hall, which was totally destroyed, so as to protect the room beneath it.

26. ( ) Acute problems in Palermo are the following:

(a) Police. Both the National Library and the State Archives have suffered from constant pilfering. Many churches, also, deserted by their custodians, have lost fittings, and even tiles from their roofs. It has proved necessary to authorize the hiring of night watchmen for the Library and the Archives.

(b) Windows. Glass, now unobtainable, is essential for the two Libraries and the Archives if personnel and the public are to work there during the winter. Glass is less necessary for the Churches, though it is increasingly difficult to find adequate substitutes, such as wood or tar-paper. All building materials are, naturally, hard to get.

Outside Palermo

27. ( ) Dr. Dillon, Superintendent of Antiquities for Eastern Sicily, reports that work is progressing on the Castello Ursino, on the Church of St. Benedict and on other churches in CATANIA.

28. ( ) He reports further on the continuance of work to recover the choir-stalls of S. Domenico at TAORMINA and on the work in progress on the churches of ENNA and ASSORO. He also submits a report on damage at MILAZZO. Further details on these works and on estimates received from MESSINA, TAORMINA, ENNA, and CALTANISSETTA are expected on the return of Capts. Maxse and La Farge.

29. ( ) It now seems certain that the Greek manuscripts from the University library of MESSINA were stored with other books from that library and from CATANIA at BRONTE and are safe.

30. ( ) In SIRACUSA, Dr. Bernabo Brea, Superintendent of Antiquities for Eastern Sicily, has supervised work on monuments on behalf of Dr. Dillon. He reports the completion of work on the roof and corner of the Palazzo Beneventano,, on the recovery of pictures from the churches of S. Cristoforo and of Montevergine, the destruction of ampoule portions of the churches of S. Cristoforo and S. Maria dei Miracoli and of the Palazzo Neva. No sums are specified. Estimates of Lire 200,000.00 have been received for repairs of the Archaeological Museum by the Genio Civile. Repairs have been effected to the Museo Bellomo.

31. [ ] At AGRIGENTO, Lt. Cott (above, para. 9) reports that work is in progress on the Monastery of S. Spirito and that repairs have been effected to the Museum. He inspected projects for work of conservation on the temples, which, though not directly necessitated

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

(b) Windows. Glass, now unobtainable, is essential for the two Libraries and the Archives if personnel and the public are to work there during the winter. Glass is less necessary for the Churches, though it is increasingly difficult to find adequate substitutes, such as wood or tar-paper. All building materials are, naturally, hard to get.

Outside Palermo

27. ( ) Dr. Dillon, Superintendent of Antiquities for Eastern Sicily, reports that work is progressing on the Castello Ursino, on the Church of St. Benedict and on other churches in CATANIA.

28. ( ) He reports further on the continuance of work to recover the choir-stalls of S. Domenico at TAORMINA and on the work in progress on the churches of ENNA and ASSORO. He also submits a report on damage at MILAZZO. Further details on these works and on estimates received from MESSINA, TAORMINA, ENNA, and CALTANISSETTA are expected on the return of Capts. Maxse and La Ferge.

29. ( ) It now seems certain that the Greek manuscripts from the University library of MESSINA were stored with other books from that Library and from CATANIA at BRONTE and are safe.

30. ( ) In SIRACUSA, Dr. Bernato Brea, Superintendent of Antiquities for Eastern Sicily, has supervised work on monuments on behalf of Dr. Dillon. He reports the completion of work on the roof and corner of the Palazzo Beneventano, on the recovery of pictures from the churches of S. Cristoforo and of Montever ine, the destruction of dangerous portions of the churches of S. Cristofor and S. Maria dei Miracoli and of the Palazzo Neva. No sums are specified. Estimates of Lire 200,000.00 have been received for repairs of the Archaeological Museum by the Genio Civile. Repairs have been effected to the Museo Bellomo.

31. [ ] At AGRIGENTO, Lt. Cott (above, para. 9) reports that work is in progress on the Monastery of S. Spirito and that repairs have been effected to the Museum. He inspected projects for work of conservation to the temples, which, though not directly necessitated by war damage, is urgent and has been approved. He also inspected the frescoes at Sta. Maria dei Greci and S. Nicola and a recommendation on these from the local authorities is awaited.

32. It is now reported that an illuminated manuscript missing at NARO Prov. Agrigento, in July was almost immediately returned to the CMO.

33. ( ) Two related difficulties affect the work of the Advisers outside of PALERMO.

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

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

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

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
Agriculture Sub-Commission
APO 512

AGRIC/MAMD/rl

4 December 1943

Agriculture Sub-Commission monthly Report - November 1943

1. Office, Equipment etc.

On 10 November 1943 the Sub-Commission moved from HQ Building at 8 Via Bari to 73 Via R. Settimo.

Faulty lighting system has caused considerable difficulty; there is seldom sufficient light to make reading, writing or typing possible after 5 PM. Availability of only one typewriter has proved a serious bottleneck; crop, livestock, forest and fish production and harvest planning requires a large volume of tabulating and reporting work, all this in addition to normal office correspondence, reporting and other work.

2. Personnel

During the month the following officers and Enlisted men (all 'A') have joined the staff. 5970

Major John G. Watts
Capt. Horace W. Truesdell
1st Lt. Wm. E. Von Seggern Jr.
1st Lt. Charles C. Hardy
2nd Lt. Ralph F. Germann
2nd Lt. M.B. Morton (Taken from this Sub-Commission on 27 November 1943 for temporary duty with G - 4).

Commander (USCGR) Wm. H. Labrot
Lt. (USCGR) Claiborne Pell
Lt. (USCGR) B.C.F. Mulieri

Sgt. Guy Ferri
Pfc; Robert Latini
Pvt. Salvatore Crisafulli

During the month the following officers were transferred:

Capt. P.B. Orvis - to Region I
Capt. W.R. Schreiber - to Advanced Command Post, ACC CMF (Brindisi).

3. Directives

Draft directives have been prepared on:

(a) Functions of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Sub-Commission.

(b) Relationship between 15th Army Group and HQ/ACC/Agric.

(c) Powers of Regions under Military Government conditions with special reference to Agriculture Sub-Commission.

(d) Functions of Regional Agricultural, Forestry and fisheries officers and their relations with HQ (ACC) Agriculture Sub-Commission under ACC Conditions.

(e) Memo to, and discussions with, Legal Sub-Commission on need for immediate enactment by Italian Government decree of AMG Proclamations and General Orders, i.e., on take-over of territory by Italian Government.

(f) Administrative Instructions to field men to operate in Regions under ACC conditions.

5969

4. Director - Attendence at Conferences etc.

The Director was away from this Headquarters from 19 Nov 1943 to 29 November 1943 on the mainland of Italy. He attended the Local Resources Board meeting at Naples, called to consider forage, food and engineering supplies and timber and wage problems, and to decide upon lines of action.

The Director also visited Brindisi and conferred at length with the newly appointed Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Tommaso Siciliani, with specific reference to problems requiring immediate consideration, and also with regard to plans for strengthening of agricultural control machinery. Basic ideas were found to be fairly well in harmony. Preliminary programme and activity for the Ministry was agreed upon. Work by the new Minister

and his Staff on [illegible]s programme was be[illegible]un th[illegible]ay after the conference, with a member of the staff of this Sub-Commission acting as liaison officer.

5. Field Trips

(a) Major John G. Watts
2nd Lt. M.B. Morton

Period - 13 Nov 1943 to 20 Nov 1943.

Ammassing problems. All provinces in SIcily visited for investigation of of controlled foodstuffs; and allied agricultural (See note on report Para 6 (a) below).

(b) Commander (USCGR) Wm. H. Iabrot
Lt. (USCGR) Claiborne Pell

Period - 22 Nov 1943 to 30 Nov 1943.

Survey of Fishing Industry of Sicily. (See Fisheries Paras. 7 and 8 below).

(c) Lt. (USCGR) B.C.F. Mulieri

Period - 22 Nov 1943 to 2 Dec 1943

Fisheries Investigations - Naples area.

(d) Capt. Horace W. Truesdell
2nd Lt. Ralph F. Germann

Period - 22 Nov 1943 to [illegible]

Agricultural Survey Region II - still in progress.

5968

6. Reports etc - Agricultural. (For Forestry and Fisheries - see Para 8 on these subjects).

(a) Wheat and Olive Oil

The first comprehensive report to date on the Wheat and Olive Oil situation in Sicily was provided for the use of Economic Directorate, the Food Committee and other Sub-Commissions.

(b) Memorandum submitted on need for effective continuance of olive oil control.

(b) Fertilizers

Memorandum to Industry and Commerce putting forward strong plea for maximising output of every fertilizer plant in Southern Italy and Sicily at earliest possible moment. This

followed up repeated verbal statements to counteract suggestions made from one quar[illegible] that it was too late for [illegible] is season.

(c) Social, Economic and Political Influences in Sicily and Southern Italy.

Memorandum submitted to A.I.C. on this subject insofar as agriculture is affected - rural water supplies, land drainage, co - operation, land tenure, trade unions and economic effects resulting from Allied occupation.

7. Forestry

An officer of this Sub-Commission has been in Sardinia and Corsica during the entire month making a survey of available timber supplies on the islands with special reference to pit props for use in Sardinia. Arrangements with the French authorities have secured this supply and arrangements are being made for transportation to Sardinia.

Contacts have been made with other Sub-Commissions, with Region I and with I.B.S. Engineers with a view to obtaining their timber requirements.

Plans have been made for a survey of timber resources and saw mills in Region II and Part of Region III with a view to obtaining production capacity

5967

8. Fisheries.

As a result of negotiations with the Allied Navies the ban on night fishing has been raised with the result that a daily average of ten tons of fish is now being brought into Palermo by its local fleet of twenty eight fishing boats which had hitherto been idle, the price dropping from 100 lire per kilo to 45 lire.

A uniform set of regulations governing fishing operations has, with the approval of the British and U.S. Navies, been established throughout Sicily. A licensing system, Navy required and Navy approved, has been set up.

A survey has been made of the fishing industry of Sicily, including a breakdown of its capacity and its needs. Requisitions have been submitted for fishing gear and other supplies needed to obtain maximum fish harvest to supplement the limited quantities of food available.

Naval authorities have been informed of German and Italian-laid mine fields near Trapani; mines breaking loose would endanger shipping and seriously hamper fishing in this productive area.

9. General

(a) Production goals

Detailed plans are being formulated to develop a basis for establishing and enforcing production goals for wheat and other vital crops, and for livestock; In addition this plan includes the determination of necessary imports of input requirements to maximize production and harvest of essential crops and the placing of the Sub-Commission in a strong position for effective supervision of Italian Government agencies under ACC conditions.

(b) Seed potatoes

Action has been taken with regard to supply of seed potatoes to Regions I and II and all regions of occupied territory have been required to estimate requirements for first quarter of 1944.

(c) Fertilizers

Industry and Commerce have been supplied with basic information necessary for placing priorities and getting fertilizer plants in operation, also with information concerning sources and amounts of fertilizers, or basic ingredients, requiring to be imported, or obtained from various sections of occupied territory.

(d) Agricultural control

5966

For the purpose of providing this Sub-Commission with more intimate knowledge of the various Italian Governmental and quasi-governmental orgainizations in the past, many and lengthy conferences have been held with representative Italians. This investigation is being continued with a view to the institution of a simplified but sound and effective control system to maximize the production and harvest of agricultural crops in line with Allied objectives.

W.A. HARTMAN
Major
Acting Director
Agriculture Sub-Comm;

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 512
Telecommunications Sub-Commission

3 January, 1944

Report On Activities of Telecommunications ~~and Postal Sub-Commissions~~ for November.

1. Hq. of the main body was moved to Palermo. Investigations were made into the possiblities of providing a Telecommunications network for the use of the Italian Government and A.C.C., in Region I and II.

2. In Region I promises for the release of circuits were obtained from No.1 District, 7th. Army and I.B.S. so to provide a telephone network between the Provincial Capitals.

3. In Region II a survey of existing facilities was made and an estimate formed of the work necessary to establish a telegraph network between all Provincial Capitals.

With the exception of communications with Salerno this work was put in hand and one officer left in the Region to assist and to consider the work necessary for the restoration of telephone service within towns.

W J Benthall
Lt Col
D Director Telecommns
Sub Commn.

Jan 3rd 44.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 394
Public Health Sub-Commission

GSP/nc

AMG/3016/PH

7 December 1943

SUBJECT: Sub-Commission Public Health & Welfare Report - Month of November

TO : Chief of Staff
Through: Administrative Directorate

1. This Sub-Commission, in cooperation with various other Sub-Commissions, has been actively engaged during the month on the major problems of Food needs - Nutrition and Black Markets, and in developing child welfare programs and in giving over-all direction to the Public Health activities of Region I and II.

2. The more detailed work of Sub-Sections of this Sub-Commission was:

A. Public Health Sub-Section

(1) Plans were laid during the month to have a specialist team within the Public Health Sub-Section. On this team will be epidemiologists, venereal disease control officers, sanitary engineers, a malarialogist, a specialist in maternal and child hygiene and a specialist in veterinary medicine.

(2) One officer, Major John Lewis acted as V. D. control officer of the Sub-Section during the last three weeks of the month. His work consisted of studies of the Italian V. D. control program in Sicily and conferences with 7th Army and No. 1 District medical officers. The Italian V. D. control program in Sicily was never sound and has deteriorated since the war. British and American troops in Sicily have high V. D. rates which in one case rose as high as 104.55 per 1000 per year for white troops and 529.84 for colored troops for one month period. Detailed reports by Major Lewis are in the V. D. files.

(3) Major Rushmore, who is the veterinary officer, studied Italian zooprophylactic programs during the month. At the middle of the month he was sent to Region II to deliver rabies vaccine to Catanzaro. Investigation revealed that the dog which bit several people may not have been rabid. 5464

(4) Capt. L. Trager who is to do sanitation, Lt. Manzelli who is doing malaria control, and Major Rogers who is to do maternal and child hygiene were on field trips or were observing activities in their fields in Regions I and II during the last three weeks of the month.

583

(5) Communicable disease rates were verbally reported by the R.D.P...'s of Regions I and II to remain unchanged over October with the exception of a decrease in malaria and typhoid.

(6) The Chief of the P.H. Sub-Section conferred with the D.P.H., AMG 15th Army Group. ~~This conference is reported in detail in a separate report.~~ It was agreed that information on medical and welfare policies and technical subjects will be interchanged by this Sub-Commission and the P.H. Div., AMG 15th Army Group and that the latter would attempt to follow any procedures set up for rear areas not previously promulgated in forward areas. It was agreed further that specialist teams and spare personnel of the Public Health Sub-Commission be welcomed in forward areas where they could be attached for special duty.

(7) Memos were prepared and sent to the field during the month on: Communicable Disease, Birth and Death Reporting and Typhus Vaccine, Disinfestors, Reporting and Consultation. A code for communicable disease reporting was prepared.

B. Hospitals and Medical Supplies

(1) Medical Supplies Region I.

A. No further shipment of Medical Supplies has arrived at any port in Region I. There is still a sufficient quantity of stores held at Caltanissetta to meet emergency demands and the provincial warehouses are by no means depleted of stock.

b. A six monthly demand for supplies to cover the period 1 January - 30 June 1944 was submitted to the Sub-Commission of Industry and Commerce on 15 November 1943.

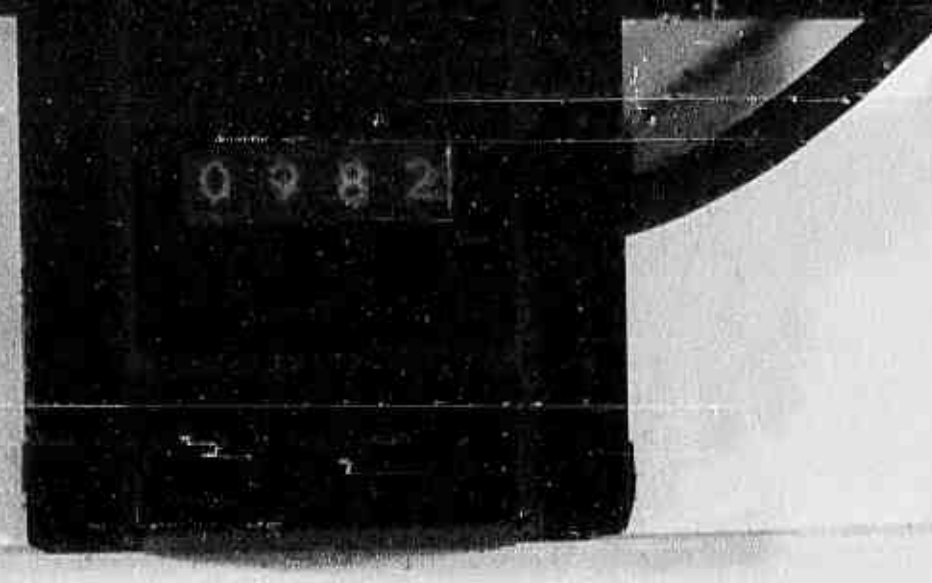
c. A supplementary indent for X-ray films was also submitted on 25 November 1943.

d. A considerable supply of biologicals was requested by cable from AFHQ. Region I has been instructed to take them in charge on arrival and to dispatch by courier one half of the consignment to Region II, which is short of sera and insulin.

(2) Medical Supplies Region II.

a. Owing to difficulty in communications, it is not easy to assess the position regarding medical supplies in Region II. This Region has, however, sent no urgent message to Headquarters for supplies other than biologicals. As outlined above, the question of supplying these is being dealt with.

b. A six monthly estimate of medical supplies for Region II, covering the period 1 January - 30 June 1944 was submitted to the Sub-Commission of Industry and Commerce on 15 November 1943.



(3) Hospitals.

a. The military occupying hospitals in Region I are not yet prepared to hand them over to the civil authorities. The hospitals run by the civil authorities are, however, by reconstruction and rebuilding, increasing their bed capacity and are far from being over-accommodated. There is, in fact, throughout the Island, a considerable number of unoccupied hospital beds, due largely to the cessation of hostilities and absence of epidemics.

b. Lt. Col. Shields and Major Norman left during the month to conduct a survey of hospitals in Region II.

C. Public Welfare

(1) The transfer of direct operating functions to Region I which had been started in October was completed. In order to assist in carrying this additional responsibility six Headquarters welfare officers were loaned for temporary service to Region I and major responsibility for supervision of the social insurance was carried by Headquarters.

(2) An all day conference of welfare officers from Region I and II was held at Headquarters to meet Brigadier Parkinson and to discuss difficulties being encountered in the field.

(3) An agreement clarifying American - British Red Cross operating procedures and staff assignment was made.

(4) An Interdepartmental meeting was called by the C.S.O. at the suggestion of the Public Health Division to consider a coordinated program for children. A memorandum suggesting such a program had been submitted in advance.

(5) Under the chairmanship of the Acting Director, representatives of Finance, Labor and the Italian official concerned drafted a plan for the reorganization and consolidation of the four large sickness insurance agencies. This plan has now been approved by the whole Committee and is ready to go forward to higher authority.

5962

(6) Upon request special help and assistance has been given the Displaced Persons Sub-Commission with the Camp for Allied Nationals in Palermo. Several conferences have been held with this Sub-Commission and with Major Driffield-White in an effort to clarify responsibilities of this Sub-Section. Draft of an instruction is now pending approval.

(7) Arrangements were completed which provide a special section of the prison at Caltanisetta for juvenile offenders formerly housed in the Centro Di Rieducazione in Palermo.

(8) Clothing and cost of living studies have been initiated and are now going forward under the direction of Major Goldsmith. It is anticipated that these studies will provide the basis for future specific recommendations as to requirements.

(9) Plans and personnel requirements for the Sub-Section were submitted. An outline of duties and procedures under ACC was also formulated.

(10) Investigation of complaints regarding the needs of children organizations was made and a recommendation for action was submitted.

(11) Final recommendation with respect to the Ente Zolfi Italiani welfare program has been drafted and are soon to be submitted for approval.

(12) Further work on plans for the reorganization of the Dopolavoros has taken place.

(13) Acting Director of this Sub-Section spent a week on inspection trip to Naples.

G. S. PARKINSON, Brigadier
Director, Public Health Sub-Commission

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 394
Education Sub-Commission

ED/GRG/tjr

30 November 1943

Monthly Report for November 1943

Universities:

Arrangements were made for the opening of the three Sicilian Universities. The University of Catania opened on 4th of November. Palermo University opening is arranged for 5th of December. Extensive damage to the University buildings at Messina has delayed opening, but it is hoped that sufficient repairs may be carried out to enable this University to open in January.

Schools:

Arrangements have been made to open about 75 per cent of the schools in Sicily on 1st December. The opening of the remainder will depend on the time of their evacuation by troops and in some cases on repairs. One Church school at Mazzara is already open.

The committee appointed to examine text-books has completed its work and a sufficient number of books is available for immediate requirements; some few pages containing fascist teaching having been removed.

Similar arrangements are in hand in Region II.

Other Institutions:

A check has been made of the personnel of other educational and scholarly institutions to ensure their freedom from notorious fascists.

Personnel:

Captain M.M.VESSELO arrived from North Africa and 5969
a study of methods, was despatched to Region II on temporary assignment, to organize educational matters there.

Lt. Colonel T.V.SMITH proceeded to the seat of Italian Government where he remains as liaison officer and adviser.

Major G.N.KOOPMAN and Captain G.H.GEYER arrived from North Africa and are at present studying the school system and the work which has been done.

370

Division of Regional and National Authority.

Owing to the agreement reached with Lt. Colonel C. POLETTI a smoothly working arrangement has been evolved which defines completely the fields of Regions and A.M.G.

Re-enlargement.

Lt. Colonel GAYRE paid a visit to Brindisi and consulted with the Italian under-secretary for Education in the Italian Government.

Two broadcasts were prepared and radiated during the month, in collaboration with P.W.B. The first was a brief report of the opening of the first school. The second was a 15 minute talk on the work of the Divisions, the plans for re-opening of Universities and schools and the removal of fascist elements from education.

G. N. GAYRE
Lt. Coll, AEC
Educational Adviser.

5959

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
Monuments Fine Arts & Archives Sub-Commission

Ref.: Reports AMG-ACC.

4 December 1943

Subject : First Monthly Report, for November 1943.

To : Chief of Staff.

ORGANIZATION.

1. On October 25th, at a meeting of the Executive Council, Brigadier General McSherry announced that the Sub-Commission for Education and Fine Arts would be split into two separate Sub-Commissions, and verbally instructed Major P.K. Baillie Reynolds (B) to act as Director of the Fine Arts and Monuments Sub-Commission. On October 28th H.Q.A.M.G. General Order No. 2 appointed Major T. Sizer (A) as Acting Director of Fine Arts. On November 5th Major Sizer arrived. On November 7th H.Q.A.M.G. General Order No. 3 appointed Major P.K. Baillie Reynolds (B) Acting Director and Capt. M. Hammond (A) Assistant. These last appointments stand for the present.

2. At the same conference the inclusion of Archives in the scope of the Sub-Commission was announced.

3. On November 27th the title of the Sub-Commission was officially changed to Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives, in order to avoid the verbal confusion between Fine Arts and Finance.

4. No official decision has yet been communicated as to whether the separation of Education from Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives is to take effect at the Regional level.

5. In anticipation of an official decision temporary assignments of advisers for Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives have been made to Regions I, II.

PERSONNEL.

6. Officers. The following officers were assigned to this Sub-Commission by A.C.C. General Order No. 2 of 10th November.

Acting Director.	Major P.K. Baillie Reynolds, T.D., R.A. (B)	
Deputy.	Capt. M. Hammond (A)	
	Major T. Sizer (A)	arrived Nov. 5
	Capt. L.B. La Farge (A)	arrived Nov. 5
	Capt. N.T. Newton (A) (since promoted Major)	arrived Nov. 5
	Capt. F.H.J. Morse (B)	

The following officer was assigned to the Sub-Commission [illegible]

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

5958

1. On October 25th, at a meeting of the Executive Council, Brigadier General McSherry announced that the Sub-Commission for Education and Fine Arts would be split into two separate Sub-Commissions, and verbally instructed Major P.K. Baillie Reynolds (B) to act as Director of the Fine Arts and Monuments Sub-Commission. On October 28th H.Q.A.M.G. General Order No. 2 appointed Major T. Sizer (A) as Acting Director of Fine Arts. On November 5th Major Sizer arrived. On November 7th H.Q.A.M.G. General Order No. 3 appointed Major P.K. Baillie Reynolds (B) Acting Director and Capt. M. Hammond (A) Assistant. These last appointments stand for the present.

2. At the same conference the inclusion of Archives in the scope of the Sub-Commission was announced.

3. On November 27th the title of the Sub-Commission was officially changed to Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives, in order to avoid the verbal confusion between Fine Arts and Finance.

4. No official decision has yet been communicated as to whether the separation of Education from Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives is to take effect at the Regional level.

5. In anticipation of an official decision temporary assignments of advisers for Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives have been made to Regions I, II.

PERSONNEL.

6. Officers. The following officers were assigned to this Sub-Commission by A.C.C. General Order No. 2 of 10th November.

Acting Director.	Major P.K. Baillie Reynolds, T.D., R.A. (B)	
Deputy.	Capt. M. Hammond (A)	
	Major T. Sizer (A)	arrived Nov. 5
	Capt. L.E. La Farge (A)	arrived Nov. 5
	Capt. W.T. Newton (A) (since promoted Major)	
	Capt. F.H.J. Maxse (B)	

The following officer was assigned to the Sub-Commission in October, but was omitted from the above-mentioned order.

Lieut. (USNR) P.B. Cott (A)

The following officer reported on November 26th, but has not yet been officially assigned to the Sub-Commission.

Capt. E. Croft-Murray (B)

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

APPOINTMENTS.

7. Officers.

(a) The undermentioned officers have been provisionally assigned as Advisors to Region I (see para. 5).

Capt. E.H.T. Mexse (B)
Lieut. (USNR) P.B. Cott (A)

Authority has not yet been received for these assignments.

(b) Authority was obtained for the assignment of an officer as Adviser for Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives to Region II, and

Major N.T. Newton (A)

was nominated. He left for Region II on November 30th.

(c) Authority was requested for attaching an officer of the Sub-Commission as Adviser to A.M.G. 15 Army Group. Technical difficulties prevent such a direct attachment, but authority was obtained for the attachment of Capt. M. Hammond (A) to Region III to be at the disposal of C.C.A.C. 15 Army Group. Capt. Hammond has unfortunately been in hospital since thisauthority was granted.

(d) The following assignments to Regions were made previous to the establishment of a separate Sub-Commission for Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives:

Region IV. Major E.T. Dewald (A) } assignments made at Tizi Cuzou
Capt. S. Waugh (A) }
Region III. Major P. Gardner (A) -- authority for this assignment is not known.

Reports indicate that Major Gardner is in fact acting as Adviser for Education as well as Monuments and Fine Arts.

(e) The undermentioned officers have been unofficially reported as being present at Tizi Cuzou:

Capt. G. Downey (A)
Capt. D. Keller (A)
Capt. A.S. Pennoyer (A)

It is considered that these officers should NOT be assigned to Regions which may not be activated for many months, but should be sent to A.M.G.HQ. where they could gain experience, and could form a pool to be used at the discretion of the Acting Director of the Sub-Commission as and where necessary.

8. Enlisted Men.

Staff Sergeant B.M. Peebles (A) was assigned to the Sub-Commission on November 6th, and acts as chief clerk.

Cpl. N. Defino (A), who was clerk to the Advisors to AMGOT, has been assigned to accompany Capt. Hammond on his attachment to A.M.G. 15 Army Group.

Cpl. D. Pascale (A) was assigned to the Sub-Commission about November 21st, and was designated as clerk to the Advisors for Region I. He was withdrawn however from the Sub-Commission on November 30th.

VISITS.

9. Lt. Col. Sir Leonard Woolley, R.A., adviser for Monuments and Fine Arts to the Civil Affairs branch of the War Office, visited H.Q.A.M.G. from 28th November to 1st December.

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

attachment of Capt. M. Hammond (A) to Region III to be at the disposal of C.C.A.O. 15 Army Group. Capt. Hammond has unfortunately been in hospital since thisauthority was granted.

(d) The following assignments to Regions were made previous to the establishment of a separate Sub-Commission for Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives:

Region IV. Major E.T. Dewald (A)) assignments made at Tizi Ouzou
Capt. S. Waugh (A))
Region III. Major P. Gardner (A) -- authority for this assignment is not known.

Reports indicate that Major Gardner is in fact acting as Adviser for Education as well as Monuments and Fine Arts.

(e) The undermentioned officers have been unofficially reported as being present at Tizi Ouzou:

Capt. G. Downey (A)
Capt. D. Keller (A)
Capt. A.S. Pennoyer (A)

It is considered that these officers should NOT be assigned to Regions which may not be activated for many months, but should be sent to A.M.G.HQ. where they could gain experience, and could form a pool to be used at the discretion of the Acting Director of the Sub-Commission as and where necessary.

d. Enlisted Men.

Staff Sergeant B.M. Peebles (A) was assigned to the Sub-Commission on November 8th, and acts as chief clerk.

Cpl. N. Defino (A), who was clerk to the Advisors to AMGOT, has been assigned to accompany Capt. Hammond on his attachment to A.M.G. 15 Army Group.

Cpl. D. Pascale (A) was assigned to the Sub-Commission about November 21st, and was designated as clerk to the Advisors for Region I. He was withdrawn however from the Sub-Commission on November 30th.

VISITS.

9. Lt. Col. Sir Leonard Woolley, R.A., advisor for Monuments and Fine Arts to the Civil Affairs branch of the War Office, visited H.Q.A.M.G. from 28th November to 1st December.

REPORTS.

10. Region I. Copy of monthly report from the Regional Advisors is attached (Incl. 1).

Region II. In the absence of an Advisor for this Region no report has been received.

Region III.) These Regions being under A.M.G. 15 Army Group no
Region IV.) reports have been received from the Advisers who are there (para. 7.d).

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

PROTECTION OF MONUMENTS.

12. A meeting was arranged on Nov. 6th with Prof. Zuckerman of the Special Mission of the N.A.A.F. He was supplied with a list of fifty cities of Italy, in order of priority, which the Sub-Commission considers should be spared from aerial bombardment, if military considerations allow. He was also supplied with plans of these and other cities showing the sites of the principal monuments therein.

Boiled up telegram it had to
13. ~~It has not so far~~ been ascertained what orders, if any, have been issued by the armies to the troops to ensure respect for and protection of monuments and works of art in areas immediately behind the battle front.

GENERAL.

13. The Acting Director has been mainly occupied in drafting and re-drafting directives, as follows:-

(a) Directive from A.C.C. to the Sub-Commission.
(b) Directive from Sub-Commission to officers in Regions under ACC.
(c) Directive from Sub-Commission to officers in Regions under AMG.
(d) Instructions from Sub-Commission to officers in Regions on change-over from AMG to ACC.
(e) Notes for the guidance of possible Advisors for Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives with HQ.AMG.15 Army Group.

14. Other officers of the Sub-Commission have joined with the Advisors to Region I in inspecting and advising upon monuments in Palermo and the neighborhood. Advantage was taken of transport ordered for another Sub-Commission to send Capt. La Farge on a visit to the east and centre of Sicily.

15. "Notes on the Organisation of the Administration concerned with Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives in Italy" have been prepared and duplicated. A copy is attached (Incl. 2).

16. A draft has been prepared for an order to be issued by the Commander in Chief to control the purchase and/or export of works of art etc. by Allied Nationals.

5957

P.K. Baillie Reynolds

PKBR/bmp

P.K. BAILLIE REYNOLDS
Major
Acting Director, Monuments,
Fine Arts and Archives
Sub-Commission.

2 Incls--
Incl 1--Copy of monthly report of Advisors to Region I.
Incl 2--Copy of "Notes on the Organisation of the Administration concerned with Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives in Italy".

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

13. The Acting Director has been mainly occupied in drafting and re-drafting directives, as follows:-

(a) Directive from A.C.C. to the Sub-Commission.
(b) Directive from Sub-Commission to officers in Regions under ACC.
(c) Directive from Sub-Commission to officers in Regions under AMG.
(d) Instructions from Sub-Commission to officers in Regions on change-over from AMG to ACC.
(e) Notes for the guidance of possible Advisors for Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives with HQ.AMG.15 Army Group.

14. Other officers of the Sub-Commission have joined with the Advisors to Region I in inspecting and advising upon monuments in Palermo and the neighborhood. Advantage was taken of transport ordered for another Sub-Commission to send Capt. La Farge on a visit to the east and centre of Sicily.

15. "Notes on the Organisation of the Administration concerned with Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives in Italy" have been prepared and duplicated. A copy is attached (Incl. 2).

16. A draft has been prepared for an order to be issued by the Commander in Chief to control the purchase and/or export of works of art etc. by Allied Nationals.

5957

P.K. Baillie Reynolds

PKBR/bmp

P.K. BAILLIE REYNOLDS
Major
Acting Director, Monuments,
Fine Arts and Archives
Sub-Commission.

2 Incls--
Incl 1--Copy of monthly report of Advisors to Region I.
Incl 2--Copy of "Notes on the Organisation of the Administration concerned with Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives in Italy".

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

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

Ref.
MF.A.
Instructions

AMG-AGO Caserta Hq.
Nov. 1943.

Notes on the Organization of the Administrations concerned with Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives in Italy for the use of the Sub-commission and Regional Advisers in the Allied Military Government and the Allied Control Commission

CONTENTS

I. Introduction
   A. General Organization
   B. Payment of Salaries
   C. Payment of Extras: Lavori (Ore) Straordinari
   D. Repair of Buildings
   E. National Monuments and Works of Art.

II. Administration for Monuments, Fine Arts, and Antiquities
   A. Preface
   B. Headquarters Organization
      a. Administrative Inspectorships etc.
      b. Technical Divisions
   C. Operational Organization: the Superintendencies
      a. Preface
      b. Antiquities
      c. Galleries and Works of Art
      d. Galleries and Monuments
      e. Monuments

III. Administration for Libraries and Archives
   A. Libraries
      a. Preface
      b. Bibliographical Superintendencies
      c. State Public Libraries
   B. Archives
      a. Preface

5956

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

I. Introduction
   A. General Organization
   B. Payment of Salaries
   C. Payment of Extras: Lavori (Ore) Straordinari
   D. Repair of Buildings
   E. National Monuments and Works of Art.

II. Administration for Monuments, Fine Arts, and Antiquities
   A. Preface
   B. Headquarters Organization
      a. Administrative Inspectorships etc.
      b. Technical Divisions
   C. Operational Organization: the Superintendencies
      a. Preface
      b. Antiquities
      c. Galleries and Works of Art
      d. Galleries and Monuments
      e. Monuments

III. Administration for Libraries and Archives
   A. Libraries
      a. Preface
      b. Bibliographical Superintendencies
      c. State Public Libraries
   B. Archives
      a. Preface
      b. Archival Superintendencies

IV. Monuments etc. not Dependent on the State
   A. Provincial, Communal, and Private
   B. Ecclesiastical

V. Indices
   A. Alphabetical Index of Cities with Superintendencies in each
   B. Index of Regions with Superintendencies in each

5956

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

I. Introduction

A. General Organisation;

The following notes have been prepared for the use of the Monuments Fine Arts and Archives Sub-commission of A.M.G. (A.C.C.) through the co-operation of the Superintendent of Galleries for Sicily and of the Directors of the National Library and of the State Archives in Palermo. They represent the most recent information available from the State Annuaries of 1939 and 1941, corrected to some extent from personal knowledge, but not to be regarded as up to date in respect to the latest changes.

Monuments and Fine Arts, and State Libraries are under the control of the Ministry of National Education, the former under the Direction General for the Arts, the latter under the Direction General for Academies and Libraries. Archives are controlled by the Ministry of the Interior, and come under the Direction General of Civil Administration, Section for State Archives.

The Ministry of National Education in Rome is situated in the Viale del Re in Trastevere; the Ministry of the Interior is in the Via Depretis, between the Via Nazionale and Ste.Maria Maggiore.

The officials throughout the Italian bureaucracy are classified in "grades" from the highest, or first, to the lowest, or eleventh. Entry into the service and promotion between the lower grades depend upon competitive examination. In the higher grades promotion is based partly on merit, partly on length of service, and partly on official favour. The rates of pay depend upon the grade of an official and not on the position which he happens to hold. An official may be in the grade appropriate to his position, in which case he has an official right to the title, and is called "titolare", or he may be in a grade beneath that appropriate for his position, in which case he has no official right to the title, and is called "reggente". The "reggenti" are, however, by courtesy addressed by the titles of their positions.

Employees also have various subdivisions. Those who have become career members of a service by competitive examination and are on its rolls are called "di ruolo". Employees who have not got onto the official ladder are called "avventizi", and are subdivided into various classes. "Avventizi" proper have a permanent appointment. "Salaristi" have an annual contract with monthly payments. "Giornalieri" work on a daily basis. The Superintendents of Antiqui-i [illegible] documents have a special group called "Incaricati" who are

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

Monuments and Fine Arts, and State Libraries are under the control of the Ministry of National Education, the former under the Direction General for the Arts, the latter under the Direction General for Academies and Libraries. Archives are controlled by the Ministry of the Interior, and come under the Direction General of Civil Administration, Section for State Archives.

The Ministry of National Education in Rome is situated in the Viale del Re in Trastevere; the Ministry of the Interior is in the Via Depretis, between the Via Nazionale and Sta.Maria Maggiore.

The officials throughout the Italian bureaucracy are classified in "grades" from the highest, or first, to the lowest, or eleventh. Entry into the service and promotion between the lower grades depend upon competitive examination. In the higher grades promotion is based partly on merit, partly on length of service, and partly on official favour. The rates of pay depend upon the grade of an official and not on the position which he happens to hold. An official may be in the grade appropriate to his position, in which case he has an official right to the title, and is called "titolare", or he may be in a grade beneath that appropriate for his position, in which case he has no official right to the title, and is called "reggente". The "reggenti" are, however, by courtesy addressed by the titles of their positions.

Employees also have various subdivisions. Those who have become career members of a service by competitive examination and are on its rolls are called "di ruolo". Employees who have not got onto the official ladder are called "avventizi", and are subdivided into various classes. "Avventizi" proper have a permanent appointment. "Salariati" have an annual contract with monthly payments. "Giornalieri" work on a daily basis. The Superintendents of Antiquities and Monuments have a special group called "Incaricati" who are the custodians of remote sites and monuments, and are often local farmers. These have a yearly contract.

B. Payment of Salaries.

Employees "di ruolo", including Superintendents and Directors, were paid directly by the Government through the Provincial Treasuries and the Banca d'Italia, from which they drew their salaries in person. Avventizi, Salariati, Giornalieri and Incaricati were paid by the Superintendent, Director or other authority who employed them

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

from lump sums made available for the purpose from Rome. Payments were made monthly, except to giornalieri, who were paid by the day, and incaricati, who were paid quarterly.

A regular addition to the basic salary was the Family Allowance (assegni familiari) which were paid to all employees in proportion to the size of their families.

Deductions from salaries were made for taxation and insurance.

In Sicily the Government had in some cases anticipated payment of salaries for four or five months from the spring of 1943.

C. Payment of Extras.

During the war an increase of pay became necessary, and this was achieved by granting various extras and bonuses, without raising the basic salary on which pensions were computed.

These extras were as follows:-

a) "Indennità di bombardamento": a special reward for being in a place subjected to bombing. This was to cease two months after the last bombing of a given locality.

b) "Indennità di sfollamento": an extra paid to employees who stayed at their posts when their families fled from bombed areas.

c) "Premio di operosità": a lump sum granted to lower classes of employees at a given date on the recommendation of the Superintendent or Director as to the diligence of the individual.

d) "Lavori straordinari" or "ore straordinarie": the final intention of the Ministries was apparently to pay each employee for hypothetical extra hours each month, at a rate per hour varying with the employee's grade from 2.75 to 4.05 Lire; the number of hours per month was also to vary from 30 to 75 on the recommendation of the Superintendent or Director as to the diligence of the individual.

In fact, though these extras were first approved by the Council of Ministers in August 1942, to begin as from August 1st 1942, the ministries did not notify their dependencies until the following May, and in consequence negotiations for payment were still in progress in Sicily when the allied occupation occurred, and no payments had been made. It is not known to what extent these payments were made in other parts of Italy.

D. Repair of Buildings.

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

5955

C. Payment of Extras.

During the war an increase of pay became necessary, and this was achieved by granting various extras and bonuses, without raising the basic salary on which pensions were computed.

These extras were as follows:-

a) "Indennità di bombardamento": a special reward for living in a place subjected to bombing. This was to cease two months after the last bombing of a given locality.

b) "Indennità di sfollamento": an extra paid to employees who stayed at their posts when their families fled from bombed areas.

c) "Premio di operosità": a lump sum granted to lower classes of employees at a given date on the recommendation of the Superintendent or Director as to the diligence of the individual.

d) "Lavori straordinari" or "ore straordinarie": the final intention of the Ministries was apparently to pay each employee for hypothetical extra hours each month, at a rate per hour varying with the employee's grade from 2.75 to 4.00 Lire, the number of hours per month was also to vary from 30 to 75 on the recommendation of the Superintendent or Director as to the diligence of the individual.

5955

In fact, though these extras were first approved by the Council of Ministers in August 1942, to begin as from August 1st 1942, the ministries did not notify their dependencies until the following May, and in consequence negotiations for payment were still in progress in Sicily when the allied occupation occurred, and no payments had been made. It is not known to what extent these payments were made in other parts of Italy.

D. Repair of Buildings.

The repair and physical maintenance of buildings is somewhat complicated by a division of control introduced by a war measure. If a building is a national monument, its artistic part is repaired under the direction of the Superintendent of Monuments from funds supplied by the Ministry of National Education, and the "static", or non-artistic part (roofs, etc.) comes under the direction of the "Genio Civile"(State Engineer), who belongs to the Department of public works (Provveditorato delle opere pubbliche) and draws his funds from the Ministry of Public Works (Lavori Pubblici). Churches and other ecclesiastical buildings, other than national monuments, were supported by the Ministry of the Interior from a special fund for Religious worship (fondi per culto), but the execution of repair

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

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

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

II Administration of Monuments, Fine Arts, and Antiquities

A. Preface

The administration of monuments, fine arts, and antiquities in Italy comes under the Ministry of National Education and is entrusted to one of the Directions General of that Ministry, the Direzione Generale delle Arti. The organization of the Direction General may be divided under two main headings, the office establishment in Rome and the field establishment throughout Italy. The office establishment of the headquarters in turn has two main divisions, an administrative and a technical. The administrative offices have to do with the mechanics of operation, as the title Inspectorship (Ispettorato), used for several of them, shows. The technical divisions concern themselves with the various activities which the Direction General has in its charge. These various ..... branches are broken down in more detail as follows:

B. Headquarters Organization

a. Administrative Inspectorships etc.

The Direzione Generale delle Arti is directed by a Direttore Generale (4th grade), who is assisted on the administrative side by five offices as follows:

1) Administrative Inspectorship (Ispettorato Amministrativo) composed of 5 Inspectors General (Ispettori generali, 5th gr.) and 2 Superior Inspectors (Ispettori superiori, 6th gr.).

2) Central Technical Inspectorship for the Arts (Ispettorato tecnico centrale per le arti) composed of 2 Central Inspectors (Ispettori centrali) of the 1st class (5th gr.) and 3 of the 2nd class (6th gr.). In addition, there is an inspector (9th gr.) and an architect (9th gr.).

3) Six Directors-in-Chief of Divisions (6th gr.) 5954
(Direttori Capo-Divisioni).

4) Superior Inspector of Accounts (Ispettore superiore di ragioneria), head of the bookkeeping office (6th gr.).

5) One of the younger Superintendents (Soprintendente) of Galleries etc., head of the Central Restoration Institute (Istituto Centrale del Restauro) (6th gr.).

b. Technical Divisions

Alongside the administrative offices, the Direzione Generale delle Arti contains six distinct divisions which deal with the technical activities of the Direction General. Each is directed by a Director-in-Chief (Direttore-Capo-Divisione), who is one of

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

which the Direction General has in its charge. These various areas branches are broken down in more detail as follows:

B. Headquarters Organization

a. Administrative Inspectorships etc.

The Direzione Generale delle Arti is directed by a Direttore Generale (4th grade), who is assisted on the administrative side by five offices as follows:

1) Administrative Inspectorship (Ispettorato Amministrativo) composed of 5 Inspectors General (Ispettori generali, 5th gr.) and 2 Superior Inspectors (Ispettori superiori, 6th gr.).

2) Central Technical Inspectorship for the Arts (Ispettorato tecnico centrale per le arti) composed of 2 Central Inspectors (Ispettori centrali) of the 1st class (5th gr.) and 3 of the 2nd class (6th gr.). In addition, there is an inspector (9th gr.) and an architect (9th gr.).

3) Six Directors-in-Chief of Divisions (6th gr.) (Direttori Capo-Divisioni). 5954

4) Superior Inspector of Accounts (Ispettore superiore di ragioneria), head of the bookkeeping office (6th gr.).

5) One of the younger Superintendents (Soprintendente) of Galleries etc., head of the Central Restoration Institute (Istituto Centrale del Restauro) (6th gr.).

b. Technical Divisions

Alongside the administrative offices, the Direzione Generale delle Arti contains six distinct divisions which deal with the technical activities of the Direction General. Each is directed by a Director-in-Chief (Direttore-Capo-Divisione), who is one of the six mentioned in a par. 3 among the administrative offices. The Divisions and their functions are as follows:

1st. Division. 1. General affairs; assists the 5th section of the National Educational Council for Science and Arts (Consiglio Nazionale dell'Educazione per le Scienze e per le Arti); administration of foundations; personnel of the list (personale di ruolo), hiring and paying of superintendents of galleries, monuments, excavations, and archaeological museums; administration of palaces and villas, formerly supported by the Crown; entrance fees to institutions of antiquities and fine arts; honorary inspectors; guides; interpreters and messengers.

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

b. Technical Divisions (cont.)

2nd. Division. Archaeological research and excavation; acquisition and expropriation of archaeological areas; preservation and maintenance of archaeological monuments, ancient objects, and related matters; arrangement and maintenance of archaeological museums; care of archaeological museums and collections outside the country; and the Royal Italian School of Archaeology at Athens.

3rd. Division. Mediaeval and modern objects; museums, galleries, and painting galleries; exhibitions and expositions; protection of mediaeval and modern monuments; and city planning.

4th. Division. Defense of the national artistic heritage in case of war (AA protection of art collections, single works of art, monuments); preservation of natural and panoramic beauties; proper names of places; administration, arrangement and personnel of the Royal Reproduction Works (R. Calcografia); Royal Hard Stone Works (R. Opificio delle Pietre Dure); National Photographic Office (R. Gabinetto Fotografico Nazionale).

5th Division. Art instruction in secondary (R. R. Licei Artistici) and advanced schools (R.R. Accademie di Belle Arti); institutions and organizations which are not under the government but have the same purpose as the above; Royal Conservatories of Music (Regi Conservatori di Musica) and institutions and organizations not under the government but having the same purpose as the conservatories; dramatic and musical art in general.

6th. Division. Elementary or primary art instruction (R.R. Scuole e R.R. Istituti d'Arte); museums of applied art and ethnographical museums.

7. Besides these six divisions, an office for contemporary [illegible] also forms part of the same Direction General, and is directed by one of the Inspectors General (5th gr.) of the Administrative Inspectorship (above, a par.1).

C. Operational Organization: Superintendencies

a. Preface.

The Direzione Generale delle Arti operates in the field for the care and preservation of monuments, fine arts, and antiquities through 59 Superintendencies. These depend directly from the Direction General, though naturally their administrative machinery comes under the supervision and control of the Inspectorships etc. and their technical operation under the relevant Divisions. In general, their personnel falls into three main classes, Superintendents, who are subdivided into first and second

[illegible] and Inspectors of various

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

4th. Division. Defense of the national artistic heritage in case of war (Ad protection of art collections, single works of art, monuments); preservation of natural and panoramic beauties; proper names of places; administration, arrangement and personnel of the Royal Reproduction Works (R. Calcografia); Royal Hard Stone Works (R. Opificio delle Pietre Dure); National Photographic Office (R. Gabinetto Fotografico Nazionale).

5th Division. Art instruction in secondary (R. R. Licei Artistici) and advanced schools (R.R. Academie di Belle Arti); institutions and organizations which are not under the government but have the same purpose as the above; Royal Conservatories of Music (Regi Conservatori di Musica) and institutions and organizations not under the government but having the same purpose as the conservatories; dramatic and musical art in general.

6th. Division. Elementary or primary art instruction (R.R. Scuole e R.R. Istituti d'Arte); museums of applied art and ethnographical museums.

7. Besides these six divisions, an office for contemporary [illegible] also forms part of the same Direction General, and is directed by one of the Inspectors General (5th gr.) of the Administrative Inspectorship (above, a par.1).

C. Operational Organization: Superintendencies

A. D[illegible]

a. Preface.

The Direzione Generale delle Arti operates in the field for the care and preservation of monuments, fine arts, and antiquities through 54 Superintendencies. These depend directly from the Direction General, though naturally their administrative machinery comes under the supervision and control of the Inspectorships etc. and their technical operation under the relevant Divisions. In general, their personnel falls into three main classes, Superintendents, who are subdivided into first and second class; Directors, also with two classes; and Inspectors of various classes. The first class Superintendents correspond to the 5th grade in the bureaucratic hierarchy, the second to the 6th, and so on down. In many cases Superintendencies are filled by men who are not of a grade to qualify officially for the title so that there are two types of Superintendents, "titolari" and "reggenti" (cf. Introduction, A). "Titolari" are those who are Superintendents of the 1st and 2nd classes (Category A, 5th and 6th grades) or Directors of the 1st or 2nd classes (category A, 7th and 8th grades). They have an official right to the title as well as the position. "Reggenti" are those who are Inspectors or Architects (9. gr as well as Assistant Inspectors or Assistant Architects (10th grade). They hold the position but enjoy the title only by courtesy.

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

The 59 Superintendencies are filled, as will appear from the details presented below, by 22 archaeologists, 22 architects, and 15 art historians. They are divided into the following groups:

1. 22 Superintendencies of Antiquities

2. 14 Superintendencies of Galleries and Works of Art

3. 10 Superintendencies of Galleries and Monuments of the old type.

4. 13 Superintendencies of Monuments.

The areas in charge of the Superintendents of the different groups do not necessarily correspond nor do Superintendents of different groups, whose areas more or less coincide, necessarily have their offices in the same cities. To take for an example Sicily, the Superintendent of Galleries and Works of Art is responsible for all Sicily and has his office in Palermo. There are two Superintendents of Monuments, one for the five eastern provinces with his office in Catania and one for the four western provinces with his office in Palermo. Finally, of three Superintendents of Antiquities, one oversees the five eastern provinces with an office in Syracuse, one the two south central provinces with an office at Agrigento, and one the two north-western provinces with an office at Palermo.

. The offices of the various Superintendents are given hereafter in detail and at the end of these Notes will be found an alphabetical list of cities with all the various offices in each.

5. Superintendencies of Antiquities

Soprintendenze alle Antichita

The Superintendents of Antiquities are concerned with 5953 monuments and works of art which date before 400 A.D. They have charge of museums or parts of museums devoted to archaeology, of archaeological monuments and sites, and of archaeological excavations. There are 22 in all, 14 "titolari" and 8 "reggenti", as follows:

AGRIGENTO — Prov. of Agrigento, Caltanissetta.
Sopr. Reg: Dott. Pietro GRIFO
Office: Viale della Vittoria, 89.

ANCONA — Prov. of Ancona, Ascoli-Piceno, Macerata, the territory of Perugia and Terni on the left of the Tevere, Pesaro, Zara.
Sopr. tit.: Dott. Edoardo GALLI.
Office: Via Fanti, 10

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

different groups, whose areas more or less coincide, necessarily have their offices in the same cities. To take for an example Sicily, the Superintendent of Galleries and Works of Art is responsible for all Sicily and has his office in Palermo. There are two Superintendents of Monuments, one for the five eastern provinces with his office in Catania and one for the four western provinces with his office in Palermo. Finally, of three Superintendents of Antiquities, one oversees the five eastern provinces with an office in Syracuse, one the two south central provinces with an office at Agrigento, and one the two north-western provinces with an office at Palermo.

. The offices of the various Superintendents are given hereafter in detail and at the end of these Notes will be found an alphabetical list of cities with all the various offices in each.

b. Superintendencies of Antiquities

Soprintendenze alle Antichita

The Superintendents of Antiquities are concerned with monuments and works of art which date before 400 A.D. They have charge of museums or parts of museums devoted to archaeology, of archaeological monuments and sites, and of archaeological excavations. There are 22 in all, 14 "titolari" and 8 "reggenti", as follows:

5953

AGRIGENTO — Prov. of Agrigento, Caltanissetta.
Sopr. Reg: Dott. Pietro GRIFFO
Office: Viale della Vittoria, 89.

ANCONA — Prov. of Ancona, Ascoli-Piceno, Macerata, the territory of Perugia and Terni on the left of the Tevere, Pesaro, Zara.
Sopr. tit.: Dott. Edoardo GALLI.
Office: Via Fonti, 10

BOLOGNA — Prov. of Bologna, Ferrara, Forli, Modena, Parma, Piacenza, Ravenna, Reggio Emilia.
Sopr. tit;: Prof. Giulio IACOPI.
Office: Via Belle Arti, 52.

CAGLIARI — Prov. of Cagliari, Nuoro, Sassari., [illegible],
Sopr. reg. (name unknown, formerly Prof. DELOGU).
Office: Piazza Indipendenza, 7.

CHIETI — Prov. of Chieti, Aquila, Campobasso, Pescara, Teramo.
Sopr. reg.: Dott. Giovanni ANNIBALDI.
Office: Via dello Zingaro, 10

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

FIRENZE	Prov. of Apuania, Arezzo, Firenze, Grosseto, Livorno, Lucca, Pisa, Pistoia, Siena, the territory of Perugia and Terni on the right of the Tevere. Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Antonio MINTO. Office: Via dalla Pergola, 61
GENOVA	Prov. of Genova, Imperia, Savona, Spezia (?). Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Giuseppe CULTRERA. Office: Via Balbi, 10.
MILANO	Prov. of Bergamo, Brescia, Como, Cremona, Mantova, Milano, Pavia, Sondrio, Varese. Sopr. tit.: Dott. Nevio DEGRASSI. Office: Via Filodrammatici, 3.
NAPOLI.	Prov. of Napoli, Avellino, Benevento. Sopr. tit: Prof. Dott. Amedeo MAIURI. Office: Piazza Museo Nazionale.
PADOVA.	Prov. of Belluno, Bolzano, Fiume, Gorizia, Padova, Pola, Rovigo, Trento, Treviso, Trieste, Udine, Venezia, Verona, Vicenza. Sopr. tit.: Prof. Giovanni BRUSIN. Office: Via Aquileia, 21
PALERMO	Prov. of Palermo, Trapani. Sopr. tit.: Dott. Iole Fovio MARCONI. Office: Via Bara, 24.
REGGIO CALABRIA	Prov. of Catanzaro, Cosenza, Reggio Calabria. Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Paolo ORSI. Office: Piazza De Nava.
ROMA I.	City of Rome (exclusive of the Palatine, the Forum, the Ethnographical Museum, the Villa Giulia Museum, ancient Ostia, and the delegations of Isola Farnese and Cesano, which are the territory of ancient Veio); Prov. of Frosinone, Littoria, Rieti, and Rome -(excluding the districts of Civitavecchia, Bracciano, Castelnuovo di Porto, and the communes of Mazzano, Campagnano, and Formello). Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Salvatore AURIGEMMA. Office: Piazza delle Finanze, 1
ROMA II.	Southern Etruria, the Villa Giulia Museum and the delegations of Isola Farnese and Cesano which are, territory of ancient Veio; Prov. of Viterbo; Districts of Civitavecchia, Bracciano, and Castelnuovo di Porto; Communes of Mazzano, Campagnano, and Formello in the prov. of Rome.

2882

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

Office: Via Filodrammatici, 3.

NAPOLI. Prov. of Napoli, Avellino, Benevento.
Sopr. tit: Prof. Dott. Amedeo MAIURI.
Office: Piazza Museo Nazionale.

PADOVA. Prov. of Belluno, Bolzano, Fiume, Gorizia, Padova, Pola, Rovigo, Trento, Treviso, Trieste, Udine, Venezia, Verona, Vicenza.
Sopr. tit.: Prof. Giovanni BRUSIN.
Office: Via Aquileia, 21

PALERMO Prov. of Palermo, Trapani.
Sopr. tit.: Dott. Iolo Fovio MARCONI.
Office: Via Bara, 24.

REGGIO CALABRIA Prov. of Catanzaro, Cosenza, Reggio Calabria.
Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Paolo ORSI.
Office: Piazza De Nava.

ROMA I. City of Rome (exclusive of the Palatine, the Forum, the Ethnographical Museum, the Villa Giulia Museum, ancient Ostia, and the delegations of Isola Farnese and Castello, which are the territory of ancient Veio); Prov. of Frosinone, Littoria, Rieti, and Rome -(excluding the districts of Civitavecchia, Bracciano, Castelnuovo di Porto, and the communes of Mazzano, Campagnano, and Formello).
Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Salvatore AURIGEMMA.
Office: Piazza delle Finanze, 1

ROMA II. Southern Etruria, the Villa Giulia Museum and the delegations of Isola Farnese and Castello which are, territory of ancient Veio; Prov. of Viterbo; Districts of Civitavecchia, Bracciano, and Castelnuovo di Porto; Communes of Mazzano, Campagnano, and Formello in the prov. of Rome.
Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Gioacchino MANCINI.
Office: Piazzale di Villa Giulia, 9.

ROMA III. Ancient Ostia.
Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Guido CALZA.
Office: Ostia, excavations.

ROMA IV. Palatine and Forum.
Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Alfonso BARTOLI.
Office: Piazza S. Maria Nuova, 53.

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

ROMA V. — Prehistoric-Ethnographical Museum.
Supr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Pietro BAROCELLI
Office: Via Collegio Romano, 26.

SALERNO — Prov. of Salerno, Potenza.
Supr. reg.: Dott. Roberto VIGHI
Office: Via Roma, 31.

SIRACUSA — Prov. of Catania, Enna, Messina, Ragusa, Siracusa.
Supr. reg.: Dott. Luigi BERNABO BREA.
Office: Piazza Duomo.

TARANTO — Prov. of Taranto, Lecce, Brindisi, Bari, Foggia, Matera.
Supr. tit. (in 1941): Dott. Ciro DRAGO.
Office: Corso Umberto, 43.

TORINO I. — Prov. of Torino, Alessandria, Aosta, Asti, Cuneo, Novara, Vercelli.
Supr. reg.: Dott. Carlo CARDUCCI
Office: Via Accademia delle Scienze, 4.

TORINO II. — Egyptology.
Supr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Giulio FARINA.
Office: Via Accademia delle Scienze, 4 (near the R. Musee Archeologico).

c Superintendencies of Galleries and Works of Art
Soprintendenze alle Gallerie ed Opere d'Arte

For the mediaeval and modern period, from 400 A.D. on, there used to be single Superintendents of Galleries and Monuments. A few of these, listed in the next section, survive. But for the most part, the functions were divided. The Superintendents of Monuments received charge of the actual fabric and of works of art which definitely formed part thereof. The Superintendents of Galleries and Works of Art got museums or parts of museums devoted to mediaeval and modern art, and works of art elsewhere, like paintings in churches. There are 14 Superintendencies of Galleries and Works of Art, all art historians, of whom 10 are "titolari" and 4 "reggenti", as follows:

BOLOGNA — Prov. of Bologna, Ferrara, Forli, Ravenna.
Supr. tit.: Dott. Antonio SORRENTINO.
Office: Via Belle Arti, 56.

FIRENZE — Prov. of Arezzo, Firenze, Pistoia.
Supr. tit.: Giovanni POGGI.
Office: Via delle Ninne, 5.

GENOVA — Prov. of Genova, Imperia, Spezia, Savona.

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

5952

Sopr. tit. (in 1971): Dott. Ciro DRAGO.
Office: Corso Umberto, 43.

TORINO I. — Prov. of Torino, Alessandria, Aosta, Asti, Cuneo, Novara, Vercelli.
Sopr. reg.: Dott. Carlo CARDUCCI
Office: in Accademia delle Scienze, 4.

TORINO II. — Egyptology.
Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Giulio FARINA.
Office: Via Accademia delle Scienze, 4 (near the R. Museo Archeologico).

c/ Superintendencies of Galleries and Works of Art
Soprintendenze alle Gallerie ed Opere d'Arte

For the mediaeval and modern period, from 400 A.D. on, there used to be single Superintendents of Galleries and Monuments. A few of these, listed in the next section, survive. But for the most part, the functions were divided. The Superintendents of Monuments received charge of the actual fabric and of works of art which definitely formed part thereof. The Superintendents of Galleries and Works of Art got museums or parts of museums devoted to mediaeval and modern art, and works of art elsewhere, like paintings in churches. There are 14 Superintendents of Galleries and Works of Art, all art historians, of whom 10 are "titolari" and 4 "reggenti", as follows:

5952

BOLOGNA — Prov. of Bologna, Ferrara, Forlì, Ravenna.
Sopr. tit.: Dott. Antonio SCHIENTINO.
Office: Via Belle Arti, 56.

FIRENZE — Prov. of Arezzo, Firenze, Pistoia.
Sopr. tit.: Giovanni POGGI.
Office: Via della Ninna, 5.

GENOVA — Prov. of Genova, Imperia, Spezia, Savona.
Sopr. tit.: Prof. Antonio MORASSI.
Office: Via Balbi, 10.

MANTOVA — Prov. of Mantova, Verona, Cremona.
Sopr. reg.: Dott. Leandro OZZOLA.
Office: Piazza Sordello, 40.

MILANO — Prov. of Bergamo, Brescia, Como, Milano, Pavia, Sondrio, Varese.
Sopr. tit.: Dott. Guglielmo PACCHIONI.
Office: Via Brera, 28.

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

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

MODENA — Prov. of Modena, Reggio Emilia.
Sopr. reg.: Prof. Roberto SALVINI.
Office: Piazza S. Agostino, 48.

NAPOLI — Prov. of Avellino, Benevento, Napoli, Salerno.
Sopr. tit.: Dott. Bruno MOLAIOLI.
Office: Piazza Castelnuovo.

PALERMO — Prov. of Agrigento, Caltanissetta, Catania, Enna, Messina, Palermo, Ragusa, Siracusa, Trapani.
Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Filippo DI PIETRO.
Office: Palazzo Reale.

PARMA — Prov. of Parma, Piacenza.
Sopr. tit.: Dott. Armando QUINTAVALLE.
Office: Palazzo della Pilotta.

ROMA I. — Prov. of Roma, Frosinone, Littoria, Viterbo, Rieti.
Sopr. tit.: Dott. Aldo DE RINALDIS.
Office: probably now in the R. Gallerie Borghese.

ROMA II. — R. Galleria d'Arte Moderna e Contemporanea.
Sopr. reg.: Dott. Palma BUCARELLI.
Office: Villa Giulia.

TORINO — Prov. of Torino, Alessandria, Aosta, Asti, Cuneo, Novara, Vercelli.
Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Carlo ARU.
Office: Via Accademia delle Scienze, 5.

URBINO — Prov. of Ancona, Pesaro, Urbino, Ascoli-Piceno, Macerata.
Sopr. reg.: Prof. Pasquale ROTONDI.
Office: Palazzo Ducale.

VENEZIA — Prov. of Venezia, Belluno, Padova, Rovigo, Treviso, Vicenza.
Sopr. tit.: Prof. Vittorio MOSCHINI.
Office: Accademia, Calle Gambara, 23.

d. Superintendencies of Galleries and Monuments.
Soprintendenze alle Gallerie e Monumenti.

These Superintendencies survive from the period before the Fascist reform, at a time when the medieval and modern Superintendencies had charge of both monuments and works of art as the Superintendents of Antiquities still do. All of the Superintendents are architects except the one at Perugia, who is an art historian. There are 10, 6 "titolari" and 4 "reggenti," as follows:

BARI — Prov. of Bari, Brindisi, Foggia, Lecce, Taranto, Potenza, Matera.

ROMA I. Prov. of Roma, Frosinone, Littoria, Viterbo, Rieti.
Sopr. tit.: Dott. Aldo DE RINALDIS.
Office: probably now in the R. Galleria Borghese.

ROMA II. R. Galleria d'Arte Moderna e Contemporanea.
Sopr. reg.: Dott. Palma BUCARELLI.
Office: Villa Giulia.

TORINO Prov. of Torino, Alessandria, Aosta, Asti, Cuneo, Novara, Vercelli.
Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Carlo ARU.
Office: Via Accademia delle Scienze, 5.

URBINO Prov. of Ancona, Pesaro, Urbino, Ascoli-Piceno, Macerata.
Sopr. reg.: Prof. Pasquale ROTONDI.
Office: Palazzo Ducale.

VENEZIA Prov. of Venezia, Belluno, Padova, Rovigo, Treviso, Vicenza.
Sopr. tit.: Prof. Vittorio MOSCHINI.
Office: Accademia, Calle Gambara, 23.

d. Superintendencies of Galleries and Monuments.
Soprintendenze alle Gallerie e Monumenti.

These Superintendencies survive from the period before the Fascist reform, a time when the mediaeval and modern Superintendencies had charge of both monuments and works of art as the Superintendents of Antiquities still do. All of the Superintendents are architects except the one at Perugia, who is an art historian. There are 10, 6 "titolari" and 4 "reggenti," as follows:

BARI Prov. of Bari, Brindisi, Foggia, Lecce, Taranto, Potenza, Matera.
Sopr. tit.: Arch. Dott. Alfredo BARBACCI.
Office: Via Dalmazia, 70B.

CAGLIARI. Prov. of Cagliari, Nuoro, Sassari.
Sopr. reg.: Name unknown.
Office: Piazza Deffenu, 3.

COSENZA Prov. of Catanzaro, Cosenza, Reggio Calabria.
Sopr. reg.: Probably the architect PACINI.
Office: Via Rivocati, 147.

PERUGIA Prov. of Perugia, Terni
Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Achille BERTINI-CALOSSO.
Office: Piazza Umberto I, 9.

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

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

ACUILA — Prov. of Aquila, Campobasso, Chieti, Pescara, Teramo.
Sopr. reg.: Arch. Dott. Umberto CHIERICI,
Office: Piazza S. Marciano. 9.

PISA — Prov. of Pisa, Apuania, Livorno, Lucca.
Sopr. tit.: Arch. Dott. Vittorio INVERNIZZI.
Office: Via Mazzini, 37.

SIENA — Prov. of Siena, Grosseto.
Sopr. reg.: Arch. NICOSI
Office: Via di Vitta, 24.

TRENTO — Prov. of Bolzano, Trento.
Sopr. tit.: Arch. Dott. Antonino RUSCONI
Office: Via Bernardo Clesio, 1.

TRIESTE — Prov. of Fiume, Gorizia, Pola, Trieste, Udine.
Sopr. tit.: Arch. Dott. Fausto SILVIO
Office: Corso Littorio, 17.

ZARA — Provs. of Dalmatia.
Sopr. tit.: Arch. Dott. Luigi CREMA.
Office: Location unknow.

e. Superintendencies of Monuments
Soprintendenze ai Monumenti

These are concerned with the fabric of buildings dating after 400 A.D. As explained in the Introduction, D, for repairs the Superintendent deals with the artistic part and the State Engineer (Genio Civile) with the "static" part, where no question of alteration of artistic values is involved. The Superintendents of Monuments are all architects; there are 13, 9 "titolari" and 4 "reggenti," as follows:

ANCONA — Prov. of Ancona, Ascoli-Piceno, Macerata, Pesaro.
Sopr. reg.: Probably the architect PACINI
Office: Viale della Vittoria, 10.

BOLOGNA — Prov. of Bologna, Modena, Parma, Piacenza, Reggio-Emilia.
Sopr. tit.: Arch. Corrado CAPEZZUOLI.
Office: Via Belle Arti, 42.

5951

CATANIA — Prov. of Catania, Enna, Messina, Ragusa, Siracusa.
Sopr. reg.: Arch. Armando DILLON.
Office: Via Etnea. 389.

FIRENZE — Prov. of Firenze, Arezzo, Pistoia.
Sopr. tit.: Arch. Armando VILNE.
Office: Palazzo Reale.

GENOVA — Prov. of Genova, Imperia, Spezia, Savona.

Office: Via Bernardo Olesio, 1.

TRIESTE — Prov. of Fiume, Gorizia, Pola, Trieste, Udine.
Sopr. tit.: Arch. Dott. Fausto FRANCO
Office: Corso Littorio, 17.

ZARA — Prov. of Dalmatia.
Sopr. tit.: Arch. Dott. Luigi CREMA.
Office: Location unknow.

e. Superintendencies of Monuments
Soprintendenze ai Monumenti

These are concerned with the fabric of buildings dating after 400 A.D. As explained in the Introduction, D, for repairs the Superintendent deals with the artistic part and the State Engineer (Genio Civile) with the "statio" part, where no question of alteration of artistic values is involved. The Superintendents of Monuments are all architects; there are 13, 9 "titolari" and 4 "reggenti," as follows:

ANCONA — Prov. of Ancona, Ascoli-Piceno, Macerata, Pesaro.
Sopr. reg.: Probably the architect PACINI
Office: Viale della Vittoria, 10.

BOLOGNA — Prov. of Bologna, Modena, Parma, Piacenza, Reggio-Emilia.
Sopr. tit.: Arch. Corrado CAPEZZUOLI.
Office: Via Belle Arti, 42.

CATANIA — Prov. of Catania, Enna, Messina, Ragusa, Siracusa.
Sopr. reg.: Arch. Armando DILLON.
Office: Via Etnea, 389.

FIRENZE — Prov. of Firenze, Arezzo, Pistoia.
Sopr. tit.: Arch. Armando VENE.
Office: Palazzo Reale.

GENOVA — Prov. of Genova, Imperia, Spezia, Savona.
Sopr. tit.: Arch. Carlo Cecchi.
Office: Via Balbi, 10.

MILANO — Prov. of Bergamo, Brescia, Como, Milano, Pavia, Sondrio, Varese.
Sopr. tit.: Arch. Prof. Gino CHIERICI.
Office: Piazza del Duomo, 10.

NAPOLI — Prov. of Avellino, Benevento, Napoli, Salerno.
Sopr. tit.: Arch. Dott. Giorgio ROSI.
Office: Castelnuovo.

5951

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

PALERMO — Prov. of Agrigento, Caltenissetta, Palermo, Trapani.
Sopr. reg.: Arch. Dott. Mario GUIOTTO.
Office: Palazzo Reale.

RAVENNA — Prov. of Ravenna, Forli, Ferrara.
Sopr. reg.: Certainly an architect of the 9th or 10th grade, and possibly the architect GRAZIA.
Office: via S. Vitale, 11.

ROMA — Prov. of Frosinone, Rieti, Littoria, Roma, Viterbo.
Sopr. tit.: Arch. Dott. Alberto TERENZIO.
Office: Piazza S. Ignazio, 152.

TORINO — Prov. of Alessandria, Aosta, Asti, Cuneo, Novara, Torino, Vercelli.
Sopr. tit.: Arch. Dott. Vittorio MESTURINO.
Office: Via Accademia delle Scienze, 5.

VENEZIA. — Prov. of Belluno, Padova, Rovigo, Treviso, Venezia, Vicenza.
Sopr. tit.: Arch. Dott. Ferdinando FORLATI.
Office: Palazzo Reale.

VERONA — Prov. of Verona, Mantova, Cremona.
Sopr. tit.: Arch. Dott. Pietro GAZZOLA.
Office: Stradone San Fermo, 21

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

TORINO	Prov. of Alessandria, Aosta, Asti, Cuneo, Novara, Torino, Vercelli. Sopr. tit.: Arch. Dott. Vittorio MESTURINO. Office: Via Accademia delle Scienze, 5.
VENEZIA.	Prov. of Belluno, Padova, Rovigo, Treviso, Venezia, Vicenza. Sopr. tit.: Arch. Dott. Ferdinando FORLATI. Office: Palazzo Reale.
VERONA	Prov. of Verona, Mantova, Cremona. Sopr. tit.: Arch. Dott. Pietro GAZZOLA. Office: Stradone San Fermo, 21

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

III. Administration of Libraries and Archives.

A. Libraries

a. Preface

The State Libraries in Italy depend from the Ministry of National Education under the Direzione Generale delle Accademie e Biblioteche. The headquarters organization of the Direction General ressembles that of the Direction General for the Arts. In the field, the individual libraries depend directly from the Direction General; for that reason the Superintendencies exist largely on paper and exercise a much less strong control than do the Superintendencies for the Arts. The Directors of the chief libraries are usually, though not invariably, also Superintendents for their areas. When a Superintendency is vested in a Director of lower grade, he is called "Soprintendente incaricato (inc.)", equivalent to a "Sopr. reggente" in the Direction General for the Arts. A Superintendent in grade enjoys the title unmodified, though he is usually a Director as well.

The first of the following lists gives the Superintendencies (all fourteen Superintendents are "incaricati"). The second list gives the chief State Public Libraries and their heads, who are either Director or some grade of Librarian. It will be seen that only two Superintendents are not at the head of a State Public Library--those at Bari and at Pescara.

The two State Libraies, Turin and Palermo, which have the title "National" have the right to copies of all books published in their general areas, while the two, Rome and Florence, which are "General National" have the right to a copy of anything published anywhere in Italy

b. Bibliographical Superintendencies

Regie Sorprintendenze Bibliografiche

BARI — Prov. of Bari, Brindisi, Foggia, Lecce, Matera, Potenza, Taranto.
Sopr.: Dott. Francesco BARBERI.
Office: Biblioteca Consorziale Sagarriga-Visconti-Volpi.

BOLOGNA — Prov. of Ancona, Ascoli-Piceno, Bologna, Forli, Macerata, Pesaro, Ravenna.
Sopr.: Dott. Domenico FAVA.
Office: Bibl. Universitaria.

CAGLIARI — Prov. of Cagliari, Nuoro, Sassari.
Sopr.: Dott. Renato PAPO.
Office: Bibl. Universitaria.

CATANIA — Prov. of Catania, Messina, Ragusa, Siracusa.
Sopr.: Dott. Maria DIAZ.
Office: Bibl. Universitaria.

5959

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

The first of the following lists gives the Superintendencies (all fourteen Superintendents are "incaricati"). The second list gives the chief State Public Libraries and their heads, who are either Director or some grade of Librarian. It will be seen that only two Superintendents are not at the head of a State Public Library--those at Bari and at Pescara.

The two State Libraies, Turin and Palermo, which have the title "National" have the right to copies of all books published in their general areas, while the two, Rome and Florence, which are "General National" have the right to a copy of anything published anywhere in Italy

b. Bibliographical Superintendencies

Regie Sorprintendenze Bibliografiche

BARI — Prov. of Bari, Brindisi, Foggia, Lecce, Matera, Potenza, Taranto.
Sopr.: Dott. Francesco BARBERI.
Office: Biblioteca Consorziale Sagarriga-Visconti-Volpi.

BOLOGNA — Prov. of Ancona, Ascoli-Piceno, Bologna, Forli, Macerata, Pesaro, Ravenna.
Sopr.: Dott. Domenico FAVA.
Office: Bibl. Universitaria.

CAGLIARI — Prov. of Cagliari, Nuoro, Sassari.
Sopr.: Dott. Renato PAPO.
Office: Bibl. Universitaria.

CATANIA — Prov. of Catania, Messina, Ragusa, Siracusa.
Sopr.: Dott. Maria DIAZ.
Office: Bibl. Universitaria.

FIRENZE — Prov. of Arezzo, Firenze, Grosseto, Livorno, Lucca, Pisa, Pistoia, Siena.
Sopr.: Comm. Antonio BOSELLI.
Office: Bibl. Nazionale Centrale.

GENOVA — Prov. of Genova, Imperia, La Spezia, Apuania, Savona.
Sopr.: Dott. Pietro NURRA.
Office: Bibl. Universitaria.

5959

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

MILANO — Prov. of Bergamo, Brescia, Como, Cremona, Mantova, Milano, Pavia, Sondrio, Varese.
Sopr.: Dott. Paolo NALLI
Office: Bibl. Nazionale.

MODENA — Prov. of Ferrara, Modena, Parma, Piacenza, Reggio.
Sopr.: Dott. Guido STENDARDO
Office: R. Biblioteca Estense.

NAPOLI — Prov. of Avellino, Benevento, Catanzaro, Cosenza, Napoli, Reggio, Salerno.
Sopr.: Dott. Gino TAUBURINI
Office: Bibl. Nazionale.

PALERMO — Prov. of Agrigento, Caltanissetta, Enna, Palermo, Trapani.
Sopr.: Dott. Alberto GIRALDI; now in charge:
Dott Angelo DANEO LATANZI
Office: Bibl. Nazionale.

PESCARA — Prov. of Aquila, Campobasso, Chieti, Pescara, Teramo.
Sopr.: Dott. Arturo DI CESARE
Office: Bibl. Provinciale.

ROMA — Prov. of Frosinone, Littoria, Perugia, Rieti, Roma, Terni, Viterbo.
Sopr.: Dott. Nella SANTOVITO-VICHI
Office: Bibl. Naz. Centrale V.E.

TORINO — Prov. of Alessandria, Aosta, Asti, Cuneo, Novara, Torino, Vercelli.
Sopr.: Dott. Ester PASTORELLO
Office: Bibl. Nazionale.

VENEZIA — Prov. of Belluno, Fiume, Gorizia, Padova, Pola, Rovigo, Treviso, Trieste, Udine, Venezia, Zara.
Sopr.: Dott. Luigi FERRARI.
Office: Bibl. Nazionale Marciana.

VERONA — Prov. of Bolzano, Trento, Verona, Vicenza.
Sopr.: Dott. Luigi FERRARI.
Office: Bibl. Comunale, Provisional in Venice, at the Bibl. Nazionale Marciana.

C. State Public Libraries.

Biblioteche Pubbliche Governative

BOLOGNA — Biblioteca Universitaria: Via Zamboni 33, Pal. Universitario

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

PALERMO — Prov. of Agrigento, Caltanissetta, Enna, Palermo, Trapani.
Sopr.: Dott. Alberto GIRALDI; now in charge: Dott Angelo DANLU LATANZI
Office: Bibl. Nazionale.

PESCARA — Prov. of Aquila, Campobasso, Chieti, Pescara, Teramo.
Sopr.: Dott. Arturo DI CESARE
Office: Bibl. Provinciale.

ROMA — Prov. of Frosinone, Littoria, Perugia, Rieti, Roma, Terni, Viterbo.
Sopr.: Dott. Nella SANTOVITO-VICHI
Office: Bibl. Naz. Centrale V.E.

TORINO — Prov. of Alessandria, Aosta, Asti, Cuneo, Novara, Torino, Vercelli.
Sopr.: Dott. Ester PASTORELLO
Office: Bibl. Nazionale.

VENEZIA — Prov. of Belluno, Fiume, Gorizia, Padova, Pola, Rovigo, Treviso, Trieste, Udine, Venezia, Zara.
Sopr.: Dott. Luigi FERRARI.
Office: Bibl. Nazionale Marciana.

VERONA — Prov. of Bolzano, Trento, Verona, Vicenza.
Sopr.: Dott. Luigi FERRARI.
Office: Bibl. Comunale, Provisional in Venice, at the Bibl. Nazionale Marciana.

C. State Public Libraries.

Biblioteche Pubbliche Governative

BOLOGNA — Biblioteca Universitaria: Via Zamboni 35, Pal. Universitario
Director: Dott. Domenico FAVA.

CAGLIARI — Biblioteca Universitaria: Via dell'Universita
Dir.: Dott. Prof. Renato PAPO'.

CATANIA — Biblioteca Universitaria: Pal. Universitario
Dir.: Dott. Maria DIAZ

CREMONA — Biblioteca Governativa: Via Martiri Fascisti 3 (1941)
Librarian (Bibliotecaria): Dott. Virginia CARINI

FIRENZE — Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale: Piazza dei Cavalleggeri
Dir.: Dott. Antonio BOSELLI

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

GENOVA	Biblioteca Universitaria: Via Balbi 3, Pal. Universitario Dir.: Dott. Pietro NURRA
GORIZIA	Biblioteca Governativa: Via Mameli 12 Lib.: Dott. GiovanniSIMONATO
LUCCA	Biblioteca Governativa: Piazza G.D. Mansi 1 · Coadiutore principale (charged with the Directorship): Uff. Gabriello BRIGANTI.
MESSINA	Biblioteca Universitaria: Pal. Universitario Lib.: Dott. Sergio SAIER LODOVICI
MILANO	Biblioteca Nazionale Braidense: Via Brera 28 Dir.: Paolo NALLI
MODENA	Biblioteca Estense (Universitaria): Piazza Italo Balbo (1941) Dir.: Dott. Guido STENDARDO
NAPOLI	Biblioteca Nazionale V.E. III Dir.: Dott. Gino TAMBURINI
PADOVA	Biblioteca Universitaria: Via S. Biagio 3 Chief Lib.: (Bibliotecaria capo) Dott. Bianca FANTINI SARACENI
PALERMO	Biblioteca Nazionale: Via Vitt. Em.; at present located in the Pal. Mazzarino, Via Maqueda 389. Chief Lib.: Dott. Alberto GIRALDI: now in charge: Dott. Angela RANEU-LANZI
PARMA	Biblioteca Palatina: Palazzo della Pilotta Chief Lib.: Dott. Giovanni MASI
PAVIA	Biblioteca Universitaria: Corso V.E., Pal. Universitario Lib.: Dott. Agata LO VASCO
PISA	Biblioteca Universitaria: Pal. Universitario Chief Lib.: Dott. Cesarina PACCHI
ROMA	Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale V.E., Via del Collegio Romano Superior Bibliographical Inspector charged with the directorship: Dott. Nella SANTOVITO VICHI
SASSARI	Biblioteca Universitaria: Piazza dell'Universita Chief (Ordinatrice prima): Prof. Salvatorica CAPPAI

54 19

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

MILANO — Biblioteca Nazionale Braidense: Via Brera 28
Dir.: Paolo NALLI

MODENA — Biblioteca Estense (Universitaria): Piazza Italo Balbo (1941)
Dir.: Dott. Guido STENDARDO

NAPOLI — Biblioteca Nazionale V.E. III
Dir.: Dott. Gino TAMBURINI

PADOVA — Biblioteca Universitaria: Via S. Biagio 3
Chief Lib.: (Bibliotecaria capo) Dott. Bianca FANTINI SARACENI

PALERMO — Biblioteca Nazionale: Via Vitt. Em.; at present located in the Pal. Mazzarino, Via Maqueda 389.
Chief Lib.: Dott. Alberto CIRELDI: now in charge:
Dott. Angela PANEU-LATANZI

PARMA — Biblioteca Palatina: Palazzo della Pilotta
Chief Lib.: Dott. Giovanni ULSI

59/9

PAVIA — Biblioteca Universitaria: Corso V.E., Pal. Universitario
Lib.: Dott. Agata LO VASCO

PISA — Biblioteca Universitaria: Pal. Universitario
Chief Lib.: Dott. Cesarina PACCHI

ROMA — Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale V.E., Via del Collegio Romano
Superior Bibliographical Inspector charged with the Directorship: Dott. Nella SANTOVITO VICHI

SASSARI — Biblioteca Universitaria: Piazza dell'Universita
Chief (Ordinatrice prin.): Prof. Salvatorica CARRAI

TORINO — Biblioteca Nazionale: Via Po, Pal. Universitario
Dir.: Dott. Ester PASTORELLO

VENEZIA — Biblioteca Nazionale Marciana: Piazza S. Marco 7
Dir.: Dott. Luigi FERRARI

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

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

B. Archives

A. Preface

The State Archives (Archivi di Stato) depend from the Ministry of the Interior under the Direzione Generale dell' Amministrazione Civile, Divisione Archivi di Stato. The present law governing Archives dates from 22 Dec., 1939. The inclusion of Archives under the Direction General for Civil Administration is due to the fact that so much of the material in them deals with legal and civil matters. The Division for Archives corresponds to one of the technical divisions under the Direzione Generale delle Arti (II.B.b). The various State Archives depend directly from the Division at Rome, as the Libraries do from their Direction General (III.A.a). Under the law of 1939, it was proposed to establish Archival Superintendencies independent of the Directorships of actual Archives but this was put into effect to an even less degree than it was for the Libraries and in consequence the Director of the most important Archives in any region or area is in most cases Director for that region or area.

Besides State Archives, there are, of course, many provincial, communal, church, and even private Archives (see IV). The Archival Superintendents may exercise a greater or less degree of surveillance over these and can probably in most cases give information as to their location and contents. The most important are the Institutions for local history, the Storia Patria. Originally these were independent organizations, supported locally, but the Fascist government sought to concentrate them under a central Institute, the Royal Deputation for Local History (Regia Deputazione per la Storia Patria) by a law of 1934. Some state aid was granted but, at least in Sicily, the funds continued to be raised chiefly locally and there is strong local feeling. However, payments for salaries, maintenance and repair, are a charge on the State.

b. Archival Superintendencies

Soprintendenze Archivistiche

TORINO — Prov. of Torino, Alessandria, Aosta, Asti, Cuneo, Novara, Vercelli.
Supr.: Dott. Carlo Conte BULLOCI
Office: Piazza Castello

GENOVA — Prov. of Genova, Imperia, La Spezia, Apuania, Savona, Cagliari, Sassari, Nuoro.
Supr.: Dott. Police Salvatore PINNONI
Office: Palazzo Ducale

libraries do from their Direction General (III.A.). [illegible]
law of 1939, it was proposed to establish Archival Superintendencies independent of the Directorships of actual Archives but this was put into effect to an even less degree than it was for the Libraries and in consequence the Director of the most important Archives in any region or area is in most cases Director for that region or area.

Besides State Archives, there are, of course, many provincial, communal, church, and even private Archives (see IV). The Archival Superintendents may exercise a greater or less degree of surveillance over these and can probably in most cases give information as to their location and contents. The most important are the Institutions for local history, the Storia Patria. Originally these were independent organizations, supported locally, but the Fascist government sought to concentrate them under a central Institute, the Royal Deputation for Local History (Regia Deputazione per la Storia Patria) by a law of 1934. State aid was granted but, at least in Sicily, the funds continued to be raised chiefly locally and there is strong local feeling. However, payments for salaries, maintenance and repair, are a charge on the State.

B. Archival Superintendencies

Soprintendenze Archivistiche

TORINO — Prov. of Torino, Alessandria, Aosta, Asti, Cuneo, Novara, Vercelli.
Sopr.: Dott. Carlo Conte BURACCI
Office: Piazza Castello

GENOVA — Prov. of Genova, Imperia, La Spezia, Aguania, Savona, Cagliari, Sassari, Nuoro.
Sopr.: Dott. Felice Salvatore PERRONI
Office: Palazzo Ducale

MILANO — Prov. of Milano, Bergamo, Brescia, Como, Cremona, Mantova, Pavia, Sondrio, Varese
Sopr.: Dott. Guido MANGANELLI
Office: Via del Senato 10

VENEZIA — Prov. of Venezia, Belluno, Padova, Rovigo, Trento, Bolzano, Trieste, Gorizia, Fiume, Pola, Zara, Treviso, Udine. Verona, Vicenza.
Sopr.: Dott. Eugenio ROSSA
Office: Piazza dei Frari.

BOLOGNA — Prov. of Bologna, Modena, Ferrara, Parma, Piacenza, Reggio Emilia, Forli, Ravenna.

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

BOLOGNA (cont.) Sopr.: Dott. Pulvio MASCELLI
Office: Via Zamboni.

FIRENZE Prov. of Firenze, Arezzo, Grosseto, Livorno, Lucca, Pisa, Pistoia, Siena.
Sopr.: Prof. Antonio PANELLA
Office: Via degli Uffizi.

ROMA Prov. of Roma, Frosinone, Littoria, Perugia, Rieti, Terni, Viterbo, Ancona, Pesaro, Ascoli-Piceno, Macerata,
Sopr.: Dott. Emilio RE
Office: Palazzo della Sapienza.

NAPOLI Prov. of Napoli, Avellino, Benevento, Catanzaro, Cosenza, Reggio Calabria, Salerno, Aquila, Campobasso, Chieti, Pescara, Teramo, Bari, Brindisi, Foggia, Lecce, Taranto, Potenza, Matera.
Sopr.: Dott. Riccardo Conte FILANGIERI
Office: Via Grande Archivio

PALERMO Prov. of Palermo, Agrigento, Caltanissetta, Catania, Enna, Messina, Ragusa, Siracusa, Trapani.
Sopr.: Dott. Egildo GENTILE
Office: Cortile Delle Cancie, Via Alloro 2.

5948

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

Prov. di Napoli, Avellino, Benevento, Caserta,
Cosenza, Reggio Calabria, Salerno, Aquila,
Campobasso, Chieti, Pescara, Teramo, Bari,
Brindisi, Foggia, Lecce, Taranto, Potenza,
Matera.
Sopr.: Dott. Riccardo Conte FILANGIERI
Office: Via Grande Archivio

PALERMO

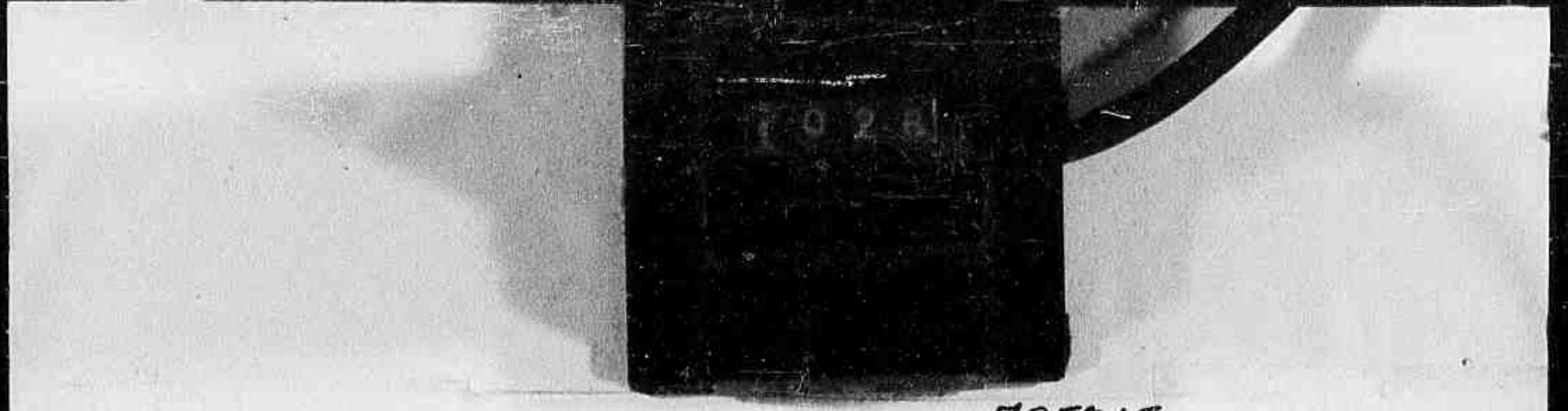
Prov. di Palermo, Agrigento, Caltanissetta,
Catania, Enna, Messina, Ragusa, Siracusa, Trapani.
Sopr.: Dott. Egilao GENTILE
Office: Cortile Delle Guancie, Via Alloro 2.

5918

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

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

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



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

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

5917

V. Indices

A. Alphabetical Index of Cities with Superintendencies in each

This index merely recorders the lists found in Sections II, C and III above.

AGRIGENTO, Prov. Agrigento, Reg. I

Antiquities. Sopr. reg.: Dott. Pietro GRIFFO.
Office: Viale della Vittoria 89.
Prov. of Agrigento, Caltanissetta.

Galleries. See PALERMO.

Monuments. See PALERMO.

Libraries. See PALERMO.

Archives. See PALERMO.

ANCONA, Prov. Ancona, Reg. V

Antiquities. Sopr. tit.: Dott. Edoardo GALLI.
Office: Via Fanti 19.
Prov. of Ancona, Ascoli-Piceno, Macerata, the territories of Perugia and Terni on the left of the Tevere, Pesaro, Zara.

Galleries. See URBINO.

Monuments. Sopr. reg.: Probably the architect PACINI.
Office: Viale della Vittoria 10.
Prov. of Ancona, Ascoli-Piceno, Macerata, Pesaro.

Libraries. See BOLOGNA

Archives. See ROMA.

AQUILA, Prov. Aquila, Reg. IV

Antiquities. See CHIETI.

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

AGRIGENTO, Prov. Agrigento, Reg. I

Antiquities. Sopr. reg.: Dott. Pietro GRIFFO.
Office: Viale della Vittoria 69.
Prov. of Agrigento, Caltanissetta.

Galleries. See PALERMO.

Monuments. See PALERMO.

Libraries. See PALERMO.

Archives. See PALERMO.

ANCONA, Prov. Ancona, Reg. V

Antiquities. Sopr. tit.: Dott. Edoardo GALLI.
Office: Via Fanti 19.
Prov. of Ancona, Ascoli-Piceno, Macerata, the territories of Perugia and Terni on the left of the Tevere, Pesaro, Zara.

Galleries. See URBINO.

Monuments. Sopr. reg.: Probably the architect PACINI.
Office: Viale della Vittoria 10.
Prov. of Ancona, Ascoli-Piceno, Macerata, Pesaro.

Libraries. See BOLOGNA

Archives. See ROMA.

AQUILA, Prov. Aquila, Reg. IV

Antiquities. See CHIETI.

Galleries & Monuments. Sopr. reg.: Arch. Dott. Umberto CHIERICI.
Office: Piazza S. Marciano 9
Prov. of Aquila, Campobasso, Chieti, Pescara, Teramo.

Libraries. See PESCARA

Archives. See NAPOLI

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

BARI, Prov. Bari, Reg. IX

Antiquities. See TARANTO.

Galleries & Monuments. Sopr. tit.: Dott; Alfredo BARRACCI.
Office: Via Dalmazia 70B.
Prov; Bari, Brindisi, Foggia, Lecce, Taranto, Potenza, Matera.

Libraries. Sopr. inc,: Dott. Francesco BARBERI.
Office: Biblioteca Consorziale Sagarriga-Visconti-Volpi.
Prov. Bari, Brindisi, Foggia, Lecce, Matera, Potenza, Taranto.

Archives. See NAPOLI.

BOLOGNA, Prov. Bologna, Reg. IX

Antiquities. Sopr. tit.: Prof. Gallo CALCANI.
Office: Via Belle Arti 52.
Prov. of Bologna, Ferrara, Forlì, Modena, Parma, Piacenza, Ravenna, Reggio Emilia.

Galleries. Sopr. tit.: Dott. Antonio SORRENTINO.
Office: Via Belle Arti 56.
Prov. of Bologna, Ferrara, Forlì, Ravenna.

Monuments. Sopr. tit.: Arch. Corrado CAPEZZUOLI.
Office: Via Belle Arti 42.
Prov. of Bologna, Modena, Parma, Piacenza, Reggio Emilia.

Libraries. Sopr. inc.: Dott. Domenico RAVA.
Office: Bibl. Univ., Palazzo Univ., Via Zamboni 35.
Prov. of Ancona, Ascoli-Piceno, Bologna, Forlì, Macerata, Pesaro, Ravenna.

Archives. Sopr.: Dott. Fulvio CASCELLI.
Office: Via Zamboni.
Prov; of Bologna, Modena, Ferrara, Parma, Piacenza, Reggio Emilia, Forlì, Ravenna.

CAGLIARI, Prov. Cagliari, Reg. VI

Antiquities. Sopr. reg.: (Name unknown; formerly Prof. DELOGU.)
Office: Piazza Indipendenza 7.

5946

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

Archives. See NAPOLI.

BOLOGNA, Prov. Bologna, Reg. IX

Antiquities. Sopr. tit.: Prof. Guilio LUCOTI.
Office: Via Belle Arti 52
Prov. of Bologna, Ferrara, Forlì, Modena, Parma, Piacenza, Ravenna, Reggio Emilia.

Galleries. Sopr. tit.: Dott. Antonio SORRENTINO.
Office: Via Belle Arti 56.
Prov. of Bologna, Ferrara, Forlì, Ravenna.

Monuments. Sopr. tit.: Arch. Corrado CAPPEZZUOLI.
Office: Via Belle Arti 42.
Prov. of Bologna, Modena, Parma, Piacenza, Reggio Emilia.

Libraries. Sopr. inc.: Dott. Domenico FAVA.
Office: Bibl. Univ., Palazzo Univ., Via Zamboni 35.
Prov. of Ancona, Ascoli-Piceno, Bologna, Forlì, Macerata, Pesaro, Ravenna.

Archives. Sopr.: Dott. Fulvio CASOLLI.
Office: Via Zamboni.
Prov. of Bologna, Modena, Ferrara, Parma, Piacenza, Reggio Emilia, Forlì, Ravenna.

CAGLIARI, Prov. Cagliari, Reg. VI

Antiquities. Sopr. reg.: (Name unknown; formerly Prof. DELOGU.)
Office: Piazza Indipendenza 7.
Prov. of Cagliari, Nuoro, Sassari.

Galleries & Monuments. Sopr. reg.: (Name unknown.)
Office: Piazza Doffenu 3.
Prov. of Cagliari, Nuoro, Sassari.

5916

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

CAGLIARI (cont.)

Libraries. Sopr. inc.: Dott. Renato F.FO.
Office: Biblioteca Univ., Via dell'Università.
Prov. of Cagliari, Nuoro Sassari.

Archives. See GENOVA.

C.T.NI., Prov. Catania, Reg. I

Antiquities. See SIR.CUS..

Galleries. See P.LERMO.

Monuments. Sopr; reg.: Arch. Armando DILLON.
Office: Via Etnea 389.
Prov. of Catania, Enna, Messina, Ragusa, Siracusa.

Libraries. Sopr. inc.: Dott. Maria DIAZ.
Office: Bibl. Universitaria, Palazzo Universitario.
Prov. of Catania, Messina, Ragusa, Siracusa.

Archives. See PALERMO.

CHIETI, Prov. Chieti, Reg.IV

Antiquities. Sopr. reg.: Dott. Giovanni ANNIBALDI.
Office: Via dello Stingaro 10.
Prov. of Chieti, Aquila, Campobasso, Pescara, Teramo.

Galleries & Monuments. See AQUILA.

Libraries. See PESCARA.

Archives. See NAPOLI.

COSENZA, Prov. Cosenza, Reg. II

Antiquities. See REGGIO CALABRIA.

Galleries Monuments. Sopr. reg.: Probably the architect PACINI.
Office: Via Divocati 147.
Prov. of Catanzaro, Cosenza, Reggio Calabria.

Libraries. See NAPOLI.

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

Monuments. Sopr; reg.: Arch. Armando DILLON.
Office: Via Etnea 389.
Prov. of Catania, Enna, Messina, Ragusa, Siracusa.

Libraries. Sopr. inc.: Dott. Maria DIAZ.
Office: Bibl. Universitaria, Palazzo Universitario.
Prov. of Catania, Messina, Ragusa, Siracusa.

Archives. See PALERMO.

CHIETI, Prov. Chieti, Reg IV

Antiquities. Sopr. reg.: Dott. Giovanni ANNIBALDI.
Office: Via dello Zingaro 10.
Prov. of Chieti, Aquila, Campobasso, Pescara, Teramo.

Galleries & Monuments. See AQUILA.

Galleries. See PESCARA.

Archives. See NAPOLI.

COSENZA, Prov. Cosenza, Reg. II

Antiquities. See REGGIO CALABRIA.

Galleries & Monuments. Sopr. reg.: Probably the architect PACINI.
Office: Via Divocati 147.
Prov. of Catanzaro, Cosenza, Reggio Calabria.

Libraries. See NAPOLI.

Archives. See NAPOLI.

CREMONA, Prov. Cremona, Reg. XII (?)

Antiquities. See MILANO.

Galleries. See MANTOVA.

Monuments. See VERONA.

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

CREMONA (cont.)

Libraries. See MILANO.
State Public Library. Biblioteca Governativa.
Librarian (Bibliotecaria): Dott. Virginia CAPINI.
Office: Via Martiri Fascisti 3 (1941)

Archives. See Milano.

FIRENZE, Prov. Firenze, Reg. VIII

Antiquities. Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Antonio MINTO.
Office: Via della Pergola 61.
Prov. of Apuania, Arezzo, Firenze, Grosseto, Livorno, Lucca, Pisa, Pistoia, Siena, the territory of Perugia and Terni on the right of the Tevere.
Sopr. is also Director of the R. Museo Archeologico.

Galleries. Sopr. tit.: Dott. Giovanni POGGI.
Office: Via della Ninna 5.
Prov. of Arezzo, Firenze, Pistoia.

Monuments. Sopr. tit.: Arch. Armando VENE'.
Office: Palazzo Reale.
Prov. of Firenze, Arezzo, Pistoia.

Libraries. Sopr. inc.: Conte Dott. Antonio BOSELLI.
Office: Bibl. Nazionale Centrale, Piazza dei Cavalleggeri.
Prov. of Arezzo, Firenze, Grosseto, Livorno, Lucca, Pisa, Pistoia, Siena.

Archives. Sopr.: Prof. Antonio PANELLA.
Office: Via degli Uffizi.
Prov. of Firenze, Arezzo, Grosseto, Livorno, Lucca, Pisa, Pistoia, Siena.

5945

GENOVA, Prov. Genova, Reg. X (?)

Antiquities. Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Giuseppe CULTRERA.
Office: Via Balbi 10.
Prov; of Genova, Imperia, Spezia, Savona.

Galleries. Sopr. tit.: Prof. Antonio MORASSI.
Office: Via Balbi 10.
Prov. of Imperia, Spezia, Savona.

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

Lucca, Pisa, Pistoia, Siena, the territory of Perugia and Terni on the right of the Tevere.
Sopr. is also Director of the R; Museo Archeologico.

Galleries. Sopr. tit.: Dott. Giovanni POGGI.
Office: Via della Ninna 5.
Prov. of Arezzo, Firenze, Pistoia.

Monuments. Sopr. tit.: Arch. Armando VENE'.
Office: Palazzo Reale.
Prov. of Firenze, Arezzo, Pistoia.

Libraries. Sopr. inc.: Conte Dott. Antonio BOSELLI.
Office: Bibl. Nazionale Centrale, Piazza dei Cavalleggeri.
Prov. of Arezzo, Firenze, Grosseto, Livorno, Lucca, Pisa, Pistoia, Siena.

5945

Archives. Sopr.: Prof. Antonio PANELLA.
Office: Via degli Uffizi.
Prov. of Firenze, Arezzo, Grosseto, Livorno, Lucca, Pisa, Pistoia, Siena.

GENOVA, Prov. nova, Reg. X (?)

Antiquities. Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Giuseppe CULTRERA.
Office: Via Balbi 10.
Prov. of Genova, Imperia, Spezia, Savona.

Galleries. Sopr. tit.: Prof. Antonio MORASSI.
Office: Via Balbi 10.
Prov. of Genova, Imperia, Spezia, Savona.

Monuments. Sopr. tit.: Arch. Carlo CESCHI.
Office: Via Balbi 10.
Prov. of Genova, Imperia, Spezia, Savona.

Libraries. Sopr. inc.: Dott. Pietro NURRA.
Office: Biblioteca Univ., Palazzo Univ., Via Balbi 3.
Prov. of Genova, Imperia, Spezia, Apuania, Savona.

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

PADOVA (Cont.)

Archives. Sopr.: Dott. Felice SALVATORE PERRONI.
Office: Palazzo Ducale.
Prov. of Genova, Imperia, Spezia, Apuania, Savona, Cagliari, Sassari, Nuoro.

GORIZIA, Prov. Gorizia. Reg. XIII (?)

Antiquities. See PADOVA.

Galleries & Monuments. See TRIESTE.

Libraries. See VENEZIA.
State Public Library. Biblioteca Governativa.
Lib.: Dott. Giovanni SIMONATO.
Office: Via Nemoli 12.

Archives. See VENEZIA.

LUCCA, Prov. Lucca, Reg. VIII

Antiquities. See FIRENZE.

Galleries& Monuments. See PISA.

Libraries. See FIRENZE.
State Public Library. Biblioteca Governativa.
Coadiutore principale (charged with the Directorship): Uff. Gabriello BRIGANTI.
Office: Piazza G.D. Mansi 1.

Archives. See FIRENZE.

MANTOVA, Prov. Mantova, Reg. XII (?)

Antiquities. See MILANO.

Galleries. Sopr. reg.: Dott. Leandro OZZOLA.
Office: Piazza Sordello 40.
Prov; of Mantova, Verona, Cremona,

Monuments. See VERONA.

Libraries. See MILANO.

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

Libraries. See VENEZIA.
State Public Library. Biblioteca Governativa.
Lib.: Dott. Giovanni SIMONATO.
Office: Via Manoli 12.

Archives. See VENEZIA.

LUCCA, Prov. Lucca, Reg. VIII

Antiquities. See FIRENZE.

Galleries& Monuments. See PISA.

Libraries. See FIRENZE.
State Public Library. Biblioteca Governativa.
Coadiutore principale (charged with the Directorship): Uff. Gabriello BRIGANTI.
Office: Piazza G.D. Mansi 1.

Archives. See FIRENZE.

MANTOVA, Prov. Mantova, Reg. XII (?)

Antiquities. See MILANO.

Galleries. Sopr. reg.: Dott. Leandro OZZOLA.
Office: Piazza Sordello 40.
Irov; of Mantova, Verona, Cremona,

Monuments. See VERONA.

Libraries. See MILANO.

Archives. See MILANO.

MESSINA, Prov. Messina, Reg. I

Antiquities. See SIRACUSA.

Galleries. See PALERMO.

Monuments. See CATANIA.

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

MESSINA. (cont.)

Libraries. See CATANIA.
State Public Library. Biblioteca Universitária.
Lib.: Dott; Sergio SAMEK LODOVICI.
Office: Palazzo Universitario.

Archives. See PALERMO.

MILANO. Prov. Milano, Reg; XII (9)

Antiquities. Sopr. reg.: Dott. Mario DEGRASSI.
Office: Via Filodrammatici 3.
Prov. of Bergamo, Brescia, Como, Cremona, Mantova, Milano, Pavia, Sondrio, Varese.

Galleries. Sopr. tit.: Dott. Guglielmo PACCHIONI.
Office: Via Brera 28.
Prov. of Bergamo, Brescia, Como, Milano, Pavia, Sondrio, Varese.

Monuments. Sopr. tit.: Arch. Prof. Gino CHIERICI.
Office: Piazza del Duomo 10.
Prov. of Bergamo, Brescia, Como, Milano, Pavia, Sondrio, Varese.

Libraries. Sopr. inc.: Dott. Paolo NALLI.
Office: Bibl. Nazionale Braidense, Via Brera 28/
Prov. of Bergamo, Brescia, Como, Cremona, Mantova, Milano, Pavia, Sondrio, Varese.

Archives. Sopr.: Dott. Guido MANGANELLI.
Office: Via del Senato 10.
Prov. of Milano, Bergamo, Brescia, Como, Cremona, Mantova, Pavia, Sondrio, Varese. 59 14

MODENA. Prov. Modena, Reg. IX

Antiquities. See BOLOGNA.

Galleries. Sopr. reg.: Prof. Roberto SALVINI.
Office: Piazza S. Agostino 48.
Prov. of Modena, Reggio Emilia.

Monuments. See BOLOGNA.

Libraries. Sopr. inc.: Dott. Guido STEINARDO.

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

Milano, Pavia, Sondrio, Varese.

Galleries. Sopr. tit.: Dott. Guglielmo PACCHIONI.
Office: Via Brera 28.
Prov. of Bergamo, Brescia, Como, Milano, Pavia, Sondrio, Varese.

Monuments. Sopr. tit.: Arch. Prof. Gino CHIERICI.
Office: Piazza del Duomo 10.
Prov. of Bergamo, Brescia, Como, Milano, Pavia, Sondrio, Varese.

Libraries. Sopr. inc.: Dott. Paolo NALLI.
Office: Bibl. Nazionale Braidense, Via Brera 28/
Prov. of Bergamo, Brescia, Como, Cremona, Mantova, Milano, Pavia, Sondrio, Varese.

Archives. Sopr.: Dott. Guido MANDANELLI.
Office: Via del Senato 10.
Prov. of Milano, Bergamo, Brescia, Como, Cremona, Mantova, Pavia, Sondrio, Varese.

59.4

MODENA, Prov. Modena, Reg. IX

Antiquities. See BOLOGNA.

Galleries. Sopr. reg.: Prof. Roberto SALVINI.
Office: Piazza S. Agostino 48.
Prov. of Modena, Reggio Emilia.

Monuments. See BOLOGNA.

Libraries. Sopr. inc.: Dott. Guido STENDARDO.
Office: R. Biblioteca Estense (Universitaria), Piazza Italo Balbo (1941)
Prov. of Ferrara, Modena, Parma, Piacenza, Reggio Emilia;

Archives. See BOLOGNA.

NAPOLI, Prov. Napoli, Reg. III

Antiquities. Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Amedeo MAIURI.
Office: Piazza Museo Nazionale
Prov. of Napoli, Avellino, Benevento.

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

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

NAPOLI, (cont.)

Galleries. Soprint. tit.: Dott. Ermo MOLAIOLI.
Office: Piazza Castelnuovo.
Prov. of Avellino, Benevento, Napoli, Salerno.

Monuments. Soprint. tit.: Arch. Dott. Giorgio [illegible]
Office: Castelnuovo.
Prov. of Avellino, Benevento, Napoli, Salerno.

Libraries. Soprint. Arc.: Dott. Gino TAMBURINI.
Office: Biblioteca Nazionale Vittorio Emanuele III.
Prov. of Avellino, Benevento, Catanzaro, Cosenza,
Napoli, Reggio Calabria, Salerno.

Archives. Soprint.: Dott. Riccardo Carlo FILANGIERI.
Office: Via Grande Archivio.
Prov. of Napoli, Avellino, Benevento, Catanzaro,
Cosenza, Reggio Calabria, Salerno.
Chieti, Pescara, Teramo, Bari, Brindisi, Lecce,
Taranto, Potenza, Matera, Foggia.

PADOVA, Prov. Padova, Rad. XIII (7)

Antiquities. Soprint. tit.: Prof. Giovanni BRUSIN.
Office: Via Aquileia 21.
Prov. of Belluno, Belluno, Fiume, Gorizia, Padova,
Pola, Rovigo, Trento, Treviso, Trieste, Udine,
Venezia, Verona, Vicenza.

Galleries. See VENEZIA.

Monuments. See VENEZIA.

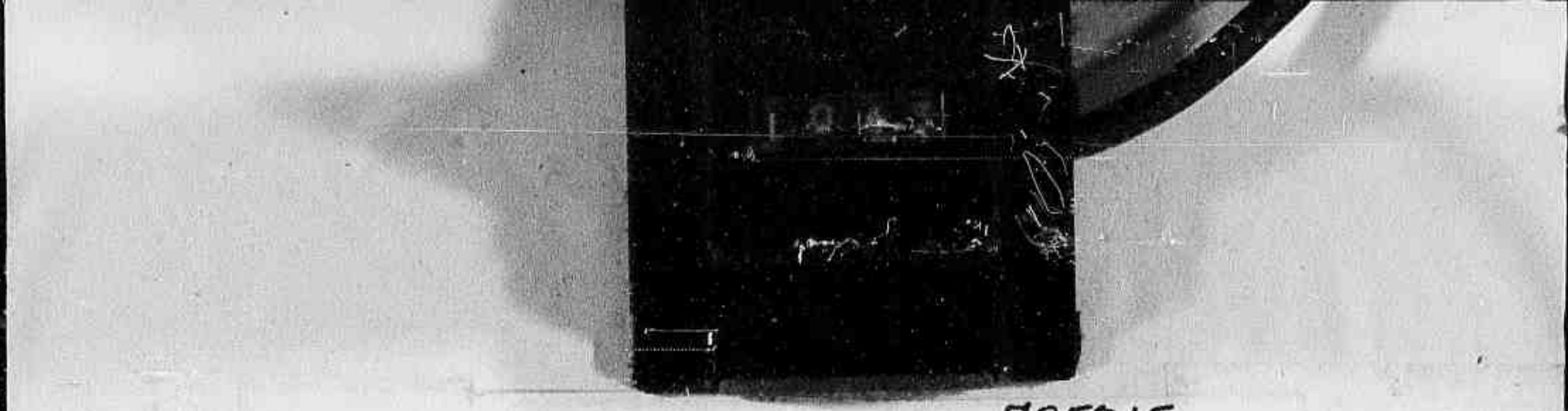
Libraries. See VENEZIA.

Archives. See Venezia.

PALERMO, Prov. Palermo, Rad. XIII (8)

Antiquities. Soprint. tit.: Dott. Ida ROMEO MACCABEI.
Office: Via Terra 24.
Prov. of Palermo, Trapani.

Libraries. Soprint. tit.: Dott. Ida ROMEO MACCABEI.
Office: Via Terra 24.
Prov. of Palermo, Trapani.
(Biblioteca Capo): Dott. Biagio
PATTI SAVERI.
Office/Via S. Giacomo 1.



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

Office: Via Grande archivio.
Prov. of Napoli, Avellino, Benevento,
Caserta, Salerno, Aquila, Campobasso,
Chieti, Pescara, Teramo, Bari, Brindisi, Lecce,
Taranto, Potenza, Matera, Foggia.

PADOVA, Prov. Padova, Rep. XIII (c)

Antiquities. Sopr. tit.: Prof. Giovanni BROSCH.
Office: Via Aquileia 21.
Prov. of Belluno, Bolzano, Fiume,
Pola, Porto, Trento, Treviso,
Venezia, Verona, Vicenza.

Galleries. See VENEZIA.

Monuments. See VENEZIA.

Libraries. See VENEZIA.
Biblioteca Universitaria.
(Biblioteca Capo): Prof. Luigi FERRARI.
PALERMO SARACENT.
Office/Via S. Rosalio 3.

Archives. See Venezia.

PALERMO Prov. Palermo, Rep. I

Antiquities. Sopr. tit.: Dott. Vito Maria AMICO.
Office: Via Mara 24.
Prov. of Palermo, Trapani.

Galleries. Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Filippo di PULCI.
Palazzo Reale.
Prov. of Agrigento, Caltanissetta, Catania, Enna,
Messina, Palermo, Ragusa, Siracusa, Trapani.

Monuments. Sopr. resp.: Arch. Dott. Mario GUIOTTA.
Office: Palazzo Reale.
Prov. of Agrigento, Caltanissetta, Catania, Enna,
Messina, Palermo, Ragusa, Siracusa, Trapani.

PALERMO (cont.)

Libraries. Sopr. inc.: Dott. Alberto GIRALDI.
now in charge: Angela DANEU-LATTANZI.
Office: Biblioteca Nazionale, Via Vitt. Em; ITI;
at present in Pal. Mascarino, Via Maqueda 389.
Prov. of Agrigento, Caltanissetta, Enna, Palermo,
Trapani.

Archives. Sopr.: Dott. Egildo GENTILE.
Office: Cortile della Gancia, Via Alloro 2.
Prov. of Palermo, Agrigento, Caltanissetta, Catania,
Enna, Messina, Ragusa, Siracusa, Trapani.

PARMA, Prov. Parma. Reg. IX

Antiquities. See BOLOGNA.

Galleries. Sopr. tit.: Dott. Armando QUINTAVALLE.
Office: Palazzo della Pilotta.
Prov. of Parma, Piacenza.

Monuments. See BOLOGNA.

Libraries. See MODENA.
State Public Library. Biblioteca Palatina.
Chief Lib. (Bibl. Capo): Dott. Giovanni MASI.
Office: Palazzo della Pilotta.

Archives. See BOLOGNA.

PAVIA, Prov. Pavia, Reg. XII (?)

Antiquities. See Milano.

Galleries. See MILANO.

Monuments. See MILANO.

Libraries. See MILANO.
State Public Library. Biblioteca Universitaria.
Lib.: Dott. Agata LO VASCO.
Office: Palazzo Universitario, Corso Vitt. -
Em;

Archives. See MILANO.

5943

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

PARMA, Prov. Parma, Reg. IX

Antiquities. See BOLOGNA.

Galleries. Sopr. tit.: Dott. Armando QUINTAVALLE.
Office: Palazzo della Pilotta.
Prov. of Parma, Piacenza.

Monuments. See BOLOGNA.

Libraries. See MODENA.
State Public Library. Biblioteca Palatina.
Chief Lib. (Bibl. Capo): Dott. Giovanni MASI.
Office: Palazzo della Pilotta.

Archives. See BOLOGNA.

PAVIA, Prov. Pavia, Reg. XII (?)

Antiquities. See Milano.

Galleries. See MILANO.

Monuments. See MILANO.

Libraries. See MILANO.
State Public Library. Biblioteca Universitaria.
Lib,: Dott. Agata LO VASCO.
Office: Palazzo Universitario, Corso Vitt. - Em;

Archives. See MILANO.

PERUGIA, Prov. Perugia, Reg. V

Antiquities. See ANCONA and FIRENZE.

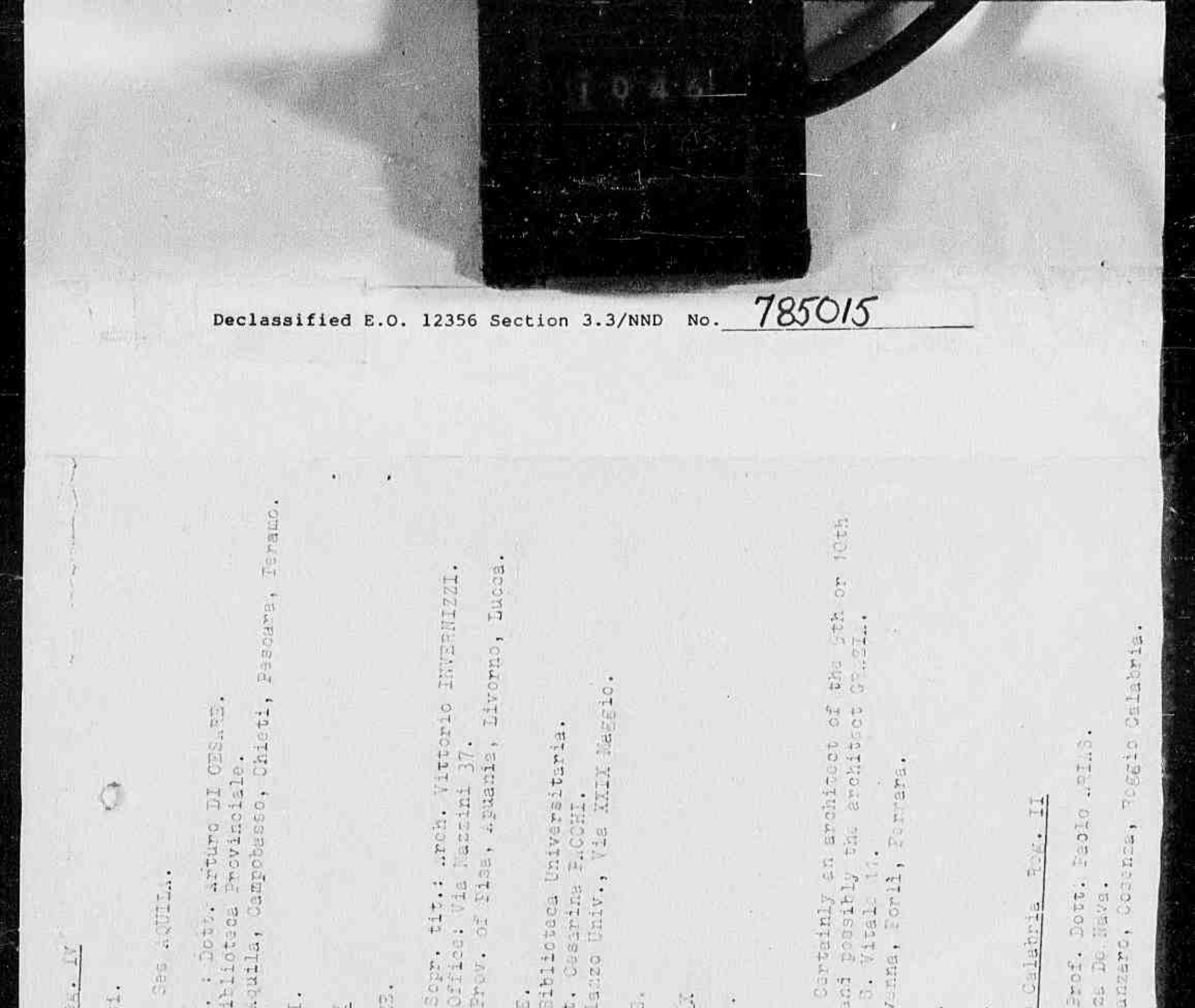
Galleries & Monuments. Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Achille BERTINI-CALOSSO.
Office: Piazza Umberto I°9.
Prov. of Perugia, Terni.

Libraries. See ROMA.

Archives. See ROMA.

5943

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



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

Abruzzi, Molise, Puglie, Sec. IV

Antiquities. See Chieti.

Galleries & Monuments. See AQUILA.

Libraries. Segr. ins.: Dott. Arturo DI CESARE.
Offices: Biblioteca Provinciale.
Prov. of Aquila, Campobasso, Chieti, Pescara, Teramo.

Archives. See NAPOLI.

PISA, Prov. Elba, Sec. VIII

Antiquities. See FIRENZE.

Galleries & Monuments. Segr. tit.: Arch. Vittorio INVERNIZZI.
Offices: Via Mazzini 37.
Prov. of Pisa, Apuania, Livorno, Lucca.

Libraries. See FIRENZE.
State Public Library: Biblioteca Universitaria.
Segr. tit.: Dott. Cesarina P.COSI.
Offices: Palazzo Univ., Via XXIX Marzo.

Archives. See FIRENZE.

Pavia, Lomb. Sec. IX

Antiquities. See BOLOGNA.

Galleries. See BOLOGNA.

Monuments. Segr. tit.: Certainly an architect of
Offices: Via S. Vitale 11.
Prov. of Ravenna, Forlì, Ferrara.

Libraries. See BOLOGNA.

Archives. See BOLOGNA.

Reggio Calabria, Prov. Ionio Calabria Sec. II

Antiquities. Segr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Paolo ORSI.
Offices: Piazza De Nava.
Prov. of Catanzaro, Cosenza, Reggio Calabria.

Galleries & Monuments. Sopr. tit.: Arch. Vittorio INVERNIZZI.
Office: Via Mazzini 37.
Prov. of Pisa, Aquania, Livorno, Lucca.

Libraries. See FIRENZE.
State Public Library. Biblioteca Universitaria.
Chief Lib.: Dott. Casarina PACCHI.
Office: Palazzo Univ., Via XXIX Maggio.

Archives. See FIRENZE.

PARMA, Prov. Parma, Reg. IX

Antiquities. See BOLOGNA.

Galleries. See BOLOGNA.

Monuments. Sopr. reg.. Certainly an architect of the 9th or 10th grade, and possibly the architect GRAZIA.
Office: Via S. Vitale 11.
Prov. of Ravenna, Forlì, Ferrara.

Libraries. See BOLOGNA.

Archives. See BOLOGNA.

REGGIO C.BABRI., Prov. Reggio Calabria Reg. II

Antiquities. Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Paolo ORSI.
Office: Piazza De Nava.
Prov. of Catanzaro, Cosenza, Reggio Calabria.

Galleries & Monuments. See COSENZA.

Libraries. See NAPOLI.

Archives. See NAPOLI.

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

ROMA. Prov. Roma. Sem. IV

Antiquities I; Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Salvatore AURIGEMMA.
Office: Piazza delle Finance 1.
City of Rome (exclusive of the Palatine, the Forum, the Ethnographical Museum, the Villa Giulia Museum, ancient Ostia, and the delegations of Isola Farnese and Cesano, which are the territory of ancient Veio); Prov. of Frosinone, Littoria, Rieti, and Roma (excluding the districts of Civitavecchia, Bracciano, Castelnuovo di Porto, and the communes of Mazzano, Campagnano and Formello);

Antiquities II; Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Gioacchino MANCINI.
Office: Piazzale di Villa Giulia 9.
Southern Etruria, the Villa Giulia Museum and the delegations of Isola Farnese and Cesano, which are the territory of ancient Veio; Prov. of Viterbo; Districts of Civitavecchia, Bracciano, and Castelnuovo di Porto; Communes of Mazzano, Campagnano and Formello in the Prov. of Roma

Antiquiti III, Sopr. tit,: Prof. Dott; Guido CALZA.
Office: Ostia excavations.
Ostia excavations.

Antiquities IV; Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Alfonso BARTOLI.
Office: Piazza S. Maria Nuova (53);
Palatine and Forum.

Antiquities V; Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Pietro BAROCELLI.
Office: Via Collegio Romano 26.
Prehistoric-Ethnographical Museum.

Monuments. Sopr. tit.: Arch. Dott: Alberto ATTENIO.
Office: Piazza S. Ignazio 152.
Prov. of Frosinone, Rieti, Littoria, Roma, Viterbo.

Libraries. Sopr. inc.: Dott. Nella SANTOVITO VICHI.
Office: Bibl. Naz. Centrale Vitt. Em. II, Via del Collegio Romano 27.
Prov. of Frosinone, Littoria, Perugia, Rieti, Roma, Terni, Viterbo.

Archives. Sopr.: Dott. Emilio RE.
Office: Palazzo della Sapienza.
Prov. of Roma, Frosinone, Littoria, Perugia, Rieti

5942

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

Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Giacchino MANCINI.
Office, Piazzale di Villa Giulia 9.
Southern Etruria, the Villa Giulia Museum and the delegations of Isola Farnese and Cesano, which are the territory of ancient Veio; Prov. of Viterbo; Districts of Civitavecchia, Bracciano, and Castelnuove di Porto; Communes of Nazzano, Campagnano and Formello in the Prov; of Rome

Antiquiti III, Sopr. tit,: Prof. Dott; Guitio CALZA.
Office: Ostia excavations.
Ostia excavations.

Antiquities IV; Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Alfonso BARTOLI.
Office: Piazza S; Maria Nuova (53);
Palatine and Forum.

Antiquities V; Sopr. tit.: Prof.. Dott. Pietro BAROCELLI.
Office: Via Collegio Romano 26.
Prehistoric-Ethnographical Museum.

Monuments. Sopr. tit.: Arch. Dott; Alberto TERENZIO.
Office: Piazza S. Ignesio 152.
Prov. of Frosinone, Rieti, Littoria, Roma, Viterbo.

Libraries. Sopr. inc.: Dott. Nella SANTOVITO VICHI.
Office: Bibl. Naz. Centrale Vitt. Em. II, Via del Collegio Romano 27.
Prov. of Frosinone, Littoria, Perugia, Rieti, Roma, Terni, Viterbo.

Archives. Sopr.: Dott. Emilio RE.
Office: Palazzo della Sapienza.
Prov. of Roma, Frosinone, Littoria, Perugia, Rieti, Terni, Viterbo, Ancona, Pesaro, Ascoli-Piceno, Macerata.

SALERNO, Prov. Salerno, Reg. III

Antiquities. Sopr. reg.: Dott. Roberto VIGHI. Mon. See NAPOLI
Office: Via Roma 31.
Prov. of Salerno, Potenza. Lib. See NAPOLI.

Galleries. See NAPOLI Arc. See NAPOLI.

5942

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

SASSARI, Prov. Sassari, Reg. VI

Antiquities. See CAGLIARI.

Galleries & Monuments. See CAGLIARI.

Libraries. See CAGLIARI.
State Public Library. Biblioteca Universitaria.
Chief (Ordinatrice princ.): Prof. Salvatorica CARPAI.
Office: Piazza dell'Università.

Archives. See GENOVA.

SIENA: Prov. Siena, Reg. VIII

Antiquities. See FIRENZE

Galleries & Monuments. Sopr. reg.: Arch. NICCOLI.
Office: Via di Citta 24.
Prov. of Siena, Grosseto.

Libraries. See FIRENZE.

Archives. See FIRENZE.

SIRACUSA, Prov. Siracusa, Reg. I

Antiquities. Sopr. reg.: Dott. Luigi BERNABO BREA.
Office: Piazza Duomo
Prov. of Catania, Enna, Messina, Ragusa, Siracusa.

Galleries. See PALERMO

Monuments. See CATANIA.

Libraries. See CATANIA.

Archives. See PALERMO.

TARANTO, Prov. Taranto, Reg. II

Antiquities. Sopr. tit.: Dott. Ciro DRAGO (1941)
Office: Corso Umberto 43.
Prov. of Taranto, Lecce, Brindisi, Bari, Foggia, Matera.

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

Antiquities. See FIRENZE

Galleries & Monuments. Sopr. reg.: Arch. NICOLI.
Office: Via di Citta 24.
Prov. of Siena, Grosseto.

Libraries. See FIRENZE.

Archives. See FIRENZE.

SIRACUSA, Prov. Siracusa, Reg. I

Antiquities. Sopr. reg.: Dott. Luigi BERNABO BREA.
Office: Piazza Duomo
Prov. of Catania, Enna, Messina, Ragusa, Siracusa.

Galleries. See PALERMO

Monuments. See CATANIA.

Libraries. See CATANIA.

Archives. See PALERMO.

TARANTO, Prov. Taranto, Reg. II

Antiquities. Sopr. tit.: Dott. Ciro DRAGO (1941)
Office: Corso Umberto 43.
Prov. of Taranto, Lecce, Brindisi, Bari, Foggia,
Matera.

Galleries & Monuments. See BARI.

Libraries. See BARI.

Archives. See NAPOLI.

TORINO, Prov. Torino, Reg. XI (?)

Antiquities I; Sopr. reg.: Dott. Carlo CARDUCCI.
Office: Via Accademia delle Scienze 4.
Prov. of Torino, Alessandria, Acosta, Asti, Cuneo,
Novara, Vercelli.

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

TORINO, (cor

Antiquities II; Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Giulio FARINA.
Office: Via Accademia delle Scienze 4.
(R. Museo Archeologico)
Egyptology.

Galleries. Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Carlo ARU.
Office: Via Accademia delle Scienze 5.
Prov. of Torino, Alessandria, Aosta, Asti, Cuneo, Novara, Vercelli.

Monuments. Sopr. tit.: Arch. Dott. Vittorio MESTURINO.
Office: Via delle Scienze 5.
Prov. of Alessandria, Aosta, Asti, Cuneo, Novara, Torino, Vercelli.

Libraries. Sopr. inc.: Dott. Ester PASTORELLO.
Office: Biblioteca Nazionale, Pal. Univ., Via Po.
Prov. of Alessandria, Aosta, Asti, Cuneo, Novara, Torino, Vercelli.

Archives. See VENEZIA.

TRENTO, Prov. Trento, Reg. XIII (?)

Antiquities. See PADOVA.

Galleries & Monuments. Sopr. tit.: Arch. Dott. Antonino RUSCONI.
Office: Via Bernardo Clesio 1;
Prov. of Bolzano, Trento.

Libraries. See VERONA. Monuments. See ANCONA.

Archives. See VENEZIA.

TRIESTE, Prov. Trieste, Reg. XIII (?)

Antiquities. See PADOVA.

Galleries & Monuments. Sopr. tit.: Arch. Dott. Fausto FRANCO.
Office: Corso Littorio 17.
Prov. of Fiume, Gorizia, Pola, Trieste, Udine.

Libraries. See VENEZIA.

Archives. See VENEZIA.

5941

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

Office: Via delle Scienze 5.
Prov. of Alessandria, Aosta, Asti, Cuneo, Novara, Torino, Vercelli.

Libraries. Sopr. inc.: Dott. Ester PASTORELLO.
Office: Biblioteca Nazionale, Pal. Univ., Via Po.
Prov. of Alessandria, Aosta, Asti, Cuneo, Novara, Torino, Vercelli.

Archives. See VENEZIA.

TRENTO, Prov. Trento, Reg. XIII (?)

Antiquities. See PADOVA.

Galleries & Monuments. Sopr. tit.: Arch. Dott. Antonino RUSCONI.
Office: Via Bernardo Clesio 1;
Prov. of Bolzano, Trento.

Libraries. See VERONA. Monuments. See ANCONA.

Archives. See VENEZIA.

TRIESTE, Prov. Trieste, Reg. XIII (?)

Antiquities. See PADOVA.

Galleries & Monuments. Sopr. tit.: arch. Dott. Fausto FRANCO.
Office: Corso Littorio 17.
Prov. of Fiume, Gorizia, Pola, Trieste, Udine.

Libraries. See VENEZIA.

Archives. See VENEZIA.

URBINO, Prov. Pesaro-Urbino, Reg. V

Antiquities. See ANCONA.

Galleries. Sopr. reg.: Prof. Pasquale ROTONDI.
Office: Palazzo Ducale.
Prov. of Ancona, Pesaro-Urbino, Ascoli-Piceno, Macerata.

Libraries. See BOLOGNA. Monuments. See ANCONA

Archives. See ROMA.

5941

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

VENEZIA, Prov. Venezia, Reg. XIII (?)

Antiquities. See PADOVA.

Galleries. Sopr. tit.: Prof. Vittorio MOSCHINI.
Office: Accademia, Calle Gambara 23.
Prov. of Venezia, Belluno, Padova, Rovigo, Treviso, Vicenza.

Monuments. Sopr. tit.: Arch. Dott. Ferdinando FORLATI.
Office: Palazzo Reale.
Prov. of Belluno, Padova, Rovigo, Treviso, Venezia, Vicenza.

Libraries. Sopr. inc.: Dott. Luigi FERRARI.
Office: Bibl. Nazionale Marciana, Piazza San Marco 7.
Prov. of Belluno, Fiume, Gorizia, Padova, Pola, Rovigo, Treviso, Trieste, Udine, Venezia, Zara.

Archives. Sopr.: Dott. Eugenio PONGA.
Office: Piazza dei Frari.
Prov. of Venezia, Belluno, Padova, Rovigo, Treviso, Udine, Verona, Vicenza, Trento, Bolzano, Trieste, Gorizia, Fiume, Pola, Zara.

VERONA, Prov. Verona, (XIII)(?)

Antiquities. See PADOVA.

Galleries. See MANTOVA.

Monuments. Sopr. tit.: Arch. Dott. Pietro GAZZOLA.
Office: Stradone S. Fermo 21.
Prov. of Verona, Mantova, Cremona.

Libraries. Sopr. inc.: Dott. Luigi FERRARI.
Office: Biblioteca Comunale; provisionally in Venice, at the Bibl. Naz. Marciana.
Prov. of Bolzano, Trento, Verona, Vicenza.

Archives. See VENEZIA.

ZARA, Dalmatia, Reg. (?)

Antiquities. See ANCONA.

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

Prov. of Belluno, Padova, Rovigo, Treviso, Venezia, Vicenza.

Libraries. Sopr. inc.: Dott. Luigi FERRARI.
Office: Bibl. Nazionale Marciana, Piazza San Marco 7.
Prov; of Belluno, Fiume, Gorizia, Padova, Pola, Rovigo, Trevisó, Trieste, Udine, Venezia, Zara.

Archives. Sopr.: Dott. Eugenio PONGA.
Office: Piazza dei Frari.
Prov; of Venezia, Belluno, Padova, Rovigo, Treviso, Udine, Verona, Vicenza, Trento, Bolzano, Trieste, Gorizia, Fiume, Pola, Zara.

VERONA, Prov. Verona.(XIII)(?)

Antiquities. See PADOVA.

Galleries. See MANTOVA.

Monuments. Sopr. tit.: Arch. Dott. Pietro GAZZOLA.
Office: Stradone S.Fermo.21.
Prov. of Verona, Mantova, Cremona.

Libraries. Sopr. inc.: Dott. Luigi FERRARI.
Office: Biblioteca Comunale; provisionally in Venice, at the Bibl. Naz. Marciana.
Prov. of Bolzano, Trento, Verona, Vicenza.

Archives. See VENEZIA.

ZARA, Dalmatia, Reg. (?)

Antiquities. See ANCONA.

Galleries & Monuments. Sopr. tit.: Arch. Dott. Luigi CREMA.
Office: Location unknown.
Provinces of Dalmatia.

Libraries. See VENEZIA.

Archives. See VENEZIA.

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

B. Index of Regions with Syperintendencies in each.

This index serves as a key to Index V.A and to the lists in sections II.C and III above.

REGION I: Sicilia.

Ant.	Agrigento, Palermo, Siracusa.
Gall.	Palermo.
Mon.	Catania, Palermo.
Lib.	Catania, Palermo. -- State Public Libraries at Catania, Messina, Palermo.
Arch.	Palermo.

REGION II: Puglie, Lucania, Calabria.

Ant.	Reggio, Calabria, Salerno, Taranto.
Gall; & Mon.	Bari, Cosenza.
Lib.	Bari, Napoli.
Arch.	Napoli.

REGION III: Campania.

Ant.	Napoli, Salerno.
Gall.	Napoli.
Mon.	Napoli.
Lib.	Napoli. -- State Public Library at Napoli.
Arch.	Napoli.

REGION IV: Lazio, Abruzzi & Molise.

Ant.	Chieti, Roma I, II, III, IV, V.
Gall.	Roma I, II.
Gall. & Mon.	Aquila.
Mon.	Roma.
Lib.	Pescara, Roma. -- State Public Library at Roma.
Arch.	Napoli, Roma.

REGION V: Umbria, Marche.

Ant.	Ancona, Firenze.
Gall.	Urbino.
Gall; & Mon.	Perugia.
Mon.	Ancona.
Lib.	Bologna, Roma.
Arch.	Roma.

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

REGION II: Puglie, Lucania, Calabria.

Ant.	Reggio, Calatria, Salerno, Taranto.
Gall; & Mon.	Bari, Cosenze.
Lib.	Bari, Napoli.
Arch.	Napoli.

REGION III: Campania.

Ant.	Napoli, Salerno.
Gall.	Napoli.
Mon.	Napoli.
Lib.	Napoli. -- State Public Library at Napoli.
Arch.	Napoli.

REGION IV: Lazio, Abruzzi & Molise.

Ant.	Chieti, Roma I, II, III, IV, V.
Gall.	Roma I, II.
Gall. & Mon.	Aquila.
Mon.	Roma.
Lib.	Pescara, Roma. -- State Public Library at Roma.
Arch.	Napoli, Roma.

REGION V: Umbria, Marche.

Ant.	Ancona, Firenze.
Gall.	Urbino.
Gall; & Mon.	Perugia.
Mon.	Ancona.
Lib.	Bologna, Roma.
Arch.	Roma.

REGION VI: Sardegna.

Ant.	Cagliari.
Gall. & Mon.	Cagliari.
Lib.	Cagliari. -- State Public Library at Cagliari, Sassari.
Arch.	Genova.

REGION VIII: Toscana.

Ant.	Firenze.
Gall.	Firenze.
Gall. & Mon.	Pisa, Siena.

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

REGION VIII: Toscana. (cont.)

Mod. Firenze.
Lib. Firenze, Genova. -- State Public Library at Firenze, Lucca, Pisa.
Arch. Firenze, Genova.

REGION IX: Emilia.

Ant. Bologna.
Gall. Bologna, Modena, Parma.
Mon. Bologna, Ravenna.
Lib. Bologna, Modena. -- State Public Library at Bologna, Modena, Parma.
Arch. Bologna.

REGION X: [illegible] Liguria (?)

Ant. Genova
Gall. Genova.
Mon. Genova.
Lib. Genova. -- State Public Library at Genova.
Arch. Genova.

REGION XI: [illegible] Piemonte (?)

Ant. Torino I, II.
Gall. Torino.
Mon. Torino.
Lib. Torino. -- State Public Library at Torino.
Arch. Torino.

REGION XII: Lombardia (?)

Ant. Milano.
Gall. Mantova, Milano.
Mon. Milano, Verona.
Lib. Milano. -- State Public Library at Cremona, Milano, Pavia.
Arch. Milano.

REGION XIII: Le Tre Venezie, (Dalmazia) (?)

Ant. Ancona, Padova.

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

Arch. Bologna.

REGION X: (Pro.) Liguria (?)

Ant. Genova
Gall. Genova.
Mon. Genova.
Lib. Genova. -- State Public Library at Genova.
Arch. Genova.

REGION XI: (Pro.) Piemonte (?)

Ant. Torino I, II.
Gall. Torino.
Mon. Torino.
Lib. Torino. -- State Public Library at Torino.
Arch. Torino.

REGION XII: Lombardia (?)

Ant. Milano.
Gall. Mantova, Milano.
Mon. Milano, Verona.
Lib. Milano. -- State Public Library at Cremona, Milano, Pavia.
Arch. Milano.

REGION XIII: Le Tre Venezie. (Dalmazia) (?)

Ant. Ancona, Padova.
Gall. Mantova, Venezia.
Gall. & Mon. Trento, Trieste, Zara.
Mon. Venezia, Verona.
Lib. Venezia, Verona. -- State Public Library at Gorizia, Padova, Venezia.
Arch. Venezia.

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

U.S. SECRET

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT — British U.K. S.E.C.R.E.T.

PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION

Progress Report for November, 1943

AMG/11027/ES

1. A.C.C. SUB-COMMISSION

Organisation and Function

At the beginning of November, Colonel P.G. KIRK having arrived from Holding Centre, took up his duties as Commissioner, Public Safety Sub-Commission, A.C.C., with Colonel [illegible] YOUNG and Colonel C.G. LOCKE who had already been here some days, as Deputy Commissioner and Head of Special Police Sub-Division respectively. (At the time Colonel LOCKE was sick and in hospital). Office accomodation was taken in the rooms occupied by the former Chief and Deputy Chief, Public Safety, and staff, A.M.G., H.Q., situated on 2nd floor, Banca d'Italia. The EM/OR clerical staff of the Public Safety, A.M.G., were taken over.

With the arrival from Holding Centre on the 5th November of officers assigned to Public Safety, A.C.C., the prepared organization was set up here as follows :-

Civil Police; Special Police; Prisons; Fire and Civil Defence;

Licensing and Registration,

with appropriate functions and responsibilities to each, the Head of each Sub-Division being responsible to the Commissioner.

The Commission then commenced to function, as directed by higher authority, as a fusion of A.C.C. - A.M.G., and on 10 November the establishment of the Allied Control Commission was formally announced in A.C.C. General Order No. 1.

But on 18th November orders were received to function purely as Public Safety Division, A.M.G., H.Q., and it is in this capacity, with jurisdiction over Regions I and II, A.M.G., that the Division is now working.

As heretofore, the Chief, Public Safety Division continues to act as adviser to higher authority on Public Safety and revelant matters, to issue directives, when approved, to Regions on Policy, and as an advisory "medium" to Regional Staffs.

During the month, the attention of the Chief and Heads of Sub-Divisions has been engaged on preparation of Draft Directives called for by higher authority, on the following terms :-

1. Directives from Deputy President to Sub-Commissions under A.C.C. conditions.
2. Directives to Chiefs of Regions and Specialised Personnel as to their [illegible] and procedure on change from A.M.G. to A.C.C.
3. Directives to Regions limiting Regional powers or reserving certain powers to this H.Q. under A.M.G., terms.
4. Memorandum from Sub-Commissions to A.M.G., 15 Army Group Officers as to their procedure in relation to such matters of policy as Sub-Commission Chiefs believe should be controlled from this H.Q. either under A.M.G. or A.C.C. conditions.

5939

Also Directives initiated from this office :-

1. Civilian Internees - Regional Review Boards, to Region II.
2. Licensing of motor vehicles and estimate of supplies required for 1944, to Regions I, II, and III.

Chief, Public Safety and Heads also considered, and recommendations were made, to Chief Legal Officer, on aspects concerning Proclamations and General Orders issued under A.M.G., when A.C.C., conditions became operative.

Major [redacted], Special Police Sub-Division discussed with Chiefs of Security Intelligence Section and Displaced Persons Sub-Commission, the mechanics and principle of "screening" displaced persons, and a memo on the subject was prepared and forwarded to Chief of Staff.

2. ~~Special Investigations~~

On 6th November, Lt. Col. A.E. [redacted] reported the results of investigations made by him at Edgard Island, concerning alleged political and counter intelligence activities there. His conclusions were that there were no political activities, or reason to suspect any subversive movements, and that the administration of the Island is being conducted properly, and that the majority of the population is in hearty accord with the policies of the Allied Governments.

3. Indiscipline of Allied Troops

Reports continue to come in respecting acts of indiscipline by members of the Allied Troops, and a report on the subject has been forwarded to Chief of Staff recommending that firm action be initiated to bring about an improvement. It is felt that these acts, chiefly committed against public officials, particularly Police Officers, are having a very demoralising effect on officials whose duties are already difficult.

4. Appointment.

A new office has been established by the appointment of a Regional Director (Italian) of Public Safety for Region I: the Director will be responsible to the Chief, Public Safety Division, Region I, for the organization and control of Agents of Public Security throughout the Island.

5. Fire Brigades

Strong recommendations were made by Major [redacted], Regional Fire and Civil Defence Section, on the pay and rations and general conditions of the Fire Services. In part icular he emphasised the need for extra rations for men engaged in heavy work such as is called for in the Fire Services. The recommendations were forwarded to Deputy Chief of Staff and reply received that no one class of worker could be authorised to receive extra rations. A recent order by the A.C.C., has authorised an increase in wages for the Fire Services, but it is felt that the question of rations is still urgent.

6. Personnel

(a) On the 1st November, Colonel P.C. [redacted] (A) took up duties as Chief, Public Safety

5908

on the 5th November Major [illegible] (B), Major SHEPHERD (B), Major TAYLOR (A), Captain WEAVER (A), Captain [illegible] (B), Captain BURKE (A), Captain [illegible] (A), Captain LOSS (A) Lt. PHILBY (A) and 2nd Lt. [illegible] (A) arrived from Holding Centre and took up duties in this Division. On the same date, Colonel A.E. YOUNG (B) Deputy Commissioner transferred from Public Safety to the Chief, Security Intelligence Service.

(b) The following appointments within the division were made :

Head of Civil Police Sub-Division	Colonel MERRY
Acting Head of Prisons Sub-Division	Captain BURKE
" " " Licensing and Registration	Major TAYLOR
" " " Fire and Civil Defence	Major SHEPHERD

Colonel MERRY also acts as the Deputy Commissioner of Public Safety consequent on the transfer of Colonel YOUNG.

(c) During the month Lt. RAMSDEN (A) was assigned to and took up duties with Special Police Sub-Division, and Lt. [illegible] (A) was transferred to Security Intelligence Service under Colonel YOUNG.

Colonel LAING (B) Superintendent of Special Police resumed duty on 15th inst., from sick list, but on 20th inst., left this Division to proceed to U.K., on medical grounds.

(d) The following assignments to Public Safety Sub-Commission, A.C.C., were made by the Military Government School and Holding Centre:-

Lt. Col. R.L. YOUNG	(B)
Major N.W. GARRETT	(A)
Captain E.S. ALPER	(A)
Captain [illegible]	(B)

(e) Consequent on the change over from A.C.C. - A.M.G., to A.M.G., terms the following officers were absorbed into the Sub-Division :-

Lt. Col. R.H.J. MARTIN	(B)
Lt. Col. A.E. MICHELL	(A)
Major G.H.L. MASON	(B)
Captain W.C. [illegible]	(B)
Captain [illegible]	(A)
Lieut. [illegible]	(A)

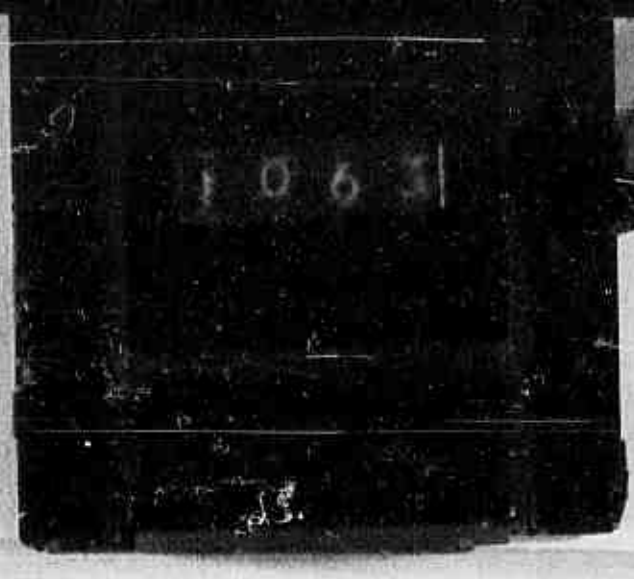
Lt. Colonel MARTIN was appointed acting Head of Special Police Sub-Division vice Colonel LAING. Lt. Colonel MICHELL acting Assistant Head of Civil Police Sub-Division, Captain [illegible] to Licensing and Registration; Major G.H.L. MASON, Captain [illegible], and Lieut. [illegible] to Fire and Civil Defence at Central Fire Station. Captain [illegible] is at present on detached temporary duty at Trapani.

On the 11th November, Major SAWYER proceeded to the mainland on Security Intelligence duties.

8937

(f) [illegible]'s

A list was submitted showing W/T personnel required for duty in this Division, and requirements have been met in part, and is sufficient for immediate needs, but as the work increases, as it is doing daily, a further increase of clerks, particularly typists, will be necessary.



7. Accomodation

On the 10th November, the Division moved into new offices on the third floor, and although there is some congestion in certain offices, this is under consideration, and extra office space has been requested. Improvements re repairs at serviceability of the offices are in hand.

8. Civilian Internees.

The question of Civilian Internees was raised in Executive Council Meeting. The Chief Legal Officer advised it was against the International Law to hold these internees in prisons. On the East side of the Island they are properly held in Internment Facilities but on the West side, were confined in prisons.

On 3rd November, 70 internees detained at Palermo Central Prison were transferred to Boys' Home, 135 Via Principi Paganonia, Palermo. This establishment has accomodation for about 500, and a staff of Director and 49 other ranks. There will be approximately 250 political prisoners detained on the Island, but the majority are in Camp at Prialo, Syracuse; these are being "screened" and as this progresses and accomodation becomes available they will be gradually transferred to Palermo.

9. Licensing of Firearms

The Licensing and Registration Sub-Division consulted with the Questura on the subject of the Italian system of licensing of firearms and consideration is being given to such licensing being re-established under the supervision of the Provincial C.A.P.O.

10. Firearms

Following orders from the Chief of Staff respecting confiscated firearms in the possession of the Police, returns have been called for and Major SHEPHERD of this Division is engaged in examining those held in Palermo, as to their serviceability.

Carabinieri

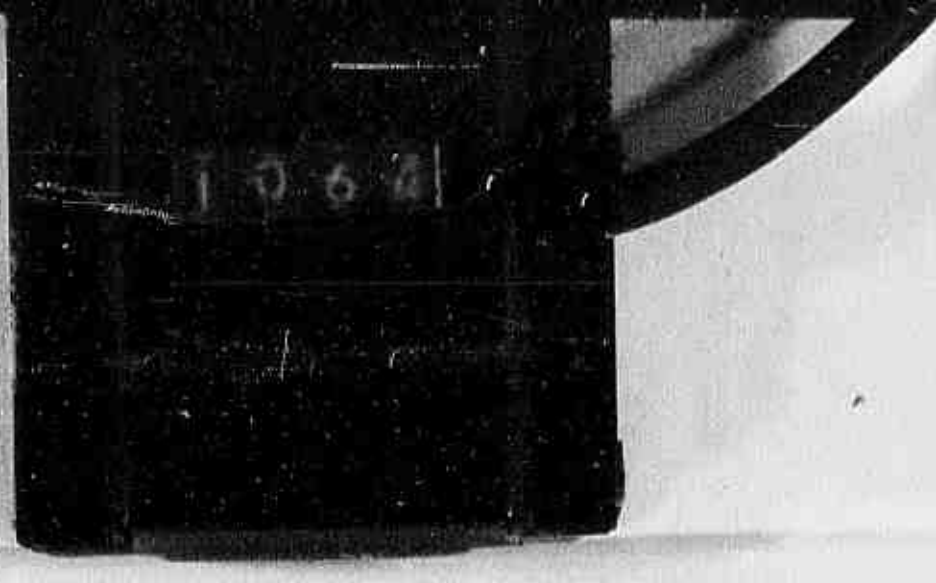
During the month, investigations have been made concerning the organisation, efficiency and conditions of the CC.RR.

Two outstanding items which were under consideration were pay and rations. Strong recommendations were made by me to obtain increases in pay and rations, and orders have now been issued by the A.C.C.C.C. increasing both, but they have not yet become effective.

Improvements in communications between CC.RR. and Military formations in the event of requests for assistance, have been recommended, and a request has been forwarded through channels by the Region Public Safety Officer for this to be put into effect.

5936

(c) ~~Efficiency and Morale~~: The efficiency of the CC.RR. is beginning to attain something of required standards, due to the strong backing being given to them by the Allied Military Governments, and this has quite an effect on their morale as well as the hoped for extra rations and increase in pay. The above is borne out by (see (e)) the manner in which they have handled the demonstrations during the month with a minimum of violence.



(d). Data regarding organisation, pay, location and strength, etc., respecting the CC.RR. which it is considered would be valuable for future reference, is being collected and tabulated by the Civil Police Sub-division.

(e) ~~Public Demonstrations~~

During the last a number of
~~The following~~ demonstrations were quelled by the CC.RR. ~~during the month of November:~~

Nov. 3rd 1943 Monreale (Palermo Prov)

About 100 people gathered which was later increased to about 1000 claiming that they desired an increase in their bread rations. Stones were thrown at the Municipio Building and in the ensuing demonstration one of the CC.RR. who was guarding the Municipio Building was shot by one of the demonstrators who fired a pistol.

Nov. 8th 1943 CASTELTERMINI (Agrigento Prov)

A demonstration took place over the removal of five trucks of grain by about 300 to 400 people and in which 3 sacks of grain were taken from a truck before order was restored. During the disturbance 3 civilians were wounded and 5 arrests were made.

Nov. 8th RAFFADALI (Agrigento Prov)

Approximately 5000 people took part in a demonstration during which the Municipal Building was stoned and later a sledge hammer was used to gain admission to the building and into a safe where some of 22,500 Lira were stolen. At one phase of the disturbance the C.A.C., Lt. GORDAN and his chauffeur Pvt. Boca were disarmed by the crowd. 61 arrests were made in this connection.

Nov. 9th [illegible] della ROCCA (Agrigento Prov)

About 200 people took part in a demonstration which was quelled by the CC.RR.

Nov. 9th PORTO EMPEDOCLE (Agrigento Prov)

Approximately 200 persons took part in a demonstration for more grain rations. No violence. Later a hand grenade was discovered at the Municipal Building and an investigation by the CC.RR. led to the arrest of 3 persons who admitted having in their possession hand grenades. Further investigation being conducted.

5935

Nov. 9th S. STEFANO (Messina Prov)

A crowd of about 50 persons gathered but before it could attain menacetus 15 arrests were made. No further disorder.

Nov. 11th CANICATTI (Agrigento Prov)

19 persons arrested by the CC.RR. for inciting to riot.

No further demonstration.

Nov. 14th — RAGALMUTO (Agrigento Prov)

3 Persons arrested for inciting to riot. No demonstration.

Nov. 15th — SERRADIFALCO (Caltanissetta Prov)

Approximately 30 people took part in a demonstration which was quelled by the CC.RR.

Nov. 17th — RIESI-COMISINO Highway (Caltanissetta Prov)

An A.M.G. truck was stopped by a barricade in the road and fired upon and also a hand grenade was thrown at it and its occupants. The fire was returned and later investigation by the CC.RR. apprehended the culprits who admitted the occurence and also to the discovery of their arsenal, and burial place of one of the bandits who participated in the robbery and was shot by the A.M.G. Employees.

Nov. 20th — TRAPANI Province (Palermo Province)

About 500 people took part in a demonstration for more food rations. This was dispersed by the CC.RR. without any violence.

Nov.22nd — TRAPANI Province (Palermo Province)

A large crowd of approximately 500 took part in a demonstration and during it lowered the British flag at the Muncipal Building and raised the Italian flag. No violence before being dispersed.

Nov. 22nd. — MARSALA (Trapani Prov)

Approximately 200 persons took part in a demonstration and after being dispersed by the CC.RR. some hand grenades were discovered in the highway after the crowd had dispersed.

Nov. 22nd — RAVANUSA (Agrigento Prov)

A small demonstration began forming which was dispersed by the CC.RR. before it could assume any proportions.

Nov. 23rd — SCIACCA (Palermo Prov)

A crowd of approximately 200 persons staged a demonstration and sacked the Ammasso Grano of some grain that had been stored there. No further demonstration which was broken up by the CC.RR.

Nov 23rd — TRAPANI (Palermo Prov)

593 933

About 400 to 500 persons took part in a demonstration that resulted in the sacking and later burning of the Municipal Building and also the sacking of the Ammasso Grano. 17 arrests were made at that time by the CC.RR. which has since been increased to 60 arrests.

Nov. 23rd — CALTANISSETTA (Caltanissetta Prov)

A number of signs suggesting the removal of Allied Forces, Viva Mussolini we await von Mussolini. etc., were posted. These were taken down by the

CC.MR. and extra patrols established. No disturbances.

Nov. 24th [illegible]

From information received the CC.MR. posted extra patrols at the Prefecture, Municipal and railroad stations. The information was to the effect that a large demonstration was to take place and that the above mentioned buildings were to be burned. No disturbances occurred.

12. Black market.

During the month, Public Safety, with regard, has been actively engaged in studying the ramifications of the black market activities.

Colonel Kirk, Chief, Public Safety was appointed Chairman of the Black-Market Committee, which has met to consider the problems in detail. As a result of the Committee' studies, reports have been submitted to the S.C.U.A.C.; in essential aspects have been approved, and draft directives to Regions prescribing the plan of operation are being prepared.

Lt. [illegible] (Legal) has been appointed to work in close liaison with Public Safety on Black Market activities.

13. Relations between H.Q., S.C.U.A., and Regions.

On October 23rd, 1945, General Order No. 3 was published defining the relations between Regions and H.Q., S.C.U.A. It is perhaps too early to venture comment on the efficacy of the procedural devices thus established when applied to law enforcement agencies which normally operate on a national basis. It is not too early to state, however, that its effect is to make the Public Safety Division of S.C.U.A., a purely planning and advisory body, set entirely apart from the operational agencies of Public Safety, without executive authority and therefore without executive responsibility.

P.G. Kirk

PAUL G. KIRK,
Colonel, Infantry,
Chief, Public Safety
Division.

5933

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
FUEL SUB-COMMISSION
APO 512

EF/CSC/amr

17030/Fuel

4 Dec 43.

SUBJECT: Report of the activities of the Fuel Sub-Commission for the month of November 1943.

TO : The Economic Directorate, HQ AFHQ.

1. In compliance with the requirements of paragraph 16b, "Minutes of the 16th meeting of the Executive Council, 29 Oct 1943" the following information is furnished.

Solid Fuel Section

2. The Solid Fuel Section has no personnel assigned to it. Repeated request in writing for the assignment of officers with coal experience, produced no results. However, it is now of no moment since Lt. Col. Robert I. Koenig with officers assigned to him has been very active in mining operations, both coal and hard rock, under AMG, and it is understood he is to join this headquarters to handle all mining operations. It is also understood that Brig. Forman Smith working directly under AFHQ with officers assigned to him is handling coal distribution. (It is understood unofficially that Major E. F. Reeve (E), some two weeks ago was relieved from duty with this Sub-Commission as Fuelink at the School of Military Government, North Africa, and assigned to duty with Brigadier Forman Smith.)

3. A few figures concerning coal may be of interest. An automatic shipment monthly of 22,600 tons is to arrive in AMG, Region I, Sicily, from United Kingdom through various ports. It is earmarked, 9,000tons for railroads; 7,000 tons for electricity; 2500 tons for local industry and 1100 tons for the Army. HQ Region I, AMG is now engaged in formulating detailed plans for taking over by 15 Dec 1943, if possible, from TSS and District No. 1 British, or the handling of all imported coal. It is proposed that all users will draw their coal from dumps under AMG Region I control just as in the past--all users have been drawing from TSS and District I. A civilian agency will handle distribution in all of Sicily. The plan calls for the unloading of ships by military personnel, using military trucks to deliver to AMG dumps. This unloading procedure to continue as long as the ports of entry are under military control. Subsequently, the civilian coal distributing agency will do the unloading at the docks.

4. Automatic coal shipment from the United Kingdom at the rate of 3,00 tons per month have been set up for the mainland of Italy. Further details are unknown except that AMG officials at Brindisi ask for 3500 tons per month for essential industry and hospitals to be divided among the Provinces of Brindisi, Bari, Lecce and Taranto. It is also understood that AMG Region III, 10th Army Group, has requested 15,700 tons of Brindisi coal per month for local industries.

5932

70 5932

5. It is believed that many former users of imported coal, with beneficial advice and encouragement, will be able to satisfactorily burn local fuels including Sardinia coal.

Liquid Fuel Section.

6. a. On 7 Nov 43, Captain J. J. Fagan and Captain E. S. Borrego of this section left for, respectively, Region III AFHQ, Adv Adm Echelon and Region II, to procure information and assist the Staffs in fuel matters. They are still very actively on that duty and current written reports are being received from them.

b. On 13 Nov 43, Col. Carter, Acting Director, of this Sub-Commission, paid a visit to the military mission HQ, at Palermo, to obtain information and assist Staffs of Agulia.

c. This office has maintained close liaison with Region I HQ and with FSS and with the sub-commissions for Industry and Commerce, Public Works and Utilities, Agriculture and Fisheries, Property Control, Finance and Transportation.

7. Arrangements are under discussion with AFHQ Adv Adm Sch, Petroleum Section, for a visit of AFHQ Manager, Sicily, to Naples to discuss the setting up of a uniform distribution system for civilian and non military requirements for the whole of Italy and Islands. A preliminary report on these negotiations which include a rationing scheme have been sent in by Captains J. J. Fagan and E. S. Borrego of this ~~Commission~~ Sub-Comm. who were present and are assisting AFHQ in their preparation.

8. Arrangements have been made by the Economic Directorate, to help out Region II with urgently needed supplies from stocks in Sicily since access to military supplies is difficult under present circumstances in Southern Italy. Arrangements have been made for certain surplus or damaged stocks in the hands of the Navy to be taken over and utilised by Region I.

9. Information relative to the liquid fuel supply and distribution has been collected and arranged for ready reference. Further information has been sought and such as was available assembled on the extent to which AFHQ Adv Sch (Pet Sect) were controlling the liquid fuel distribution as laid down in their Admin Memo No. 20 of 12 Feb 43, confirmed and extended by Gen. Eisenhower's cable 6225 of 4 Nov 43.

CARROLL S. CARTER
5931
Lt. Col., C. E.,
Acting Director,
Fuel Sub-Commission.

DISTRIBUTION:
3 copies to Economic Directorate
2 copies to file.

From Directorate (2)

AMG/5130/IC

INDUSTRY & COMMERCE SUB-COMMISSION

MONTHLY REPORT - NOVEMBER 1943

1. Inauguration. Having been set up in the last week of October, the sub-commission was finding its feet during the first few days of November. The work done was mainly a continuation of those AMGOT duties which had been taken over by Industry & Commerce, such as requisitions, imports, exports; in addition, considerable effort was given to writing (and reading) directives defining the duties of the staffs, sections and sub-commissions of this HQ. Finality in defining these duties was not achieved by the end of the month.

During these early stages the opportunity was taken of sending several of the junior officers of the sub-commission on tour in Sicily and on the mainland, so as to collect information on various matters (grain, olive oil, silk, wine, citrus industry, Montecatini fertilizer plants, etc.).

By the middle of the month it was possible to organize the sub-commission into Sections with their duties more or less well defined. These sections were:

a. Director and Executive

b. Industry

c. Commerce and Exports

d. Requirements and Imports

Earlier on the following had been placed under Industry & Commerce:

e. Foreign Trade

f. Food Distribution and Rationing

g. Mining

Of these, Foreign Trade at first confined its activities to planning for the distant future, but towards the end of the month took over Exports from the Commerce Section.

Growing pains impeded the organization a little in getting into its stride; such were (a) three office moves in the first ten days; (b) the spread of personnel over Tizi-Ouzou, Palermo, Brindisi, Naples, on various missions; (c) conferences which occurred daily, sometimes two or three times daily.

[illegible] of the Sub-Commission was 24 officers when

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

During these early stages the opportunity was taken of sending several of the junior officers of the sub-commission on tour in Sicily and on the mainland, so as to collect information on various matters (grain, olive oil, silk, wine, citrus industry, Montecatini fertilizer plants, etc.).

By the middle of the month it was possible to organize the sub-commission into Sections with their duties more or less well defined. These sections were:

a. Director and Executive

b. Industry

c. Commerce and Exports

d. Requirements and Imports

Earlier on the following had been placed under Industry & Commerce:

e. Foreign Trade

f. Food Distribution and Rationing

g. Mining

Of these, Foreign Trade at first confined its activities to planning for the distant future, but towards the end of the month took over Exports from the Commerce Section.

Growing pains impeded the organization a little in getting into its stride; such were (a) three office moves in the first ten days; (b) the spread of personnel over Tizi-Ouzou, Palermo, Brindisi, Naples, on various missions; (c) conferences which occurred daily, sometimes two or three times daily.

2. Personnel. The TO/WE of the Sub-Commission was 24 officers when it was first set up. Later the total was reduced to 19. Most of these came from Tizi-Ouzou at the end of October, but four were taken over from the Economic and Supply Division of AMGOT 15 Army Group. Three officers remained at Tizi-Ouzou throughout the month as rear link; they were called forward, but travel arrangements could not be made for them.

3. Food - Region I. The most important responsibility of the sub-commission during November was that of trying to solve the food problem in Region I. In six Provinces out of nine the supply of local grain was exhausted by the end of October. Requisitions had been placed on AFHQ by AMGOT 15 Army Group for 24,000 tons of flour by the end of October, and for 15,000 tons a month thereafter. Of this only 7,000 tons had been received by Mid-November. The bread ration was reduced officially to 200 grams a day in Sicily, and in fact only 150 grams were given in Trapani, Catania,

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

Messina, and only 100 grams in Palermo. Even these supplies were on a hand-to-mouth basis. As a result of the non-arrival of flour there appeared to be a risk of civil disturbances, and the following measures were taken:

a. Producers' allowance reduced; this was estimated to provide a further 27,000 tons of grain.

b. Col. Evans went to AFHQ to impress upon MGS and G.4 the urgency of the need for shipment.

c. Lt. Col. Chanler took a dossier of the relevant documents to Washington to present the case to General Somervell.

d. General Patton sent a cable to General Eisenhower.

e. Major-General Clark, G.O.C. No. 1 District, sent an officer to see the Chief Administrative Officer at AFHQ.

f. Brigadier-General Holmes, MGS - AFHQ, after a conference at HQ AMG, went back to AFHQ to hasten shipments and to try to borrow 20000 tons of grain from the French.

g. A Food Committee was set up in HQ AMG with a permanent full-time chairman to coordinate activity on this problem.

The result of these démarches was that by the end of the month a further 2200 tons of flour were received, as well as a loan of 1,000 tons biscuits; while a total of about 20,000 tons grain or flour was promised for December.

General McSherry insisted in all quarters that the minimum requirements for Sicily were still 15,000 tons of flour per month in addition to the outstanding requisitions of 30,000 tons.

4. Industry & Commerce.

a. Planning. A beginning was made on the collection of industrial data; the Industrial Planning Section of HQ AMG was also interested in this subject, and the Local Resources (Italian) Board at Naples required information on engineer resources, with priority placed on timber, cement, glass, roofing materials, and industrial gases. Bad communications delayed the collection of complete information.

b. Operation. X Requirements of certain industries whose products were required by the Allied Nations were screened, and assistance was provided to obtain materials for the plants and raw materials for the industries.

(i) "Arenella" in Palermo was set in operation, with the provision of fuel and the repair of water-mains, to produce 3 tons of citric acid a day. Makeshift materials were obtained such as sugar bags and salvage blankets for filters, lead and copper from a disused plant, etc.

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

c. Major-General Clark, G.O.C. No. 1 District, sent an officer to see the Chief Administrative Officer at AFHQ.

f. Brigadier-General Holmes, MRS - AFHQ, after a conference at HQ AMG, went back to AFHQ to hasten shipments and to try to borrow 20000 tons of grain from the French.

g. A Food Committee was set up in HQ AMG with a permanent full-time chairman to coordinate activity on this problem.

The result of these démarches was that by the end of the month a further 2200 tons of flour were received, as well as a loan of 1,000 tons biscuits; while a total of about 20,000 tons grain or flour was promised for December.

General McSherry insisted in all quarters that the minimum requirements for Sicily were still 15,000 tons of flour per month in addition to the outstanding requisitions of 30,000 tons.

4. Industry & Commerce.

a. Planning. A beginning was made on the collection of industrial data; the Industrial Planning Section of HQ AMG was also interested in this subject, and the Local Resources (Italian) Board at Naples required information on engineer resources, with priority placed on timber, cement, glass, roofing materials, and industrial gases. Bad communications delayed the collection of complete information.

b. Operation. X Requirements of certain industries whose products were required by the Allied Nations were screened, and assistance was provided to obtain materials for the plants and raw materials for the industries.

(i) "Arenella" in Palermo was set in operation, with the provision of fuel and the repair of water-mains, to produce 3 tons of citric acid a day. Makeshift materials were obtained such as sugar bags and salvage blankets for filters, lead and copper from a disused plant, etc.

(ii) "Montecatini." Reports on these fertilizer plants at Palermo and Crotone were submitted to AFHQ. A vigorous policy of cannibalization and restoration was embarked upon in respect of the Palermo Plant, and AFHQ were asked to provide one or more ships to take sulphur from Sicily to Africa and bring back phosphate rock for this plant.

(iii) Asphalt. Production was continued in the mines at Ragusa; about 2000 tons a month of powdered asphalt was produced. Conferences were held with the Property Controller, the Managing Director of the mines, and the Financial Sub-Commission with a view to fixing a price for asphalt, but no decision was reached by the end of the month.

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

(iv) Hemp. Enquiries were made by the Combined Chiefs of Staff about the hemp industry in Region III; this was being investigated by Adv Adm Echelon, AFHQ.

(v) Silk. An officer was sent to Calabria to investigate the possibility of restarting this highly important industry. As a result of his favourable report, a request was made to the British Ministry of Supply to purchase 9,000 ounces of silkworm eggs from Turkey, proposed prices were referred to COS, repairs to filatures were begun, and Regions were instructed to start spinning last year's coccons at 13 - 15 or 20 - 22 size threads as soon as possible.

(vi) On the request of AFHQ, an analysis was made on 4000 tons of steel ingots located at Palermo. These were believed to have been intended for railway tracks. X

c. Italian Government. The head of this section conferred with the Italian Under-Secretary for Industry, Commerce and Labour and discussed the problems likely to arise on the handing over of Regions to the Italian Government.

5. Exports. It was notified early in the month that the "Baron Herries" would discharge coal at Palermo and be available for exporting goods to U.K. When she arrived on 20 November arrangements were set in motion to obtain 2000 tons of lemons, 700 tons nuts, 100 tons wine, 50 tons citric acid, and certain other items (pumice stone, mustard seed, etc) for this shipment. Three days later it was notified that this ship must go to U.S., and that the "Norlon", then discharging at Naples, would take her place. Up to the end of the month the "Norlon" could not be traced, but she was rumoured to be at PAFI. Meanwhile the NWT representative with HQ AMG discovered that the lascar crew of the "Baron Herries" were not equipped with winter clothing, and according to their articles, could not go to North America. This uncertain situation existed at the end of the month, but the lemons were being picked and packed, and the wine was purchased.

Small shipments of citrus fruit and nuts were made to Malta.

A ship found its way unannounced into Porto Empedocle in the first week of November, and enquiry revealed that it was intended to take sulphur to APZOU. Accordingly 800 tons were loaded, and the ship was then ordered by C in C Med. to proceed to SOUSSF. A further 1000 tons of sulphur were awaiting shipment at the end of the month at Porto Empedocle, and 1500 tons at Licata. C in C Med. had been requested by AFHQ to have loose mines swept outside these ports.

The Foreign Trade Section took over export duties towards the end of the month; one of its first duties was to coordinate activities then [illegible] of AFHQ and to decide upon its own respons-

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

instructed to start spinning last year's cocoons at 13 - 15 or 20 - 22 size threads as soon as possible.

(vi) On the request of AFHQ, an analysis was made on 4000 tons of steel ingots located at Palermo. These were believed to have been intended for railway tracks. X

c. Italian Government. The head of this section conferred with the Italian Under-Secretary for Industry, Commerce and Labour and discussed the problems likely to arise on the handing over of Regions to the Italian Government.

5. Exports. It was notified early in the month that the "Baron Herries" would discharge coal at Palermo and be available for exporting goods to U.K. When she arrived on 20 November arrangements were set in motion to obtain 2000 tons of lemons, 700 tons nuts, 100 tons wine, 50 tons citric acid, and certain other items (pumice stone, mustard seed, etc) for this shipment. Three days later it was notified that this ship must go to U.S., and that the "Norlon", then discharging at Naples, would take her place. Up to the end of the month the "Norlon" could not be traced, but she was rumoured to be at BARI. Meanwhile the MWT representative with HQ AMG discovered that the lascar crew of the "Baron Herries" were not equipped with winter clothing, and according to their articles, could not go to North America. This uncertain situation existed at the end of the month, but the lemons were being picked and packed, and the wine was purchased.

Small shipments of citrus fruit and nuts were made to Malta.

A ship found its way unannounced into Porto Empedocle in the first week of November, and enquiry revealed that it was intended to take sulphur to ARZOU. Accordingly 800 tons were loaded, and the ship was then ordered by C in C Med. to proceed to SOUSSE. A further 1000 tons of sulphur were awaiting shipment at the end of the month at Porto Empedocle, and 1500 tons at Licata. C in C Med. had been requested by AFHQ to have loose mines swept outside those ports.

The Foreign Trade Section took over export duties towards the end of the month; one of its first duties was to coordinate activities then being undertaken by other parts of AMG, and to decide upon its own responsibilities in relation to those of Regions.

Studies were made of the principal products and possible exports of Regions I, II, III, and IV. A more extensive study of the general economic structure of Italy was begun with a view to developing a long-term programme of foreign trade.

6. Requirements and Imports.

5924

a. Imports. The only flour received out of the 15,000 tons month requisitioned for November, as well as the 17,000 tons outstanding from previous months, was 2200 tons discharged at Catania on 20 November.

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

About 50 tons of newsprint arrived at Catania about the same time.

This was the only import received out of the following quantities and items requisitioned to arrive by the end of November:

Milk	100	Tons
Dried Vegetables	320	"
Seed Potatoes	5,000	"
Fertilizers	7,000	"
Soap	300	"
Matches	5	"
Clothing	20,000 sets	} reduced by NGS
Footwear	20,000 pairs	} from 100,000
Newsprint	100	Tons
Truck Tyres	400	
Truck Tubes	200	
Car Tyres	550	
Car Tubes	275	
Vehicle Batteries	200	
Caustic Soda	75	Tons
Printing Ink	1	Ton
CAD Basic Medical Units	30	
CAD Obstetrical Bags	15	
CAD Supplemental Tropical Units	3	

The requisitions were put in to AFHQ in August, and again in their final form on 21 September.

b. Requisitions. An instruction was received from AFHQ that requisitions for subsistence, medical and sanitary supplies must be submitted afresh for the period 1 Jan - 30 June, 44. This was done in respect of Regions I and II and Apulia.

Queries were received from AFHQ on the electrical and engineering requisitions for Region I, particularly lightbulbs and reinforcing steel.

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

Soap		
Matches	5 "	
Clothing	20,000 sets	reduced by MGS
Footwear	20,000 pairs	from 100,000
Newsprint	100 Tons	
Truck Tyres	400	
Truck Tubes	200	
Car Tyres	550	
Car Tubes	275	
Vehicle Batteries	200	
Caustic Soda	75 Tons	
Printing Ink	1 Ton	
CAD Basic Medical Units	30	
CAD Obstetrical Bags	13	
CAD Supplemental Tropical Units	3	

The requisitions were put in to AFHQ in August, and again in their final form on 21 September.

b. Requisitions. An instruction was received from AFHQ that requisitions for subsistence, medical and sanitary supplies must be submitted afresh for the period 1 Jan - 30 June, 44. This was done in respect of Regions I and II and Apulia.

Queries were received from AFHQ on the electrical and engineering requisitions for Region I, particularly lightbulbs and reinforcing steel. These were passed to the appropriate sub-commissions to answer.

It was discovered that other sub-commissions were corresponding on requisitions direct with AFHQ, and an order was issued by the Economic Director that Industry & Commerce is to be the only channel for communication with AFHQ on this subject. This was intended to ensure smooth working and absence of overlapping.

7. [illegible]. This Section was placed under Industry and Commerce in the first half of the month, and transferred to Public Works and Utilities at the end of the month.

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

The only officer assigned to it spent most of the month in Sardinia investigating coal and talc production.

8. Food Distribution and Rationing. No officer was available to assign to this section, and since there were no duties in connection with it that could not be done by Regions, the Food Committee, or Interior Sub-Commission, the establishment of the Section as a going concern was not pressed.

9. General. It was considered after a month of trial that useful work was being entered upon by this Sub-Commission, and that more useful work could be done if (a) communications with Regions, especially Region II, were improved; (b) officers were concentrated in one HQ and sent out when necessary from there; (c) this HQ were fixed either at Palermo or at its final destination; (d) more officers were provided to make the initial surveys which are now becoming essential; (e) contact could be made and maintained with the Italian Government.

W. P. EVANS
Colonel,
Acting Director, Industry
and Commerce Sub-Commission.

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

it that could not be done by Regions, the Food Committee, [illegible] Sub-Commission, the establishment of the Section as a going concern was not pressed.

9. General. It was considered after a month of trial that useful work was being entered upon by this Sub-Commission, and that more useful work could be done if (a) communications with Regions, especially Region II, were improved; (b) officers were concentrated in one HQ and sent out when necessary from there; (c) this HQ were fixed either at Palermo or at its final destination; (d) more officers were provided to make the initial surveys which are now becoming essential; (e) contact could be made and maintained with the Italian Government.

W. P. EVANS
Colonel,
Acting Director, Industry
and Commerce Sub-Commission.

5928

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

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission

Summary of Activities during November 1943

1. Lt.Col.L.A.Jenny (A) arrived at Palermo from Tizi-Ouzou on 21 Oct 43. He was joined by Lt.Col.V.S.Thompson (B) and Capt. E.B.Feldman (A) on 22 Oct 43 (Advance Party of this Sub-Commission). Offices were established at 8 Via Bari with a nucleus office staff of 5 EM/ORs. Capt.F.D.Peebles (A), already at AMG Hq at Palermo, was assigned to this Sub-Commission by General McSherry. Lt.Col.V.S. Thompson proceeded to Italy on 29 Oct 43 to make an inspection of roads and bridges in Region 2, and returned to Palermo on 8 Nov 43. The Sub-Commission was called on during the first 2 weeks to advise on such matters as contracts to be let for construction of bridges, finance, labor and operating difficulties of utility companies as well as rate problems; also questions concerning plans for reconstruction of bridges on main highways to permit the removal of Bailey bridges for use by our armed forces and the completion of the transmission line restoration on Sicily.

2. The main party left Tizi-Ouzou on 29 Oct 43 arriving at Palermo on 5 Nov 43, and consisted of the following officers:-

Lt.Col.G.E.Rhodes (B)
Lt.Col.W.M.Lapper (B)
Major K.C.Wilson (B)
Major W.Knight (B)
Lt. T.R.Brownlee (A)
Lt. W.R.Gentry (A)
Lt. L.H.Juditz (A).

Captain W.H.Gamble (B) remained at Tizi-Ouzou as a rear-link.

3. A problem that arose almost immediately concerned the Palermo Water Co.(a private Statutary Company), a request having been received from the Public Health Sub-Commission for an investigation. Such an investigation was made and a report prepared; dated Saturday 13 Nov 43. The extent of daily water losses was established with an analysis of the reasons, coupled with suggestions for remedial measures. Dangers inherent in the system from a pollution stand-point were pointed out, and suggested precautionary measures were promulgated in Orders. A notable result was that the Water Co. immediately began the work of repairing a five million gallon service reservoir at Altarello, which they had allowed to remain out of action since April 1943.

5920

Towards the end of the month water supplies were cut off in the City for considerable periods, due to land-slides or earth movements at one of the several sites where the aqueduct crosses the valleys, in the form of a syphon. The Water Co. was approached, successfully, to stress the urgency of the repairs (then in hand). The Altarello Reservoir was also inspected to see that repairs were being pushed forward expeditiously.

5. Staff conferences and many special conferences were attended during the month by Lt.Col.L.A.Jenny, and in his absence by Lt.Col.G.E.Rhodes.

6. Arrivals and Departures.

(a) On 19 Nov 43 Capt.F.D.Peebles proceeded to Naples on special duty connected with the proposed movement of this Hq to Naples or this general vicinity. In this connection he made surveys at Sorrento and Salerno, then proceeded to Brindisi to report to General Taylor and returned to Palermo on Sunday 28 Nov43.

(b) Lt.Col.Jenny proceeded to Naples on Friday 19 Nov 43 to attend conferences on Italian Resources, Engineering Materials and Pricing; upon the completion of these conferences proceeded by road to Brindisi, where he had interviews with the newly appointed Italian Minister of Public Works. He returned to Palermo on Sunday 28 November 1943.

(c) Major R.C.Wilson left Palermo on Saturday 20 Nov 43 for temporary special A.C.C. duty at Brindisi in connection with Public Works activities in the four Provinces under the control of the Italian Government.

(d) Lt.Col.J.F.Laboon arrived at Palermo from Tizi-Ouzou on 20 Nov 43 and reported for duty as Chief of the Public Works Division of this Sub-Commission.

7. On 16 Nov 43 an order was issued assigning the following officers to the Electric Division, Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission:

Col.J.K.Growdon (A)
Lt.Col.W.L.Cisler (A)
Major V.S.Renton (A)
Major E.S.Barry (A).

5926

Subsequently a further order was issued on 21 Nov 43 appointing Col. Growdon as Chief of an Electrical Mission charged with making a survey of electric power and transmission installations, particularly

in the 15th Army Group region, and arranging for the proper reconstruction of these facilities.

8. On 18 Nov 43 an inspection of the Palermo Gas Undertaking was made. This was done together with the Regional Public Works officer, and the report gave data as to condition of plant, advantages of restarting the production of gas, and by-products to be derived.

9. Other Activities.

22 Nov 43. Lt.Col.V.S.Thompson and Lt.Col.J.F.Laboon made an inspection of streets and buildings in Palermo. Lt. Col.Thompson subsequently visited Hq Region I to discuss with Major Boyd the possibility of making certain streets safe for vehicular and pedestrian traffic by partial demolition of dangerous buildings.

26 Nov 43. Lt.Col.V.S.Thompson made inspection of roads and bridges on Palermo - Trapani - Marsala Road.

22 & 24 Nov 43. Lt.Col.W.M.Lapper attended conferences on Labor problems at Hq Via Bari, and concerning specific pay proposals (Armed Forces).

10. General Remarks.

On 10 November this Sub-Commission was moved from 8 Via Bari to 73 Via R.Settimo. A great deal of time and effort was consumed in getting the new offices in shape and of organizing the staff and in acquainting these officers with their duties and officers with whom they will have to deal. Some time was consumed also in preparing directives and outlines of functions of this Sub-Commission and relations with regions under various conditions.

5925

L. A. JENNY,
Lt. Col.,C.E.R;
Acting Director

5924

HEAD QUARTERS
Allied MILITARY GOVERNMENT
Interior Sub-Commission
APO 512

319.1 2 December 1943

SUBJECT: Review of Activities (Monthly Report)

TO : Admin. Director.

1. In the month of November meetings of the Local Government (Giunta Comunale, Giunta Amministrativa, and Deputazione Provinciale) have been attended by representative officers as frequently as possible. Further conversations were held with Italian officials in the Region.

2. Lt. Col. R.C.B. Spicer and Lt. Col. W.J. Legg made a tour of the Island to study local administration and food rationing problems and Capt. A. J. Parker visited the Western side in connection with food supply questions.

3. Major J. McSweeny was despatched on special duty for Intelligence in the Lipari Islands, where he accompanied the Jugoslav delegation.

4. The ecclesiastical position was surveyed and reported. Leading members of the Church were interviewed, and their opinions noted.

5. A representative attended the conference held at Advanced H.Q. with leaders of the local Italian Government. Personal contact was established with Italian Ministers and their Deputies.

6. Two officers have proceeded to Region II to investigate conditions of local government and to compare them with those found in Region I.

7. Internal (HQ) Committees and Conferences were attended, and liaison maintained with other Sub-Commissions, particularly those concerned with Public Safety and Public Health.

R. C. B. SPICER,
Lt. Col.
Deputy Director of Interior Sub-Commission

5924

HEADQUARTERS, FORWARD ECHEL
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
SHIPPING SUB-COMMISSION
A.P.O. 394

4 January 1943

SUBJECT: Report of Activities of Shipping Sub-Commission for Month of November 1943.

TO : D. C. C. A. O.

1. Reference is made to directive dated 29 Dec. 1943, requesting monthly reports on activities of all sub-commissions, which directive was first notice received.

2. The Shipping Sub-Commission during the month of Nov. was composed of three officers who directed their activities by necessity into two primary fields of importance;

1) The rehabilitation of coastal shipping in Sicilian waters.
2) The formulation of general policies covering the more extended activities of the Italian Merchantile Marine.

Regarding the local activities within Sicily, the following plans and operations were undertaken:

a) Established an Italian Advisory Committee of Representatives, agents and ship owners in Palermo.

b) Established liason with representative of War Shipping Administration, Ministry of War Transport and Allied Military and Naval authorities.

c) Took steps to re-establish the Capitanerie in Western Sicily.

d) Obtained the assistance of the Ministry of War Representative in Eastern Sicily to initiate and supervise local shipping activities in Eastern Sicily.

e) Operated a number of auxiliary motor schooners for the movement of Amgot cargoes from Palermo to various ports in Sicily.

5923

f) Conducted cursory surveys of ports and vessels in Sicilian waters with assistance of the Italian Advisory Council and Ministry of War Representative in Catania.

In regards to the broader problems of Italian Merchantile Marine, the following conferences were attended:

a) November 1 - 4, trip to Bari, Catania, to see Nasbo Sub-Commission.

b) November 8 - 12, trip to Algiers, contacted Nasbo and Water & Movement representatives Hq.

c) November 23 - December 1, attended conferences at Naples, Brindisi, Torrento and discussed the following:

NAPLES: Wages, Engineering material, surplus foods and forage prices.

BRINDISI: Contacted Capt. Stone regarding Shipping Sub-Commission.

TORRENTO: Contacted Admiral Barone re Italian Merchantile Marine.

3. In view of the fact that no general plans regarding the mission and function of the Shipping Sub-Commission had been formulated prior to the arrival of the Acting Director of Shipping Sub-Commission in Palermo, considerable ground work by way of investigation had to be undertaken, which endeavor was considerably handicapped due to the lack of communications and personnel.

Joseph C. Hickingbotham

JOSEPH C. HICKINGBOTHAM, Major,
Acting Director,
Shipping Sub-Commission.

5922

1085