

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

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SAN REPORTS
NOV. 1943 - FEB. 1944

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FILMED AS FOUND

IN COLLECTION

11. In rear areas, particularly of Campobasso Province, there is evidence of a renewed interest in politics, but in view of the foregoing, it is not possible to trace any particular trend. Such activity as there is, is mostly on the part of small groups of people, seeking to obtain a measure of power for themselves in the future, either in local or national political affairs.

12. Political activity inside King's Italy tends to spread into Campobasso Province, by clandestine correspondence which is causing some embarrassment to A.M.G. In particular, instructions from the Italian Government to the Prefect and other provincial authorities, without the knowledge or sanction of A.M.G. has caused confusion and apprehension of the future when A.M.G. control is removed.

13. The need for maintaining in the area, peaceful political conditions in order to further military operations has rendered it necessary to maintain in office, certain persons, members of the Fascist party prior to the allied occupation. Such persons are replaced as and when suitable substitutes can be found, but it is nevertheless probably puzzling to the local population, and on occasions, leads to small demonstrations, particularly in isolated communes. The present static military situation has accentuated this state of affairs, by lengthening beyond the normal, the period during which such a situation has to be maintained.

14. There have been no noticeable repercussions in this area to the political meeting held at Bari, towards the end of January.

ADMINISTRATION.

- 6328

15. The normal Italian Provincial administration is operating in Campobasso Province, but it is still not yet possible to form one for Chieti Province.

16. The Prefect of Campobasso has proved weak and ineffective and a replacement has been asked for. It is understood that a Prefect was also to be supplied for Chieti Province, but no nominations have yet been received.

17. Lack of transport is a serious handicap in the areas administered by Region IV personnel and to the Italian Provincial administration in Campobasso. For the latter a few Italian vehicles have been made roadworthy, sufficient to establish a bi-weekly bus service along the two main roads of the province, but transport to the smaller communes not on these roads continues to present a major problem.

JUSTICE.

18. During January 1944 there was an increase by 116 over the previous month of cases tried by Allied Military Courts. Details are shown at Appendix 'A'.

19. Efforts are being made to correct C.A.Os errors of judgement and procedure. However, unless this is done with considerable tact C.A.Os tend to become unwilling to accept the responsibility of sitting in Summary Court.

20. Italian Courts in the province of Campobasso are functioning as well as can be expected. Those in Chieti are not functioning satisfactorily owing to the absence of senior provincial administrative officers. Nevertheless the Tribunals as far forward as Lanciano (within shelling range) is now open, under temporary officers appointed by the S.C.A.C. of Chieti.

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PUBLIC SAFETY.

21. Carabinieri are still short in Chieti Province, only 45 of the promised 150 having arrived. Campobasso is more satisfactorily placed.

22. The system of control and check posts round Eighth Army boundaries is in operation, but owing to the shortage of C.C.R.R. these are manned mainly by civilians recruited for the purpose. This system has improved the situation from the security aspect, but by reason of the shortage of personnel and their quality, it is by no means satisfactory yet. Efforts are being made to obtain through M.M.I.A. 300 Italian troops to man the check posts.

23. The flow of refugees through the lines is considered by F.S.S. to be a cover under which the enemy is introducing agents into Eighth Army territory. Special measures are being taken in conjunction with F.S.S. to deal with this danger.

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24. The issue of identity cards to all civilians is proceeding satisfactorily, but supplies of cards are nearly exhausted and further supplies are awaited.

25. A number of minor demonstrations in isolated communes have been dealt with satisfactorily. One major incident occurred on 25th December at Montefalcone (Prov. Campobasso). This commune had been isolated by reasons of the bridges on the approach roads having been blown by the enemy and access was only possible on foot or mule back over a distance of 8-10 miles. The riot was apparently due to a weak and inefficient Podesta over the payment of Sussidi Militari, and during a clash between the people and the C.C.R.R., the latter fired on the crowd wounding eight. Another section of the rioters about 1,000 in all broke into the Municipio, smashed the furniture and burnt the communal records.

26. The matter has been dealt with by the S.C.A.P.C. of this H.Q. who with extra C.C.R.R. and a party of C.M.P. entered the town as soon as the rivers were passable and arrested 20 persons and summoned a further 29. The trial is scheduled to take place in Campobasso on February 8th before a Superior Military Court.

27. Campobasso Prison is now being evacuated by the military, so that overcrowding in other jails in the province can be eased.

28. Further details are at Appendix "B".

FINANCE.

29. Arrangements have now been completed to open the banks in all important towns in our hands, north of the Sangro river, with the exception of Ortona. The opening date has been fixed as February 1st. Thus over the whole of Eighth Army area banks will be open in all the larger towns.

30. It is of interest to note that in branches of the Banco di Napoli in Chieti Province, recently opened, deposits have increased.

31. The finance of Campobasso Province which is now being satisfactorily carried out by the Italian Authorities under the supervision of the Provincial Finance Officer, presents no exceptional problems, but in Chieti Province the absence of Provincial officials complicates matters. 59 Communes in the latter have been visited and their immediate needs met by A.M.G. Finance Officers.

32. Post Offices throughout the area are open and functioning satisfactorily for normal business except P.O. bond service and sales, and postal facilities.

33. Tax collection is much facilitated by the opening of the post offices and is proceeding satisfactorily in Campobasso while a start has been made in Chieti.

34. A detailed report is at Appendix C.

6327

SUPPLY.

35. The supply situation throughout the area continues satisfactorily: local grain supplies are adequate in Campobasso and limited importations in Chieti have been sufficient to make good local deficiencies in the province. The exhaustion of local olive oil supplies leaves a large gap in the dietary; while supplies of [illegible] inadequate particularly in Chieti.

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336. Intelligence reports on the economic situation in those parts of the Abruzzi as yet unoccupied indicate acute shortages of food, particularly with regard to cereals, in Aquila, and a similar situation, although less acute, in Northern Chieti and Pescara. Stockpiles are being accumulated as far forward as possible to meet the requirements of these areas in due course, but the shortage of transportation and the snowbound roads have interfered with the execution of this plan, which will be completed, however, as soon as possible.

37. Special efforts to complete the collection of grain in Campobasso Province have resulted in over 1,300 tons of wheat being handed into the Ammassi during January.

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38. The collection of the olive oil crop has been extremely unsatisfactory. Price uncertainty has been a factor in this, but bad communication, absence of adequate finance guards, energetic Consorzio and other officials, have all had an important bearing.

39. The price policy both for grain and olive oil has had a disturbing effect on collection. In the case of grain the retrospective bonus announced at and functioning up to the end of January provided no incentive to the farmer to bring in stocks as yet uncollected; while with olive oil the non-retrospective price increase has presented a premium to the producer who illegally held up delivery of his oil until the second price increase was announced. It is considered that the only satisfactory method of dealing with both situations would have been by means of a bonus or price increase which is both retrospective and continuous.

40. The provision of salt for pig curing has been the most important supply problem during the month. 250 tons have been distributed in the forward communes of Chieti Province and 160 tons in Campobasso Province.

41. Supplies of sugar and canned milk are beginning to arrive, and distribution will be effected as quickly as possible.

42. Distribution continues to be a major problem. H.Q. Eighth Army have arranged for the Supply Section of this H.Q. to have first call on 50 three-ton vehicles for essential food haulage and distribution. Over 600 tons of foodstuffs have thus been handled. Increased use has been made of army railheads which have handled over 400 tons of supplies, principally cereals, during the period under review. Current programmes envisage the handling of over 70 tons of civil supplies daily by these means.

43. Price control is operating in the Eighth Army area on essential items. Broadly the principle is that this H.Q. fixes a ceiling for the whole area and C.A.Cs then promulgate local maxima for their own communes at levels which may not exceed the Army ceiling. No attempt has been made to fix the price of luxuries, but prosecutions for overcharging in respect of listed items have been numerous and salutary. Particular emphasis is laid on the necessity for the prices of controlled goods to be clearly marked. The army authorities have been particularly co-operative in these matters and have required all Local Resources and other officers making purchases to consult local price lists before entering into any transactions. Where souvenirs and other non-essentials are concerned it has been agreed that complaints of exploitation will, if justified, be met by placing premises out of bounds and removing the license to trade.

6326

AGRICULTURE.

44. Nothing particular to report. In Chieti Province seasonal work are considerably held up by the presence of vast mine fields, particularly in the Sangro area. It is not the present intention of Eighth Army to clear mine fields except small local ones and those which interfere with L. of C. Under the circumstances, therefore, the ploughing up of large areas normally under cultivation cannot proceed.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

45. The general health of the people has been good.

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PUBLIC HEALTH.

45. The general health of the people has been good.

46. Typhoid Fever continues to occur in the smaller communes but not on a scale considered serious.

47. There has been no Typhus Fever.

48. General improvement in hospital facilities has been effected both for the treatment of refugees wounded and sick, and for the local civilian population. Hospitals for civilians are open and working in the following towns:

Vasto
Lanciano
Atessa
Ortona
Casoli
Campobasso
Carpinone
Termoli (2)

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49. There are still insufficient civil ambulances throughout the area, more are urgently required.

50. Due to the presence of large numbers of troops, overcrowding of the civilian population continues.

51. American & British Red Cross personnel are working in the area and will assist in the distribution of clothing shortly to be made to civilians.

52. A detailed report is attached at Appendix D.

REFUGEES.

53. The flow of refugees from the forward areas has eased off considerably, the monthly total being between 3 - 4,000.

54. Arrangements have been concluded with G.S.I. to segregate at the refugee camps, refugees who have come through the enemy lines. Such persons are interrogated under G.S.I. arrangements and suspects detained by them, the remainder being evacuated under normal A.M.G. arrangements.

55. The main refugee camp has been moved forward progressively with railhead and is located at present at Torino di Sangro. The forward collecting camp from Carovilli has been moved to the 13 Corps area and is now established at Archi, while in the 5 Corps area a school at Lanciano is used for this purpose. These arrangements are working satisfactorily.

56. For operational reasons it has been necessary to evacuate about 6,000 residents from Termoli. This has now been carried out. It finally proved necessary to send to rear areas under 1,000 persons, the remainder finding accommodation in the surrounding communes.

57. Hospitalisation for sick and wounded refugees at the railhead camp is being provided by an Italian Military field hospital expected to arrive during the next few days.

STAFF.

58. Officers.
The position is satisfactory as far as AMG Eighth Army is concerned. It is considered necessary for Provincial H.Q. to have a minimum of 2 Supply Officers on their staffs, and for this purpose therefore 2 are required for Campobasso and 2 for Chieti. Chieti Province still requires at least 14 more officers for general and specialist duties, but except for the supply section Campobasso are satisfactorily placed.

59. O.Rs.
Clerical assistance is urgently required both by Campobasso and Chieti Province, particularly the latter. The volume of clerical work devolving on Provincial H.Qs is increasing and clerks are practically non-existent. Italian civilians are useless for this purpose and a proper clerical staff is of paramount importance.

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Group Captain,
Officer Commanding,
H.Q., A.M.G. Eighth Army Main.

Copies to: C. of Staff, Eighth Army Main.
D.A. & Q.M.G. Eighth Army Main.
H.Q., A.M.G. Region V.

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APPENDIX 'A' TO EIGHTH ARMY A.M.G. MONTHLY REPORT NO. 1.

REPORT OF ALLIED MILITARY COURTS FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 44.

A. CASES TRIED AND FINDINGS

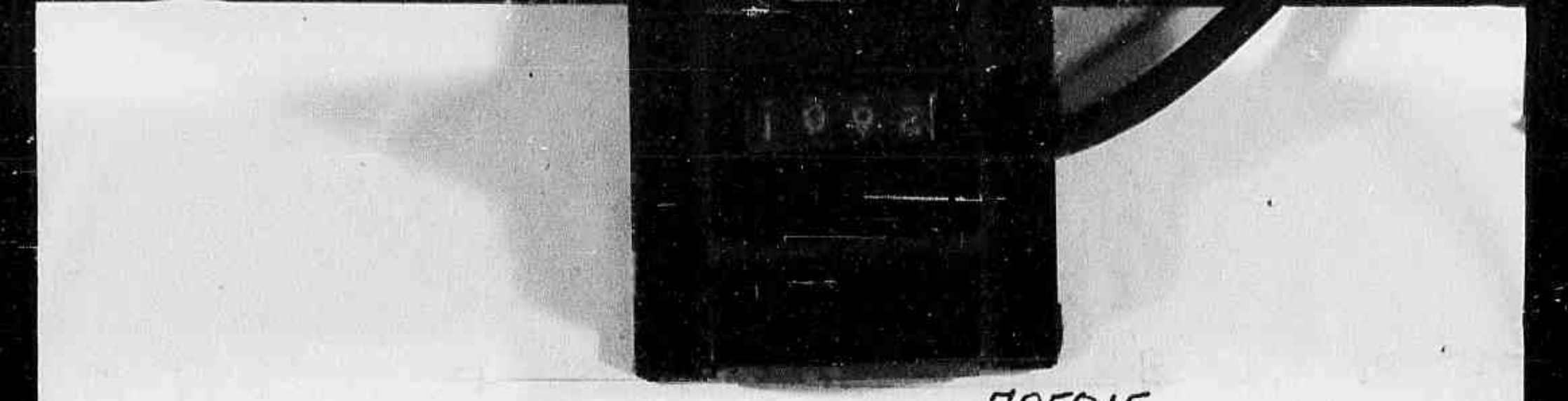
PROVINCE of	SUMMARY COURT		SUPERIOR COURT		GENERAL COURT		TOTALS		TOTAL CASES
	Not Guilty	Guilty	Not Guilty	Guilty	Not Guilty	Guilty	Not Guilty	Guilty	
CHIETI	11	141	5	10	NONE		16	151	167
CAMPO-BASSO	6	148	NONE		NONE		6	148	154
TOTALS.	17	289	5	10	0	-	22	289	321

B. CONVICTIONS.

PROVINCE of	Curfew and Pass Violations	Theft and Poss of Allied Prop.	Black Market	Looting	Poss. of Arms and Ammunition	Violation of Italian Penal Code	Other	Total.
CHIETI	60	42	6	-	5	15	54	182
CAMPOBASSO	50	47	11	-	3	1	46	158
TOTALS.	110	89	17	-	8	16	100	340

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A. POLICE.

(i) General efficiency of and co-operation received from the various police agencies. The various police agencies are efficient and co-operative. The autonomy of the CC.RR. is disturbed as little as possib... remind their officers from time to time that the war is sti... own soil.

(ii) State of crime with particular reference to any types of crime which present difficulties or require special measures. No crime problems.

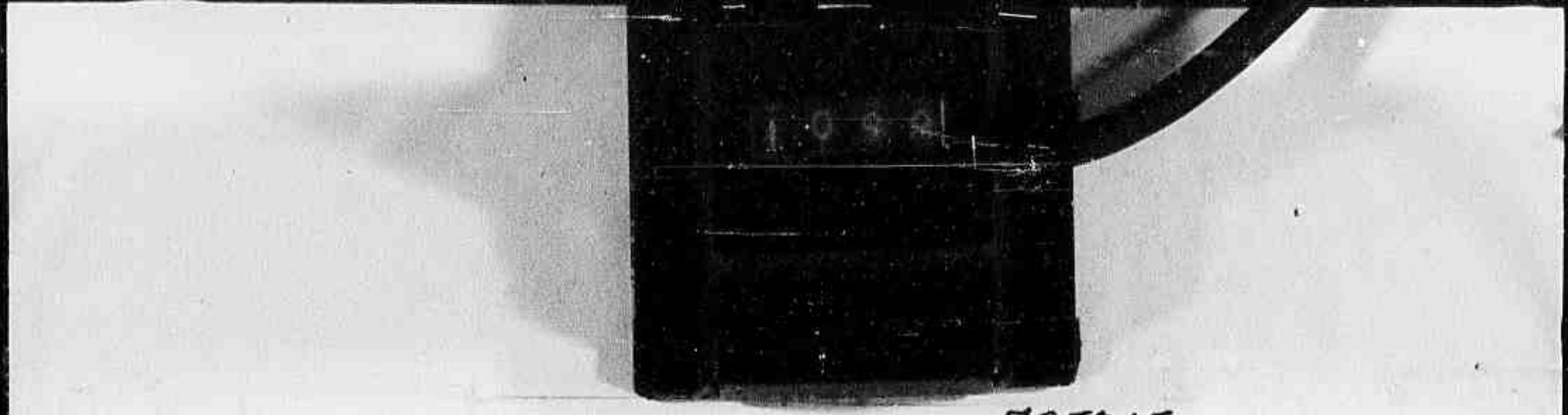
(iii) Conduct of Allied Troops. High standard generally.

(iv) Relations with Military Police. Excellent.

(v) Refugees. Apart from the ordinary refugee dealt with by AG refugee o... class of refugee, i.e. those coming through the lines from ... deal with the security aspect of refugees of this category, ... territory lying between the enemy lines and the foremost li... running from the sea to Fifth Army boundary, and who are no... country are rounded up, in the foremost area by forward tro... and on the lateral road by FSS, CIC and, where available, C... channels to the Refugee Interrogation point at Army PW cage... intelligence interrogation takes place. Refugees, other t... to AG for normal evacuation. Refugees arriving by sea or... pass through the same channels.

(vi) Any special problems. (a) There is an acute shortage of Carabinieri in the fro... that part of the province now in allied hands there were a... there are only about 170 which includes 53 sent specially t... forward control road referred to in para. A.(v). The Com... is stationed in Vasto, has appealed to his superiors in Ba... 300 for provincial needs and to assist in manning patrols ... the 53 previously mentioned have been sent.

(b) In addition to the control of entry into any area ... there is a control generally, of entry into any area. ... up all round Army Boundary. FS. Sections are responsible ... manning the patrols and control posts. Such personnel wo... Eighth Army, to include Carabinieri. Owing to the acute ... ponsible as at least 250 are required for the purpose. ... and control posts are now manned by about 150 men recruit... They are a miscellaneous assortment of disbanded Carabinie... Italian Service personnel, teachers, students etc. They ... without arms, equipment or uniform, and with little protec... in their clothing or at control posts. Assistance to rem... through PWIA, so far without success.



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co-operation police agencies.

The various police agencies are efficient and co-operative within their own standards. The autonomy of the CC.RR. is disturbed as little as possible but it is found desirable to remind their officers from time to time that the war is still being fought and on their own soil.

ular reference present ecial measures.

No cause problems.

lice.

High standard generally.
Excellent.

Apart from the ordinary refugee dealt with by AMG refugee organisation, there is a special class of refugee, i.e. those coming through the lines from enemy occupied territory. To deal with the security aspect of refugees of this category, all persons found in the belt of territory lying between the enemy lines and the foremost lateral road within Allied Lines running from the sea to Fifth Army boundary, and who are not living within that belt of country are rounded up, in the foremost area by forward troops, farther back by CMP and troops, and on the lateral road by FSS, CMP and, where available, Carabinieri, and sent through PW channels to the Refugee Interrogation point at Army PW cage, where security check and intelligence interrogation takes place. Refugees, other than suspects, are then handed over to AMG for normal evacuation. Refugees arriving by sea or air from enemy occupied territory pass through the same channels.

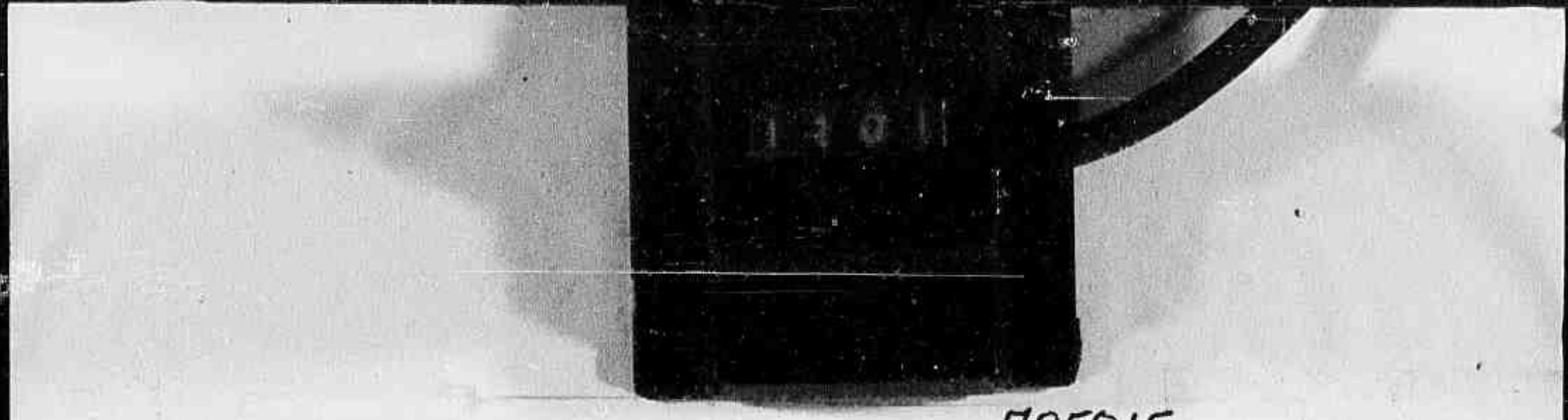
(a) There is an acute shortage of Carabinieri in the Province of Chieti. Normally in that part of the province now in allied hands there were approximately 400 Carabinieri; now there are only about 170 which includes 53 sent specially to assist in patrolling the forward control road referred to in para. A.(v). The Commandante of the CC.RR. group, who is stationed in Vasto, has appealed to his superiors in Bari for reinforcements of at least 300 for Provincial needs and to assist in manning patrols and control points. So far, only the 53 previously mentioned have been sent.

(b) In addition to the control of entry into army area from enemy occupied territory, there is a control generally, of entry into army area. Patrols and control posts are set up all round Army Boundary. FS. Sections are responsible for co-ordinating the personnel manning the patrols and control posts. Such personnel were, by direction of General Staff, Eighth Army, to include Carabinieri. Owing to the acute shortage this has not been possible as at least 250 are required for the purpose. For the most part these patrols and control posts are now manned by about 150 men recruited by AMG or FSS "on the spot". They are a miscellaneous assortment of disbanded Carabinieri, some discharged or "on leave" Italian Service personnel, teachers, students etc. They are ill clad and shod, mostly without arms, equipment or uniform, and with little protection from the elements, either in their clothing or at control posts. Assistance to remedy these defects has been sought through MMIA, so far without success.



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A. POLICE.	
(vi) Any special problems.	(b) cont. Complex administrative difficulties have not bee... to form these men into an Auxiliary Italian Police Force. ...are being paid by AMG. GSI(b) agree that the ideal medium ... duty would be a mobile self contained unit of about 250 - 30... unlikely to materialise, GSI(b) have indented for 300 Itali...
B. SECURITY.	
(i) General state of public morale.	Good.
(ii) Attitude ofpublic towards:	
a. A.M.G.	Co-operative.
b. Italian Government.	Nothing requiring comment.
(iii) Political Activities.	None evident.
(iv) Riots or civil disturbances.	None requiring comment.
(v) Industrial agitation and industrial conditions generally.	None.
(vi) Strikes, Lock-outs etc., - causes - numbers affected - how settled.	None.
(vii) Sabotage directed against Allies or Italian Government.	Cases have occured of telephone wires being cut. This is n... directly aimed at the Allies, but rather the work of local ... Nevertheless, notices have been posted throughout Eighth Ar... penalty for anyone caught tampering with telephone wires.
(viii) Control of Movement-Passes and Permits.	Generally satisfactory.
(ix) Civilian Internees (P.O.W.)	No comment.
(x) Curfew.	Generally well observed.
C. PRISONS.	
(i) General conditions.	Satisfactory.
(ii) Administration.	Satisfactory.
(iii) Sanitation.	With co-operation of Army Field Hygiene Coys., this had bee...
(iv) Discipline.	No complaints.
(v) Buildings.	On the whole satisfactory.
(vi) Food.	Adequate in accordance with Italian standards.
(vii) Political prisoners from Fascist regime.	None.
(viii) Prisoners awaiting trial - delays.	Prisoners are brought to trial as speedily as possible.
D. FIRE AND CIVIL DEFENCE.	
(i) Fire Brigades' efficiency, equipment - personnel.	No civil Fire Brigades yet exist in Chieti Province, nor is ... In Campobasso Province there is (in Campobasso) a small Fir...
(ii) Civil Defence Organisation (UNPA) efficiency, equipment - personnel.	Generally throughout this operational area, reliance is pla... Satisfactory local civil scheme functioning in Campobasso. Province.
(iii) Disposal of unexploded bombs and mines.	The limited army resources for the clearing of mine areas i... and danger. There are many such areas in Army Area.



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(b) cont. Complex administrative difficulties have not been sufficiently overcome to enable me to form these men into an Auxiliary Italian Police Force. As an emergency measure they are being paid by AMG. GSI(b) agree that the ideal medium for this patrol and control post duty would be a mobile self contained unit of about 250 - 300 Carabinieri, but as this is unlikely to materialise, GSI(b) have indented for 300 Italian military personnel

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:	
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ces.	None evident. None requiring comment.
industrial	None.
- causes -	None.
ttled.	
Allies or	Cases have occured of telephone wires being cut. This is not considered to be sabotage directly aimed at the Allies, but rather the work of local persons wanting wire for themselves. Nevertheless, notices have been posted throughout Eighth Army Area, threatening the death penalty for anyone caught tampering with telephone wires.
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.)	No comment. Generally well observed.
	Satisfactory. Satisfactory. With co-operation of Army Field Hygiene Coys., this had been improved. No complaints. On the whole satisfactory. Adequate in accordance with Italian standards.
Fascist regime.	None.
- delays.	Prisoners are brought to trial as speedily as possible.
, equipment -	No civil Fire Brigades yet exist in Chieti Province, nor is any civil equipment available. In Campobasso Province there is (in Campobasso) a small Fire Service with improvised equipment. Generally throughout this operational area, reliance is placed on Army Fire Services.
n (UNRA)	Satisfactory local civil scheme functioning in Campobasso. Not yet reorganised in Chieti
ersonnel.	Province.
bs and mines.	The limited army resources for the clearing of mine areas is still presenting some difficulty and danger. There are many such areas in Army Area.



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E. STAFF.

(i) Names of Public Safety Officers (C.A.P.Os.) and how employed.

(ii) Changes in staff and assignments since previous report.

This Return is in process of compilation and will the next few days.

6371



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ety Officers (C.A.F.Os.)

d assignments since

This Return is in process of compilation and will be forwarded in the course of the next few days.

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APPENDIX '@' TO A.M.G. EIGHTH ARMY MONTHLY REPORT NO.1.

1. The banks at Lanciano, Casoli, Atessa, Torino di Sangro, and San Vito are being opened on February 1st.

Due to loss of bank records etc. the Banco di Napoli at Lanciano and Torino di Sangro and the Cassa di Risparmio and Banco di Roma at Lanciano will open for new business only until such time as balance of customers accounts etc. at date of opening can be arrived at. Notices to this effect are being posted in Lanciano and Torino di Sangro.

It is not considered advisable to open the banks at Ortona until the line has moved further forward.

The following figures in respect of some of the branches of the Banco di Napoli, which have already opened in the Province of Chieti, are of interest:

	Nov. 15	Dec 31.
Vasto.		
Cash on hand	282,000	2,350,000
Deposits	8,900,000	11,600,000
Casalbordino		
Cash on hand	30,000	540,000
Deposits	4,040,000	4,500,000
Scerni		
Cash on hand	5,000	160,000
Deposits	2,760,000	3,040,000
Gissi		
Cash on hand	1,000	105,000
Deposits	1,600,000	1,770,000
Pollutri		
Cash on hand	4,000	54,000
Deposits	1,710,000	1,690,000

The above figures do not include AMG. advances or funds deposited for account of AMG.

2. During the month of January the Post Offices were opened and financed in 47 of the communities in the Province of Chieti. Post Offices are now open for normal business, except M.O. Bond service and sales and postal deliveries, in all the principal communities in the conquered part of the Province.

3. Fifty nine communities in the Province of Chieti have had their budgets examined and their allowed financial requirements met.

22 Communities have been financed to 29 February 44.
37 Communities have been financed to 31 January 44

6329

4. Collection of taxes is being greatly facilitated by the opening of the Post Offices as taxpayers no longer have the excuse that they cannot pay because

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Gissi		
Cash on hand	1,000	105,000
Deposits	1,600,000	1,770,000
Pollutri		
Cash on hand	4,000	34,000
Deposits	1,710,000	1,690,000

The above figures do not include AMG. advances or funds deposited for account of AMG.

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22 Communities have been financed to 29 February 44
37 Communities have been financed to 31 January 44

4. Collection of taxes is being greatly facilitiated by the opening of the Post Offices as taxpayers no longer have the excuse that they cannot pay because they are unable to draw on their deposits in the Post Office. State tax officials at Atessa, Casoli, Lanciano, Ortona and Vasto have been contacted by an F.O. and work of tax collecting is proceeding.

The above five tax officials between them control a total of 55 communities Restrictions on the use of civilian motor transport to the north of the Sangro is hampering tax collection in that part of the Province, but every effort is being made to overcome difficulties.

5. Financial problems continue to be encountered in Chieti Province, due to the fact that the Provincial seat is in enemy hands and the normal channels of State and Provincial financing are not available. It is suggested that further consideration be given to the establishment of provincial government at headquarters.

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6. In the Province of CAMPOBASSO the Post Offices, other than those in the very forward areas, have been opened for normal business except Post Office Bond services and sales and postal deliveries.

Finance Officer, Campobasso Province made ample inspections of Post Offices at widely seperated points in the Province and arising from his discussions with officials he is of the opinion that dealing in "Buoni Postali Fruttiferi" should be allowed as soon as possible. These "Buoni" are a most popular form of investment and evidence available from transactions in "Buoni del Tesoro" lends strength to the suggestion that the earlier the opportunity for normal dealings the quicker the return of public confidence.

All emergency needs of communes in this Province have been fully met and the financial administration of six communes has been investigated by the F.O. during the month.

Thirty four state employees who were in receipt of salaries but who were actually unemployed have been found congenial and useful employment of a Public nature. Arrangements have been made for these employees to be released immediately in the event of their being required by their original departments.

To facilitate the administration of the Province and at the same time control essential civilian movement, an omnibus service has been inaugurated between the town of Campobasso and the main terminal points of Agnone, Isernia, Termoli and Benbatessa. A Guardia di Finanza is in charge of each omnibus and has a list of passengers authorised by AMG. This service commenced on 20 January and has proved highly successful.

Tax collection in this Province is proceeding satisfactorily and a further Lit. 1,267,100 has been paid in during the month. Arrears at 31 January amounted to Lit. 3,368,972 and pertain chiefly to 5 Army area in Campobasso Province. "Tolleranza" has been extended to 29 Feb.

Social Insurance Companies are working satisfactorily and an advance of Lit. 1,000,000 was made to Cassa Mutua Malattie during the month. Directors of Social Insurance Companies are satisfied that they have ample liquid resources for their immediate needs.

Bank deposits in the Province have been increased by approximately Lit. 4,220,000 during the month.

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APPENDIX D TO AMG EIGHTH ARMY MONTHLY REPORT NO. 1

1. Administration: During January 1944 there has been attached to the staff of the D.D.P.H. Captain Ballew, Welfare Officer, and Captain Royston, R.A.M.C. On 28 January Captain Royston was assigned to duty in the Province of Campobasso. Captain Royston was used in investigation of communicable diseases in various communes. Captain Ballew's duties have been varied but largely confined to the evacuation of the wounded civilians. In the absence of a supply and general office clerk, he has acted as supply officer in providing civil hospitals, communities and Spearhead Officers with medical supplies. He has administered the office details and done some welfare work on a limited basis. Major R.S. Creed, R.A.M.C., arrived for duty on January 26.

2. Health of the People: During the month, the front has become fairly stabilized thereby more attention could be given to improving hospital facilities and medical services than had been possible in the past. The health of the people has been good beyond expectation. There has been no unusual incidence of Typhoid Fever in either Province. However, Typhoid Fever continues to occur endemically in the smaller communities of the Province. The extent of the disease cannot be ascertained in as much as the reporting of communicable disease is as yet not firmly established due to disrupted communications and also, to a lesser degree, due to the reluctance of attending physicians in reporting these diseases. I do not think that the war has materially affected the incidence rate, although there have been several instances in which the drinking of condemned well and spring water has lead to a few cases of Typhoid Fever. For example, in Isernia, there have been a total of 30 cases reported which have occurred during the past three months. While not of epidemic proportions, the number is enough to warrant special measures. The populace is to be vaccinated against the disease, the water is to be chlorinated at the reservoir and the people are warned against drinking any water from unauthorized sources. Investigation of this outbreak disclosed the fact that the people have been obtaining water for drinking from about five springs outside of the town because the town water supply had been interrupted by mines and bombings. At any rate, the people in November (when 10 cases were investigated) were ordered to boil or chlorinate their drinking water regardless of source. It is obvious that any program dependent upon individual action is bound to fail. It is hoped that, with the precautions now instituted, the outbreak can be controlled.

Typhus Fever has been conspicious by its absence despite the fact that the shifting population which is occurring in theProvinces (some of which, no doubt, have come to and from Naples) might very well contain carries of infected lice. The Medical Staff, Nurses, and Delousing Teams of the provinces have been vaccinated against typhus fever. All refugees coming through the Refugee Army Railhead Camp are being disinfested by use of MYL and/ or AL 63 powder (use of the flit gun). Several instances have already been reported wherein people powdered with AL 63 have developed burining and itching skins. In addition, since this powder (as well as MYL) does not kill the nits so that the procedure must be repeated in a week's time, it is hoped that either D.T.T. Powder be furnished us (which is reputed to affect both the lice and nits) or that the powdering procedure which we are doing in the 8th Army Area be repeated in the Areas controlled by A.C.C.

Veneral Disease Campobasso V.D. Hospital has a bed capacity of ten beds and can be extended to about 20 beds if the need should arise. Up to

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Veneral Disease Campobasso V.D. Hospital has a bed capacity of ten beds and can be extended to about 20 beds if the need should arise. Up to the end of the month there were but four prostitutes confined in the institution. Five other cases (which had been in the hospital previously for treatment of the acute stage) were continuing their course of treatment bi-weekly in the V.D. Dispensary. These five women are considered to be in the non-infective stage. A V.D. Clinic and Hospital (annex to the Vasto Civil Hospital) has been established in Chieti Province for the treatment and isolation of Veneral cases.

Tetanus While not considered communicable disease it is important to note that two cases of Tetanus in Vasto, and several others reported in Campobasso Province, indicate that the civilian wounded are showing the lack of early

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prophlactic administration of Tetanus Antitoxin. The amount of curative Tetanus Antitoxin received by this office has been totally inadequate for the treatment of even one case of Acute Tetanus. This deficiency has been reported to higher authorities and it is hoped that it will soon be remedied. In the meantime we have managed to borrow the item whenever needed from the 8th Army Medical Units.

The civilians in the Provinces are, in general, receiving medical care in their homes from local physicians, while civil hospitals are used almost entirely for wounded persons. There is a scarcity of drugs but the wholesale drug company in Lanciano has recently been reopened and this should relieve the situation to some extent. Housing continues to be inadequate with frequent incidents of 2 or 3 families living in one house in order to make room for the army. The people seem to be generally adequately clothed with the exception of refugees and men working on the roads as laborers. It is planned to distribute a minimum amount of clothing through AMC in the forward areas in the near future. Shoes are urgently needed. The amount of food available to civilians is influenced by distribution, and, to some extent, the Black Market. Some milk has been made available for distribution upon recommendations of medical authorities. The recent order forbidding the army to purchase most food items locally should benefit the civilians. Soap has been requested and is apparently enroute.

3. Reporting of Communicable Diseases has been almost completely disrupted by the war and repeated attempts have been made to resume this important function. Even though communications are poor and in some cases non-existant, it is hoped that the communes will continue to record the incidence of contagious disease on the Forms (Modelli) 14 and 15 so that when the opportunity does present itself, the reports can reach the hands of the Italian Provincial Health Authorities and this headquarters.

4. Hospitals Six hospitals exist in the Campobasso Province, of which one is the V.D. Hospital. The largest is at Campobasso and is functioning satisfactorily.

Teraoli had in reality two hospitals as the Civil Hospital has a bed capacity of 22, maximum 25 beds, and in addition there was an Emergency Hospital in the Monastery with a capacity of 50 beds. This hospital had been equipped from the Island of Tremiti with 30 beds, mattresses and sufficient blankets, with linens, so that it was well able to handle the refugee wounded evacuated to it from the forward areas in the Chieti Province. This monastery Hospital was closed on February 2, 1944 for Military Reasons. It's beds were made available to other hospitals in Forward areas.

Larino Hospital, with a capacity of 30 beds, cares for the civilians of the Larino-Cascalenda Zone and has been little affected by the refugee stream.

Agnone has a small hospital built in the Convent School with a capacity of 25 beds. It has been self sufficient in so far as food, but medical supplies have been furnished it by the Province. It has need of a small sterilizer, but in view of the difficulty of supplies, coupled with the fact that it is small and obviously not able to do any major surgery, I feel that it can uld improvise by use of boiling water, alcohol disinfection, and even the use of dry heat. All these methods, while a bit crude, will accomplish the sterilization of the necessary equipment.

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Carpinone Hospital, which was organized to replace the destroyed Isernia Civil Hospital, has a capacity of 50 beds. It continues to evacuate the patients needing prolonged hospitalization. The location in Carpinone, while not ideal in so far as the Provincial Health Officers opinion is concerned, must of necessity remain unchanged until the battle lines move forward and the Province, passes over to Region Five control, as the flow of Army Traffic will no doubt continue through the Carovilli-Carpinone-Boiano Highway.

Ambulatories In Campobasso Town the Consultorio Maternita, Pediatric Clinic, V.D. Clinic and Anti-Tuberculosis Clinic have all been established in the same building occupied by the Veneral Disease Hospital and are functioning satisfactorily.

In Chieti Province there are five Civil Hospitals:

Vasto Civil Hospital has averaged 85 to 95 patients per day. Their bed capacity has averaged between 15 to 30 beds. The Church annex is

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utilized for persons not acutely ill or with minor injuries. The V.D. Hospital, already mentioned under paragraph 2, will in the future house a Pediatric service, and a general dispensary for the commune. In case of extreme emergency the bed capacity of the Vasto Hospital can be increased to approximately 140 by use of additional Church Buildings.

Lanciano During the months a new civil hospital has been established with a bed capacity of approximately 70 beds. The A.D.H. of the 13th Corps has provided a staff on a temporary basis to assist in the administration. This same procedure has been applied to the Hospitals of Atessa and Casoli. In addition, an annex has been opened for the isolation of patients with contagious diseases. A new ambulatorium has also been organized in the center of the Town for the treatment of minor injuries and illnesses. A 32 bed Italian Red Cross Hospital Unit will be available to augment the Lanciano Civil Hospital very soon. Lanciano's hospital facilities should prove an important link in dealing with wounded civilians evacuated from the forward areas.

Casoli The community of Casoli has begun a new Hospital of about 50 bed capacity. They have reported a shortage of nurses and beds. The beds (20) have been transferred from Termoli Monastery. Some nurses are also being transferred from Termoli until such time as arrangements can be completed for an Italian Red Cross Nursing Unit, such as in Vasto, to come from Bari.

Ortona A small Hospital capacity of about 15 beds is functioning as a clearing station for civilian wounded.

Atessa Civil Hospital (33) beds has been functioning satisfactorily. The building is shared with an Army Medical Installation and the arrangements are entirely satisfactory.

San Vito Civil Hospital was closed during the month and it's equipment was transferred to Lanciano. The hospital no longer was needed as the south-bound traffic from Ortona was routed through Lanciano.

5. Ambulance Services In the Province of Campobasso the situation has become worse, for our only civilian ambulance which was stationed in the Capitol has broken down permanently. We have requested the Italian Red Cross through their representative to send two of their ambulances to the Capitol for service in the Province. Thus far, evacuation of the casualties has been maintained through the help of Colonel Verbi, A.D.M.S. of the 103 Sub-Area.

In Chieti Province during the month the arrangements for evacuating wounded civilians have become stabilized. Civilians are moved from the forward areas into Lanciano, Casoli and Atessa. From there they are transferred to Vasto; and from Vasto to Termoli and Bari. In some cases, where practicable, they are returned to their own homes. This is particularly true of children or wounded persons needed in their homes. Army ambulances are generally used for evacuation purposes, but an effort is being made to relieve the Army of this responsibility as much as possible, and at the same time make the civil hospitals self-sufficient by providing them with civilian ambulances. During the month Lanciano civil hospital was provided with one civil ambulance and Vasto with two (2) Italian Red Cross ambulances. Seven (7) more Italian Red Cross ambulances are expected in the near future to be used in this area for evacuating wounded or ill civilians. 3716

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This department has attempted during the month to keep the civil hospitals in the forward areas as clear as possible in order to have accommodation available in cases of emergency. In order to accomplish this a daily reporting procedure has been established that provides this office with the essential information, such as the number of persons admitted to hospitals, number evacuated from the Hospitals, total number of persons remaining in the hospitals, number of vacant beds, and also provides information as to the number of persons in the hospitals with communicable diseases.

6. Medical Stores In Campobasso the Provincial Health Officer has been given approximately 20 tons of assorted medical supplies in November 1943 and his store has been repeatedly augmented as the need arose. At the present reporting there is a grave need of gauze, bandage, cotton, soap and antitetanic Sera. The last cotton, gauze and bandage was issued to the Province on January 21st, and if no large scale influx of civilian casualties occurs during the next month, this shipment should hold until the last part of February. We have already requested AMG 15th Army Group for additional medical stores for the

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Forward Areas. When the order is filled, these supplies will be parcelled ou to the Province and also to Chieti Province and to the Forward Areas Warehous located in Isernia and Lanciano.

In Chieti Province approximately 3½ tons of medical supplies were delivered to 22 civil hospitals and communities during the month. Liaison Officers Kits were distributed on request. Approximately one ton of milk has been distributed to the civil hospitals for innoculation of personnel.

In providing civil hospitals and communities with medical supplies the amounts given have been controlled by the amount of supplies available, and the necessity of preventing waste of supplies issued.

It is planned to transfer in the near future medical supplies from the Vasto warehouses to Lanciano. In the absence of a Provincial medical director in Chieti Province most of the supplies will be turned over to the wholesale drug warehouse in Lanciano, where they will be available on a purchase basis to civil hospitals and communities. The remaining medical supplies will be made up in spearhead kits for emergency use by liaison officers and spearhead CAO's. This method of distribution will save work in the AMG 8th Army HQ. Medical Section and at the same time should make for a more equitable distribution of supplies.

7. Refugees In Campobasso the stream of refugees has been very small so that the Carovilli Refugee Camp was closed on January 14th. The refugee camp in Campobasso town is charged with the powdering disinfestation of the Refugees prior to their evacuation to the rear areas under ACC control. Both powder and dusting guns have been supplied to the Refugee Camp.

In Chieti Province the daily number of refugees collected in the Army Railhead varied anywhere from 200 to 400. The camp is staffed with a medical officer and two Italian Red Cross Volunteer Nurses from Campobasso, plus about 15 Italian Soldier help. The refugees are all disinfested by powdering with MYL and/or AL 63. After the refugees are entrained the blankets are disinfested by steam. Recently the Medical Personnel of both Refugee Camps (Campobasso and Chieti) were given instruction in the technique of the powder guns by a number of the American Typhus Fever Commission.

8. Red Cross Personnel Two ARC representatives (Mr. Reed in Casoli and Mr. Dill in Lanciano) are now in the area working under the supervision of this office. They are supervising the civil hospitals in their communities as well as being generally useful in welfare matters. They have started such projects as the manufacture of shoes, a mattress factory, the making of lamps for refugees out of biscuit tins, etc. In addition to Mr. Reed and Mr. Dill, four British Red Cross representatives (2 girls and 2 men) have arrived for the purpose of organizing and supervising the distribution of ARC clothing to civilians within the area.

The Italian Red Cross has provided in addition to the ambulances mentioned above, two ambulance drivers and five Italian Red Cross nurses. These nurses are employed in the Vasto Civil Hospital. A 32 bed Italian Red Cross Field Hospital is expected soon and will be located at Lanciano to assist in the care of wounded civilians.

9. Italian Army Medical Personnel At the present time one doctor (Lt.) and two orderlies (privates) are employed in the Vasto Civil Hospital, and

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9. Italian Army Medical Personnel At the present time one doctor (Lt.) and two orderlies (privates) are employed in the Vasto Civil Hospital, and one doctor (Lt.) and two orderlies are employed in the Lanciano Civil Hospital. Additional Italian army Medical personnel is expected to be transferred from Termoli to Casoli and Lanciano immediately.

A hundred bed Italian Army Field Hospital is to arrive shortly and will be located near the railhead of Torino de Sangro.

10. Conclusion It is hoped that several of the weak links may be strengthened such as medical reporting, establishment of Volunteer Red Cross aids, closer cooperation between the Spearhead C.A.O.S. and the Medical section by the frequent visits to their communes, availability of more A.M.G. ambulances and closer supervision of the already established civilian medical installations so that they may become more self sustaining in quick time.

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MONTHLY REPORT

FOR

JANUARY -- 1944

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REGION II
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

6311

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

REGION II

ADMINISTRATION

B-1. On December 31st, 113 Officers and 100 EM/OR were assigned, and 5 Officers attached (7 as Civilian Censors). Four Officers reported for assignment and 12 were relieved during the month of January. One assigned officer was absent on temporary duty and several were absent sick. Assuming those absent sick for more than 21 days are no longer to be considered assigned, there were on Feb. 1, 97 assigned officers present for duty, 10 attached (including 7 censors) and 104 EM/OR. These figures are exclusive of personnel assigned to Region V.

B-2. On January 19th, the main body of Region V personnel arrived at Barantoo--81 Officers and 114 EM/OR, - without vehicles. On orders from AFHQ, 27 Officers and 63 EM/OR were placed on temporary duty with the Sub-Commission on Displaced Persons. Most of the remaining EM/OR and some of the Officers were held at Barantoo to guard the Regional equipment, and to be available to move the vehicles when their ports of arrival became known. The remaining Officers and men were distributed throughout Region II as rapidly as transport could be found. All were in their stations in less than five days. Very shortly thereafter, it was learned that Region V had been activated, and certain Officers and men were recalled. At the end of the month there were 42 Officers and 11 EM/OR still on the rolls as attached to Region II. Seven of these Officers and one enlisted man were under orders to proceed to other stations, leaving 35 Officers and 10 EM/OR belonging to Region V and attached to Region II.

B-3. In accordance with instructions from HQ, a TO/E for this Region with its present boundaries was prepared on the basis of a maximum of 100 Officers. Corresponding breakdowns for EM/OR, and a T/E were also prepared and submitted.

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REGION II

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

B-4. The most interesting political event during the month was the Bari Conference. It may well be said that when this affair went off, despite all advance publicity, it made a pop rather than an explosion. The primary reason was that it had to compete with the news of the Allied beach-head at Nettuno. It is safe to say that more people tuned in to AMG for the war news than to Bari for the orations. A second important factor was that the deliberations were negative or destructive in character. Even people of such poor political aptitude as the ordinary Italians sense that however weak an existing government may be, it cannot be replaced by a vacuum.

B-5. Strong as was the hatred of the Grande Consiglio members tried and condemned to death at Verona, the conduct of the trials appears to have disgusted most people. It is considered rather ironical that these men die for doing a sincere political act -- declaring Mussolini unfit to govern -- a declaration which faithfully reflected public opinion.

B-6. AMG is criticized, but almost invariably in good nature. It's failings are never attributed to lack of good will or intentions. They are explained by our ignorance of the complicated mentality of the southern Italian and by our readiness to believe that most people speak the truth, whereas few do.

B-7. The lack of Allied propaganda in the Region is very keenly felt by widely different individuals and groups. It is often suggested some substitute for the defunct O.W.I. might be organized or encouraged. This would at least turn the attention of the ignorant somewhat from political agitators.

B-8. The consensus of opinion is that political activity waned somewhat in the provinces. The trend of sentiment is still toward the Left, against the King and the Badoglio Government. The population as a whole feel that for the first time in at least 20 years they are receiving a "square deal", and they will be reluctant to see the end of Allied Military Government. An indication of this feeling occurred in Catanzaro when a new SCAO published a proclamation urging a political holiday and the cooperation of everybody in the rehabilitation of the province. Press comment was enthusiastic. Without waiting to be asked, the Communists obliterated the signs they had painted on walls and buildings. The archbishop, the Commanding General of the 31st Italian Army Corps, and the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals waited upon the SCAO to thank him and offer their assistance.

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PUBLIC SAFETY AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

B-9. The generally good record of Public Safety and Law Enforcement in the Region was extended during the month of January. Three of the six provinces reported no major civilian crimes during the month. In the other three there were 7 homicides and three armed robberies. Arrests have been made in four of the homicide cases, and in another, one of the murderers was killed in the execution of the crime. There were, as usual, a large number of cases of petty thefts.

B-10. Black Market cases are still numerous, but apparently the rate has slackened if not slightly decreased. This improvement may be due to the effective establishment of a large number of road blocks, night patrols, and the greater efficiency of the Italian police. It is a little unfair to single out any particular officers when all are doing excellent work, but the effectiveness of A/Supt. Hobbs and 2d Lt. Muehlbauer in Foggia Province has been outstanding. By their example and knowledge of police work they have inspired all police services in the province and accomplished remarkable results.

B-11. There were only five organized demonstrations in the Region during January. None of these was really serious. One, illustrating the difficulties of supply and police problems, was caused by delay in the arrival of flour at a mountainous village in Foggia, so situated that the last four or five hours of the journey can be covered only on foot or mule-back.

B-12. Public morale is fairly good. It varies with the adequacy of the food supply. The general improvement in the arrival of food supplies during January has already been reflected in the state of public morale. The distribution of clothing with the assistance of Red Cross personnel during the last few days of the month has also helped.

B-13. The registration and licensing of motor vehicles, except in Salerno Province, where it was ordered directly by higher authority, has made no progress because of failure to receive the final approved orders from Headquarters.

B-14. Realizing in November, 1943, the importance of controlling brothels and prostitutes as a direct check on venereal disease, brothels have been consistently closed to troops and street women have been arrested and examined, and if infected, hospitalized. Taking a realistic view of this problem, however, a prophylactic station was established in Naples while troops were in training in the vicinity and the importance of "before and after" treatment emphasized to the men. More than 2,000 men availed themselves of the prophylaxis in a period of approximately two months; no cases of venereal disease have resulted as yet among them.

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LEGAL

B-15. A new Regional Legal Officer, Lt. Col. D.L.S. Cousins (B), reported for duty on January 10th. There are now nine Legal Officers on duty in the Region.

B-16. 170 cases were tried by Military Courts during the month, two death sentences were imposed for wounding Allied Soldiers. Prompt action was taken in the case of local disorders connected with the amassing of grain. The two largest groups of cases were those involving illegal passage across the Straits of Messina and failure to amass grain in Matera.

B-17. The Italian Courts as a whole are functioning satisfactorily and are progressively hearing more cases. Their work is closely supervised by the Provincial Legal Officers. The failure of the Court of Appeals at Naples to appoint a Court of Assize to function in Salerno Province is a continuing handicap. The transfer of the Court of Appeals at Reggio to Messina is a matter of importance to this Region and it is hoped that pending correspondence will result in a satisfactory adjustment of the matter.

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REGION II

FINANCE

B-18. Much of the time of the Finance Officers has been devoted to the review of the quarterly local budgets submitted in January for the first time. There has already been a definite tendency to expand these budgets on the part of the communes, and some Prefects have clearly given them only a superficial examination before approval. They have been sharply warned but as a whole they have exhibited an irritating sense of helplessness rather than the application of sound commonsense. The AMG Officers obviously have not the knowledge of local conditions, nor with their extremely limited number, can they make investigations to determine the reasonableness of budget estimates, let alone exert any control over the actual spending.

B-19. Revenue Collections continue to be sluggish owing to the physical difficulty of collection and the steady decline in the volume of taxable consumers' goods. On the other hand, increased expenditures are the inevitable result of the higher cost of living, relief measures, and essential expenditures to repair war damages. Pending approval of the January to March budgets, only the minimum expenditures and pensions, salaries, and so forth, is being permitted. The hope that budget deficits would to some extent be met by the sale of one year treasury bonds has failed except in the Province of Matera, where alone sales have exceeded repayments.

B-20. It is increasingly obvious that the stimulation of revenue is the most important, and at the same time the most difficult problem of financial administration in the Region.

B-21. Revision of the contracts of "Esattori" necessitated by the wage increases authorised in December is now being left for reconsideration in each individual case to the Intendente di Finanza after discussion with the Esattore concerned. It is practically certain that the 1944 communal tax assessments cannot be made before April 1944.

B-22. Social Insurance organisations report that stocks of insurance stamps are running dangerously low. Resort will probably have to be made to local overprinting of postage stamps.

B-23. Private insurance firms have so far shown little desire to use the facilities available to obtain funds from AMG for the conduct of existing business on a restricted scale.

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REGION II

PROPERTY CONTROL

B-24. So far only a dozen properties have been found in the Region which require the services of the Property Controller. Three additional properties were reported during the month and are being investigated to determine their status.

B-25. The Villa Rondinaio has been reserved for the use of the Allied Control Council.

B-26. The Villa Ruffalo's wine cellar has been inventoried. A shortage of 1600 bottles was found and a police investigation is in progress.

B-27. Slow progress is being made in taking over the property of Fascist organizations such as G.I.L. and Dopolavoro. In Civitavecchia, the process is complicated by the fact that the 31st Italian Army Corps was the custodian and has not as yet furnished inventories.

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REGION II

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

B-28. There has been no unusual prevalence of infectious or contagious diseases during January.

B-29. One suspected case of typhus was found and reported promptly to Headquarters. The diagnosis has not been absolutely confirmed. Rigid control measures have been set up governing the movement of civilians from areas where typhus is epidemic.

B-30. The incidence of venereal disease among the civilian population is apparently about the same as before the war. Treatment clinics are located in all important communes of the Region but the system of treatment used by Italian physicians is considered to be below the standards prevailing in many other countries.

B-31. American Red Cross personnel have been assigned to the Region. Their most important immediate duty is the free distribution of clothing sent from the United States.

B-32. The reception, distribution and placement of refugees has proceeded smoothly under the direct supervision of the Prefects of Matera and Potenza with frequent checks by AMG personnel.

B-33. The Regional Sanitation Officer spent the entire month inspecting public water supplies and organizing anti-malarial activities for the coming season. No water-borne epidemics have been found and the water supply of the Region seems to meet normal standards. The supply of the town of Matera, which had become non-potable as the result of over-drafts by troops in training, has again become potable.

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REGION II

ECONOMICS, RESOURCES AND SUPPLY

B-34. The supply of grain and flour showed a great improvement during the month. Grain shipments from Foggia, initiated in December, were completed. Three ships with cargoes of 6174 tons of flour and grain arrived at Reggio and two ships with 5407 tons at Crotone. Unloading proceeded as rapidly as possible, but the extremely limited amount of motor transport and the shortage of railway cars for trans-shipment are still serious handicaps. It has been possible to give a ration of 150 grams of bread daily in Reggio Province, but shortage of transport has made it impossible to raise the ration above 100 grams in Cosenza and Catanzaro. Due to the priority of military operations in the Naples area, a temporary, acute shortage developed in Salerno.

B-35. An interesting and very suggestive experiment has been carried on in Matera on the amassing of grain which warrants detailed description. During October the amount amassed in the province dwindled. In November and December it practically ceased. The Consorzio Agrario, Carabinieri, Sindaco and other civilian officials were bewildered by this failure and apparently lacked the initiative and desire, or the intelligence to cope with it. The conclusion was reached that if any substantial amount of grain was to be amassed, it could only be accomplished by the efforts and stimulation of AMG officials.

B-36. Lt. Alexis Cholis, therefore, went to Stigliano, a good grain producing commune, where the amount amassed was far below normal. He found it impossible to fix the responsibility on the numerous Italian Officials connected with the amassing in one way or another. The records were hopelessly confusing.

B-37. Resort was then had to the appointment of a committee composed of the Sindaco, Fattore, Maresciallo of Carabinieri, a representative of the local Consorzio Agrario, the Assumed Podesta and several citizens familiar with the agricultural conditions in the commune. This committee, headed by the Sindaco, and under the direct stimulus of an AMG Officer's presence, worked vigorously. It was found that the declarations of the individual farmers could not be used as the basis for determining what amount the farm should have amassed because they had been made by the farmers themselves, and the only check was by some low paid soldier or G.I.L. youth. The fact that some of the G.I.L. boys of 15 or 16 years were seen displaying bills of large denominations shortly after they had completed their work is a reasonable indication of what happened. The declarations were therefore put aside and the committee ordered to determine what each farm should have amassed. This determination was reached by considering the type of land, the number of hectares planted, the amount of seed sown, seasonal conditions, previous production, and the efficiency of the producer. Allowance was made for the authorized retentions for the family of the grower, his employees, and for seed. The remainder was the amount which should have been amassed. The farmers were then ordered to bring in the difference between this amount and the amounts actually amassed. It was determined

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B-37. Resort was then had to the appointment of a committee composed of the Sindaco, Prefetto, Maresciallo of Carabinieri, a representative of the local Consorzio Agrario, the communal doctor and several citizens familiar with the agricultural conditions in the commune. This committee, headed by the Sindaco, and under the direct stimulus of an AMG Officer's presence, worked vigorously. It was found that the denunciations of the individual farmers could not be used as the basis for determining what amount the farm should have amassed because they had been made by the farmers themselves, and the only check was by some low paid soldier or G.I.L. youth. The fact that some of the G.I.L. boys of 15 or 16 years were seen displaying bills of large denominations shortly after they had completed their work is a reasonable indication of what happened. The denunciations were therefore put aside and the committee ordered to determine what each farm should have amassed. This determination was reached by considering the type of land, the number of hectares planted, the amount of seed sown, seasonal conditions, previous production, and the efficiency of the producer. Allowance was made for the authorized retentions for the family of the grower, his employees, and for seed. The remainder was the amount which should have been amassed. The farmers were then ordered to bring in the difference between this amount and the amounts actually amassed. It was determined that approximately another 7,000 quintali should have been delivered.

B-38. It was obvious that to bring in this amount would require the services of several officials and a well organized plan of operations. To avoid the customary procrastination, late in December an AMG order was issued fixing January 10th as the latest date when grain could be amassed. The Prefect was instructed to issue similar orders to all communes and another officer was

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assigned to devote all of his time to making the committees function.

B-39. The results are extremely interesting.

From July 1st to Nov. 30, 3500 quintali had been amassed
From Nov. 1st to Dec. 31, 40 odd additional quintali
From Dec. 1st to Jan. 10, 173 Quintali were amassed.

On January 11th, an AMG Officer summoned all those who had failed to complete their assessing, according to the committee's figures, to appear before an AMG Military Court on the 14th.

In three days, 1132 quintali were brought into the Consorzio.

All 24 cases were heard by the Court, however; three were dismissed on their merits, 12 were dismissed because they had amassed the full amount of their assessments prior to the Court hearing. Fines totalling 123,400 lire and various sentences of imprisonment were imposed upon the remaining nine defendants. The fines were immediately paid. The imprisonment was suspended for two weeks to permit further amassing. At the end of that time, more than 700 additional quintali had been amassed, making the total for the month more than 2,000. Only two of the original 24 summoned had failed to meet their assessment. One was short 80 quintali and the other 25. Both have been arrested and further proceedings to collect their grain are in progress.

B-40. The work in other communes had not been completed at the end of the month. A large number of cases were awaiting trial at Gesualdo, and summonses had been issued at Irsina, Pisticci and Montalbano. In Ferrandina, although summonses had not been issued, news of the work of the committee had already brought in approximately 400 quintali, and more was expected. While organizing the committee in Pisticci, Lt. Chotis found one man who had not even completed the amassing of the amount he had himself denounced. This man was immediately served with a summons to appear before an AMG Court six days later, to show cause why he had not completed that amassing prior to January 10th. When the case was called, the defendant showed that he had brought in 240 quintali in the six days, although he had brought in nothing since July 17th, when he had amassed 173 quintali. In view of the fact that he had completed the amassing, he was fined only 5,000 lire. This act indicates the general policy of the AMG Officers, that the amassing of the grain was the principle concern, and the punishment of the offenders, secondary.

B-41. During the month more than 3,000 quintali had been amassed in the Province, and the prospects were bright for a further considerable quantity. The publicity given to the work of the committees and the Court trials are believed to have had considerable effect in reducing Black-Market activities, but the rather discouraging aspects are the practical helplessness of the Italian officials in the face of the situation which confronted them, and the fact that the communal committee really functioned effectively only when an AMG Officer was with them. The success of this experiment is due to the keen-

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B-40. The work in other communes had not been completed at the end of the month. A large number of cases were awaiting trial at Gerano, and summonses had been issued at Arsina, Pisticci and Montalbano. In Ferrandina, although summonses had not been issued, news of the work of the committee had already brought in approximately 400 quintali, and more was expected. While organizing the committee in Pisticci, Lt. Cholis found the man who had not even completed the amassing of the amount he had himself denounced. This man was immediately served with a summons to appear before an AMG Court six days later, to show cause why he had not completed that amassing prior to January 10th. When the case was called, the defendant showed that he had brought in 202 quintali in the six days, although he had brought in nothing since July 17th, when he had amassed 175 quintali. In view of the fact that he had completed the amassing, he was fined only 3,000 lire. This not indicates the general policy of the AMG Officers, that the amassing of the grain was the principle concern, and the punishment of the offenders, secondary.

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B-42. Road transport continues to be a most serious problem. ACC military transport is barely sufficient to carry supplies, the official mails, and Officers and men on long journeys. Requisitioned cars are generally very poor

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ECONOMICS, RESOURCES AND SUPPLY (CONT'D)

in quality and the tire and tube situation is bad. Frequently the work of Officers is greatly handicapped by their being immobilized from lack of transport. Italian officials are even more seriously affected and it is quite impossible for many of them to make tours of duty or even occasional visits. This situation, of course, greatly handicaps the collection of information which is continually being called for by higher echelons. A shortage of motor transport cannot be compensated for by using railways because the shortage of rolling stock is equally acute.

B-43. The Supply situation in the Region is not at all satisfactory. The cause is emphatically not lack of ability, zeal or enthusiasm on the part of the Supply Officers, but simply a lack of essentials. The missing essentials are, first, an adequate staff, second, transportation for the existing staff, and third, transportation for supplies.

B-44. The Regional Supply Office has but three Officers, one of whom is obliged to devote most of his time to the supply problems of the ACC personnel. The chief reliance for communication with the provinces is a bi-weekly courier, and lately, a fair service by telegraph. The provincial Supply Officers, particularly those in Calabria, are in worse plight. They have no clerical assistance other than Italians of doubtful value and reliability. They have little or no transport to visit the communes and the Italian officials upon whom they must rely for assistance have less. Reggio is the chief port of entry. One Officer is charged, not only with the supply of the province but with the unloading, warehousing and shipment of all the cargoes which come in. There is never sufficient railway rolling stock or motor transport available to get supplies out quickly to the communes. There is sufficient flour and grain in Reggio and Crotone to feed the three Calabrian provinces on a 150 gram ration until well into March, but 95% of the communes in Cosenza and Catanzaro have only enough for seven days at 100 grams.

B-45. In an attempt to relieve the road transport situation in Calabria the experiment is being tried of making the issue of permits for trucks under the new regulations dependent upon the person applying for the permit agreeing to place his truck at the disposal of ACC for so many days a month at a fair rate of hire. Animal transport is used wherever possible, but it is of real value only where the quantities to be moved are relatively small and the distances short.

B-46. Some small local tanneries are operating with locally produced tanning agents. Silk filatures are all being put to work to produce silk for parachutes. Arrangements have been made for the importation of silk worm eggs from Turkey and for their refrigeration until the proper season for incubation. A large cotton mill and a cement plant in Salerno resumed operations during the month.

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AGRICULTURE

B-47. The amassing of olive oil, which was ordered in all provinces during October and November, has been a complete failure. This is attributable to: a, the much higher price fixed for Sicily, and b, the activity of Black-Market operators and unauthorized purchases for Apulia, Naples and Sicily.

B-48. The price differential between Sicily and Calabria of 1,000 lire per quintal needs no elaboration.

B-49. The following is an illustration of the second factor. In Rossano, Province of Cosenza, there were, in mid-November, more than 4,500 quintali of last year's crop on store, representing over a half-million liters. Today there is not a liter left. All has been sold to Italians or to certain Allied Nationals travelling in Allied Military vehicles. Most of these visitors were in possession of "permits". The oil merchants were only too eager to sell oil bought last year for 14 lire per liter even at the Regional price of 24 lire, where they could not get more. There is little doubt that some purchases were made by Black-Market operators, acting under the authority of permits granted them by Mess and Supply Officers of Allied Military units, and using military transportation. The oil merchants can scarcely be blamed if they honor written orders from Allied Officers presented by men in Allied uniforms. The net effect has been that the growers simply refuse to amass their oil.

B-50. Grain planting figures for the next harvest indicate that in Matera and Potenza the wheat acreage has been increased about 25%, but in Cosenza there is indication of a 10% decrease, and in Catanzaro a 25% decrease is expected. Fave have been well planted in all provinces and an extra 1,000 quintali of seed has been allotted to Cosenza and 2,000 to Salerno from stocks in Matera. Stocks of seed potatoes are reported to be on their way but they had not arrived at the end of the month.

B-51. It was decided by higher authority, after a review of all the conditions, that it was not desirable to attempt to revive the sugar beet industry, either in Salerno or Reggio Provinces.

B-52. The need for fertilizer is acute. There are small stocks of superphosphate and ammonium sulphate lying at the Montecatini works at Crotone and allocated to Calabria, but it is impossible to move them because the supply of railway cars is inadequate even to move the foodstuffs.

B-53. Sulphur and Copper-sulphate are badly needed for the spraying of vines. The stocks on hand are very small. In Salerno there are 600 quintali of sulphur and 300 of copper-sulphate. The estimated needs of that province alone are 20,000 quintali of each.

B-54. The subject of prices for this year's grain crop is still causing much comment among growers. The present price of 300 lire per quintali is clearly inadequate. All general increases in cost make a price of 600-650 lire per quintali not merely desirable, but essential, if production is to be maintained. An incomplete order from the Central Economic Commission fixing prices for the delivery of grain on a sliding scale during the month of January was received on January 26th, but was not issued, pending clarification and correction. The effect of this order in Region II would have been very bad. It would have applied to an insignificant amount in five provinces. In Matera it would have

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AGRICULATURE (CONT'D)

been a bonus to the owners of the 3,000 quintali of wheat who amassed it only when threatened with or actually subjected to legal prosecution, and would therefore in effect have been a penalty upon the more law-abiding farmers.

B-55. There is no doubt that the amassing system is most unpopular. This is partly due to its connection with Fascism and corruption and partly to the Allied radio and other propaganda urging the people not to turn in their products to the Ammassi, which continued until the Armistice. That propaganda was effective in, embarrassing the Fascist regime, but it is now reacting to our own disadvantage. The alternative solutions are to conduct and extensive and intensive propaganda campaign by every means at our disposal, or to find a workable system acceptable to the Italian producers.

B-56. It is proposed to test an alternative system in mid-February. Rice is produced in Calabria by three large growers only. In 1943 they did not amass their crops. It is proposed to enter into contracts with them to supply a certain quantity based on their productive capacity, at a fair price. If more is produced, that will also be bought. If this trial is well received, it may be possible to extend the application of the method to other cereals and food crops. In respect to grain, the method of computing amassing requirements in Matera which has previously been described, might well be applied on a broader scale.

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REGION II

TRANSPORTATION COMMUNICATIONS AND UTILITIES

B-57. Four bids were submitted to the Internal Transportation Sub-Commission for train space to haul civilian freight and passengers in excess of the scheduled capacity for civilian trains. Several conferences were held between the Transportation (Rails) Officer and officials of the Ferrovie Calabro Lucane in connection with the damaged railway bridge at Lauria. An application and plan for repairing this bridge was submitted to ACC HQ. The restoration of this bridge would reopen the rail route to the Castellucia group of lignite mines where some 16,000 tons of fuel are awaiting transportation. The capacity of these mines is 200,000 tons per year.

B-58. Repair of the railroad bridge at Santa Lucia in Matera Province is progressing satisfactorily and should be finished during February. The completion of this bridge will permit through operation from Bari to Montalbano.

B-59. On January 31st, Major Holladay received orders transferring him to ACC HQ. This leaves only one Rail Transport Officer in the Region and he is stationed at Reggio, the main port of entry.

B-60. On the basis of information received from Army District No. 2, preliminary study has been given to plans for reducing by approximately one-third the amount of electric power now being consumed in the Region in anticipation of necessary reductions when more Italian territory is liberated.

B-61. The Wire Communications Officer supervised the establishment of a circuit from the civilian exchange at Reggio to the military exchange at Messina. He also made suggestions at Bari, Salerno and Naples for circuit changes which have facilitated the completion of calls and improved the quality of the transmission. Arrangements were made and necessary materials and supplies obtained for repair of the break of the trunk telephone cables due to the destruction of the repeater station at Castrovillari. Good progress was made on this work, and upon its completion telephone communication will be open between Region Headquarters, Calabria and Sicily. Considerable time and effort were devoted to improving the quality of service rendered by both civilian and military switchboards with good results, due to the high degree of technical knowledge possessed by the Wire Communications Officer.

B-62. A limited degree of Postal service for civilian and prisoner of war mail in Regions I, II, VI, and Apulia has been in effect during the month. Since there is no Postal Officer in the Region, the only source of information is the Civilian Censorship Officers who uniformly report good cooperation from the civilian post-office officials. The only large scale violations of the censorship rules occurred in the first few days when 95% of the mail from an Italian Army unit had to be rejected by the censor because it revealed troop locations. This matter was called to the attention of the Military Mission to the Italian

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B-63. The interference by officials of the Badoglio Government in Region II by sending orders directly to civilian officials in the Region which was reported in December was the subject of a conference at Brindisi on January 7th. At this conference Colonel Spofford, Lt. Col. Hilbert and Lt. Col. McCaffrey reached an agreement with Signore Ivanoni, President of the Council of Ministers, that all communications between the Italian Government and officials in

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TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS AND UTILITIES (CONTD)

AMG territory should pass through Regional Headquarters. This agreement was implemented by a memorandum from Marshal Badoglio to his Ministers, dated January 20th and published January 26th. The volume of such communications has considerably decreased and it is believed that as the agreement becomes known, there will be few violations.

B-64. Much detailed information has been gathered during the month by the Road Transportation Officer on the number and types of vehicles available in the Region for the transportation of civilian supplies.

B-65. [The Motor-Miglionico-Potenza route (National Route No. 7) was opened during the month. The Italian Army reports that 48 out of 50 breaks in the main convoy routes in Calabria were repaired or replaced by the end of January, and the remaining two would be finished in February. One bridge on the main road between Salerno and Potenza gave way during the month, necessitating a detour of about five miles.]

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REGION II

LABOR

B-66. The task of establishing provincial Labor offices in each of the six provinces was completed early in January. These offices are now staffed and operating. In addition, the Director of Matera Province was appointed Regional Director. General Order No. 17 has been posted throughout the Region, and the organization of trade unions is beginning. Labor cases are being presented to the provincial officials. It was decided that small cases such as those involving small amounts of back pay may be tried in the civilian courts. It has been found necessary to warn the civilians that the conduct of political agitation and meetings under the guise of Labor organizations will not be permitted. It has also been found necessary to issue instructions that Labor unions restricted to members of any one party are not in accordance with AMG policy. They have been informed that membership in a labor union must be open to any qualified worker.

One or two cases have been found where quick-witted people with criminal records have been endeavoring to exploit workmen and create trouble for their own benefit. In the commune of Venosa, Potenza Province, a Camera del' Lavoro, with a membership of 700 people, organized as a cooperative for the purchase of necessaries, came under the influence of three men with bad records. On January 6th they moved their quarters to an empty medieval castle and signalized the event by a procession, orderly and undemonstrative, carrying the American, British and Red flags. On January 19th the Sindaco received a letter from the President of the Camera, demanding that the sussidi militari be paid to the people by the Camera, instead of through the normal channels. The CAPO of the province temporarily dissolved the Camera after these incidents, but in the light of General Order No. 17 he plans to visit Venosa early in February and permit the Camera to reopen with new officers, and as a Labor union only. The three officials to whom the CAPO objected were respectively an ex political internee who has spent some time in a mental asylum, a doctor who was once sentenced to four year's imprisonment on a charge of fraud, and a watchmaker who is now in jail for a breach of the peace, and whose police record includes convictions for pocket picking and three convictions for robberies in Italy and France. The last two are professed "Communists"

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MONUMENTS, FINE ARTS AND ARCHIVES

B-67. Further progress was made during the month in obtaining information as to the condition of monuments, fine arts and archives within the Region. The Officer in charge made arrangements with his opposite number in Naples to assist in this work for Salerno Province by direct contact with the Italian official for that region whose offices are in Naples.

B-68. The most interesting development in this field during the month was the fact that American troops constructing an air-field near Paestum uncovered part of a previously unknown prehistoric necropolis. The American Officers stopped any further destructive digging, and turned over to the Italian Officials in charge some of the items which had been found. The Italian expert regards this discovery as highly important.

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REGION II

SECTION

R-69. Much progress was made in reopening the public schools in Region II during the month of January. The first reopenings in Matera occurred on January 3rd, in Potenza and Salerno on January 17th and in Reggio and Cosenza on January 25th. It is expected that the reopening in Catanzaro will begin on February 1st. Some schools have not been reopened because of war damage or occupation by troops and in a few cases, refugees.

R-70. It has been found upon investigation that in some cases, although the orders had been received, the schools were not opened until the communes were visited personally by a high school official or an AMG officer. No good reason was given for not complying with the orders.

R-71. The Provveditore at Catanzaro was finally dismissed when he was found to have made a false statement on his "Scheda". Professor Costanza, a priest, who has been head of the Ricostruzione, has been appointed acting Provveditore, and confirmation of the appointment is under discussion in the Badoglio Government, in accordance with the agreement reached at the conference with Signore Innocenti, President of the Council of Ministers, on January 7th. The matter of retaining or dismissing the Provveditori at Salerno and Reggio is still under consideration.

R-72. The review of the schedae of the School Heads, Inspectors, Directori Didattici is still under way in all provinces. The review of assistant teachers is naturally a long task, and in most provinces is being done piece-meal. In Matera Province, where it is nearing completion, between 20 and 30 out of 400 to 500 are being dismissed.

R-73. The task of eliminating Fascism from the schools, especially without the aid of the Central direction formerly exercised from Rome, necessitates a fundamental change in administrative procedure. New methods have to be improvised as the problems arise. The general policy is not to interfere more than is absolutely necessary with the existing structure.

R-74. In handling these problems, the Provincial Education Committees have been put to good use. Some rather involved and difficult problems such as the eventual status of the "Comitati Nazionali" have been submitted to the Committees for recommendation. In this way it is hoped to develop their self-dependence and introduce an element of democratic control. It has not been deemed feasible to set up a Regional Education Committee because of the great distances and the scarcity of transportation. A much earlier attempt to set up an education committee for Calabria alone broke down completely for this reason.

R-75. Revised syllabuses for elementary schools and Scuole Medie Inferiori have been printed and issued on the basis of one per teacher. Appropriate syllabuses for three types of higher schools are being printed. Typed temporary syllabuses for other classes of schools have been supplied. The expurgation of obscene textbooks has been undertaken according to instructions. The demand for

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B-76. While much remains to be done before a satisfactory education system is in operation, it is believed that the hardest part of the spade work has been accomplished and the remainder, while slow, will not require as intensive effort, or pose as many difficult problems.

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REGION II

PRESS AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

B-77. There were 12 newspapers published in the town of Reggio at the end of January under general permission given on November 18, 1943. This permission included provision for post publication censorship, which really amounted to the right to suspend any newspaper which improperly published information about military operations or was inciting disorder. On the 29th of January, the Provincial Commissioner suspended the "Calabria Libera" for inflammatory and objectionable comment concerning the Italian Army and the Badoglio Government.

B-78. In Salerno it was discovered that two newspapers, "Il Lavoro" and "Il Soviet" were being published clandestinely. They were extremely abusive and inflammatory, quite uncensored, and were ostensibly published in Bari. Publication was stopped and the responsible parties fined 10,000 and 30,000 lire respectively.

B-79. Two newspapers which were published in Salerno under the censorship of the FSS were obliged to suspend when, because of military necessity, the FSS were moved to another station. The P.C. intends to visit Naples early in February and request the Publicity Board or PWB to permit the resumption of publication under the censorship of an Italian speaking ACC Officer.

B-80. Approximately a dozen newspapers are published in Cosenza and a few more in Catanzaro. The PWB in Bari refused permission to start a newspaper in Matera because of the shortage of paper. This province, however, receives copies of the Bari newspaper daily, so that the absence of a local newspaper is not seriously felt. The same situation exists in Potenza.

B-81. It is probable that in the near future many of the publications in Calabria will be obliged to suspend operations for lack of newsprint and with transportation what it is, there is small likelihood that an additional supply can be brought in to them in the near future.

J. H. McCaffrey

J. H. McCaffrey,
Lt. Col. Infantry,
R.C.

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

AMG/14027/PS 8 February 1944

SUBJECT: Monthly report of Activities of Public Safety Sub-Commission. (Jan. 1944)

TO : Vice-President, Administrative Directorate, ACC.

1. Pursuant to the provisions of AMG/319.1, 4 January 1944 the report of activities of the Public Safety Sub-Commission for the month of January, 1944, is submitted:-

I POLICE DIVISION

A. CARABINIERI REALI.

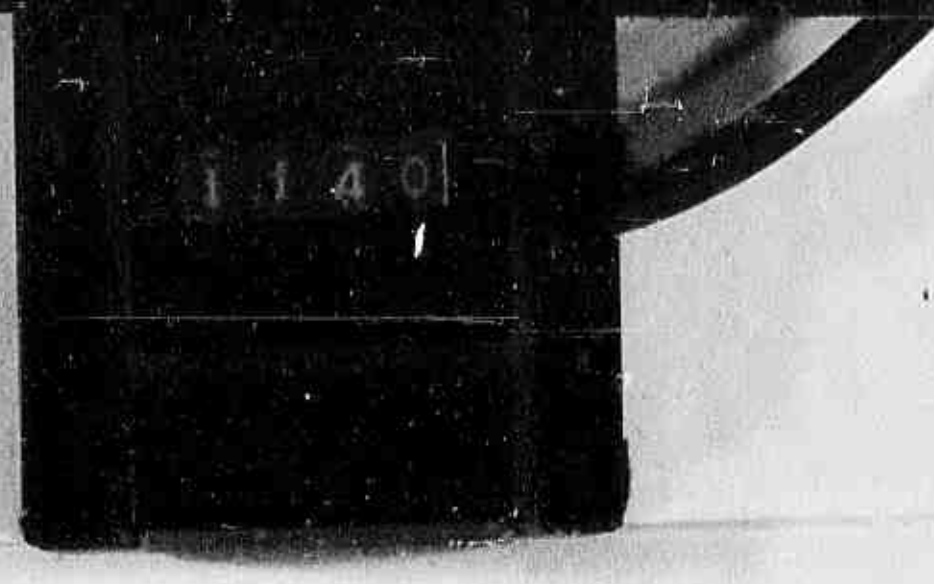
1. Rations. During the month of January 1944, arrangements were completed for the issue of rations to the Italian Military forces in Southern Italy including the Carabinieri. The issue of rations was approved by the Military Mission to the Italian Army. A total of two hundred forty-four thousand (244,000) rations was authorized of which approximately two hundred thousand (200,000) are the British type 'B' ration and the remainder the American type ration. General Ernesto Cannino, commanding the Third Division Carabinieri arranged for the distribution of the rations to the members of his organization in the various communes.

The authorized issue of rations did not include the Carabinieri stationed in Sicily or in Sardinia. This question was referred to General Fiecha for consultation with the War Ministry in an effort to have Sicily and Sardinia included in the ration issue. No report has been received regarding this matter.

2. Uniforms and Equipment. The lack of uniforms and equipment is a serious handicap to the recruiting campaign. There are no uniforms or equipment available in the Carabinieri storehouses. It was suggested to General Cannino to discuss this question of uniforms and equipment with General Fiecha with a view to having the situation brought to the attention of the War Ministry in an effort to obtain the necessary quantities from Italian Army supply warehouses.

The uniforms and equipment of the regular members of the Carabinieri, especially shoes, boots and leather equipment, are in very poor condition and there are no replacements available.

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The officers' uniforms and equipment generally are in fine condition; they take care of them at their own individual expense. The uniforms and equipment of the other ranks are normally replaced from storehouse stocks when necessary. There are no surplus stocks in the CCRR warehouses. War Material Disposal Sub-Commission is being consulted concerning this matter.

A report is awaited.

3. Special Force for Rome. A special force of Carabinieri has been organized for the purpose of taking over the policing of the City of Rome after it is captured. One thousand three hundred (1300) plus the necessary officer personnel are to be furnished from Sardinia and one thousand (1000) plus thirteen (13) officers are to be furnished from King's Italy. The Sardinia group is assembled in readiness to move direct to its destination at the proper time. The King's Italy group is being assembled in Naples where it will be equipped and instructed in its duties and be prepared to move without delay as soon as the situation is in readiness. Lt. Col. Pollock (S) is organizing and training this force. Col. Perinetti, CCRR Naples, will be the Italian officer in command. This Special force had transferred to it from Region II thirty (30) specially trained (CCRR) squads of one (1) N.C.O. and four (4) men each. The Public Safety officer of Region II advised that these one hundred fifty (150) men could be transferred without interfering with the normal work of the Region.

b. Recruiting Program. Recruiting of additional personnel for the Carabinieri in Sicily is slowly progressing. The latest report from Major Hefford dated 22 January stated that thirty-one (31) men had already been accepted, forty (40) were expected by January and that a total of two hundred fifty (250) would be enrolled by February 1. Major Hefford further stated that the prescribed training and instruction program for these recruits would go into effect on or about 1 February. Recruiting is to continue in Sicily and it is planned to form classes of two hundred fifty (250) members each as the recruits have been accepted.

B. GUARDIA DI FINANZA

1. A force of approximately five hundred (500) members of the Guardia di Finanza was transferred from King's Italy for duty with the Rome group. This force is assembled in Naples where it is being equipped and receiving instructions under Lt. Col. Pollock (S) and Col. Perinetti (CCRR) under whose command they will work in Rome. All CCRR and Guardia di Finanza will be under his command according to present plans.

2. In accordance with a request from Lt. Col. Poletti, one hundred (100) members of the Guardia di Finanza, taken from the Rome group, will be transferred to Palermo to report to Lt. Col. Poletti upon arrival. Lt Col. Pollock will select the men and arrange for transportation. Col. Poletti's request was based on a promise made several weeks ago by Col. Ascarelli, Guardia di Finanza Chief with headquarters at Brindisi, during a visit to Pal[illegible]

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C. PUBLIC MORALE AND DISCIPLINE

1. Crimes of Violence. With the exception of Matera Province, all provinces reported crimes of violence, each having several cases of homicide. Many of the cases concerned only Italian nationals, with no special features, and were the result of family differences. Several cases of violence, shooting or stabbing of British soldiers were reported, in each of these cases arrests were made. All undetected cases are being further investigated; returns of crime do not appear to be excessive in comparison with reports of recent years, and detections are high.

2. Civil Disorders. Civil disorders diminished during the month of January, insofar as the facts can be determined from information reaching this office.

3. Sabotage. No cases of sabotage have been reported from the regions. This is not to state positively however, that there were not some such cases. No cases of serious subversive activity have come to notice of the Police Div.

4. Black Market. There appears to be 'black market' operations generally throughout the regions; to combat this, Guardia di Finanza and CCRR are co-operating closely with Alimentation authorities. Road blocks have been established in the Province of Foggia in an endeavour to check the movement of contraband food. This appears to have had good results as large quantities of food have been confiscated and turned over to the Alimentation section.

D. MISCELLANEOUS.

During the month of January, other activities of the police division were:- Special investigations, including alleged Black Market activities; processing of whereabouts inquiries from various sources; observation and reporting on political meetings; conferences with and suggestions to appropriate Italian agencies.

VI FIRE AND CIVIL DEFENCE

A plan was devised for the organization of a mobile fire fighting unit in Naples with the mission of rapid movement to the City of Rome if and when its services are required.

An extensive survey was made of the Fire-fighting organization and equipment in the four provinces of King's Italy, with special reference to the ports of BARI, BRINDISI and TARANTO. This survey was conducted at the direction of AFHQ. A copy of the report is available if desired.

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III PRISONS

The assignment by Headquarters to other duties of the two officers of this Sub-Commission in the Prisons Division, and the lack of transportation, seriously interfered with the conduct of the overall survey of prison conditions in Italy. At the end of the month, however, Capt Young held conferences with the Italian Minister of Justice and is now engaged in a comprehensive study of the entire prison situation. It may be said that the overcrowding of prisons is one of the most acute problems which this sub-commission faces. Similarly, the lack of suitable institutional facilities for the housing and training of juvenile delinquents presents a problem. To this end, the services of an experienced prison administrator, in addition to Capt Young, are desired. One whose background is that of a warden or a police officer alone is not suitable in view of the broad administrative problem which lies ahead.

IV LICENSING AND REGISTRATION

During the month of January the work of this division has been conducted by Captain R. C. Ballance without other assistance.

A. MOTOR VEHICLE CIRCULATION PERMITS.

1. This matter is now regulated by AFHQ Administrative Instruction No. 12 dated 1 December, 1943, which was issued to Regions without any prior knowledge on the part of this sub-commission that such an instruction was likely to be issued.

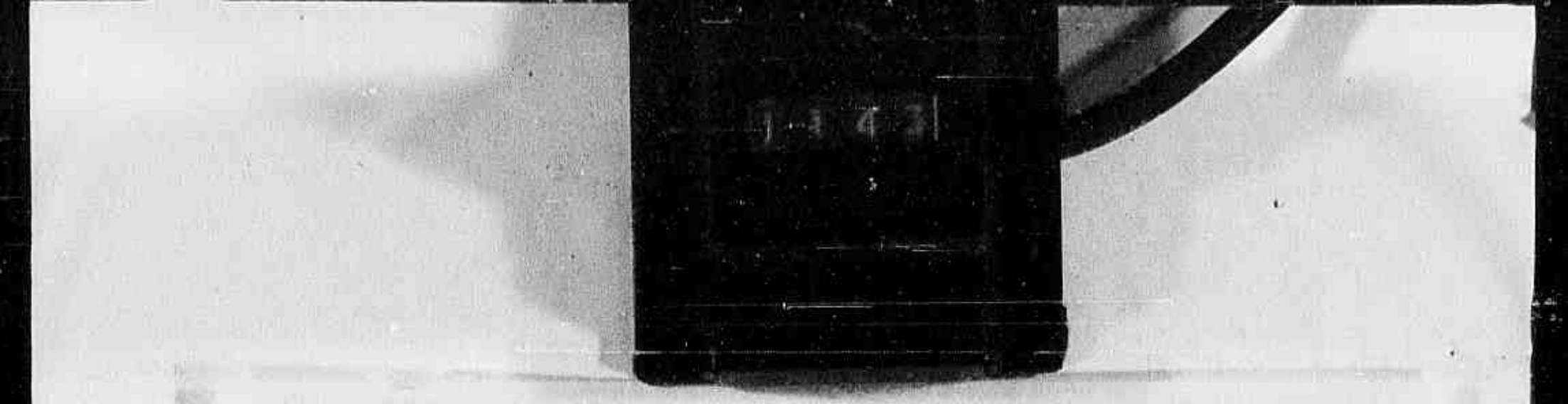
2. The instruction is unsatisfactory from a Public Safety point of view and the matter was taken up with AFHQ (Mot. Section), which agreed with the objections advanced.

3. It was found that AMG 15 Army Group (main) were also raising objections to the instruction, and that no provision had been made for the issue of a General Order by means of which the provisions of the instruction could be enforced.

4. Contact was made with AMG 15 Army Group, and this section prepared a draft enforcement order which was agreed to be the Chief Legal Officers of the two AMG Headquarters. The order has been submitted to AFHQ for their comment.

5. Draft instructions relating to the issue of motor vehicle permits (supplementing those contained in AFHQ Administrative Instruction No.12) and suggested amendments to the instruction referred to, were prepared by this section and agreed to by AMG 15 Army Group. The draft instructions and suggested amendments have also been submitted to AFHQ for their consideration.

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(cont'd Monthly R[illegible]rt)

B. CONTROL OF RABIES.

1. The Veterinarian, Public Health Sub-Commission, reported the prevalence of rabies among dogs and cats on the Italian mainland. This section prepared a directive with the idea of making effective the existing Italian law relating to this matter.

2. The enforcement of the provisions of the law rests upon the veterinary service and the police agencies.

C. REGISTRATION OF CATTLE

1. The question of the proper enforcement of the existing Italian laws with regard to the registration and slaughtering of cattle has been the subject of discussion with Public Health Sub-Commission.

2. A draft directive has been prepared by this section, but is held at the moment pending verification of certain facts.

D. ALIENS

1. In connection with the control of aliens, further consideration has been given to the instruction relating to the manner in which refugee German nationals should be dealt with. It was agreed to issue an amending instruction clarifying the position still further.

VI ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION

At the commencement of the month, the Sub-Commission was accommodated in the Provincia Bldg., Naples, in Rooms 28 and 29.
On the 26th Jan., the Sub-Commission commenced moving to new Hq. at Salerno, the following officers forming the advance party:
Lt. Col. Pickering, Major Shepherd, Capts. Ballance, Powell, and Ronnie, Lt. Mastroianni. Col. Kirk, CMP, and Col. Mahaney arrived on the 27th inst.

The Sub-Commission now has 3 offices in the Palace of Justice Bldg., Salerno. The Clerical Staff shares a large dis-used Court-room with clerks of the Legal Sub-Commission and the Administration Section. This arrangement is open to criticism; by the very nature of Public Safety duties, the clerical staff should be in a room to themselves. Accomodations for officers is adquate for present staff.

The following officers of the Sub-Commission have been placed under orders to proceed for service in another theatre of operation; they remain at Naples, and were removed from the strength of this Sub-Commission.

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Lt. Col. A. B. Michell (A)
Major E. G. Sawyer (B)
Capt. J. Burke (A)
Capt. J. Lowe (A)
Lt. E. Bellersen (A)

Capt. Weaver (A) entered hospital on the 23rd Jan., and is awaiting evacuation to U.S.A. on medical grounds.

The following changes in officer strength took place during the month:-

Jan. 4 Capt. H. Young (A) joined from Palermo
Jan. 8 Lt. E. Bellersen (A) transferred to 15th Army Group.
Jan.21 Capt. J. Ronnie (B) joined Sub-Com. from MCB & HQ
Jan.21 Lt. E. Bellersen (A) transferred to Sub-Com. from 15th Army Group.

Officers were also engaged on detached duties during the month, as set out hereunder:-

Jan. 2 Lt. Mastroianni returned from detached duties at Palermo.
Jan. 3 Major Shepherd proceeded on detached duty at Bari and returned on Jan. 8th.
Jan. 8 Capt. Young proceeded to Brindisi to assist D.P.W. Sub-Com. and on
Jan. 9 Major Taylor proceeded to Brindisi on a similar mission, direct from Palermo.
Jan.17 Major Mason proceeded to Brindisi area for consultation on Fire & Civil Defence matters.
Jan.23 Capt Ronnie and Lt. Mastroianni proceeded to Bari on inquiries.

The following nominal roll shows strength and location of officers and NA/OR's on Jan. 31st at 0900 hours.

Col. P. G. Kirk (A) C.P.E.	Salerno.
Col. M. Meeney (A)	"
Lt. Col. R.M.J. Martin (B)	Detached duty at ACC
Lt. Col. S. Pickering (B)	Salerno
Major M. Anderson (A)	MCB & HQ
Major D.F. Garratt (A)	" "
Major R.C. Shepherd (B)	Salerno
Major C.H.I. Mason (B)	Detached duty at ACC Rear.
Major J.A. Taylor (A)	Detached duty at ACC Rear.
Capt. W.G. Ballance (B)	Salerno
Capt. B. Powell (B)	Salerno
Capt. Ronnie (B)	Salerno
Capt. M.P.Weaver (A)	Naples (Hospital)
Capt. H. Young (A)	Detached duty at ACC Rear.

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Lt. F. Philby (A)	Palermo
Lt. U.C.A.Mastroianni (A)	Palermo.

CM/CR's

Sgt. Brooks (B)	Palermo
Sgt. Kellerman (B)	"
Pfc. Martinelli (A)	"
Pfc. Tedaro (A)	"
Pte. Liebery (B)	"
Pte. Diaz (A)	"
Pte. Patti (A)	Trapani
Pte. Mehling (B)	"
Pte. Jones (B)	Palermo

VI ADVISORY SECTION

During the month of January the views of this Sub-Commission was asked for and given regarding the following matters:-

a) Deportation of civilian internees
b) Passes for Italian officials
c) Black Market (To Finance Sub-Commission)
d) Advisability of reestablishment of confino in Sicily
e) Trial of Italian soldiers for desertion
f) Control of Aliens.

VII GENERAL COMMENT.

The reorganization of AMG/ACC during the past month, will result, it is believed, in making the work of this Sub-Commission more effective, or at least relieve the overlapping of spheres of activity and duplication of effort which has heretofore existed.

It is clear from Memo. HQ ACC dated 31 Jan 1944 that the scope of the work of this Sub-Commission will continue to be advisory and not operational or executive. In brief it is without executive responsibility. With this in mind, it is considered that the present staff is adequate. Although experience may prove otherwise.

Whether the prescribed system of reports considered in the light of the inadequacy of communications in general, will afford this sub-commission the necessary factual data in sufficient time to perform properly its advisory role remains to be seen.

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The difficulty in obtaining motor transport to permit staff members to make visits, even of an urgent character, has been a definite handicap. It is realized, however, that this situation is applicable to other Sub-Commissions as well - that steps to alleviate this condition are being taken by higher authority.

In any event, it would seem that direct contact with the Italian Government, within such limits and for such purposes as have been or may be prescribed, will enable this Sub-Commission to approach its maximum value.

PAUL W. WITH
Colonel, Inf.
Chief, Public Safety
Sub-Commission



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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
(Salerno Detachment)
APO 374
Public Health Sub-Commission

AGO/3016/PH 5 February 1944

SUBJECT: - Sub-Commission of Public Health & Welfare
Report - Month of January 1944.

TO : - Chief of Staff (Thru Adm. Directorate)

1. During the month of January 1944 the following officers were transferred to another theatre of operations: - Lt. Col. James A. Dovey (A), Major Leonard A. Scaglo (A), Major Ernest P. Witte (A), and Lt. Anton J. Vlasak (A). These officers were associated with Military Government since the inauguration of the original AMGOT and rendered the organization much valuable service.

In addition to these officers, Lt. Col. Joseph A. Bell (A), Major R. L. Irvine (A), Captain Alden Devier (A) and Lt. George B. Rossmiller (A) were withdrawn from this Regional Organization for a similar purpose.

Major G. J. Bizzozero (A) and Major L. G. Norman (B) were assigned to H.Q. 5th Army for special planning in Rome Province.

Major E. B. Jonunick (A) has been assigned to this Headquarters from Region II to assist Major John A. Lewis in the Venereal Disease Control Program.

As a result of the departure of Majors Scaglo and Witte, the Sub-Sections of Public Health and Welfare were deprived of their respective chiefs. Major G. M. Frizzelle (B) and Capt. J.G. Harnest (A) have been selected to fill these vacancies. For information, the present composition of the Headquarters of this Sub-Commission is shown in APPENDIX "A".

It will be seen that the position of Executive Officer and Chief of the Welfare Sub-Section are occupied by the same person. It is hoped that this will soon be rectified by the arrival of an officer from Fifth Corps who has been specifically requested to fill the post of Executive Officer.

2. The most important Medical & Welfare problems which arose in occupied territory during the month occurred in Naples City. These problems were caused by the typhus epidemic, the high incidence of venereal disease and the necessity for warehousing and distributing large quantities of clothing brought in by the American Red Cross.

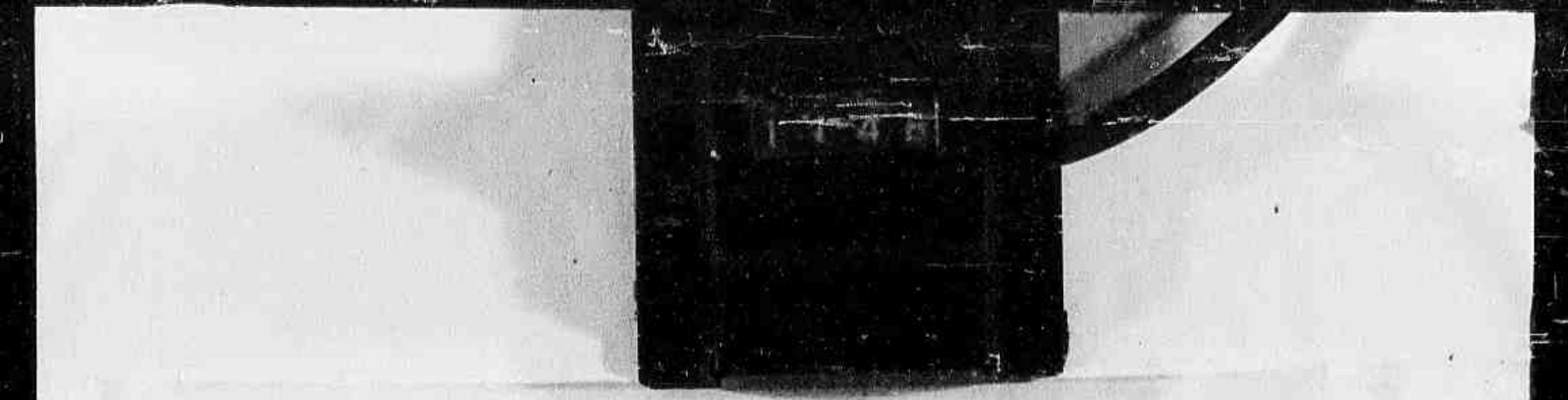
Owing to the fact that Naples City came under the administration of 15 Army Group, this Sub-Commission had no direct control over these matters. Nevertheless, the active interest taken by this Headquarters in the problems presented to Region III is reflected by the fact that six officers of this Sub-Commission were offered and placed at the disposal of Region III to assist in dealing with their problems and difficulties. A seventh officer was lent to the special committee set up for dealing with clothing distribution.

3. The quantity of food for consumption in hospitals is of special interest to the Sub-Commission. Reports indicate that the hospital dietary in regions II and III is inadequate. An emergency food demonstration was reported at the Incurabile Hospital, Naples. It has since been learned that supplies of milk and cheese are available.

In addition, the quantity of food available for the general population has a very close bearing upon prostitution and disease. It is reported that many women are resorting to prostitution as a means of obtaining food, while it is common

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knowledge that undernourishment is a predisposing factor towards disease especially typhus.



Unless the civil population is adequately fed, little enthusiasm or cooperation can be anticipated for AGC programs of any nature affecting the health of the population.

The more detailed work of the Sub-Sections was: -

(A) Hospitals and Medical Care Sub-Section:

1. A survey of hospitals in the provinces of Salerno, Brindisi, Bari and Lecce was made by Lt. Col. Shields. This revealed a shortage of drugs and medical supplies. Medical Supply Sub-Section, however, reports that shipments of medical stores have recently reached Region II and these will make good any shortages.

Lt. Col. Shields also reported verbally that the food supplies to hospitals in Region II was not satisfactory.

2. Lt. Col. Priestley, who was temporarily detached to Region III for work on typhus, was given the responsibility of re-organizing the work of the Cotugno Typhus Hospital, Naples, for the reception of typhus cases. He also made a report to the Sub-Commission on the method of admitting admissions to a typhus hospital.

3. A report has been rendered by Lt. Col. Dobbs on laboratory methods in Region II. It will be seen that the standard and the amount of laboratory work in this part of the country is exceedingly poor and will not bear the least comparison with British and American methods. The service rendered to the population is completley inadequate and in addition, would not appear to be reliable.

4. The detailed reports of these officers are attached - Appendices "B", "C" & "D".

(B) Public Health Sub-Section:

1. During January 1944 the Deputy Director, Lt. Col. Williams, made a tour of the 5th and 8th Army Areas where contacts were made with AMG officials. In the 8th Army Area measures were instituted, through channels, for the more effective handling of refugees, with special reference to typhus prevention. In the 5th Army Area steps were taken to bring together representatives of all agencies for the operation of more effective P.W. Control measures.

In addition, contact was made with the Senior Medical officer of the Italian Government and arrangements made with him for representatives of this Sub-Commission to visit the "King's Italy" in the course of their duties.

2. The typhus situation occupied much of the time of the Sub-Commission. The Director, Brigadier Parkinson, became a member of the Typhus Control Board on 8th January 1944.

The Board is composed of members from AFHQ, MTO, 5th Army, the Typhus Commission and AMG/ACC. It holds frequent meetings to discuss typhus problems and initiate counter measures.

It is proposed that the responsibility for Typhus Control will be delegated to this Sub-Commission on or after the middle of February. The Deputy Director, Lt. Col. Williams, is in close touch with Col. Bishop of the Typhus Commission and Lt. Col. Crichton, AFHQ, Region III, on all typhus problems. Definite plans for the administration of the typhus control program are being made, anticipating the time when the U.N. Typhus Commission will be withdrawn. Lt. Col. Williams will thereafter assume responsibility for the program in cooperation with the AFHQ, Region III, Col. Crichton.

Appendix "E" is a graph representing the incidence of typhus in Naples and district during January.

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It will be seen that there is a definite reduction in the incidence of the diseases which can be attributed to the energetic counter measures adopted by the Typhus Commission. On the other hand however, there is an increase in the number of cases occurring outside Naples. The majority of these cases have been established as cases occurring within the City. The distribution of these new cases is along the main exits from the City and steps are being taken to establish powdering stations along the main roads leading out of Naples and at the Seaport Terminals. A dusting base has long been established at the main railway station.

Major Cherry, Major Evans, Lt. Mansilli and Pvt. D'Alec were lent to the Typhus Commission to assist in the immunisation, dusting and case finding programme. Lt. Mansilli has submitted a report of the work of dusting teams - APPENDIX "F".

The Typhus Commission report shows that a total of 1,332,144 of the population has been dusted, while 3,4,,464 persons have been dusted outside the City.

A total of 2,.,200 key persons such as doctors, nurses, and Cross workers, dustine teams, railway and municipal workers has been immunized against the disease.

There is still a large population inhabiting the Quarters in Naples and until these are cleared the disease will probably maintain its present height. The Sub-Commissario for Naples, Dr. Bergel, has undertaken to do anything he can to obtain alternative accommodation for those now living in the Quarters.

A report on V.D. problem by Major John A. Lewis, Venereal Disease Control Officer, lent to Region III for special duty, is to be found at APPENDIX "G". It will be seen that active steps have been taken to control the high incidence of V.D. especially in Naples and also in Bari and Region II. Major Lewis has worked in close cooperation with officers of the British and American Forces and Italian civil Officials. His work in establishing hospitals in Naples as also in Bari for the detection and treatment of infected women should be a large factor in reducing the incidence of the disease.

In addition, his proposals for a unified, overall program of V.D. Control in occupied territory is one which should have far reaching results.

4. With the approach of the malaria season, the experiences of last summer are being re-evaluated and in the light of these experiences, fresh approaches are being planned. Requisitions have been placed for insecticides, Paul 3% has already been received and Gerio Cream for seasonal use has been requested.

The Director, Brigadier G. D. Parkinson, proposes that a Malaria Control Board, similar in constitution to the Typhus Control Board, should be set up. A malariologist is also required to coordinate methods of control.

5. A report (APPENDIX "H") submitted by Major Mackenzie, Veterinary Corps, indicates that active steps have been taken towards the re-establishment of the production of biological preparations from Italian sources in Region III. This policy can also be put into effect in Region I where similar facilities exist.

The aim is that Italian production of biologicals is stimulated and less strain will be put on Allied sources of supply. This is an important branch of the Sub-Commission activity and should show increasing results month by month. The laboratories at Naples and Salerno are the only ones north of Rome which cater for the production of these preparations. One of these laboratories at Naples is at present occupied by the military.

The reinforcement of the laws regarding the slaughtering of livestock and the control of rabies have been urged upon the appropriate Italian authorities.

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The lack of proper control of the milk supply in Naples has been drawn to the attention of Region III in order to give effect the pasteurization of milk and to prevent its diversion into black market channels.

6. Captain Leonard R. Frazer, Sanitary Engineer, has submitted two reports, Appendices "I" & "J", on the water supply situation in Region II. It will be seen that Italian methods of water analysis do not in any way approximate to British and American practice. Considerable difficulty is anticipated in getting the Italians to adopt a sound and standardized method of water analysis.

(C) Medical Supply Sub-Section:

1. The most important points arising from this Sub-Section's report, Appendix "K", are the unsatisfactory flow of imported medical supplies to occupied territory and the wholly unsatisfactory lack of personnel to deal with them. Brig. Gilks (A.D.M.S.) visited Sicily this week and has sent a very forceful message and it must obviously redound to any territory is occupied. Colonel Griffin, Chief of the Sub-Section, wishes AMG for four officers and twelve enlisted men trained in supply work and though the necessity for this was appreciated, the request could not be granted due to the fact that the 25% limit is already over strength. When it is realized that only two British QM officers are in charge of hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of medical supplies in Sicily and Italy the position must be acknowledged to be serious. The distribution of supplies is also handicapped by the lack of adequate transport.

2. A new price list of imported supplies for sale to the Italians has been prepared and will be published shortly, while a fresh set of instructions covering the method of distribution of supplies and of recovering the cost has been distributed.

(D) Welfare Sub-Section:

1. Assistance was given to Region III for part of the week by the loan of Lt. Vlcek to organize the regional child welfare program. Lt. Fleming was also lent to act as Welfare Officer in two provinces.

2. Large consignments of clothing for the Italian civil population called for by AMG through the American Red Cross have begun to arrive and some 300 tons have already been received. A committee known as the Central Clothing Committee has been set up to deal with the warehousing, sorting and distribution of these supplies. Major Goldwater has been seconded from the Sub-Commission to act as Senior Staff Officer to the Committee.

3. In Region I work is in progress for the establishment of provincial welfare departments which did not exist under the Fascist Government. These are to be co-ordinated under a Regional Welfare Department.

At this headquarters plans are being made to put forward concrete proposals to the Italian Government for the establishment of an overall Italian Welfare Organization under the Minister of the Interior. It is proposed that this organization will eventually integrate and simplify welfare work throughout the whole of Italy, which work is at present administered by a multiplicity of conflicting organizations.

It will be seen that this is an important and ambitious project but if it succeeds it is felt that the benefit to Italian welfare will be very great and the present burden upon Allied welfare officers will be considerably lightened.

4. The Welfare Sub-Section works in close contact with the American and British Red Cross and a very cordial liaison exists with these organizations.

5. The complete report of the Welfare Sub-Section is to be found at APPENDIX "L".

Summary

1. Both concise and detailed reports on the activities of the Sub-Commission for the month of January are submitted.

2. The relationship of the food problem both to prostitution and disease has been stated.

3. Distribution of food to hospitals in Regions II and III have been found to be doubtful.

4. Criticism of Italian laboratory methods in Region II is expressed.

5. Contact with AGO (Lt Col Bell Atkins and Junior Medical Officer Things Italy) has been effected and discussed.

6. Typhus in Naples appears to be decreasing at the moment. Typhus in outlying districts still presents a problem but active measures are being taken to keep it under control.

7. Much progress is reported in the sphere of D.D.T. Control and treatment. It is believed that this will be reflected in decreased V.D. rate in the Armies.

8. Increased organic will be placed on malaria control in succeeding months.

9. Progress is being made in the local production of biological preparations. Substantial increases are to be expected from month to month.

10. Reports on the water supply of Region II have been submitted.

11. While the import of medical supplies is satisfactory, much difficulty in supervision, warehousing and distribution is occasioned by the acute shortage of trained officer and enlisted man personnel and transport.

12. A proposal will be put forward to the Italian Government to institute a unified welfare program.

Conclusion

The activities of the Sub-Commission covered a wide and varied field. The reports submitted for the month of January 1944 are distinctly encouraging. Satisfactory progress is being made in most directions but three great problems remain:

1. The complete eradication of the Typhus epidemic. Every effort that is possible has been made to effect this and the results obtained so far are encouraging. Additional personnel and transport have also been requested from

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3. The distribution of adequate food supplies. When this can be effected the general health of the population should show an improvement.

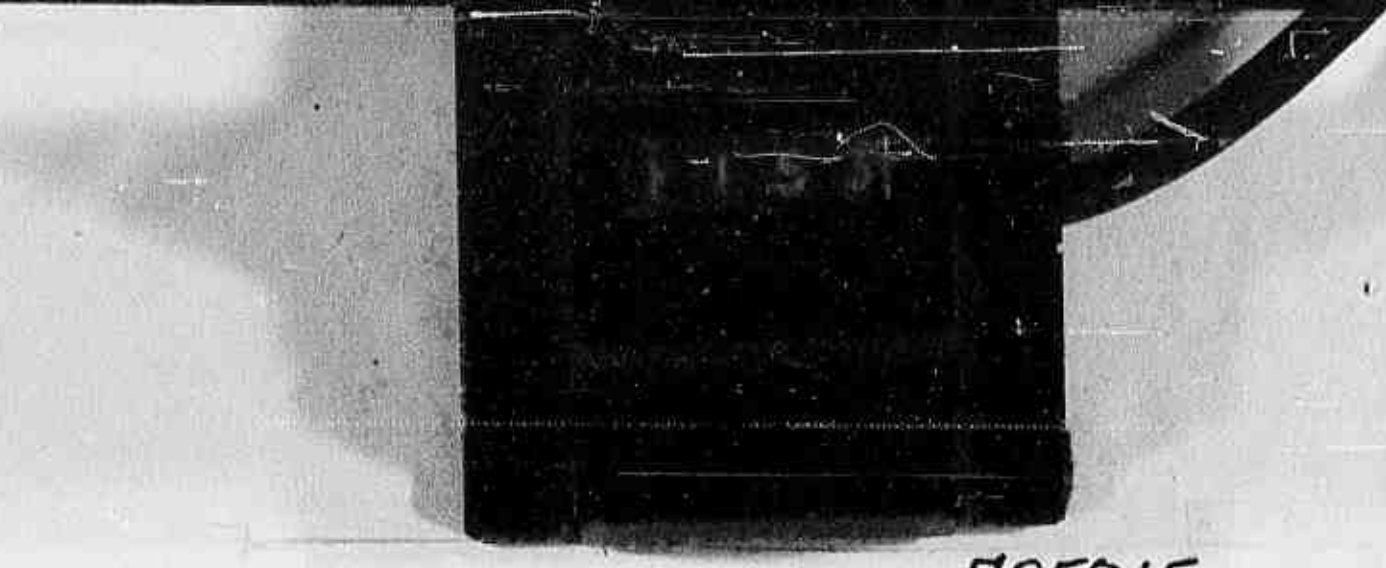
3. The procurement of sufficient officer and O/R personnel and transport to deal with the pressing needs for adequate supervision and distribution of the vast quantities of medical supplies being shipped into the country.

G. S. PARKINSON, Brigadier
Director, Public Health Sub-Commission

ATTACHMENTS

"A" — Composition of Mil. Gov. Pub. Health Sub-Commission.
"B" — Report on Hospitals & Medical Care, Lt. Col. C.B. Shields.
"C" — Report on Organization of Typhus Hospital, Major C.E. Brizolis.
"D" — Report on Laboratory and Biologics Control, Lt.Col. W.I. Wood.
"E" — Graph - Incidence of Typhus, Malaria and Dysentery.
"F" — Report on Typhus Dusting, Lt. H. A. Pannelli.
"G" — Report on General Disease Control, Major J. A. Lewis.
"H" — Report on Veterinary Activities, Major H.W. Ambrose.
"I" —
"J" — } Report on Water Supply Situation, Region II, Capt. L.A. Wagner.
"K" — Report on Welfare Activities, Capt. J. D. Arnold.

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

APPENDIX "A"

[illegible]

Director
Brigadier G.R. Parkinson, M.C., V.D. (D)

Deputy Director
Lt. Col. Wilson C. Williams (A)

Executive Officer
Captain Joel C. Tarrant (A)

[illegible]

Hospital & Medical Care
Lt. Col. G.W. Shields (A)
Lt. Col. H. I. Dobbs (A)

Public Health
Major C.H. Trimble (A)
Major J. A. Lewis (A)
Maj. E. B. Johnwick (A)
Major R.P. Rogers (A)
Major H. A. Cherry (A)
Major R.E. Dunlavey (A)
Lt. R.A. Tansalli (A)

Medical Supply
Col. R.P. Griffin (A)
Capt. G.T. Doerr (A)
Capt. (DC) F. Seligat (D)

Welfare
Capt. J.C. Tarrant (A)
Maj. S.A. Goldsmith (A)
Capt. E.K. Silvetra (A)

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APPENDIX "D"

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

Public Health Sub-Commission

ACC/3016/PH

1 February 1944

SUBJECT: - Report for January, 1944 - SubSection, Hospitals and Medical Care.

TO : - Director, Public Health Sub-Commission

1. During the month of January 1944, the SubSection of Hospitals and Medical Care had the following officer personnel assigned:

Lt. Col. Charles D. Shields - 0-317364 (A)
Major C. M. Frizelle - 47301 (B)

2. A directive on Hospital and Medical Care was prepared for Regional Medical Officers. Also a questionaire to be completed for all hospitals with a bed capacity or fifty or more.

3. Lt. Col. Shields visited the Provinces of Salerno, Brindisi, Bari, Lecce and Taranto. The Medica Provinciale was interviewed and at least one civil hospital in each of these Provinces. In the provinces of Brindisi, Bari, Lecce, and Taranto a shortage of drugs and medical supplies was found to exist. The Medical Supply Section, however, informs the undersigned that this situation will very shortly be remedied, by stocks from Allied sources.

4. These same Provinces all lack suitable hospital facilities for contagious disease. The Medica Provinciale concerned, are at present working on this problem.

5. Major Frizelle spent the month on detached service in Region III. The greater part of this time was spent in organizing the Cotugno Typhus Hospital, Naples. This hospital was considerably damaged by air raids with the result that the preexisting accommodation was much reduced, both by structural damage and by loss of beds and blankets. Under the direction of Col. Crichton, the delivery of food, beds, blankets, sheets, mattresses, bed tables, etc. was undertaken, repair services were supervised and teams of orderlies from the Italian Red Cross were organized. A convalescent station was set up at the Albergo dei Poveri to relieve pressure on bed space at the Catugno Hospital. This convalescent station was staffed by the Italian Red Cross.

In the early days of January, an emergency hospital at San Giorgio was also admitting cases of Typhus to the maximum capacity of circa 180. With the increase of bed space at the Cotugno Hospital, due to the delivery of more beds, and the convalescent overflow at the Albergo dei Poveri, Typhus admissions to San Giorgio were stopped toward the end of the month.

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ADC/3015/M1 - "January Report, Hospital and Medical Care Subsection"(Continued)
1 February 1944.

Thus, all fresh Typhus cases were concentrated at the Cotugno and in due course the San Giorgio will become completely devoted to the care of Infectious diseases other than Typhus.

A report on the method of dealing with Typhus cases on admission to hospital has been submitted to the Sub-Commission, based on experience gained at the Cotugno Hospital.

CHARLES D. SHIELDS
Lt. Col., M.C.
Chief, Hospitals & Medical Care Subsection.

MS/CHS/ja

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APPENDIX "C"

HEAD QUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Public Health Sub-Commission
1 February 1944

The Organization of a Typhus Hospital.

Suggestions concerning the method of Reception and Disposal of Typhus Cases.

When a patient enters a Typhus Hospital, certain very necessary steps concerning his personal cleanliness and the disposal of his clothes have to be taken before him is fit for admission to a ward. It is necessary for him first to pass through :-

(a) A Dusting Centre,
(b) A Cleansing Centre.

These centres being set up at the point of entry to the Hospital.

The two centres mentioned should be contiguous, adequately lighted both by natural and artificial means, have a good supply of hot water and be well heated. Each centre should have sufficient space for segregation of the sexes and sufficient male and female orderlies to carry out their duties without fatigue.

Dusting Centre.

On arrival at the hospital, the patient is removed from the ambulance, truck, or other conveyance by "dirty" orderlies, distinguished by wearing a red brassard. Any stretchers used by these orderlies are painted a similar colour. He is taken by these orderlies to a waiting ward where he is put to bed fully clothed between blankets and his boots or shoes are removed.

A dusting team is on duty at this centre and when the patient has been put to bed, he, his clothes and his boots are thoroughly dusted by a member of the team.

In the meantime, other members of the dusting team in another room, are dusting all the friends and relatives who have accompanied the patient to hospital, together with the ambulance or lorry driver and the conveyance itself.

A policeman or orderly should be stationed at the gate to ensure that no friends, relatives or vehicles who have not been dusted are allowed to leave the hospital.

When the patient is ready to be dealt with in the cleansing centre, he together with his boots, is transported there from the waiting ward by the "dirty" orderlies.

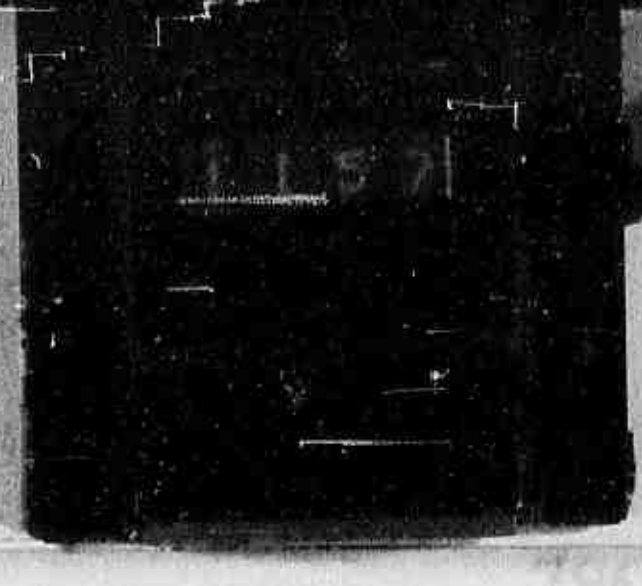
Cleansing Centre

This is divided into two portions: -

(1) Clipping Section.
(2) Bathing Section.

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1. On arrival at the clipping section the patient is stripped and his clothes and boots are taken by the "dirty" orderlies to the disinfector.



re systems concerned, the method of reception and disposal of Typhus Cases (continued

The patient is now placed on a bed or table and the hair of the head is clipped close to the skull, or shaved. The body hair is also shaved and the hair clippings should be received in sheets of newspaper placed underneath the patient. The paper is then rolled up and burned. After the head has been clipped, it is thoroughly rubbed with paraffin.

When the clipping has been completed, the part is covered by the two clippers mentioned in the bathing section.

2. Here he is placed in a hot bath and thoroughly scrubbed with a nailbrush and soft soap from head to foot. If too ill to permit of bathing, he is given a bed bath with a mild soap as the condition permits. As in the clipping section, two orderlies are required for this in the bathing section. When the patient has been bathed he is put in a clean nightshirt and dusted. Following this he is moved by two orderly orderlies wearing white trousers to the ward on a clean mobile stretcher.

Staffing

The system outlined above calls for a considerable number of personnel which could be divided into units of eight men each, thus approximately -

	Male		Female
Typhus Nurses	-	2	-
"Dirty" Orderlies	6	-	-
Male Cooks	1	-	-
Clipping Orderlies	6	-	6
Bathing Orderlies	6	-	6
"Clean" Orderlies	6	-	-

Those possible orderlies who have suffered from Typhus may be employed.

Great care must be taken not to move the "dirty" and "clean" orderlies from for any purpose other than that for which they are designated.

All personnel should be given as high a salary as possible.

Besides the primary Typhus inoculations, all personnel should be re-inoculated once a month.

To prevent respiratory secondary infection, the clipping and bathing orderlies should wear gauze masks.

All orderlies should wear dental anti-septic gargles. This should be carried out by a separate squad on completion of a tour of duty.

In order to prevent the introduction of lice into the Base, all hospital staff, patients and patients should be re-inoculated once a fortnight.

It is suggested that the initial dusting of the patient and his clothes in the bathing section should be done with 6% or 10% Gamma Benzene Hexachloride powder. The further dusting in the ward should be done with 4% D.D.T.

The above suggestions are based on experience gained during active & personal supervision of the Typhus Hospital, Naples.

Capt. 6277

Major, R.A.M.C.

APPENDIX "D"

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
(Salerno Detachment)
APO 394
Public Health Sub-Commission

ACC/3072/28 7 February 1944

SUBJECT: - Monthly Report - Laboratory and Biologics Control.

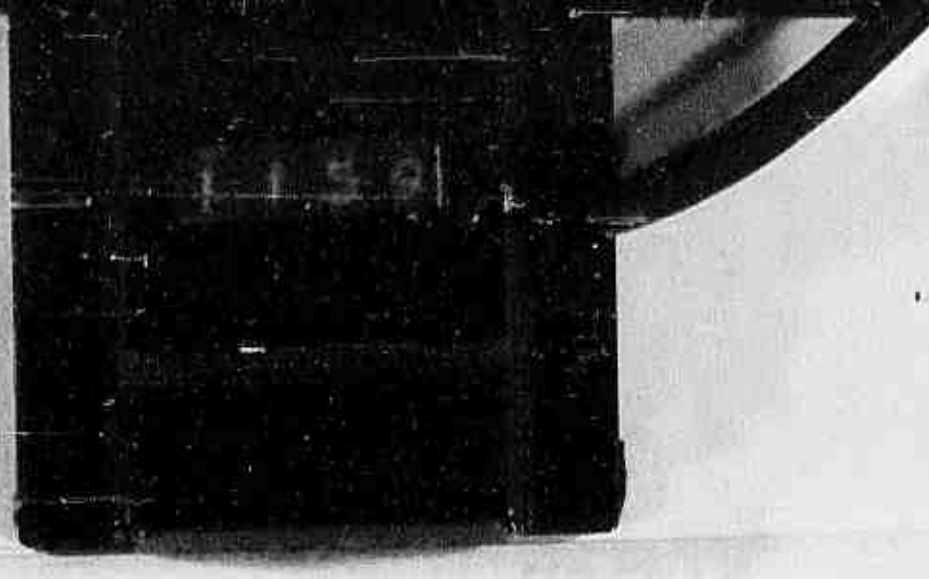
TO : -

On 2 January 1944 I reported for duty to Brigadier Hawthorn, Director of Public Health Sub-Commission, A.C.C. In conformity with Brigadier Hawthorn's orders a general outline for the Laboratory and Biologics Control program was prepared. The preparation of this report required an investigation of the organization, status, function and administration of the Istituto Superiore di Sanita whose functions the Laboratory and Biologics Controll of ACC will parallel. Said information was compiled from the Sanitary Code of Italy and from other sources such as the publications of the Istituto Superiore and the Royal and Legislative Decrees that govern its activities and outline the powers of authority of the Istituto Superiore. This report was completed and submitted to the H.Q. of 15 January 1944.

I received orders to investigate the laboratories of the provinces on 18 January 1944 and departed on 19 January 1944 with Lt. Col. [illegible] on a tour that covered Salerno, Potenza, Bari, Brindisi, Lecce and Caserta provinces. The purpose of the trip was to collect data on the laboratories operated by the provincial governments known as 'Laboratorio Provinciale d'Igiene e Profilassi'. The titular head of these laboratories is the respective Medico Provinciale of the province. Each of these laboratories consists of a medical and chemical division which operate under a director appointed by the Prefect on the recommendation of the Medico Provinciale. The chemical laboratory is engaged in the testing of food to ascertain the conformity with the pure food laws of the government. The medical laboratory functions as a diagnostic laboratory doing urine analyses, blood chemistry, serology, bacteriology, smears for intestinal infection, tuberculosis, malaria, Diphtheria etc.. and is also charged with the laboratory control of the water and milk supply. The treatment of rabies is administered in the medical laboratory of each province and the examination for negri bodies are performed here.

ENRICO I. DUBOS
Lt. Col. Sn. C.

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APPENDIX "D" - Sheet 2

I wish to submit the following summary of the activities and organization of the laboratories that I have visited:

Physical equipment:

All the laboratories are housed in well constructed buildings and are provided with very adequate floor space. (The only exception is the Provincial Laboratory at Potenza which was completely destroyed by bombs). The equipment is quite adequate but many of the instruments are antiquated. The reference libraries consist of a few periodicals and books that are very much out-dated. There are a number of more recently published German and a few French books on the shelves but since the scientific staff is not familiar with those languages, they are practically useless. The bacteriological equipment and instruments are quite satisfactory. Biochemical determinations are done by colorimetric methods but the nephelometers are cheap, inaccurate antiquated pieces. Incubators, autoclaves and centrifuges are satisfactory. There is sufficient glassware, the shortages is only in petri dishes.

Personnel:

With the exception of Dr. Vincenzo Marino, Director of the Provincial Laboratory in Bari, the directors of the medical laboratories are very poorly trained, poorly informed and decidedly inferior type people who, according to American and British standards, could not qualify as pathologists. Most of them never had any formal training and are conspicuously lacking the critical judgement and habitual precision which one usually expects of a well trained laboratory man. The staff of assistants are also of an inferior type.

The Amount and Quality of Work:

The number of tests performed in the laboratories is incredibly low when one considers the population they serve. In Taranto, for instance, where the laboratory serves a population of 300,000 only about 1400 tests were performed in six months time. This is a daily average of 8. When one considers the fact that half of the tests consisted of urine analysis it becomes self evident that these laboratories are not fulfilling the functions for which they were created. The tabulation of six month's work shows that in that period only 1 spinal fluid examination, 1 blood culture, 2 haemoglobine determinations, 1 for bacillary dysentery, 5 for amoebic dysentery, 17 for TBC, 10 for diphtheria, 36 for malaria and 69 G.C. smears were done. All tests for the sero-diagnosis of syphilis averaged less than 2 a day and darkfield examination of primary lesions is not even mentioned. With the exception of the laboratory in Bari none of the laboratories visited had on hand a single tube of media for the cultivation of diphtheria bacillus.

Antigens for the sero-diagnosis of syphilis, amboceptors and practically all reagents are purchased ready made, frequently from very questionable sources. There seems to be very little effort made to standardize the reagents and none to prepare them themselves.

Materials:

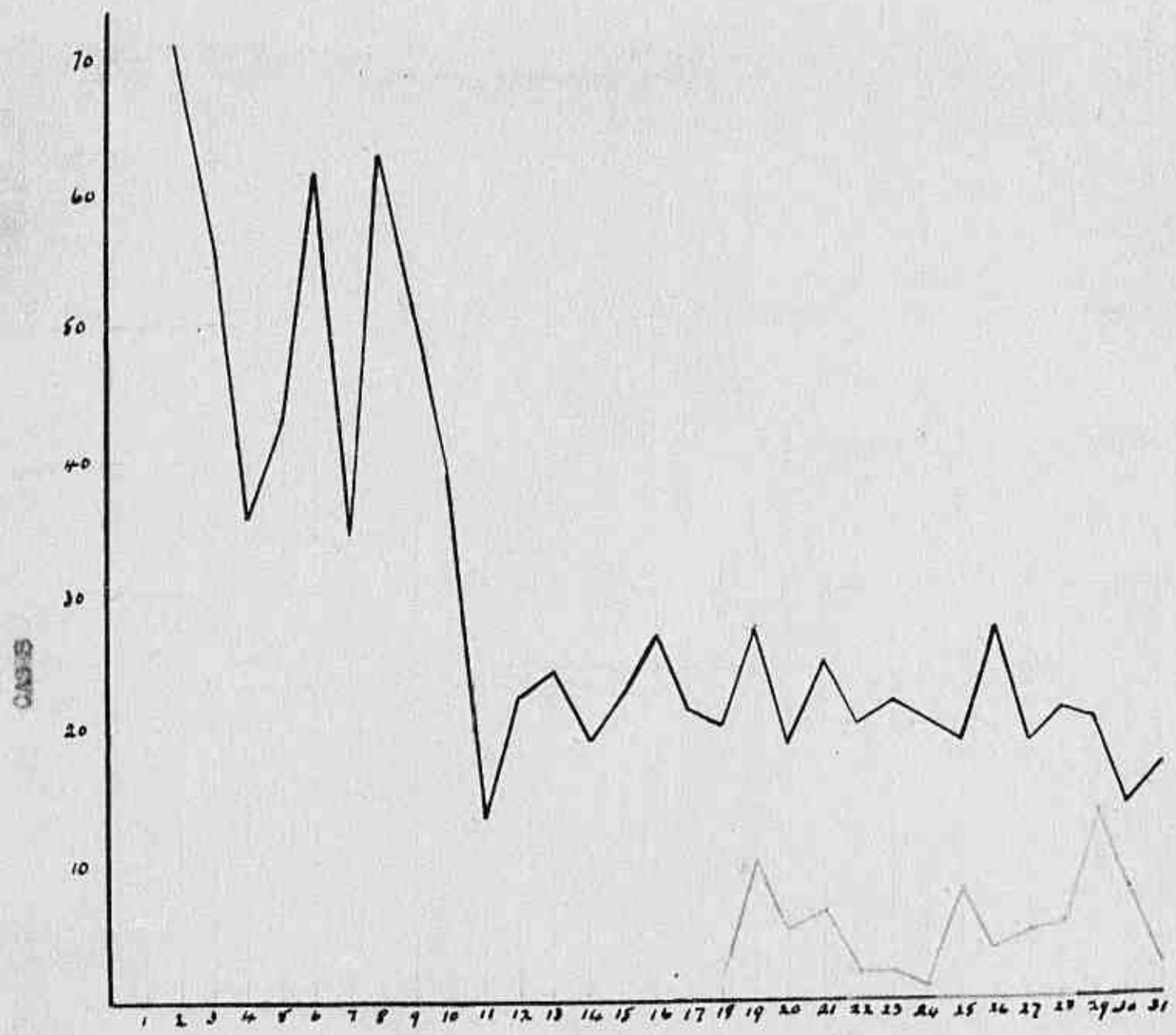
The main shortages are: agar, peptone, alcohol, glycerine, aceton, pipets, meat extract and petri dishes. Glassware, sugars, anyline dye and most of the raw materials seem to be in adequate quantities to assure operations for six months.

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CHESTER I. DOBGS
Lt. Col. Sn. C.

APPENDIX "E"

Incidence of Typhus in Naples and District
during January 1944.



Incidence of Typhus in Naples City
Incidence of Typhus outside Naples.

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APPENDIX "F"

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
(Salerno Detachment)
APO 534

Public Health Sub-Commission.

ASC/3040/44 4 February 1944

SUBJECT: - Typhus Control Activities, Naples City,
From Dec. 13, 1943 to January 23, 1944.

TO : - Director, Public Health Sub-Commission.

This report covers the period spent with AMG, Region III, on temporary duty, for the purpose of aiding in the control of typhus in Naples City. At the time of my reporting for duty, December 13, 1943, the control work was being organized by AMG, Naples City, and the Rockefeller Foundation Typhus Unit. On January 3, 1944, a reorganization took place, with the U.S.A. Typhus Commission taking charge of the control program.

I. Period of December 13 to January 3rd.

The headquarters of the delousing service group was established at the Istituto di Igiene e Profilassi, Naples City.

A. Control Work - the following services were organized during the first period:

1. Case Contact Dusting.

The Naples City Health Office sent in the names of the reported verified, or suspected typhus cases. On receipt of such names, a squad consisting of a female nurse and several male doctors was sent out immediately to delouse the patients and all the contacts. Quite a deal of time had been previously spent in training the employees the proper method of dusting.

2. Recovery Service.

The recoveri; or air raid shelters, housing a large number of destitute and homeless people, were producing a heavy number of typhus cases. Several squads of male dusters were organized, each with a civilian doctor in charge, the duty of these squads being to delouse the inhabitants, and their beddings, of the recoveri. This service was carried on in the evenings, for at that time more of the homeless would be found in the air-raid shelters.

3. Powdering Stations.

Permanent powdering stations began to be organized in areas of dense population and of high incidence of reported typhus cases. Each station consisted of male and female dusters, with either a nurse or doctor in charge. Very little advertising was necessary in order to attract large masses of people who wished to be powdered.

4. Epidemiological Investigations.

The reported typhus suspects were investigated by a Medical Corps officer, who was assisted by two Italian Red Cross nurses. Requests for ambulances to transport typhus patients to the Ospedale Cotugno, an Italian civilian hospital, as well as requests for hearses were made to the Naples City Health Office.

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B. Material Employed in Delousing.

In the early stages of the delousing program the only material present in sufficient quantity was D.D.T. powder, which was the insect powder issued by the U.S. Army to its troops. Also on hand was some D.D.T. powder, which was mixed with talc to form a 10% mixture. Until that time when the D.D.T. began to arrive already mixed, a concrete mixer was used to prepare the 10% D.D.T. dust.

Later, when the D.D.T. was obtainable in sufficient quantity, it proved the available powder in use, and the usage of L.P.A. stopped altogether.

Between 18 and 25 persons could be dusted per pound of mixture, the number depending on the size of the person and the number of persons to be dusted.

C. Equipment Used in the Dusting Process.

1. Hand Dusters
   a. Hudson Duster.
   b. Sobrino Duster.
2. Compressed air Dusters.

A sufficient number of the Hudson Dusters, which is a light effort, were in stock at the U.S.A. Q.M. Warehouse. Only a few of the Sobrino Duster, which is similar, but much more efficient than the Hudson type, were available. The Hudson Duster and the disadvantage of quickly becoming clogged with moist, due to structural deficiencies, and only about 1 pound powder to dust two or three people.

Two parts to air-operating machines were obtained, each machine capable of operating two dusting guns at a time. These also proved to give a much superior dusting result, and at the same time used less powder than the hand dusters did.

D. Personnel Employed.

1. Red Cross.
   a. Nurses - females
   b. Assistants (used as dusters) males.

2. Italian - Civilians.
   a. Doctors - males and females.
   b. Nurses - males and females.
   c. Dusters - males and females.

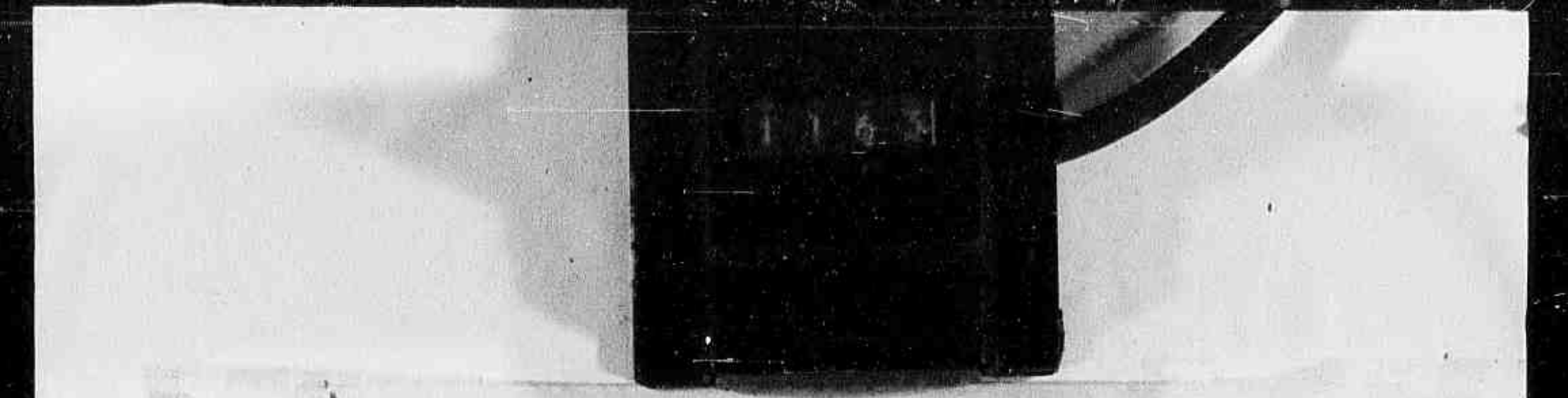
E. Method deployed in Dusting.

Below is an English translation of the instructions given to the dusters on the procedure to follow in powdering:

"The operator, in using the duster, should remember that the powder must be distributed within the inner surfaces of the clothing and on the skin itself.

Those who are doing the work for the first time must remove the clothing of the persons who have already been dusted in order to observe the results obtained. If the work has been well done the insides of the clothing should more or less be covered with powder and there should be traces of powder on the body, in the hair, on the chest, on the back, on the thighs, under the armpits and in the pubic region and the perineal region. Since the body lice are found mainly within the seams of the garment, around the neck, under the armpits, near the belt and principally in the interior part of the clothing, these parts should be liberally dusted. The dusting of individuals should follow certain rules in order to avoid forgetting certain articles of clothing as it sometimes happens when some person is treated differently.

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the following rules have been found to be useful:

1. Spray the powder in two ways. Spray the powder on the garment, letting it penetrate well to the very roots of the hair, especially at the back portion of the head and at that portion above the ears.

2. With arms outstretched laterally and at shoulder height insert the pump first in the right sleeve and then in the left sleeve and spray the powder between the skin and the underside of the clothing. Afterwards the arms should be raised in such a fashion that the powder can fall toward the armpits. The powder should remain well within the armpits, and the position of the hands of the pump should be changed about in order to insure that the powder will reach all the exposed parts of the shoulders. In case the subject has on clothing the powder should be applied between the outer garments and the innermost just as was done between the undergarments and the skin.

3. The pump hose should be inserted at the back of the neck and the spray of the powder must extend down the entire body due to it, moreover, that the posterior region of the head is well sprayed.

4. The tube of the sprayer should be inserted at the front part of the garment, spraying first the right side, then the crotch and in it the left side, paying particular attention to again spray the armpits.

5. For men - Anteriorly.
Position the trousers, insert the tube at the front and spray a good deal of powder between the innermost garments and the skin; a good deal of powder must be sprayed at the inguinal and pubic regions. With the tube still in contact with the skin, spray the underside of the clothing, paying particular attention to the waist and to all side seams.
For women - Anteriorly.
Raise the gown and dust the underside of the clothing next to the skin.

6. For men - Posteriorly.
With the trousers unbuttoned insert the tube at the back of the trousers between the underwear and the skin and spray the gluteal region and the region of the gluteal fold.
For women - Posteriorly.
With the gown in a raised position, powder posteriorly the underside of the undergarments.

Note: If the individual should be wearing more than one set of clothing it is necessary to place the tube between the various garments, between outergarment and shirt and between undergarment and trousers".

7. During this phase my work consisted of obtaining supplies and equipment, hiring labor, checking the work being executed in the air-raid shelters, and in training personnel how to dust.

II. Reorganization - as of January 1, 1944.

A. On January 1, 1944 the U.S.S.R. Typhus Commission took charge of the control work. An increase in personnel and in available transportation allowed the control work to be divided into four main services, which were as follows:

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APPENDIX "F"

1. Case Finding Service - Made up of medical officers and civilian nurses, whose duty it was to check all reported typhus cases, whether suspects or verified. Findings and disposition of the cases were recorded, and the names of the patients and contacts were given to the Contact Delousing Service as soon as possible.

2. Contact Delousing Service - made up of the following sub-services:

   a. Case-Contact Service - The squads of this service dusted all typhus patients and their contacts, as reported by the Case Finding Service.

   b. Special Service - The squads, made up of male dusters with nurses as leaders, dusted the occupants, personnel and bedding of the following types of institutions: hospitals, clinics, sanitariums, prisons, and other institutions of a like nature.

   c. Recovery Service - Dusting of occupants and bedding of air-raid shelters was the sole function of this service. All recoveri being compiled were routinely visited and dusted once a week. At first, five squads of twelve dusters each, headed by five medical men, were used. Later the individual squad personnel was cut down to six men, with further reductions taking place as less and less people remained in the recoveri.

3. Immunization Service - the duty of this service was to immunize, with vaccine, all personnel of hospitals and prisons, nuns and priests, civilian workers who came into contact with the public, clinic personnel, firemen, train men, police and the like.

4. Mass Delousing Service - This service was in charge of the Rockefeller Foundation typhus Unit.

   a. Here stations were established at convenient locations, and near areas of high incidence of typhus.

   b. These stations were staffed by both male and female dusters, and were usually in charge of a doctor or a nurse.

   c. Hudson hand dusters were used.

   d. By the 23rd of January, 36 of these stations were in operation, and they were accounting for 9/10 of all the dusting being accomplished.

B. Zoning of the City of Naples.

In order to facilitate the control program, the City was arbitrarily divided into 24 zones, or districts, and lettered from A to Z, with the omission of the letters I and O. In this manner the task of spotting cases, recoveri, and of assigning work was made easier.

C. Method of Reporting.

Each Service reported its daily units of work completed to a statistician, who compiled the final daily and total of work accomplished. A graphic record was also made of the daily work and daily number of typhus cases reported.

III. Additional Changes that Followed.

A. "Flying Squadron" Service Instituted.

The duties of this Service was to investigate all typhus cases outside the city boundaries of Naples, and to dust all contacts of such cases.

B. Refugee Dusting Service - Organized to delouse all incoming refugees, and entertain refugees. Information pertaining to the movement of refugees was obtained from the office of the Refugees and Displaced Persons Sub-Commission.

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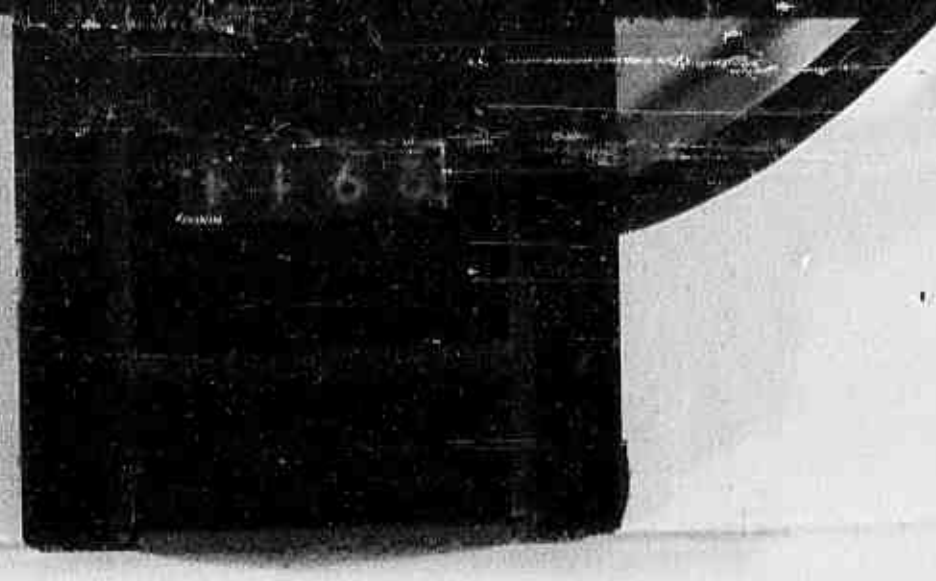
ACC/3040/21 - "Typ.ns Cont.^ Activities" - Continued.
1 February 1944

IV. During this later phase I was assigned to the Control Posting Service, and my duties were again quite diverse, consisting of the following:
a) Contacting institutions, and arranging working hours for the Special Service squads.
b) Handling of the Service personnel.
c) Computation and recording of the daily service results.

H. A. [illegible]
Lt. Lt. Cdn. R.
Public Health Sub-Commission

rc/ann/ja

6259



HEAD QUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO - 9h.
Public Health Sub-Commission.

APPENDIX "G"

SUBJECT:- Report of Venereal Disease Control Activities for January 1944.

TO :- Brigadier G.S. Parkinson.

1. During the month of January 1944 a program for the control of venereal diseases as they affect the military situation has been worked out by units of AAF and military tactical units, American and British. It is believed that the plan is applicable to all parts of Italy where large bodies of troops are collected and its adoption is recommended.

2. The plan calls for coordinated action between tactical and AMG units involving (A) Provost Marshalls (B) Surgeons or DDHSs and (C) AMG.

(A) The Provost Marshall performs the following functions:
i. Enforcing the brothels 'Out of Bounds' order.
ii. Campaign against clandestine prostitutions and 'pimps'.
While this is a civilian matter it is impractical to rely on Italian Police alone because troops are so often involved. Prostitutes are arrested for the following violations of Italian law: (a) Soliciting
(b) Prostitution without licence.
(c) Operating in unauthorised dwelling.
These charges are comprehensive as long as authorised houses are 'out of bounds'. Difficulty is encountered in obtaining evidence but the charge is sufficient to bring about detention for examination and further detention for those found infected. An active 'pimp' campaign is carried out by both the military police and Italian police. Convictions have been obtained in 75% arrested and sentences given up to 3 months.

(B) The Surgeons and DDHSs have been helpful by:
i. Providing counsel on planning of local programs.
ii. Giving technical assistance in laboratory work, diagnosis and treatment.
iii. Furnishing information of assistance in identifying infected prostitutes. In some instances infected soldiers have been permitted to accompany military police to the sites of their exposure; this has resulted in positive identification in 30 per cent of trials.
iv. Explaining the program to local commanders and provost marshalls.

(C) The role of AMG is to provide facilities for segregation, diagnosis and treatment of infected prostitutes. In addition AMG coordinates the activities of the individuals participating and ensures that all parties are kept advised as to what steps are being taken.

3. In the formulation of programs the following miscellaneous procedures have been found useful:

(A) The formation of a definite vice squad to concentrate on the problem Members of the vice squad remove their military police arm bands and carry on their investigations in areas of the city frequented by prostitutes.

(B) The admission directly to the hospital of all prostitutes arrested. It was found that Italian physicians could not be relied upon to meet the standard of examination required by the program. Prostitutes

released as healthy were definitely identified as sources of venereal disease among the troops. One check showed that of 129 prostitutes examined only 21 were judged suspicious by the Italian physician, whereas, at a subsequent examination it was found that of 200 prostitutes studied 196 had ulcers, condylomata or cervical discharges, one or all.

(C) The treatment with sulfonamide therapy of all prostitutes with a cervical discharge. This was necessary because reliance on slide tests alone permits the detection of only 30% of the cases of female gonorrhea.

4. During the month of January 1944 programs along the lines described were carried on in Naples, Palermo, Salerno, Torre Annunciata and neighbouring towns and in Caserta. In addition efforts are being made to establish institutions for prostitutes in Sorrento and Castellammare.

(A) Naples. The program in Naples was started by Region III AMG in December and grew rapidly in January. It is built around the Pace Hospital which has 400 beds. When repairs now under way are completed the hospital can be expanded to 500 beds. This hospital is at present overcrowded: on January there were 472 female patients. The average period of detention at the hospital is 12 plus days. The performance of routine blood tests was initiated in January and arrangements made for the tests to be supervised by the Director of the U.S. 15th General Laboratory. An Italian technician was provided with Kahn antigen, certain glassware and distilled water. Statistics of the Naples Program for January provided by the Questura showed:

Authorised brothels operating	34.
Prostitutes licensed and operating in authorised houses	87
Unauthorised brothels closed	7
Prostitutes arrested	1184
Prostitutes hospitalised	859

(B) A program was begun in Palermo in January. An institution has been provided which can accommodate 200 patients. A conference has been called for 11 February 1944 to coordinate the program.

(C) A program is in operation in Salerno. A hospital has been provided with accommodation for 100 patients. The DDMS of the 94th Area has agreed to undertake supervision of diagnosis and treatment at the hospital.

(D) The program at Caserta is built around the prison at Santa Maria which has capacity for 100 women and the Caserta Civil Hospital which has 25 beds but which is being expanded to 50 beds. Prostitutes are just taken to Santa Maria jail and detained there for diagnosis supervised by the 5th Army Surgeon. They are then removed for treatment to the Civil Hospital. An Italian physician will be added to the Caserta program to assist at the jail and to continue the work when the 5th Army moves on.

(E) The program at Torre Annunciata is built around the Civil Hospital there. The hospital has accommodation for only 50 beds and more are needed. As there is no other suitable institution nearby, arrangements were made to bring the overflow to Naples where facilities are being expanded to meet the need.

5. Directives are being sent to Regions to reopen out-patient venereal disease dispensaries and to supply them with necessary drugs and supplies. 6287

6. Plans are being made to expand the program described to the principal occupied cities of Italy. In addition to this a hospital form is being prepared to obtain current data on the operation of the program. A shipment of Mapharsen has been requested for use in the hospitals. When this is received a directive of suggested treatment for gonorrhea, syphilis and chancroid will be distributed to the

hospitals through channels.

7. Venereal disease rates will not be available for the month of January until 15th February. A report of these will be made as soon as they become available. Comparative statistics for Naples show a sharp drop in the number of prophylactics given of such proportion as to warrant the conclusion that the number of exposures in January was much less than in December. It is not possible to estimate what proportion of the drop was due to the repression campaign and what proportion was due to the order that put Naples 'Off limits' to troops. The figures are:

Prophylaxis given

December 1943.	49,052
January 1944.	14,787

(Signed) JOHN A LEWIS Jr.
Major,
Venereal Disease Control Officer.

JAL/cjd.

6266

APPENDIX "H"

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Health Sub-Commission

AMG/3008/PH

31 January 1944

SUBJECT: - Report of Veterinary Activities During the Period 1 January to 31 January 1944, Inclusive.

TO : - The Director, Public Health Sub-Commission.

1. Three inspected and condemned horses have been secured from the Quartermaster, PBS. These animals, though unfit for further military service are suitable for use in the production of veterinary biologics such as anti-serums and normal horse serum. The horses are now being put to good use at the Stazione Sperimentale Zooprofilattica Del Mezzagiorno, Portici (Naples), which is directed by Prof. G.G. Cerutti, Veterinarian. The biologics produced by the above-named institute are for use by Italian Veterinarians on civilian livestock.

2. Twenty-five liters of Anti swine Erysipelas serum produced at the above-mentioned institute was delivered to the provincial veterinarian, Catanzaro as a result of a recent request for this antiserum.

3. Through the fine cooperation of the public health section, Region III Headquarters, means of transporting veterinary vaccine and other biologics to the various provincial veterinarians in Region III has been arranged for use in the immediate future.

4. At the request of the chief medical officer and the Agriculture Section, Region III Headquarters, an investigation of the livestock slaughtering and meat sanitation standards was made. The following conditions were found:

a. There are three abbatoirs in Naples, one of which isnot suitable for use. The two abbatoirs in Naples, which are suitable for use are both idle.

b. Even though the existing Italian laws regarding livestock slaughtering and meat inspection state that all livestock slaughtering will be done in a public abbatoir under the direction and supervision of a veterinarian, the slaughtering is now being done in various sheds, houses, and in some cases an open field with no supervision. This condition hasbeen brought to the attention of Region III (Agriculture and Public Health Sections), Region IV (Agriculture), the Public Safety and Agriculture Sub-Commissions of A.C.C. Headquarters. All of those whose attention has been drawn to the fact that this condition exists have shown keen interest and plans are being made to enforce these laws in the near future. Copies of the laws in English are now in my possession.

5. It is my opinion that there is a comparatively high incidence of Rabies on the Italian Mainland at the present time. This opinion is based on the following:

0285



APPENDIX "H" Second Sheet

AACC/3003/141 - Report of Veterinary Activities (Continued)
31 January 1944

a. Dr. Giovanni Manna, Provincial Vetrinarian, Naples Province, states that forth persons reported for treatment of dog bites during the first week of January. As there was no rabies vaccine available, a sufficient quantity was secured by Colonel Griffin.

b. Prof. C.C. Corruti, Veterinarian, diagnosed rabies after histopathological examination of a dog's head during the first week of January.

c. Major Karlson V.C. (A) made a positive diagnosis after histopathological examination of a dog's head during the first week in January. This dog had bitten two soldiers six days prior to the examination.

The laws pertaining to the control of rabies are not being enforced even to a slight degree.

6. Following my recommendations of 12th January, the following action has been taken:

(a) The Public Safety Sub-Commission has been furnished, at their request, with a copy, in English, of the existing laws pertaining to the control of rabies.

(b) A directive to CAPO's and medical officers has been prepared and will be distributed in the near future.

(c) The provincial veterinarian, Naples Province, has prepared a similar directive for distribution to the appropriate Italian personnel in that province.

The reason for the delay in action on this problem has been due to the question in the minds of all as to the 'Status quo' of the Allied Control Commission.

7. At the request of Colonel Crichton, and investigation of the milk supply to Naples was made. A completely equipped milk plant capable of handling 100,000 litres of milk per day is available. It is completely closed now as the milk produced is either distributed on the black market in raw state or is sold to cheese plants for the manufacture of cheese. The existing laws state that all milk produced in the Naples area, except "surplus", will be pasteurized at and distributed by the above mentioned plant. This problem is being considered by Region III AMG officers. A copy of the milk laws, City of Naples are in my possession

(Signed) ROWLAND W. ROBINSON
Major Vet. Corps.
Allied Control Commission

RR/RWR/ja

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APPENDIX "I"

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
(Salerno Detachment)
APO 394

Public Health Sub-Commission

ACC/30/1/PH 5 February 1944

SUBJECT: - Inspection of Region II Water Analyses & Records.

TO : - Director, Public Health Sub-Commission
(Thru: Chief, Public Health Sub-Section)

Between the dates of 10 January 1944 and 27 January 1944, inspections were made of the Provincial Laboratories of Matera, Cosenza, Catanzaro, Reggio, and Potenza for purpose of obtaining information on the number of water analyses performed, the methods and procedures of analyses, whether or not there was a regular sampling schedule, the kind of equipment used, and finally what particular items of equipment or materials are needed to carry on the regular routine work, as regards only the bacteriological analyses of water.

Without exception, none of the laboratories have ever had a regular water sampling schedule for all the supplies in the Province. Certain few of the laboratories, however, have made periodic tests on the supply serving only the Provincial Capital. In general the only samples that are submitted for analyses are those that are specifically requested by the Medico Provinciale and then only when one suspects the water supply of being responsible for some source of trouble. As a result, the few analyses that have been made are not sufficient to provide a dependable record on which to judge the potability of the supplies. Lack of adequate transportation, not only for the present but in the past was given as the reason for this deficiency.

In addition to the infrequency of water analyses, another very glaring deficiency with regard to the laboratories is that of the great variety of procedures and methods of analyses. There is no pretense at standardization and in some cases the results obtained are of little or no value at all. Therefore, if this type of service is ever to be of any value whatsoever, standardization must be made and certain techniques must be changed as soon as is practical.

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Laboratory equipment and materials, such as incubators, sterilizers, autoclaves, pipettes, petrie dishes, fermentation tubes, bacteria culture etc., are, for the most part, very good but not adequate to perform a large scale sampling program. In some cases there is no heat available to operate the sterilizers etc., while in other cases the laboratory is equipped with only a very small amount of glassware, etc.

The matter of reporting results of analyses are, of necessity, as inconsistent as are the methods and procedures of conducting the analyses. In other words, any analyses made is more of a gesture rather than being an aid for follow-up work or for indicating corrective measures. There is no attempt made in the routine analyses to determine the amount of contamination by taking smaller portions, such as 0.1, 1.0, 10, 50, or 100 c.c. portions.



APPENDIX "I" SHEET 2

ACC/3091/FH Inspection of Region II Water Analyses & Rec[illegible]s - (Cont'd)
5 February 1944

As indicated in the supplement to this report some of the laboratories take 50 or 40 C.C. portions only, while others take 50 or 100 c.c. portions or only 10 c.c. portions. Finally, the report is made with simply a comment that the water is either potable or non-potable. If the sample is declared non-potable there is no follow up procedure by engineers or inspectors to determine the cause of the contamination, and no compiled data on the results of analyses for each supply. Each sample on a supply is judged by itself, with no reference to past analyses. This fault is due in part to the small number of samples submitted.

In checking through the Journal in which all analyses were recorded, water, urine, bloods etc., - a high percentage of the waters were found contaminated. With such an indication there can be no doubt that certain supplies are undoubtedly responsible for some of the typhoid fever cases reported from those communities. Whether the contamination came from the source of supply directly or if it came as a result of back siphonage when the supply was turned off during the day of sampling, is not known. It is presumed, however, that the greater part of the contamination has resulted from this latter procedure. Such information can only be obtained by instituting a sampling schedule in which samples will be taken from both the main aqueduct at the distribution reservoir and from points in the distribution system. Sample collections must be periodical, covering every season of the year.

LEONARD W. TRAUBE
Capt. San. C.
Sanitary Engineer.

FH/LWT/ja

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APPENDIX "J"

Information concerning the Provincial Laboratories and the Bacteriological Examination of Water in Region II.

MATERA

At the date of inspection, 13th January 1944, only one sample of water had been submitted for bacteriological analyses this year and this one was collected by Capt. T.K. Anderson, Regional Sanitary Officer. During the year 1941 only one sample of water was analyzed from 1 January to 1 September. The records for the remaining part of that year or for 1942 were not examined. Samples from the other communes are never collected.

Coliform examinations follow, in general, the same procedures as are outlined by the Standard Methods of the American Public Health Association. However, Neri solution is used instead of Lactose Broth and a Brilliant Green Agar is used instead of Endo or E.M.B. agar.

Inoculations are generally made into 30 or 40 cc fermentation tubes. No 1 cc examinations are ever done - the small amount of water examined is 10 cc.

The water for the city of Matera is generally positive for B coli which is probably due to the practice of turning off the supply part of each day. The source of water for Matera is from the Acquedotto Pugliese which also supplies, among others, the cities of Foggia, Venosa, Bari, Villa Castelli, Taranto, Brindisi and Lecce.

COSENZA

The number of bacteriological analyses of water made in 1942 was 70 while in 1943 only 43 were made. Practically all these analyses were from the Cosenza supply. Samples are collected only rarely from the smaller communes' supplies, and then only when trouble is suspected.

Coliform examinations are made in Neri Solution to which has been added a Blue Vittoria indicator, followed by partial confirmation in Endo Agar and final confirmation with gram stain. The Blue vitteria indicator changes color at Ph. 6.8. The number of fermentation tubes inoculated and the quantity of water placed in the tubes are given as follows:-

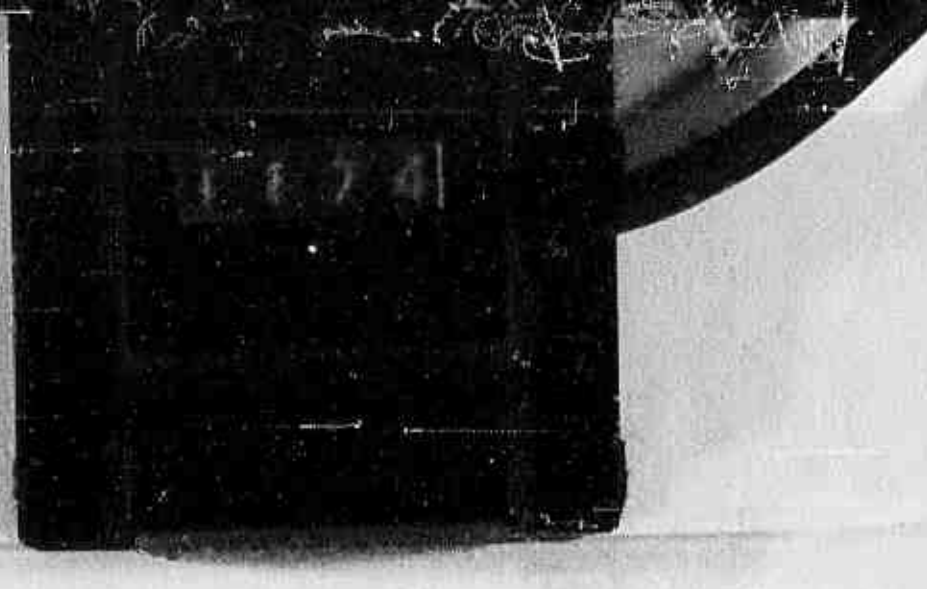
10 tubes inoculated with 10 cc water.
5 " " " 50 cc "
2 " " " 100 cc "

The number of samples which can be analysed is limited by the number of fermentation tubes on hand but more particularly by the extremely small stock of sample bottles. The laboratory has only 15 sample bottles. In addition, the laboratory is completely out of bottled illuminating gas and are very short on the quantities of alcohol, petroleum and peptone. Of the latter item there is sufficient quantity to last six months.

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REGGIO

The procedure for the inoculation of the fermentation tubes for the coliform determination is to first place 300 cc of water in an erlenmeyer flask followed by 18 cc of their so called Neri solution number one, then 9 cc of Neri solution number two, then 3 cc of Bacterio Statico, and finally 3 cc of fuscin. This mixture of water and broth media is then measured out and placed in gas tubes. The ten tubes each containing 10 cc placed in a 37 degree C. incubator for only 24 hours. If gas is produced the sample is declared to be positive for B. coli, - on a percentage basis. There is no further confirmation made.



Information Concerning the Provincial Laboratories and the Bacteriological Examination of Water in Region II (Continued)

plate counts are also made on both Gelatine and Agar. Portions of 1 cc, ½ cc and 1/10 cc are used. The Gelatine plates are incubated for 24 to 48 hours at a temperature of 40 to 42 degrees C. while the Agar plates are placed in another incubator regulated for a temperature of 45 degrees C.

CATANZARO

Since 1943 only 246 bacteriological water analyses have been made and these have been taken, for the most part, from the Catanzaro City supply. Any analyses that is done either for Catanzaro or for the other smaller cities and communes is made only at the request of the Medico Provinciale.

Because the laboratory does not have any regular sample collection bottles all samples collected, therefore, are in erlinmeyer flasks with cotton stoppers.

For the coliform determination Neri solution is used in the fermentation tubes. If gas is produced there is no further confirmation.

Because the laboratory has only about 20 - 10 cc fermentation tubes the number of analyses they can perform is extremely limited, in fact, only two samples can be run at one time because for each sample ten tubes are inoculated.

COSENZA

Not including the analyses done on the Cosenza supply there have been only 42 analyses since May 1942 from the supplies for the smaller cities and communes in the province. The materials and the procedures used in this laboratory for coliform examinations is more nearly like those set forth in the Standard Methods of Water Analyses of American Public Health Association. However, the quantities used and the laboratory technique are not standard procedures. In this case three 100 cc tubes and six 50 cc tubes are inoculated after mixing in an erlinmier flask. The 100 or the 50 cc portions does not mean that the quantity of water used. It simply means that that quantity of water and broth is placed in the tubes.

The laboratory is extremely short of both pepton and Agar.

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
LEGAL SUBCOMMISSION
APO 394

9 February 1944.

AGO/4043/L

SUBJECT: Legal Subcommission - Monthly Report for January 1944.

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

1. With the regrouping and reorganization of late January 1944, A.M.G. Hq 15th Army Group was disbanded and AMG 5th Army and AMG 8th Army were brought under the jurisdiction of H.Q. Allied Control Commission. The report of the Legal Subcommission for January 1944 submitted herewith accordingly includes the reports for January 1944 of Regions III and IV in addition to the reports of Regions I & II. Reports of AMG 5th & 8th Armies, if received in sufficient time will be included herein.

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2. GENERAL

The work of the Chief Legal Officer and his Staff during the month of January 1944, included in addition to general matters of a legal nature the following:-

(a) Numerous conferences with Labor Subcommission with respect to proposed declaration of principle of collective bargaining resulting in preparation of General Order No. 17 and Italian translation thereof; conferences with Labor Subcommission in re its reproduction and distribution; examination of contract for purchase of furniture; numerous conferences with Finance Subcommission resulting in preparation of General Order No. 18 containing qualified removal of prohibition on land transactions; numerous conferences with Property Control Subcommission resulting in the preparation of Proclamation No. 15 authorizing inclusion of property of French Government and its nationals under Article IV of Proclamation No. 6, and preparation of General Order No. 19 implementing the same; conferences at Brindisi with Italian Government relating to restoration of civic and political rights to Jews, resulting in preparation of General Order No. 18 and Italian translation thereof; making of arrangements for printing, etc; securing English translation of Royal Decree Laws Dec. 1943, N. 16B (Dissolution of Volunteer Militia) and N. 22B (General Income Tax); extended study of proposal for compulsory domicile, admonitions, etc., and preparation of opinion with respect thereto; conferences with Public Welfare Subcommission in re questions of Italian Citizenship; conferences with Finance Subcommission in re modus operandi for putting Italian Decrees into effect in occupied territory; conferences with Capt. Talbot and Public Welfare Subcommission in re Juvenile problem; and preparation of opinion as to enforced labor for juveniles, etc; conferences in re Regional Order covering matter of 1934 Unified Text Law.

Preparation of Proclamation extending Italian legislation to Occupied Territory and various revisionsthereof; preparation of amendments to orders in re establishment of labor offices for Labor Subcommission; preparation of supplementary directive on subject of WarCriminals; proper-

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includes the reports for January 1944 of Regions III and IV, the reports of Regions I & II. Reports of AMG 5th & 8th Armies, if received in sufficient time will be included herein.

5259

2. GENERAL

The work of the Chief Legal Officer and his Staff during the month of January 1944, included in addition to general matters of a legal nature the following:-

(a) Numerous conferences with Labor Subcommission with respect to proposed declaration of principle of collective bargaining resulting in preparation of General Order No. 17 and Italian translation thereof; conferences with Labor Subcommission in re its reproduction and distribution; examination of contract for purchase of furniture; numerous conferences with Finance Subcommission resulting in preparation of General Order No. 18 containing qualified removal of prohibition on land transactions; numerous conferences with Property Control Subcommission resulting in the preparation of Proclamation No. 15 authorizing inclusion of property of French Government and its nationals under Article IV of Proclamation No. 6, and preparation of General Order No. 19 implementing the same; conferences at Brindisi with Italian Government relating to restoration of civic and political rights to Jews, resulting in preparation of General Order No. 18 and Italian translation thereof; making of arrangements for printing, etc; securing English translation of Royal Decree Laws Dec. 1943, N. 169 (Dissolution of Volunteer Militia) and N. 21B (General Income Tax); extended study of proposal for compulsory domicile, admonitions, etc., and preparation of opinion with respect thereto; conferences with Public Welfare Subcommission in re questions of Italian Citizenship; conferences with Finance Subcommission in re modus operandi for putting Italian Decrees into effect in occupied territory; conferences with Capt. Talbot and Public Welfare Subcommission in re Juvenile problem; and preparation of opinion as to enforced labor for juveniles, etc; conferences in re Regional Order covering matter of 1934 Unified Text Law.

Preparation of Proclamation extending Italian legislation to Occupied Territory and various revisionsthereof; preparation of amendments to orders in re establishment of labor offices for Labor Subcommission; preparation of supplementary directive on subject of WarCriminals; preparation of communication to Vice President of Administrative Section, A.C.C. and Marshal Badoglio with respect to thefts of red cross and other property; study of Proclamation No. 6 with respect to amendments suggested by Property Controller; revision of rules for functioning of Italian Military Tribunals in occupied territory; conference with 15th Army Group; preparation of Order relative to rationing of petroleum products and issuance of permits; discussion of latest drafts of Documents A, B, C and D; preparation of Orders to be issued in Region II with respect to maximum prices of wheat, hemp and olive oil at request of Central Economic Committee; working on plans for new regions coming under control of A.C.C. and for advance party; consideration of and conference about proposal of Public Safety Subcommission to place prisons under Legal Subcommission. This resulted in leaving prisons under Public Safety Subcommission.

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3. REPORT ON LIAISON ACTIVITIES WITH ITALIAN MINISTRY OF JUSTICE DURING PERIOD 21 Nov. 1943 to 1 Feb. 1944.

Prior to the month of Jan. 44 the following conferences took place with the Minister of Justice in the course of which some of the principal matters discussed and decided are briefly reported in the chronological extracts given hereunder.

In addition to the progressive development of relations between the Subcommission and the Ministry on the carrying on of the functions of control the day to day work of the Subcommission included such mattersas the advising in and preparation of documents in connection with the transfer of territory to the Italian Government; problems arising out of provisions for Property Control; Finance; Press publications, radiofusion and censorship; Telecommunications; Delinquent Merchant Seamen; relations between Allied and Italian police concerning pilfering, pillage and internment; proposals on the reorganization of the Courtsof Assizes and Cassation; the requisition of Vatican Property and the conducting of legal examinations in occupied territory.

6258

First contact was made with the Italian Ministry of Justice on 24 Nov. 43 at Brindisi when questions were asked as to the Government's intention concerning the immediate dissolution of all Fascist organizations in unoccupied provinces and the abrogation of discriminating laws against race, color and creed. The Government's intention of reissuing the "Official Gazette" for the purpose of publishing decrees was announced.

On 26 Nov. 43 the position arising on transfer of territory to the Italian Government was discussed in the light of the continuity of the administration of justice, and the necessity for the confirmation in office of judicial officials appointed by AMG. The obligation on the Italian Government of ensuring the validity of certain provisions contained in AMG proclamations was stressed and recognized as essential.

In regard to the abrogation of discriminatory legislation against Jews and others it was agreed that great caution must be exercised to guard against retaliation in enemy occupied territory and that the publication of legislation affecting real property rights should be deferred.

The Minister's attention was drawn to the fact that the King might no longer use the title of "King of Albania and Emperor of Ethiopia", that references to such titles in the "Official Gazette" must be expunged and all copies bearing such a reference were confiscated. On 27 Nov. 1943 the Minister was informed that as a measure of cooperation and to assist materially in the transfer of the machinery of the courts from AMG to Italian administration, the Ministry was informed that legal liaison officers would be appointed at the seat of each President of Courts of Appeal with mission to act in a purely advisory capacity between the Italian authorities and the legal Subcommission, ACC.

On 2 Dec. 1943 the Subcommission undertook to supply the Ministry with list of all judicial officials holding appointments in occupied territory having previously suggested the setting up of a mixed commission to consider the confirmation or otherwise of the appointments of judges remaining in office

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On 2 Dec. 1943 the Subcommission undertook to supply the Ministry with list of all judicial officials holding appointments in occupied territory having previously suggested the setting up of a mixed commission to consider the confirmation or otherwise of the appointments of judges remaining in office at the time of transfer of territory.

On 8 Dec. 1943 the Minister of Justice consented to submit the text of the draft decree repealing discriminatory laws in sufficient time to enable simultaneous publication in both occupied and unoccupied territory and advance arrangements were accordingly made to have this publication carried into effect.

At a meeting on 13 Dec. 43 the Minister agreed that it was desirable that the Italian Government should follow the lead given by AMG in the matter of the "defascization" and reorganization of the legal professions, and intended that a decree would be prepared, submitted to ACC and published to this end.

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In addition to conferences with the Minister, at which were discussed many other matters besides those mentioned above, machinery has been set up whereby this subcommission forward letters in behalf of the Ministry to legal officials in occupied territory. This service has been much appreciated by the Minister who has made increasing use of it.

Arrangements were also made during the month to enable officials residing in occupied territory to visit the Minister.

During January 1944, 7 conferences took place with the Minister of Justice either at Brindisi or Bari, the principal items on the agenda being referred to seriatim hereunder.

Considerable progress was registered in the preparations for turnover of the administration of Justice to the Italian Government in respect of territory scheduled for transfer.

The draft of the Italian decree law on the restoration of political and civil rights to Jews was presented and discussed on succeeding meetings, and arrangements were concluded for simultaneous publication in both occupied and unoccupied territories.

The setting up of a special Court of Appeal to deal with cases in the military area of Foggia detached from its normal seat of jurisdiction in unoccupied territory was provided for, as was also the holding of an Assize Court in the same area. 5237

The questions arising out of proposals to reform the existing fascist laws regulating the constitution of Assize Courts was debated, including the political problems involved in proposals for a return to the ancient jury system, and the advisability of adapting the existing panels of assessors to meet current needs was decided upon as an expedient.

The problems connected with the reopening ofthe Court of Cassation either as a temporary measure in occupied territory or as preparation for reconstitution in Rome were considered, and it was decided that the matter was one best left to the Italian Government who would undertake the work of reorganization on the basis of restoration in Rome in conjunction with ACC.

At the request of the Director of Property Control a memorandum was drafted and presented to the Minister outlining the powers that this official of ACC would require under Italian administration of territory including the necessity for certain protective measures being taken in that behalf during the transitional period from Allied to Italian administration.

Alleged delays and shortcomings on the part of the Italian Courts in unoccupied territory in dealing with sabotage and pilfering of Allied military stores and equipment, the procedure to be adopted for the handing over of delinquents to the Italian police, and the reporting of action taken by Italian Courts to Allied authorities, were considered and appropriate action decided upon.

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Certain points arising out of the confinement of Allied Military detainees in Italian jails and the application of the established prison rules to such came up for discussion, as also the general situation of the use of Italian prisons by Allied authorities. A representative of the Public Safety Subcommission was introduced to the Minister of Justice with the object of effecting liaison with the prison administration of the Italian Ministry on all matters concerning this department and ACC.

The enforcement of the Italian laws providing for the control and registration of aliens in unoccupied territory was the subject of enquery and demands for information and investigation were made.

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4. REPORT OF REGION 1.

(i) Statistical Tables: Included herewith are two statistical tables (marked exhibits X & Y), one showing the convictions and acquitals of all cases, General, Superior and Summary by Province and one showing a breakdown by Provinces fo the principal categories of cases. 1579 cases are reported during January 1944 while 1636 cases were recorded in the preceding month. The figures for December in some cases are inaccurate in that they include the total number of defendants whereas in January as in all months previous to December 1943 the total is based upon the number of cases without regard to the number of defendants. This change in basis is made in order that the statistics may be harmonized with the earlier reports. Actually the January cases are about the same in number as the December cases.

(ii) A.M.G. Courts: It is believed that the number of prosecutions in A.M.G. Courts is now definitely falling off, by reason of the policy of submitting all matters to the Italian Courts that do not affect the Military and also the policy of discontinuing the services of Civil Affairs Officers in the Communes. All Provinces report that the trial work is well up to date and there are indications that in spite of a sharp reduction in legal personnel for Sicily, the judicial work can be kept up to date.

(iii) Review of Cases:

a. During January 1944 appeals or applications for review to the number of 161 were received. This represents a decrease from December 1943 when 192 applications were received. Appeals are being processed promptly.

b. This division is making a careful study of all cases since the invasion of Sicily in which a sentence in excess of six months was rendered with a view to making proper recommendation to higher Headquarters for a final review at the time of the transition from Military Government to Italian control.

c. In accordance with the provisions of Proclamation 14 the R.C.O. will review all cases where no appeal is filed and the sentence does not exceed two years or a fine of 50,000 Lire.

(iv) General Courts:

a. There are no applications for General Courts pending at this time.

b. Several important General Courts were held in Catania and Enna Provinces during the month, the court consisting of Lt. Col. Behrens, S/Ldr Dickie and Major Campbell, Major Radice or Capt. Davis.

(v) Italian Courts:

a. Italian Courts throughout Sicily are making progress in expediting their business and are showing more reliance on their own efforts.

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a. Italian Courts throughout Sicily are making progress in expediting their business and are showing more reliance on their own efforts.

b. During the month an order was signed by the R.C.A.C. making necessary readjustments in assignments. Consultation with a committee of the leading Magistrates of Sicily forms the basis for these changes in station for personnel.

c. Bar Associations are functioning in all Provinces and are active in making recommendations concerning new legislation. Some of these recommendations have been sent to higher Headquarters for consideration by the new government.

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(vi) Personnel:

a. Seven American Legal Officers have been lost to this division during January with one replacement.

b. Capt. Davis (British) has been assigned as S.L.O. Siracusa. Capt. Matthews (British) is now the S.L.O. Messina.

c. One legal officer is now assigned each Provnce.

d. Palermo with a heavy volume of business is in need of a replacement, if the transition is long delayed.

(vii) Inspections: S/Ldr Dickie, D.R.L.O., has inspected the legal offices in Catania, Messina and Enna during the month. Conferences have been held at Headquarters with the S.L.O.s from Agrigento, Siracusa, Messina, Catania, Caltanissetta, Trapani and Palermo.

(viii) Directives:

a. Directives based upon orders from higher Headquarters have been issued.

b. A directive covering the problems of transition from Military to Civil Government was issued on December 29, 1943, and work there under is proceeding. It is believed that the legal work can be transferred to the Italian Government in an orderly manner.

6255

5. REPORT OF REGION 2.

(i) Personnel.

a. Lt. Col. D.E.S. Cousins took over as RCLO on 10-1-44.
b. Each province has one LO, and that of Cosenza has two.
c. A return is awaited showing what other officers not officially in the Legal Division, have legal knowledge and particulars of same.
d. Major A.W.R. Franklin now LO Catanzaro has made a special study of the Italian Courts throughout Calabria.

Since this subject is likely to increase greatly in importance, it is proposed that this officer should temporarily be attached to Regional HQ to coordinate and advise upon the Italian Courts and Judicial personnel throughout the region.

(ii) Allied Military Courts.

a. The number of cases tried by Military Courts during the month was 170.

b. Of these, a general court held at Salerno passed the death sentence on a conviction for wounding with intent to kill.

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b. Of these, a general court held at Salerno passed the death sentence on a conviction for wounding with intent to kill.

Superior Courts have tried several cases of local disorders connected with the distribution of grain.

In each, there were a considerable number of accused, who received sentences ranging from 2 yeers imprisonment to fines for minor delinquents.

c. Prosecutions in the province of Matera have assisted the amassing of grain. Summons served on defaulters on Jan 10th had by Jan 14th induced the amassing of 1132 quintals as opposed to 178 quintals previous to that date. Persons still in default at the date of trial, were served with an order to amass the deficit by Jan 28th, fined, and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment to be held in suspense until that date. The fines were all paid, and almost all the grain then due, had been amassed by Jan 28th.

(iii) Circuit of the CJO.

Partly in order to gage the qualifications of LO's, but mainly to

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demonstrate Court Procedure to them, and other officers interested, the CJC will visit provinces under, and will preside at cases which LC's have been instructed to arrange for trial within the following respective dates:

(a) Matera Feb 7th - 9th inclusive
(b) Cosenza Feb 10th - 12th inclusive
(c) Catanzaro " 14th - 16th "
(d) Reggio " 17th - 19th "
(e) Potenza " 21st - 23rd "
(f) Salerno " 24th - 26th "

6254

(iv) The Committee of Investigation at Potenza still finds its work impeded by the series of amnesties granted under the Fascist regime. Application has already been made for their abrogations

(v) The Committee of Security established also at Potenza has formed the basis of reports to the RCAO and the CLO under references this HQ letters 2201/59/8 of 21-1-44 and 28-1-44 respectively.

(vi) Italian Courts are in the main functioning satisfactorily and are progressively hearing more cases, and their work is closely supervised by LO's.
(a) The failure of the Courts of Appeal at Naples to appoint a Court of Assise to function in Salerno province continues to be a grievance and has been reported to higher authority. The reopening of Court of Assises in Naples and the Province has long been delayed. An officer from the Italian Court Section at ACC has been attached to Region III to expedite this objective.

(b) The withdrawal of the Court of Appeal at Reggio and its transfer to Messina has been a matter of concern to Region II. It is hoped that not only will its immediate return be effected, but that it will be vested with both Civil and Criminal jurisdiction.

(vii) Regional Orders

During the month of January the following Regional Orders were prepared:

No. 7 - Licensing of cars and petrol (not published)
No. 12- Registration of Aliens

6. REPORT OF REGION 3.

(i) There is attached as Appendix "A" a list of officers serving in Region 3 under the Regional Chief Legal Officer, Region 3, as at 31 January 1944. This list does not include the officers who man the Military Courts as these officers are under the direct control of the SCAOs.

(ii) MILITARY COURTS. There are attached as Appendices "B" and "C" tables showing the number of cases tried by the Allied Military Courts during January and the various types of offences tried.

(iii) The problem of finding sufficient personnel to man the Military Courts in the City of Naples is becoming increasingly more difficult. There are now six Military Courts sitting in the City. One Superior Court and three Summary Courts sit daily whole time and the remaining two also take

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(iii) The problem of finding sufficient personnel to man the Military Courts in the City of Naples is becoming increasingly more difficult. There are now six Military Courts sitting in the City. One Superior Court and three Summary Courts sit daily whole time and the remaining two also take the full time of a judicial officer. The officers necessary to man these Courts have all been lent to Region 3 by other Regions and there is a grave danger that they will soon be required for other duties. If that happens and replacements are not forthcoming from other sources Region 3 is faced with a virtual breakdown of justice in the City of Naples for it is quite impossible for the CAOs in the City to take on the duty of manning the Courts in addition to their other duties. In addition the Officer Commanding, Peninsular Base Section, has now asked that a second Summary Court should be established to deal with offencesin the Port Area in Naples. The existing Summary Court is now barely able to cope with the number of cases coming before it. This request is under consideration.

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(iv) The position with regard to the General Court for the Region is also unsatisfactory. A General Court was established composed of judicial officers from Region 4. These officers were then withdrawn for duty in that Region. Attempts were made to obtain officers from ACC and it was arranged that 6753 officers should be placed at the disposal of Region 3 when their services could be spared by ACC; now these officers too have gone, so that the only thing that can be done now is to form a General Court with the Legal Officer of the Province of Naples and two CAOs.

(v) ITALIAN COURTS. There is attached as Appendix "D" a table showing the number of cases tried by the Italian Courts during January and the various types of offenders tried.

(vi) The appointment of a substitute Procuratore Generale of the Court of Appeal who was due to retire on 25 January 1944 has been extended pending further order of competent authority. It was found impossible to replace this official.

(vii) A proposal was considered that a Section of the Court of Appeal at Naples should sit periodically at Salerno. After consultation with the Italian authorities this proposal was not adopted. It appears that it was a revival of a proposal which was considered at great length in 1942 and then rejected.

(viii) Authority was sought on 15 January 1944 (Ref. 3/6074/L) for the RCAO to publish a general order, identical in terms with General Order No. 12 (Sicily), reconstituting the Bar Association. This authority has now been furnished. A request from the Notaries for the reconstitution of the Notaries Association is under consideration.

(ix) BLACK MARKET. During January the RCAO asked for a note showing the number of black market cases tried since the occupation by both the AMG Courts and the Italian Courts and the sentences imposed. As these figures may be of interest they are shown in Appendices "E" and "F".

(x) GENERAL SECTION. The work of the General Section of the Division continues to be varied. Among the points on which advice etc. has been given are the following:-

(a) Italian law relating to dispossession of tenants by landlords.
(b) Disposition of Allied Force property held as evidence against civilians.
(c) Fines assessed by Italian Courts.
(d) Price Fixing Orders.
(e) Release of a French prisoner.

(xi) Consent to transfer of land. In continuation of para 4 a of the Monthly Report of the Legal Division for December 1943, approval has now been given to the RCAO granting consents to transfer of land in cases of gifts on marriage or where real hardship will be caused if consent is not given. During January 1944 no consent was given and 13 applicants were informed consent could not be granted. The Order, which is understood is now in the course of preperation, withdrawing the restriction so far as regards

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(e) Release of a French prisoner.

(xi) Consent to transfer of land. In continuation of para 4 a of the Monthly Report of the Legal Division for December 1943, approval has now been given to the RC/C granting consents to transfer of land in cases of gifts on marriage or where real hardship will be caused if consent is not given. During January 1944 no consent was given and 13 applicants were informed consent could not be granted. The Order, which is understood is now in the course of preparation, withdrawing the restriction so far as regards sales of land under 50,000 lire and transferring the jurisdiction to give consent to other transactions to SC/Os will afford a much needed relief to this Division. The time of one officer has been very substantially employed on dealing with applications for transfer of land. Requests have been received from both the Prefect and the Notaries that the restriction on the transfer of land should be withdrawn. They have been informed that the RC/C has no authority to modify or withdraw the restriction but that the whole question is under review by higher authority.

(xii) Proclamations. Attention was called to an apparent error in Proclamation No. 11, Art. II, Sec. 1 which as printed forbids photography entirely and forbids printing and developing without a written permit. The "AMGOT Plan etc." forbids both photography and printing and developing without a written permit. Upon enquiry it was ascertained that an error had been made in printing the Proclamation. A suggestion made by the Public Safety

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Division that the printed Proclamations should be altered in manuscript was not supported.

(xiii) Orders, Regulations etc. Two Orders relating to the collection of hemp and the price to be paid for it have been made. Copies of these Orders were sent to HQ. ACMF under date 29 January 1944.

(xiv) Provincial Orders relating to Property Control have been published in the Provinces of Naples and Benevento pursuant to the order issued by AMG HQ 15th Army Group under date 19 December 1943. (a copy of this order has been sent to the SCAO of Avellino but a copy of the Order issued by him has not yet been received). The draft order issued by AMG HQ 15th Army Group was not accompanied by an Italian translation with the result that the Italian versions published in Naples and Benevento Provinces were entirely different. The attention of AMG HQ ACMF was drawn to this with a recommendation that an official Italian translation be provided when an Order is to be published by more than one headquarters.

(xv) Permits to publish or print newspapers, etc. By the terms of Proclamation No. 11, Art. IV, Sec. 1 no newspaper etc. may be published or printed without a written permit from AMG. Administrative Memorandum No. 89, AFHQ, 11 December 1943, has since provided that the Allied Publications Board has been empowered to grant and revoke licences for the publication of newspapers etc. Proclamation No. 11 has not been amended. A ruling has been asked whether this Region is to refrain from prosecution for infringement of the Proclamation; if so, it has been recommended that the Proclamation should be amended.

7. REPORT OF REGION 4.

(i) A.M.G. Courts

(a) Attached hereto (and marked Exhibit M) is return of cases tried during January 1944 by A.M.G. Courts in Foggia Province - the only Province so far under the administration of Region 4.

(b) Record in the General Court cases is not yet to hand. When received, it will be submitted to C.L.O., Legal Subcommission, A.C.C., for review. Meanwhile, from what is known of the cases, it can be said that they are a good illustration of the troubles that may occur when A.M.G. officers exercise too little supervision over the work of Italians to whom they have delegated responsibility.

(c) There has been a marked improvement in the administration of justice by C.A.C.'s in Summary Courts, and in the maintenance of Court Records. For the first time it has been possible, by examination of the Records, to obtain a reasonably clear idea of what took place on the trial of each case. Sentences on the whole err on the side of undue leniency, and there is still some divergence between different C.A.C's in regard to sentences imposed for similar offences.

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(d) The improvement in Court Records noted above has only been achieved at the cost of considerable extra work on the part of C.A.C's and their small clerical staffs. It has been represented that the amount of clerical work which they are called upon to do in connection with their legal activities is excessive and interferes with their other work. This complaint is not without foundation, and a recommendation has already been submitted for reducing the clerical work of C.A.C's by abolishing the Summary Court Record Book, and substituting a system whereby the disposition of each case would be endorsed on the back of the Summons or Charge Sheet, which would then be filed as the Court's record of the case.

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(ii) ITALIAN COURTS

(a) Nothing to report with regard to the Pretore and Tribunali, which are understood to be functioning satisfactorily in Foggia Province.

(b) Reopening of the Court of Assize is held up pending directions with regard to selection of Assessors. Meanwhile, the Provincial Legal Officer has been instructed to prepare and submit a list of existing Assessors who are actually available, so that when the awaited directions are received there may be as little delay as possible in appointing the necessary Assessors to get the Court to work.

(c) Reopening of the Court of Appeals is awaiting publication by the Italian Ministry of Justice of a decree authorising a detached Section of the Bari Court to sit within Foggia Province. This will have to be accompanied by the simultaneou publication in Foggia Province of a Provincial Order in identical terms. The terms of the proposed decree and Provincial Order were recently discussed with the Chief Legal Officer, A.M.G., HQ., A.C.M.F., who undertook to have the necessary documents prepared for publication.

(iii) PERSONNEL

(a) Officers.

It is understood that Major Levitt (Foggia), Captain Marsh (Campobasso), Major Welsfor (Chieti), together with Major Woodward (at present attached 5th Army), are being, or have been, transferred to Region 5, consequent upon the Regional reorganization. Attached hereto is a schedule (marked Exhibit N) showing the proposed employment of available officers in the reorganised Region 4. It will be seen that insufficient officers are at present available to staff the whole of the Region. Two Provinces are without Legal Officers, and it is not thought that sufficient officers are available for the Courts which it will be necessary to maintain in Rome. It is requested that urgent consideration may be given to these deficiencies.

(b) RM/ORs.

The Legal Division suffers to a considerable extent through shortage of RM/ORs. Although a number of RM are Italian speaking, there are not sufficient to employ any as whole-time interpreters. It is felt that this is unfortunate, since interpreting, if it is to be well done, is a highly specialised job. It is recommended that consideration be given to the question of increasing the TO/WE by allotting a certain number of whole-time interpreters. The minimum scale suggested is one per Province, with some additional staff for Regional HQ. Similar difficulty is encountered through shortage of clerical staff. It is known that the Provincial Legal Officer in Foggia Province is severely handicapped through having insufficient staff to cope with the clerical work involved by the maintenance of records, etc.

(iv) GENERAL

Shortage of transport and difficulties of communication con-

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The Legal Division suffers to a considerable extent through shortage of EM/ORs. Although anumber of EM are Italian speaking, there are not sufficient to employ any as whole-time interpreters. It is felt that this is unfortunate, since interpreting, if it is to be well done, is a highly specialised job. It is recommended that consideration be given to the question of increasing the TO/ME by allotting a certain number of whole-time interpreters. The minimum scale suggested is one per Province, with some additional staff for Regional HQ. Similar difficulty is encountered through shortage of clerical staff. It is known that the Provincial Legal Officer in Foggia Province is severely handicapped through having insufficient staff to cope with the clerical work involved by the maintenance of records, etc.

(iv) GENERAL

Shortage of transport and difficulties of communication constitute some embarrassment to the work of the Legal Division. The Provincial Legal Officer, Foggia Province, finds considerable difficulty in getting round the Province, to exercise that degree of personal supervision over the work of A.M.G. Courts which should be exercised. Similarly, difficulties of transport are such as to make it extremely difficult for the RCLO to visit Foggia Province personally, and he has not been able to do so during the past month. He is not, therefore, able to report at first hand on the work in this Province. A monthly report from the Legal Officer, Foggia Province has not yet been received. It may be that this, when received, will contain reference to other matters of interest not mentioned above. If so, a supplementary report will be rendered.

G. R. UPTON, Colonel
Chief Legal Officer.

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EXHIBIT "X" Chart Showing breakdown by Provinces of cases reported

PROVINCE	GENERAL COURTS		SUPERIOR COURTS		SUMMARY COURTS		TOTAL CASES	TOTAL CASES
	Guilty	Not Guilty	Guilty	Not Guilty	Guilty	Not Guilty	Jan 1 - Jan 31, 1944.	July 12, 1943 to Jan 31, 1944
PALERMO	4	0	60	7	655	94	820	5092
CATANIA	4	0	34	9	219	27	293	1971
MESSINA	0	0	33	10	6	0	49	325
AGRIGENTO	0	0	15	4	212	37	268	2065
TRAPANI	1	0	4	0	61	9	75	828
SIRACUSA	0	0	4	0	3	0	7	543
RAGUSA	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	216
CALTANISSETTA	0	0	6	2	6	0	14	151
ENNA	5	0	35	8	0	0	48	108
TOTALS	14	0	196	40	1162	167	1579	11369

Cases reported from Jan. 1, 1944 to Jan. 31, 1944 inclusive with total number of cases reported during the occupation shown in the right hand column.

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EXHIBIT "Y"

Analysis of Cases according to Categories

Province	Black Market,		Thefts, and Poss. of Military Prop.		Curfew Blackout Circulation		Poss. of fire arms		Wire Cutting		All Others		Totals	
	G	NG	G	NG	G	NG	G	NG	G	NG	G	NG	G	NG
PALERMO	92	16	183	27	171	0	93	6	0	0	180	52	719	101
CATANIA	2	0	129	22	0	0	62	4	3	0	64	10	257	36
MESSINA	3	1	8	2	0	0	22	3	0	0	6	4	39	10
AGRIGENTO	112	16	51	6	5	0	19	2	1	0	40	17	227	41
TRAPANI	6	0	1	0	0	0	15	1	0	0	44	8	66	9
SIRACUSA	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	7	0
RAGUSA	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	5	0
CALTANISSETTA	0	0	3	0	0	0	7	1	0	0	2	1	12	2
ENNA	2	2	0	0	0	0	30	2	0	0	8	4	40	8
TOTALS	217	35	380	57	176	0	249	19	4	0	350	96	1372	207

Appendix A.

Officers on strength of Legal Division Region III as at 31 January 44.

Regional Chief Legal Officer:	Lieut. Colonel Filey McClean (A)
General Counsel:	* Major G.A. Bamlet (B) 6248
Assistant General Counsel and Prosecutor to General Military Court:	Lieutenant Louis A. Sabatino (A)
Judicial Officer:	* Captain Sam C. Blair (A)
Officer i/c Italian Courts:	* Major M.C. Holt (B)
Legal Officer, Naples Province:	* Colonel John K. Weber
Legal Officer, Avellino Province:	Captain A.E. Gold (A)
Legal Officer, Benevento Province:	Major G.G.T. Ainslie (B)

* ; Attached from Region VIII.

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Appendix "B"

REGION No. 3

REPORT ON ALLIED MILITARY COURTS FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1944

A. CASES TRIED AND FINDINGS.

Province of	Summary Court		Superior Court		General Court		Totals		Total Cases
	Not Guilty	Guilty	Not Guilty	Guilty	Not Guilty	Guilty	Not Guilty	Guilty	
Naples	388	2951					388	2951	
Avellino	73	99	2	22			75	121	
Benevento	2	88	23	28			25	116	
TOTALS	463	3138	25	50			488	3188	

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Appendix "C"

REGION No. 3

REPORT ON ALLIED MILITARY COURTS FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1944

B. CONVICTIONS.

Province of	Curfew and Violations	Theft and Poss. of Allied Prop.	Black Market	Looting	Poss. of Arms and Ammunition	Violat. of Ital. Pen. Code	Others	TOTAL
Naples	1265	1432	38	[illegible]	162	16	38	2951
Avellino	6	29	20	17	9		40	121
Benevento	5	52	13		25	18	3	116
TOTALS	1276	1513	71	17	196	34	81	3188



Appendix D

RETURN OF PENAL CASES, NAPLES from 1 Jan. to 30 Jan. 1944.

Total number of persons arrested: 279

TRIALS

	Convictions	Acquitals	TOTAL
By Pretura Court	245	125	370
" Tribunale "	392	90	482
" Juvenile "	11 (1)	2	13
" Appeal "	176	35	211
Total	824	252	1076

6245

(1) Judicial pardons were granted in 11 cases

The following are the principal types of cases tried and sentences imposed:-

PRETURA
- 32 Soliciting (from 10 days to 6 months imprisonment)
- 14 Brothel (from 6 months in prison and 1000 lire fine to 1 year in prison and 5000 lire fine)
- 30 Black market (from 50 to 300 lire fine)
- 10 Begging (5 days in prison)
- 6 Blackout (from 50 lire fine to 3 months 15 days in prison)
- 17 Procuring (from 2 months to 21 months in prison and 4000 lire fine)
- 7 Abuse (from 100 lire fine to 7 months in prison)
- 12 Omission to pay taxes (from 50 to 100 lire fine)
- 17 Omission to return pawn (from 40 to 800 lire fine)

TRIBUNALE
- 187 Black market (from 200 lire fine to 8 months in prison and 1000 lire fine)
- 15 Gambling (from 200 lire fine to 3 months in prison and 1000 lire fine)
- 83 Theft (from 15 days in prison and 500 lire fine to 1 year and 6 months in prison and 2000 lire fine)
- 70 Aggravate theft (from 3 months and 1000 lire fine to 1 year, 3 months, 15 days in prison and 2250 lire fine)
- 16 Using abusive language (from 20 days to 7 months in prison and 500 lire fine)
- 17 Buying stolen goods (from 300 lire fine to 6 months in prison and 2000 lire fine).

JUVENILE COURT
- 10 Aggravated theft Judicial pardon
- 1 Injury by arm Judicial pardon.

COURT OF APPEAL

115 Black Market (from 200 lire fine to 1 year in prison and 1000 lire fine)

22 Theft (from 20 days in prison and 300 lire fine to 3 years, & 4 months in prison and 2500 lire fine)

22 Aggravated theft (from 2 months in prison and 500 lire fine to 6 years and 6 months in prison and 500 lire fine)

12 Buying stolen goods (from 40 days in prison and 300 lire fine to 1 year in prison and 4000 lire fine)

6244



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0243

Appendix "E"

BLACK MARKET CASES TO 20 JANUARY, 1944 (AMG CASES).

NUMBER OF CASES	809
NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS	737
NUMBER OF CASES WHERE IMPRISONMENT IMPOSED	557
TOTAL IMPRISONMENT ALL CASES	68 years, 9 months, 12 days
HIGHEST SENTENCE OF IMPRISONMENT IN ANY CASE	1 year
LOWEST SENTENCE OF IMPRISONMENT IN ANY CASE	1 Day
AVERAGE SENTENCE	45 Days
NUMBER OF CASES WHERE FINES IMPOSED	401
TOTAL OF FINES IN ALL CASES	872.425 L.
HIGHEST FINE IN ANY CASE	50.000 L.
LOWEST FINE IN ANY CASE	30 L.
AVERAGE FINE	2.175 L.
SUSPENSION OF SENTENCE WITHOUT IMPOSING OF PENALTY	6
FOUND NOT GUILTY	41
DISMISSALS	7



Appendix "F"

REPORT OF BLACK MARKET CASES TRIED IN ITALIAN COURTS REGION III FROM REOPENING OF COURTS IN THE LAST WEEK OF OCTOBER [redacted] 1943 TO 7 JANUARY 1944.

TOTAL ARRESTS OF BLACK MARKET CHARGES No. 559

	Convictions	Acquittals
PRETURA Sentences ranged from 30 lire fine to 3 months imprisonment	177	20
TRIBUNALE Sentences ranged from 100 lire fine to 1 year imprisonment and 9600 lire fine	311	32
JUVENILE COURT Sentences ranged from Judicial pardon to 3000 lire fine	19	
TOTAL	507	52

0252

The Court of Appeal has heard 344 appeals in black market cases, of which 296 resulted in convictions with sentences ranging from a fine of 100 lire to 8 months imprisonment and fine of 1000 lire.

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EXHIBIT "M"

6271

REGION 4

Report on Allied Military Courts for the Month of January 1944.

A. Cases Tried, and Findings:

Province	General Court		Superior Court		Summary Court		Total	Total
	N G	G	N G	G	N G	G	N G	G
Foggia	1	1	--	1	52	355	53	357
Total	1	1	--	1	52	355	53	357

B. Convictions:

Province	Curfew & Pass Violations	Theft & Poss. of Allied Pr.	Black Market	Looting	Poss. of Arms & Ammo.	Viol. of Italian Pen. Code	Others	Total
Foggia	242	71	20	---	9	---	15	357
Total	242	71	20	---	9	---	15	357

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EXHIBIT "N"

REGION 4 - LEGAL DIVISION

EMPLOYMENT OF OFFICERS

ASSIGNMENT	NAME	PRESENT EMPLOYMENT
Headquarters		
R.C.L.O.	Col. Willmer	R.C.L.O.
Chief Judicial Off.	Lt. Col. Chapman	Attached Region 3
Chief Counsel	Capt. Cates	Assistant to R.C.L.O.
Off. i/c Italian Courts	Lt. Comdr. Musmanno	Attached 5th Army
Superior Court Judge	Major Elder	Attached 5th Army
Prosecuting Officer	Capt. Howell Jones	Attached 5th Army
Rome City		
Summary Court (1)	Lt. Caziano	Attached 5th Army
Summary Court (2)	2/Lt. Bosard	Assistant to R.C.L.O.
Summary Court (3)	(Vacant)	
Provinces		
Littoria	(Vacant)	
Frosinone	Major Waugh	Attached 5th Army
Rome Province	Major McFadyean	Assistant to R.C.L.O.
Viterbo	Major Stump	Attached 5th Army
Rieti	Capt. Falk	Attached 5th Army
Terni	(Vacant)	
Perugia	Major Stobbins	Attached 5th Army

12 FEB 1944

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
INSPECTION SUB COMMISSION

FILE NO. 18 5 February 1944

SUBJECT: Report of Activities for month of January, 1944.

TO : Vice President, Administrative Section

INSPECTION SUB-COMMISSION 6239

1. Work in connection with local government reorganisation outlined in my report for December, 1943, was continued and developed.

2. Communications of a detailed nature have passed with Region II regarding the Administrative Instructions issued in December for the application in that Region of the reorganisation effected in Region I. In the later Region, the RSAO states that the arrangements are working satisfactorily, and according to plan.

3. In comparison with Region I, the redevelopments in Region II is proceeding more slowly, but they have been requested to introduce the reorganisation as soon as practicable, and achieve a state of uniformity with the Region I pattern.

4. Regions III and IV have been informed of the above instructions with a view to eventual adoption there. At present the redevelopment of those areas is in the embryonic stage. Region III has been contacted and is anxious to follow the uniform plan. The Mayor of Naples has also been interviewed.

5. Between 17th-22nd January, I, with Captain Temple, visited the below mentioned places to study and assist towards reorganisation, both provincial and communal, and to discuss the subject with AMG officers and Italian officials.

Date	Place	Person Interviewed
Jan 17	Salerno	Lt Col H. F. P. Robertson, RDAO, Salerno Province
Jan 18	Salerno	Sig. Vacca De Dominicis, Prefect, Salerno Province
Jan 18	Potenza	Sig. Giuseppe Notunno, local lawyer
Jan 18	Potenza	Maj Nichols, RDAO, Potenza Province
Jan 19	Potenza	Sig. Mario De Goyanets, Prefect of Potenza
Jan 19	Matera	Lt Col D. A. S. Douglas, Legal O., Reg. II
Jan 20	Matera	Dr. Guido Tamburro, Prefect, Matera Prov.
Jan 20	Matera	Lt Col C. McGaffrey, RDAO, Region II
Jan 21	Brindisi	Dr. Silvio Innocenti, Chief of Staff to Marshal Badoglio
Jan 22	Foggia	Lt Col C. F. Temperley, RDAO, Foggia Prov.

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Jan 19	Potenza	Maj Nichols, AMG, Potenza Province
Jan 19	Potenza	Sig. Mario De Caymmets, Prefect of Potenza
Jan 19	Matera	Lt Col D. A. S. Cousins, Legal O., Reg. II
Jan 20	Matera	Dr. Guido Tamburro, Prefect, Matera Prov.
Jan 20	Matera	Lt Col C. McJeffrey, Mind, Region II
Jan 21	Brindisi	Dr. Silvio Innocenti, Chief of Staff to Marshal Badoglio
Jan 22	Foggia	Lt Col C. E. Temperley, AMG, Foggia Prov.
Jan 22	Bovino	Gen. Ettore Cotronei, Prefect of Foggia

6. 26th-27th January the Sub-Commission moved to Salerno and the required administrative arrangements have been made here. Contact has been established with AMG, Salerno. A bibliography of books, treatises, etc., on local government available in Salerno, has been prepared, following meetings between AMG librarian, the State Archivist, and the Librarian, Salerno Province.

7. The preparation of information sheets on local government personnel which started last month, has continued, and general correspondence has passed regarding appointments of officials in conjunction with the Rehabe Personals of Security Intelligence.

8. A number of enquiries concerning the release of POW have been received. The bulk of them fail to be dealt with under the procedure prescribed by AG 383.

89578

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and the balance for which this Sub-Commission was responsible, was small.

9. I have attended conferences with the Chief Commissioner and the Vice President, (of which records exist), and have interviewed Major General Solodnovik, USSR, to whom the functions of this Sub-Commission were explained.

10. The abrupt transfer of Captain Elliott, and Lts. Wadleigh and Ziegler (the latter IO, Region II), and my inability, through shortage of personnel to have IOs with Region I and II, must have serious effect on the efficient working of this Sub-Commission. My letters and reports to the Vice President refer.

11. The present disposition of all remaining officer personnel in this headquarters:

It Col R. C. B. Spicer
Capt R. R. Temple
It Vernon Lewis
It T. C. Shanks

At Brindisi:

Maj J. Butterworth

R. C. B. SPICER
It Col
Acting Director
Interior Sub-Commission

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

Lt Col R. C. E. Spicer
Capt R. R. Temple
Lt Vernon Lewis
Lt T. C. Shanks

at Brindisi;

Maj J. Hennessey

R. C. B. SPICER
Lt Col
Acting Director
Interior Sub-Commission

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

AMG/14027/PS 8 February 1944

SUBJECT: Monthly report of Activities of Public Safety Sub-Commission. (Jan. 1944)

TO : Vice-President, Administrative Directorate, ACC.

6237

1. Pursuant to the provisions of AMG/319.1, 4 January 1944 the report of activities of the Public Safety Sub-Commission for the month of January, 1944, is submitted:-

I POLICE DIVISION

A. CARABINIERI REALI.

1. Rations. During the month of January 1944, arrangements were completed for the issue of rations to the Italian Military forces in Southern Italy including the Carabinieri. The issue of rations was approved by the Military Mission to the Italian Army. A total of two hundred forty-four thousand (244,000) rations was authorized of which approximately two hundred thousand (200,000) are the British type "B" ration and the remainder the American type ration. General Ernesto Sannino, commanding the Third Division Carabinieri arranged for the distribution of the rations to the members of his organization in the various communes.

The authorized issue of rations did not include the Carabinieri stationed in Sicily or in Sardinia. This question was referred to General Pieche for consultation with the War Ministry in an effort to have Sicily and Sardinia included in the ration issue. No report has been received regarding this matter.

2. Uniforms and Equipment. The lack of uniforms and equipment is a serious handicap to the recruiting campaign. There are no uniforms or equipment available in the Carabinieri storehouses. It was suggested to General Sannino to discuss this question of uniforms and equipment with General Pieche with a view to having the situation brought to the attention of the War Ministry in an effort to obtain the necessary quantities from Italian Army supply warehouses.

The uniforms and equipment of the regular members of the Carabinieri, especially shoes, boots and leather equipment, are in very poor condition and there are no replacements available.

The officers' uniforms and equipment generally are in fine condition; they take care of them at their own individual expense. The uniforms and equipment of the other ranks are normally replaced from warehouse stocks when necessary. There are no surplus stocks in the CCRR warehouses. War Material Disposal Sub-Commission is being consulted concerning this matter.

A report is awaited.

3. Special Force for Rome. A special force of Carabinieri has been organized for the purpose of taking over the policing of the City of Rome after it is captured. One thousand three hundred (1,300) plus the necessary officer personnel are to be furnished from Sardinia and one thousand (1000) plus thirteen (13) officers are to be furnished from King's Italy. The Sardinia group is assembled in readiness to move direct to its destination at the proper time. The King's Italy group is being assembled in Naples where it will be equipped and instructed in its duties and be prepared to move without delay as soon as the situation is in readiness. Lt. Col. Pollock (B) is organizing and training this force. Col. Perinetti, CCRR Naples, will be the Italian officer in command. This Special force had transferred to it from Region II thirty (30) specially trained (CCRR) squads of one (1) N.C.O. and four (4) men each. The Public Safety officer of Region II advised that these one hundred fifty (150) men could be transferred without interfering with the normal work of the Region.

4. Recruiting Program. Recruiting of additional personnel for the Carabinieri in Sicily is slowly progressing. The latest report from Major Hefford dated 22 January stated that thirty-one (31) men had already been accepted, forty (40) were expected 23 January and that a total of two hundred fifty (250) would be enrolled by February 1. Major Hefford further stated that the prescribed training and instruction program for these recruits would go into effect on or about 1 February. Recruiting is to continue in Sicily and it is planned to form classes of two hundred fifty (250) members each as the recruits have been accepted.

B. GUARDIA DI FINANZA

1. A force of approximately five hundred (500) members of the Guardia di Finanza was transferred from King's Italy for duty with the Rome group. This force is assembled in Naples where it is being equipped and receiving instructions under Lt. Col. Pollock (B) and Col. Perinetti (CCRR) under whose command they will work in Rome. All CCRR and Guardia di Finanza will be under his command according to present plans.

2. In accordance with a request from Lt. Col. Poletti, one hundred (100) members of the Guardia di Finanza, taken from the Rome group, will be transferred to Palermo to report to Lt. Col. Poletti upon arrival. Lt Col. Pollock will select the men and arrange for transportation. Col. Poletti's request was based on a promise made several weeks ago by Col. Accampora, Guardia di Finanza Chief with headquarters at Brindisi, during a visit to Palermo.

C. PUBLIC SAFETY AND DISCIPLINE

1. Crimes of Violence. With the exception of Matera Province, all Provinces reported crimes of violence, each having several cases of homicide. Many of the cases concerned only Italian nationals, with no special features, and were the result of family differences. Several cases of violence, shooting or stabbing of British soldiers were reported, in each of these cases arrests were made. All undetected cases are being further investigated; returns of crime do not appear to be excessive in comparison with reports of recent years, and detections are high.

2. Civil Disorders. Civil disorders diminished during the month of January, insofar as the facts can be determined from information reaching this office.

3. Sabotage. No cases of sabotage have been reported from the Regions This is not to state positively however, that there were not some such cases. No cases of serious subversive activity have come to notice of the Police Div.

4. Black Market. There appears to be "black market" operations generally throughout the Regions; to combat this, Guardia di Finanza and CCRR are co-operating closely with Alimentation subdivision. Road blocks have been established in the Province of Salerno in an endeavour to check the movement of contraband food. This appears to have had good results as large quantities of food have been confiscated and turned over to the Alimentation section.

D. MISCELLANEOUS.

During the month of January, other activities of the police division covered:- Special investigations, including alleged black market activities; processing of whereabouts inquiries from various sources; observance and reporting on political meetings; conference with and suggestions to appropriate Italian agencies.

II FIRE AND CIVIL DEFENCE

A plan was devised for the organization of a mobile fire fighting unit in Naples with the mission of rapid movement to the City of Rome if and when its services are required.

An extensive survey was made of the fire-fighting organization and equipment in the four provinces of King's Italy, with special reference to the ports of NAPLES, BRINDISI and TARANTO. This survey was conducted at the direction of AFHQ. A copy of the report is available if desired.

III PRISONS

The assignment by Headquarters to other duties of the two officers of this Sub-Commission in the Prisons division, and the lack of transportation, seriously interfered with the conduct of the overall survey of prison conditions in Italy. At the end of the month, however, Capt Young held conferences with the Italian Minister of Justice and is now engaged in a comprehensive study of the entire prison situation. It may be said that the overcrowding of prisons is one of the most acute problems which this sub-commission faces. Similarly, the lack of suitable institutional facilities for the housing and training of juvenile delinquents presents a problem. To this end, the services of an experienced prison administrator, in addition to Capt Young, are desired. One whose background is that of a warden or a police officer alone is not suitable in view of the broad administrative problem which lies ahead.

IV LICENSING AND REGISTRATION

During the month of January the work of this division has been conducted by Captain W. C. Ballance without other assistance.

A. MOTOR VEHICLE CIRCULATION PERMITS.

1. This matter is now regulated by AFHQ Administrative Instruction No. 12 dated 1 December, 1943, which was issued to Regions without any prior knowledge on the part of this sub-commission that such an instruction was likely to be issued.

2. The instruction is unsatisfactory from a Public Safety point of view and the matter was taken up with AFHQ (Pet. Section), which agreed with the objections advanced.

3. It was found that AMG 15 Army Group (main) were also raising objections to the instruction, and that no provision had been made for the issue of a General Order by means of which the provisions of the instruction could be enforced.

4. Contact was made with AMG 15 Army Group, and this section prepared a draft enforcement order which was agreed to be the Chief Legal Officers of the two AMG Headquarters. The order has been submitted to AFHQ for their comment.

5. Draft instructions relating to the issue of motor vehicle permits (supplementing those contained in AFHQ Administrative Instruction No.12) and suggested amendments to the instruction referred to, were prepared by this section and agreed to by AMG 15 Army Group. The draft instructions and suggested amendments have also been submitted to AFHQ for their consideration.



5. CONTROL OF RABIES.

1. The Veterinarian, Public Health Sub-Commission, reported the prevalence of rabies among dogs and cats on the Italian mainland. This section prepared a directive with the idea of making effective the existing Italian law relating to this matter.

2. The enforcement of the provisions of the law rests upon the veterinary service and the police agencies.

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6. REGISTRATION OF CATTLE

1. The question of the proper enforcement of the existing Italian laws with regard to the registration and slaughtering of cattle has been the subject of discussion with Public Health Sub-Commission.

2. A draft directive has been prepared by this section, but is held at the moment pending verification of certain facts.

D. ALIENS

1. In connection with the control of aliens, further consideration has been given to the instruction relating to the manner in which refugee German Nationals should be dealt with. It was agreed to issue an amending instruction clarifying the position still further.

VI ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION

At the commencement of the month, the Sub-Commission was accommodated in the Provincia Bldg., Naples, in Rooms 28 and 29.

On the 26th Jan., the Sub-Commission commenced moving to new H.Q. at Salerno, the following officers forming the advance party:

Lt. Col. Pickering, Major Shepherd, Capts. Gallanon, Powell, and Bonnie, Lt. Mastroianni. Col. Kirk, CMP, and Col. Meaney arrived on the 27th inst.

The Sub-Commission now has 3 offices in the Palace of Justice Bldg., Salerno. The Clerical Staff shares a large dis-used Court-room with clerks of the legal Sub-Commission and the Administration Section. This arrangement is open to criticism; by the very nature of Public Safety duties, the clerical staff should be in a room to themselves. Accomodations for officers is adequate for present staff.

The following officers of the Sub-Commission have been placed under orders to proceed for service in another theatre of operation; they remained at Naples, and were removed from the strength of this Sub-Commission.

Lt. Col. A. B. Michell (A)
Major E. G. Sawyer (B)
Capt. J. Burke (A)
Capt. J. Lowe (A)
Lt. E. Bellersen (A)

Capt. Weaver (A) entered hospital on the 23rd Jan., and is awaiting evacuation to U.S.A. on medical grounds.

The following changes in officer strength took place during the month:-

Jan. 4 Capt. H. Young (A) joined from Palermo
Jan. 8 Lt. E. Bellersen (A) transferred to 15th Army Group.
Jan.21 Capt. W. Ronnie (B) joined Sub-Com. from MCS & HQ
Jan.31 Lt. E. Bellersen (A) transferred to Sub-Com. from 15th Army Group.

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Officers were also engaged on detached duties during the month, as set out hereunder:-

Jan. 2 Lt. Mastroianni returned from detached duties at Salerno.
Jan. 3 Major Shepherd proceeded on detached duty at Bari and returned on Jan. 8th.
Jan. 8 Capt. Young proceeded to Brindisi to assist D.P.B. Sub-Com. and on
Jan. 9 Major Taylor proceeded to Brindisi on a similar mission, direct from Palermo.
Jan.17 Major Mason proceeded to Brindisi area for consultation on Fire & Civil Defense matters.
Jan.23 Capt Ronnie and Lt. Mastroianni proceeded to Bari on inquiries.

The following nominal roll shows strength and location of officers and NP/OR's on Jan. 31st at 0900 hours.

Col. P. G. Kirk (A) C.P.S.	Salerno.
Col. M. Meaney (A)	"
Lt. Col. R.M.J. Martin (B)	Detached duty at ACMF
Lt. Col. S. Pickering (B)	Salerno
Major E. Anderson (A)	MCS & HQ
Major E.W. Garrett (A)	" "
Major K.C. Shepherd (B)	Salerno
Major G.M.L. Mason (B)	Detached duty at ACC Rear.
Major J.A. Taylor (A)	Detached duty at ACC Rear.
Capt. W.C. Ballance (B)	Salerno
Capt. D. Powell (B)	Salerno
Capt. Ronnie (B)	Salerno
Capt. H.P. Weaver (A)	Naples (Hospital)
Capt. H. Young (A)	Detached duty at ACC Rear.

Lt. F. Philby (A)	Palermo
Lt. O.C.A.Castroiovanni (A)	Salerno.

XW/Oi's

SQMS Brooke (B)	Salerno
Sgt. McLennan (B)	"
Pfc. Marinelli (A)	"
Pfc. Fodero (A)	"
Pte. Lisbery (B)	"
Pte. Diaz (A)	"
Pte. Patti (A)	Brindisi
Pte. McClure (B)	"
Pte. Jones (B)	Palermo

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VI ADVISORY DEPARTMENT

During the month of January the views of this Sub-Commission was asked for and given regarding the following matters:-

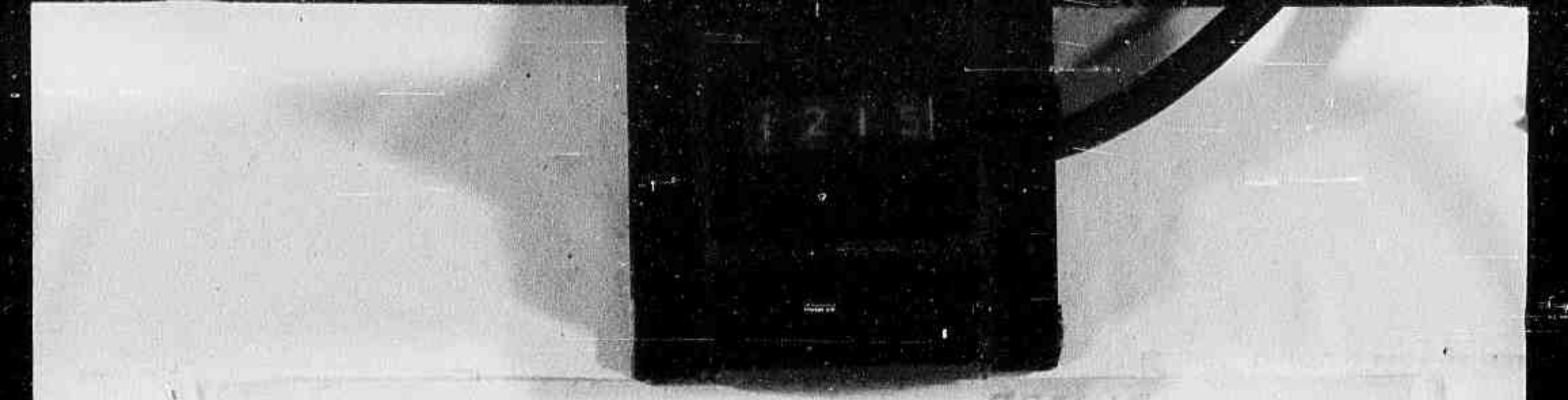
a) Deportation of civilian internees
b) Passes for Italian officials
c) Black Market (To Finance Sub-Commission)
d) Advisability of reestablishment of confino in Sicily
e) Trial of Italian soldiers for desertion
f) Control of Aliens.

VII GENERAL COMMENT.

The reorganization of AMG/ACC during the past month, will result, it is believed, in making the work of this Sub-Commission more effective; or at least relieve the overlapping of spheres of activity and duplication of effort which has heretofore existed.

It is clear from Memo. HQ ACC dated 31 Jan 1944 that the scope of the work of this Sub-Commission will continue to be advisory and not operational or executive. In brief it is without executive responsibility. With this in mind, it is considered that the present staff is adequate, although experience may prove otherwise.

Whether the prescribed system of reports considered in the light of the inadequacy of communications in general, will afford this sub-commission the necessary factual data in sufficient time to perform properly its advisory role remains to be seen.



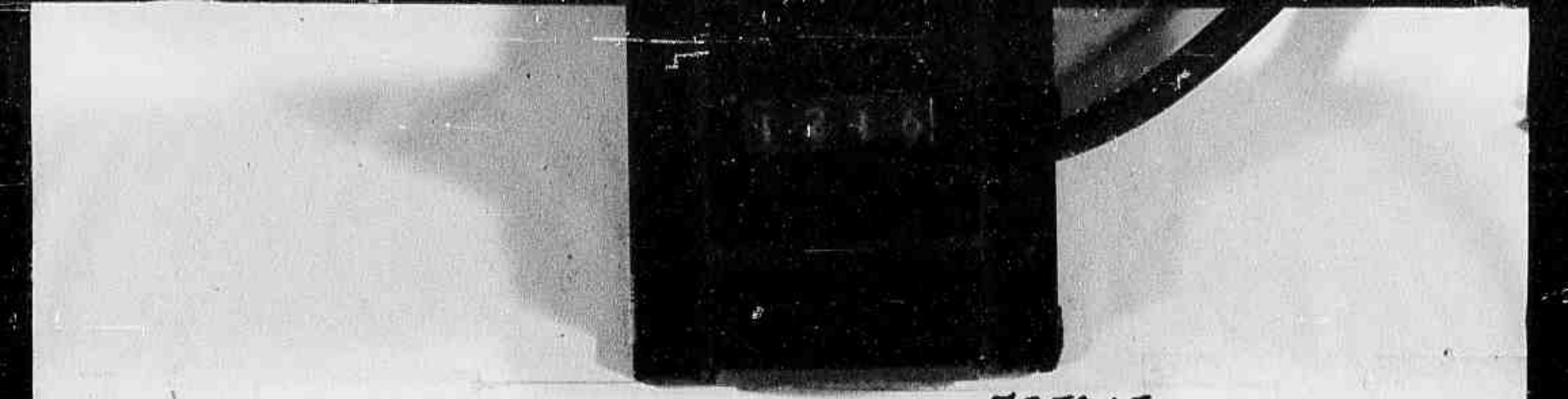
The difficulty in obtaining motor transport to permit staff members to make visits, even of an urgent character, has been a definite handicap. It is realized, however, that this situation is applicable to other Sub-Commissions as well - that steps to alleviate this condition are being taken by higher authority.

In any event, it would seem that direct contact with the Italian Government, within such limits and for such purposes as have been or may be prescribed, will enable this Sub-Commission to approach its maximum value.

Paul G. Kirk

PAUL G. KIRK
Colonel, Inf.
Chief, Public Safety Sub-Commission

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

RC-MG Sec
2857

Internal Transportation Sub-Commission, ACC.,
C/o Mov & Tn.,
AFHQ Advanced Administrative Echelon,
C.M.F.

Our reference : ACC Tn/7/11.

Date : 5 Feb 44

6229

TO : Main Hq., ACC., ✓
Naples.

SUBJECT: Reports.

1. Reference Memorandum under reference ACC/319.1 dated 4 Jan 44.

2. Attached is copy of the Monthly Report of Activities for January 44 so far as this Sub-Commission is concerned. It has been prepared in continuation of the report for the period up to the end of December 43 which was rendered under our reference ACC Tn/47/2 dated 4 Jan 44.

Colonel,
Chief of Internal Transportation Sub-Commission, ACC.

COPY TO:
Economic Section for Mr. Henry Grady.

Internal Transportation Sub-Commission, ACC.,
C/o Mov & Tn.,
AFHQ Advanced Administrative Echelon,
C.M.F.

Our reference : ACC In/47/10

Date : 9 Feb 44.

MONTHLY REPORT OF ACTIVITIES, JANUARY, 1944. 6229

INTERNAL TRANSPORTATION SUB-COMMISSION, A.C.C.

1. Relations between Movement & Transportation Organisation of Allied Military Forces and this Sub-Commission.

This Sub-Commission continues to work side by side with the Movement and Transportation Organisation of the Allied Military Forces for the reasons given and under the authority of the AFHQ Directive and Memorandum referred to in paras 2 and 3 of report for period up to 31 December 43, which was rendered on 4 Jan 44 under our reference ACC In/47/2.

The Headquarters of the Sub-Commission is, therefore, still located at AFHQ Advanced Administrative Echelon and representatives are attached, according to requirements, to the more important Movement and Transportation Offices of the Allied Military Forces throughout occupied territory. (Details are shown on the weekly return of Officers rendered to G.1).

2. Operation of "Bidding System" for Co-ordination of A&D/ACC Railway and Shipping Movements with those of Operational Forces.

The working of this system has improved and the following figures briefly indicate results for the month.

(a) Railway freight traffic on mainland for A&D/ACC:-

Number of bids			Tonnages arranged				
Received	Rejected	Accepted	Foodstuffs, incl Oil & Vegetables	Fuel & Petrol	Clothing	Seeds Fertiliser	Miscellaneous
86	6	74	17,185	7,050	264	6,700	60

Total Tonnage - 31,259

(b) Railway General traffic (mainland):-

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This Sub-Commission continues to work side by side with the Movement and Transportation Organisation of the Allied Military Forces for the reasons given and under the authority of the AFHQ Directive and Memoranda referred to in paras 2 and 3 of report for period up to 31 December 43, which was rendered on 4 Jan 44 under our reference ACC In/47/F.

The Headquarters of the Sub-Commission is, therefore, still located at AFHQ Advanced Administrative Echelon and representatives are attached, according to requirements, to the more important Movement and Transportation Offices of the Allied Military Forces throughout occupied territory. (Details are shown on the weekly return of Officers rendered to G.1).

4. Operation of "Bidding System" for Co-ordination of AMG/ACC Railway and Shipping Movements with those of Operational Forces.

The working of this system has improved and the following figures briefly indicate results for the month.

(a) Railway freight traffic on mainland for AMG/ACC:-

Number of bids			Tonnages arranged				
Received	Rejected	Accepted	Foodstuffs, incl Olive Oil & Vegetables	Fuel & Petrol	Clothing	Seeds & Fertilizer	Miscellaneous
80	6	74	17,155	7,050	264	6,700	60

Total Tonnage - 31,259

(b) Railway Personnel Traffic (Mainland):-

1,300 carabinieri - Bari to Naples
400 refugees - Tarsia to Brindisi
1,000 refugees - Naples to Potenza
200 refugees - Naples to Lagonegro

Note:- It has now been arranged that future refugee traffic is a responsibility of the Military Movements organisation.

(c) Shipping freight traffic for AMG/ACC:-

Number of bids			Tonnages moved
Received	Rejected	Accepted	
8	1	7	4,289

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3. Additional movements effected at request of [illegible].

Certain movements are arranged outside the "bidding" system, but no complete records are available yet. Some indication of tonnage is given below:-

(a) Short notice "emergency" freight movements (Mainland).

Foodstuffs, including Olive Oil & Vegetables	Fuel and Petrol	Clothing	Miscellaneous
5,595	60	10	185

Total tonnage : 5,850

6227

(b) Distribution of imported foodstuffs from Ports (Mainland).

No figures yet available, but tonnage is appreciable. In conjunction with Food Sub-Commission plans are being made to deal with heavy future tonnages.

4. Basic Schedule of Trains for civil requirements.

(a) Particulars are shown at Appendix "A". It is a meagre service on account of the very limited resources at present available after the requirements of the Allied Military Forces have been met.

(b) Resources have been so limited that it has been necessary to arrange movement of majority of traffic referred to in paras 2 and 3 on these basic schedule trains. Result has been little or no capacity available for civilian freight movements on a commercial basis.

(c) Congestion of traffic became so serious that hurried arrangements had to be made commencing 10 Jan 44 to curtail drastically the amount of uncontrolled civilian traffic moving on a commercial basis. This was done by introducing a "form of authorisation," which has to be completed by the consignor before any consignment requiring one or more cars is accepted for loading. The system is not a good one, but owing to the continued necessity to restrict civil railway movements so severely, and the inadequate means of communication, it has not yet been possible to improve it. Efforts are being made to find a practicable way of effecting some improvement.

5. Road Transport.

Field survey of road transport facilities on mainland, to determine what civilian freight motor transport facilities were available and to suggest plan of organisation made.

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5. Road Transport.
Field survey of road transport facilities on mainland, to determine what civilian freight motor transport facilities were available and to suggest plan of organisation made.

The report, dated 17 Jan 44, was made at the request of and rendered to Central Economic Committee, but owing to the subsequent dissolution of that body it was passed to the Economic Section.

Based on the report a draft detailed Regional and provincial organisation has been prepared. It was discussed at a meeting with Regional representatives held at HQ on 8 Feb 44 and immediate action to be taken by Regions was decided.

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6. Sicily - (Region I).

(a) The Transportation Committee referred to in para 9 (a) of December report is still functioning satisfactorily.

(b) The agreed Basic Schedule of Trains for ANG/ACC and civilian purposes, was much more liberal than on the mainland. Unfortunately, it has been necessary to curtail the service drastically, particularly passenger trains, owing to serious coal shortage.

(c) The following particulars of the volume of traffic dealt with on the Sicilian Railways for three weeks in January are submitted :-

6225

Category	Freight moved	
	Tons	% of total
ANG/ACC	426	0.63
Civilians	8,493	12.63
Military	58,293	86.74
	67,211	100 %

(d) Owing to Military traffic representing such a high proportion of the total tonnage moved, the Military still retain certain of their "Movements" personnel on the island to look after their own interests, although the Railways have been returned to civilian operation under ANG supervision. The complete transfer from ANG to ACC conditions should present no serious difficulties.

7. Sardinia (Region 6).

(a) Since the December report was rendered (para 13 refers) the position as regards transportation has been discussed with the Regional Commissioner. He states that the transportation functions are being performed satisfactorily by major [illegible] Spaeth (A) and that although the provision of another officer (junior) would be helpful, the immediate need is not vital. The matter will be kept under review.

(b) The position regarding the possibility of the railways being handed over to supervision of ACC remains the same as in December report. This means that Operational Forces still desire to retain control.

8. Ports. (para 11 of December report refers.)
All the important Ports are still under control of

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dealt with on the Sicilian Railways for three weeks in March are submitted :-

6225

Category	Freight moved	
	Tons	% of total
AMG/AOC	425	0.63
Civilians	8,493	12.63
Military	58,293	86.74
	67,211	100 %

(d) Owing to Military traffic representing such a high proportion of the total tonnage moved, the Military still retain certain of their "Movements" personnel on the island to look after their own interests, although the Railways have been returned to civilian operation under AMG supervision. The complete transfer from AMG to AOC conditions should present no serious difficulties.

7. Sardinia (Region 6).

(a) Since the December report was rendered (para 13 refers) the position as regards transportation has been discussed with the Regional Commissioner. He states that the transportation functions are being performed satisfactorily by Major [redacted] Spaeth (a) and that although the provision of another officer (junior) would be helpful, the immediate need is not vital. The matter will be kept under review.

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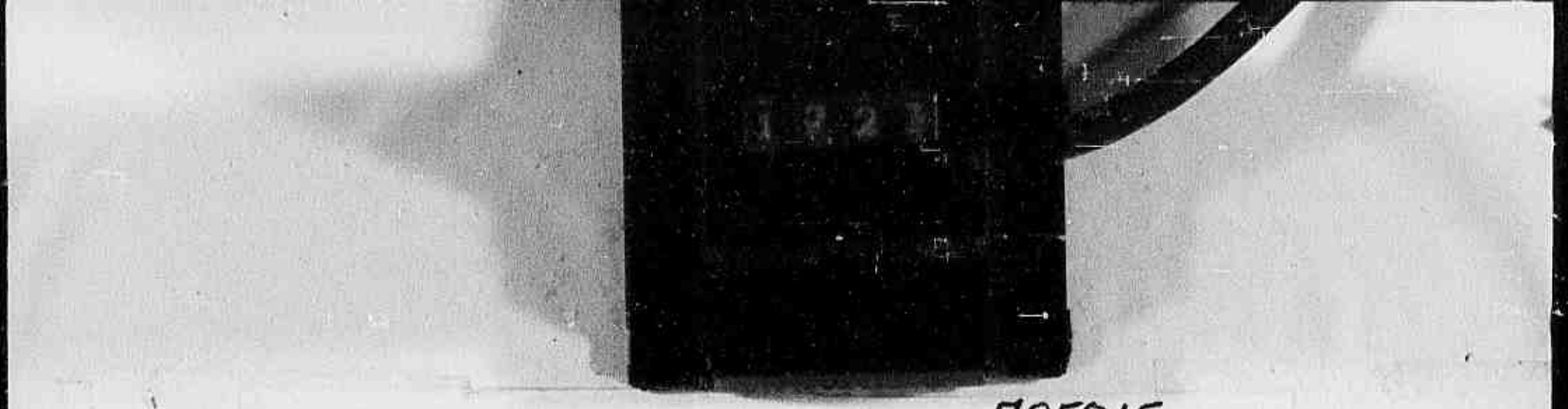
8. Ports. (para 11 of December report refers.)

All the important Ports are still under control of Operational Forces. Headquarters (Economic Section) have convened a meeting of all interested parties at request of this Sub-Commission for 9 Feb 44. It is then hoped to clear up the outstanding points regarding the inter-related functions of those responsible for Shipping and Supplies with those of this Sub-Commission.

9. Inland Waterways.

No activities in this connection have yet arisen.

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10. Conclusion.

The recent decision to transfer this Sub-Commission to the Economic Section is already facilitating the essential close co-ordination of activities with those Sub-Commissions to whom transportation is particularly important, especially the Food and Industry and Commerce Sub-Commissions. The new arrangement is getting into its stride and rapid improvement is anticipated.

Colonel,
Chief of Internal Transportation Sub-Commission, ACC.

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D

APPENDIX "A"

BASIC SCHEDULE OF TRAINS FOR ANG/ACC TRAFFIC AND CIVILIAN REQUIREMENTS.

27 Jan. 44.

Section of Railroad	PASSENGER (each way)	FREIGHT (each way)	MIXED (each way)
ITALIAN STATE, STANDARD GAUGE:			
NAPLES - POTENZA - TARANTO - BRINDISI - BARI	Bi-weekly	One daily	
BARI - BARLETTA			One Daily
BARI - BRINDISI			One Daily
BRINDISI - LECCE			One Daily
BARI - TARANTO (Via Gioia)			One Daily
BARI - GIOIA	One Daily		
MELFI - POTENZA			Tri-weekly
SICIGNANO - LAGONEGRO			Tri-weekly
AVELLINO - NOCERA			° Bi-weekly
S.EUFEMIA - BATTIPAGLIA			One Daily
REGGIO - CATANZARO - METAPONTO - TARANTO		One Daily	Tri-weekly
SIBARI - PAOLA			x Tri-weekly
REGGIO - NOCERA			One Daily
CATANZARO - MARINA - S.EUFEMIA			x Tri-weekly
SUB-EXT STANDARD GAUGE AYOTTE	Two Daily	One Daily	
SECONDARY LINES METRE GAUGE:			
BARI - MATERA	One Daily	Three Daily	
BARI - TORITTO	One Daily		
ALTAMURA - GRAVINA			Two Daily
POTENZA - AVIGLIANO			Two Daily
POTENZA - CAVALLO			Tri-weekly
ATENA - SARSICO - NUOVO			Tri-weekly
LAGONEGRO - SPEZZANO			One Daily

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with the NAPLES - TARANTO - BRINDISI -

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BARI - PALASCIA (via Gioia)			
BARI - GIOIA	One Daily		
MELFI - POTENZA			Tri-weekly
SICIGNANO - LAGONEGRO			Tri-weekly
AVELLINO - NOCERA			° Bi-weekly
S.EUFEMIA - BATTIPAGLIA			One Daily
REGGIO - CENTENARO - METAPONTO - TARANTO		One Daily	Tri-weekly
SIBARI - FOGGIA			x Tri-weekly
REGGIO - ROCCELLA			One Daily
CATANZARO - MARINA - S.EUFEMIA			x Tri-weekly
SUD-EST STANDARD GAUGE SYSTEM	Two Daily	One Daily	

SECONDARY LINES METRE GAUGE:

BARI - MATERA	One Daily	Three Daily	
BARI - TORITTO	One Daily		
ALTAMURA - GRAVINA			Two Daily
POTENZA - AVIGLIANO			Two Daily
POTENZA - CAVELLO			Tri-weekly
ATENA - MARSICO - NUOVO			Tri-weekly
LAGONEGRO - SPEZZANO			One Daily

6224

NOTE: ° Service to connect with the NAPLES - TARANTO - BRINDISI - BARI Bi-weekly passenger train, both ways.

x Service to connect with the REGGIO - CATANZARO - METAPONTO - TARANTO Tri-weekly mixed train both ways.

"DAILY" Services work only on WORK DAYS.

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

12 FEB 1944 802

REAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

Administrative Section

ACC/319.1/AS. 12 Feb 44

6223

SUBJECT : Monthly Reports.

TO : HC and MG; HQ. ACC.

Ref. para 2 of this office letter ACC/319.1/AS of 12 Feb. Herewith 50 copies of the monthly report of the Property Control Sub-Commission.

R.R. CRIPPS,
Lt. Colonel,
for the Vice President, Administrative Section.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PROPERTY CONTROL FOR JANUARY 1944

1. General.

The work of this Sub-Commission has been somewhat hampered during the month under review by the geographical dispersion of the members of the HQ staff. Contact was made with Regions III, IV and V, which on 25 Jan came within the purview of the Sub-Commission, and also with the Italian Government.

6222

2. Personnel.

I arrived in Naples by air from Palermo on 6 Jan. About the middle of the month Major Bovard (A), who had been in Naples since 26 Dec 43, left for the U.K. Captains Cavanaugh (A) and Hewett (A) arrived in Naples on Jan 11 and 12 respectively. At the end of the month Major Evans (B) and Major Sansome (A) were released from temporary duty with HQ Commandant Naples and rejoined my staff. Major King (A), who had arrived in Naples early in January, was immediately posted for temporary duty with the Displaced Persons Sub-Commission, whence he has not yet returned, and Capt. Sirota (A) who left Palermo on the last day of December, has been on temporary duty during the whole of the month with HQ Commandant Salerno. Lt.Col Glenn (A) and Lt Col Bennett (B) remained in rear HQ Palermo throughout the month. Capt. Wellington (A) continued to be employed on temporary duty with G-4 Naples.

With the addition of the three officers promised to this Sub-Commission from the rear echelon ACC from North Africa, requirements for staffing Regions I to VI as well as HQ can be met satisfactorily, provided that no more officers are meanwhile taken out. For the activation of any further Regions additional staff will be necessary, since the functions of this Sub-Commission remain executive, and the transfer of territory to the Italian Government will not afford any relief in the volume of work. The staff requirements of this Sub-Commission, unlike those of most other Sub-Commissions, are cumulative and cannot therefore be adequately met by a global establishment.

3. Region I.

No report has been received from Region I for the month under review up to the present date. A reminder has been sent.

4. Region II.

No report has been received from Region II for the month under review, the C.P, Major Meader, having been transferred [illegible] end of the month to temporary duty as [illegible] province. Major Meader has been placed on the list of American officers to be transferred to U.K. and has been replaced in his capacity as C.P by Capt. Cavanaugh (A).

5. Region III.

Conditions in Region III are far from satisfactory. Until the beginning of December Major Hitchcock (A) C.P was without assistance, and though since that date Major Gerde (B) Capt. Weaver (A) and Lt. Miller (A) - both now transferred elsewhere - and Capt. Basile (A), who has unfortunately been sick for a consider-

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4. Region IV.

Contact has been made with Lt.Col.Carrall (A) and his staff, whose plans for Regions IV and V Army area have now reached an advanced stage.

7. Region V.

Contact has also been made with Col.Whitley, and two officers, Major Newell (A) and Capt. McDaniel (A) have been attached to his staff as Property Controllers.

8. Negotiations with the Italian Government.

A meeting was held at Bari on 14 Jan between Col.Upjohn, C.L.O, the Italian Minister for Pardon and Justice Signor de Santis, and myself, to discuss the legislation to be passed by the Italian Government with a view to conferring on the D.P.C the powers required to enable him to act as Custodian of United Nations property in territory under the control of the Italian Government. The atmosphere was cordial and the Minister's attitude was helpful. He was perfectly prepared to grant the D.P.C power as general administrator of all United Nations and French property, and if the powers contained in the Italian Civil Code were not sufficient he invited us to propose any amplifications which we thought appropriate. The Legal Dept is now in course of studying the provisions of the Italian Civil Code, in order to determine what further powers, if any, are required. These discussions have not yet been resumed owing to the imminent resignation of Sig.de Santis, but will be continued at the earliest opportunity with his successor, Sig.Caserti.

Proposals for the financing of (i) properties where income is insufficient to meet the cost of management and maintenance, and (ii) the expenditure necessary to prevent further serious deterioration in value in the case of properties damaged by military operations, have been drawn up. Briefly, it is proposed that expenditure under (i) should be financed by advances made against the property by the Italian Government, this being the system applied to sequestrated properties by the Italian Government under the existing war legislation. With regard to (ii) it is proposed that the Italian Government make itself responsible for providing the necessary funds.

If approved I intend to discuss these proposals with the Minister of Finance at an early date.

9. Extensions of Property Control to the Property of United Nations and French Property.

A Proclamation has been signed by General Alexander enabling the C.C to extend the D.P.C's control of property to that of French Nationals. This will be published in AMG Regions together with the necessary General Orders giving effect to the same. In Regions I and II the extension will be embodied in the decree to be passed by the Italian Government conferring the requisite powers on the DPC.

10. On receipt of Reports from C.Ps Regions I and II a further Report will be submitted.

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C. R. S. HARRIS,
Lieut-Colonel,
Director of Property Control.

11 February 1944.

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

HEADQUARTERS
REGION 3, ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 394, U.S. Army

12 February 1944

6221

SUBJECT: Monthly Reports.

TO : A.M.G., H.Q., A.C.M.F.

1. Forwarded herewith is the Report of Region 3 for month of January 1944 pursuant to AMG/620/14, 4 January 1944.

2. The report consists of a summary in quadruplicate to which is attached detailed reports of the respective Sections of this Headquarters.

For the Regional Commissioner:

HAROLD R. POMEROY
Captain, AUS
Acting Adjutant General

MONTHLY REPORT

AMG REGION 3

January 1944

In Accordance AMG/620/14-4 January 1944

6229

1. GENERAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

The general condition of the people in the month of January presents many contrasts. Large numbers of people on the streets of Naples are well dressed. Many shops display pastry, candy and other foods at very high prices. Until all restaurants were placed off limits to military personnel, food of all kinds was served daily in plentiful quantities and new restaurants were being opened to take care of the booming business. In contrast to this are many beggars and hungry looking ragged children and other distressed individuals on the streets. People swarm over the dumps where military garbage is disposed of and many stories of individual hardship and distress come to this office.

The Italian Agencies for dispersing relief under vigorous prodding from AMG have continued to step up their efforts and are assisting more than three times the number of people in January than were given assistance in November.

The group of persons most seriously affected by inflation are low salaried civil servants, government pensioners and others with small fixed incomes.

While food is limited in both variety and quantity, the most serious lack seems to be milk for children and invalids.

Distribution of Red Cross clothing has begun and should relieve the clothing shortage in its most critical aspects. This distribution has shown again the serious lack of organization of Italian services and the classic difficulty of lack of local initiative.

6219

In face of these serious lacks in Italian resources the shortage of AMG welfare officers has meant little accomplishment outside the city of Naples itself. The welfare services for children are confused and overlapping and there is great need for administrative planning if the welfare of many dependent Italian children is to be protected.

2. POLITICAL.

Political activity and tension decreased materially during January in Region 3.

Generally the parties within the Committee of National Liberation seemed less active, preparing for the Congress at Bari. However, parties of a royalist tinge, especially the Liberal Royalist Party for Reconstruction, became more active. The Social Democratic Party of Southern Italy, a party generally recognized as having royalist convictions, was reactivated.

"Il Domani," a monarchist paper, was placed on sale (February 9) without authorization. Reports are also received that indicate preparation of a manifestation in favor of Prince Umberto by the Liberal Royalist Party for Reconstruction.

Individuals hoping to obtain AMG to back them or their parties politically have been informed that Allied

Military Government would not change its policy of remaining impartial. One individual wished AMG recognition for a group of well-known citizens as a non-political advisory committee. He was told all groups of citizens spontaneously organized would receive the courteous attention of AMG but that it could not originate such a committee for such general and undefined purposes.

6218

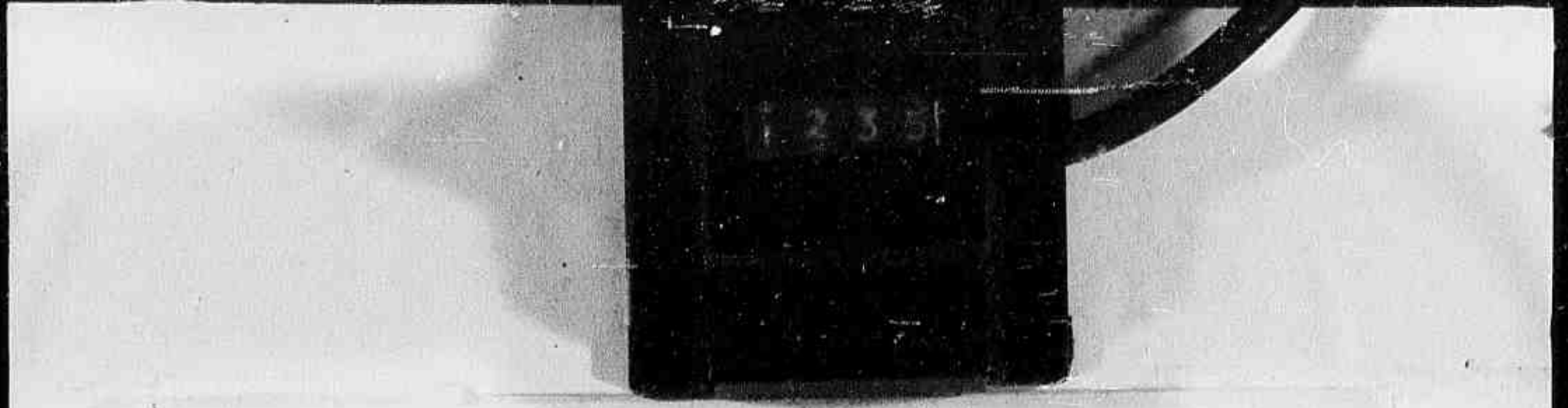
The channels through which applications for permission to publish newspapers were explained to leaders of the Comitato.

Evidence that the Communist Party is the most powerful party in the Naples area was apparent in meetings held by AMG and Comitato leaders to discuss elimination of Fascists from certain types of offices.

By month's end the monarchist group appeared to recover from the state of bewilderment and confusion in which the events of September had thrown them. The "opposition" parties of the Comitato, satisfied that their minimum demands are being satisfied for the elimination of Fascists, freedom of the press and of assembly as well as for a more developed and democratic political newspaper situation, gave the impression of adopting an increasingly more responsible attitude in preparation of their assumption of a share in the government which they seem to believe will soon be theirs.

3. ADMINISTRATION.

The physical reorganization completed in January facilitated changes in internal administration.



The Sergeant Major was relieved of other duties to devote full-time to handling the movement of correspondence. This has increased the speed of movement of papers in, out and within Headquarters to a satisfactory degree.

6217

An effort was made to centralize all files and movement of correspondence but the nature of operations seemed to require decentralization to Sections. This required establishment of a numbering system by sections, which has been done, as well as clear definition of (a) material to be signed by or for the RCAO and (b) material to be signed in sections.

Employment of adequate, competent civilian helpt is important to efficiency. Recruiting and placement of civilian help for Headquarters has been centralized and is handled by an Assistant Adjutant General. This means one contact with the Labor Section and sorting of applicants before referral to sections. The result is that requirements for civilian employees have been met promptly with a good grade of worker.

4. JUSTICE.

The problem of finding sufficient personnel to man the military courts in the City of Naples is becoming increasingly more difficult. A superior court and three summary courts sit daily whole time and the remaining two take the full time of a judicial officer.

The officers necessary to man these courts have been loaned to Region 3 by other regions and there is danger they will be required for other duties. If that happens virtual breakdown is foreseen because the CAOs

do not have the time to devote to the courts. In addition PBS has requested the formation of another port area court because the present court cannot handle all the cases.

6216

The General Court situation is also unsatisfactory. Region 4 officers who had operated this court have been withdrawn. Arrangements were then made with ACC to provide seven officers for this court when they could be spared from ACC duties. Now they too have gone north. At present the legal officer of the province and two CACs are conducting the court.

It is believed that an official Italian translation should be provided when Allied Military Government orders are issued for publication by more than one headquarters. Recently an order was released for the provinces of Naples and Benevento and the published Italian versions were different.

A summary of court cases follows:

In all courts	Guilty	3188
	Not Guilty	488
Summary courts	Guilty	3138
	Not Guilty	463
Superior courts	Guilty	50
	Not Guilty	25

No General Court decisions rendered.

There were in the region 1276 convictions in curfew cases, 1513 theft and illegal possession, 71 black market, 17 looting, 196 possession of arms and ammunition, 34 violations of Italian penal code and 81 others. Total convictions, 3188



Italian courts disposed of 1076 cases. There were 824 convictions and 252 acquittals. Eleven judicial pardons were granted. Eleven convictions were announced in juvenile court and two acquittals.

Allied Military Courts have heard in all 809 black market cases through January 20. There were 737 convictions and 557 resulted in jail sentences. Prison terms totalled 68 years, 9 months and 12 days. The highest sentence, one year; the lowest, one day. Average, 45 days. Fines were assessed in 401 cases. Total L. 872,425. The highest fine, L.50,000; lowest, L. 30. The average, L.2,175. There were six suspended sentences, 41 acquitted and seven dismissed.

Black market cases in Italian courts from their reopening in October to January 7 resulted in 507 convictions and 52 acquittals. The court of appeals heard 344 appeals and 296 resulted in convictions.

5. PUBLIC SAFETY

Improvement is noted in the efficiency of most of the civil police organizations. The various forces are handicapped by demands made on them by Allied agencies for services in addition to their normal duties. There is also a general need of clothing, boots, transport and improved communications.

The Municipal Guards are co-operative but not efficient. In some districts there is feeling against the Forest Guards because the unit is considered Fascist and one that should be disbanded.

Crime is slowly decreasing. Drives on particular types of crime show good results. Special measures have been adopted to reduce the following types of crimes which have been the most numerous: Black market, wrongful possession, unlawful meetings, prostitution, larceny.

6214

The conduct of Allied troops has shown slight improvement but there are still many complaints of armed holdups, assaults and thefts.

There have been no serious civil disturbances. Several minor demonstrations, mainly by women, demanding increased rations or pensions or demanding the removal of certain officials have been easily handled. A group of civil police searching for unsurrendered grain in Benevento province found about 200 farmers meeting at a farmhouse and a melee ensued. One farmer was shot, three policemen injured and eight persons arrested. One case of sabotage (a mortar shell wired to a railroad track) was discovered.

More train service from Naples to Bari is needed. The present bi-weekly schedule is not enough to handle those who wish to travel. As a consequence many of them attempt to crowd on train without passes. On one occasion the police tried to disperse the crowd attempting to crowd on the train and some persons were injured.

Public morale is fairly good. The attitude toward Allied Military Government is quite good. The attitude toward the Italian government is not easily defined and is indifferent. Feeling is favorable toward neither the King nor Badoglio. The Committee of National Liberation is increasing its influence in the provinces and applications for meetings, particularly left-wing, are numerous.

The refugee problem is not acute but still exists in Benevento.

A communication to the Foggia authorities on the matter of issuing passes to civilians who transport grain to outlying communes remains unanswered. Meanwhile communes have no grain which is available in Foggia. 6213

The curfew is well observed in towns but not in rural areas.

Fair conditions are maintained in the prisons considering the difficulties. Room for women inmates will be needed as a result of the drive on prostitutes. Sanitary conditions are improved and no new cases of typhus in prisons were reported. The food ration is now 300 grams of bread and 50 of soup per day.

There is a question on the matter of removing unexploded mines in Naples province. Fifth Army maintains it is a task for AMG and AMG has asked the Engineer Service, Fifth Army, to assume the responsibility. No reply has been received.

6. FINANCE.

The financial conditions within Region 3 continue satisfactory.

Authority to redeem and service the ordinary Italian Treasury bonds was granted on January 1 and proved a good thing for banks, business and citizens. Previously authority to meet the maturing 9-year bonds had been granted on December 15.

This action provided income for bondholders, increased the value of bonds and enabled the Treasury section of the Bank of Italy to receive some additional

revenue from the sale of new bonds. The sale of new bonds was beyond expectations. The following figures reflect this condition:

6212

	AVELLINO	BENEVENTO	NAPLES
Bonds redeemed for cash	L.2,419,000	L.7,752,000	L.78,569,000
Old bonds exchanged for new	5,339,000	5,251,000	37,326,000
New bonds sold	3,162,000	539,500	85,346,000
Interest paid	4,767,000	3,240,000	48,230,000

Although the Finance department did not permit the Naples Stock Exchange to open there has been a certain amount of bonds sold through the banks with the departments approval. The banks were held responsible to know both parties in the sale and to refrain from handling transactions for leading Fascists or others outside their sphere of operations. With this limited market, the "unofficial over the counter" sale prices have shown a steady increase which reacted favorably on the sale of new bonds and increased the revenue of the State. Following are unofficial prices in Naples City for Treasury Bonds:

	9 Years 5%	9 Yeers 4%
31/8/43	75	No Market
11/9/43	71	No Market
3/11/43	54	49
2/12/43	58	53
3/ 1/44	75	69
2/ 2/44	80	73

Tax collection figures also proved satisfactory. Consumers taxes, which are collected by five large private collection agencies, presented such a problem that the Finance Department permitted the collection firms to organize a mutual aid association for the purpose of pooling information and the joint study of tax laws and interpretations. Minutes of meetings are submitted to the Chief Revenue Officer.

6211

Collections of indirect tax levies for the account of the State Treasury were as follows:

	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
NAPLES	L. 3,531,000	L. 6,401,000	L. 10,215,000
AVELLINO	15,000	526,000	910,000
BENEVENTO	60	29,000	132,795

Direct tax collection totals are:

	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
NAPLES	L. 34,016,000	L. 15,868,000	L. 42,782,000
AVELLINO	1,039,000	11,000	5,126,000
BENEVENTO	0	768	19,173

(The main collections of direct taxes are always in alternate months).

From the first to the thirty-first of January bank deposits increased from L. 4,120,000,000 to L.5,265,000,000 while cash in the banks in Naples City increased from L. 840,000,000 to L. 1,045,000,000.

The salt and tobacco monopolies are functioning according to plan. Price changes ordered by the Ministry of Finance are in force throughout the region. Matches



are not being sold although they are being manufactured in Naples and Benevento. Information concerning prices of matches is expected from the Monopolies Division, ACC.

Financing systems outlined by higher headquarters have been discussed with financial officers of the region and put into effect. 6219

Customs are not being collected. Offices are prepared to operate but the security officer of the Naples Port Area will not allow any Italian Government Agency to function in the Port Area.

AMFA has advanced L. 360,000,000 to the French Army, L. 400,000,000 to the British, and L. 640,000,000 to the U.S. Army. No advances have been made during the month to the Italian Army but Allied Military Government authorized the Bank of Italy to pay certain orders by the Badoglio Government in Brindisi.

Allied Military Government revenues in December totalled L. 1,102,042 and expenditures L. 1,950,654.

7. SUPPLIES.

The food situation within Region 3 was worse in January than in December. Black market prices rose accordingly.

A civilian Office of Central Control was established to co-ordinate the efforts of the various alimentation agencies. Given power to remove unsatisfactory personnel, the new office is expected to improve the situation by exacting greater efficiency of personnel and attaining the greatest possible spread of available food stocks.

The bread ration was maintained at 125 grams in Naples and 100 in the provinces during January. The ration for the islands within Region 3 was raised to 125 grams because it is difficult to get other food supplies to them.

6209

Some outlying communes suffered from lack of flour and wheat because transportation was not available. Generally poor conditions created a tendency to ask for food supplies for an extra mid-day meal for civilian employees on military installations.

Six flour mills commenced partial production during the month. A match factory also began operations. Considerable work on the rehabilitation of grain elevators and silos was accomplished in Castellammare di Stabia and Torre Annunziata.

8. AGRICULTURE.

Legal and other technical questions are delaying the operation of the agricultural organization formed on compartimentale and provincial levels. The organization has the approval of the Italian Government, ACC and the RCAO, Region 3.

The manufacture of hemp, needed by the Allies, is proceeding despite shortages of power. The price of hemp has been increased 65 per cent. A civilian expert, W. R. Backhouse, is helping producers of hemp.

About 100 tons of soft wheat has been received and distributed for spring planting. About 5,700 tons of

seed potatoes has been allocated as follows: 1,500 tons, Salerno Province; 400, Region 4; 3,800, Naples, Benevento and Avellino Provinces.

Lack of transport prevents more equitable distribution of supplies available. As soon as transportation difficulties are lessened, it is expected the Central Municipal Pasteurization firm in Naples can operate. An initial daily distribution of 10,000 litres is anticipated. A plan to distribute bran to farmers who supply milk has been completed. 6208

The Ente Economico Zootecnia has been abolished and a new organization formed to control the meat industry. The new unit will operate under the Ispettorato Agrario. It will include a chief provincial veterinary officer and a staff of district assistants. Their duties will include: Livestock census, examination of slaughter houses, general supervision of consignments and general management.

Quantities of tobacco have been obtained in Benevento but no price has been fixed yet. Attempts to work out some plan for fishing in Naples Bay have so far been futile. Conferences are continuing. There is some olive oil in Benevento. Officials are expected to obtain more north of the Volturno as soon as that region is released to Region 3 by AMG, Fifth Army.

AMG control has facilitated the shipment of fruits and vegetables in reasonable quantities and price into Naples City.

Some lumber earmarked for use as railroad ties and other purposes helpful to the military has been taken by Allied soldiers who used it as firewood.

6207

9. MEDICAL.

Although the number of typhus cases increased from 341 in December to 914 in January the increase is misleading. The epidemic has shown a definite and sustained decline since January 11. The weekly average declined, during January, from 44.4 to 20.3. The epidemic is believed now under control in Naples but will continue indefinitely as long as the overcrowding in ricoveri and malnutrition continues.

A disquieting feature of the month was the manifestation of the disease beyond the limits of Naples City. The idea of establishing police control posts on roads leading out of the city had to be abandoned for several reasons.

Plans to deal with the disease in communes where it strikes were made and notice was issued that travelers would have to be disinfested or show evidence of it. An office was set up to issue certificates of disinfestation but these are finding their way into the black market.

There can be no doubt the rapid decline of the epidemic was due to the extension of dusting service organized by the Typhus Commission. Mortality has not exceeded 15 per cent. There was one case in the British Army. There was one mild case in the U. S. Army and several in the Italian Army and Navy.

There is no unusual outbreak of typhoid and the Montesarchio epidemic is under control. There is some increase in Ariano and Montefalcone.

Efforts to curb venereal diseases and to treat infected prostitutes have been pushed. The number of beds in hospitals has been increased and steps are being taken to remove prostitutes from the neighborhood of troops. Although figures of incidence among troops are not available the number of "pro" treatments has dropped to 3,049 in one week. In December there were 12,263 in one week.

6206

Naples has been placed off limits as have the brothels. This has caused the "ladies" to spread their activities to outlying districts.

Efforts to treat infected prostitutes with the benefit of the best methods and drugs are proceeding under the direction of AMG. A serious handicap is the fact that most doctors employed in the hospitals and VD clinics are there part time only and paid accordingly. A plan to overcome this has been made.

The food situation has not improved during January, either for hospitals or the general public. A scale of diet was approved following meetings with officials of the Department of Economics and Supply. (This scale is included in the report of Department of Public Health and Welfare, appended). This scale represents a caloric value of 2,000 grams which is the barest minimum consistent with life. However, by the end of January the scale had not been implemented fully and may not until the distribution system is improved.

Hospitals in the provinces are even worse off for similar reasons.

Olive oil still continues to be a rare commodity. The projected revival of milk producing and distributing plans is welcomed by health authorities.

6205

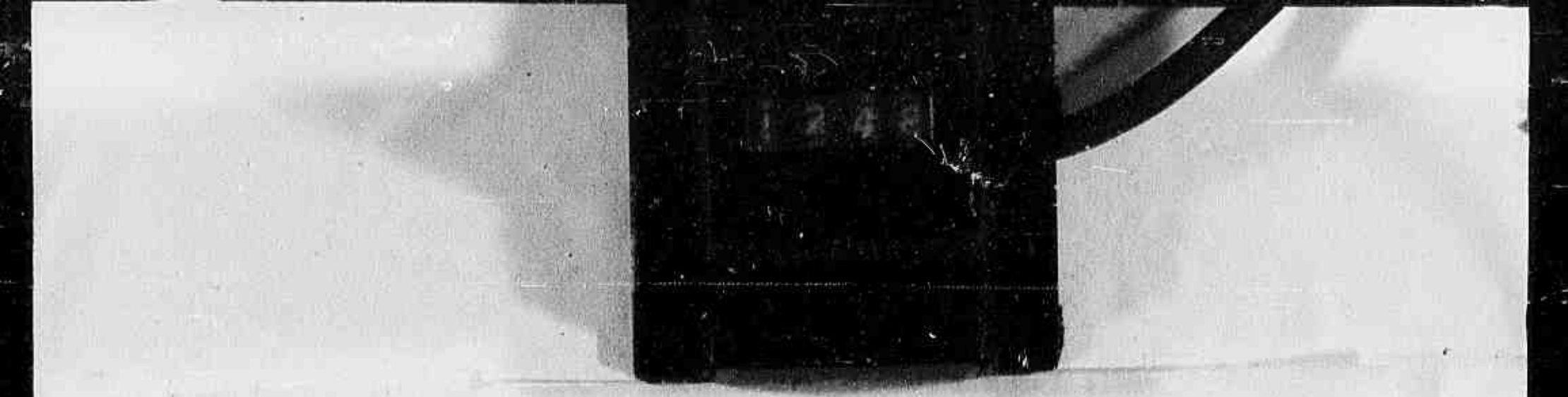
Lack of transport seriously hampers the various officers of the department who are required to do a great deal of field work. Many projects, arranged despite many difficulties, fail because there are no vehicles.

Progress in the revitalization of hospitals is slow owing to the shortage of building materials, glass, plumbing, etc. and utility services such as gas. The departmental report includes a survey of work done in hospitals in outlying districts.

In Naples City the refuse removal situation has improved slightly but can be further improved with more trucks. Conditions are bad in the communes but improving under AMG prodding.

Illness of the welfare officer and lack of personnel hampered the welfare program. The Red Cross has aided to keep the relief work going.

Anticipation of the usual spring conditions, the department has requested ACC to provide adequate quantities of anti-larval, anti-mosquito and anti-malaria drugs by April 1. Pumping and drainage will be required to supplement the anti-larval program to make it effective since the area involved is so large and has so many people.



10. REFUGEES.

Refugees are now handled under the jurisdiction of the Refugee Sub-Commission, HC and AG Section, ACC. It is assumed that a direct report is being made by this unit.

6204

11. STAFF.

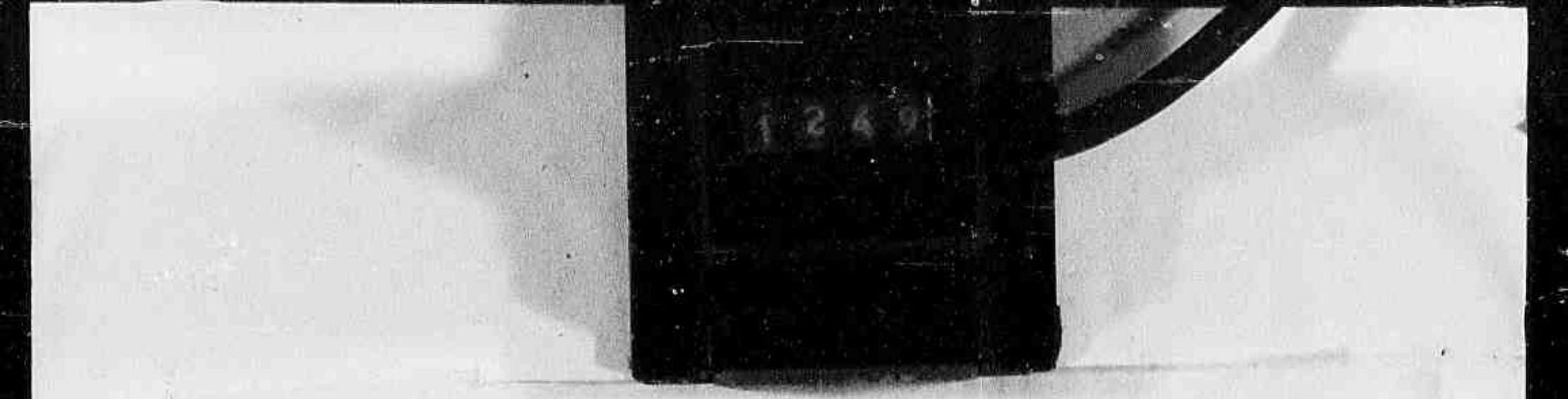
During the month 29 officers arrived, seven for assignment and 22 for attachment to the Region. At the same time all of the officers assigned to Allied Military Government 5th Army from Region I and who remained attached to the Region on 1 January were withdrawn by AMG 5th Army. At 31 January 1944 officer personnel was as follows:

American	Assigned	68	Attached	40
British	Assigned	25	Attached	32

Officer personnel was short, particularly for general CAO duty covering communes. For example, in Naples Province south of Naples there were only two CAOs covering 69 communes of approximately 400,000 population. Other areas were nearly as thinly covered. At the same time the volume of pressing work confronting Staff Headquarters Sections was a constant reminder that more officers were needed.

EM/CS assigned to Allied Military Government 5th Army from Region 3 and who remained attached to the Region on 1 January were withdrawn by AMG 5th Army. Replacements were received during the month. On 31 January 1944 enlisted men and other ranks were as follows:

American 174 British 69



12. MISCELLANEOUS.

A. Schools.

As conditions permitted schools in the three provinces of Region 3 were opened in January. .6203

In Avellino the public schools opened on January 10 except in the city of Avellino where almost all facilities have been requisitioned. In Benevento province the situation was the same. In Naples province schools in 20 communes were opened on January 20. In Naples City opening of schools was delayed until February 1 because of the typhus epidemic.

As of January 31 about half of the 2,000 elementary school classrooms in Naples City were requisitioned.

Basic programs of study were reprinted in the style developed for Sicily by Major C. W. Washburne with the exception of Part 2 of the elementary program. In all 12,000 elementary programs and 2,000 secondary were reprinted.

Col. Gayre, education director, ACC-AMG, Director of Education, AMG, Region 3, and Dr. Modeo, rector of the University of Naples, are discussing problems affecting re-opening of the several colleges of the university. Personal political histories of teachers have been submitted, plan outlined for reorganizing the administration and nominations for key positions offered. Proposed decrees and matters of policy have been discussed.

Examination of the political histories of all teachers is continuing. Doubtful cases are investigated by CIC. Three teachers were discharged for Fascist background during January.

B. Fine Arts

Twelve centers of cultural and historical interest were inspected in January. Projects of protective and salvage nature are progressing. At Caserta, the Royal Palace, lately occupied by Headquarters, 15th Army Group, most of the apartments are now in use. Most of the furniture has been taken, often without receipt.

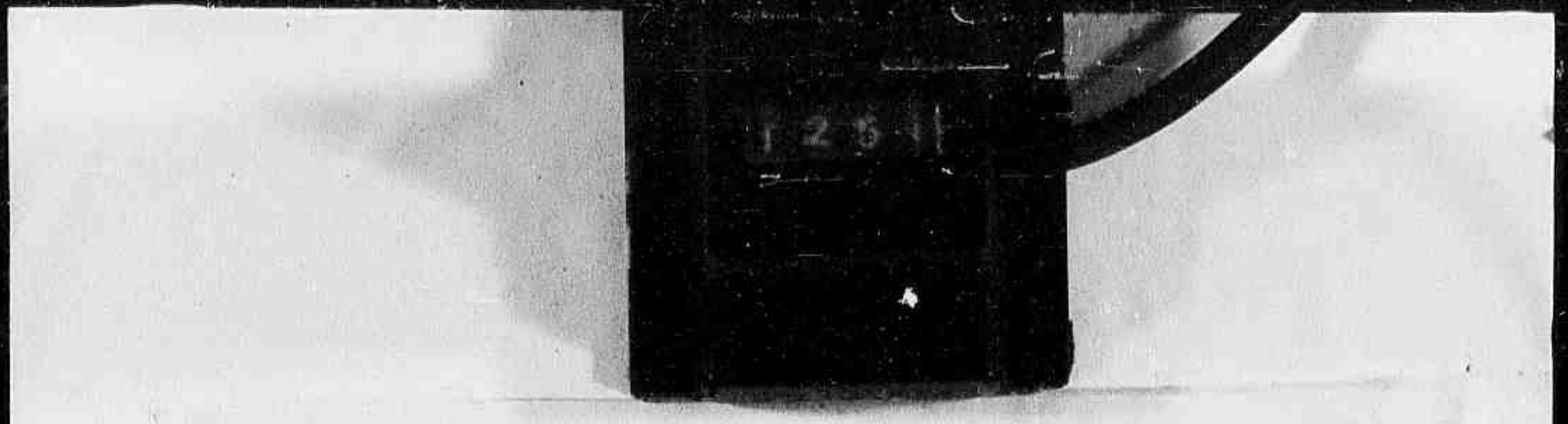
Requests have been made to all occupying units to co-operate with the resident custodian by providing regular requisitions for all furnishings.

For February funds will be authorized for protective projects supervised by the Royal Superintendent of Monuments and Antiquities. A maintenance budget of L. 320,000 for the period of January 1 to June 30 has been approved. Major Paul Gardner, Chief of the Arts Section, testified twice before the Commission of Enquiry which is investigating vandalism and damage by Allied forces.

Part of the Guiness-Mignano collection that remained in the Castle of Mignano was brought to Naples. The Biblioteca Nazionale, the Biblioteca Girolamini and the private library of Benedetto Croce were brought to Calvi Risorta for safekeeping.

C. Labor.

Experience in Sicily assisted the program of the Labor Division, Region 2, in its task of liquidating Fascist syndicates. To insure orderly procedure and to safeguard syndical property the following program was adopted:



(1). Instructions were issued on the form of payrolls and inventories.

(2). Termination date announced when all employees would be discharged.

(3). Responsible heads were named to assume liability for all properties until transferred. Allowance will be made for maintenance of one or two employees, where needed, to keep properties and records in good shape.

(4). Liquidation Section of the Regional Labor Office was established to handle problems in this field.

Following discussions with the Finance Department, it was decided to continue payment of "the 13th month" on the ground that it affected insurance matters and that this practice is recognized in collective labor contracts which have been approved by Allied Military Government.

A number of non-Fascists have been placed in responsible labor positions. These civilian offices operate in a manner similar to those in Sicily. Plans are being made for a meeting of all civilian labor officials in liberated Italy.

The trend toward a single union is prevailing and the single confederation of labor is obtaining support of the Communists, Socialists and Christian Democrats. The Confederazione Generale del Lavoro has been the most active of trade union centers. It has requested permission to meet sometime in February to unite the various central labor councils and individual unions.

The Christian Democratic Unione dei Lavoratori will probably merge with the Confederazione if such a meeting

is held. There are two large and important independent unions, the Sindacato Ferrovieri and the Gente di Mare.

The Regional Labor Office maintains close contact with all important elements in the union field. Labor leaders have so far offered excellent co-operation.

6200

D. Property.

Real estate and personal property valued at L. 347,000 was released to Judge Salvatore D'Anna and Giovanni Cesareo by the AMG Office of Controller of Property.

The legality of the codicil to the will of Jennie May Higgins has been questioned on grounds of fraud and undue influence. It will be brought to the proper Italian court by the Bank of Naples.

As a matter of expedience personnel of the Bank of Naples who are serving as sequestrators of property for the Italian Government have established an office with the Controller of Property, AMG.

HEADQUARTERS
REGION 3, ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 394, U.S. Army

9 February 1944

6199

POLITICAL REPORT FOR JANUARY 1944

Political activity and tension decreased materially during the month of January in Region 3. The six parties belonging to the Committee of National Liberation, apparently satisfied with the permission to hold the National Congress at Bari on 28, 29 and 30 of the month, gave an impression of being rather less active than the month before and of concentrating on preparatory work for the Congress. The characteristic of the month would appear to be increasing activity of the so-called Royalist parties, especially of the Liberal Royalist Party for Reconstruction, and the reactivation of the Social Democratic Party of Southern Italy, a party which is generally recognized as having Royalist convictions.

On two separate occasions during the month, Mr. d'Ambrosio, claiming to be the local head of the Social Democratic Party, called on this Headquarters in order to obtain what he referred to as "the official recognition by AMG," and further requested that AMG compel the Comitato to accept his party as a member thereof. This Headquarters did not see fit to change its policy of impartiality and refused to interfere in what it considered a purely internal Italian political matter. Mr. d'Ambrosio was advised that at any time the Social Democratic Party cared to submit any recommendations or complaints these would be taken into careful consideration.

It was reported that a Monarchist paper, to be called "Il Domani," is being prepared and that a Mr. Bear is to be the editor. (This is confirmed as copy No. 1 has just been placed on sale at this writing—9 February—without authorization). The same source reports preparation of a manifestation in favor of Prince Umberto by the Liberal Royalist Party for Reconstruction but this has not materialized.

Mr. Reale, under-secretary of state in the Badoglio Government (for the interior), has named a personal representative in Naples, a Mr. Andreis. Mr. Andreis called during the first part of the month to introduce himself and give assurances of his cooperation. On this occasion he asked the undersigned officer what would be AMG's attitude towards a non-political advisory committee for the Campania on matters of general interest, and which would be made up of a small number of outstanding personalities. He named Messrs. de Nicola, Giovanni Porzio and Giulio Rodino. Mr. Andreis was told that should such a committee form itself spontaneously it would be received with the courtesy and consideration due such outstanding personalities. Mr. Andreis was clearly informed, however, that AMG could not consider originating such a committee for such general and undefined purposes.

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On 25 January Mr. Andreis called again, accompanied by Mr. Philipson, bearer of a memorandum signed by Mr. Reale, proposing the formation of the same committee including this time the name of Mr. Benedetto Croce. The initiative, however, was squarely entrusted to AMG in this memorandum. No further explanation could be obtained as to exactly what duties this committee was supposed to perform. The same position was again taken as explained above but upon insistence by Messrs. Philipson and Andreis, it was stated that a memorandum would be communicated to higher authority. This was done, our position was sustained, and this position was again confirmed to the representatives of the Italian government.

The Committee of National Liberation and its six component parties gave the impression during this month of giving most of their time to preparatory work for the Bari convention on 28 January and in reaching a preliminary accord as to the position to take and resolutions to adopt at the convention.

During the first part of the month the Comitato was informed that the AFB had advised this headquarters through PWB that there would soon be adequate paper stocks to take care of the requests formulated by the Comitato for at least one additional daily paper in Naples and a weekly publication for each party. The Comitato was also informed that requests would have to

be made according to the formal procedure to AFB for each publication.

During the month there were various informal meetings with the representatives of the Comitato for the purpose of discussing and preparing the machinery for application and enforcement of the elimination of certain categories of Fascists from public and semi-public positions. These conversations progressed satisfactorily, notwithstanding occasional differences in position which were all satisfactorily adjusted. In the course of these informal discussions it was interesting to note that on one occasion there was a split between the Communists on one hand, and the remaining five parties on the other. Subsequently the position adopted by the Comitato as a whole was the one originally taken by the Communists. While it is not believed that one should conclude from the above that the Communists are more powerful than the other five parties put together, there is no doubt in the opinion of the undersigned officer that the Communists are distinctly the most important single party in the Naples area and that the other parties would go a long way to prevent the Communists from seceding from the Comitato.

6197

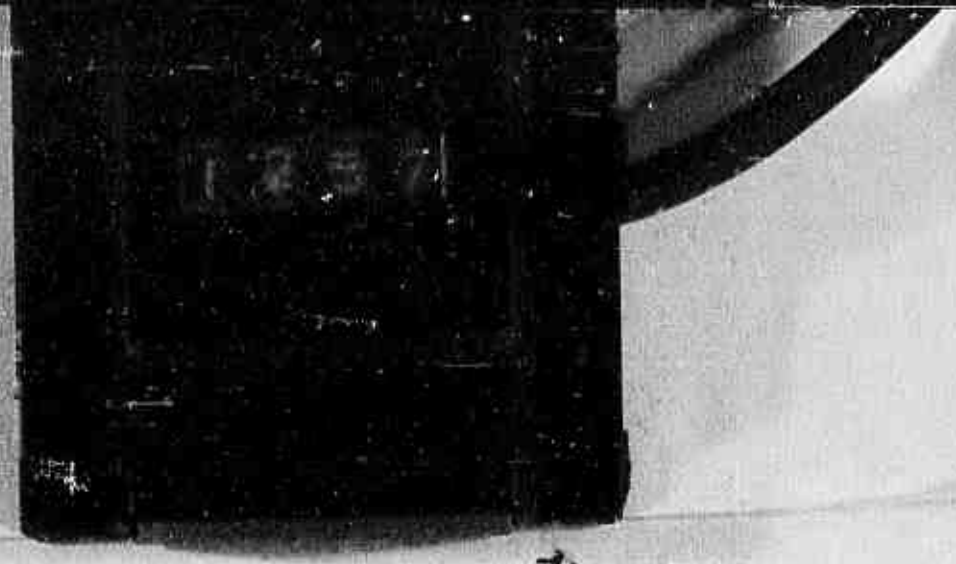
In conclusion it can be said that January was a quiet month in the political field, a month of work and preparation for the future on the part of all political parties, just as much those belonging to the Comitato as the so-called "Monarchist Parties," not members thereof. There were no disturbances and no incidents such as those which received such unmerited publicity during December, the Corde Fratres affair and the interdiction of the convention of Comitatos in Naples. The political parties in presence gave the impression of counting their strength. The Monarchist group appeared to recover from the state of bewilderment and confusion in which the events of September had thrown them. The "Opposition" parties of the Comitato, satisfied that their minimum demands are being satisfied for the elimination of Fascists, freedom of the press and of assembly, as well as for a more developed and democratic political newspaper situation,

gave the impression of adopting an increasingly more responsible attitude in preparation of their assumption of a share in the government which they seem to believe will soon be theirs.

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6196

MIDGWAY B. KNIGHT
Major, A. U. S.
Executive Officer



ADMINISTRATION OF HEADQUARTERS.

1. The physical reorganization completed in January facilitated changes in internal administration.

2. The Sergeant Major was relieved of other duties to devote full-time to handling the movement of correspondence. This has increased the speed of movement of papers in, out and within Headquarters to a satisfactory degree. 6195

3. An effort was made to centrallize all files and movement of correspondence but the nature of operations seemed to require decentralization to Sections. This required establishment of a numbering system by sections, which has been done, as well as clear definition of (a) material to be signed by or for the ROAC and (b) material to be signed in sections.

4. Employment of adequate, competent civilian help is important to efficiency. Recruiting and placement of civilian help for Headquarters has been centrallised and is handled by an Asst Adj General. This means one contact with the Labor Section and sorting of applicants before referral to sections. The result is that requirements for civilian employees have been met promptly with a good grade of worker.

HAROLD E. FORSHOT,
Captain, AUS,
Acting Adjutant General

HEADQUARTERS
REGION 3, ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LEGAL DIVISION
APO 394, U.S. Army

GSA/ca
3/6003/L

6 February 1944

6191

MEMORANDUM for the Chief Legal Officer,
Legal Sub-Commission, HQ. AGC.

Subject: Report on the work of the Legal Division Region III for the month of January 1944.

1. In continuation of the practice commenced by the Senior Legal Officer, A-3 5th Army, before Region III was activated I submit a report of the work of the Legal Division of Region III during January 1944.

2. There is attached as Appendix "A" a list of officers serving in Region III under the Regional Chief Legal Officer, Region III, as at 31 January 1944. This list does not include the officers who man the Military Courts as these officers are under the direct control of the SCACs.

3. MILITARY COURTS. There are attached as Appendices "B" and "C" tables showing the number of cases tried by the Allied Military Courts during January and the various types of offences tried.

4. The problem of finding sufficient personnel to man the Military Courts in the City of Naples is becoming increasingly more difficult. There are now six Military Courts sitting in the City. One Superior Court and three Summary Courts sit daily whole time and the remaining two also take the full time of a judicial officer. The officers necessary to man these Courts have all been lent

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to Region III by other Regions and there is grave danger that they will soon be required for other duties. If that happens and replacements are not forthcoming from other sources Region III is faced with a virtual breakdown of justice in the City of Naples for it is quite impossible for the CAOs in the City to take on the duty of manning the Courts in addition to their other duties. In addition the Officer Commanding, Peninsular Base Section, has now asked that a second Summary Court should be established to deal with offences in the Port Area in Naples. The existing Summary Court is now barely able to cope with the number of cases coming before it. This request is under consideration.

6193

5. The position with regard to the General Court for the Region is also unsatisfactory. A General Court was established composed of judicial officers from Region IV. These Officers were then withdrawn for duty in that Region. Attempts were made to obtain officers from ACC and it was arranged that seven officers should be placed at the disposal of Region III when their services could be spared by ACC; not perhaps a good arrangement but the best that could be made. Now these officers too have gone northwards, so that the only thing that can be done now is to form a General Court with the Legal Officer of the Province of Naples and two CAOs.

6. ITALIAN COURTS. There is attached as Appendix "D" a table showing the number of cases tried by the Italian Courts during January and the various types of offenders tried.

7. The appointment of a substitute Procuratore Generale of the Court of Appeal who was due to retire on 25 January 1944 has been extended pending further order of competent authority. It was found impossible to replace this official.

8. A proposal was considered that a Section of

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the Court of Appeal at Naples should sit periodically at Salerno. After consultation with the Italian authorities this proposal was not adopted. It appears that is was a revival of a proposal which was considered at great length in 1943 and then rejected.

9. Authority was sought on 15 January 1944 (Ref. 3/6074/L) for the RCAO to publish a general order, identical in terms with General Order No.12 (Sicily), reconstituting the Bar Association. This authority has not yet been furnished. A request from the Notaries for the reconstitution of the Notaries Association is under consideration.

10. BLACK MARKET. During January the RCAO asked for a note showing of the number of black market cases tried since the occupation by both the AMG Courts and the Italian Courts and the sentences imposed. As these figures may be of interest they are shown in Appendices "QQ" and "RR".

11. GENERAL SECTION. The work of the General Section of the Division continues to be varied. Among the points on which advice etc. has been given are the following-

12. Italian law relating to dispossession of tenants by landlords. Under an Italian Royal Decree of 24 March 1942 (No.200) all rental contracts concerning farm lands and urban real estate are extended until six months after the present war. The landlord, however, may at any time after the original term has expired resume possession if he proves to a court that he or his children require possession of the premises because he or they have been rendered homeless owing to war reasons (bombardment etc.).

13. Disposition of Allied Force property held as evidence against civilians. The Commander, 57 Area, reported that the British Military Police were accumulat-

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ing an enormous quantity of rations and NP Stores as evidence in cases against civilians. He requested that these should be returned to supply and Ordnance Depots. It is considered that this request is a reasonable one but it raises legal difficulties. Two proposals have been made to meet the point and these have been submitted to ACMF for a ruling on the point. This has not yet been received.

6191

14. Consent to transfer of lands. In continuation of para 4 a. of the Monthly Report of the Legal Division for December 1943, approval has now been given to the RCAO granting consents to transfer of land in cases of gifts on marriage or where real hardship will be caused if consent is not given. During January 1944 no consent was given and 13 applicants were informed consent could not be granted. The Order, which is understood is now in the course of preparation, withdrawing the restriction so far as regards sales of land under 50,000 lire and transfering the jurisdiction to give consent to other transactions to SCAOs will afford a much needed relief to this Division. The time of one officer has been very substantially employed on dealing with applications for transfer of land. Requests have been received from both the Prefect and the Noteries that the restriction on the transfer of land should be withdrawn. They have been informed that the RCAO has no authority to modify or withdraw the restriction but that the whole question is under review by higher authority.

15. Proclamations. Attention was called to an apparent error in Proclamation No. 11, Art. II, Sec.1 which as printed forbids photography entirely and forbids printing and developing without a written permit. The "AMGOT" Plan etc." forbids both photography and printing and developing without a written permit. Upon enquiry it was ascertained that an error had been made in printing the Proclamation. A suggestion made by the Public Safety Division that the printed Proclamations should be altered in manuscript was not supported.

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16. Orders, Regulations etc. Two Orders relating to the collection of hemp and the price to be paid for it have been made. Copies of these Orders were sent to HQ. ACMF under date 29 January 1944.

17. Provincial Orders relating to Property Control have been published in the Provinces of Naples and Benevento pursuant to the order issued by AMG HQ 15th Army Group under date 19 December 1943. (A copy of this order has been sent to the SCAO of Avellino but a copy of the Order issued by him has not yet been received). The draft order issued by AMG HQ 15th Army Group was not accompanied by an Italian translation with the result that the Italian versions published in Naples and Benevento Provinces were entirely different. The attention of AMG HQ ACMF was drawn to this with a recommendation that an official Italian translation be provided when an Order is to be published by more than one headquarters.

619.

18. Permits to publish or print newspapers etc. By the terms of Proclamation No. 11, Art. IV, Sec.1 no newspaper etc. may be published or printed without a written permit from AMG. Administrative Memorandum No. 89, AFHQ, 11 December 1943, has since provided that the Allied Publications Board has been empowered to grant and revoke licences for the publication of newspapers etc. Proclamation No. 11 has not been amended. A ruling has been asked whether this Region is to refrain from prosecutions for infringement of the Proclamation: if so, it has been recommended that the Proclamation should be amended.

19. Fines. I have advised that no part of a fine inflicted by an Italian Court for an offence against Italian law can be recovered by AMG on the ground that the act or omission was also an offence against an AMG Proclamation.

20. Price Fixing Orders. I have advised that

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Article II of Proclamation No. 3 contemplates that there shall be a formal order of a C allowing prices and that it is essential, in my opinion, that before an offence under Article V of Proclamation No. 3 could be successful, for the prosecution to prove either that the defendant saw the order or that he had a reasonable opportunity of doing so. I considered that where a large number of sellers were involved, as in the retail of foodstuffs, it would be sufficient if a copy of the order were published in all the newspapers circulating in the locality affected by the order. In other cases the order should be served personally. Reliance should not be placed on the post. In this connexion it should be mentioned that the Italian price fixing laws are extremely complex and have never provided a solution to the rationing problem.

6189

21. Release of a French prisoner. The officer in charge of the French Section, attached to the Fifth Army, made application to the R.C.A.C., Region III, for the release from prison of one Oberauch Albert, a former Italian citizen born at Palermo 5 October 1910 who joined the French Foreign Legion in 1937 and the Free French Forces in July 1940 after having been naturalized a French citizen. Oberauch was captured by the Italians while fighting with the Free French Forces at Bir Knokie on 13 June 1942. Oberauch was tried by the Italian Military Tribunal at Rome. The court would not recognize the French citizenship of Oberauch but tried him as an Italian citizen, found him guilty and sentenced him to life imprisonment. At the time of the filing of the petition for release from prison Oberauch was suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, attributed by him to his imprisonment and growing constantly worse as a result thereof. On my advice the RCAC, Region III, issued an order for the release of Oberauch and he was released and delivered to the

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care of the French Mission, This division is assisting Oberauch in the preparation of a petition for a pardon to be presented to the Italian government.

NIMMY Mc CLAIN,
Lt.Col., J.A.G.D.,
Regional Chief Legal Officer.

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Appendix A.

Officers on strength of Legal Division Region III

as at 31 January 1944.

Regional Chief Legal Officer:	Lieut.Colonel Riley McClain (A)
General Counsel:	+ Major G.A. Hamlet (B)
Assistant General Counsel and Prosecutor to General Military Court:	Lieutenant Louis A.Sabatino (A)
Judicial Officer	+ Captain Sam C. Blair (A)
Officer i/c Italian Courts:	+ Major H.C. Holt (B)
Legal Officer, Naples Province:	+ Colonel John E. Weber (A)
Legal Officer, Avellino Province:	Captain A.M. Gold (A)
Legal Officer, Benevento Province:	Major G.G.T. Ainslie (B).

+ : Attached from Region VIII

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Appendix "B"

6186

REGION No. 3

REPORT ON ALLIED MILITARY COURTS FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1944

A. CASES TRIED AND FINDINGS.

Province of	Summary Court		Superior Court		GENERAL COURT		Totals		Total Cases
	Not Guilty	Guilty	Not Guilty	Guilty	Not Guilty	Guilty	Not Guilty	Guilty	
Naples	388	2951					388	2951	
Avellino	73	99	2	22			75	121	
Benevento	2	88	23	28			25	116	
TOTALS	463	3138	25	50			488	3188	



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Appendix "C"

REGION No.3

REPORT ON ALLIED MILITARY COURTS FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1944

A. CONVICTIONS.

Provinces of	Curfew and Violations	Theft and Loss. of Allied Prop.	Black Marketing		Loss of Arms and Ammunition	Violat. Int. Reg.Code	Other Offences	Total
Naples	165	1432	38		167	16	38	2951
Avellino	6	89	20	17	9		40	181
Benevento	3	50	13		9	18	3	116
TOTALS	1276	1511	71	17	185	34	81	188

.....
Signature (Rank) (Official Designation)

Others

Appendix D.

RETURN OF PENAL CASES, NAPLES from 1 Jan. to 30 January 1944.

Total number of person arrested 279

TRIALS

	Convictions	Acquittals	TOTAL
By Pretura Court	245	125	370
" Tribunals "	392	90	482
" Juvenile "	11 (1)	2	13
" Appeal "	176	35	211
Total	824	252	1076

(1) Judicial pardons were granted in 11 cases

The following are the principal types of cases tried and sentences imposed :-

PRETURA 32 Soliciting (from 10 days to 6 months imprisonment)
14 Brothel (from 6 months in prison and 1000 lire (fine to 1 year in prison and 5000 lire fine)
30 Black market (from 50 to 300 lire fine)
10 Begging (5 days in prison)
6 Blackout (from 50 lire fine to 3 months 15 days (in prison)
17 Procuring (from 2 months to 21 months in prison (and 4000 lire fine)
7 Abuse (from 100 lire fine to 7 months in prison)
12 Omission to pay taxex (from 50 to 100 lire fine)
17 Omission to return pawn (from 40 to 800 lire fine)

TRIBUNALS 187 Black market (from 200 lire fine to 8 months (in prison and 1000 lire fine)
15 Gambling (from 200 lire fine to 3 months (in prison and 1000 lire fine)

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	83	Theft (from 15 days in prison and 500 lire fine (to 1 year and 6 months in prison and (2000 lire fine)
	70	Aggravate theft (from 3 months and 1000 lire (fine to 1 year, 3 months, 15 days in (prison and 2250 lire fine)
	16	Using abusive language (from 20 days to 7 months (in prison and 500 lire fine)
	17	Buying stolen good (from 300 lire fine to 6 months (in prison and 2000 lire fine.
JUVENILE COURT	10	Aggravated theft Judicial pardon
	1	Injury by arm Judicial pardon.
COURT OF APPEAL	115	Black Market (from 200 lire fine to (1 year in prison and 1000 lire fine)
	22	Theft (from 20 days in prison and 200 lire (fine to 3 years, 4 months in prison (and 2500 lire fine)
	22	Aggravated theft (from 2 months in prison (and 500 lire fine to 6 years and (6 months in prison and 500 lire fine)
	12	Buying stolen goods (from 40 days in prison (and 300 lire fine to 1year in (prison and 4000 lire fine)

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Appendix "A"

BLACK MARKET TO 20 JANUARY, 1944 (AAG Cases).

6183

NUMBER OF CASES	849
NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS	737
NUMBER OF CASES WHERE IMPRISONMENT IMPOSED	557
TOTAL IMPRISONMENT ALL CASES	68 years, 2 months, 12 days
HIGHEST SENTENCE OF IMPRISONMENT IN ANY CASE	1 year
LOWEST SENTENCE OF IMPRISONMENT IN ANY CASE	1 Day
AVERAGE SENTENCE	45 Days
NUMBER OF CASES WHERE FINES IMPOSED	461
TOTAL OF FINES IN ALL CASES	572.425 L.
HIGHEST FINE IN ANY CASE	50.000 L.
LOWEST FINE IN ANY CASE	30 L.
AVERAGE FINE	2.179 L.
SUSPENSION OF SENTENCE WITHOUT IMPOSING OF PENALTY	6
FOUND NOT GUILTY	41
DIED	7

Appendix "F"

REPORT OF BLACK MARKET CASES TRIED IN ITALIAN COURTS REGION III
FROM RE-OPENING OF COURTS IN THE LAST WEEK OF OCTOBER 1943
TO 7 JANUARY 1944.

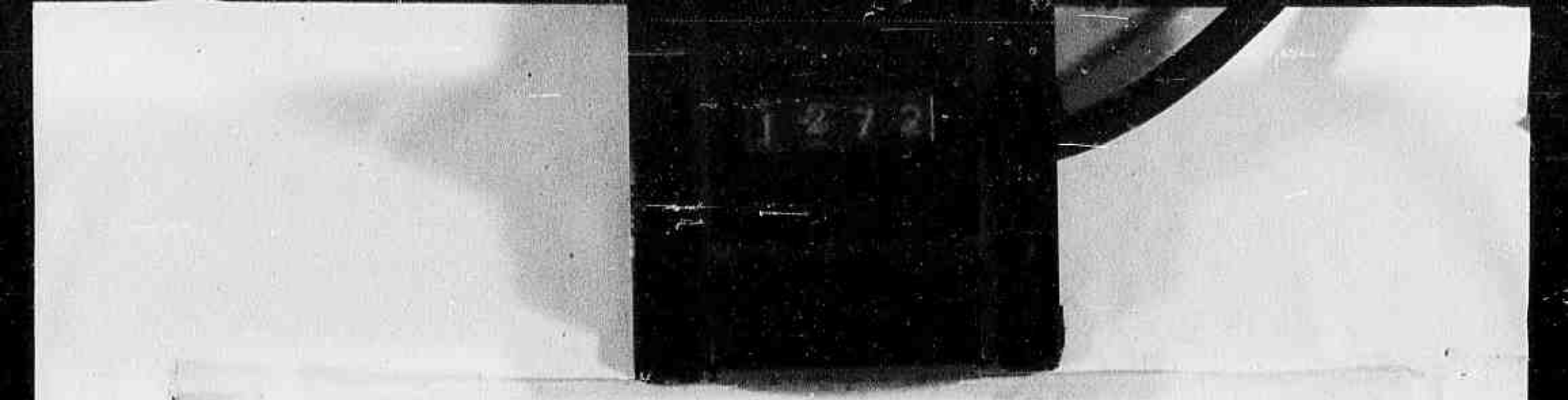
TOTAL ARRESTS OF BLACK MARKET CHARGES No. 559

	Convictions	Acquittals
PRETURA Sentences ranged from 30 lire fine to 3 months imprisonment	177	20
TRIBUNALE Sentences ranged from 100 lire fine to 1 year imprisonment and 9600 lire fine.	311	32
JUVENILE COURT Sentences ranged from Judicial pardon to 3000 lire fine	19	
TOTAL	507	52

The Court of Appeal has heard 344 appeals in black market cases, of which 296 resulted in convictions with sentences ranging from a fine of 100 lire to 8 months imprisonment and fine of 1000 lire.

6180

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HEADQUARTERS
REGION 3, ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 394, U.S. ARMY
PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICE

9 February 1944

SUBJECT: Public Safety Report for the month of January 1944.

TO : RCAO, AMG Region 3.

A. POLICE.

1. Police Efficiency.

Carabinieri. A decided improvement in efficiency and there is good co-operation. A conference was held on 29 January 1944 with senior officers of the CC.RR and problems discussed. This force is handicapped in the performance of its ordinary duties owing to the demands made for its services by Allied Military bodies.

Agenti di Pubblica Sicurezza. Efficiency has improved and good co-operation exists. The Metropolitani also have improved and are working with more zeal. Here again they are handicapped owing to excessive demands for special duties.

Guardia di Finanza. Are showing improvement and have co-operated well in their own particular sphere of activity.

0181

Forest Guards. These are reasonably efficient and are co-operative. They are doing more work but in some distric there is a certain amount of public feeling against them owing to the fact that it is considered a Fascist organisat and should be disbanded. There has been opposition in so Communes when they have gone to take over stocks of carbo

Municipal Guards. Quite co-operative but not too effici

It is hoped that for all these bodies clothing and boo be shortly forthcoming. Shortage of transport and communications are still a difficulty.

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2. State of Crime.

On the whole it seems that crime is on the decrease, although not markedly so. Drives on particular types of crime by joint patrols of Military and Civil Police have had good results.

The main types are:-

(a) Black Market
(b) Wrongful possession.
(c) Unlawful meetings and assemblies.
(d) Prostitution.
(e) Larceny of Allied property.

Special patrols, escorts and road blocks have been beneficial.

Wherever there are large military units, a good deal of Allied property finds its way into civilian hands, often through military personnel, and flows into the "black market".

Special measures have been taken to deal with all above-mentioned types of crime.

3. Conduct of Allied Troops.

Fair. A slight improvement is noticeable but far too many complaints continue to be received of armed hold-ups, assaults and thefts by Allied personnel, particularly U.S., on Italian civilians.

4. Relations with Military Police.

Good relationship exists and is excellent. Only one instance is recorded of a "rift in the lute" and that was at Aversa. It was necessary for an officer from Regional HQ to attend to investigate and clear up certain difficulties and misunderstandings. I think this has been satisfactorily accomplished.

Some trouble is still being experienced as regards Arrest Reports, mainly owing to constant changes of MP Companies, but this matter is being taken up with those concerned.

5. Refugees.

The refugee problem is not acute in this Region, although there are still a number in Benevento Province.

...../6.

6. Special Problems.

To effectively maintain the present standard of work in the Public Safety Section of Region 3, at least four officers with police experience are needed. During the month 12 officers have been taken from the Section and only 6 replacements received.

The train that runs bi-weekly from Naples to Bari was on 29 January, on its arrival at Battipaglia (Salerno) at 24.30 hours, found to be crowded with travellers without regular documents. They were hanging on the steps of the carriages and out of the windows. Allied soldiers on duty at the station were compelled to use firearms in order to clear the passages and intimidate the crowd. In the darkness they injured some travellers who were taken to the hospitals of Cava dei Tirreni and Salerno. CC.RR helped to disband about 1000 of these clandestine travellers.

It seems that if this railway service is to continue, serious consideration will have to be given to increasing the number of trains. Bi-weekly trains cannot possibly cater for the number of passengers.

B. SECURITY.

1. General state of public morale. Fairly good.

2. (a) Attitude of Public towards AMG. Quite good.

(b) Attitude towards the Italian Government. Not easily definable and mainly indifferent. It is neither favourable to the Italian Royal Family nor to the Badoglio Government. There is, without doubt, a strong section of the public against the Royal Family.

3. Political Activities.

The National Committee of Liberation continues to gain a hold in the Provinces. An increased number of Left Wing political parties are applying for permits to hold public meetings.

4. Riots and Civil Disturbances.

No serious disturbances have taken place. A number of minor demonstrations, mainly by women demanding increased rations and pensions, or demanding removal of certain officials, have occurred. The situation is likely to improve with the

increased bread ration which has been sanctioned as from 7 February.

The most serious disturbance occurred at Paduli, Province of Benevento, on 2 February. A combined patrol of CC.RR, Finance and Municipal Guards were visiting farms for the purpose of detecting grain not properly surrendered to the Ammasso and, on entering one farm, found some 200 farmers assembled. When formal demand was made for the production of the grain, the gathering attacked the police. One farmer was shot and three of the police were injured. Eight persons have been arrested.

5. Industrial agitation and industrial conditions generally.

No agitation. There is very little industry owing to general disorganisation due to war damage.

6. Strikes, lock-outs, etc.

None have been reported.

7. Sabotage directed against Allies or Italian Government.

Only one case reported - a German mortar shell wired to explode on the railway line in Benevento Province.

There have been several cases of wire cutting but, as far as is known, these were merely thefts.

8. Control of Movement, Passes and Permits.

An increased number of applications for travel permits and in the lenght of the journies have been received.

6178

Considerable difficulty is encountered in the issue of passes for Foggia Province. It is necessary to authorize agents to go into Foggia for grain and they require passes at short notice when transport is available. Owing to a Foggia Provincial Order, this Region is not able to issue passes without the approbation of SCAC Foggia and this takes a considerable time. In the meantime the Communes are without grain and the chance of the available transport is lost.

A communication to Foggia on the subject has remained unanswered.

The issue of passes for the Calore and Volturno Rivers continues to give a deal of work.

...../9.



9. Civilian Internees (POW).

Improved since last report. The stopping of payment of advances to civilian internees, other than British and American, has created hardship but there has been no trouble.

10. Curfew.

Curfew is fairly well observed and enforced in towns but it is impossible to enforce it to any extent in rural areas. Prosecutions are undertaken from time to time to ensure compliance.

An extension of the curfew has just been announced - it is now from 20.30. hours to 04.00 hours.

C. PRISONS.

1. General.

It was expressed in the previous report on the prisons in the Region that apart from a few black spots, accomodation being the main one, a fair condition prevailed. This is true to date.

Some progress has been made, especially in regard to repairs to buildings and in the general hygiene of the prisons.

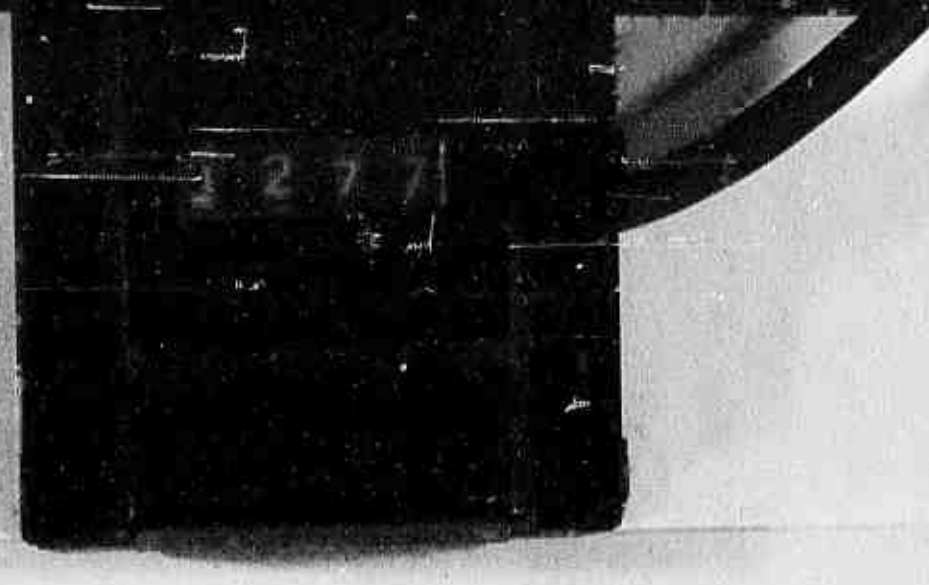
Lack of accomodation has been acute during the past month, and if the present increase is maintained it is estimated that all available accomodation will have been taken up in the very near future. This is apart from the fact that owing to the drive against prostitution, accomodation for hundreds of women will have to be found.

6177

2. Administration.

Most of the problems encountered during the period ending 31 December 1943 have, if not entirely solved, been considerably eased. There is still room for improvement in the general administration but generally speaking the prison authorities are now settling down.

Reports on individual prisons, especially those in outlying parts of the Provinces, are still hard to obtain - this is due to lack of staff and transport. However, this month a new system is being tried. Report proformae printed in Italian have been despatched, and are to be collected through the medium of the CC.RR courier service. It is hoped that this method



achieve a more comprehensive report.

3. Sanitation.

There were no fresh cases of typhus reported during the month. All inmates and staffs of the prisons in the affected area have been innoculated. Segregation of new arrivals until such time as they have been innoculated and disinfected is still being enforced.

There has been some improvement in hygiene. Small amounts of soap and disinfectants have been issued, and the Public Health Division, who in spite of the burden imposed upon them by the typhus situation, are giving every help and promise that adequate supplies will be available in the near future.

Repairs to the shower baths at Poggioreale have been completed, and also the laundry is now functioning.

4. Discipline.

Strict segregation is being maintained, and there have been no reports of disorders.

Discipline on the part of the staffs is satisfactory. There was one incident at the Mandamentali prison at Parra where lack of discipline on the part of members of the staff was noted and this has been dealt with.

5. Buildings.

Repairs to the prison buildings are still being carried out. Much improvement has been made at Avellino and Poggioreale which were extensively damaged by bombs. At the latter, both the ablution rooms and the hospital are now functioning.

6. Food.

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The old ration scale issued by AMG has been revised and a uniform ration of 300 grams of bread and 50 grams of soup is now issued to all inmates.

Difficulty is still experienced, however, in obtaining other rationed foodstuffs, the supply of which is the responsibility of the Italian Alimentation office. Representation has been made to that office with a view to obtaining adequate supplies, but so far without results.

...../7.

7. Political Prisoners.

Records of all security prisoners are being maintained.

8. Awaiting Trial.

There are still a great number of persons awaiting trial, especially in the Naples City area, the majority of whom, however, are held for the disposal of the Italian Courts. The authorities concerned have been requested to dispose of the cases with the minimum of delay.

9. Accomodation.

Apart from the Naples City area the position is satisfactory.

The juvenile prison of San Eframo, Naples, is definitely overcrowded, but it is hoped to ease this during this month as we are informed that the Indian troops will vacate the womens' wing at Poggioreale in the near future. This will enable the female prisoners to be transferred back there from Filangieri which in turn will be used to accomodate the overflow of minors from San Eframo.

D. FIRE AND CIVIL DEFENCE.

1. Fire Brigade - efficiency, equipment, personnel.

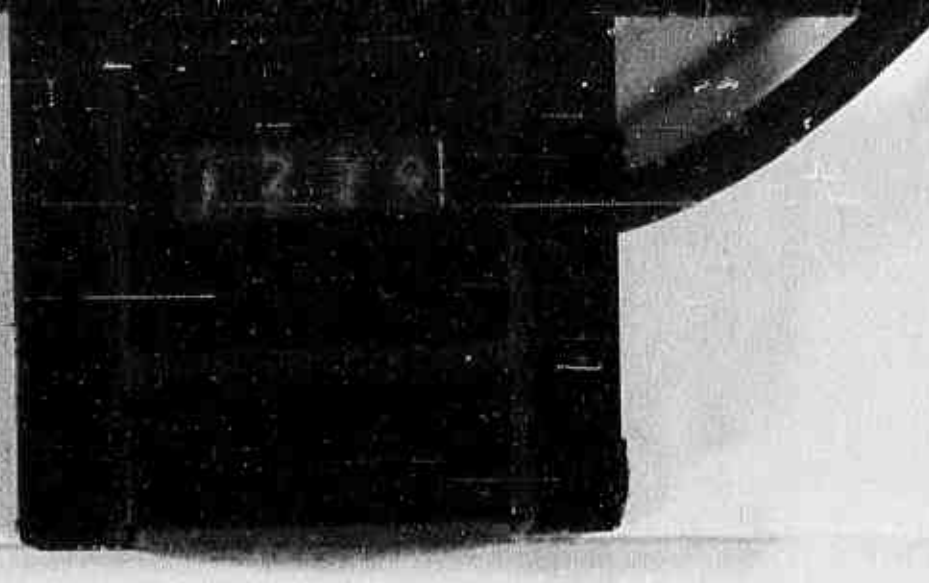
(a) There have been no fires caused by enemy action. Within the City and Province of Naples 3 major and 22 minor fires were dealt with in a satisfactory manner. Three of these fires were dealt with in co-operation with Military Fire Brigades. The Brigade also dealt with 3 major and 8 minor cases of houses which collapsed owing to previous indirect damage.

Daily drills are still being carried out. 6175

In the Province of Benevento Engineer De Rienzo has been relieved of his duties as Commandant of the Brigade and his place taken by the Maresciallo. The arrangement is a satisfactory one and is working well.

(b) In the Naples Area the equipment situation is still improving and the work of repairing vehicles progressing, although it is still handicapped by the lack of spare parts.

...../ In the



In Avellino Province there is lack of tra[illegible]port, but I am hoping to rectify this in the near future.

(c) The strength of the Brigade is adequate to deal with normal contingencies.

2. Civil Defence Organisation - efficiency, equipment, personnel.

(a) In the City of Naples, following the reduction in the number of whole time personnel from 600 to 200, the most suitable employees are now being selected for the Wardens' Service. I understand that the new scheme, which involves the division of the City into 29 Sectors, has not yet been put into operation. I will make it my duty to ensure there is no unnecessary delay in this respect.

In Avellino Province work is at present in progress for repairing the siren system which was partially destroyed during the bombardment of September 1943. The Military have undertaken to instal a telephone line between their exchange and the Civil Defence Control Room at the Prefettura and to relay the necessary warning messages. Three English-speaking operators will be employed in the Control Room, where also is situated the remote control of the air raid sirens.

55 volunteer Civil Defence personnel are enrolled, a substantial number of whom could be relied upon to turn out upon the 'alert'.

The Town Major has stated that in the event of a raid occurring the military would be ready to give every assistance.

In Benevento Province a start has been made in connection with the preparation of a simple Civil Defence scheme on similar lines to that of Avellino. Here again the military have promised every assistance.

6172

(b) There are now 34 sirens in working order in the Naples area. Work is almost complete on the new siren switchboard in the Central Control Room.

3. Disposal of Unexploded Bombs and Mines.

In the Provinces of Avellino and Benevento no difficulty is being experienced in connection with this subject, but in the Province of Naples, in the 5th Army territory, there are a number of unexploded mines still requiring removal. Headquarters 5th



Army have intimated that the removal of mines in their territory is an AMG responsibility. A request has been made to Engineer Service, 5th Army, to again take over this responsibility and a reply is awaited.

Names of Public Safety Officers (CAPOs) and how employed.

Headquarters

Lt. Col. C.T. Francis	Chief, Public Safety.
Lt. Col. Doherty	Deputy Chief, Public Safety.
Capt. N. Dell'Osso	Administration of Justice, Licencing & Registration.
Capt. A.A. Lewis	Civil Police.
Capt. A.E. Heath.	Security Officer.
Lieut. G.R. Daley	Prisons.
Lieut. L. Foss.	Fire and Civil Defence.
Lieut. Lynch.	Police and Courts.

Naples City and Province.

Lt. Col. Warner	SCAPO
Lt. Col. Arnold.	Courts (attached)
Capt. Gordon	Courts and MP Liaison.
Capt. Madill	Executive Officer.
Capt. Gram.	CAPO - Investigation and Permits.
Capt. E.M. Dowdy	CAPO - Enquiries.
Lieut. Fielding	CAPO - Investigation and Permits
Capt. Whyte.	CAO Ischia.
Lieut. D.R. Roberson	CAPO

Avellino Province.

Captain T. Goodacre	SCAPO
Lieut. P.A. Edwards	CAPO (Region 4 attached).
Lieut. Hartley	CAPO

Benevento Province.

Major F.J. Armstrong	SCAPO
Major D.F.W. Stephens	CAPO
Major J.J. Beer	CAPO
Capt. A.E. Baldwin	CAO
Lieut. L.M. Totaro.	CAO

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...../Changes of Staff



Changes of Staff.

Capt. J.R. Macfarlane	Returned to Great Britain.
Captain C.R. Owen (attd from Region 4)	Transferred to AMG 5th Army
Captain A.E. Heath (G.2 Region 3)	Transferred to Region HQ Public Safety Section as Security Officer.
Lieut. L. Toss (Avellino)	Transferred to Region HQ as Fire and Civil Defence Officer.
Capt. Hoelscher (Region 4)	Returned to Region 4
Capt. Luckman (Region 4)	Returned to Region 4.
2/Lt Clegg (Region 4)	Transferred to AMG 5th Army
Lt. Col. Cornwall (Region 4)	Returned to Region 4
Capt. Mitchell (Region 4)	" " " "
Lieut. Semife (Region 4)	" " " "
Capt. H.H. Dowdy (Region 5)	Attached to Naples Province.
Lieut. Hartley	Assigned to Avellino Province
Lieut. Scafuti	Transferred to Economics and Supply.
Capt. L.J. Monson (Region 4)	Returned to Region 4
Capt. J.E. Cowan (Region 4)	" " " "
Lieut. T.W. Glasspool (Region 4)	" " " "
Major J.J. Beer	Assigned to Benevento Province
Capt. E.A. Baldwin	" " " "
Lieut. L.M. Totaro	" " "6171"

C.T. FRANCIS
Lieut. Colonel, C.L.,
Chief of Public Safety.

CTF/jb

HEADQUARTERS REGION 3
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
FINANCE DIVISION

REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1944.

Government Bonds.

As of the first of the year authority was obtained to redeem and service the ordinary Italian Treasury bonds.(Authority had previously been received only to meet a maturity of 9 year bonds on Dec. 15th.). This proved a very good thing not only for the banks but for business and the Italian citizens in general as it not only enabled the numerous bondholders to receive an income which in some cases was badly needed but increased the value of bonds and enabled the Treasury section of the Bank of Italy to receive some additional revenue from the sale of new bonds. The latter was away beyond the writer's expectations, as in view of the existing inflated prices and possibility of further inflation the writer did not expect that many new bonds would be sold; - at least at this time. The following figures will show what has been done in the Treasury section of the Bank of Italy in the three Provinces of Region 3, during January:-

	Avellino	Benevento	Naples
Amount of bonds redeemed	L. 2,419,000	L. 7,752,000	L. 78,569,000.
Amount of old bonds exchanged for new	" 5,339,000	" 5,251,000	" 37,326,000.
Amount of new bonds sold	" 3,162,000	" 539,500	" 85,346,000.
Amount paid in interest	" 4,767,000	" 3,240,000	" 46,230,000.

In normal times the bulk of the Government Bonds, sold in the Region were sold on the Naples Stock Exchange but for reasons

explained in previous reports, the writer has not permitted Exchange reopen. There has however been a certain amount of Bonds sold through the banks with the writer's permission with the understanding that it is the responsibility of the banks to know both parties and that they will handle no transactions for leading Fascists, Nazis, persons outside of their sphere of operations or persons they do not personally know. With this limited market and with the servicing of unofficial, over the counter sales prices have shown a steady increase which of course has helped the sale of new bonds and increased the revenue of the Italian State. There follows unofficial prices in Naples City for the Treasury Bonds:

	9 years - 5%	9 years - 4%.
31/8/43	75	No market
11/9/43	71	" "
3/11/43	54	49
2/12/43	58	53
3/1/44	75	69
2/2/44	80	73

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These figures are self explanatory and together with the figures above, showing new bonds sold reflect the steadily increasing confidence of the Italian public in the bonds of the government, which in the writer's opinion is difficult to understand with the strong threat of increased inflation in the offing.

As previously brought out, under the existing accounting system, due largely to inability to get figures in from outlying communes promptly figures are always one month behind. Attached as Exhibit A are figures showing Revenue and Expenditures for Region I for December.



REVENUE.

1. Monopolies - During the month of January price changes on the salt and tobacco monopolies were received from the Italian Ministry of Finance through AMG, 15th Army Group, and the necessary information was disemina ed to proper Italian officials in the provinces of Naples, Benevento and Avellino. The two Monopolies are functioning in the three provinces at present according to existing directives.

Matches are being manufactured in Naples and Benevento Provinces but are not be sold as a price has not been established. An effort is being made to obtain some information as to prices from the Monopolies Division, A.C.C.

2. Consumers Taxes - An association, called the National Association , Collectors of Consumers Taxes, has been established in Region 3 with permission of Finance Section, A.M.G. This private organization was proposed by the various consumers tax collecting firms to help alleviate the confusion existing in the collection of consumers taxes. The method of collecting consumers tax, and the variety of articles on which the tax is imposed has made coordination an important factor, especially in the present war confused areas especially as the collection of consumers taxes is handled by private firms. The Association is made up of representative of the five consumers tax collecting firms in the Region, each firm having agreed upon the representation. The function of the association is to coordinate the tax firms in their collection and interpretation of the various tax laws. Also, any problems which a firm may have may be referred to the association for study. All beneficial findings will be reported

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to all firms. A copy of all the minutes of the meetings held by the Association are submitted to the C.R.O. for information and action if necessary.

In the Provinces of Naples, Avellino and Benevento, as, due to war conditions, the functioning of the direct tax collecting system was hampered, certain changes of procedure had to be made to meet the situation and collect the maximum amount of taxes possible. In Naples for the 6th instalment of 1943 the following procedure was employed and proved successful. On 22 December 1943 the various esattorie turned over to the Provincial Receiver all the tax money they had collected on the 6th instalment. No tolerance was given at this time, but the esattorie were told by the Intendente to continue making collections and on 15 January 1944 to turn over to the Provincial Receiver the money so collected. At this date the Intendente and the C.R.O. studied the various reports of collections and issued tolerances to the various esattorie. The remaining amount due by each esattoria will be turned over to the Provincial Receiver on 5 February 1944. Similar procedures are also being employed in the Provinces of Avellino and Benevento and proving successful.

The following figures will show collections from State Indirect taxes in the Region: 6167

Province	October	November	December
Naples	L. 3,531,000	L. 6,401,000	L. 10,215,000
Avellino	" 15,000	" 526,000	" 910,000
Benevento	" 60	" 29,000	" 132,795

January figures are not available at this time.

The following figures will show the amounts collected from State Direct Taxes in the Region:

Province	October	≠ November	December
Naples	L. 34,016,000	L. 15,868,000	L. 42,782,000
Avellino	" 1,039,000	" 11,000	" 5,126,000
Benevento	" 0	" 768	" 19,173.

January figures not available at this time.

≠ Figures for November are lower than for October and December because the bi-monthly system of collecting direct taxes payments being made in even numbered months.

BUDGETS.

Meetings were held this month by the C.F.O. with the F.O.s of Region 3 regarding the system of State, Provincial and Communal financing as set down by directives from A.M.G., 15th Army Group. The financing program was discussed throughly and put into effect in the Provinces. At the time of this writing enough reports have not been received to make any further statements regarding the progress.

CUSTOMS TAXES. 6166

The question of resuming the collections of customs duties was discussed with the Intendente of Finance, Naples Province and the Chief Inspector of Customs Duties of the Compartment of Campania. At present no customs duties are being collected, but the offices of the customs collectors are organized and are ready to function upon authorization. The Security Office of the Naples Port Area

at present will not allow any Italian Government Office to function in the Port area.

BANKS.

The banking situation continues to be satisfactory and quiet. Cash in the Naples City Banks which represent from 80 to 90% of the Region's Banking strength increased from L. 840,000,000 on the 1st. of January to L. 1,045,000,000 on the 31st., while deposits increased from L. 4,120,000,000 to L. 5,265,000,000. As of February 5, the cash in the Bank of Italy, Naples amounted to L. 858,316,135, balances of other Naples banks in the Bank of Italy, totalled L.1,627,123,000, while they were indebted to the latter to the extent of L. 550,522,000. The heaviest borrower, was the Bank of Naples, which owed L. 514,570,000, Monte dei Paschi di Siena coming second with a debt of L. 22,693,000, and Banca di Calabria third with a debt to the Bank of Italy of L. 11,601,000. The large banks such as Banca Commerciale Italiana, Credito Italiano, Banca Nazionale del Lavoro, and Banca d'America e d'Italia were out of debt entirely to the Bank of Italy while the others were indebted for nominal amounts only. Based solely on securities deposited with the Bank of Italy as collateral to loans, the Bank of Naples has an available credit line of L.96,393,000, Monte dei Paschi di Siena L. 14,121,000 and Banca di Calabria L. 11,109,000, while the banks as a whole 6165 including the three just mentioned have available lines totalling L. 172,916,000. These credit lines of course are subject to change without notice.

A.M.F.A. Naples has continued to make such advances to Allied Forces as they have required and during January advanced L. 360,000,000 to the French Army, L. 400,000,000 to the British

and L. 840,000,000 to the U.S. Army, making total advances to the French since occupations - of L. 559,968, to the British L. 600,000,000, and L. 3,865,472,000 to the U.S. Army. It is the writer's understanding that none of the British paymaster have been funded direct by the Chief Paymaster who in turn received his funds from a source other than A.M.F.A. Naples. No advances have been made to the Italian Army but we , working with Col. D'Ambrosio, Gen. Basso's Chief Administrative Officer have assisted them in obtaining their financial requirements by authorizing the Bank of Italy to pay vaglia Cambiari and payment orders issued by the Badoglio Government in Brindisi. As of January 31st. A.M.F.A. Naples had on hand, in storage under guard, or deposited in current account at the Bank of Italy, total cash L. 10,091,234,497.

PERSONNEL.

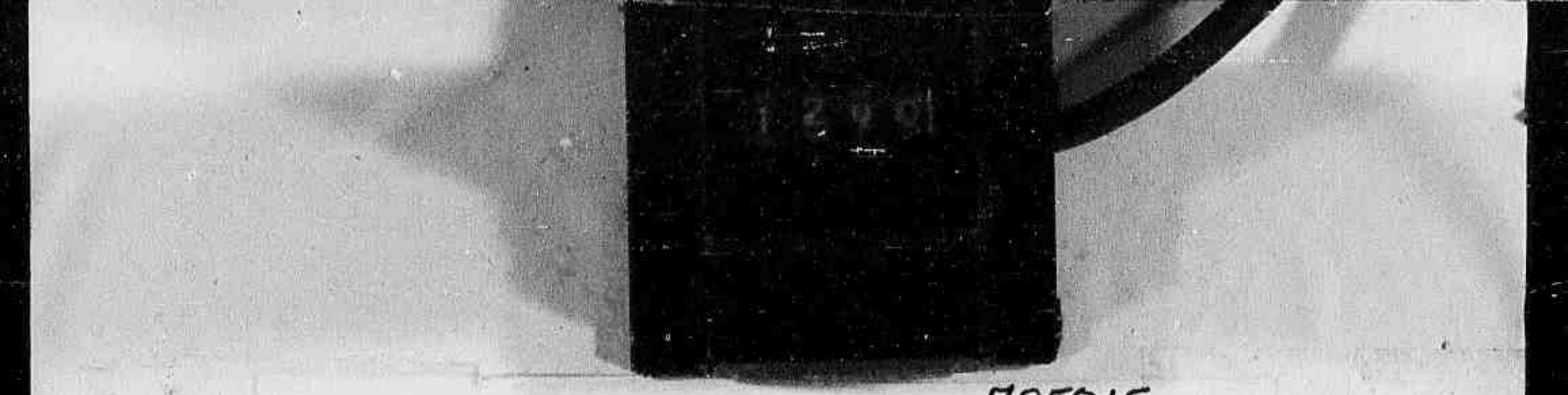
On January 22,1944 Col. John R. Kellam, Lt. Col. Leslie R. Rattenbury, Maj. A.H. Randall and Capt. Casper Degersdorf were assigned for duty to the Finance Division per par. 1, S.O. 7 HQ. Region 3, A.M.G. All of these officers except Maj. Randall reported on Jan. 23rd. the latter reporting on Feb. 6, due to the fact that he had landed at Taranto, instead of at Naples as did the others and had to come overland. These officers had come here with the understanding that they were assigned to Region 2, with Col. Kellam as Chief F.O., of that Region and were to be temporarily superimposed on Region 3, to observe and gain actual experience, as none of them had any previous experience in Military Government.

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8/2/44
DJN/AB

DAVID J. NIELSON,
Lt. Col. A.U.S.
Regional Chief Finance Officer.

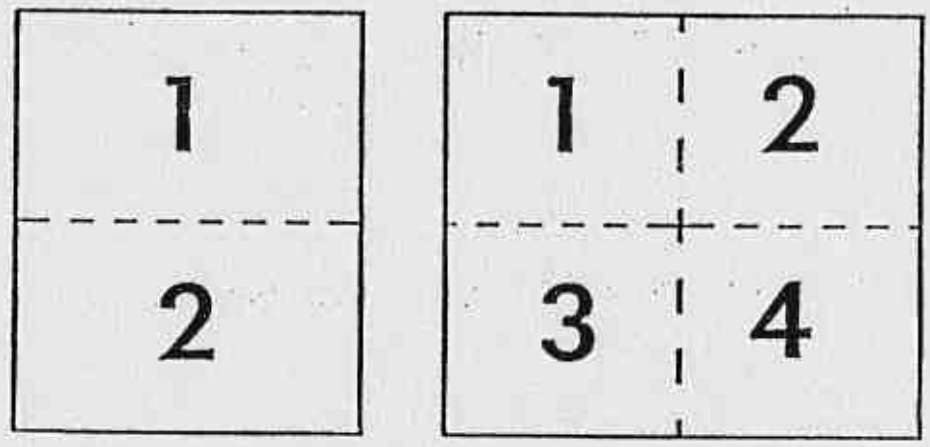
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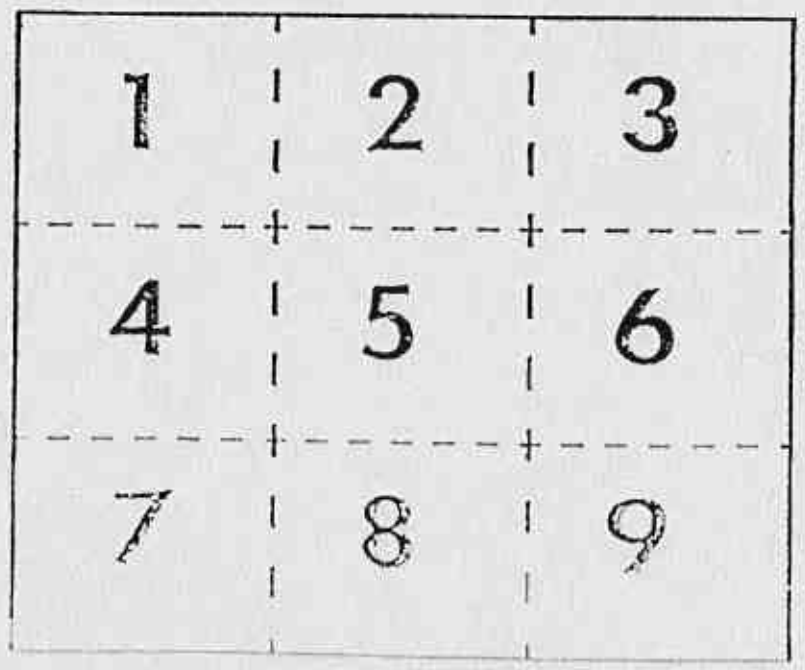


Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

MAPS AND CHARTS TOO LARGE TO FILM
ON ONE EXPOSURE ARE FILMED CLOCKWISE
BEGINNING IN THE UPPER LEFT CORNER,
LEFT TO RIGHT, AND TOP TO BOTTOM.

SEE DIAGRAMS BELOW.





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

EXHIBIT A

ALLIED MILIT

REGIO

STATEMENT OF AMG REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR

(EXPRESS

R E V E N U E

SALE OF CONFISCATED OR CAPTURED SUPPLIES:	
Foodstuffs	15.452
Fuel : - Petrol, Oil & Lubricants	86.705
Tobacco	2.720
Wines	263.100
Cash	3.382
FINES IMPOSED BY ALLIED MILITARY COURTS:	605.350
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS:	
Forfeited Bail	500
Others	124.633

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

EXHIBIT A

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

REGION 3

EMENT OF AMG REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1st DECEMBER 1943 TO 31st DEC

(EXPRESSED IN LIRE)

	E X P E N D
:	
	HEADQUARTERS ADMINISTRATION:
..... 15.452	Emoluments of AMG Civilian Personnel.
	PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION:
..... 86.705	Emoluments of AMG Civilian Personnel.
	AGRICULTURE DIVISION:
..... 2.720	Emoluments of AMG Civilian Personnel.
	CONTROLLER OF PROPERTY:
..... 263.100	Emoluments of AMG Civilian Personnel.
	ECONOMIC & SUPPLY DIVISION:
..... 3.382	Emoluments of AMG Civilian Personnel.
	FINANCE DIVISION:
..... 605.350	Emoluments of AMG Civilian Personnel.
	LABOUR DIVISION:
..... 500	Emoluments of AMG Civilian Personnel.
..... 124.833	LEGAL & JUDICIAL DIVISION:
	Emoluments of AMG Civilian Personnel.
	MOTOR TRANSPORT (ALL DIVISION):
	Emoluments of AMG Civilian Personnel.
	Other charges:

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

ARY GOVERNMENT

N 3

THE PERIOD FROM 1st DECEMBER 1943 TO 31st DECEMBER 1943

ED IN LIRE)

E X P E N D I T U R E

HEADQUARTERS ADMINISTRATION:

Emoluments of AMG Civilian Personnel..... 114.074

PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION:

Emoluments of AMG Civilian Personnel..... 771.377

AGRICULTURE DIVISION:

Emoluments of AMG Civilian Personnel..... 4.324

CONTROLLER OF PROPERTY:

Emoluments of AMG Civilian Personnel..... 20.240

ECONOMIC & SUPPLY DIVISION:

Emoluments of AMG Civilian Personnel..... 50.635

FINANCE DIVISION:

Emoluments of AMG Civilian Personnel..... 13.375

LABOUR DIVISION:

Emoluments of AMG Civilian Personnel..... 9.580

LEGAL & JUDICIAL DIVISION:

Emoluments of AMG Civilian Personnel..... 24.689

MOTOR TRANSPORT (ALL DIVISION):

Emoluments of AMG Civilian Personnel.... 76.127

Other charges:

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

TOTAL REVENUE	1.102.042
EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE OVER REVENUE	848.612

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

LABOUR DIVISION:

Emoluments of AMG Civilian Personnel.....

LEGAL & JUDICIAL DIVISION:

Emoluments of AMG Civilian Personnel.....

MOTOR TRANSPORT (ALL DIVISION):

Emoluments of AMG Civilian Personnel....

Other charges:

Hire of Vehicles.....

Maintenance of Vehicles.....

PUBLIC HEALTH DIVISION:

Emoluments of AMG Civilian Personnel.....

PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION:

Emoluments of AMG Civilian Personnel.....

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES (ALL DIVISIONS):

Printing & Stationery.....	3
Rent of Offices & Billets.....	
Maintenance of Offices & Billets.....	
Cleaning of Offices & Billets.....	
Maintenance of Office Equipment.....	
Transport & Travelling (Civilian Personnel).....	
Expenses of Handling & Storing Confiscated or Captured Supplies.	
Sundries.....	

SPECIAL EXPENDITURE (ALL DIVISIONS)

Purchases of Office Furniture and Equipment.....	1
Reconditioning of Offices & Billets...	
Purchase of Cash Boxes and Safes.....	

TOTAL REVENUE	1.102.042	TOTAL
REVENUE	848.612	

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

LABOUR DIVISION:

Emoluments of AMG Civilian Personnel.....		9.580
LEGAL & JUDICIAL DIVISION:		
Emoluments of AMG Civilian Personnel.....		24.689
MOTOR TRANSPORT (ALL DIVISION):		
Emoluments of AMG Civilian Personnel....	76.127	
Other charges:		
Hire of Vehicles.....	27.613	
Maintenance of Vehicles.....	99.895	203.635
PUBLIC HEALTH DIVISION:		
Emoluments of AMG Civilian Personnel.....		47.330
PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION:		
Emoluments of AMG Civilian Personnel.....		18.670
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES (ALL DIVISIONS):		
Printing & Stationery.....	347.451	
Rent of Offices & Billets.....	13.065	
Maintenance of Offices & Billets.....	64.443	
Cleaning of Offices & Billets.....	175	
Maintenance of Office Equipment.....	10.420	
Transport & Travelling (Civilian Personnel).....	9.712	
Expenses of Handling & Storing Confiscated or Captured Supplies.	1.250	
Sundries.....	19.342	465.858
SPECIAL EXPENDITURE (ALL DIVISIONS)		
Purchases of Office Furniture and Equipment.....	191.349	
Reconditioning of Offices & Billets...	14.333	
Purchase of Cash Boxes and Safes.....	1.185	206.867
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		1.950.654

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TOTAL REVENUE	1.102.042
EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE OVER REVENUE	848.612
	1.950.654

Note: Details of December sales are not yet available from the Economics & Supply Division, but will be forwarded so soon as they reach this Division.

CHIEF
REGI

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SPECIAL EXPENDITURE (ALL DIVISIONS)

Purchases of Office Furniture and Equipment.....
Reconditioning of Offices & Billets..
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TOTAL REVENUE	1.102.042
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CAPTAIN

CHIEF ACCOUNTANT
REGION 3



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

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TOTAL EXPENDITURE 1.950.654

CAPTAIN

CHIEF ACCOUNTANT
REGION 3



HEADQUARTERS
REGION 3, ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 394, U.S. ARMY

8 Feb. 44.

SUBJECT : Report for January 1944.

TO : Chief of Staff.

1. The attached report is submitted on the activities of this Section for month of January.

C.E. MCNEILL,
Lt. Colonel,
Director of Economics & Supply, Region 3.

1 encls.

6152

ECONOMICS & SUPPLY, REGION 3

7 Feb. 44.

REPORT FOR JANUARY 1944

1. General -

The food position during January was rather worse than in December and black market prices rose accordingly. The ration of bread was retained at 185 gms in the City and 100 gms in the Province, the only difference being that the Islands were put into the 185 gms rate owing to their difficulties of getting other food supplies.

A new Italian body was brought into being, a Central Control Committee who act directly under the Prefect in the Control of Alimentation and food transport with power to change unsatisfactory personnel. The organisation has not been at work long enough to give any real assessment of its value but in the short time it has been at work it looks as if it might be a large factor in the improvement of conditions.

Certain of the outlying communes experienced some shortages in supply of flour owing to the difficulty in transportation.

During the month, owing to the general poor conditions there was a strong tendency to call for food for the supply of extra mid day meals to civilian workers of the services, of contractors and from the utility organisations.

2. Supplies.

Arrivals in January were considerably greater than those of December amounting to 11'103 tons flour and wheat and 7'894 tons other food stuffs.

0151

3. Industry.

15 firms were visited to ascertain extent of war damage and possibility of restarting.

over

109 firms completed reports on their availability for industry. 6 flour mills commenced partial production and a match factory started production.

Considerable work was done on the rehabilitation of the grain elevators and silos at Castellammare di Stabia and Torre Annunziata.

AGRICULTURAL DIVISION - A.M.G., REGION 3 -
REPORT OF ACTIVITIES FOR MONTH OF
J A N U A R Y

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HEADQUARTERS,
A.C.C., REGION III
AGRICULTURAL SECTION:

TO: Adjutant General. 10 February, 1944.

SUBJECT; Monthly Report for January.

1. STAFF CHANGES:

For the period under review Lieut. N.J. Barbato, was transferred from this Office to assume his official capacity as Agricultural Officer, Benevento Province.

Major A. Pennington, M.C. attached to Agricultural Section on the 21st January.

Major Guy assigned to Agricultural Section on 7th Feb.

2. ITALIAN ORGANISATIONS:

Efforts were made throughout the month to arrive at some final solution as to the new organisation for Italian Agriculture on a Compartimentale and Provincial level. This has had to be done in conjunction with the changing ideas of A.C.C. and Italian Government, and also a new set-up in process of being formed by Economics and Supply Division, involving Alimentation, Transport and certain portions of Agriculture.

A solution was finally arrived at towards the end of the month, approved 100% by the Italian Government, A.C.C. Agriculture and A.C.A.O., Region 3, but owing to Legal and other technical difficulties, and the proposed set-up by Economics and Supply not being quite in accord, it has not been carried out.

The Compartimentale set-up has been left alone, pending the hopeful return of Signor di Stefano once Rome is liberated, and all efforts are being made on getting the Province in working order.

6159

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

as Agricultural Officer, Benevento Province.

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A solution was finally arrived at towards the end of the month, approved 100% by the Italian Government, A.C.C. Agriculture and R.C.A.O., Region 3, but owing to Legal and other technical difficulties, and the proposed set-up by Economics and Supply not being quite in accord, it has not been carried out.

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6159

The head of the former Zooteenia Department has been dismissed but his hopeful successor from Brindisi has not yet arrived. A Provincial Director has been appointed, who seems possibly adequate.

3. HEMP.

This was de-centralised to Lt. Comdr Schlee and two U.S. Captains as assistants, as regards the amassing of the crop and the restarting of the industry. Later, a civilian expert, Mr. W.R. Backhouse, arrived from England, to be concerned primarily, with the production side of this industry.

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The price to be paid for the hemp was increased a further 65%, and during the month an increasing quantity of hemp has been coming in through the Ammass. Fairly large quantities illegally moved or owned have been confiscated.

The manufacturing side, in spite of lack of electric power, has recommenced and the whole industry may now be said to be under control.

Lt. Col. Herman of A.C.C. has been in close contact with the obtaining of seed from abroad for planting, for 1944 crop, but up to date there is no certainty that seed will arrive. An Allocation has been worked out by Col. Herman and myself, allowing for 400 tons Super-phosphate and 700 tons Ammonium-Sulphate to be used in growing the new crop.

4. OPERA NAZIONALE COMBATTENTI.

Major Pennington has been specifically charged with putting this concern in working order. The head man, Christarosa was dismissed and a new one shows every sign of being honest and industrious and competent, though lacking in drive.

Major Pennington, however, has made up for this and has effected remarkable improvement in the Zone, in the short time involved.

Three or four tractors are now repaired and working, and some 70 pairs of bullocks ploughing.

It is planned to send out fa irly large quantities of British seed potatoes and also some 100 tons of Spring seed wheat, some of which has already gone and is in the ground.

5. TIMBER. 6158

Great assistance was received during the period by Major Fuller, Chief of the Forests Section, A.C.C. Agriculture. This Officer made a detailed tour of the saw mills and lumber area

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Great assistance was received during the period by Major Fuller, Chief of the Forests Section, A.C.C. Agriculture. This Officer made a detailed tour of the saw mills and lumber area in Avellino Province, and on his advice it is hoped that production can be materially increased.

From interviews with and reports from the Chief of the Guardia Forestale, it appears that this Organisation has given assistance to all the Armed Forces in obtaining their requirements of firewood and other timber. There have, however, been several regrettable cases where large quantities of valuable timber for railroad ties and other purposes, has been taken by the Armed Forces and used as firewood.

.../Fishing.

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PLANTING.

6. **Wheat.** Approximately 100 tons of soft wheat was obtained from a consignment of milling wheat, received from Casablanca. Experts reported on this as being suitable for Spring planting. Unfortunetaly more of this seed could not be obtained as the shipload was withdrawn when half empty owing to other priority needs on berthing space. The ship in question berthed again during the height of the potato off-loading, and no more seed was obtained, as all transport and storage facilities are being used on potato seed. Cleaning of this imported seed wheat was commenced and distribution to farmers is in progress.

POTATOES.

7. The following amount of potato seed ha s docked or is about to dock - 5,700 tons. Of this, 1,500 tons has been allotted to Salerno Province. 400 to Region IV for Campobasso, and 3,800 to Naples, Avellino and Benevento Provinces.

Transport difficulties are constantly cropping up, as rail transport is impossible owing to military needs. This difficulty prevents the exact equitable distribution as previously planned.

The off-loading of the Salerno Province allotment is proceeding smoothly and that for Naples Province has commenced. The seed arrived in good condition, but has been a long time aboard and must be distributed with the utmost rapidity. A very large number of sacks are broken (5,000 on one shipment alone), causing a great deal of re-bagging and I fear considerabl losses.

6157

MILK.

8. Liaison has been kept with the Public Health Dept. over the renewal of Naples City Milk Supply, in particular,

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6157

MILK.

8. Liaison has been kept with the Public Health Dept. over the renewal of Naples City Milk Supply, in particular, as applied to hospitals and institutions. It is intended to re-open the Central Municipal Pasteurization Firm (Naples), early in February for the provision of milk entirely to approved institutions. Transportation difficulties are again paramount, but as soon as these have been overcome, it is expected that a daily distribution of 10,000 litres can be maintained and augment later.

A plan has been made to link up the distribution of

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bran to those farmers who supply milk, as one means of increasing the milk production.

9. MEAT.

In view of the difficulties encountered and explained in the general review of the agricultural situation up to 15th December, 1943. It was decided that the Ente Economico Zootecnia Department was a totally unsuitable organisation under present conditions for carrying out the work for which it was designed and that a new organisation must be set up to take its place. It was decided that the new organisation should be placed directly under the Ispettorato Agrario and should be composed of a Chief Provincial Veterinary Officer with a Staff of District Veterinary Officers, whose duties would be -

1. The taking of a correct livestock census.
2. A check up on all public slaughter-houses, whether in condition to re-open or no, plus alternative suggestions.
3. General supervision of the consignments of livestock to slaughter-houses - a s regards quantities and evasions of the law.

This organisation is being formed, but in order that it should work, transportation is again the difficulty as District Veterinary Officers must be able to get about their districts rapidly.

The Ente Economico Zootecnia Department has been abolished.

10. TOBACCO.

Lieut Barbato in Benevento has succeeded in getting in

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10. <u>TOBACCO</u>.

Lieut Barbato in Benevento has succeeded in getting in considerable quantities of 1943 tobacco from the farmers, although no new price has been fixed, and up to the writing of this report I have been quite unable to ascertain at what price the monopoly are supposed to buy the tobacco, though high prices for the products have been issued to come into effect.

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11. FISHING.

Supplies of hemp were obtained, both for Sicily and local fishing, and preliminary arrangements made to have available the estimated required amounts of fuel for fishing facilities.

Continuous attempts had been made to establish, in conjunction with Economics and Supply, some workable scheme to control fishing industry of Naples Bay, but all attempts in bringing it into effect have so far proved futile. The greatest possible help has been given by Lieut Malhieri, U.S.N., Fishery Section, A.C.C. Agriculture, and his Staff in every way.

12. OLIVE OIL.

Lieut Barbato in Benevento has succeeded in forcing the a massing of some small quantity of olive oil. Avellino very little, if any. In Naples Province where the production is naturally confined to a very small quantity in Sorrenti Peninsular, the bulk on the North side of the Volturno River.

Arrangements were made, however, to send out Consorzio and Ispettorato Officials into the area North of the Volturno to attempt an amass of oil early in February, or as soon as taken over by Naples Province, from A.M.G. 5th Army.

13. FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

(a). Close contact has been maintained throughout with the Vice Commissario, Avv. Palermo and the Director of Naples Market, and Committees of producers to attempt to ensure that the required volume of vegetables and fruit arrives daily in Naples, and at a reasonable price. Many difficulties have all along been encountered in this project, but I feel that the measure of control we have been able to effect since arrival, has been a helpful factor in the general feeding situation, imperfect though it has been.

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6155

During the month apples began to get short and arrangements were made with the Army and the Prefect of Naples to requisition the remainder of the crop, if it was not forthcoming at the agreed price. Matters will come to a final head in this connection some time in Feb

Oranges now in plentiful supply will get the same way by April, or even earlier if Rome falls. Almost all onions are already off the market and those remaining are held by speculators in secret stores. Some action in requisitioning or similar procedure will have to be taken in this product also.

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There is to my mind no doubt at all that before long energetic steps will have to be taken to control the price of certain fruits and vegetables at the producer end. The price already up is really, in my opinion, not due to the actual producer but to speculator middlemen who buy crops for a rise.

(b) Services.

Close liaison has been continued with all the relative Services of Allied Forces. I myself have been a Member of the Food Committee of the Italian Local Food Resources Board, since its inception.

for E.G. DOUGLAS KENNEDY.
Major R.A. i/c.

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6154

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Public Health & Welfare Division
A.M.G. Region III
Report for January 1944

1. Staff:-

(i) The staff assigned to this Division during the month and their distribution was as follows:-

Colonel W.H.Crichton, C.I.E.,I.M.S.,R.D.P.H. & W.
Major C. Gill, U.S.M.C., S.A.P.H.O. Naples City
Capt. W. MacKenzie, R.A.M.C.,S.A.P.H. O. Naples & Benevento Provinces
Capt. L.S. Snegireff, U.S.M.C., S.A.P.H.O. Avellino Province and assistant to R.D.P.H. & W.
Capt. W.T.Kirk, U.S.Welfare Officer
Capt. S.O.Hill, U.S.San. Corps, Malaria Officer
Capt. E.A.Turner, U.S. San. Corps, attached A.M.G. Naples City
Major J.A. Lewis, U.S.V.D. Adviser, Region III
Capt. (Q.M.) F.W.Light, R.A.M.C., Officer i/c Medical Stores A.M.G.
Lieut. Vlchek, Welfare Officer, Ass.5 Jan. Left 27 Jan
Lieut. Roessing, Welfare Officer, Ass.5 Jan. Left 27 Jan
Major Coldsmith, Welfare Officer, Ass.5 Jan. Left 5 Jan

It will be noted that the Division has been left with only one Welfare Officer namely Capt. Kirk and as he has been on the Sick List, the Division had to proceed without any at all during the last week of January.

Capt. Light does not properly belong to Region III but is in charge of Medical Stores serving the whole of Italy.

(ii) The following were attached for duty to the Division:-

Major G.M.Frizelle, R.A.M.C., (Hospitals)Left on 12 Feb
Mrs. Pelegrin, A.R.C., i/c Hospitals Welfare, H.Q. Region III, appointed on 26 Dec 43: Left 31 Jan 44.
Mr. Sullivan, A.R.C., Liaison Officer, H.Q. Region III 15 Nov 43.
Miss Morin, A.R.C., attached Welfare Naples City appointed 9 Nov 43: Left 10 Feb 44.
Mr. Condict, appointed 15 Jan 44.
Mr. St. Aubin, appointed 12 Jan 44.
Miss Mulcahy, appointed 24 Jan 44.
Miss Rush, British Red Cross, appointed 1 Feb 44.

2. Meterology:-

It has been possible to ascertain the following data for the month:- 6153

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Capt. L.S. Snegireff, U.S.M.C., S.A.P.M.O. Avellino Province and assistant to R.D.P.M. & W.
Capt. W.T.Kirk, U.S.Welfare Officer
Capt. S.O.Hill, U.S.San. Corps, Malaria Officer
Capt. E.A.Turner, U.S. San. Corps, attached A.M.G. Naples City
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2. Meterology:-

It has been possible to ascertain the following data for the month:- 6153

Average Maximum Temp.	52.8F	Highest	56.8
Average Minimum Temp.	42.5	Lowest	32.3
Average Humidity	59.5%		
Rainfall	1.3mm		

3. Vital Statistics:-

No information of value is obtainable yet.

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Prevailing Disease:-

(a) Typhus

(i) The number of cases during January was 914 compared with 341 during December. This increase however is misleading because, far from progressing, the epidemic has shown a very definite and sustained decline ever since the 11th January. This is apparent from the average daily number of cases during the month. Thus during the first week it was 44.4; during the second week it was 33; during the third week it was 22.5; and during the last ten days it was 20.3.

(ii) It was generally agreed by the end of the month that the epidemic was under control in Naples City but would continue indefinitely so long as the overcrowding in Ricoveri and malnutrition due to lack of adequate food continued.

(iii) A disquieting new feature during the month was the manifestation of the disease outside Naples. The necessity of establishing Police Control Posts on the roads leading out of Naples was considered but the project had to be abandoned owing to the difficulty of eliminating interference with military traffic, the paucity of staff (Carabinieri), difficulties of transport and finally the fact that as the disease was already in the Communes it was too late to take steps directed to prevent it getting there. It was therefore deemed advisable to deal with the disease in the Communes in which it had occurred. At the same time a Public Notice was issued warning all those intending to travel from Naples that they would be required to be disinfested or to show proof of recent disinfestation if they wished to avoid the risk of being turned back. An office for the issue of these Certificates has been established but the Certificates have already been reported on the Black Market.

(iv) The Typhus Commission, in addition to sending "Flying Squads" to the Communes on receipt of notification from this Office, also established permanent Dusting Stations in the places most seriously affected i.e. Resina & Portici, and have also extended their Mass Immunization Services to these areas.

(v) There can be no doubt that the rapid decline of the epidemic in Naples is due to the rapid extension of the Dusting Services organised by the Typhus Commission which reached the remarkable figure of 62,762 in one day and 1,384,041 by the end of the month. Mass Immunisation in Naples has been carried out once some 40,000 people including all civilian personnel employed in key positions or in close association with Allied headquarters or Offices have all been immunised. This organisation has only been possible by the co-operation of all concerned in lending staff and transport. It is hoped that if the Typhus Commission has to pull out the same assistance will be extended to A.M.G. as without it it will be quite impossible to maintain control. This eventuality has already been considered by the Typhus Control Board.

(vi) It is a curious fact that although the condition of people affected is so poor, the Case Mortality has so far not risen. This figure makes no distinction of adults and children

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(vi) It is a curious fact that although the condition of people affected is so poor, the Case Mortality has so far not exceeded 16%. This figure makes no distinction of adults and children among whom the disease is always mild.

(vii) As there was reason to believe that cases were not being notified as early as they could be a Decree was issued by the Prefect warning Medical Practitioners of the importance of immediate notification and making the concealment of cases punishable by loss of practice.

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(viii) One case of typhus occurred in the British Army during the month. It is reported that the case was an Anglo-Indian soldier who had missed inoculation against the disease by frequent moves and who had exposed himself very thoroughly to the risk of infection. Another case of mild character was also recorded in the U.S. Army and a few cases in the Italian Army and Navy. Vaccine for all the Services was made available by A.F.H.Q. and it is believed that all are now immunised.

(ix) The important problem of providing adequate bed facilities to cope with the number of cases found caused considerable anxiety. Every effort was made to extend the accommodation available at the Cotugno Hospital and Major Frizelle was temporarily appointed as Administrative Officer in charge of the Hospital. As the Cotugno could not hold more than 500 patients, at most, it was necessary to consider additional accommodation. For this purpose, with the assistance and co-operation of both Civil and Military Authorities, the former clearing a large number of inmates (aged, destitute, delinquent children, etc) and the latter a large Rest Camp, The Albergo dei Poveri was taken over and by the 15th January 500 additional beds were ready for the reception of patients. The Albergo dei Poveri is being used largely for convalescents and is being efficiently managed by the Italian Red Cross with Dr. Jeppelli as Director.

(x) The shortage of bedding was solved by the timely arrival of equipped beds in Detention Camps at Ponza and Ventotene credit for which is due to the Prefect. The transportation of the equipment from the Islands was arranged by the A.M.G. Naples Province authorities (Lt. Col. Borg) whose help at a critical time is most gratefully acknowledged.

(xi) Arrangements were made for the demonstration of Cases of Typhus to Army Officers at Cotugno on two days a week and for attachment to the Typhus Control Commission for a study of the methods employed. A large number of Officers have availed themselves of this opportunity.

(b) Other Diseases:-

Typhoid

No unusual outbreak of the disease was noted. The Montesarchio epidemic is under control. There has been some slight increase in the incidence at Ariano and Montefalcone.

Venereal Disease

(i) In concert with the Military Authorities concerned every effort was made during the month to provide additional facilities for the hospitalisation of prostitutes found infected. By the 3rd January the number of beds at the Page Hospital had been increased to 283 and by the end of the month it had [illegible] the limit of the capacity

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As the Cotugno could not hold more than 300 patients, at most, it was necessary to consider additional accommodation. For this purpose, with the assistance and co-operation of both Civil and Military Authorities, the former clearing a large number of inmates (aged, destitute, delinquent children, etc) and the latter a large Rest Camp, The Albergo dei Poveri was taken over and by the 15th January 500 additional beds were ready for the reception of patients. The Albergo dei Poveri is being used largely for convalescents and is being efficiently managed by the Italian Red Cross with Dr. Jappelli as Director.

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Venereal Disease

(i) In concert with the Military Authorities concerned every effort was made during the month to provide additional facilities for the hospitalisation of prostitutes found infected. By the 3rd January the number of beds at the Page hospital had been increased to 285 and by the end of the month it had risen to 300. This is considered to be the limit of the capacity of the base and if further steps are contemplated which are likely to increase the demand for accommodation, other arrangements and premises will have to be found.

(ii) In addition to the increased accommodation at the Page, 48 beds for Venereal cases have been provided at Torre Annunziata and new Hospitals are to be opened at Caserta and at Nocera. The steps which have hitherto been taken to check prostitution in Naples have led to the spread of the activities of the "ladies" concerned to outlying districts and Communes. Steps are being taken by the Police to remove these undesirable characters from the neighborhood of troops if possible.

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(iii) No figures of incidence among the troops are to hand available. It is not known that for what effect the placing of Naples in general, and the brothels in particular, out of bounds had had, but this is sure to be appreciable. A significant figure is that of "pro" treatments which dropped to the record of 3049 for a week. The weekly average in December was 12,283.

(iv) With the assistance given by Major Lewis it has been possible for supervision to be exercised on the Italian procedure in dealing with diseased prostitutes. Thus, examinations at the Questura were abolished in favour of thorough inspections under optimum conditions at the Psc. Hospital; a better check was kept on the prostitutes rounded up between their arrest and their admission to Hospital; a study was made into the Standards of Treatment and Cure at the Psc. Hospital; blood examinations were insisted on in all doubtful cases; facilities in Army Laboratories were made available until Kahn Reactions could be procured; V.D. dispensaries have been inspected and attendances encouraged by Press notices, hand-bills and advertisements in places of public convenience.

(v) One of the most serious handicaps in the establishment of an efficient V.D. service is the fact that most of the Doctors employed both at the Hospital and at the V.D. Clinics are only part time and are paid accordingly. It is only to be expected that they devote as little time as possible to their public service and as much as possible to their private practice. A recommendation has been submitted to the Prefect to the effect that the salaries should be improved so that insistence could be made on better attention to public duties on the part of the Venereologists concerned.

(vi) Arrangements are in hand for the distribution of drugs required for the treatment of V.D. to recognised specialists from A.M.G. stocks. An "Agent" has been nominated by the Prefettura, a number of known specialists have been listed and a maximum quantity of drugs per patient has been laid down. Payment is made by the Prefettura on demand of their requirements and issue is made by the A.M.G. stores on presentation of the Bank receipt. The maximum allowed per patient is Neosalvarsan 0.6 gr. x 5, Sulfarsphenamine 0.2 gm x 50 Sulfathiarol 50 tablets and Bismuth Salicylate 12cc.

(vii) As a number of civilian practitioners were reported to be treating military personnel the Prefect was requested to issue a Decree forbidding such practice under pain of removal from the Register. This Decree was issued on the 24th January and all notices advertising Civilian Venereologists in English were removed.

5. Food:-

(i) By the end of the month no improvement whatever had taken place in the food situation reported during December although promises of improvement had been given both for the Hospitals and for the general public.

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5. Foods-

(i) By the end of the month no improvement whatever had taken place in the food situation reported during December although promises of improvement had been given both for the Hospitals and for the general public.

(ii) After consultation with The Economics and Supply Division on the stock position a Scale of diet recommended for Institutions was finally approved as follows:-

Bread	350 grms.	Peas	100 grms.
Sugar	35 grms.	Soup(dried) . . .	100 grms.
Oil, veg . . .	100 grms.	Pasta	120 grms.
Olive oil . . .	25 grms.	Bouillon	1 cube.

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(iii) This scale represents a calorific value of 2000 which is the barest minimum consistent with life. It was made applicable to all Institutions particularly as it is so difficult to distinguish between a Monastery, a School, a Religious Hospital, a Religious School, an Orphanage and a Home for the Aged. Very frequently an Institution is a combination of all these functions. It has however been ruled that the diet scale quoted is to apply only to Hospital patients and staff.

(iv) By the end of January the new scale had not been fully worked and although it is expected that the bread ration will be improved in early February, it is doubtful if the other items will be distributed to Hospitals until the break down in the distribution system can be improved. As Hospitals have little or no means of their own, the chances of their getting the full scale before the middle of February, when improvements in the transport situation are expected, are extremely thin.

(v) Hospitals in the Provinces are still worse off for the same reasons. The impression held in some quarters that the food situation in the Communes need cause no concern does not appear to have much basis in fact, because what food there is is attracted to Nanking by the high prices obtained in the black market. The distribution of food to Hospitals in the Communes is so bad that were it not for the energy and enterprise of the S.A.P.R.O. (Capt MacKenzie) who himself delivered food to 19 Institutions, these would have had to close down.

(vi) Olive Oil still continues to be a rare commodity in spite of its urgent need for the population, and in spite of reports that Southern Italy and Sicily are "swimming" in oil. It is presumed that lack of transport again prevents the full exploitation of available resources, but it is felt that something more might have been done to improve on the existing situation which only allows of ½ litre of oil per person per month. One does not wish to seem pedantic, nevertheless it would be true.

(vii) A welcome revival of the Milk Collecting and Distributing Scheme, at least for the Hospitals, has been made and great things are expected of it by the Agricultural Section which is forwarding it. The suggestion that the scheme should be revived was made by this Office early in December but it was apparently considered impossible at that time. Now with the help of the C.A.O's who are to bring pressure on Peasants, with the prospect of an improved ration and with the offer of an exchange of fodder for milk when it is, the scheme is expected to work.

d. Transport:-

(i) Transport or the serious lack of it is the cause of most of the troubles afflicting S.A.P.R.O. and hampering it in its work

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6. Transport:-

(i) Transport or the serious lack of it is the cause of 95% of the troubles afflicting A.M.G. and impeding it in every phase of its activities. The matter is serious if A.M.G. is to fulfill its function effectively. No other means of transport or public service exist and, without transport, the work of A.M.G. is paralysed.

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(ii) S.A.F.M.O's should be equipped with expendable vehicles which can be called upon to convey them to their duties without their having to beg for transport on each occasion or waste time on breakdowns. The V.D. Officer attached to this Region, the Malaria Officer, the various Red Cross personnel all should have ready access to effective transport if they are going to do any useful job.

(iii) Without adequate transportation food distribution and clothing distribution has been seriously affected; the distribution of medical stores has been delayed; the carrying out of "spot" checks on hospital diets has been impossible; patients cannot be brought in from the country and, what is worse still, they cannot be returned home when they are cured thus cluttering up what limited hospital accommodation there is.

(iv) Although the heavy demand for vehicles can be understood, it is difficult to appreciate what makes it possible for an organisation like F.B.S. for instance to have all the Cars it requires to fulfill its function efficiently, whereas in A.M.G. there is constant wail from everyone because nobody will provide Cars. If A.M.G. is expected to rely on the Army for assistance then there appears to be room for improvement in the manner and degree of assistance given, the removal equipment being made here to Metropolitan Area, PBS and 5th Army for their assistance in trucks for refuse removal, and ambulances for the Typhus Cases. On the other hand as the Local (Italian) Authorities have no means of ever replacing their losses and therefore the need is permanent and recurring, it would appear to be necessary for a special War Establishment to be insisted on otherwise A.M.G. cannot function efficiently.

7. Hospitals:-

(i) Progress in the revitalisation of Hospitals is slow owing to the shortage of building materials, glass, plumbing etc. Most of the Hospitals are still suffering seriously from the lack of gas service because, although this has been restarted in a Section of the town, it is not expected to be available for other Sections owing to lack of engineering materials and of coal. Many of the Hospitals in the Communes depend on electricity for many of their activities but extensions can only be provided for Averse and Caserta.

(ii) Two childrens' Hospitals (The Ravaschieri Group) which had been evacuated to Caserta during the bombardments were maintained inadequately with transport to return to Naples. The justification for the move was (a) because they were starving and (b) because it is hoped to use the premises hitherto occupied by them to relieve the pressure on the Caserta Civil Hospital which is crowded with Civilian wounded from the battle area.

(iii) At Montecorvino due to the energy of the S.A.F.M.O.

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(iii) At Monte sarchio due to the energy of the S.A.M.G.O. (Capt. Mackenzie) a new Hospital has been opened for Typhoid Cases, a fact which has played no small part in the control of the epidemic.

(iv) At Capua where the Civil Hospital has been badly damaged, repairs have been delayed by the difficulty in getting workmen across the Volturno, but these are now proceeding satisfactorily but slowly.

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(v) At Averza, the French Ordnance Depot is being cleared and the Hospital is expected to be in commission, at least in part, by the end of February.

(vi) The Puccinello Hospital, for which a grant of 3 million lire had been made for repairs and restitution, has now been requisitioned thereby depriving the civil population of 200 beds.

(vii) At Piedimonte the accommodation has been increased from 16 to 40 beds.

(viii) At Avellino a Diabetic Clinic has been established, specialists from Naples travelling with the S.A.P.E.O. once a week. Infectious Disease accommodation has been provided at the Lazzaretto Communal (50 beds) and at the Villa Aloina (30 beds). The Provincial Laboratory has been recommissioned.

8. Sanitation:-

(i) In Naples City refuse removal has been the subject of close attention by the S.A.P.E.O. and the Medical Authorities of the Metropolitan area. The number of civilian trucks has recently been increased from 17 to 35 and 8 additional trucks have been lent by P.B.S. The Police are co-operating in preventing the indiscriminate throwing of refuse from private houses. Application has been made to the Naval authorities for permission to dispose of refuse in the sea. The situation has improved slightly but there is considerable room for further improvement if transport were available.

(ii) In the Communes there has been evidence of a great deal of slackness in the maintenance of even the Italian standard of sanitation. The Prefect has, at their request of this Office, reminded the Podestas of their responsibilities in this matter and has threatened them with expulsion if further bad reports are received. Conditions generally have improved. Conditions have improved.

9. Welfare:-

(i) As already recorded under the paragraph on Staff, this important section of this Division has been left with one permanent Officer (Capt. Kirk) and he was sick during the greater part of the month. In his absence there have been three Welfare Officers (Vlchek, Rossing and Goldsmith) all for varying and short spaces of time. For these reasons the work of the Welfare Section has never been properly organised and it has had to do what it can, when it could.

(ii) Lts. Vlchek and Rossing did a good deal of useful work during the short time they were here, the former in the reception of Red Cross Clothing and in organising Committees of Distribution, the latter in inspections of the Provinces which had been neglected from the angle of individual welfare.

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(iii) With the valuable assistance of the Red Cross workers it has been possible to keep relief work going as well as could be expected in the circumstances. As it was found that a great deal of local welfare work was being done at Regional level, the work was accumulated and with it went the A.F.H.Q. workers who were assigned to assist in the activities concerned.

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(iv) The main preoccupation during the month concerned the receipt and distribution of 150 tons of Red Cross Stores, a most welcome gift to the people from the United States of America. This consignment has been divided among Naples (City & Province) Benavento & Avellino, the first getting 115 tons, the second 15 and the third 20 tons. Distribution Committees representative of the Clergy, Podestas and influential civilians have been formed and the distribution is proceeding as satisfactorily as the poor transport facilities allow. Warehousing difficulties have been overcome.

(v) Representations are being made regarding the inadequacy of the A.C.C. Standard of Relief which stands now at L.12-20 per head of family and L.15 for each dependant. The difficulty of adjusting the rate of relief without upsetting economic balance and raising black market prices requires careful consideration.

(vi) Relief to American, British and Allied Nationals has now been authorised at a maximum rate of 4000 Lire per month.

(vii) The better distribution of milk to Clinics for nursing and expectant mothers, and of soup for poor children attending schools where meals are to be served is engaging the attention of the Welfare Section especially in the Communes where 50% of the children are reported to be suffering from malnutrition.

10. Medical Stores:-

(i) Provincial Medical Stores and a City Depot have been established so as to decentralise the demands on the Main Depot. These supply Institutions only.

(ii) A scheme has been drawn up for the distribution of medical stores to Pharmacists. A Comptroller has been nominated by the Prefect who is responsible for the checking of demands submitted by a number of wholesale dealers, each of whom serves a prescribed number of dispensaries. Payment is made by the Comptroller and issues are made by A.M.G. to that official only, who will, in turn, distribute to wholesalers and they to retailers. The scheme has been delayed merely because of changes in the price list which have not yet reached this office.

(iii) In Italy it appears that anti-rabic treatment is indulged in very widely. Even with economical use, a request for a large quantity has been made by the authorities and it is hoped to arrange for regular supplies from Serafini through A.C.C. P.H. & W. Commission.

(iv) Requests have also been forwarded to the same Office for Vaccine Lymph for the re-vaccination of all school children. This has been promised from N. Africa.

11. Malaria:-

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11. Malaria:-

(i) Preparations are in hand for the coming campaign against malaria which promises to be more serious than the typhus epidemic in view of the many serious interferences there have been to the normal methods of drainage. A recommendation has been forwarded to the Prefecture to the effect that the Medico Provincial

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should, by Decree, be declared to be responsible for all anti-malarial activities, and coordinate the activities of the several interested parties namely Agriculture, Consorzio di Bonifica, Red Cross, Genio Civile, etc.

(ii) Adequate quantities of anti-larval, anti-mosquito and anti-malaria drugs have been asked for through A.C.C. with the request that they should be made available by the 1st April at least in part.

(iii) The problem is likely to be so vast (34 Communes with a population of 514,578) and so wide-spread, that anti-larval work will be out of the question unless flooded areas can be reduced by improved, or re-established, pumping and drainage. Anti-larval work will have to be restricted to an area ½ mile in radius round inhabited localities and the greatest concentration will be centered on adult spraying, provided pyrethrum insecticide is made available. As the area in question is likely to effect the health of large numbers of troops it is hoped that any ban placed on the use of insecticidal sprays for civilian purposes will be lifted.

(iv) The incidence of new cases and relapse cases in the year 1942 is stated to have been 340 and 2412 respectively, but these figures are likely to be greatly exceeded under the conditions prevailing now.

(v) The majority of cases are of the Benign Tertian but 13% of the cases recorded in 1942 were Aestivo Autumnal. The carriers are A. maculipennis and Labranchiae.

(vi) Contact with the Army, both British and American, has been maintained and a Joint Committee Meeting was called by the D.D.M.S. at A.F.H.Q. on the 1st Feb. The policy decided on broadly was that the Military Authorities should be responsible for anti-malaria measures in areas affecting the health of the troops, they calling in the assistance of the Civil Authorities when their need is required. As the Civil Authorities are likely, in any case, to be engaged in anti-malaria activities on their own account, it would appear that this arrangement may lead to reduplication of effort. The view of this office is that the Civil Authorities will proceed with their work which will be reinforced by the Army Units when these happen to be engaged in that area.

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DISTRIBUTION:
A.C.A.O. 3
Director 3
P.R.O. 1
SAPHO's 3
P.W.B. 1
A.F.H.Q. 1

/s/ W.H. CRICHTON
Colonel
Public Health & Welfare Div.

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R.C.A.O.	3
Director	3
P.R.O.	1
SAPHO's	3
P.M.B.	1
A.F.H.Q.	1
A.D.M.S.	1
RAF	1
RN	1

/s/ W.H. CRICHTON
Colonel
Public Health & Welfare Div.

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ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
Region III - Education Division

Report of Director of Education for January, 1944

1. Opening of schools. The major tasks of the Education Division during January were connected with the opening of the public schools. They were chiefly as follows:

a. Programs of study. The Education Division reprinted the basic programs of study as developed in Sicily under the direction of Major C.W.WASHBURNE with the exception of part 2 of the elementary program. Programs reprinted in January were:

1. Programmi di Studio(elementary) 12,000 copies
2. Piano di Studi(lower secondary) 2,000 copies

The basic instructions for the upper secondary schools were sent to the printer the last week in January and will be ready for distribution soon.

b. Date of opening. Public schools were opened throughout Campania as follows:

1. Avellino Province. Except in the town of Avellino where public school facilities are almost totally requisitioned, public school facilities were generally reopened throughout the Province on 10 January '44.
2. Benevento Province. The situation in Benevento city was the same as in Avellino. Otherwise schools were generally reopened on 10 January '44.

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3. Naples Province.Public schools were opened in 20 rural communes on 20 January'44.
4. Naples City. The reopening of schools in Naples City was postponed until 1 February '44 because of the typhus epidemic.Of approximately 2000 elementary school classrooms in public schools,50% were requisitioned for military purposes,as of 31 January '44.

2.University of Naples. Under the direction of Lt. Col.GAYRE,Educational Director,ACC-AMG,several conferences were held with Dr.OMODEO,Rector of the University.Dr.OMODEO was instructed to submit Schede Personali for himself and for his titular professors by 22 January,and for the balance of his Faculty by 31 January;to submit a plan to this Headquarters for the reorganization of the Administrative Council of the University;to submit to Col. GAYRE all nominations for key positions;to submit to Col.GAYRE all proposed decrees and other questions of high policy;and to submit the dates upon which the several colleges of the University might open.

3.Politicial examinations of teachers.The Education Division has examined all Schede Personali received in its office and has referred doubtful cases to the CIC for investigation and report.Three dismissals were made during January for past political activities. These were:

Silvio	GIGLIO	=	Instructor,Istituto Giovan Battista della Porta.
Giulio	ANDREOLI	=	Professor,University of Naples
Ciro	MAIONE	=	Director, R. Angiulla , (Elementary School)

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It is to be noted that the Schede Personali are very slow in coming back from the Senior Civil Affairs Officers and as of 31 January, less than 5% of public school personnel have been screened.

By decree of the Prefetto of Naples Province of 25 January '44, the mechanical task of recommending the dismissal of politically undesirable teachers was given to the R.Provveditore agli Studi.

Actions against active Fascists among the rank and file of the teachers of Campania is the number one priority for February.

4.Personnel. As of 31 January, the personnel of the division was as follows:

Division Chief	-	Capt.George H. GEYER ,AUS
Interpret and assistent	-	Sgt.H.E.MATHES, AUS
Typist and translator	-	Sig. Plinio PAGNI

5.Difficulties. Actual inspection of the work in the field has been virtually impossible because of the lack of a commissioned assistant in the division owing to the large amount of work required in the Naples Area. Lack of transport has been another limiting factor.

George H. Geyer

GEORGE H. GEYER, AUS
Capt. Spec. Res.
Div. of Education

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HEADQUARTERS
REGION 3, ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
A.F.H.Q. 394, U. S. ARMY

5 February 1944

SUBJECT: January Report of Division of Fine Arts

TO : Regional Civil Affairs Officer, Hq., Region 3, AMG.

1. Inspection of Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives

During the month of January 1944, the following inspections were made:

a. The Excavations of Pompeii: to check on progress of protective project; to arrange closer supervision by Military Police; to investigate reports of damage to monuments by Allied forces.

b. The Excavations of Herculaneum: to check on progress of protective project.

c. Capua: to check on progress of salvaging of collection of bomb-damaged Museo Campana and from the Cathedral.

d. Caserta Vecchia: to check on condition of the important 13th century Church of St. Michael; found undamaged.

e. Salerno: at the request of the Head of Division of Fine Arts, Region 2, to check on the condition of the important Cathedral; found very little damaged and repairs being carried out by the Archbishop through the local Civil Engineers.

f. Nocera: to check on condition of the important 4th century Church of S; Maria Maggiore; found undamaged except some repairs needed on roof to prevent l

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g. Cava dei Tirreni: to inspect depositories of Museo Nazionale, Villa Floridiana and Museo San Martino; found in good condition.

h. Caserta: to check status of Palazzo Reale and its furniture since recent occupation by Hq. 15th Army Group; found most of royal apartments now occupied and the majority of furniture being used, often without receipts; requests have been made to all occupying units to cooperate with the resident custodian to provide regularized requisitions for all furnishings now being used; all other furnishings and books being stored in fairly safe sections.

i. Cumae: to confer with C. O. of Allied forces now occupying Acropolis to ensure protection of all monuments there.

j. Pozzuoli: to check on progress of protective project at Amphitheatre and to inspect the Temple of Serapide.

k. Sorrento: to check on monuments and on condition of Museo Correale, where it was found all important collections had been moved to safety.

l. Benevento: to check on progress of salvaging of Bronze Doors and two 13th century Pulpits from wreckage of the destroyed Cathedral.

2. For the month of February 1944, funds will be authorized to be put at the disposal of the Royal Superintendents of Monuments and Antiquities for fifteen projects of a purely protective nature.

3. Other activities of the Division included:

a. Approved the maintenance budget of the Super-

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intendent of Antiquities for the period 1 January to 30 June for Lire 320,000.

b. Testifies twice before the Commission of Enquiry which was investigating alleged vandalism and damage by Allied forces to historical monuments and works of art.

c. Marked plans of the Museo Nazionale for the Commission of Enquiry, indicating sections housing unprotected collections.

d. Periodic inspections of historical monuments occupied by Allied forces.

e. Periodic inspections of historical monuments where projects of protective measure by the Civil Engineers are in progress.

f. Brought to Naples and turned over to the custody of the Superintendent of Monuments of the Museo Nazionale, the part of the Guiness-Rignano Collection that remained in the Castle of Rignano.

g. Aided the Director of the Biblioteca Nazionale to bring to Naples the books of the Biblioteca Nazionale, the Biblioteca Girolamini and the private library of Benedetto Croce which had been stored at Calvi Risorta.

h. Interviewed the Director of the Aquarium of Naples in connection with a possible grant of funds from the Royal Society of London for their research program.

i. Attended a conference in the office of the Commanding General, PBS, in connection with the planned use of the Palazzo Reale of Naples as a rest center for Allied troops.

j. Arranged for access to the Exhibition grounds for Avv. F. Maglietta, recently appointed by the Prefect of Naples as Liquidation Commissioner of the Oltre Mare Exhibition.

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k. Arranged for a requested raise of pay of overtime salary for night guards at the Excavations of Pompeii.

l. Arranged for telephone connections and the issuing of automobile circulation permits for the Superintendents of Monuments, Antiquities and State Archives.

m. Reported to Military Government Section, AFHQ on the status of the Reale Osservatorio Astronomico di Capodimonte.

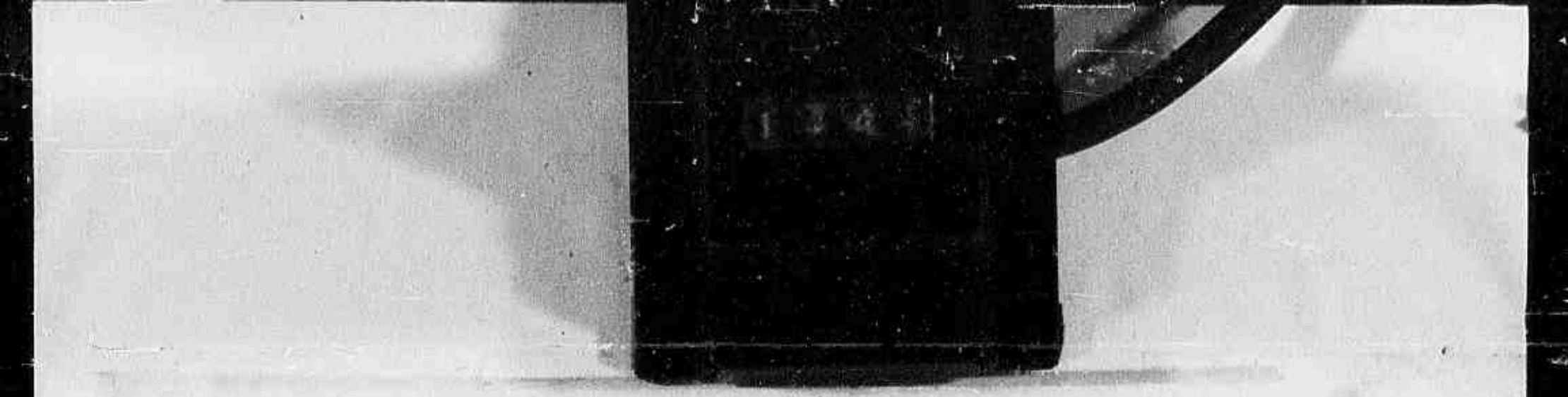
n. Arranged with the PAD, 57th Area for the disposal of an unexploded bomb in the Excavations of Pompeii.

o. Arranged for the withdrawal of Allied forces from the Zone Handbook Monument on the Amphitheatre at Santa Maria Capua Vetere.

p. Furnished lists of historical monuments in Zone Handbook No. 6, Campania, and auxiliary historical monuments in Region 3 to Hq., PBS, 5th Army Hq. and Division 2 Hq. It is firmly believed that the various reports from Hq., Region 3, ACC on the billeting of troops in the historical monuments of Naples and the efforts of the MCAC in this matter were responsible for the AFHQ General Orders No. 68, dated 29 December 1943.

Paul Gardner,
Major, AUS.
Division of Fine Arts.

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LABOR DIVISION
REGION 3, A. M. G.

7 February 1944

SUBJECT: "Monthly Section Report"

TO : A. G. Reg. 3

1. Refer Daily Bulletin No 30, 30 Jan:44, Para III, calling attention of Section Heads to AMG/620/14 requiring monthly reports with data set forth under 12 headings.

2. In conversation with Assistant Chief of Staff, Major Reddy, it was pointed out that the type of report called for is not adaptable to division or section reports. Authorization was granted to submit the type of report attached.

THOMAS A. LANE
Lt.Col. C.E.
Chief Labor Division Region 3

CLGW/C

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REPORT - LABOR DIVISION, REGION 3
FOR MONTH OF JANUARY 1944

LIQUIDATION OF FASCIST SYNDICATES. In the liquidation of the Fascist syndicates and the safeguarding of the syndical properties attempt was made to profit from the Sicilian experience in trying to introduce a more orderly and organized procedure, the more important because the organizations in Napies were more numerous and of larger size. A conference of the heads of the various syndical organizations was called,at which the following procedures were established:

1. Instructions as to form in which payrolls and inventories of properties should be submitted.
2. Setting of termination date at which all employees would be discharged.
3. Designation of responsible heads to be held liable for all properties until duly transferred to Property Custodian;allowance being made for maintainance of one or two employees,where needed, to keep properties and records in good order until transfer.
4. Establishment of a Liquidation Section of the Regional Labor Office to which all special problems of liquidation should be referred such as " liquidation pay" special claims, and the like.

A policy question arose in regard to the payment of the "13th month" pay to the discharged workers. Investigation of the Labor Division showed this to be an integral part of the annual salary having an insurance character,and covered specifically in collective labor contracts,which by AMG rulings continue to be effective. The Regional Finance office at first refused to pay this in the case of the dissolved syndicates; however,on 22 January 1944 a decision to pay it was made.

Other special problems arose in the liquidation of two of the Corporative prganizations — the Consiglio dei Corporazione (Consiglio dell'Economia) and the Unione degli Agricoltori (Agricultural Employers Syndicate). In the former case, the Consiglio was performing certain functions of distribution of commodities for the Economics and Supply Division. Legally, the Consiglio was liquidated in order to terminate its labor functions;but the office was in fact permitted to continue, while being reorganized along lines of the pre-Fascist Chamber

of Commerce,from which it was created. The unione degli Agricoltori was similarly engaged in distribution of seeds and fertilizers for the Division of Agriculture, and the section of that organization engaged in those functions was transferred intact to the Ispettorato dell'Agricultura (a state agency).

ORGANIZATION OF THE ITALIAN LABOR OFFICES. In view of the somewhat complex political situation in Naples, the choice of suitable personnel for leadership in the Regional and Provincial Labor Offices offered a problem requiring the greatest care. Discussions were held with the Committee of Liberation and with prominent government and political figures,for advice in selection. Avv.Leopoldo Rubinacci, a lawyer familiar with labor questions and prominent in the Christian Democratic Party, was appointed General Secretary and acting head pending the selection of a Director for the Regional Office. Bruno Pierleoni, pre-Fascist trade unionist, and a member of the "Justice and Liberty"group,was appointed acting Director of the Provincial Office. A director,Avv.Napoli, was appointed in the Province of Avellino and preparatory work has been done in finding a suitable person for Benevento Province.

Since the appointment of responsible personnel in Naples Offices the organization is now in considerable part set up and is already actively functioning in handling an increasing share of the labor problems in the Area. In general,the plan of organization follows precedents established in Sicily as regards the departments to be established. The Ispettorato del Lavoro has been moved to the same location as the Regional Labor Office, but the order placing it under the jurisdiction of the Regional Director of Labor has not yet been issued. It has been submitted to the R.C.A.O. for his action.

There remain also multiple technical problems of office organization,salary of personnel,points of procedure, etc. Toward the solution of these problems it seems now opportune to proceed with plans for the holding of a conference of all major Labor Office officials in liberated territory.

LABOR ORGANIZATION. Organization of trade unions in the Naples area had already begun prior to the issuance to Regional Order No.I. Since the issuance,organization was proceeded very rapidly. In reviewing the trade union situation;it is important to note the ideological treads behind the organization of labor.

The main problem facing the Italian workers has been to

choose the direction in which the organization would develop, once granted the freedom of choice: toward a single trade union in each shop and a single trade union federation, having a non-political character; or toward "multiple unions", that is, unions more or less appendages to the political parties existing side by side in each shop, with two or more labor confederations. Of the political parties composing the Committee of Liberation the left wing --Communists, Socialists, And Social Democrats advocated the policy of the single non political trade union on the U.S. or British model; the Liberal Party and Party of Action have inclined toward multiple unionism; the Christian Democrats have been undecided.

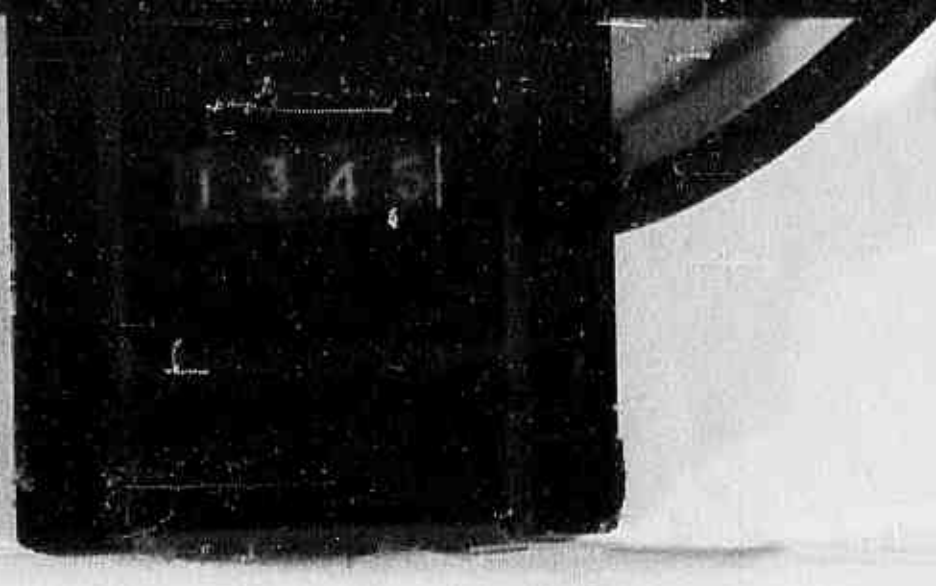
Seemingly, the trend toward the single union is prevailing, and recent indications are that the Christian Democrats are reaching an agreement with the Communists and Socialists to join and support a single Confederation of Labor. Of the trade union centers so far organized, the Confederazione Generale del Lavoro has been the most active, and has apparently nearly reached dominance in the trade union field. A Central Labor Council for Naples was established in a conference at which some 50 trade unions were represented, having a combined membership of an estimated 40 - 50 thousand members. The Confederazione Generale del Lavoro has requested the Allied authorities for permission to hold a general conference in Bari or Salerno in the middle of February, to unite the various central labor councils and individual unions in liberated territory into a single national Conferation.

The Christian Democratic Unione dei Lavoratori, which has been apparently much slower to get under way, will probably merge with the Confederazione del Lavoro, if the above mentioned agreement is carried out.

In addition to the two conferations, there are two large and very important independent unions -- the Sindacato Ferrovieri 'railroad workers' union) and the Gente di Mare (Maritime Union) which includes all maritime workers from sea captains to cabin boys.

Close contact has been constantly maintained with all important elements in the trade union field by the Labor Division. In part as a result of this, excellent cooperation to AMG has been given by the Labor Leadership.

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JANUARY
MONTHLY REPORT
OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF PROPERTY
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT, REGION III

I. Sequestrators of property appointed by the Italian Government prior to Allied Occupation have been notified by letter to appear at this office. To date, however, all sequestrators have not made their required appearance or rendered their reports. It is contemplated by this office to again order by letter the personal appearance of all known sequestrators who have failed to comply with the prior orders.

2. Formal release of companies or properties to their owner or management, together with a general release of the Controller of Property, is followed when this office has determined the circumstances justify such action. During the month of January, real estate and personal properties were released to :

Owner or Custodian	Est. Value (lire)
Judge Salvatore D'Anna Giovanni Cesareo	347.000

3. Estate of Jennie May Higgins ; The legality of the Codicil to the deceased's, will has been questioned on the grounds of fraud and undue influence. The adjudication of the Codicil will be placed in the Italian Courts through the Bank of Naples.

4. That portion of the Bank of Naples and its personnel which, prior to occupation, acted as sequestrator of properties for the Italian Government, was moved to the office of the Controller of Property. This move was deemed advisable as a matter of expediency.

5. Property under the jurisdiction of this office and located on the Isle of Capri, was personally inspected by the Controller of Property. A great portion of this property as been rented to the Army Air Forces Rest Camps.

W.A. HITCHCOCK
Major, C.E.
Controller of Property

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HEADQUARTERS
REGION 3, ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 394, U.S. ARMY
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC SAFETY

5th January 1944

SUBJECT: Report on the activities of Regional Headquarters Public Safety Division to 15th December 1943.

TO : R.C.A.C. Region 3.

1. Scope of activities.

The activities in which Regional Headquarters of Public Safety should engage are:

a. Preservation of law and order - including the enforcement of Italian law and Allied Military Proclamation and Orders.

b. The control of law enforcement agencies.

c. The control of civilian traffic.

d. The control of civilian movement.

e. Licensing and registration.

f. Supervision of the procedure of bringing accused persons to trial speedily and the preventing of unlawful detention without trial.

g. Supervision of Prisons.

h. Supervision of Civil Defence and Fire Services.

i. Security - including the vetting of civilians employed by AMG and of officials concerned in public administration and essential services. Also the collection of intelligence regarding political organisations, subversive movements and industrial unrest.

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The policy adopted has been that the Italians must run their own organisations and that Public Safety Officers should confine themselves to encouraging and assisting the officials to perform their duties and supervising their work.

As far as the Public Safety Division has been concerned, care has been taken that the duties at Regional level should not overlap those performed at Provincial level. Regional Headquarters has restricted itself to directing policy, co-ordinating the work of the Provinces and supplying assistance where necessary. Regional Headquarters has also dealt with Headquarters at a higher level than the Provincial organisations, for example direct relations have been established between Regional Headquarters and the Legion Commander of the CC.RR. whose district embraces the whole of Campania.

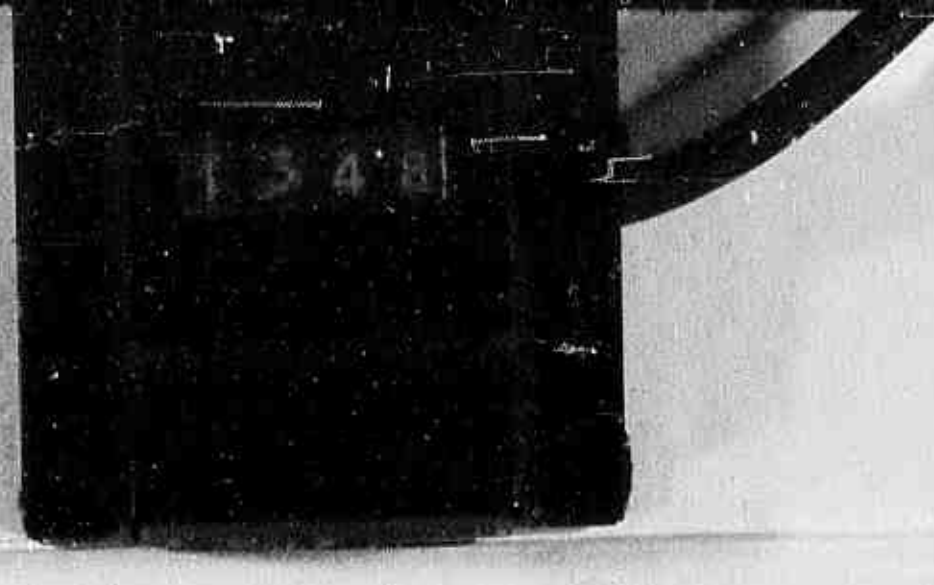
2. Organisation of Headquarters.

The Public Safety Division can not be said to have commenced operations on a Regional basis until 5th October 1943 when Headquarters was set up in the Provincia Building, Naples.

Prior to that time Civil Affairs Police Officers had landed on the beaches at Salerno from 8th September 1943 onwards and were chiefly engaged in ordinary C.A.O. duties. Towards the end of September a few officers were specialising in C.A.P.O. duties in Salerno Province.

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On 5th October when the Regional Headquarters was established the undermentioned staff operated at the Regional level:

Director of Public Safety	Lieut. Col. C.F. Wilson
Deputy. Executive Officer. Prisons. Fire and Civil Defence.	Major A.F. Wilcox.
Liaison with Army organisation. Administration of Justice. Licensing and Registration. Intelligence.	Capt. E. Dell'Cane
Law enforcement organisation.	Capt. A.K. Jefferson.
Clerk and Interpreter.	Sergeant D. Ricciteli.
Typist and file clerk.	Private J. Mould.

This staff was totally inadequate to deal with the work, and from time to time additional officers were assigned or were lent from Region 4 to fill vacancies. During the period 5th October 1942 to 15th December 1943 the transfers and changes in personnel were so numerous that it would be confusing to set them out.

However, the organisation on 15th December 1943 was:

Director of Public Safety	Vacant. (Lieut. Col. Wilson assigned to other duties on 5th December 1943)
Deputy.	Major A.F. Wilcox (Acting Director)
Headquarters administration	Capt. A. Harvey (lent by Region 4 on 8th Dec.)
Police organisations	Capt. A.K. Jefferson (due to be transferred to 5th Army Capt. A.A. Lewis (to replace Capt. Jefferson)
Traffic	Major W.T. Huntsicker (assigned on 20th Nov. 1943)

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Administration of Justice, Courts and Liaison	Capt. E. Be[illegible]
Licensing and Registration	Capt. M.H. Scovt (lent by Region 4 on 22 Nov. 194[illegible]
Fire and Civil Defence	Capt. J.R. MacFarlane (assigned on 23th Nov. 1943)
Prisons	Lieut. C.P. Daley (assigned on 10th Dec. 1943)
Civil Security and Intelligence	Vacant
Chief Clerk	Sergeant D.Ricciteli
Filing	Private J. Boulé
Typist	Vacant
Typist	Vacant
Records	Vacant
Cailers	Vacant

Adequacy of Staff.

The preceding staff, if the vacancies were filled, would have been adequate to deal with the work of this Headquarters (with the help of local interpreters). One of the greatest handicaps was the lack of enlisted men, which resulted in officers having to perform work which properly should have been done by non-commissioned officers or other ranks;

Owing to the lack of officers and men it was impossible to organise a Civil Security and Intelligence branch to deal with political organisations and subversive activities and to keep a thorough check on civilians who might be dangerous to the Allied Government.

Qualifications of Staff.

It is essential that all officers should have had administrative experience in civil life of Police, Courts,

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Prisons, Civil Defence or Fire Services, according to the field in which they are to specialise. It has been found that if a specialist is not available an experienced police officer is capable of filling any of these positions.

Emphasis is laid on the stipulation that officers should not only have practical knowledge of their subjects, but should have had administrative experience and possess organising ability.

As regards other ranks, it is not necessary that they should have had police experience, but it is desirable that they should have clerical qualifications, such as knowledge of army routine and filing systems, typing, etc., while the ability to speak and translate Italian is a great advantage.

3. ACTIVITIES.

i. Initial period of Organisation.

At the outset a good deal of time was occupied in finding office accomodations, office equipment, engaging interpreters, attempting to requisition transport and in searching for billets. All this had to be done by officers, to the detriment of real Public Safety duties.
Recommended. That in the future arrangements be made for a special section, largely composed of other ranks, to arrange these details.

ii. Setting Police Organisation into operation.

Almost immediately the officers in charge of the undermentioned bodies were contacted, relationship established, policy outlined and instructions given to keep their organisations working along normal lines:

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CC.RR. Commander of Naples Legion, comprising Campania. (Colonel Calabrò)

Questore Commander of the Metropolitan Police, Naples and Public Security Agents throughout the Province; (Dr. Lauricella)

Finance Guards. Acting Commander 18th Territorial Legion covering Campania (Lt.Col. Parente).

Forest Guards. Commander of the 8th Legion, covering Campania (Col. Bassi)

iii. Liaison Officer.

Major Alfredo Zanchins, attached to the CC.RR. Legion Headquarters, was appointed Liaison Officer at Regional Headquarters. He spoke excellent English and his services proved invaluable.

iv. Disbandment of Fascist Militias.

The following Fascist Militias were disbanded:

Highway Militia

Railway Militia

Post and Telegraph Militia

Port Militia.

The duties of these bodies were taken over by the CC.RR.

Highway Police. It was found that the CC.RR. could perform most of the duties in conjunction with their ordinary patrol work and it was only necessary to form a section of 25 CC.RR. for specialised duties.

Railway Police. A body of 178 CC.RR. under the command of a Major was organised for the duty of protecting railway property, escorting trains, etc., through Campania. This duty has been performed successfully.

Post and Telegraph Police. Plans were made for the formation of a body of 170 CC.RR. under the command of a Major to

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undertake the work of guarding Post Offices and mails, investigating complaints and dealing with Post Office personnel. Owing to the very limited postal and telephone facilities in existence only a few CC.RR. were used.

Post Police. A body of 124 CC.RR. under the command of a Major was formed for the duty of protecting property in the Port of Naples, which was being extensively used as a Navy and Army Supply base. The Allied Port Authorities expressed their appreciation of the work done by the CC.RR. in this important area.

v. Employment of CC.RR. on extraneous duties.

In the early days of occupation, it was found that individual Allied officers were utilising the CC.RR. for all kinds of work beyond the scope of their normal duties. It was apparent that very few officers outside the Public Safety Division had any conception of the duties of the CC.RR. or realised that there was a distinction between CC.RR. and other Police organisations. It was necessary to devote time to releasing trained CC.RR. from duties to which they should never have been posted.

vi. Dismissals, promotions, transfers, etc. of CC.RR.

From the beginning of our occupation the CC.RR. organisation suffered from the actions of Allied officers (in many cases F.S.S. and C.I.C., and occasionally ANC officers) who dismissed, detained, transferred or promoted CC.RR. without any reference to the Public Safety Division or even to the Commanding Officer of the CC.RR. affected.

In a number of cases non-commissioned officers CC.RR. were promoted to commissioned rank. It was necessary

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to cancel all such promotions.

Cases of arrest or detention of CC.RR. as the result of unsupported allegations had a most unfortunate effect on the prestige of the Force. The strongest representations were made to prevent such actions by individual Allied officers without proceeding through the proper channels.

vii. Complaints against members of the CC.RR.

Major Angrisani, attached to the Legion HQ. of CC.RR. was specially appointed to carry out investigations of complaints made against individual CC.RR. and to report the results to Regional Headquarters.

viii. Enforcement of Proclamations.

To assist Police Forces in the work of instructing men in their duties of enforcing proclamation offences, complete sets of proclamations were printed on small sheets and distributed to all police stations.

ix. Conduct of Troops.

It can be said at once that the discipline and behaviour of Allied Troops, particularly in Naples, was bad.

Instances of drunkenness, assault, looting and roweyism were continually being reported.

The Italian police were powerless to deal with Allied soldiers, who frequently seized the weapons of CC.RR. and Metropolitani or released civilians who had been arrested for crime.

Many cases were reported of soldiers selling illegally large quantities of cigarettes, rationed foodstuffs and Army petrol, which quickly found their way on the black market."

A favourite pastime was the "requisitioning" of

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vehicles, articles of furniture or other property by handing the owner a slip of paper, usually signed in a facetious manner. Most of this requisitioning amounted to plain theft. Far too much licence was allowed to individual officers who had genuine grounds for requisitioning and it is recommended that the very strictest control be exercised in the future to prevent wholesale abuse.

All reports of crimes by Allied soldiers were forwarded to the Provost Marshal concerned (and in suitable cases to Allied Claims Commission), but in almost every case the injuried party was unable to give a description of the culprit which would lead to his identification.

It was apparent that insufficient Military Police were available to deal with the troops. Close contact was maintained with the Military Police and among other measures the following were adopted:

a) Notices were distributed to all Military barracks worded: "TO ALL ALLIED TROOPS
THE GERMANS LOOTED ITALY
THESE PEOPLE TRUST YOU"

b) Hours of drinking by troops were restricted and a curfew imposed.

c) Certain areas were placed out of bounds to troops.

d) Soldiers sent to rear areas were forbidden to carry weapons.

e) Joint patrols by Military Police and C.C.S. were inaugurated in Naples.

f) Requests were made for unit commanders to warn troops about their behaviour, to caution them against the danger of venereal disease and of drinking liquor sold on the streets.

g) Publicity was given to the number of arrests made for selling adulterated liquor.

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x. Venereal Disease.

Police were instructed to deal vigorously with:

a) Prostitutes soliciting in the streets.

b) Pimps and touts accosting in the streets.

c) unlicensed brothels.

Italian Police were handicapped in this work by the attitude of troops who resented interference. However a number of prostitutes were arrested and detained for medical treatment and many unlicensed brothels were closed.

The police were instructed to ensure that regular inspections of licensed brothels were made and the prostitutes properly examined at frequent intervals.

xi. Requisitioning of Police Stations and Barracks.

Instances occurred where unit commanders turned the Italian Police out of their stations and barracks and used them as billets or Headquarters.

Recommended that the Army Commander be requested to issue a printed order prohibiting the occupation of Police Stations (and Prisons) and this order be printed as a notice which can be exhibited outside the building.

xii. Wages.

The wages of Police, Prison and Civil Defence personnel (particularly the CC.RR.) were inadequate owing to the increased cost of living. Accordingly efforts were made to secure an increase. Eventually a general increase in the salaries of all Government employees was authorized on a uniform scale throughout the Region.

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xiii. Rations.

Representations were made for an additional rations of flour, dehydrated soup and olive oil for police, prison staffs and prisoners, and Civil Defence workers. A small ration was obtained.

xiv. Clothing for Police.

Owing to the fact that the clothing of the Police, who were exposed to all kinds of weather, had become threadbare, efforts were made to obtain boots and warm clothing. Some articles of clothing were obtained from Allied Army Salvage stores.

A small number of weapons for arming the police, whose weapons, had been seized by Germans and later by Allied troops, were obtained from Italian Army stocks.

xv. Circulation of Civilians.

Control points, manned by CC.RR. (or wherever possible by Military Police and CC.RR. jointly) were established at bridges and road junctions, to check civilians and vehicles. Persons suspected on security grounds were handed over to F.S.S. and C.I.C. for interrogation. Many cases of the conveyance of contraband goods were brought to light as a result of these controls.

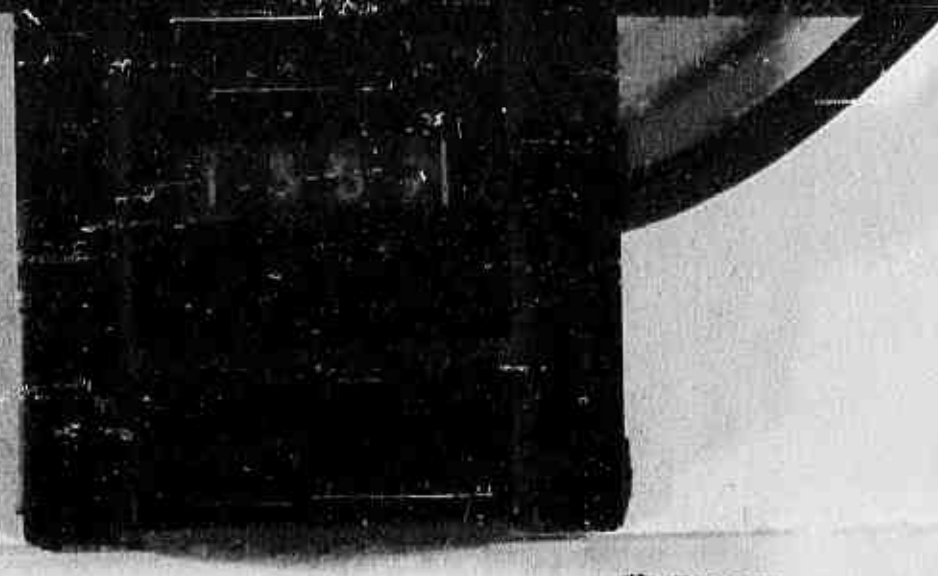
The indiscriminate issuing of circulation passes was checked by a directive instructing AMG officers that passes should:

a) Be carefully prepared.

b) Never authorise the subject to enter enemy occupied territory or our forward battle areas.

c) State precisely what the holder may do or where he may go.

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d) Be properly identified with person to whom issued; the latter's name identity card number and signature should appear on the pass.

e) Bear the legible signature and appointment of the issuing officer and AMG stamp.

f) If not an official form, it should be typed.

g) Show the period of validity.

A standardised form of pass was later adopted.

xvi. Registration of motor vehicles.

Almost as seen as the Region was established permits for the circulation of motor vehicles were issued to persons engaged on essential services. The permits were issued at the Province level, each Province using a differently coloured pass. The work of issuing permits was undertaken by C.A.P. Os. Although no General Order was published prohibiting the circulation of vehicles without a permit, the fact that Army units were requisitioning all vehicles seen on the streets without a permit had a great effect that a General Order would have had in reducing the number of vehicles in use.

Regional Headquarters, Public Safety Division, prepared a comprensive scheme for the registration of all motor vehicles in conjunction with the Italian licensing agencies (R.A.C.I/ Royal Automobile Italy Club and the Ispettorato di Motorizzazione) to be put into effect on Ist Jan. I944, but this was cancelled at the last moment owing to a different scheme, involving the granting of permits for petrol, being received from A.F.H.Q.

Recommended: That a detailed scheme be prepared prior toentering a R entering a Region, with all the necessary forms and permits printed, to enable the registration and licensing to be carried out at once a uniform and permanent basis.

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xvii. Registration and licensing.

A survey was made of all the licenses and permits issued to Italian agencies, and instructions were given to enforcement officers to proceed with the collection of taxes and duties due. In some cases, such as licensing of firearms or the issue of hunting permits, it was necessary to suspend the renewal of licenses.

xviii. Public meetings.

Police organisations were instructed that any meetings held without a permit from Allied Military Government were to be dispersed and, if necessary, the organisers arrested. It was made a condition of any permit granted that local police officers should be present.

The policy adopted was that there should be no suppression of free expression of opinion, provided no danger of a breach to the peace was threatened.

xix. Public Manifestos

Occasional instances occurred of Italians publishing notices or pamphlets without the consent of Allied Military Government. For instance, on 10th October 1943, thousands of notices were posted up in Naples calling on Italian subjects of the 1910 to 1925 classes to enlist in the Italian Army. This notice was published by Colonel Dante Bedeni, who, as far as could be ascertained, had some claim to have been appointed Commander of the Naples Military Zone on the day preceding the entry of Allied troops into Naples. Investigations were at once made and it was established that Col. Bedeni, who had no doubt acted in good faith, had issued the proclamation without final confirmation from the Allied Command. Accordingly, Col. Bedeni was instructed to remove the notices. He now, however

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given permission to organise the collection of Italian Army weapons and equipment under the direction of the Public Safety Division. CC.RR. guards were employed at the 5 collecting points established.

Subsequently General Basso took over the command of the Italian Army Forces.

xx. Interference with Civil Defence Committee.

On 19th November 1943 information was received that Brig.Gen. Tommaselli, under the Command of General Basso, had ordered the replacement of the Committee for Civil Defence for the Province of Naples. Brig.Gen. Tommaselli had nominated new members of the Committee.

On 20th November 1943 Brig.Gen. Tommaselli was told that he has no power to make such changes. He was informed that if he cared to make recommendations for replacing the existing Committee with more efficient and more experienced members, his suggestions would be considered by the Public Safety Division. In the meantime the existing Committee would remain in office. Nothing further was heard from Brig.Gen. Tommaselli.

xxi. Prisons.

On arrival in this area it was found that the prisons were badly disorganised. In the main, the Directors had remained at their posts but owing to the absence of the central directing authority, which resides in Rome, they found great difficulty in solving the many problems with which they were found, e.g; shortage of staff, damage to buildings, and depletion of staff.

In order to get the Italian Prison system working efficiently Colonel Beneul, the Director of S.Eframs Prison Naples, was appointed Inspector of all the Prisons in Region 1, under the direction of the Public Safety Division. ...../15

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A survey was made and it was ascertained that there were 74 prisons in the Region - 10 Judicial, 5 Juvenile and 59 Mandamentali Prisons. All the prisons, however, were not at our disposal. Some were destroyed by enemy actions and others had been taken over by the Services for accommodating troops, leaving 8 Judicial, 2 Juvenile and 30 Mandamentali Prisons available, with a total capacity of approximately 3100 inmates. Of the 5 Juvenile Prisons, the largest was taken over by the Army, while another had to be used for accommodating adult prisoners from Poggioreale Jail whose capacity of 2890 was reduced to 1400 partly by air raid damage but principally because it was being used as a Rest Center for troops and for housing 1000 Italian troops.

Difficulties were occasioned because prison property had been requisitioned, officially and unofficially, by troops.

Shortage of staff was solved by recruiting new members and by transferring personnel from requisitioned prisons.

In many cases, the Germans had released criminals and criminal lunatics from prisons just prior to the arrival of the Allies, and instructions were given to police to recapture them.

Arrangements were made to supply additional rations for prisoners and staff from Allied sources.

A system of keeping more satisfactory records was inaugurated and Prison Directors were instructed to segregate prisoners awaiting trial from those serving sentences. A re-examination of criminal lunatics by Italian medical authorities was ordered, but no cases of improper detention were revealed.

xxii. Internment of Civilians for Security Reasons.

From the outset, P.W.B. and C.I.C. adopted the practice of interning civilians who had been detained for security reasons in civilian jails. This Division made

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repeated representations that such a practice was highly undesirable. On the orders of the General Commanding F.B.S. this Division prepared a scheme for converting a civilian jail into an internment centre for F.B.S. and S.I.C. internees to be controlled by Italian prison officials and guards. Eventually the General decided not to pursue the scheme and arrangements were made to intern civilians in Prisoner of War camps. It is still necessary to remind F.B.S. and S.I.C. that internees should not be lodged in civilian jails.

xxiii. Political Prisoners.

Police were instructed to discontinue the Italian practice of holding civilians in jail pending investigation, which resulted in persons being imprisoned for long periods without trial. They were told to comply with Proclamation 17, Article 1, which prohibits detention without specific charge.

During an inspection of Poggioreale Prison Naples, shortly after Allied occupation it was found that 50 persons were detained "at the disposition of the Questura". The Questore explained that under the fascist regime he arrested anti-fascists as a potential source of danger to the State. Since the arrival of the Allies he considered it his duty to arrest fascists as a potential source of danger to the Allied cause. The provisions of Proclamation 3 were pointed out to him and after verifying that the F.B.S. and S.I.C. were not interested in any of them all were set at liberty except 3 who were wanted for criminal offences.

xxiv. Persons Detained Awaiting Trial.

A large number of people have been detained in prison awaiting trial for crimes committed (by English and foreign

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standards) and it was one of the greatest concerns of Public Safety Division to notify the situation.

Among many other factors, the chief reasons for delay in bringing accused persons to trial before A/F Courts were:

a) The long-standing practice of the Italian Police of arresting suspects and then proceeding in a leisurely fashion to collect the evidence.

b) The practice of Allied troops of throwing civilians in jail without leaving any record of the reason of arrest or the name of the soldier making the arrest.

c) Inadequate staff to deal with the preparation of evidence and the prosecution of the cases.

d) Inability to trace military witnesses and serve summonses.

In Naples, where arrests averaged 100 a day, the problem became acute, and it was necessary to take drastic steps to remedy the situation where in Poggioreale Prison alone 700 persons were awaiting trial.

To obviate the difficulties set out in a) and b) above, an arrest slip and an arrest report were designed. The arrest slip was distributed to all Italian policemen. When a prisoner, arrested by an Allied soldier, was handed over to the custody of an Italian policeman, the soldier was requested to fill in the form, giving the reason for the arrest, a brief note of the evidence, and particulars of his name, rank and unit. In a number of cases it was found that when a soldier realised that he had to give a reason for making an arrest and would be required to attend Court to give evidence he lost some of his enthusiasm for throwing Italians into jail.

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The arrest report was designed for use at the police station. The form gave full details of the identity of the person arrested, the nature of the charge, details of evidence, the names of witnesses and of the person preferring the charge. The form was completed in triplicate - one copy remaining at

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the police station, the second copy accompanying the accused to jail where it served as an authority to admit the prisoner and formed the basis of the prison record, and the third copy was sent to the Court where it was used as the basic document of the prosecution papers.

Capt. Dell'Oggo called meetings of the CC.RR. and Metropolitan Police and explained the working of the system in detail, with gratifying results. The Military Police were also acquainted with the scheme. Prison Directors were instructed not to admit persons to jail without Arrest Reports.

As regards inadequacy of staff, Capt. Medill and a R.C.C. were assigned to assist Capt. Darden who had been attempting the impossible task of coping with the work alone. The duties of these officers were outlined in some detail and the organisation was set on a workable basis.

As regards the serving summonses on witnesses the services of local police were used, but the difficulty of tracing soldiers whose units had moved necessarily involved considerable delay in bringing accused persons to trial. Since the Prison Van service broke down it became necessary to utilise military transport for conveying prisoners between the jails and Courts.

Officers attached to Regional Headquarters were employed to assist in bringing to trial or releasing persons detained in prisons in Naples. The work involved checking each prisoner with the following agencies:

CC.RR.
Questura
Procuratore del Re
Military Police (various units)
F.S.S. (" ")
C.I.C. (" ")
AMG Court records.

All prisoners against whom no evidence could be found

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the police station, the second copy accompanying the accused to jail where it served as an authority to admit the prisoner and formed the basis of the prison record, and the third copy was sent to the Court where it was used as the basic document of the prosecution papers.

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As regards inadequacy of staff, Capt. Dodill and a E.C.C. were assigned to assist Capt. Gordon who had been attempting the impossible task of coping with the work alone. The duties of these officers were outlined in some detail and the organisation was set on a workable basis.

As regards the serving summonses on witnesses the services of local police were used, but the difficulty of tracing soldiers whose units has moved necessarily involved considerable delay in bringing accused persons to trial. Since the Prison Van service broke down it became necessary to utilise military transport for conveying prisoners between the jails and Courts.

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C.C.R.
Questura
Procuratore del Re
Military Police (various units)
F.S.S. (" ")
C.I.C. (" ")
AMG Court records.

All prisoners against whom no evidence could be found

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were released. This work occupies a good deal of the time of officers of Regional Headquarters, but it is felt that the system now set up will allow the machinery of bringing prisoners to the trial to run fairly smoothly.

xxv. Prosecution of Officers.

In cases where a choice lay between prosecuting offences in AMG Courts or in Italian Courts it was thought desirable to use Italian courts and Italian law, unless special considerations applied.

xxvi. Corps C.I.C.

In the early part of November Civil Affairs Police Officers were attached to the 5 Corps operating in Region 5. The experiment proved a success and the work of the C.A.P.O.s was greatly appreciated by the G.O.C.s and the Corps Commanders.

xxvii. Fire and Civil Defence.

A separate report on this subject by Capt. J.H. MacFarlane is attached.

It is recommended that some more satisfactory arrangements be made for the removal of mines which interfere with agriculture and other activities but which do not constitute a danger to the Allied Forces. It is suggested that it might be possible to train and equip a branch of the Italian Army to work in conjunction with the civilian authorities through AMG.

xxviii. This Headquarters was not engaged in the operation of Italian departments and branches of government, but supervised the agencies mentioned above.

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3 b. List of Departments of the Italian Government with which work was carried out:

Department	Function	Personnel
C.C.R.R.	Police duties in Campania	4139
Metropolitani	" " " Naples City	900
Public Security Agents	" " " Campania	2780
Forest Guards	Protection of forest, control of timber and charcoal, in Campania.	274
Finance Guards	Enforcement of duties, taxes, excise, etc. in Campania.	1567
Prison Service	Staffing and guarding of Prisons, in Campania	-
Comitato Provinciale di Protezione Antiaerea	Civil Defence duties in Provinces	-
Unione Nazionale Protezione Antiaerea	" " " "	-
Vigili del Fuoco	Fire Service	-
Avvocato Generale	Prosecution and Control of prisons.	-
Procuratore del Re	" " " "	-
Prefettura	Registration and Licensing	-
Questure	" " "	-
Italian Army	Arms, equipment. Relationship with C.C.R.R. Guard duty.	-
Regio Automobile Circolo Italia (R.A.C.I.)	Registration and Licensing of vehicles	
Ispettorati di Motorizzazioni	Inspection of motor vehicles	
Consorzio Provinciale	Black market and electricity	
Intendenza di Finanza	Fees and licences.	

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¶ c. This Division had no occasion to concern itself with the financing of any of the above branches or with the requisitioning of property, on their behalf.

¶ d. No civilian committees were organized as they were unnecessary.

¶ e. Liaison was maintained with the civilian agencies named in ¶b above.

Liaison was maintained with the undermentioned military branches:

Provost Marshal (Fifth Army, Corps, F.S.S., 37 Base Area, Metropolitan Area, Fort)

G.2 and G.4 branches. " "
F.O.S.
C.I.C.
S.I(b)
O.S.S.
F.B.I.
U.S.D.
Ordinance (mine disposal)
Engineers (bomb disposal)
Naval and Fort Security.

Direct liaison was made with the branches concerned and on special problem areas. It is suggested however that a directory of the location of the branches and if possible the boundaries be published and circulated at a very early stage to avoid much of the confusion which existed for some time after Naples was occupied.

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¶ f. Requests made by the Public Safety Division to

a) Assistance in the removal of unexploded bombs and mines.

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b) Release of prisons and C.C.s. by Jocks from occupation by Brd Js.

c) Removal of P.W.E. and C.I.C. internees from civilian jails.

d) Use of arrest forms by military personnel in dealing with civilians.

e) Clothing for C.D.s. from salvage.

Requests made by the Army to Public Safety Division.

a) Control of civilian traffic on roads used by military.

b) Enforcement of lighting on civilian vehicles.

c) Requisitioning of mules, bicycles, tyres and vehicles for the use of the Army.

d) Establishment of an internment centre for detainees.

e) Control points for preventing the movement of civilians.

f) Numerous requests for civilian police to guard Forts, Railways, Warehouses, etc.

g) Requests for the prevention of sabotage of communications, etc.

h) Supply of information respecting arrests and sentences.

i) Requests to attend conferences on the conduct of troops, venereal disease, overcharging of soldiers, traffic, etc.

A.F. WILCOX
Major, D.A.,
for Commissioner of Public Safety.

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Main H.Q., A.M.G.
Eighth Army.

CA/7/1/32A
17 Feb 44.

Main H.Q., A.C.C. (4)
A.P.O. 394.

A.M.G. EIGHTH ARMY MONTHLY REPORT NO.1.

GENERAL.

1. There has been little progress in the military situation during the month of January.

2. The area under A.M.G. Eighth Army administration has therefore remained practically unchanged and comprises the following:

(a) Campobasso Province excluding a small area under A.M.G. Fifth Army.

(b) Chieti Province - East of a line drawn from Ortona to Casoli, thence along the Sangro river to the Campobasso boundary.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

3. Morale is generally good but the restrictions, necessarily imposed by the presence of the Army, are becoming irksome; particularly as the present static phase has been rather prolonged.

4. The population in the rearward areas of Campobasso and Chieti is settling down to normal in spite of the large numbers of troops, to which they are becoming accustomed.

5. The regular distribution of grain and salt, together with the arrival in the area of canned milk, sugar and other imported supplies, by their tangible evidence, have materially contributed to a general raising of morale.

6. Money is plentiful in the area due to the number of civilians employed by the Army at high wages and to free spending by the troops. Prices of essential commodities are controlled as rigidly as possible but the prices of non-essentials have increased considerably. Black market operations are small owing to the prohibition of movement over distances exceeding 10 km.

7. In an area essentially agricultural, with only small urban populations there is no shortage of essential foods. The diet, however, necessarily contains little variety, and certain important items have been lacking, notably olive oil, wine and sugar (the latter is now arriving).

8. A general shortage of clothes exists, which is particularly acute in the case of boots and shoes. This shortage operates adversely against Army interests, who find it difficult to obtain sufficient labour under present weather conditions. Distribution of clothes by the American Red Cross, now in process of organisation will assist, although most of the clothing is understood to be for women and

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

2. The area under A.M.G. Eighth Army administration has therefore remained practically unchanged and comprises the following:

(a) Campobasso Province excluding a small area under A.M.G. Fifth Army.

(b) Chieti Province - East of a line drawn from Cartona to Casoli, thence along the Sangro river to the Campobasso boundary.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

3. Morale is generally good but the restrictions, necessarily imposed by the presence of the Army, are becoming irksome; particularly as the present static phase has been rather prolonged.

4. The population in the rearward areas of Campobasso and Chieti is settling down to normal in spite of the large numbers of troops, to which they are becoming accustomed.

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7. In an area essentially agricultural, with only small urban populations there is no shortage of essential foods. The diet, however, necessarily contains little variety, and certain important items have been lacking, notably olive oil, wine and sugar (the latter is now arriving). 5113

8. A general shortage of clothes exists, which is particularly acute in the case of boots and shoes. This shortage operates adversely against Army interests, who find it difficult to obtain sufficient labour under present weather conditions. Distribution of clothes by the American Red Cross, now in process of organisation will assist, although most of the clothing is understood to be for women and children.

9. During the early part of the period under review, certain areas were snowbound making circulation and distribution of essential commodities difficult, A shortage of domestic fuel has been accentuated by the unauthorised removal of stocks of timber and charcoal by the military.

POLITICAL.

10. It has not been considered expedient in an area in which military operations are continuing, to permit any relaxation of the ban restricting political activities. Under the circumstances, therefore, there is little change in this situation.

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HEADQUARTERS
REGION 3, ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 464, U.S. ARMY
OFFICE DIRECTOR PUBLIC SAFETY

23 November 1943

SUBJECT: Report on the activity of the Public Safety Division Region III.

TO : Colonel E. F. Hume.

1. During the two weeks ending 21 November 1943, the undermentioned matters were dealt with by this Division.

2. Fascist Questionaires

Questionaires to be completed by Italian officials showing details of their Fascist activities were printed and distributed to SCAC and heads of Regional Departments.

3. Proclamations.

Sets of proclamations (small size) were printed and distributed to Police Stations and barracks for the information of law enforcing agencies.

4. Conferences.

A meeting of CAPC's was held on 14 November 1943 at Regional Headquarters.

5. CAPC's attached to Corps Headquarters.

The following officers were attached to Corps Headquarters as CAPC's; Major C.P. Huntzicker, VI Corps, and Capt. Brock, 5 Corps.

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A meeting was held at this office on 21 November 1943, when the duties of CAPOs were outlined, (see attached list).

6. Arrest Forms

Forms for the use of Italian Police when civilians are given into their custody by Allied troops have been distributed. These forms are to be filled in by Allied soldiers making arrests, and handed to the Italian Police with the prisoners. (Specimen attached).

7. Traffic

The number of persons killed in street accidents in Naples has shown a rapid increase, i.e.

October - 7
1st week of Nov. -18
2nd week of Nov. -13
3rd week of Nov. -39

Major Huntzicker has been assigned to Regional Headquarters to deal with traffic problems in Naples City and the Region.

8. Venereal Diseases

Civilian Police have been instructed to deal vigorously with:

a) Prostitutes soliciting in the streets.
b) Pimps and touts accosting soldiers.
c) Unlicensed brothel.

It is hoped that these measures will lead to a reduction in the rate of venereal disease.

9. Criminal Lunatics

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The prison authorities have been instructed to have all criminal lunatics detained in asylums, re-examined to determine whether or not they are being properly detained.

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10. Political Prisoners

It was discovered that the Questore of Naples Province

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had arrested 5[illegible] persons for political reasons.

After checking with CIC and FSS that none of these persons were wanted for security reasons, the Questore was ordered to release all prisoners except three who were charged with crimes against the Italian law.

The Questore was cautioned for contravening Proclamation, i.e. for imprisoning a person not charged with a specific crime.

11. Provincial Committee for Civil Defence

Information was received that Brig. Gen. Tommaselli under the command of Gen. Russo, (Italian Army), had ordered the replacement of the Committee for Civil Defence for the Province of Naples. Brig. Gen. Tommaselli had nominated new members of the Committee.

On 20 November 1943, Brig. Gen. Tommaselli was told that he had no power to make such changes. He was told that if he desired to make recommendations replacing the existing Committee with more efficient and more experienced members, his suggestions would be considered by this Division. In the meantime, the existing Committee will remain in office.

12. General

Liaison has been maintained between this office and all CA[illegible]s in the field, CIC, FSS, Provost Marshal and the Civilian Police and prison organizations.

CW

CALVIN W. WILSON
Lieut. Colonel
Public Safety Division

cw/fjw

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HEADQUARTERS
REGION 3, ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 464, U.S. ARMY
OFFICE DIRECTOR PUBLIC SAFETY

20 December 1943

SUBJECT: Weekly Report.

TO : Lt. Col. Kraege.

During the week ending 19 December 1943 the undermentioned matters were dealt with at this Headquarters.

1. Personnel.

Captain A.K. JEFFERSON was assigned to duty as CAPO attached to 5th Army.

2. CC.RR at Port of Naples.

Owing to the area of the Port of Naples being extended it has been necessary to increase the number of CC.RR employed at the Port from 225 uniformed and 18 plain clothes CC.RR to 300 uniformed and 30 plain clothes CC.RR. Two additional CC.RR have also been assigned.

The Port Authorities have expressed their appreciation of the work being done by the CC.RR in preventing and detecting thefts.

3. Cutting of Telephone wires etc.

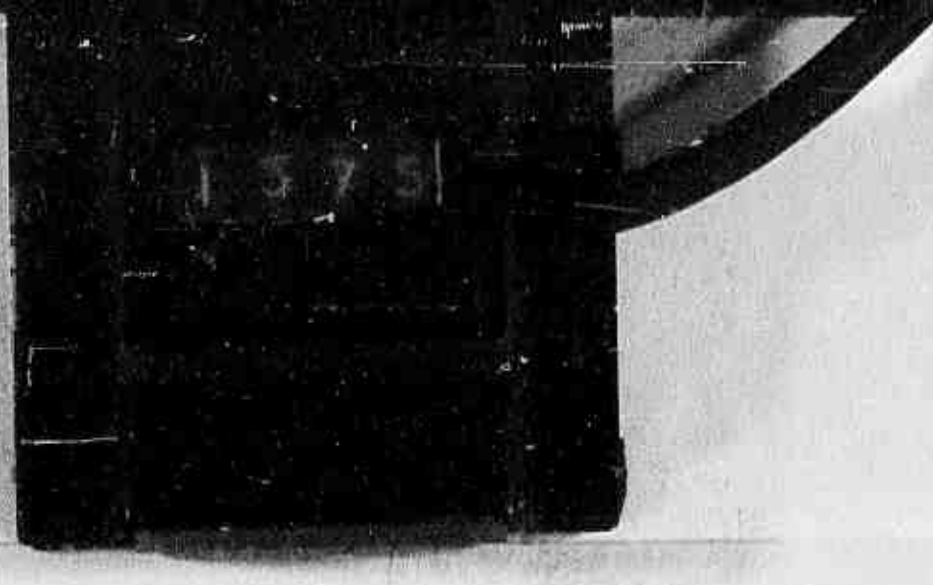
Several instances have been reported of telephone cables being cut and removed in Naples Province. Most of these crimes are being committed by civilians to provide wire for lighting purposes.

Investigations are being made by local police. Warnings have been issued by publishing posters and by giving publicity in the local newspapers.

4. CC.RR Commanding Officer.

General Sannino, Officer Commanding the 3rd Division of CC.RR has set up his headquarters in the City. The Division comprises the Provinces of Naples, Salerno, Avellino, Benevento, Catanzaro, Reggio, Calabria, Cosenza and Potenza and the islands of Sardinia and Sicily.

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5. Control of Civilians.

Arrangements have been made to establish 9 control posts at bridges along the rivers Volturno and Calore to prevent civilians crossing without permits specifically authorizing them to do so. The posts are to be manned by CC.RR and Military Police. Wide publicity is being given to the prohibition of civilian movement.

6. AMG Courts.

The procedure for bringing civilian prisoners to trial before AMG Courts is gradually being improved. In Naples City on 13 December 45 persons were dealt with, while on 17 December the number had risen to 74 and on 18 December to 93.

The greatest difficulty is being experienced in serving witness summons on soldiers. The time taken to deliver the summonses seems unreasonably long, and in numerous cases the summonses are returned because the soldier has moved up to the front line.

Efforts are being made to get adequate reports from military personnel who make arrests.

Under constant supervision the civilian police are supplying more satisfactory reports on persons arrested.

7. Unexploded Bombs and Mines.

Arrangements have been made with the PAD Officer 5th Army to give full priority to the disposal of unexploded bombs and mines in forward areas where essential services to the community are being impeded.

8. General.

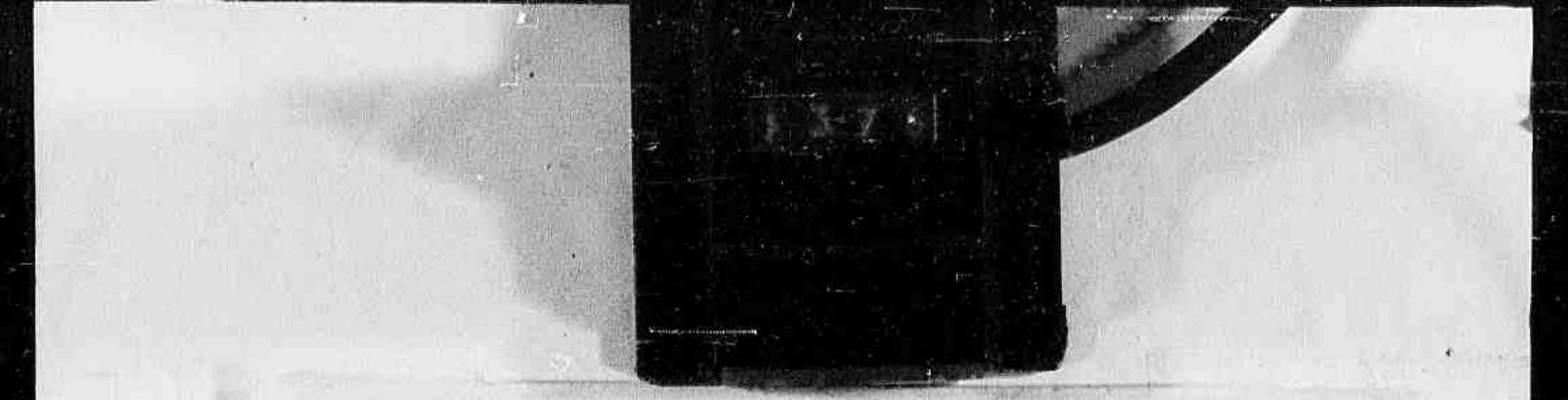
The normal routine work of directing and supervising police, prison and civil defence organisations has been carried out.

A.F. WILCOX
Major, G.L.,
Director Public Safety Acts.

AFW/jb

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HEADQUARTERS
REGION 3, ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 464, U. S. ARMY
OFFICE DIRECTOR PUBLIC SAFETY

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13 December 1943

SUBJECT: Weekly Report

TO : Colonel E.E. Hume.

1. During the week ending 12 December 1943, the undermentioned matters were dealt with by the Public Safety Division, Region 3, Headquarters.

2. Personnel

a) Colonel Wilson, Director of Public Safety, was relieved to take up other duties.
b) Lieut. G. Daley was attached as Superintendent of Prisons.
c) The following officers of Region 4 were attached to this Headquarters to gain experience:-
Capt. S. J. Harvey
Capt. A. W. Mac Dougall

3. Prosecution of Offenders

During the week, conferences were held with CC.RR officers and commanders of stations in Naples to explain the operation of the arrest reports which have been designed to prevent any person being lodged in jail without a specific charge. A similar conference was held with officers of the Questore and Metropolitan Police. Another meeting was held with the Provost Marshal to co-ordinate the reports on the detention of civilians on the orders of Military Police.

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As a result of these conferences it is hoped that the work of bringing prisoners to trial will be speeded up.

Transportation of Prisoners.

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The Prison Van used for conveying prisoners from the jails to the Court broke down, and as a temporary measure, military

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transport has had to be utilized.

Warning of Witnesses to Attend Court.

Owing to the lack of communication and transport, great difficulty has been experienced in securing the attendance of witnesses (particularly military) at Courts. Efforts are being made to organize a civilian staff to carry out the work of serving witnesses summons on foot.

Rations for Prisoners.

Recommendations have been made to the Economics and Supply Division for prisoners and prison staffs in Naples City and Naples Province, to receive rations at the following rates:-

Bread	150	grams a day
De-hydrated soup	25	" " "

In certain prisons where conditions do not permit of the rations being supplemented in any way from outside sources, an increased ration has been recommended.

In the other Provinces, the rationing of prisoners is being carried out through the local ~~administration~~ alimentation officer.

Traffic.

The figures of fatal road accidents in Naples City during the past five weeks are:-

1st	week	in	November	18
2nd	"	"	"	45
3rd	"	"	"	39
4th	"	"	"	32
1st	"	"	December	15

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The decline in the number of fatalities is believed to be largely due to the stricter control of military traffic, more particularly, the speed restrictions.

Lights on Vehicles

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Instructions have been issued to police agencies to enforce the existing regulations on the lighting of civilian vehicles at night. Publicity has also been given to the danger of using vehicles on roads without adequate lights.

Existing Italian law does not provide for the carrying of rear lamps by vehicles other than motor vehicles and bicycles. It has been decided that it is unadvisable for AMG to make such a regulation at present as lamps and lamp oil are unprocurable.

Meeting of CAPC

A meeting of CAPCs in Provinces and Corps was held at this Headquarters on Sunday 12 December 1943.

A. F. WILCOX
Major, G. L.
Director of Public Safety, Actg.

AFW/fjw

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HEADQUARTERS
REGION 3, ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 464, U.S. ARMY
OFFICE DIRECTOR PUBLIC SAFETY

8 November 1943

SUBJECT: Report on the Activities of the Public Safety Division, Region 3.

TO : Colonel E.E. Hume.

During the two weeks ending 6 November 1943 the undermentioned matters were dealt with by this Division.

Proclamations.

5000 sets of proclamations (small size) were printed for distribution to Police Stations throughout the Region in order that all law enforcement officers may make themselves familiar with the orders to be enforced.

Motor Vehicles belonging to Police Agencies.

Details of all transport and equipment in the possession of Police agencies are now being collected.

Escaped Criminals.

Instructions have been given for the arrest of all criminals who escaped or who were released from prisons prior to the occupation of Allied forces.

Internment of Civilians.

A plan has been prepared for the internment in civilian prisons of persons arrested for security reasons. It is expected that a decision will be reached during the forthcoming week on whether or not this plan shall be put into effect.

Misconduct by Allied Troops.

Numerous reports of misconduct and indiscipline on the part of Allied Troops are being received and are forwarded to the Provost [illegible] arrangements have been made for reports of injury

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Misconduct by Allied Troops.

Numerous reports of misconduct and indiscipline on the part of Allied Troops are being received and are forwarded to the Provost Marshals concerned. Arrangements have been made for reports of injury and damage to civilians to be collected and sent to the Army Claims Department.

Black Market.

Discussions with the police authorities on the problem of suppressing black market activities have taken place. Instructions have been given for energetic action to be taken and for additional agents to be employed in detecting offences. Legal officers have been consulted

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with a view to ensuring that adequate penalties are inflicted. Two AMG officers attached to Region 4 have been temporarily employed in supervising the work of suppressing the black market in Naples.

Complaints against CC.RR.

Major Angrisani has been appointed to make investigations into all charges and complaints against members of the CC.RR in Campagnia. In each case he will submit a full report of the facts to this Division.

Crime Statistics.

Arrangements have been made for crime and street accident statistics to be submitted to this office.

Political Activities.

Civil Police Agencies have been instructed to report visits of important personages and the movements of politically active Italians.

General.

Liaison has been maintained between this office and all CAPO's in the field, CIC and FSS, Provost Marshals, and the civilian police and prison organisations.

ORLANDO W. WILSON.
Lieut. Colonel,
Public Safety Division.

CWW/jb

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Public Safety Division.

OWW/jb

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Monthly Report - Public Health & Welfare Department
A.M.G. Region III

(see page 3.)

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1. Period Covered:-

The period covered by this Report is the month of December as the present incumbent took over on 3rd December.

2. Staff:-

(i) The staff assigned to this Division and their distribution is as follows:-

Colonel R.E.Crichton, C.I.E., I.M.S., R.D.P.H.& W.
Major C. Gill, U.S.M.C., S.A.P.H.O. Naples City
Capt. W. MacKenzie, R.A.M.C., S.A.P.H.O Naples & Benevento Provinces
Capt. L.S. Snegireff, U.S.M.C., S.A.P.H.O. Avellino Province and assistant to R.D.P.H. & W.
Capt. W.T. Kirk, U.S. Welfare Officer
Capt. S.O. Hill, U.S. San. Corps, Malaria Officer
Capt. E.A. Turner, U.S. San. Corps, attached A.M.G. Naples City
Major J.A. Lewis, U.S.W.D. Adviser, Region III
Lieut, (A.M.) F.W. Light, R.A.M.C., Officer i/c Medical Stores A.M.G.

Attached:

Major G.M. Frizelle, R.A.M.C., i/c Hospitals Branch H.Q. Region III
Mrs. Pelegrin, A.R.C., i/c Hospitals Welfare, H.Q. Region III
Mr. Sullivan, A.R.C., Liason Officer, H.Q. Region III
Miss Morin, A.R.C., attached Welfare Naples City
Lieut M.A. Manzelli, U.S.M.C., attached Typhus Commission
Major Rodgers, attached Typhus Commission
Major R.C. Cherry, attached Typhus Commission
Pte Guy D'Alleo, attached Typhus Commission

(ii) The Welfare Branch has been very badly handicapped by the lack of trained personnel and although one must acknowledge with gratitude the assistance given by Capt. Hill, Capt. Kirk has had to work practically single handed throughout the month. Furthermore the work of the entire Division has suffered from lack of transport though this had improved by the end of the month.

(iii) Another serious deficiency is the lack of a Regimental M.O. to attend to the health needs of the staff of the Region. It appears that lack of transport makes it impracticable

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(iii) Another serious deficiency is the lack of a Regimental M.O. to attend to the health needs of the staff of the Region. It appears that lack of transport makes it impracticable for Base M.I. Rooms to be used.

3. Meteorology:-

It has been impossible so far to ensure a regular and accurate supply of meteorological data from the local observatories. The weather in the Region has been exceptionally severe with very low temperatures which must have reached freezing point and unusually heavy rains. Snow has fallen frequently on the highlands and on Vesuvius.

4. Vital Statistics:-

Accurate data not yet available. Steps have been taken to provide these but the lack of transport facilities makes it extremely difficult if not impossible to obtain reliable figures.

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5. Prevailing Diseases:-

(i) The outbreak of Typhus has been the main preoccupation of this Division and has been made the subject of weekly reports, mainly in the form of minutes of meetings of representatives of the authorities concerned in the control of the disease on both Military and Civil sides. It suffices here to state that the disease is present in epidemic form, that every known factor conducive to it's spread in large numbers is present namely want, distress, hunger, unhappiness, inclement weather, over crowding and lack of bathing facilities. During the month under review 341 cases had been notified and during the preceding months of October and November 25 and 42 cases are reported to have occured.

(ii) On the 8th December Drs. Soper and Davies of the Typhus Team of the Rockefeller Foundation were sent over from North Africa to assist in the control of the epidemic by the new powdering methods i.e. M.Y.L. D.D.T. which had hitherto been considered to be unavailable for use on a Civilian population on a large scale. The welcome arrival of these experts and the promise of the powders they brought with them put a different complexion on the problem which had been facing this Division which had been compelled to think only in terms of steam disinfestation and bathing, both extremely cumbersome and difficult procedures for use on a large scale in a crowded city such as Naples.

(iii) Transport and M.Y.L. powder were obtained from Army (P.B.S.) sources at the request of this Department and the Civil Authorities assisted, though spasmodically, by lending transport and personnel, the former from the U.N.R.R. Department and the latter from the Infectious Diseases organisation and Italian Red Cross. Endless difficulties were experienced in regard to transport, personnel, and equipment.

(iv) Doctors Soper and Davies were able to start contact dusting by the 15th including the dusting of all passengers leaving Naples by the newly established bi-weekly train services to Bari.

(v) Later in the course of the month (21st) Brig. Gen. Fox of the U.S. Typhus Commission arrived and after a survey of the situation it was considered that the epidemic was serious enough to demand the assistance of the Typhus Commission it it's control with A.F.H.C. coordinating the campaign. (The Typhus Commission took over control, including the Rockefeller Team and the organisation developed up to date as from the 3rd January). Further details regarding the progress of the campaign and the methods adopted will be found in the Minutes of the Weekly Conferences.

(vi) It is a matter of satisfaction that no member of the Armed Forces has been afflicted by the disease. Steps taken

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(vi) It is a matter of satisfaction that no member of the Armed Forces has been afflicted by the disease. Steps taken by the Military Authorities to prevent the disease including putting the City out of bounds to troops, other than those on duty, on the 27th.

(vii) Other Diseases:-

The other important diseases affecting the Region are Typhoid, V.D. and Malnutrition.

Typhoid Fever is endemic and probably was responsible for the initial delays which may have occured in the recognition of Typhus especially so as the Italian name for both diseases is the same, namely "Tifo". A particularly severe outbreak of Typhoid was reported at Montesarchio which on investigation was thought to be due to vegetables infected with sewage. The outbreak was of severe nature and necessitated the restriction of Military movements in that area.

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V.D. will be dealt with later in a separate paragraph.

Malnutrition in the urban areas is rife. Apart from extreme cases of persons dying of cold and hunger, it has been possible to ascertain from the Civil Hospitals that distress has been acute during the past month owing to the lack of adequate supplies of food. Actual cases of avitaminosis have not been diagnosed but the pinched and miserable appearance of the poorer population affords ample evidence of malnutrition even to the layman.

6. Food:-

(i) The food situation throughout December has been grave and by the end of the month when any hoards may have been exhausted, it had become acute and an important contributing factor to both Typhus and V.D. Due to reasons which this Division is not competent to assess, the people have only been able to get through Alimentazione i.e. the Food Control, 125 grammes of bread and ½ Kilo of pasta. Oil, an indispensable item of the Italian dietary has not been available as an issue from Alimentazione since November and the "Black Market" price is 200 lire per litre. Yet the whole of Southern Italy is reliably reported to have oil in abundance. The price of other essentials in the "Black Market" are of the same prohibitive nature and life has become a nightmare in many homes of the prolific Italian people. The humble bean (fagioli) for generations scorned by everybody but the lowest classes has risen to a delicacy which can only be afforded by the rich at 150 lire per kilo as compared with a lira or less in normal times. It is not for this Division to discuss the political effect which this acute shortage is having and is likely to produce but it is necessary to emphasise the seriousness of the situation from the medical point of view.

(ii) In Hospitals the scales of food originally laid down were intended only as a supplement, with a calorie value of about 1000, to the diets provided by each Institution. But it has become obvious that these Institutions are unable to afford the prices which are demanded in the "Black Market" and in such circumstances they have been forced to rely solely or practically solely on the pittance provided through Alimentazione. When potatoes are 40 lire per kilo, when a cauliflower costs 12 lire, meat 250 lire per kilo and fish is beyond the dreams of avarice, it is not surprising that there have been complaints. Recommendations for the increase in the scales of food supplies to Institutions have been made, both as to quantity and as to constitution (for instance no oil had been included) but it requires more than the staff which is placed at the disposal of this Division to supervise the progress of the food provided from the ships which bring it to this country to the patients' bed side and there is reason to believe that there are many profitable leakages en route particularly to Hospitals and other Institutions in the Provinces. (e.g. Benevento)

(iii) The milk collecting distributing system has collapsed it is said because there is little or no milk to distribute. This

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(iii) The milk collecting distributing system has collapsed it is said because there is little or no milk to distribute. This is true. On the other hand it is equally true that there is plenty of cheese to be bought in the "Black Market" at prices which are more profitable to the producer. There is also some milk obtainable - at a price. It is not for this Division to suggest the means by which milk producers should be made to disgorge the milk so badly needed by the children, even at the cost of a death penalty. Suffice it to say that milk is obtainable if one can afford to pay the price and that the vast majority cannot do so. This Division is doing what it can to alleviate the situation by the distribution of milk by the recommendations of doctors to children, mothers, and expectant mothers (see para on Welfare below).

7. Living Accommodation:-

Naples has an Air Raid Shelter population estimated at some 12,000 people due to the fact that those who have been rendered homeless by the air raids or by military requisitions have not been

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provided with alternative accommodation. Although these crowded shelters constitute in themselves a most serious menace from the point of view of the spread of Typhus Fever, it has not been possible so far to press the recommendation that they should be cleared because it is known that the people are ridden with lice and there has, until very recently, been no means to ensure that they are thoroughly deloused before they are scattered about other parts of occupied Italy. Now that D.D.T. is available this matter is being taken up again. Private houses are also filled to capacity because of the same urgent need for accommodation.

8. Refuse Removal:-

Lack of transportation, due to enemy depredations, has necessitated the assistance of the Army (P.S.S.) in the collecting of refuse. Even with this welcome assistance there are numberless collections of refuse throughout the City and unless further help is provided in the form of transport, these will undoubtedly increase the normal excessive fly population a thousand fold and with it the spread of fly borne diseases.

9. Hospital accommodation:-

(i) What with air raid destruction, looting and finally requisitioning, often indiscriminate, the Civilian hospital facilities have been reduced to very serious limits. The situation has been further aggravated during the month by the serious damage sustained to the Morvillo, one of the largest Hospitals in the City. Furthermore even where abandoned Hospitals exist which could be recommissioned for service, it has been impossible to make appreciable progress because of the serious lack of glass (or suitable alternative) and of essential equipment which has been looted. Beds, blankets and linen are practically unobtainable but everything is being done to salvage the little which still remains in the hope of resuscitating the Ascalesi Hospital and the Morvillo. The Cotugno Fever Hospital which had been evacuated because of it's proximity to an important air field has been reclaimed from the R.A.F. and was put into commission on the 28th. It can now accommodate over 200 patients and is already full to capacity. In these circumstances it has been found necessary to ask for the Albergo dei Poveri half of which is being used as a British Transit Camp for use as a Typhus Hospital. In this Institution it is expected to provide accommodation for 1000 beds. A special director has been appointed to manage and establish the Hospital under the auspices of the Italian Red Cross.

(ii) Most of the Hospitals have been seriously handicapped by the lack of gas as their heating arrangements, water heating, cooking and laboratory facilities all depend on gas. Steps are now being taken for the system which has been badly damaged by air raids to be put into order and it is hoped that at least one portion of the town will be supplied with it by mid January.

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(iii) Hospitals have been short of medical stores and of soap. Their demands have been met by A.M.G. as far as our resources have permitted.

(iv) In the Provinces the same difficulties have been met with. Military demands on Civil Hospital accommodation have in several cases left the Italians without any means of dealing with their sick (e.g. Montesarchio). While Military needs must be respected the requisitioning of essential institutions should be regulated better than it has been in the past both in town and country.

10. Water Supply:-

The reports on samples of water taken from different parts of the City indicate that some contamination still exists and as it has not so far been possible to chlorinate the supply at the source, it has been necessary to insist on water being boiled or chlorinated by all units.

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11. Transport:-

(i) The eternal struggle for transport instifies it's being mentioned separately. In a City in which every means of public conveyance, except a few decrepit taxis and some flea infested horse drawn vehicles, is out of action, it is literally impossible for any efficient work to be done by the staff of this Division unless adequate transport is made available. Towards the end of the month the situation had improved somewhat but the Director of Public Health for the Region is at present threatened with the removal of the car allotted to him which will undoubtedly lead to another time consuming struggle.

(ii) Trucks for the haulage of important A.M.G. stores like medical stores and clothing are also extremely difficult to get and the process of getting them when they are needed and the necessary personnel to handle and store the goods is an effort which takes up time which could be more usefully employed.

(iii) The need for transport however should not extend to the private cars of Civilians who are fulfilling a useful function - to requisition doctors' cars for instance is merely a case of robbing Peter to pay Paul. Doctors should be specially privileged in this respect and should be furnished with markings which will protect them from depredations carried out by officers from the many formations established in the City.

12. Welfare:-

(i) As already stated this Branch has been severely handicapped by lack of trained personnel. Three to five officers are required to cover the region. Capt. Kirk since his assignment (Nov. 3rd) has been engaged in improving the machinery provided for the financial and food relief of the destitute. The agency used for these purposes has been the Ente Communale D'Assistenza. Two official Sub Commissioners for Welfare, Drs. Rollo and Ingani, have been appointed by the Commissario Straordinario for the Commune of Naples and a new Director of E.C.A. (Avv. Mario de Angelis) replaced an official who proved incapable of dealing with the expanded programme required. (Dec. 1st)

(ii) Three food kitchens were established by the organisation and these are now feeding 900 people a day. Plans have been made for the opening of 30 additional kitchens as soon as supplies of food can be assured.

(iii) E.C.A. provides financial relief for the needy and from observations made there are many deserving cases who are not assisted owing to the poor organisation of the E.C.A. office. Plans have been made to increase their staff and to decentralise payments.

(iv) Under the auspices of E.C.A. shelters are provided

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(iv) Under the auspices of E.C.A. shelters are provided for 500 homeless people.

(v) The Welfare Branch has been directly concerned with the distribution of food to hospitals and other Institutions. Visits have been paid to many of the 173 institutions in the Province and reports on their activities and appropriate recommendations have been made to the Divisions of Economics and Supply and of Finance.

(vi) Among other functions, the Welfare Branch has had to undertake the difficult task of providing accommodation and feeding families evicted either by military necessity or by the threat of destruction. In the former category of evictions, about 600 families had to be moved from the Port Area at the request of the Port Authorities and in the latter category, some 10,000 people had to be moved suddenly because of the threat of an explosion in a large ammunition dump in a crowded area of the City. The task of moving these people and of feeding them was most ably carried out by Capt. Kirk and his assistants.

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(vii) Latterly the Welfare Branch has been occupied with the problem of warehousing and stocking for distribution a large consignment (120 tons) of A.F.H.C. clothing. With the difficulties already referred to in the matter of transport and personnel this has been a Herculean task.

(viii) The Welfare Section also has dealings with Gioventu Italiana, the O.N.M.I. (Maternity and Child Welfare Service) in the distribution of milk for mothers and children and with Alimentazione. The functions of the Welfare Section are not very clearly defined and the applications passed on to it for attention vary from assistance to sewing Guilds and Religious societies to individual appeals for immediate assistance from those who have suffered financially through the war. Many of these requests should properly be addressed by the applicants to E.C.A. but the general belief that a word from A.M.G. produces miracles has led to a regular stream of applications which merely waste time.

13. Medical Stores:-

(i) Naples has been made the receiving and distributing centre for all A.M.C. medical stores. Lt. Light R.A.M.C. has been appointed in charge of the stores. Here again the greatest difficulty was experienced in providing Lt. Light with a means of conveyance to enable him to carry out his duties.

(ii) The Warehouse accommodation is poor and in many places exposed to the weather. Steps have been taken to have the necessary repairs carried out.

14. V.D.:-

Next to Typhus this disease provides the most serious problem affecting the health of the troops in the Region. Major Lewis U.S.M.C. has been appointed as Adviser on Venereal Diseases (1st Dec.) and several important steps have been taken to combat the disease during the month under review. These may be summarised as follows:-

(i) All houses of prostitution have been placed out of bounds (31st Dec.)

(ii) The bed capacity of the Pace Hospital (V.D. for women) has been increased by 139 beds to 268 by the addition of 100 beds and by the clearing of 39 cases of ordinary skin disease (finea) to another Hospital.

(iii) The standard of inspection of prostitutes arrested by the police has been improved with a consequent increase in the percentage of cases sent for admission to Hospital from 30% to 50%. Examinations at the Questura would be eliminated if transportation difficulties could be improved.

(iv) Civilian V.D. Clinics have been inspected and found to be treating only a fraction of the population considered to be

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[illegible] word from A.M.G. produces miracles has led to a regular stream of applications which merely waste time.

13. Medical Stores:-

(i) Naples has been made the receiving and distributing centre for all A.M.G. medical stores. Lt. Light R.A.M.C. has been appointed in charge of the stores. Here again the greatest difficulty was experienced in providing Lt. Light with a means of conveyance to enable him to carry out his duties.

(ii) The Warehouse accommodation is poor and in many places exposed to the weather. Steps have been taken to have the necessary repairs carried out.

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(iv) Civilian V.D. Clinics have been inspected and found to be treating only a fraction of the population considered to be affected. The Clinics have been advertised in the Press and by Posters in the Public Lavatories.

(v) Steps are being taken to provide the V.D. Hospitals with more effective drugs than those they have in stock.

(vi) Italian standards of treatment and cure are being investigated.

(vii) A recommendation has been submitted to the Prefettura to the effect that an edict be published forbidding civilian doctors under pain of severe penalty from treating soldiers infected with V.D.

(viii) Steps are being taken to supply Pharmacies with suitable drugs for the treatment of V.D., their own stock being depleted

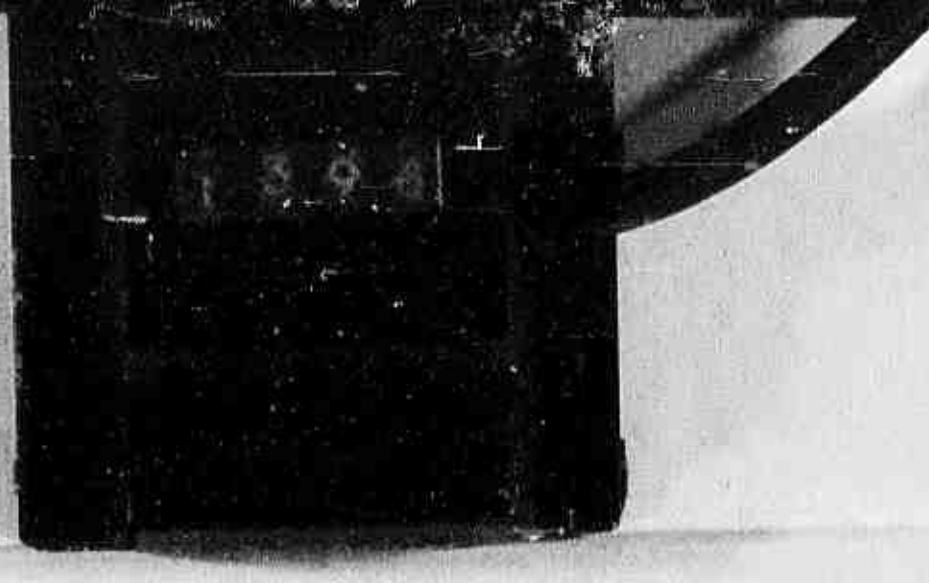
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and sold at prohibitive prices thereby depriving people of the means of procuring effective treatment.

(ix) The "pimp" campaign has been intensified by the Police.

/s/ W.H. CRICHTON
Colonel
Public Health & Welfare Div.

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SECRET

HEADQUARTERS
AMG FIFTH ARMY
APO 464 U.S.ARMY

9 February, 1944.

SUBJECT: Monthly Report. 232/7

TO: HQ, A.C.C.

Herewith monthly report for month of January, 1944, as requested by HQ, AMG 15th Army Group letter AMG/520/14 dated 4 January, 44.

1. GENERAL CONDITIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

During the month conditions at the front were comparatively static and with only small advances being made the area under consideration was very much the same as during the month of December. In the newly liberated areas conditions are very bad: As a result of intensive fighting the villages captured were all found to be almost totally destroyed: the only shelter for the civilian population is in cellars and some ground floor rooms. About half the population have been deported by the Germans; the remainder are found hiding in isolated buildings in the mountains or in caves. They are hungry and lousy and the principal AMG tasks in these places are to get the people disinfested and fed; as many as possible are then resettled in such shelter as can be found in the villages and the only people who are treated as refugees and evacuated are those whose homes are some distance away from the area.

Apart from the newly liberated villages, conditions in the area have not changed substantially since the report for the month of December was submitted. In the forward rural areas, the chief preoccupations of the people are food and work. The flour ration is still too small to affect the Black Market in food, and the bulk of the cases dealt with by Summary Courts are in connection with black market operations. The Army's demands for labour absorb the bulk of the adult male population who are not employed in agriculture, but with the prevailing high prices of food the existing wage-rates only permit a very low standard of living.

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SECRET

Relations with Allied troops continue to be satisfactory except for one or two isolated incidents in the area of the French Corps; on the whole conditions in the French Corps area in this respect are better than might have been expected.

Law and order have been well maintained and the people are calm and orderly. For the most part they are apathetic after the events of the last 9 years and are only anxious for the cessation of hostilities and the return to normal living conditions.

A description of the conditions in the Anzio beach head will appear on the report for February.

2. POLITICAL

As recorded in the report for December the inhabitants of the rural areas display little interest in politics and any signs of political activity in the forward areas are at once suppressed. The only noteworthy incident of the month was the visit of the Prince of Piedmont (Crown Prince) to the Italian troops at the front. The Prince appears to have achieved a certain degree of success in increasing the popularity of the Monarchy.

3. ADMINISTRATION.

Relations with Army units have been extremely cordial. Civil Affairs Officers have in many instances been of great assistance to Field Formations and in return have enjoyed the confidence of the Staff Officers through whom they work. In particular relations with the French are on a very friendly basis and the French Provost are very zealous in enforcing AMG Proclamations.

The Field Headquarters is moving in the first few days of February to the premises formerly occupied by HQ AFHQ ACMF in Caserta. This Headquarters will continue to administer the CA teams operating with the various Corps in the Fifth Army and will, under the command of the DSCAO, move forward to Rome by road, joining up there with the party commanded by the SCAO which it is planned to move to Rome by sea (see below for more details about Rome planning). A small Liaison Office in the same building as the Fifth Army Rear Headquarters

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will be maintained for purposes of continuity.

On January 3d the U.S. VI Corps handed over in the line to the Corps Expéditionnaire Français. The VI Corps Civil Affairs team were transferred over and has since been strengthened by the addition of French speaking officers. On January 14th a new CA team was attached to VI Corps under the command of Major Elmer T. Holmgreen (A) as SCAO in readiness for the landing south of Rome. The present strength of this group is ten officers (including two Region 4 officers destined for Littorio Province) with four jeeps and two 3/4 ton weapons carriers.

At the end of the month the Civil Affairs Officers of Region 4 destined for Littorio and Frosinone Province were all grouped together under Corps SCAOs opposite their respective provinces with Region 4 transport allotted to their provincial organisations. The specialist officers will join as soon as sufficient of the provinces are released from the control of the Corps SCAOs to the provincial SCAOs.

Throughout the month liaison was closely maintained between SCAO, CEF and AMG Eighth Army. There were several interchanges of responsibility for communes lying along the inter-Army boundary where this was the most practical solution to difficulties caused by the disruption of communications.

During the month considerable progress was made in the establishment of organisation to deal with Refugees. An officer was attached to each Corps and it is anticipated that they will prove of great assistance in handling refugees overtaken by the advance of the Army, although at the present time their usefulness is strictly restricted on account of lack of transport. The Field Refugee Section is commanded by Lt Col Neprud (A) who is planning the extension of the existing camp facilities. A separate report on Refugees is attached under Section 10 below.

Much of the work of the Headquarters was concerned with planning for the occupation of Rome. Close cooperation has been maintained throughout with Major General Crane, the Rome Area Commander designate. An Office was established next door to his in Fifth Army Headquarters and he also has an office at this HQ, in Naples. By the end of the third week of the month, plans were mainly completed and Administration

Instructions issued. Personnel of the various parties were assembled and awaiting the capture of the city. Large numbers of officers have been attached for the administration of the city: further reference to this is made under Section II below.

4. JUSTICE

The report of the Chief Legal Officer is attached. (Appendix A)

5. PUBLIC SAFETY

The report of the Chief of Public Safety is attached.(AppendixB

6. FINANCE

The report of the Chief Finance Officer is attached.(Appendix C

7. SUPPLIES

The report of the Chief of the Economics & Supply Division is attached. (Appendix D)

8. AGRICULTURE

The report of the Chief of Agriculture Division, Region 4, who is acting Chief of Agriculture in ANC Fifth Army, is attached. (Appendix E)

9. MEDICAL.

The report of the Chief of Public Health Division is attached. (Appendix F)

10. REFUGEES

A report from the Refugee Field Section is attached. (Appendix G)

11. Fine Arts

The report of the Chief of the Fine Arts Division is attached. (Appendix H)

12. STAFF

Throughout the month difficulties have been continually experienced in handling staff matters. The headings under which these difficulties fall are given below.

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(a) Lack of TO/WE

The lack of TO/WE makes it very difficult to determine the

exact status of personnel working with AMG Fifth Army. American Officers can now be assigned by Regimental orders to Co. "G", 2675th Regiment, but as there is no British War Establishment, British Officers are either held on the strength of Region III or loosely attached without any form of order to show what organisation they belong to, or whether they are to be considered as attached or posted to this Headquarters.

(b) Expansion of Army

The rapid expansion of the Fifth Army from two small Corps to far more than twice that size has doubled the requirements of CAOs for work with Divisions in the Field and difficulties have been experienced in obtaining sufficient officers suitable for this type of work. The situation has been complicated by the need for transferring French speaking officers for work with the CEF. Sufficient personnel are now available but the situation is not entirely satisfactory for the following reasons.

(i) Most of the Region IV officers working with Corps will be dropped off as and when the Littorio and Frosinone Provincial Administrations are set up; other Region 4 officers have now been asked for.

(ii) The replacements received during month were without experience and the number of experienced CAOs is now small in proportion to the number of Corps and divisions.

(iii) The unavoidable switching of personnel, particularly the more experienced officers, from one formation to another as the Army expanded, has caused some dissatisfaction to the formations concerned and has not helped the work of Civil Administration.

(iv) As officer reinforcements are received it is not always clear whether they are supposed to be assigned to this Headquarters permanently or whether they are only here on loan and will be taken away again when Regions in the Northern half of the country are mobilised.

(v) The transfer of experienced and active officers for duty in the U.K. is particularly felt at a time when there is continually expanding demand for such personnel. 6041

(c) Planning for Rome

SECRET

The addition of personnel destined for the administration

of Rome City, but not otherwise concerned with AMG 5th Army, has led to the marked growth of the organisation. Instead of the 56 officers envisaged when AMG Fifth Army was first started in October of last year, there are now 206 on the books: a Rome City HQ is now being formed to take over the administration of those specially collected for duty in Rome.

(d) Lack of EM/ORs

This has been most serious and has considerably hampered the work of the Headquarters. Reinforcements were constantly promised during the month but did not arrive until the last few days. When they did arrive they were inadequate and there are still a number of men earmarked for AMG Fifth Army whom Region 3 has not yet been able to release. The most serious deficiencies are clerks and drivers. AMG 5th Army has to operate as a Military Unit in the field and for this purpose more general duty men are required than are at present available, it being impracticable for a mobile unit to employ Italian civilians.

13. MISCELLANEOUS

(a) TRANSPORT

This is the most vital and difficult of all the problems which have to be faced: it is not too much to say that the transport available is so inadequate that it is seriously impeding this organization from performing its correct functions in a satisfactory manner. Only in the last few days of the month was it finally possible to draw the last of the vehicles allotted under the original organisation laid down in October last, and then several were detached for the Rome Party. This organisation envisaged an Army of two Corps: the Army has since doubled in size and the transport now available is insufficient for the needs of the CAGs alone: there is not one officer carrying vehicle at all available for the Headquarters, which has to rely on a few civilian cars. These are of course unsuitable for operating in Army areas particularly for visiting formation Headquarters and in due course they will have to be abandoned when they need spare parts which are unobtainable. Transport is not available in sufficient numbers for the various committments with which AMG is charged by the Army authorities, e. g. evacuation of refugees from combat zones, evacuation of seriously wounded civilians from battle areas, distribution of food and medical supplies.

At present there are insufficient trucks to distribute the flour ration which is laid down by HQ ACC. On one occasion a number of prostitutes arrested at the direction of the Army Provost Marshal had to be left out in the open all night because no transport was available to take them to prison. It is estimated that over 4000 tons of food will be lost in the Venafro district because transport is not available to bring the seed and fertilizer which are ready in the Foggia district for spring sowing.

It is understood that Eighth Army have made 5% trucks available to AMG 5th Army for civilian supplies: no such arrangement can be made on this side.

The transport situation has been set out at length because it is felt that too much stress cannot be laid on the great handicap which it imposes on all the activities which an Army AMG Section is expected to carry out.

(b) The situation with regard to equipment other than transport is not at all satisfactory. With no War Establishment or G1098 the British personnel have no official standing and cannot officially draw supplies at all. The American Personnel form a detachment of the 2675th Regiment and have to draw all supplies other than expendable items such as rations through the Regiment. In spite of the fact that during the month the detachment has had to organise itself as a separte unit and move into the field, all supplies have been frozen by the Regiment, the G-4 of which has gone so far as to circularise all ordnance dumps to the effect that no requisitions are to be honoured unless they bear the G-4's signature. It is found that such centralisation is a great handicap to a unit working in the field in the conditions which are normally found in combat areas.

EDGAR ERSKINE HUME,
Brigadier General, GSC.

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APPENDIX A TO MONTHLY REPORT
FOR JANUARY

HEADQUARTERS
A.M.G. 5th ARMY
A.P.O. 464 U.S. ARMY.

208/CA/33.
3 February 1944.

SUBJECT : Report of the work of the Legal Division, A.M.G. 5th Army, for the period 1st to 31st January 1944.

TO : Chief of Staff, HQ. A.M.G. 5th Army.

GENERAL.

1. This month has been a period of planning and waiting. The first half of the month was spent in the completion of the general plan of this division for the occupation of Rome. In the middle of the month the orders which were issued regarding the expected imminence of the capture of Rome increased immeasurably the tempo of the preparation. The officers who were attached to this division but who were temporarily working in Region 3 were warned for movement and everything was completed by 22nd January 1944. Since that date we have been waiting on a day to day basis to move forward so soon as required.

VISIT OF S.L.C. TO A.M.G. 15th ARMY GROUP.

2. On 2nd January 1944 the S.L.C. went to 15th Army Group HQ. to meet the C.L.O.,A.M.G. 15th Army Group, the C.L.O. ACC/AMG and the R.C.L.C. Region IV primarily to discuss the question of legal staff for the occupation of such territory as would be captured by 5th Army including Rome. In addition other points requiring discussion and settlement were considered. The S.L.C. returned to this HQ. on 6th January 1944.

ALLIED MILITARY COURTS.

3. Within the Army and Corps areas Allied Military Courts have been held for the trial of those persons arrested for the commission of offences against the Proclamations and in connection with Black Market activity against the Italian law. A tabular return shewing the number and types of such cases is attached.

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4. In general none of these cases were serious, but three Allied Military General Courts were held. One for the trial of an alleged sabotage offence, the accused were found not guilty, and two for the trial of four alleged spies. These spies were all found guilty and sentenced to death, this sentence in respect to two was commuted on review by the Military Governor to imprisonment for twenty years. 6091 The other two accused were shot.

PROCLAMATIONS AND DRAFTING.

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5. The orders and notices prepared by various divisions for publication in Rome have been drafted or revised by this division, and all proclamations and orders to be posted completed and issued to the appropriate officers for posting.

6. It has been proposed that Proclamation 8 should be amended by the deletion of Article II thereof. This Article has always been unrealistic and impractical and by the fact that it has never been properly enforced it has cast some doubt upon our intention to enforce in detail our orders. It has been suggested by this division and is now being considered by the Economics Commission of ACC/AMG that this Article should be substituted by an article prescribing that all prices and wage rates will be fixed by order of the Allied Military Government.

STAFF.

6. A list of the officers attached to this division for the occupation of Rome is appended :

A.M.G. 5th Army

S.L.O. Lt. Col. J.V.M. Shields (B) 137055.
D.S.L.O. Capt. H.L. Glenn. (A) O-162411.

Attached.

Col. George Pollock (B) 136210	from	AMG/ACC.
Lt. Col. Willis (B) 37204	"	AMG/ACC.
Major W.G. Elder, (B) Canadian	"	Region IV.
Lt. Cdr. Musmanno (A) 86622,	"	"
Major Stump (A) O-123292.	"	"
Major H. Stebbins. (A) O-189416	"	"
Capt. E.V. Falk, (B) 120214	"	"
Capt. Howell Jones, (B) 116326	"	"
Lt. M. Correa (A) O-280074	"	"

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

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Capt. E.V. Falk, (B) 120214	"	"
Capt. Howell Jones, (B) 116326	"	"
Lt. M. Correa (A) O-280074	"	"

Major W. Waugh (A) O-122478 From Region IV for Frosinone Prov.

Major R.M. Woodward (A) O-266777 From Region IV for Littoria Prov.

7. Since 1st January 1944 Major Waugh has been with the A.M.G. Liaison Office with 5th Army Rear HQ. and has supervised the courts in the Corps areas.

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8. Although it has been continually canvassed that ten enlisted men will be required by this division for Rome, none has so far been posted or attached. There is presently only one clerk in my office No. S/57475 L/Cpl. D.J. Edwards (B), and one has been promised by Region IV.

J.V.M. Shields, Lt. Col.
S.L.O. A.M.G. 5th Army.

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J.V.Lt. Shields, It. Col.
S.I.O. A.A.C. 5th Army.

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A.M.G. 5th Army.

REPORT ON ALLIED MILITARY COURTS FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1944.

A. CASES TRIED AND FINDINGS.

CORPS	Summary Court		Superior Court		General Court		Totals		Total.
	Not Guilty	Guilty	Not Guilty	Guilty	Not Guilty	Guilty	Not Guilty	Guilty	Cases.
II Corps		63						63	63
VI Corps					2		2		2
X Corps	4	83				4	4	87	91
C. E. F.	1	35					1	35	36
Totals.	5	181			2	4	7	185	192

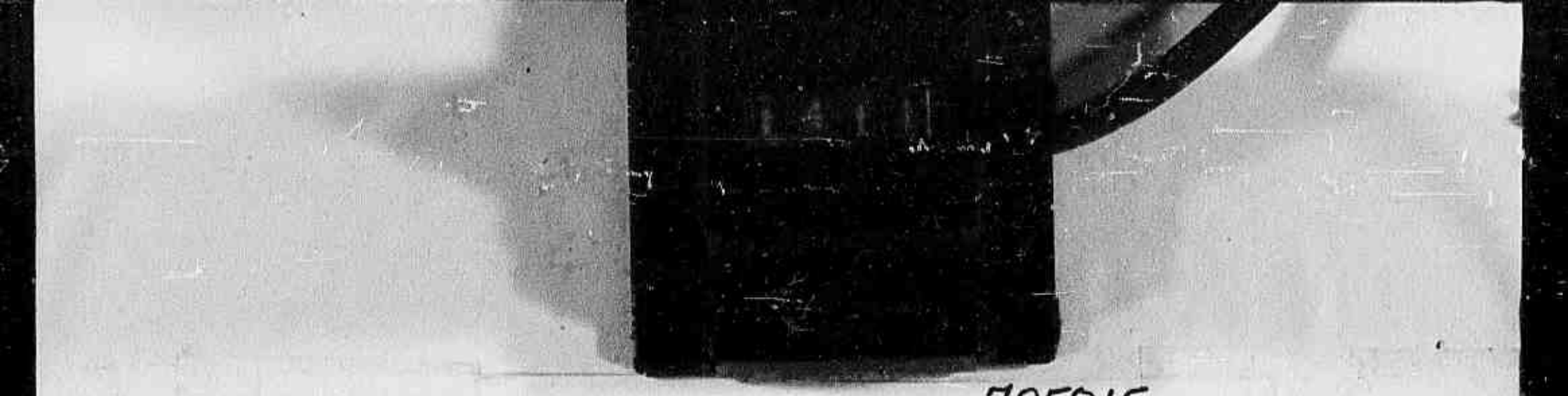
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A.M.G. 5th ARMY

REPORT ON ALLIED MILITARY COURTS FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1944.

B. CONVICTIONS.

	Curfew and pass Violations	Theft and Poss. of Allied Prop	Black Market	Looting	Poss. of Arms and Ammunition	Violations of Italian Penal Code	Others.	Total.
II Corps	2	27	9		22	1	2	63
VI Corps								
X Corps	72	10	1				4 (Spying)	87
C.E.F.	27	7			1			35
	101	44	10		23	1	6	185



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HEADQUARTERS
A.M.G. 5th. ARMY
A.P.O. 464 U.S. ARMY.

APPENDIX B TO MONTHLY REPORT FOR JANUARY.

4th. February 1944.

To: S.C.A.O., A.M.G. 5th. Army.

Subject: Monthly Report.

1. This report deals with the activities of the Public Safety Division Fifth Army in 2 and 10 Corps and the French Expeditionary Corps during the month of January 1944. No information is available regarding 6 Corps.

2. Police Efficiency.

Satisfactory co-operation has been received from the various forces. Efficiency is hampered by lack of transport and means of communication.

A body of 150 C.C.R.R. under it's own Officer has been attached to the Fifth Army Public Safety Division for use in the Corps area.

3. State of Crime.

There is very little serious crime - the chief offences being the unlawful possession of Allied property and the illegal transport of foodstuffs. As a result of the control posts established a number of civilians have been prosecuted for travelling more than 10 Kms. without a permit. These offences are now decreasing owing to stricter control.

4. Conduct of Allied Troops.

Few complaints have been received though some trouble has been caused by soldiers chopping down trees for firewood.

The rate of V.D. is still high and Italian police are assisting the Military Police in arresting prostitutes and detaining them for medical inspection and treatment.

5. Relations with Military Police.

Close contact is maintained and excellent relations exist. C.C.R.R. are used to help Military Police and every assistance is given to deal with prosecutions by Military Police in A.M.G. Courts.

6. Refugees.

The situation has been dealt with largely by the Field Refugee Section and the American Red Cross. As far as possible refugees have been accomodated in communes in the rear of Corps areas although a small proportion have had to be evacuated farther south. Police assistance has been given.

7. Public Morale.

Sheet/2.....

7. Public Morale.

No change.

8. Attitude towards A.M.G.

No change.

9. Attitude towards the Italian Government.

On the whole the public show little interest. A visit paid by Prince Umberto to the 2 Corps area seemed to increase his popularity.

10 Political Activities.

There are signs of a little communistic activity but no meetings have been held.

11. Riots and Disturbances.

On 6th. January 1944 at Monterodoni (Campobasso Province), 300 persons demonstrated against the officials of the town,,who were alleged to be Fascists. One C.C.R.R. was seized and locked up in the Municipio. The remaining C.C. R.R. opened fire and wounded three of the demonstrators. Reinforcements of C.C. R.R. arrived and restored law and order. Lieut Mack, C.A.P.O., visited the town on the following day and arrested seven ringleaders who were subsequently sentenced to the following terms of imprisonment: 2 to 1 year, 3 to 6 months, 2 to 1 month. No further trouble has developed and the situation is now normal.

12. Industrial Conditions, Strikes etc.

No change.

13. Sabotage.

No cases reported.

14. Control of Movement.

During the month instructions have been given to restrict to the minimum the number of permits issued for travel to and from the forward areas Continual checks are being made, especially at the Army control line along the Volturno and Calore rivers, with the result that a number of civilians have been prosecuted and illegal commodities seized.

15. Curfew.

The curfew is strictly enforced from 7 p.m. to 5.30 a.m.

16. Prisons.

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There is no change to report except that the number of prisoners awaiting trial in the five prisons has now been reduced from 18 to 3, all of whom are to be tried by Italian Courts.

Sheet/3.....

17. Fire and Civil Defence.

At Teano (in 10 Corps area) a small Fire Force of 23 men has been located. There is very little equipment and the only vehicle has been taken by the Germans.

18. Staff.

The following changes have taken place during the month :-

(a) Major C.G. Supeene was posted to the French Expeditionary Corps as C.A.P.C. on 3rd January 1944.

(b) Captain Campbell Hickson was released from duties as C.A.P.C. 2 Corps on 31st. January 1944 to become C.A.O. 6 Corps.

A.P. WILCOX,
MAJOR, GI.,
CHIEF OF PUBLIC SAFETY.

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APPENDIX C TO MONTHLY REPORT
FOR JANUARY

HEADQUARTERS
AMG 5 ARMY
A.P.O. 464 U.S. ARMY
Finance Division

7 February 1944

Subject : Report for January

To : Colonel J.O.M. Ashley,
Chief of Staff,
A.M.G. 5 Army.

During January this division has continued primarily to work on planning with respect to financial administration in Rome. The general plan, as already submitted, has not been substantially modified, but there has been a certain amount of refinement and amplification as to detail.

Documents have been worked out for use in controlling financial institutions other than banks and social security institutions on the financial side.

The question of handling and controlling the financial operations of the Post Office has been examined and worked upon. This has included coordination with the Communications Officer of the T.C.U. Division.

A study has been made of the transactions in government and other securities as handled by banks and brokers in Naples, with the stock exchange being closed in Naples. This study was particularly advisable in view of the control or supervision that securities transactions in Rome will require, it being planned to keep the stock exchange there closed longer than the banks.

Close and frequent contact has been maintained with A.C.C. 15 Army Group and A.M.F.A. H.Q. in discussing expected problems in Rome with respect to currency and public debt.

Arrangements have been made to centralize in due course in Region 4 accounting returns of sub-accountants attached to A.M.G. 5 Army.

Various conversations have been held by members of this division with important bank officials in Naples in connection with

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During January this division has continued primarily to work on planning with respect to financial administration in Rome. The general plan, as already submitted, has not been substantially modified, but there has been a certain amount of refinement and amplification as to detail.

Documents have been worked out for use in controlling financial institutions other than banks and social security institutions on the financial side.

The question of handling and controlling the financial operations of the Post Office has been examined and worked upon. This has included coordination with the Communications Officer of the T.C.U. Division.

A study has been made of the transactions in government and other securities as handled by banks and brokers in Naples, with the stock exchange being closed in Naples. This study was particularly advisable in view of the control or supervision that securities transactions in Rome will require, it being planned to keep the stock exchange there closed longer than the banks.

Close and frequent contact has been maintained with A.C.C. 15 Army Group and A.M.F.A. H.Q. in discussing expected problems in Rome with respect to currency and public debt.

Arrangements have been made to centralize in due course in Region 4 accounting returns of sub-accountants attached to A.M.G. 5 Army.

Various conversations have been held by members of this division with important bank officials in Naples in connection with elaborating our plans for banking control and also to develop further intelligence on bank officials who might be available in Rome.

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For the reasons mentioned in the first two paragraphs of the report of the undersigned for December dated January 12th, relatively little actual financing by A.M.G. 5 Army has been required in Communes and in corps and army areas. Where required, however, in forward areas emergency advances are still being made in certain communes by the S.C.A.Cs attached to corps or officers working with them under their supervision. Through the attendance of the S.C.A.O.s at the weekly staff meetings contact has been maintained with them with respect to such financial questions as have arisen in their areas.

Major Fletcher and Lt. Hawkins, F.O.s designated respectively for Frosinone and Littoria Provinces have, in coordination with Col. Howell, C.F.O., Region 4, been prepared for their duties in these provinces.

Additional funds have been made available to the Economics and Supply Division, Rome Group, for costs of handling and operating schooners and depots for supplying food to Rome.

R.T.T. BARRETT,
Lt. Col. AUS,
Senior Finance Officer,
A.M.G. 5 Army.

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HEADQUARTERS
A.M.G. 5th. ARMY
A.P.O. 464 U.S. ARMY.

APPENDIX D TO MONTHLY REPORT
FOR JANUARY

7th. February 1944.

To: S.C.A.O., A.M.G. 5th. Army.

Subject: Economics and Supply Monthly Report (January)

1. **Food Supplies.**

(a) During the month of January the following amounts of supplies have been brought up from Naples to our forward warehouse at Calvi Risorta.

(i) Flour	254.0	(M) Tons.
(ii) Milk	5.0	" "
(iii) Biscuits	53.7	" "
(iv) Soup	50.5	" "

(b) During the month of January we issued the following foodstuffs from our forward warehouse at Calvi Risorta to the 10th, 2nd Corps and the C.E.F.

(i) Flour	137.3	(M) Tons.
(ii) Milk	1.2	" "
(iii) Biscuits	1.4	" "
(iv) Soup	3.0	" "

2. **Personnel.**

(a) We have added to our present staff at Calvi Risorta Lt. Sheuse and three enlisted men who are assigned to Region 4 and who will take over the supplying of Frosinone Province after A.M.G. 5th. Army turns it over to Region 4. They are now billeting at Calvi Risorta.

(b) Lt. Laiolo and I are now staying in Caserta. We moved from Naples with the detachment from Company "C".

(c) Cpl. Macerini is still staying in Naples so as to keep a steady flow of supplies from the Naples side to Calvi Risorta.

3. **Supply Arrangements.**

(a) The Economics and Supply Committee has allotted us the following foodstuffs, to be used as the 5th. Army moves forward :-

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7th. February 1944.

To: S.C.A.O., A.M.G. 5th. Army.

Subject: Economics and Supply Monthly Report (January)

---

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(a) During the month of January the following amounts of supplies have been brought up from Naples to our forward warehouse at Calvi Risorta.

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(iv) Soup	3.0	" "

2. Personnel.

(a) We have added to our present staff at Calvi Risorta Lt. Sheuse and three enlisted men who are assigned to Region 4 and who will take over the supplying of Frosinone Province after A.M.G. 5th. Army turns it over to Region 4. They are now billeting at Calvi Risorta.

(b) Lt. Laiolo and I are now staying in Caserta. We moved from Naples with the detachment from Company "G".

(c) Cpl. Macerini is still staying in Naples so as to keep a steady flow of supplies from the Naples side to Calvi Risorta.

3. Supply Arrangements.

(a) The Economics and Supply Committee has allotted us the following foodstuffs, to be used as the 5th. Army moves forward :-

(i) Flour	1000	(M) Tons.
(ii) Milk	300	" "
(iii) Soap	10	" "
(iv) Soup	50	" "
(v) Biscuits	50	" "

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Sheet/2.....

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4. Transport.

(a) To transport our foodstuffs from Naples to our warehouse we have hired 3 trucks with trailers attached and are expecting two more trucks and trailers. The bid for these trucks was made through Lt. Di Antonio at the Municipio Naples.

(b)

5. General Remarks.

(a) The food situation in the last month was satisfactory with all of the 3 Corps. There was enough foodstuffs at our warehouse to meet all of their demands.

(b) Due to the lack of transportation Lt. Laiolo has not been able to reconnoiter the forward areas for more warehouse space. This is a very urgent problem because as the Corps move forward, their lines of communications are lengthened between these and Calvi Risorta and to shorten these lines of communication, forward warehouses should be acquired.

Frank E. Tuscani

FRANK E. TUSCANI,
MAJOR, A.G.D.,
ECONOMICS AND SUPPLY,
A.M.G. 5th. ARMY.

Copies:
Major Cate.
Major Durham.
Lt. Laiolo.
File.

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APPENDIX E TO MONTHLY REPORT
FOR JANUARY

HEADQUARTERS REGION 4 MAIN
Allied Military Government
APO 394

TO : Chief of Staff, AMG 5th Army

FROM : Director of Agric., AMG 5th Army

SUBJECT : Monthly Report - January

REF : R4/AGR/1.

DATE : 1 February 1944

1. Reference your letter dated 30 January 1944, Subject: Monthly Reports.

2. During the month plans have been made for initial activities of AMG 5th Army Agric. representatives upon their entry into Rome. These plans include among other things the following:

a. Immediate contact upon arrival with officials of the Ministry of Agric. and Forests to-

(1) Assure occupancy of necessary offices for vital Agricultural Agencies.
(2) Check provisions for safeguarding documents, files, and valuable papers of the Ministry and related agencies.
(3) Inform Ministry officials of their immediate responsibilities and primary activities for the immediate future.
(4) Determine vacancies in important positions and make provisions for selection of at least temporary substitutes to keep the machinery of the agencies functioning.

b. Start accumulating facts regarding conditions in occupied area as affecting agricultural plantings, harvest needs, livestock and machinery status, etc.

3. Recent information indicates that ACC Agriculture Sub-Commission in cooperation with Minister of Agriculture, "King's Italy", may be planning to send two Italian civilians with one of the early parties to Rome.

If this is true, their movement should be co-ordinated with those of the AMG 5th Army Agricultural representatives. The

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matter is being made the subject of a separate communication from AMG 5th Army Agric. Director to AMG 5th Army.

4. The AGRO VENAFRO area consisting of 10/12000 acres which is in the 5th Army area in the south west corner of CAMPOBASSO Province will go unplanted unless seed is obtained. This area was inspected by the Agric. Director of AMG 5th Army and one of his staff members. After a conference with Capt. BILLICE, C.A.O. at VENAFRO and representatives of the farmers of the area, seed and fertilizer needs were calculated.

5. Attempts to locate sources of seed for AGRO VENAFRO resulted in car marking the necessary 1550 Qls. of spring seed wheat and 460 Qls. of bean seed in FOGGIA. The necessary 380 Qls. of Maize seed has been located in CAMPOBASSO Province. Potato seed may be obtained from supplies of potato seed received in NAPLES from ENGLAND. Phosfate fertilizers are available at BAGNOLI and ILVA near NAPLES. Four thousand bags for facilitating the handling of this seed have been obtained in NAPLES and sent to FOGGIA.

6. Efforts to arrange transportation for movement of the necessary seed and fertilizer to the VENAFRO area thus far have been of no avail. ACC Agric. Sub-Commission is now attempting to give assistance in this direction after other efforts failed.

Appendix "A" attached is a fair statement of what failure to provide transportation for necessary seed means in terms of food supplies.

Any assistance from any source which will aid in transportation of the above seed would be a most worthwhile investment.

A. L. WOOD,
Lt. Col., RA,
Director of Agric., AMG 5th Army.

Incl/

Appendix "A"

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APPENDIX "A"

Cost of Failure to provide transport for seed to AGRO VENAFRO
in terms of Food:

1. Lack of transport facilities between now and Spring planting time is likely to be the cause of failure to get spring wheat, beans, potatoes, chick-peas and possibly maize in the AGRO VENAFRO area of CAMPOBASSO.

2. The cost of such a failure can be worked out and expressed as about 4000 tons of grain next harvest and 4000 odd tons of potatoes.

3. The above calculations have been made and forwarded for the sole purpose of assessing the profits or losses which will occur from the provision or witholding of transport facilities for the normal requirements of Italian Agriculture in this one Province.

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Appendix 1

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED FIFTH ARMY
A.P.O. 464 U.S. Army

6 February 1944.

Subject : Monthly Report - Public Health and Welfare for January 44.

To : G.C.A.O., AMG 5th Army.

1. Medical Supplies.

In the first week in January arrangements were made with the Public Health and Welfare Division of Region 3 for 4 (four) complete C.A.D. (Civil Allotment of Drugs) units (28 tons) of medical supplies to be allocated for the use of A.M.G. 5th Army. This quantity included one months requirements for current needs and one months supply, in reserve, against unforeseen circumstances.

5 (five) cwts of soap and 250 lbs of Sulphur ointment were also obtained. Later, owing to the large number of scabies cases found among refugees, a further 400 lbs of Sulphur ointment had to be obtained.

Arrangements were made with the Economics and Supply Division of this Headquarters for a portion of the A.M.G. Store at Calvi Risorta to be set aside for medical supplies. This was done, not only in order to ease distribution and to bring the main Distribution Point nearer to Corps areas, but also, to provide a point from which stores could be the more easily 'leapfrogged' should the Army move forward. (It should be noted here that the provision of more forward dumps at Sessa and later at Cassino, if practicable, is already under consideration. A warehouse at Sessa has already been selected and during the next month stocks will be moved forward as transport becomes available.)

Some difficulty was experienced in getting the medical supplies up to Calvi Risorta owing to shortage of transport but by the end of the month the total amount allocated had been moved there. Incidentally, of the 120 articles included in a C.A.D. unit only 24 have been available. Ample quantities of these 24 available articles have been distributed to Corps areas for civilian needs and also sufficient soap and sulphur ointment.

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It is reported that a further 200 tons of medical supplies has arrived at the Central Medical Warehouse, Naples, during the last week of January and are being sorted out. It is hoped that many of the missing items are included in this shipment and, if so, the position will be rectified.

The necessary indents have been submitted to R.C. for approval for the February requirements of A.M.G. 5th Army.

During the last week in January urgent requests for medical supplies were received from 6th Corps front. 7 tons were therefore asked for and obtained and located on a schooner which was said to be sailing at the beginning of February for Anzio.

Considerable difficulty was met with in efforts to provide Insecticide powder, for use in disinfesting refugees in forward areas, as the Typhus Control Commission at Naples had blocked all supplies early in January. When required, in the second week of January, some powder was obtained from British Army stocks and taken to Venafro in 5th Corps area (now C.S.F.). However, as a case of Typhus was reported in Venafro the following week, the problem of dusting refugees in that area was lightened, as the Typhus Commission took over when they were informed.

In the third week of January a request was received from 2 Corps for powder and authority was obtained from Col. GRIFFIN of A.C.C. (Chief Medical Supply Officer) to draw 250 lbs (30 cases) of American powder. At that time no British powder was available and the need was urgent as 500 people were found, in an extemely verminous and dirty condition, living in caves in the 2nd Corps area.

In the last week of January the Director of Public Health, 15th Army Group, managed to obtain, and set aside, 5 tons of the British powder for future needs and this will be drawn on as required. A supply from this has already been sent to 10 Corps and a reserve supply for, Army requirements, is being obtained and will be stored at Calvi Risorta.

Many requests have been received from Civil Hospitals in the occupied areas for Anti gas gangrene, and other sera, which are not included in U.A.D. units. Indents for these were submitted in the middle of the month but supplies are not yet to hand. A cable has been received from D.D., A.M.G. 15th Army Group, to say that they are not yet available but are expected.

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The supply of Disinfectants has also been
as these are not included in C.A.D. units. Moreover, the
of disinfectants for A.M.G. were not stored in medical wareho
therefore Col. GRIFFIN of A.C.C. had no jurisdiction. A lette
was therefore sent asking that such supplies should be included i
C.A.D. units and stored in medical warehouses. A reply is awaited.
The difficulty seems to have been due to the marking of the
packages prior to export from America.

2. Personnel.

Staff at the beginning of the month were :-

(a) Lt.Col. PARR, R.A.M.C. Chief of Division) Main
Major NORMAN, R.A.M.C. (Detached from A.C.C.) H.Q.
for Rome planning))

Capt. CIVILINI, M.C., U.S.A., - Advanced H.Q.
(Field work and supervision of medical supplies).

(b) In the middle of the month two Italian Pharmacists were employed for the purpose of assisting in sorting out, and distributing, medical supplies at the Calvi Risorta warehouse.

(c) Major BIZZOZERO, M.C., U.S.A., reported on 15th Jan for duty with the Rome team.

(d) Major CREED, R.A.M.C., reported on 20th Jan, but has since been reposted to 8th Army.

(e) 4 A.R.C. workers reported for duty about the 15th of the month and are attached to the different Corps.

(Note: Application has been made for the services of 4 Italian Medical Officers for duty on the staffs of D.C.A.Cs. This has been approved by H.Q., A.M.G. 15th Army Group, who have applied for them to the Italian authorities.)

3. Liaison.

The greatest difficulty has been experienced during the month in maintaining liaison and supervision of the Army area owing to lack of transport. However, during the short period (7 days) that transport was available visits were paid to C.B.F., 2 Corps and 10 Corps. Contacts were made with all D.C.A.Cs. and Venafro, Sparanise, Caserta, Calvi Risorta, Presenzano and Prata Sanita were visited.

OUT.

In the last week of the month the Civil Hospitals at Bessa and Teano were inspected. Borrowed transport (from British sources) was used for this purpose.

Contact was also made with D.D.M.S., 10 Corps, Brig. PARKINSON, A.C.C. and Staff, American Red Cross and various other officials who are associated with A.M.G. authorities.

An inspection was made of various sites in Naples, at the request of the Displaced Persons Subcommission and a report rendered to them.

4. Medical Arrangements.

Use has been made of four Civil Hospitals mainly during the month and they have been supplies with drugs, food and other requisites through the agency of the Corps S.C.A.Cs. These are situated at Teano, Bessa Auruncs, Venafro and Piedimonte. The hospitals at Teano, Venafro and Piedimonte could be expanded to take a further 100 beds but there is an acute shortage of civilian hospital beds, blankets and sheets in the Army area. They have all been doing good work with the accomodation and equipment at their disposal. Application for blankets, sheets and cots, or beds, have been made to the A.R.C., I.R.C. and letters sent, or enquiries made, wherever stocks of these articles have been reported or suspected. If they could be made up to full accomodation these hospitals could be utilised as a civil base hospital area, for 5th Army, when the Army moves forward and so avoid evacuation of civilians to Naples. It is expected to find further hospitals forward to deal with local needs but the more serious cases would then be evacuated to them. They are well equipped and have good surgical facilities. Especially is this so in the case of the hospitals at Teano and Bessa Auruncs.

I regret to say that the long awaited visit of Genl. Umberto Utili, in order to make arrangements for the formation of a hundred bedded hospital for wounded civilians in Army area, has not materialised.

During the month special cases of infectious disease or severe injury have been evacuated to hospitals in Naples when necessary.

As a result of a visit paid to the A.R.C. liaison officer with the I.R.C., an Italian ambulance car, with a capacity of 4 lying or 8 sitting cases, has been obtained. It required tyres and a battery but this has been arranged for by S.C.A.C. 10 Corps, to whom it will be attached, for the conveyance of wounded civilians or other cases.

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The liaison officer A.F.H.C. is making a survey of Southern Italy and it is hoped, as a result of this, to obtain further ambulance cars for the other Corps later on.

5. Infectious and Communicable Diseases.

Diseases as noted here under were reported during the month. Exact figures in regard to their incidence are not available.

Typhus.

Two cases are alleged to have occurred at Sessa. This incidence was investigated by Capt. WOODWARD of the Typhus Commission but was not proved. As he found about 4000 refugees there, lousy and scabious, living under the most appalling conditions, he arranged, in conjunction with A.F.H.C. workers, for them to be dusted, fed, and reclothed where necessary.

Typhus was not reported in any other areas.

Cerebro-spinal meningitis.

One case was reported at Sparanise and evacuated to Naples.

Scabies.

This disease is wide spread and has been reported in numbers at Casanova, Sparanise, Venafro, Sesta Campagna and other areas.

Typhoid.

An outbreak at Sesta Campagna was investigated where 66 cases occurred in 9 months. The water supply was found to be contaminated and was undoubtedly the cause. Suitable recommendations were made to D.C.A.C. 2 Corps. 5 cases were also reported at Sessa Aurunca but the immediate cause has not been discovered as yet. Investigations are proceeding.

Diptheria.

5 cases were reported at Frosinone and one case at Sessa Aurunca and these were evacuated to Naples.

Venereal Disease.

Strongest precautions have been taken in regard to the spread of Venereal disease with the aid of the police and the active cooperation of the D.C.A.Cs. No brothels have been reported in any of the communes in the Army area. Wherever possible 6974 prostitutes have been apprehended and examined. Reports to date show that of 10 prostitutes apprehended at Sessa and examined, 4 were diseased and sent to Naples for treatment. 3 were apprehended at Mondragone but were not diseased.

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Tuberculosis and Malaria.

The tuberculosis and malarial services based on Bessa Auronca have been re-established.

6. Refugees.

Throughout the month a report, or directive, has been awaited from the Displaced Persons Subcommission as to what arrangements they propose to make in regard to establishing collecting posts, or camps, for refugees in the Army area. This has not been received. It is proposed to establish a medical screen at the points selected when the necessary information is received.

In the meantime owing to the indefatigable efforts of the S.C.A.Os. and A.R.C. workers, effective arrangements for re-clothing, disinfesting, feeding, sheltering, and evacuating, where necessary, the refugees has been made. These are not yet co-ordinated, nor can be, until the Displaced Persons Subcommission announce their plans, and are purely individual to different areas. They have worked efficiently and well. No epidemic of disease has yet occurred, or have been reported, although the vector, the prospective victim, and the environment exist together.

Endeavour has been made to keep refugees in their own areas wherever feasible. When necessary they have been taken back to the Aversa Refugee Camp in Region 3. A formal directive from Army H.Q. in regard to policy and procedure is urgently required.

7. Remarks.

It will be seen from the above that the medical plan for A.M.G. 5th Army is gradually taking shape despite the difficulties encountered. Good liaison has been established during the month with A.M.G. and Army officials and with local civil authorities who are able to assist, or who are necessary for, the project.

I am of opinion that the S.S. of two A.M.G. Medical Officers for an Army area is insufficient and strongly recommend that the S.S. be increased to a minimum of three. The Director of Public Health, A.M.G. 15th Army Group, agrees with me in this.

Moreover a Medical officer, preferably local and military, on each S.C.A.Os. staff, is essential if efficient distribution and control of medical supplies, and the location and curtailment of epidemic and other disease is to be maintai

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Appendix 6

HEADQUARTERS
A.M.G. 5th. ARMY
A.P.O. 464 U.S. ARMY.

17th. February 1944.

To: S.C.A.O., A.M.G. 5th. Army.

Subject: Report of Refugee Field Section for January.

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1. Until about 15th January, when the fighting front became more stable, refugees had not presented a great problem since rapid advances had cleared communities for re-occupation by the civil population.

2. Refugee Officers were designated for each Corps to co-ordinate the work of collecting, sheltering, rationing and evacuation of refugees to rear installations.

3. A camp at Aversa and Naples operating under the Refugee Section A.C.C. receive and dispose of refugees sent them from the Fifth Army area.

4. Officers assigned or attached to each Corps on the staff of the S.C.A.O. and designated as Refugee Officers are:-

Captain Diebel..... C.E.F.
Lt. Carlson..... 2 Corps.
Lt. Watney..... 10 Corps.

Lt. Col. Leif Neprud was assigned as Refugee Officer 5th. Army A.M.G. 26th January.

In the 10 Corps, Major Reitz, (B), is exercising general control of refugee work for Major Giffin the S.C.A.O.

As of 31st January plans for evacuation of refugees throughout the Fifth Army area were in the process of being formed and co-related, to provide uniform methods and procedure.

5. The system of evacuation of refugees provides for their collection in Division areas, transmission to Corps refugee collecting points for further processing and then to an Army collecting point for transportation out of the Fifth Army area.

6. Refugees are screened by Intelligence personnel. Those considered dangerous for security reasons are taken into custody by the C.I.C., P.S.S., or S.E.

7. The local Italian Podestas assist the C.A.Os. in finding shelter for refugees as close to their former homes as is possible. These are enrolled for ration cards and are permitted to purchase food as other civilians.

Sheet/2.....

The refugees surplus to the community or for those whom shelter cannot be found are evacuated to main refugee camps in rear areas.

8. The Refugee Officers in each Corps are assisted by Red Cross personnel who are concerned with disinfestation, evacuate and treat sick or wounded refugees and distribute clothing to the needy.

9. Approximately 2400 refugees have been shipped to camps in Aversa and Naples during January and the majority of this number came from 10 Corps.

Leif Neprud,
Lt. Col.,
Chief Refugee Officer.

Appendix 10

C O N F I D E N T I A L

HEAD ARTERS REGION 4 MAIN
Allied Military Government
APO 394

TO : Chief of Staff, AMG, 5th Army, APO 464, U.S.Army

FROM : Division of Monumants and Fine Arts, AMG, Reg 4

SUBJECT : Monthly Report.

REF : FA R4/1058

DATE : 4 February 1944

1. In compliance with letter,"Monthly Reports", your Hq, dated 30 Jan 44, submitted hereon is the report on the functions and activities of this Div for the month of January 44.

2. Capt SYDNEY WAUGH, Deputy Chief, Div of M & FA, AMG Reg 4, was attached for Temporary Duty as a CAO with Hq, AMG, 5th Army, per par 1, SO No. 2, this Hq, dated 1 Jan 44.

3. The purpose and function of this Div as relates to combat troops of the front and rear areas was definitely and finally established by GO No. 68 and Ltr O, "Historic Monuments", both APHQ and dated 29 Dec 43, and also Cir No. 1, "Use of Churches", APHQ, dated 4 Jan 44, which reached this office early in the month. The receipt of these publications gave the required higher headquarters backing,lack of which had made a clear and efficient functioning of this Div impossible. In substance the orders were as follows:

a. "Historical Monuments" would not be requisitioned or used for any other military purpose and that it was the personal responsibility of Officers in Command to adhere to this policy by acquainting themselves with the,"Protected Monuments", listed in the Zone Handbooks as supplemented by lists which would be submitted by Div of M & FA of the various regions.

b. Churches would not be requisitioned or used for any other military purposes other than for religious services which would be arranged with and approved by the ecclesiastical authorities and which were of the same creed as that of the church.

c. On the basis of the above publications, a supplemental

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

DATE : 4 February 1944

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2. Capt SYDNEY WAUGH, Deputy Chief, Div of M & FA, AMG Reg 4, was attached for Temporary Duty as a CAO with Hq, AMG, 5th Army, per par 1, SO No. 2, this Hq, dated 1 Jan 44.

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b. Churches would not be requisitioned or used for any other military purposes other than for religious services which would be arranged with and approved by the ecclesiastical authorities and which were of the same creed as that of the church.

4. On the basis of the above publications, a supplemental list of, "Protected Monuments", within Lazio was submitted by this Div through Major PAUL GARDNER, Chief, Div of M & FA, AMG, Reg 3, to Major COLLINS, Chief Liaison Officer, Hq, AMG, 5th Army. These lists were also submitted by this office to the Chief of Staff, AMG, 5th Army at his request. By this means these lists were to be made available to all Unit Commanders. This procedure covered the policy of the letter, "Proposed Operational Plans of the Div of M & FA", which was submitted by this office to Hq, AMG, 5th Army on 8 Jan 44, in which it was suggested that liaison be established between this Div and front line troops.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

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5. The supplemental lists of,"Protected Monuments", as compiled by this office were submitted to Major MASTEN, AG Sec. Hq, PBS at his request. However, these lists were not mimeographed for distribution by PBS in view of the fact that the places listed would not be under the jurisdiction of the PBS Command due to their geographical location.

6. At the request of Hq, AMG, 5th Army a list of,"Protected Monuments", for ROME CITY, with the propesed plan of placards, their printing and posting on these monuments, was submitted to Hq, AMG, 5th Army for submission to higher hq for final approval. These placards were approved and have been printed and are ready for posting at the proper time.

7. The Chief of this Div has submitted to Hq, AMG, 5th Army a brief survey of the history and the art of Rome to be used as a guide book for Allied troops upon occupation of Rome.

8. A policy for publicity on the art of Rome is being worked out by the Chief of this Div with Capt J. B. LEACOCOS, Public Relations, AMG, Reg 4. Through the cooperation of the American Red Cross and Special Services an educational and recreational program is being planned for the Allied troops when conditions warrant after the occupation of Rome.

E T De W

ERNEST T. DE WALD
Major, S R
Chief, Division of
Monuments-Fine Arts.

DISTRIBUTION:

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tected Monuments", for ROME CITY, with the propesed plan of placards, their printing and posting on these monuments, was submitted to Hq, AMG, 5th Army for submission to higher hq for final approval. These placards were approved and have been printed and are ready for posting at the proper time.

7. The Chief of this Div has submitted to Hq, AMG, 5th Army a brief survey of the history and the art of Rome to be used as a guide book for Allied troops upon occupation of Rome.

8. A policy for publicity on the art of Rome is being worked out by the Chief of this Div with Capt J. B. LEACOCOS, Public Relations, AMG, Reg 4. Through the cooperation of the American Red Cross and Special Services an educational and recreational program is being planned for the Allied troops when conditions warrant after the occupation of Rome.

ERNEST T. DE WALD
Major, S R
Chief, Division of
Monuments-Fine Arts.

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