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180 pp.

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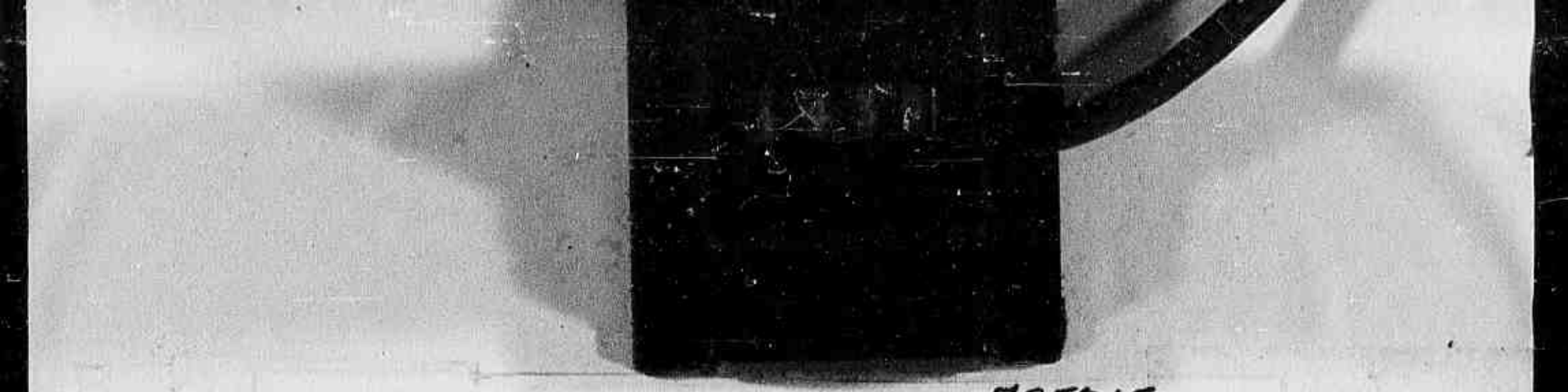
DECEMBER REPORTS
OCT. 1943 – JAN. 1944
(1 OF 2)

180 pp.



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6325

CONFIDENTIAL

HQ ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRY & COMMERCE SUB-COMMISSION

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AMG/5130/IC

MONTHLY REPORT - DECEMBER, 1943

1. ORGANIZATION.

(a) Exports were placed under the Foreign Trade Section entirely.

(b) Imports were dealt with by Requirements Section, except that food was handled on a higher level by the Chief of Staff, the Economic Directorate, and the Director.

(c) Food Distribution and Rationing gave no cause for action, since it was realised that this matter could be handled only at the Regional level and below.

(d) Industry: Commerce. It became more and more evident as time went on that Industry and Commerce could not be separated, at least for the present. Apart from imports and exports, which were dealt with by other sections, there was little that might be described as commerce, and a working arrangement was made under which these two functions were combined.

2. PERSONNEL.

Of the 22 officers assigned to this Sub-Commission the following was the distribution of them during most of the month: 8 at HQ; 4 working with Region I; 2 working in Region II, 2 at Brindisi (AOC); 2 at Finance Bureau; 2 with 15 Army Group; 1 sick; 1 in charge of Officers' Mess, Naples.

3. MOVE OF HQ. It was arranged that most of HQ AMG should move from Palermo to Naples by sea on 7 December. This arrangement fell through and it was then decided to move by road convoy on 9 December. On 7 December accordingly all files were packed up in crates ready for the move. The move was delayed for some days, but the convoy eventually arrived in Naples on 24 December, and the files and current correspondence became available on 27 December. There was thus a gap of three weeks during which no files or correspondence were available.

AMG/5150/IC

MONTHLY REPORT - DECEMBER, 1943

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(b) Imports were dealt with by Requirements Section, except that food was handled on a higher level by the Chief of Staff, the Economic Directorate, and the Director.

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2. PERSONNEL.

Of the 22 officers assigned to this Sub-Commission the following was the distribution of them during most of the month: 6 at HQ; 4 working with Region I; 2 working in Region II, 2 at Brindisi (ACC); 2 at Ste-Chateau; 2 with 15 Army Group; 1 each; 1 in charge of Officers' Mess, Naples.

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A rear party consisting mainly of Foreign Trade Section was left in Palermo to deal with cables and correspondence and forward to Naples such matters as could not be handled in Palermo.

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During the move the Director and Lt.-Col. C.J. Hayes, together with the Senior Staff Officers of the Economic Directorate and of the Industrial Planning Section, made an extended tour through Regions I and II. It was felt that great value was derived from personal contact with Officers in the field; while contact with Region II was doubly valuable owing to the lack of communication which had previously existed between HQ and this Region.

4. FOOD - REGION I. The steps taken in November to impress on AFHQ the seriousness of the food situation in Sicily were beginning to have some effect. On 10 December three ships arrived in the island at Palermo, Syracuse and Catania, carrying in all some 7000 tons of flour or wheat; other ships carrying about 10,700 tons were set up to arrive before the end of the month. Of this, 5700 tons arrived 2f - 22 December; it was not known at the time of this report if the remainder arrived during the month. The receipt of over 10,000 tons of flour or wheat immediately [illegible] the black market price of bread from 120 lire down to 70/80 lire a kilogram, and sensibly eased the labour situation. The ration of bread was maintained at, or brought up to, 150 grams a day, except in the three producer provinces where it had not fallen below 200 grams; it was intended to raise the island ration to 200 grams as soon as sufficient stocks were accumulated to ensure its continuance.

A strained atmosphere developed in the first week of December among those employed by the US Army, since in mid-November ICS had, without consulting AMG, suddenly issued free to all civilians employed by them 700 grams of bread a day both for the employees and for their families. This was given to interpreters, typists, etc., and heavy labourers alike. On 3 December the electrical utilities were handed over to AMG, and it was impossible for AMG to continue such a practice; this brought the matter to a head. At a meeting of the Island Resources Board on 5 December it was agreed that heavy labour employed and paid by the armed forces should be allowed to buy through AMG 100 grams of bread a day above the normal ration; this was the system in force in No. 1 District. Considerable powers of persuasion and conciliation by AMG Labour officers were necessary to effect this reduction in ICS area without incident.

5. Food--Region II. Passing through the toe of Italy 16-18 December, the Director and Lt. Col. Hayes found that the food situation there was serious; only 100 grams bread had been in issue for the previous two weeks, and at that time there was no flour or grain whatsoever in Reggio, Catanzaro, and Cosenza provinces. Requisitions and tonnage bids had been made and accepted from D+25 (25 September) to 31 December totalling some 20,000 tons of flour or wheat; since 24 October these bids had been made by [illegible], MRS AAC, at Naples. Nothing had been received from these requisitions and bids. The situation had been saved so far by two shipments of flour; the "Mirina" with 1500 tons flour had been transferred to Region II from Sicily on the day of the landing, and 3800 tons had been received on 3 November from the Middle East. The situation was now desperate, and [illegible] that in Region I in November; [illegible] difficulty in Region I, since one

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2 - 22 December; it was not known at the time of this report if the remainder arrived during the month. The receipt of over 10,000 tons of flour or wheat immediately drove the black market price of bread from 120 lire down to 70/80 lire a kilogram, and sensibly eased the labour situation. The ration of bread was maintained at, or brought up to, 150 grams a day, except in the three producer provinces where it had not fallen below 200 grams; it was intended to raise the island ration to 200 grams as soon as sufficient stocks were accumulated to ensure its continuance.

A strained atmosphere developed in the first week of December among those employed by the US Army, since in mid-November IBS had, without consulting AMG, suddenly issued free to all civilians employed by them 700 grams of bread a day both for the employees and for their families. This was given to interpreters, typists, etc., and heavy labourers alike. On 3 December the electrical utilities were handed over to AMG, and it was impossible for AMG to continue such a practice; this brought the matter to a head. At a meeting of the Island Resources Board on 3 December it was agreed that heavy labour employed and paid by the armed forces should be allowed to buy through AMG 100 grams of bread a day above the normal ration; this was the system in force in No. 1 District. Considerable powers of persuasion and conciliation by AMG Labour Officers were necessary to effect this reduction in IBS area without incident.

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Emergency arrangements were made to move 500 tons flour from Naples to the three provinces, and 2500 tons of grain from Foggia. By the end of the month 320 tons of the flour and 1450 tons of the grain had been transported; as the combined consumption of the three provinces at 150 grams bread a day was 6000 tons flour a month, this was only a palliative. A shipment of 2000 tons flour to Crotone was expected on 30 December; while out of 10500 tons flour which arrived at Naples on 29 December it was decided to send 1500 tons to Reggio. These were only promises, and on 31 December actual stocks were virtually nil.

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C O N F I D E N T I A L

AFHQ were requested to say what was now being done to implement requisitions for this Region, but no answer was received.

Of the remaining provinces, Matera and Potenza were considered self-sufficient until March 1944.

Salerno province had been transferred from Region III to Region II on 3 December. In consequence, requisitions up to 31 December had been put in by Region III, and also long-term requisitions Jan.- June 1944, since these had been submitted in November. It was found on arrival in Salerno that the ration on 21 December was only 50 grams bread a day, since Region III which had to continue supplying this province was short of flour. It was arranged with Region III that Salerno should continue to be supplied through Naples, and that 4000 tons of the 16000 tons flour then due in Naples should be allotted to Salerno. Consumption of Salerno province at 150 grams bread a day is 2300 tons flour a month.

Fruit and vegetables were plentiful in Region II during December, but local economy was seriously upset by foraging parties which roamed the region in military vehicles buying turkeys, chickens and pigs at inflated prices. In one area near Cerignano the price of a turkey jumped from 150 lire to 1000 lire between 1 and 20 December. Most of these raiding parties were military, but one military vehicle was found with three Yugo-Slavs on it (who alleged that they were buying for NKF Bari). It was stated in several quarters that the refugee camp near Cosenza was responsible for a great deal of black market activity.

6. Requisitions and Imports. Again the month it was finally agreed that all requisitions for requirements from outside Italy and Sicily, and the handling of all civilian imports as far as dock warehouses, should be the responsibility of one sub-commission, and that this should be Industry and Commerce. An instruction was issued covering this, and stating also that supplementary requisitions would be submitted monthly.

Appendix I to AFHQ adm. Memo. 67 dated 16 December was received on 24 December; this lays down that all requisitions for the Italian mainland will be prepared and forwarded by AMG 15 Army Group. It also states that warehousing and distribution (i.e. rationing) of supplies received will continue to be the responsibility of HQ AMG for Regions I and II. It was pointed out to the DCCAO that such a division of responsibility in respect of Region II could not dispel in any way the confusion which already existed owing to the direct intervention of AMG 15 Army Group and MGS AFHQ in the administration of this Region. Meanwhile requisitions received from Region II and Apulia were passed to AMG 15 Army Group.

The only imports received in Region I from previous requisitions were, apart from flour mentioned in para. 4, a few hundred tons of seed potatoes; Agriculture Sub-Commission tried to divert these to Region II but without success. A potato expert from the British Ministry of Food arrived in Sicily early in December to assist and advise in the planting of these potatoes.

No imports of any sort were received in Region II. In addition to flour mentioned in para. 4 above, the following amounts had been requisitioned, but forward through channels, and - so far

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No imports of any sort were received in Region II. In addition to flour mentioned in para. 4 above, the following amounts had been requisitioned, 1st forward through channels, and - so far as is known - approved by AFHQ, for the whole period from D day to 31 December: Milk, 765 tons; Sugar, 600 tons; Caustic Soda, 50 tons; Dried Vegetables, 1500 tons; Dehydrated Soup, 430 tons; Roofing Materials, 100 tons; Clothing, 200 tons; Medical Supplies, 150 tons. None of this was received.

On 29 December it was believed that 200 tons of medical supplies arrived at Naples for Regions I, II, III and IV; these were thought to include relief clothing and footwear.

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7. EXPORTS. The provision of lemons, nuts and wine for the export to the UK notified in November was complete by 7 December. The "Norlon", which was to take this cargo instead of the "Baron Herries", was, however, bombed and sunk at Bari. Another ship, the "Herman", arrived in Palermo on 8 December to load this cargo after discharging coal. It was reported on 27 December that this ship had been ordered to leave Palermo without the export cargo; by this time it was not expected that the lemons would keep for a further delay as well as over a 16 - 20 day voyage, and some 8,000,000 lire were considered lost.

A representative of the British Ministry of Food arrived to assist and advise on the export to UK of citrus fruit and derivatives. His visit was particularly useful since he could give definite rulings on dried peel, citrus pulp preserved in SO_2, etc.

With a view to further lemon exports, officers were sent to Region II to try to arrange shipments of lumber to Sicily for packing, and to Region III for nails and tissue paper.

AFHQ were asked to provide one or two suitable ships to take sulphur from Porto Empedocle and Licata to North Africa (in accordance with the programme which they had laid down) and to bring back phosphate rock for the Montecatini fertilizer plants. No ships were provided during December; meanwhile 3000 tons of sulphur had accumulated in these two ports.

8. INDUSTRY. With the closing of files and offices in main HQ for several days in view, steps were taken in this section to send officers into Region II to investigate silk production and fertilizer plants. At the same time an advanced HQ was opened in Naples.

An active programme of collecting and card-indexing industrial data for Regions I and II was begun, so that the sub-commission would be able to answer queries from CCS, Industrial Missions, Central Economic Committee, etc.

An Officer of this section was appointed a member of the Industrial Gases sub-committee of the Engineering Materials Committee of the A.F. Local Resources (Italian) Board.

Close liaison was made and maintained with this Board, and with AMG 15 Army Group, Regions III and IV, ACC Brindisi, and the Central Economic Committee.

On receipt of information that silk worm seeds were being purchased in Turkey, an Officer was sent to Calabria to start spinneries going on old stocks of dried cocoons at 20 - 22 denier, and to start repairs on other spinneries. An attempt was made by some of these to obtain highly inflated prices for raw silk, and some even demanded payment in sterling or gold dollars. This question arose at the end of the month and had not been settled by 31 December.

Montecatini works at Crotone and Bagnoli were inspected, and also the Ilva works at Bagnoli.

Further conferences were held on prices for asphalt production, but no decision was reached. The manager of the mines was requested

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Montecatini works at Crotone and Napoli were inspected, and also the Ilva works at Napoli.

Further conferences were held on prices for asphalt production, but no decision was reached. The manager of the mines was requested to tabulate his costs over a period so that a basis for fixing an equitable price could be decided upon.

Owing to coal shortage, the Arenella plant could not increase its citric acid production beyond 3 tons a day at first, but an allocation of 500 tons imported coal was made, and this was to be mixed with an equal amount of Sardinian coal. Production could then be stepped up to 5 tons a day.

Valuable reports were received from the ACC Adv. Post at Brindisi.

9. CENTRAL ECONOMIC COMMITTEE. Towards the end of December this Committee was set up by AFHQ Advanced Adm. Echelon with wide powers, mainly in the procurement and distribution of food. This was an indication that AFHQ had at last realised the seriousness of the present situation, the importance of a strongly organised system of civ. supply, and their own responsibility in the matter. Within the [illegible] a Food Controller

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was appointed for the whole of the mainland; his method of working was not decided by the end of the year, but it was probable that he would work through existing channels, with power to command transportation where required.

While this tardy recognition of the over-riding importance of civilian supply was probably too late to stop the continual increase in prices, it nevertheless came at a moment when - as a result of urgent demarches made by this HQ in early November - food was beginning to arrive in the Italian theatre. The CCC and its Food Controller therefore had good chances of success.

10. GENERAL.

The Sub-Commission has now sufficient well-qualified officers to achieve very useful work in Italy, and it is anticipated that the benefits of the organization built up will now begin to fructify, and the amalgamation of HQ AFHQ with ACC is looked forward to with confidence as it is felt that the Sub-Commission is now so organized as to be able to play a useful part in dealing with the problems that the establishment of an autonomous government over large portions of the mainland of occupied Italy will provide. It is also felt that with all the data now accumulated the Sub-Commission is in a position to answer any and every industrial and commercial problem that is presented to it for solution by CCS or AFHQ or the Central Economic Committee, and, at the same time, that it is able to organize and control the ever-growing volume of products exported from the mainland and Sicily which are capable of being harnessed to the United Nations' war effort.

W. P. EVANS
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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
Industrial Planning Staff.

RAM/ln

6522

11 January 1944

SUBJECT: Monthly Report - Industrial Planning Staff

TO : D.C.C.A.O. -AMG-Hq.

The following is a report of the more important activities and accomplishments of the Industrial Planning Staff for the past month:

1. A survey of essential industries in Sicily was completed for record of Region I and for reference of this office's future needs or programs.

2. Recommendations were made with respect to the following:

(a) Panzera Machine Shop, Forge and Foundry Located in Palermo be allocated power for operations as a general salvage and repair shop. Transformers to be set and power allocated by Region I, after 1 January 1944 .

(b) Glass plant at Salerno be studied for utilization of coal allocated to DDW for operations. Military services have withdrawn priority. Industry and Commerce Sub-Commission is to report status.

(c) Supply of tanning chemicals be assured for tanneries at Catania,(Sicily) to maintain operations for manufacture of leather. Chestnut bark substitutes were suggested. Industry and Commerce Sub-Commission is to investigate possibilities.

3. A letter from ARMCO, Middletown, ohio, dated 6 November 1943, contained certain proposals for rendering assistance for immediate and post-war rehabilitation of steel plants in Italy and in other countries in Europe. Suggested to Industry and Commerce that competent civilian and allied military engineers are presumed to be available in areas in Italy now occupied by Allied Forces to direct reconstruction and operation of facilities needed by the military forces. It was also suggested that post-war rehabilitation was beyond scope of military administration and that ARMCO be advised

to direct proposals to Office of Foreign Economic Administration, Washington, D.C. which is charged with this responsibility.

4. Submitted plan of industrial rehabilitation to Economic Directorate. This plan was adopted with modifications pending the arrival of personnel to implement and determination of power availability. At present, military and AFHQ directives will provide priorities.

5. Industrial salvage plan submitted to Economic Directorate. Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission is to study the plan and to prepare a program for its effectuation when suitable personnel becomes available. Civilian personnel is to be used to the utmost.

6. Prepared timber prices for submission to Central Economic Committee prior to publication. Discovered differences in interpretation between PBS and DDW, Brig. Anderson, Charman AFLR (I) B, Engineering Materials Committee, asked that publication be delayed until prices of petrol and above differences cleared.

7. Visited Region I and II on problems presented by AFLR (I) B:

(a) Silica sand is available for glass plant at Trapani(Sicily) , but no soda.

(b) Army timber transport in Calabria not interfered with by AMG.

(c) AMG knows nothing of 800 Italian trucks purported being used for civilian operations. Only 30 civilian trucks in Civilian Supply operations in Calabria. Proclamation issued and joint Civilian and AMG program of registration and control instituted 1 January 1944.

(d) Civilian freight and passenger traffic was holding up R.R. transport. System of centralized allocations, assignment of cargo and passenger space at all stations and Carabinieri inspections of stowaways, passes,etc., upper Adm. Memos. of Dec 1943, will correct.

8. Other AFLR (I) B, Engineering Materials Committee functions were maintained.

9. Liaison and dual functions with Central Economic Committee instituted.

6529

10. Personnel

(a) Capt . Plummer transferred to Central Economic Committee, to be full time secretary.

(B) Lt. Col. Reiter has part time function in C.E.C. on Industrial problems.

(c) Major R.A.Martino transferred from Economic Directorate to Industrial Planning Staff.

For the Industrial Planning Staff

Fred M. Reiter

FRED M. REITER
Lt. Colonel
Senior Staff Officer

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
REGION 2

651

ECA/42/N/1
23 Dec.1943

SUBJECT: Report on Salerno

TO: Educational Adviser, H.Q.,A.C.C.-A.M.G., PALERMO

Copy to R.C.A.O.

1. Details of tour

On Dec 14th at 1000 hrs I left Matera for Salerno, which I reached, after stopping a short while at Potenza, at 1900 hrs. On dec 15th at 1400 hrs I left Salerno for Naples, returning at 1930 hrs. On Dec 17th at 0830 hrs I left Salerno for Matera. I stopped again at Potenza on the way, leaving Potenza at 1600 hrs. Owing to a breakdown I spent the night on the road and arrived back at Matera at 0845 hrs on Dec. 18th.

2. Salerno Organization

Salerno did not actually come under Region 2 until Dec.3, though an earlier date had previously been fixed.

The Compartimento system has now been abolished. Salerno Province is under an S.C.A.O., Lt.Col. Robertson. Under him is the normal specialist Staff, to which there has now been added, through the good offices of the R.C.A.O., a full-time Education Officer (allotted until the schools are reopened). This officer, Major Denning (B), went out together with me to Salerno, and we were able to survey the ground together.

3. State of Education

The old Provveditore was in office, and had produced one or two reasonably interesting reports, but otherwise had done little. Permission had been given by both Region 2 and Region 3 for examinations to be held, but nothing had been done. Lt.Col.Robertson was extremely anxious that something should be done about the Schools, and offered us all facilities.

With the S.C.A.O's approval, I decided to investigate into the Provveditore's suitability. Details of the investigation are contained in an informal report which I made out for the S.C.A.O. before I left, and a copy of which (Appendix A) is attached for your information. As you will see, I was not fully satisfied with the Provveditore, and recommended the formation of a strong Educational Committee to control him. For this Committee I recommended eleven possible names (see Appendix B).

The examinations have been scheduled for Dec. 27th. It is hoped that with the help of Major Denning on the spot it will be possible to move quickly and have the schools open sometime in January. As usual, most of

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after stopping a short while at Potenza, at 1900 hrs. On dec 15th at 1400 hrs I left Salerno for Naples, returning at 1930 hrs. On Dec 17th at 0830 hrs I left Salerno for Matera. I stopped again at Potenza on the way, leaving Potenza at 1600 hrs. Owing to a breakdown I spent the night on the road and arrived back at Matera at 0845 hrs on Dec. 18th.

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With the S.C.A.O's approval, I decided to investigate into the Provveditore's suitability. Details of the investigation are contained in an informal report which I made out for the S.C.A.O. before I left, and a copy of which (Appendix A) is attached for your information. As you will see, I was not fully satisfied with the Provveditore, and recommended the formation of a strong Educational Committee to control him. For this Committee I recommended eleven possible names (see Appendix B).

The examinations have been scheduled for Dec. 27th. It is hoped that with the help of Major Denning on the spot it will be possible to move quickly and have the schools open sometime in January. As usual, most of the School buildings in Salerno town are either damaged or occupied, but a system of some kind will be worked out.

The Badoglio Minister of Education, Cuomo, is stationed at Salerno. There are varying views on his abilities. He is stated by Lt.Col.Robertson to have been heard to say that the sooner the Badoglio Government took over, the better. He was out of Salerno at the time when I was there, and did not return until afterwards, so I was not able to see him.

4. Visit to Naples

In my brief visit to Naples I saw Major Paul Gardner and Capt.Geyer, with both of whom I talked.

A. Vessello, Capt.A.E.C.,
Acting Director of Education,
Region 2

Attached: Appendices ~~A~~, C

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

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
REGION 2

6518

APPENDIX C

Summary of Education Situation, Region 2

1. General

I have now seen the whole of Region 2 and am able to formulate a general view. Region 2 is mountainous, poor, mainly agricultural, vast in size and scattered in population, linked up only by hundreds of miles of winding and dangerous mountain roads and by a few railway-tracks, and isolated both physically and spiritually from the rest of Italy. There are, of course, considerable differences between Calabria and Lucania, and Lucania again and Campania - - isolationist feeling as between one Compartimento and another is strong—but in a real sense the whole of south—west Italy, at least as far north as the more continuous urbanized areas beginning in Salerno Province, share one common characteristic: they are, as more than one Calabrese has said to me of Calabria " un pò abbandonata". They have been abandoned not only by nature but by the Fascist régime.

The outward urbanization which begins round about Battipaglia may or may not express a fundamental distinction. It is noticeable that the inhabitants of these urban roadside slums retain most of the characteristics of the poor peasants of further south. Probably the real break between north and south does not come until north of Naples.

The dearth of means of communication in Region 2 is not only a war—time problem but also a Peace—time one. Distances are great, and are in fact greater than they appear on the map, since the many curves of the mountain roads add miles to every journey.

Educationally, the result is that teachers, once stationed in a place, have almost no facilities for contact with other teachers or with advances in teaching—theory. The Educational level of the people is low (there isahigh percentage of illiteracy), the level of the teachers is low because the best usually prefer to go north, and the level is difficult to raise because of bad communications.

Recently there have sprung up "Centri Didattici" in some of the bigger towns, where teachers can attend lectures and study in their spare time. But this still leaves the village—teachers completely out in the cold. Vacation—courses or other such opportunities for common meeting do not exist.

The villages suffer too because the cost of maintaining village—schools has in the past fallen on the communes. Whereas Fascism built

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The villages suffer too because the cost of maintaining village--schools has in the past fallen on the communes. Whereas Fascism built impressive school--buildings in many of the towns, it left the important elementary--school problem in the villages untouched.

I also understand that there are no such things as regular health--inspections or any similar social services for the schools of Italy.

In sum, Region 2 is probably the poorest Educational field in the whole of Italy and Sicily. I would suggest, however, that it is not necessarily therefore the least important. The least important Region would probably be one where the Educational level was neither very high nor very low. Here, because it is so very low and the difficulties are so great, the task becomes a pressing one. The task is one not only of raising the standard of intellectual understanding, but of stimulating the spirit of independence and stiffening the moral fibre of a people

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

in whom not only the power of discrimination but also strength of mind appear to be lamentably lacking. Centuries of tyranny(added to the prevalence of malaria, which makes for inertia) are probably to blame for this: at any rate, submissiveness and self—pity are both to be found here in large quantities, and they provide much too good a potential opportunity for the clever politician.

3. Particular points

A. Provincial Situation:

In Matera, Potenza, Cosenza, and Salerno, it is hoped to have all the available schools functioning before the end of January at the latest. Bomb—damage and the presence of troops mean that many make—shifts will have to be evolved to tide over the present difficulties.

In Catanzaro and Reggio there may be a little more delay.

At Catanzaro the problem of the Provveditore is still a very delicate one (I am going to Cosenza and Catanzaro immediately after Christmas with the Intelligence Officer and hope to settle the matter on the spot). Concerning Reggio the problem of communications seems to be insuperable, since nothing ever arrives from there, though there are reports of documents being sent out.

The abolition of the Compartimento system establishes an S.C.A.O. at each Province and makes procedure much easier.

The greatest difficulty which I face is the impossibility of relying fully on even the best Provveditori in the matter of vetting personnel. There is a tendency to regard even large—scale Fascists as victims of circumstance ("poveretti"). This tendency is immeasurably exaggerated by a fear, held by all officials put in office by us, that when the Badoglio Government takes over they will be immediately ousted.

Events hint that this fear is not without grounds. In fact, the only genuine cause for surprise is that the present officials help us as much as they do.

B. Relations with Badoglio Government

Several instances have occured of attempts by subordinates of the Badoglio Government to interfere in the internal affairs of Region 2. In all cases where such instances have come to light in the Educational field (there may have been cases which have not come to light) I have reported the matter at once to the R.C.A.O., who has taken decisive action. A copy of a letter from the R.C.A.O. dealing with an attempt to appoint a School Head in Matera without consulting A.M.G. has been forwarded to you.

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

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C. Officer Strength:

A large number of Officers and men from Region 5 are being sent to Region 2 shortly to gain experience. The R.C.A.O. has been good enough to say that he is prepared to allow 12 Officers for Education. Every one of these can be employed, and it may thus be possible to go much more deeply into suitability of personnel, conditions of Schools, and activities of Provveditori and

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Committees.

In the case of personnel, it is evident that the best results will only be obtainable where it is possible to undertake individual investigation into doubtful cases.

D. Directives, Pamphlets, etc:

The directive on text-books has now been sent out to all Provinces.

The order banning the Fascist "Diario", and the Orders and Decrees on the Opening and functioning of Schools have also been distributed to all Provinces, with certain minor revisions and emendations to suit Region 2.

10.000 copies of the Elementary School Syllabuses are printing, and 6000 copies of the Piano di Studi per le Scuole Medie Inferiori. 6.000 copies of the former have already been received. (all now received and sent out)

E. Special problems:

(a) Certain points arise with regard to the new Scuole Medie Inferiori. I assume that as a general rule the four types should be attached each to its Superior type, without separate Heads. Where Superior types do not exist, I am ruling either that "classi distaccate" be established or if numbers are too small for this, that pupils should be attached to another Inferior type for the time being.
In the early days the problem of space will also arise, and it may be necessary temporarily to continue to run them in the present Scuola Media buildings.

(b) Would you please say if you wish Corsi d'Avviamento to be abolished. I believe them to be of little real use; though a little elasticity in handling them might at the moment be desirable since in certain cases it might be very difficult to put anything in their place. I have it however on the authority of more than one of my Provveditori that in many cases even now they function only on paper and that the payment for their upkeep is thus a waste of money.

(c) I regret that I am not quite clear about the position of church and Private Schools. I thought originally that these were out of the Provveditore's hands, but am now told that according to the old laws they are handled by him. Do you wish the old system to remain, or am I to take Church and Private Schools out of the Provveditore's hands? I should be grateful for a ruling.

A. Vesselo.

A. Vesselo, Capt. A.E.C.
Acting Director of Education
Region 2

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Region 2

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Fr. Maj. Van Deusen
Comm 9

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
MAIN HEADQUARTERS
SUBCOMMISSION FOR MONUMENTS FINE ARTS AND ARCHIVES

6515

31 De. 1943

Subject: Forward Echelon of Subcommission for Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives, AMG Hq. Report for December, 1943.

To : Lt. Col. Cripps, Executive Officer, Administrative Directorate, AMG Hq.

1. The Subcommission for Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives was included among those to remain at Palermo when AMG Main Hqs. moved forward to Naples. The monthly report of the Director will therefore be prepared in Palermo and this is only an interim report of the activities of those members who reached Naples during the month.

PERSONNEL

2. Captain Mason HAMMOND and T/5 Nick J. DEFINO were relieved of assignment in AMG Hq. and assigned to AMG Hq. Region 3 and proceeded by air to Naples where they reported to Region 3 Hq. on 13 Dec. Capt. HAMMOND was assigned to the Division of Monuments and Fine Arts under its chief, Major Paul GARDNER. For lack of office space in Region 3 Hqs. Capt. Hammond and T/5 Defino installed themselves in the Subcommission offices in AMG Hq. and so far as their duties with Region 3 permitted acted on behalf of the Subcommission pending the arrival of further members. They are now under orders to AMG Hq., 15 Army Group but a telegraphic order from the DCCAO instructed them to remain in Naples pending further orders.

3. Major Theodore SIZER left Palermo with the main Hq. convoy and reported to Naples on 24 Dec.

4. Major J.B. Ward PERKINS (Br) reported direct from the Middle East to Naples on 24 Dec.

OFFICE ETC.

5. The Subcommission for MFAA&A has been assigned two offices, nos. 16 & 34 (adjacent), on the fifth floor (terzo piano) of the Provincia Bldg., AMG Hq. Naples. Through the cooperation of the staff of the Hq. Commandant, a telephone has been installed and furniture secured sufficient for the present personnel plus two. Should the whole Subcommission as at present constituted, or increased as it may soon be, report, the office space will be inadequate.

6. The only typewriter available is Capt. Hammond's personal portable. With three officers whose handwriting is not too legible, the work of the office has been handicapped by lack of a typewriter.

OPERATIONS

6514

7. Capt. Hammond's activities belong in Region 3.

8. Major Sizer was appointed on 29 Dec. the Headquarters AMG/ACC representative on AFHq. Commission of Inquiry into alleged damage and looting by occupying troops, presided over by Maj. Gen. Collier. The Commission is now taking evidence and examining monuments and cultural institutions which have been used as billets or subjected to entry to occupying troops.

9. Major Perkins has been examining the Monuments of Naples.

10. The effectiveness of the members of the Subcommission has been almost nullified by shortage of transport. If transport were available, their services could be placed at the disposal of the Chief of the Division of MFA, Region 3, or they could conduct field enquiries on behalf of the Subcommission.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

11. At the present stage of operations, the immediate need for MFA&A Officers whith tactival troops and in the Regions is more urgent that the need for a large Subcommission. Subject to the approval of the Director, it is recommended that every effort be made to assign most of the Officers to tactical forces or regions, or even loan them to Regions for CAO work in order to give them practical experience. A staff of one or two officers with a clerk should suffice to maintain the work of the Subcommission.

12. It is recommended that the office equipment and files of the Subcommission be moved forward to Naples as soon as possible, or that a typewriter be loaned to those here pending the arrival of the one now in Palermo.

13. It is recommended that PBS be requested to purchase one or more civilian cars for the use of the Subcommission.

THEODORE SIZER
Major AC
Representing the Subcommission

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 394

Public Health Sub-Commission

6513

AMG/3010/PH

8 January 1944

SUBJECT: - Field Trip by D.P.H.

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

1. Inclosed herewith summary of notes of tour in Region I made during December 1943 by the Director of this Sub-Commission.

For Brigadier G.S.Parkinson

Joel B. Earhart

JOEL B. EARHART, Captain
Executive Director

PH/JGE/ja

1 Inclosure
Copy "Summary of Notes of Tour in Region I".

974

SUMMARY OF NOTES OF TOUR IN REGION I MADE DURING DECEMBER 1943

SUMMARY (Extract from "Report on Field Trip" dated 7 Dec. 1943).

1. Since the occupation of Sicily the whole standard of sanitation of the towns has been improved on a degree perhaps unknown in peace time.

2. To the casual observer there may be no apparent malnutrition among the civil population but it would be unwise to say that this does not exist in a sub-clinical form which will manifest itself in the next few months.

3. Communicable diseases with the exception of venereal disease have not presented no real problem in Region I. Typhoid fever is an endemic disease and the incidence is no greater and in some parts of the Island is even less than in peace time. With the coming winter months louse borne diseases may appear when more clothing is worn and less washing practiced.

4. The whole scale of salaries throughout Region I needs revising as far as the medical and allied services are concerned. The want of standardisation has caused much discontent which in many cases is quite justifiable. There are cases where subordinates are getting higher salaries than their seniors and in many cases the salaries are far too low for professional men.

5. While on the surface there may appear to be a satisfactory working arrangement between Welfare and Public Health Officers, unfortunately, this not always the case. There may be a want of understanding on both sides. As long however, as Welfare forms a part of the Public Health Sub-Commission, it must continue to work within the framework, and there is no reason why both groups of officers who have the same ends in view should not produce some of the most valuable results by teamwork.

6. The supply of drugs and equipment in Region I, taking into account all the difficulties of shipping, etc., is satisfactory. Shortages are more apparent than real, though, of course, there is a greater demand for some items than others which leads to a scarcity, but arrangements are well in hand to insure a continuous flow. Price lists are now being prepared and will be shortly in circulation.

7. The position of the Red Cross needs some clarification. There is no reason why a complete understanding as to it's functions within the sub-Commission of Public Health and Welfare should not be reached and it would lead to much more happy relations in the future if the functions of this valuable organisation were clearly defined.

8. Throughout those parts of Region I visited, the outstanding demands were for more food, better communications and sufficient transport to allow the various officials to function, and in this order.

9. Malaria control varies in the provinces, while some have a program for the coming malaria season, in others it is not in such a state of advance. There is a shortage of larvacides and the organisation of malaria units and their payment needs more consideration. Under peace conditions the Italian Government had a very good system of malaria control, at least on paper, and this work should be turned over to the Italian authorities as early as possible.

10. In the provinces more and more responsibility is being given to the provincial Medical Officers who are representative of all that is being done for them and they should be in a position to function when Region I is eventually handed over to the Italian Government.

11. The shortage of ambulances and their immobilisation for want of tyres and spare parts has been already referred to and this should be remedied as early as possible. There is also a difficulty in obtaining benzine and petrol. There would

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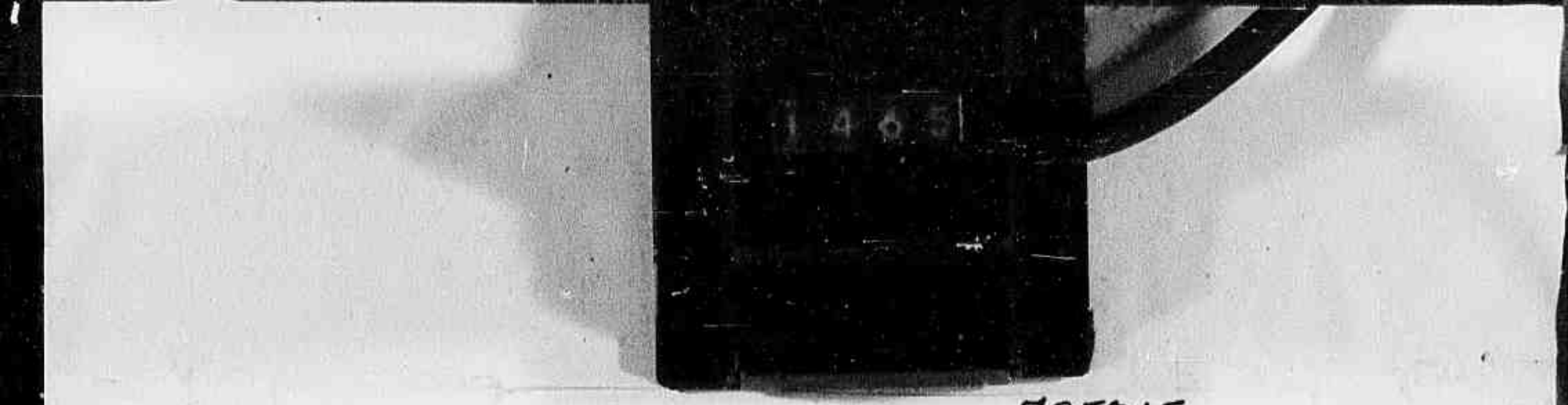
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015



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

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
Fuel Subcommission

4 January 1944

SUBJECT: Report of Activities of Fuel Subcommission during Month of December, 1943.

TO : A.C.C.A.G., Allied Military Government.

1. Solid Fuels Section. As stated in the report covering the month of November, 1943, this section of the Fuel Subcommission has no personnel assigned to it. The mining of coal and lignite, together with all other mining, is being handled and has been handled for a number of weeks by the Mining Division, Headquarters, AFHQ. The distribution of solid fuel (coal and lignite) is being handled and has for some time been handled by Brigadier Forman Smith as a part of the Coal Section, Quartermaster, AFHQ.

2. Liquid Fuels Section. (a) There are three officers assigned to this section. The Chief of Section is Major A. T. Swenson (E), who remained at the Palermo Head Quarters, AFHQ, during the entire month of December with his clerk and fuel files. Captain J. C. A. Fegan (N), and Captain E. C. Porrego (A) are assigned to this section. Both the officers all during the month of December were attached to the Petroleum Section, Advanced Administrative Echelon, AFHQ. The attachment was made early in November, 1943.

(b) The activities at Palermo consisted primarily in furnishing and maintaining liaison with Headquarters, AFHQ, Region I, and with other subcommissions of Headquarters, AFHQ. Of particular interest were the discussions in Palermo with Mr. Hofland of C.C.F. (the civilian petroleum distribution organization which has been set up and is partly in operation under the guidance of Petroleum Section, Advanced Echelon, AFHQ). These discussions centered around the rationing and circulation of motor vehicles, which plans are going into effect in all the various AFHQ regions, including those of Headquarters, 15th Army Group. The importation, allocation, and distribution of petroleum products is being handled by Petroleum Section, Advanced Echelon, AFHQ, for all occupied Italy, Sicily, and Sardinia, maintaining close liaison with this Headquarters as to civilian requirements in the Regions I and II.

(c) Captains Fegan and Porrego, working in and out of Naples, have done very fine work for the Petroleum Section, Advanced Echelon, AFHQ, in the setting up and placing into operation of C.C.F., including the designing of the rationing and the circulation plan of motor vehicles, the reorganization of civilian personnel for assignment by C.C.F., together with reports on distributing installations and producing gas and oil wells on the mainland of Italy.

3. Recommendations. In view of the fact that the functions originally

intended for a Fuel Subcommission, this headquarters, have been taken over by other agencies, it is recommended that the Fuel Subcommission, this Headquarters, cease to exist as of 1 January 1944. As has already been stated, mining is being handled by the Mining Division of the Public Works and Mines Subcommission, this headquarters; coal distribution is being handled by Brigadier Norman Smith, AFHQ; and petroleum importation, allocation, and distribution is being handled by the Petroleum Section, Advanced Echelon, AFHQ. This leaves nothing for the Fuel Subcommission, this headquarters, to do worthy of the set-up as a subcommission.

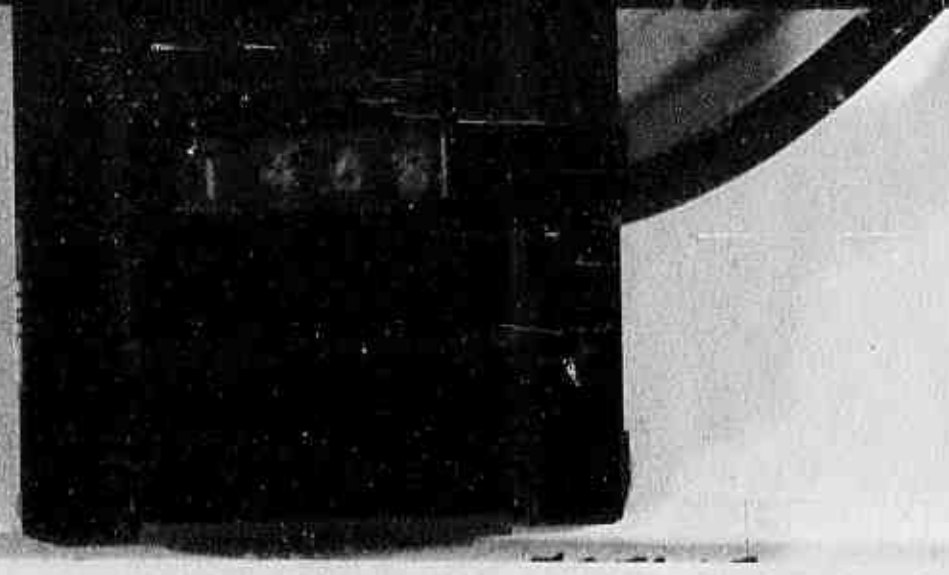
(b) It is therefore recommended that Major Brereton, upon his arrival in this headquarters from Palermo, be assigned as Fuel Officer of the Industry and Commerce Subcommission to handle the consolidation of monthly requirements for petroleum products from AFHQ, Region I and II, and the forwarding of the consolidated report of the requirements to the Petroleum Section, Advanced Administrative Echelon, AFHQ, and to handle such other matters as may arise concerning fuels.

(c) It is recommended that Captains Fagan and Borrego continue in their present status as officers of this headquarters, attached to the Petroleum Section, Advanced Administrative Echelon, AFHQ, until such time as a substantial additional amount of territory is turned over to the Italian Government and this headquarters has reason to again use their services for handling petroleum matters.

(d) During the month of December, the Acting Chief of the Fuel Subcommission, Lt. Col. Carroll S. Carter, (A), performed additional duty as Executive Officer of the Mining Division, this headquarters. On 31 December 1943 a radio message was forwarded from this headquarters to Military Government Section, AFHQ, urging that Lt. Col. Carter be relieved attached to Quartermaster Section, AFHQ, for duty in connection with coal importation and allocation since he has had no experience in the activity, and recommending his retention to present assignment as Executive Officer, Mining Division, this headquarters, in view of the fact that he is a qualified mining engineer.

CARROLL S. CARTER,
Lieutenant Colonel, C. E.,
Acting Director, Fuel Subcommission.

cc: Economic Directorate.
Maj Brereton.
Capt Fagan and Capt Borrego.
Lnd & Comm Sections.



RHD

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
Mining Division

In reply
refer to:
319.1

4 January 1944 6509

SUBJECT: Monthly Activities Report - Mining Division.

TO : D.C.C.A.C., Allied Military Government.

1. The activities of the Mining Division, AMG, for the period 1 December 1943 to 1 January 1944 included, in addition to other things, the following:

a. Coal (Sardinia). --The recommendations for the reorganization of the Sardinian coal industry as contained in a report by Lt. Col. Koenig, Chief, Mining Division, on 9 October 1943 (Ref. G322/5/Reg. 6) to the Regional Allied Commissioner are being actively prosecuted by Major Matthews, Chief, Regional Mining Division, Region VI. This has resulted in increasing production from approximately 20,000 tons in November to an estimated 30,000 tons in December. The amount of coal exported in December was 17,000 tons. Factors entering into the increased production figures are gradual demobilization of miners in the Italian army, which has increased the number of mine workers available by 2,000 men; the establishment of a training program and a training school for the development of skilled workers and foremen; the reception of part of the requisitioned supplies required for operation; and the repair of the harbor at Sant' Antioco for export. Continued production increase depends upon the arrival of certain requisitioned materials and a supply of pit props. Attempts to secure the latter from sources in Calabria and Corsica are being made. In general, the lack of sufficient transport has been the major obstacle in coal mine development.

b. Bauxite (Southern Italy). --In compliance with request from the United States War Department, contained in FX339 Radio 5006 of 24 November 1943, an investigation of the bauxite industry of Southern Italy has been conducted by Lt. Col. Kramer. Reports, also by radio, were rendered to AFHQ on December 9th and December 26th. Principal inspections were made at the San Giovanni Rotondo mine in Foggia Province, whose deposit was described in the Annual Report of the Italian Government in 1942 as being one of the best in Italy, and probably in Europe. As indicated in the reports submitted, the mine is a modern one in good condition, capable of producing from 13,000 to 15,000 metric tons of bauxite per month, providing labor, transportation facilities, and certain operating supplies are made available. About 21,000 tons of bauxite is ready for immediate shipment from the port of Manfredonia, and an additional 25,000 tons is waiting shipment from the mine to the port. The ore reserve in the ground is estimated to be 2,000,000 tons. Other mines investigated and reported were the Il Cavone mine in the Province of Bari, and the Monte Matese mine in the Province of Benevento. The local resources board for peninsular

Italy has advised that benzite is not required on the Italian mainland and will therefore be available for export.

e. Lignite (Southern Italy). --In compliance with general instructions received that every effort be made to develop local or domestic production of fuel substitutes for coal, Major Williamson of this Division has been engaged in making investigations of the various lignite deposits of Southern Italy in order to determine the possibility of reorganizing these mines. Figures for the first seven months of 1943 indicate that the average monthly production for all mines was 5,411 tons; maximum monthly production for all mines for the same period was 8,211 tons. Results of the investigation thus far show that most mines can be restored to efficient operation. The chief obstacles to development are lack of transport facilities, the presence of water in certain of the mines, and lack of certain essential equipment. A total of 20,000 tons of lignite has been located which is ready for shipment as soon as transportation can be secured. Of this amount, 5,000 tons are at Morcone, and 15,000 tons are at Castelluccio.

6508

a. Sulphur (Sicily). --Production of sulphur in Sicily under Lt. (SC) Pollard is being coordinated with other mining activities. Power for pumping water from partially flooded mines was first made available to coal mines on 1 December 1943. Power for full operation of mines was available by 6 December 1943. Estimated production of sulphur in Sicily during the month of December is about 5,000 tons. The main difficulty in furthering production has been the lack of supplies, caused to a great extent by trouble in processing requisitions through already crowded supply channels.

c. Timber (Calabria). --On 21 December 1943 Captain Gillespie began hauling timber at the rate of 75 cubic meters per day from the forests to the port of Crotone for export. These timbers will be used to provide pit props for the coal mines in Sardinia.

2. The next monthly report for the Mining Division will be incorporated in the report to be rendered by the Public Works & Mining Subcommission, inasmuch as the Mining Division was made a part of that subcommission by authority of Military Government Section, AFHQ, on 1 January 1944.

For the Chief, Mining Division:

CARROLL S. [illegible],
Lieutenant Colonel, C.E.,
Executive Officer, Mining Division.

6507

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
ELECTRIC POWER MISSION
APO 394

JPG/pjm

5 January 1944

SUBJECT: Monthly Report - Electric Power Mission

TO : Economic Directorate

1. The Electric Mission, in cooperation with Finance officers - ACC/AMG, have arranged with the Italian State to finance the repairs to the General Electric Power system of Sicily and to finance their operating deficit.

2. Inspections have been made of the following hydroelectric plants:

a. Sila Group
b. Ticiano
c. Matese
d. Leti
e. Capo Volturno

Steam Plants

a. Capuano (Naples)

Diesel Plants

a. Doggarello (Naples) and numerous transmission lines and substations

3. Studies have been made of the power supply for the southern part of Italy and of ways of delivering power to essential loads.

JAMES P. CROWLEY
Colonel, C. E.
Chief, Electric Power Mission

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 394
Public Health Sub-Commission

5506

AMG/3016/PH

4 January 1944

SUBJECT: - Sub-Commission Public Health & Welfare Report - Month of December 1943.

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

1. Headquarters of this Sub-Commission moved to Naples at the time A.M.G. Hq. was moved to that area. Brigadier Perkinson, Director of the Sub-Commission made two extensive field trips in Region I and one in Region II. He conferred with SCAO and SAMO and Welfare officers in a majority of the provinces in the two Regions.

2. The more detailed work of Sub-Sections of this Sub-Commission was:

A. PUBLIC HEALTH SUB-SECTION

Communicable Disease Control - Major Scheele conferred with Region 3 staff and 15 Army Group early in month on typhus fever problem in Naples.

After movement of Hq. Major Cherry, Major Rogers and Lt. Manzelli were loaned to Region 3 (Dr. Soper) to assist in typhus control. Close touch was kept by our staff with problem and program in Naples. November report of communicable diseases for Region I received. No untoward problem (320 cases typhoid, 425 cases of malaria reported which is normal for the area).

Malaria - Lt. Manzelli devoted a great deal of time to the malaria program of Region II. and has presented an extensive report.

Venereal Disease - Major Lewis studied V.D. programs in Sicily, visited Catania, Messina and conferred with British and American Army medical authorities. Army rate high.

Promulgate directive that conference be held by MOPHs with their Police and Legal Chiefs to the end that prostitution and pimping may be combatted. Medical officers are to stimulate distribution of antiluetic drugs now in stock in AMG Stores.

Later in month Major Lewis was attached to Region 3 to assist them in civil control in that Region.

Sanitation - Captain Fraser studied current programs in Sicily in order to get background. Field trip to Palermo and studied and made recommendations on Palermo water supply and AMG mess.

Veterinary Medicine - Major Rushmore studied program in Region I and cooperated with the Italian authorities in Palermo on production of vaccines and sera for human use.

B. MEDICAL SUPPLY SUB-SECTION

1. Capt. Doerr was assigned to this Sub-Section by transfer from the Industry and Commerce Sub-Commission. With Lt. Arpt, this makes a total of three (3) officers now assigned.

(Col. Griffin)

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2. The more detailed work of Sub-Sections of this Sub-Commission was:

A. PUBLIC HEALTH SUB-SECTION

Communicable disease Control - Major Scheele conferred with Region 3 staff and 15 Army Group early in month on typhus fever problem in Naples.

After movement of HQ. Major Cherry, Major Rogers and Lt. Manzelli were loaned to Region 3 (Dr. Soper) to assist in typhus control. Close touch was kept by our staff with problem and program in Naples. November report of communicable diseases for Region I received. No untoward problem (326 cases typhoid, 625 cases of malaria reported which is normal for the area).

Malaria - Lt. Manzelli devoted a great deal of time to the malaria program of Region II. and has presented an extensive report.

Venereal Disease - Major Lewis studied V.D. programs in Sicily, visited Catania, Messina and conferred with British and American Army medical authorities. Army rate high.

Promulgate directive that conference be held by MP&Cs with their Police and Legal Chiefs to the end that prostitution and pimping may be combatted. Medical officers are to stimulate distribution of antilustic drugs now in stock in AMG Stores.

Later in month Major Lewis was attached to Region 3 to assist them in civil control in that region.

Sanitation - Captain Trager studied current programs in Sicily in order to get background. Field trip to Salerno and studied and made recommendations on Salerno water supply and AMG mess.

Veterinary Medicine - Major Rushmore studied program in Region I and cooperated with the Italian authorities in Palermo on production of vaccines and sera for human use.

B. MEDICAL SUPPLY SUB-SECTION

1. Capt. Doerr was assigned to this Sub-Section by transfer from the Industry and Commerce Sub-Commission. With Lt. Light, this makes a total of three (3) officers now assigned.

2. The Director/Col. Griffin/ of the Sub-Section accompanied by Lt. Light made a trip to Bari, at the request of the [illegible]. 15 Army Group, AMG, to discuss the medical supply problems of that Group. As a result of this trip, with discussions in Naples with Col. Cheyne, Surgeon, 15 Army Group, AMG, a letter was written by the DCCAO HQ. AMG, 15 Army Group to the Chairman, Central Economic Committee, AFHQ Adv. Adm. Sch., Subject: Medical Supply Section - Central Economic Committee. The substance of this letter, is that a coordinated system of Medical Supply is proposed for all elements of AMG/ACC, under the central supervision of the Supply Division, Public Health Sub-Commission. The same letter also proposes the establishment of a Central Medical Supply Depot, AMG, in Naples, to which AMG medical supplies for Italy would be shipped, and from which an equitable distribution would be made. The approval of the concepts outlined in this letter, by AFHQ would do much toward coordinating a hitherto unsatisfactory situation.

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3. The Finance Sub-Commission has informed this Divisi n verbally that the proposed price list of medical supplies which had been tentively approved is now worthless, and that a new price list must be prepared based on unit cost plus 28% for cost of transport. It is understood that these prices cannot be established until after the meeting to be held in AFHQ, Algiers this week. This means a further delay in getting a price schedule to the several regions, and that in the meantime supplies are being consumed without any knowledge of the prices, and perhaps no assurance that payment will ever be made.

4. Request was made through the Administrative Directorate for additional personnel to handle medical supplies in Regions.

5. By agreement with Col. Cheyne, and Col. Crichton, AMG, Region III, Lt. Light has been assigned to Region III, to operate the warehouse which now contains medical supplies belonging to Regions II, III, and IV. This warehouse is being operated as a Central Store, on an informal agreement between this office and AMG, 15 Army Group, pending approval of AFHQ. This warehouse is most unsatisfactory, in that the roof leaks, there is no adequate protection from fire, in that there is no water, and there is no manner in which the doors can be properly locked. No regularly-assigned transport is available for the use of this depot. These facts have been reported to Region III, in which Region the warehouse is located, and to which the warehouse officially belongs.

C. PUBLIC WELFARE SUB-SECTION

Work of the Public Welfare Section was greatly interfered with during the month because of the transfer of headquarters. The following is a brief summary of activities for the month:

1. Work on the draft of a plan for consolidating and reorganizing the Casse Mutue di Malattie dei Lavoratori dell'Agricoltura, del Commercio, dell' Industria e del Credito e Assicurazione was completed and a report made to ACAC Region I who issued the necessary order on December 22, 1943.

2. Preliminary work was completed on drafting the regulations governing the operation of the above organization.

3. An interim report was made on the Enti Solphi recommending the deferment of the reorganization of its welfare services until such time as the mines were re-opened and the Italian Government was back in control.

4. Recommended a budget for the Invalids of War and transferred complete responsibility for the further supervision of this organization to Region I.

5. Inspected the progress made by several organizations in carrying out plans for reorganization which had previously been worked out with them.

6. Assumed temporary jurisdiction of the Palermo Camp for Displaced Persons at the request of Major Duffield-White (Assistant to the ACAC).

7. Investigated the complaints made by the Soccone Del Lavoro (Palermo) where deplorable conditions were found. (See report dated 1/12/43).

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5. By agreement with Col. Cheney, and Col. Crichton, DCPW, Region III, Lt. Light has been assigned to Region III, to operate the warehouse which now contains medical supplies belonging to Regions II, III, and IV. This warehouse is being operated as a Central Store, on an informal agreement between this office and AMG. 15 Army Group, pending approval of AFHQ. This warehouse is most unsatisfactory, in that the roof leaks, there is no adequate protectionfrom fire, in that there is no water, and there is no manner in which the doors can be properly locked. No regularly assigned transport is available for the use of this depot. These facts have been reported to Region III, in which Region the warehouse is located, and to which the warehouse officially belongs.

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4. Recommended a budget for the Invalids of War and transferred complete responsibility for the further supervision of this organization to Region I.

5. Inspected the progress made by several orphanages in carrying out plans for reorganization which had previously been worked out with them.

6. Assumed temporary jurisdiction of the Palermo Camp for Displaced Persons at the request of Major Dr Ifield-White (Assistant to the SCAO).

7. Investigated the complaints made by the Soccone Del Povero (Palermo) where deplorable conditions were found. (See report dated 4/12/43). This situation was brought forcefully to the attentionof Region I.

8. Lt. Vlcek was loaned to Region I to assist in getting the child welfare program under way. This was made necessary when it was discovered that the machinery established was not functioning owing to the failure to provide adequate supervision and instruction to the new Italian staff.

9. Agreement made with Red Cross regarding distribution of personnel and procedures. (See report dated Dec. 2 1943).

10. Five officers were attached to the Displaced Persons Sub-Commission at the request of 15 Army Group for work in forward areas. The officers so designated were: Major Cunninghame, Captain Simpson, Captain Mills, Captain Nolan and Lt. Spessing.

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11. Two additional officers were attached to 15th Army Group for special duty in Region III. These were Major Goldsmith and Captain Silvera.

12. Prepared a recommendation that the bread allowance of all childrens institutions be fixed at a minimum of 200 grams per day per child.

13. Continued work on report and recommendations of the Depolavoros.

14. Reported to Region I the situation resulting from the closing of the Institute for Retraining Delinquent Children in Palermo and urged that substitute facilities be provided.

15. Since arriving at our new headquarters the major portion of staff time has been given to dealing with the distribution of available personnel and to the care of 320 tons of Red Cross clothing received for free distribution in Regions I, II, III and IV.

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

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERMENT
INTERIOR SUB COMMISSION
APO 394

6503

3 January 1944

SUBJECT: Report of Activities (Month of December, 1943)

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

Interior Branch

1. The two officers detailed to study and report on local government activities on the mainland returned and submitted reports on the status of local government in the following provinces of Region II: Reggio, Catanzaro, Cosenza and Salerno.

2. On the basis thereof, a draft of "Administrative Instructions on Local Government Reorganization, Region II" was prepared and forwarded, on 7 December, through channels for approval. The instructions are designed to bring the organization of local government in Region II into line with that now obtaining in Region I.

3. Lt. Col. Poletti, Director of Interior Sub-Commission, attended conferences at Brindisi with Sig. Vitto Reale, Under-Secretary and Acting Minister of Interior , and with other officials of the Italian National Government.

4. Conferences were held by officers of the Sub-Commission with local government officials in Region I.

5. Officers of the Sub-Commission attended on 14 December a meeting of Prefects of Region I, at which Sig. Reale was also present.

6. The period from 18 December to 24 December covers the move of officers and equipment from Sicily to the present Headquarters.

7. Since establishment of offices at the latter location, the Sub-Commission has received, and recommended action on, problems involving local government organization submitted by the Sub Commission's liaison officers at Region II H.Q. and at Brindisi.

8. A proposed draft of information work sheets on local government personnel has been adopted and forwarded to liaison officers for testing.

9. A similar draft for a survey of conditions in parishes and dioceses in Regions I and II is in the course of preparation.

10. As of December 31, 1943, the disposition (as far as known) of officer personnel of the Interior Branch was as follows:

(a) At this headquarters:

Lt. Col. R. G. B. SPICER, Deputy Director
Capt. S. D. Elliott
Lt. V. Lewis
2nd Lt. R. R. Wadleigh

(b) At Region I HQ:

Lt. Col. C. Poletti, Director
Maj. M. S. Ballinger (Liaison)
1st Lt. Sillett

(c) At Region II HQ:

2nd Lt. B. M. Ziegler (Liaison)

(d) At Brindisi:

Maj. J. McSweeney (Liaison)

(e) At Rear Echelon, Holding Center:

Capt. R. R. Temple

(f) En route to this HQ:

Lt. (U.S.N.R.) P. Harvey (for Liaison, Region III)
Lt. Shanks

R. G. B. SPICER
Lt. Col.
Chief Director
Interior Sub Commission

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 512
Telecommunications Sub-Commission

6501

7 January, 1944

Telecommunicationn Sub-Commission December Report

1. Progress was made in the work of providing a long-distance network for the joint use of A.M.G. and the Italian Government. This work had been handicapped by lack of transport but during the month sufficient transport was obtained to allow the civilian authorities to move their essential maintenance men, stores etc., to the routes on which work was necessary. The use of any stores is still restricted against the possibilty of their being required by the Signal Corps.

2. In Region I trunk circuits were provided between Palermo and Caltanissetta, Palermo and Catania, Caltanissetta and Catania Catania and Messina, Syracusa and Ragusa and Catania and Reggio. With the completion of the Catania Syracusa circuit expected in early January, telephone service will be available between all provincial capitals. Maintenance of the main trunk cable and of many overhead routes was taken over from Signal Corps by the local civilian authorities.

3. In Region 2 telegraph service for official purposes was introduced between all Provincial Capitals including the four Italian-governed provinces but excluding Salerno. Local telephone service is being given to a limited number of people in most towns but no public intertown service is working. Service has been provided for official calls between Crotone, Cosenza, Catanzaro and Reggio. With assistance from the 31st Corps Italian Army this service is being extended.

W.J. Bentlett

W.J.Bentlett (R)
Lt. Colonel
Telecommunications Sub-Commission

Telecommunications Sub-Commission
Lt. Colonel
A.L.Bentleff (B)

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
AFC 512
Telecommunications Sub-Commission

6509

3 January, 1944

Report On Activities of Telecommunications and Postal Sub-Commission for December.

1. Hq. of the main body was moved to Naples.

2. Towards the end of the month in Region I, Signal Corps and Royal Corps of Signals handed over telephone circuits between various Provincial Capitals and between Reggio and Messina. The work of terminating these circuits on the civil switchboards is going ahead. A survey of the work necessary to restore telegraph service was commenced.

3. In Region 2, telegraph service for official purposes was established between all Provincial Capitals except Palermo. In addition, telephone service between Crotone, Cosenza, and Catanzaro was made available.

4. One Officer, Capt. R.H.Ayre, was nominated as communications officer for A.C.C. Hq.

D Bentlett.
Lt Col
Director Telecommunications Sub Comm

Jan 3rd 44.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION

AMG/4087/L.

10th January, 1944.

6459

SUBJECT: Legal Sub-Commission -
Monthly Report for December, 1943.

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

1. GENERAL

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

Arranging with AFHQ. MIS. for printing and distribution of Proclamation No.14 and publication of Italy Gazettes; preparation of directives on Office of Special Prosecutions, securing personnel for that office, and commencing investigation of important cases and activities of various types, looking to a more thorough and more efficient prosecution of such cases; preparation of General Order No. 16 extending jurisdiction of Property Controller to property of all United Nations and their Nationals and of General Order No.15 withdrawing restrictions on operations of Bank of Italy in Sicily; preparation of memorandum on Italian Courts; direction of legal and judicial work in Regions I and II; preparation of various directives to RCLOs Regions I and II; review of cases; giving opinions to Sub-Commissions; further conferences with various Sub-Commissions with respect to legislation necessary during initial phase of the proposed restoration of territory; further work on matters pertaining to the USTICA case; considering questions arising out of functioning of Italian Military Tribunals in occupied territory and preparation of rules therefor; conferences with R.C.L.Os at their Regional offices concerning various problems; answering various questions submitted by RCLOs; moving of office of Legal Sub-Commission from Palermo to Naples.

(b) Italian Courts. General supervision was maintained over Regions I and II with respect to the functioning of the Italian Courts therein located. Further details with respect thereto follow in those portions of the within report dealing specifically with Regions I and II. Liaison was kept with Colonel Upjohn and Major Thackrah at Brindisi in connection with their contacts with the Minister of Justice, and they were kept informed of the activities at Palermo and Naples of the Italian Court Section.

(c) Allied Military Courts. There was a marked increase of serious cases in Region I necessitating the appointment of General Military Courts in that Region. In contrast there was no noted increase of cases of any type in Region II. Review of cases by the Chief Judicial Officer was maintained current.

(d) The Chief Legal Officer was in BRINDISI the major portion of the month of December, where he was joined by the Deputy Chief Legal Officer for conferences at the end of the month. The questions of personnel for other Regions being implemented by personnel of Regions I and II, the filling of the vacancy of the office of RCLO Region II, the duties to be performed by legal

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(d) The Chief Legal Officer was in BRINDISI the major portion of the month of December, where he was joined by the Deputy Chief Legal Officer for conferences at the end of the month. The questions of personnel for other Regions being implemented by personnel of Regions I and II, the filling of the vacancy of the office of RCLO Region II, the duties to be performed by legal officers in Regions I and II upon restoration and the limitations on the jurisdiction and the activities of Italian Military Tribunals were among the questions considered.

2. REGION II.

(a) Personnel. One Legal Officer is now permanently established in each of the six provinces, and work is proceeding smoothly. The Regional Legal Officer, Major M.DeW.Howe was recently posted to AMG HQ 15 Army Group, and Major P. Backhouse is temporarily acting R.L.O.

(b) Allied Military Courts. The number of cases heard amounted to 43, most of which were comparatively trivial. In one case however a sentence of 18 years imprisonment was inflicted on a charge of shooting and killing a member of the Allied Forces (the evidence revealing a certain amount of provocation),

and/

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6498

and in another case an ex-internee was sentenced to 3 years imprisonment and a Lire 500,000 fine for illegal transactions in currency.

(c) Committees of Investigation. These are now established at POTENZA and CATANZARO for the purpose of investigating crimes committed during the last few years of the Fascist regime, and of expediting the trial of flagrant cases in the Italian Courts. Their work is however being greatly hampered by the amnesties given by the former Fascist Government. The question of the cancellation of these amnesties has been taken up with the Allied Control Commission. The Tribunale at POTENZA sentenced to 17 months imprisonment an accused convicted of malpractices as a result of the activities of the committee there located. The Procurature del Re, in view of the lightness of the sentence, has appealed to the Corte di Appello. The cases in POTENZA investigated or being investigatedto 9th December 1943 numbered 71. The committee at CATANZARO has only just been established and its first meeting was held on 29 December 1943.

(d) Italian Civil Courts. There has been an improvement in the administration of Justice by these Courts. The Court of Appeal at POTENZA has decided 6 civil and 32 criminal cases including 11 cases in which a conviction was unobtainable owing to the amnesties referred to in clause 3. In the Province of MATERA all courts are working smoothly, and there is nothing on which to report. In CALABRIA only a comparatively few of the 90 courts have submitted returns. This is no doubt largely accounted for by the absence of postal facilities. The reports received call for little comment. One Court has been informed that its sentences for black market offences are too light. In cases where sentences appear to require explanation, the records are sent for. The disposal of cases is hampered by lack of transport and the consequent difficulty of securing the attendance of parties and witnesses. A report is still awaited from the Province of SALERNO. A petition has been received for the re-establishment of a Tribunale at Sala Consilina in view of transport difficulties and consequent means of communication.

(e) Italian Military Courts. The Tribunale Militrare Territoriale di Guerra presso il XXXI Corpo D'Armata started to function at CATANZARO on 7th October 1943. It deals exclusively with crimes committed by Italian Military personnel.

(f) Regional Orders. During the past month the following Regional Orders have been put into force:

No.4 relating to the control of the movement of Civilians.
No.5 relating to Labour relations
No.6 relating to Temporary Wage Adjustments.
No.8 relating to the Re-Organization of Bar Associations, and
No.9 relating to Temporary Amendments to Civil and Penal Procedure.

An order numbered 7 was drawn, but cancelled before publication. The A.C.C. has advised that in view of the prospective change over, it is hardly worth while issuing orders as to the appointment of curators of abandoned property, and asto the creation of Notarial Councils. An order as to restrictions on the sale and letting of property is now before the Chief Financial Officer for his approval.

(g) General. The elimination of the Compartimento system has brought the Provinces closer to Headquarters, and the great advantages thereof are now beginning to be felt. In particular it has had the effect of speeding up

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(g) General. The elimination of the Compartimento system has brought the Provinces closer to Headquarters, and the great advantages thereof are now beginning to be felt. In particular it has had the effect of speeding up communications to a considerable extent.

3. REGION I The report of Region I for the month of December 1943 has not been received, due doubtless to the difficulties of communication. When this report has been received it will be made the subject of a supplement hereto.

Richard H. Wilmer

RICHARD H. WILMER
Lt. Col.
Deputy Chief Legal Officer.

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

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
Public Safety Division

6197

4 January 1944.

AMG/14027/PS

SUBJECT: Monthly Report.

TO : Chief of Staff (through Admin. Director).

Herewith report dealing with the activities of the Public Safety Division for the month of December, 1943.

Paul G. Kirk

PAUL G. KIRK,
Colonel, Infantry,
Chief, Public Safety
Division.

876.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
Public Safety Division

6196

4 January 1944.

AMG/14027/PS

The following report covering the activities of the Public Safety Division, Hq. AMG, for the month of December, 1943, is submitted.

Foreword

Considerable time during this month was spent in making preparations for the displacement of the Hq. from Palermo to Naples, in the actual movement itself, and the establishment of the Hq. at its new station. During the period of transition (Dec. 8 - Dec. 24) the Chief of Public Safety visited each province in Regions I and II and conferred with SCAO's and CAPO's on matters pertaining to Public Safety.

Civil Police Sub-Division

Carabinieri Reale

In Region I, the Superior Command of the CCRR was dissolved as of Dec. 1, General Sannino having been designated as Commanding General, Naples Division, and General Branca as Commanding General of the CCRR in Sicily.

General Sannino submitted a proposal for the recruitment of two battalions of CCRR, each of 500 men, to be organized and trained successively. The proposal received the approval of Major General Lord Rennel and Brig. Gen. McSherry. Arrangements have been completed for the necessary living and training accommodations required for these battalions in Palermo. Requisitions for the clothing and equipment of the personnel have not been honored, on the grounds that the required stocks were needed for military operational purposes.. It is planned to submit the matter to the Central Economic Committee for action. Meanwhile, the recruiting program is in progress.

The matter of rations for the CCRR, which has been the subject of considerable attention, is progressing. Adv. Hq. AFHQ has authorized type B ration (British) for them on the mainland, and measures to insure the issue and distribution are now being taken. A similar ration should be made available to the CCRR in Sicily, and steps to bring it about are being initiated.

In general, it may be said, that the morale, discipline, and efficiency of the CCRR are steadily improving. Much yet remains to be done, and to be desired, but it should be borne in mind that they have been through a long period of violence, abuse, economic adversity and other concomitants of war.

Guardia di Finanza

This organization is continuing its normal duties, although it is seriously handicapped by the lack of facilities to perform them, with special reference to the need of patrol boats to prevent smuggling across the Straits of Messina. There is a definite shortage of personnel in Sicily and Col. Acampora of the Bari command has consented to the transfer of 250 fully equipped men from the mainland, of whom, according to the plan of the RCAO, 150 will be assigned to the Messina Legion and 100 to the Palermo Legion. This proposal has been forwarded to the DCCAO for approval. In view of pending plans for the occupation of the city of Rome, since received, the consummation of this transfer seems unlikely..

Municipal Guards

Reports on the manner of performance of these units vary. In general it may be said that they are grossly underpaid and that their efficiency, or lack of it, reflects this fact, as well as other circumstances, which have been the subject of special reports.

Special Police Sub-Division.

Due to the decentralized scheme of operation now in existence, contact with the executive heads of the Special Police agencies has not been had, and the work of the sub-division when not engaged in movement was devoted to:-

1. Report on strikes and Labor Disorders in Palermo Section of Sicily (file 14602 - 10A).

2. Preparation of plan for authorized civilian travel between Sicily and the mainland. (Published as Administrative Order No. 9, AMG Hq., dated 8 Dec. 1943).

3. Attendance at and recommendations to Child Welfare Conference, and Black Market Committee.

4. Informal conferences with such CAPO's as transportation facilities permitted.

5. Study of current reports on Italian Police.

Personnel of this sub-division was considerably reduced during the month of December because of special details from AMG Hq. These are mentioned under caption "Personnel".

Fire & Civil Defense Sub-Division.

Available personnel engaged in survey of fire fighting equipment and personnel needs in Italy, pursuant to request therefor from AFHQ. This will be the subject of a special report, upon completion of the survey.

Prisons

Acting Supt. of Prisons conferred with Prison officers in Regions I, II, and III, and brought about exchange of information on this subject.

Licensing and Registration Sub-division.

1. Arrangements were made for the printing and supply of Bolletari, (motor car tax receipts), to the office of Reale Automobile Club d'Italia throughout Region I.

2. A directive for the control and registration of aliens, and the regulation of their movement was approved and distributed to Regions I and II and (through 15th Army Group) to Regions III and IV.

3. A revised form of motor vehicle permit was adopted, and arrangements were made for the printing and distribution of the form in Region I.

Subsequently, it was learned that AFHQ Advance Echelon had devised a scheme of its own for the issuance of motor venicle permits and fuel coupons, and without consulting this division, had issued a directive to the Regions on this subject. The proposed scheme has many objections from the poin t of view of this division and representations to that end were promptly made to AFHQ Advance Echelon. Regions III and IV and 15th Army Group have been consulted on the matter, and all are of the opinion that the proposed scheme should be thoroughly revised.

A special report on this subject is in course of preparation. It is hoped that the proposal will be modified after Jan. 31st to meet the objections which have been advanced.

Administrative Section.

Move of Division

1. In view of move of Hq. to the mainland, all office records, equipment, etc., were packed on Dec. 9th, 1944, ready to go as ordered on the 11th. The move was postponed, and actually commenced on the 18th, and this Division arrived in Naples on the 24th.

This Division is accommedated on the 3rd floor, Provincia Bldg., occupying 3 rooms, which are inadequate for present requirements.

Personnel

1. Lt. Col. S. Pickering (B) joined the Division on Dec. 3rd and was assigned to Special Police Sub-Division.

2. Lt. Col. Martin was assigned as of the 18th Dec. to temporary duty with 15th Army Group at Bari.

3. Capt. Lowe (A) was sent forward on detached duty with the Hq. Comdt's Staff, Advance Party, Hq. AMG, which proceeded to the mainland on Dec. 6th. Since the 27th, he has been confined, sick in hospital.

4. Lt. Mastroianni (A) was on the 16th Dec. sent on detached service with representatives of the Italian Government at Salerno.

5. Col. Kirk, C.P.S., left on Dec. 8th and made a tour of inspection of Regions I and II with ultimate arrival at Naples, on Dec. 24th, with permanent change of station. Pfc. Todaro accompanied him in connection with the move of Hq AMG to the mainland. 0193

6. On the 18th, the following officers and EM/OR's proceeded to Naples:

Col. Meaney (A)
Lt. Col. Michell (A)
Lt. Col. Pickering (B)
Major Mason (B)
Major Shepherd (B)
Capt. Weaver (A)
Capt. Burke (A)
Capt. Ballance (B)
Capt. Powell (B)
SQMS Brooks (B)
S/Sgt. Schifano (A)
Sgt. McLennan (B)
Pfc Marinelli (A)
Pte. Lisberg (B)

7. On Dec. 29th Major Sawyer (B) rejoined from detached duty at Bari.

8. Major Shepherd (B) left Naples on Dec. 28th for temporary duty at Catania, and returned on the 31st.

9. On Dec. 20th, during the course of travel from Palermo to Naples, the motor vehicle in which Capt. Ballance (B), Capt. Weaver (A), and Capt. Bowell (B) were riding was involved in an accident near Palmi, Calabria; as a result, Capt. Weaver and Capt. Powell were admitted to the Civil Hospital, Cosenza, on the 21st, suffering from shock and abrasions; they left the hospital on the 24th and rejoined this Hq. at Naples on the 27th Dec.

10. Civilian Employees on strength of the Division at Palermo were discharged, or, by arrangement, transferred to other AMG Departments.

11. Personnel assigned to this Division are as of Dec. 31st, 1943, disposed as follows:-

At Naples:-

Col. P. G. Kirk (A) C.P.S.
Col. M. Meaney (A)
Lt. Col. A. B. Michell (A)
Lt. Col. S. Pickering (B)
Major G.H.L. Mason (B)
Major K. C. Shepherd (B)
Major E. G. Sawyer (B)
Capt. W. C. Ballance (B)
Capt. J. Burke (A)
Capt. J. Lowe (A)
Capt. B. R. Powell (B)
Capt. H. P. Weaver (A)

At Salerno:-

Lt. O. G. A. Mastroianni (A)

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At Palermo:-

Major J. A. Taylor (A)
Capt. H. Young (A)
Lt. E. Bellersen (B)
Lt. F. C. Philby (A)

At MGS & HC:-

Major H. Anderson (A)
Major E. W. Garrett (A)
Capt. B. S. Alper (A)
Capt. W. Ronnie (B)

Attached 15th Army Group:-

Lt. Col. R.M.J. Martin (B)

Miscellaneous

On 3 Dec. 1943, the Commissioner and Supt. Civil Police Division attended a conference with representatives of District No. 1, IBS, the military intelligence services and the Public Safety Officer of Region I for the purpose of effecting closer collaboration of the work of the security agencies on the island, and the more frequent exchange of information. Provision for the latter was made.

General

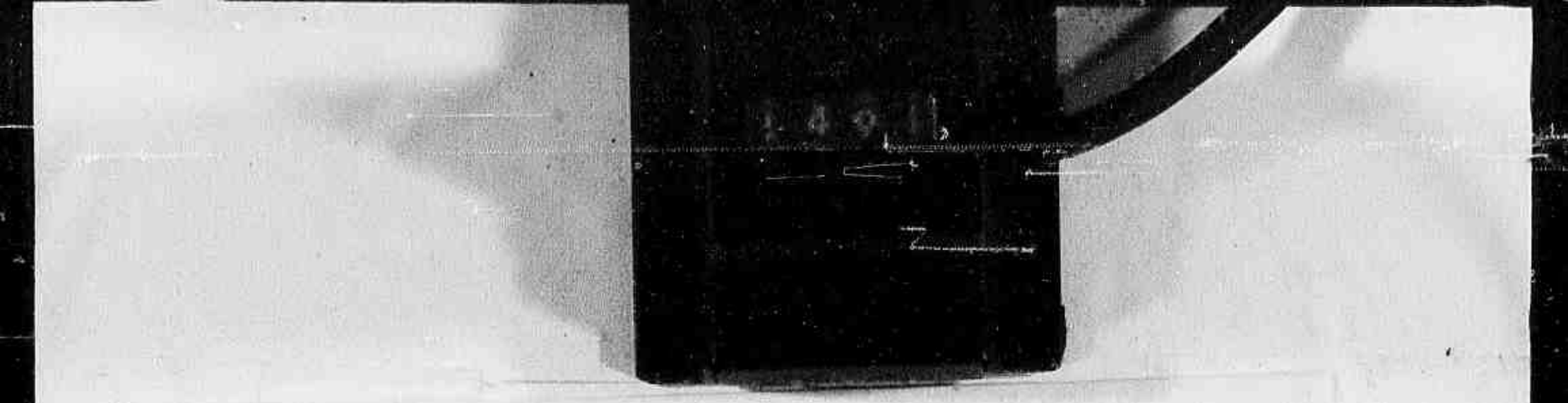
The monthly report from Region I has not yet been received and it is not possible to present a detailed picture of conditions existing at the moment. It is believed, however, from conferences held with SCAO's and from the absence of special reports regarding unusual occurrences, that the overall picture represents an improvement over conditions as they were during the month of November.

The most recent report from Region II states, without citing statistics, that the general crime situation represents an improvement ~~that~~ over that which existed during the corresponding period of a year ago.

It is hoped that improvement in communications will make possible the submission periodically of statistical data and chart trends regarding the crime situation in the areas subject to AMG jurisdiction. At present this is not feasible without encroaching seriously upon the time of CAO's and CAPO's which should properly be devoted to the performance of their field duties.

Finally it should be borne in mind that there is a multiplicity of agencies which deal with different aspects of the same subject-matter, namely , Public safety. Contact with these agencies has been established and will be maintained, with a view to promoting uniformity of policy, and thus reduce to the minimum the administrative difficulties which otherwise would confront the Italian government upon the resumption of its sovereignty.

Col. P.G KIRK,
Chief, Public Safety Division.



HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
(Rear Detachment)
APO 394
Education Sub-Commission

ED/WHS/tjr

0191

AMG 8607/B/ED

28 December 1943

SUBJECT: Monthly Report for December 1943.

TO: The Administrative Directorate.

1. Universities

Palermo University opened on 5th December. At the opening ceremony honorary degrees were conferred upon General PATTON, General Lord RENNELL, General McSHERRY and Lt. Colonel GAYRE. + LT Col Poletti Lt Col T.V. Smith Questa Ac Rettore

Further changes were made in University Staffs and further appointments confirmed. A summary of the changes made will appear in a later report.

2. Schools

"Programmes of Studies" were issued for schools. These consist of a series of pamphlets as a guide to teachers on plans and methods. The printing of the new text-books has been placed in hand and sources of supply of paper found.

3. Other Institutions

Committees of the Royal Academy of Palermo and the Academy of Science were formed for the removal of fascist members and the election of others.

4. Personnel

Major G. R. KOOPMAN took over the office of Educational Director, Region I and Captain G. H. GEYER the corresponding office in Region III. Lt. Colonel T. V. SMITH was recalled from Brindisi and proceeded under orders to England.

5. Regions

Reports from Regions I, II and III indicate that the work of establishing sound staffs and opening or preparations for opening of schools is proceeding well. Two Provveditori agli Studi have been dismissed for fascist activity in Region II and have been replaced by suitable successors. Two School Directors have been appointed. In Region III, one Provveditore

895-

has been removed and a replacement found. In this region it is hoped to open schools to provide for 90% of the children (excluding Naples province, where difficulties are great through overcrowding, and occupation by troops of school buildings) by January 1st.

6. The Badoglio Government, Ministry of Education, on 14 December sent a letter to the Provveditore agli Studi of Matera Province (Region II) ordering a Dr. Nicola Minervini to assume the presidency of the Liceo Ginnasio of Matera on 1 January 1944. This is one of a series of similar incidents in which departments of the Badoglio Government have attempted to usurp the powers of A.M.G. in Region II. Action to bring these irregularities to the notice of the Badoglio Government has been taken by R.C.A.O., Region II.

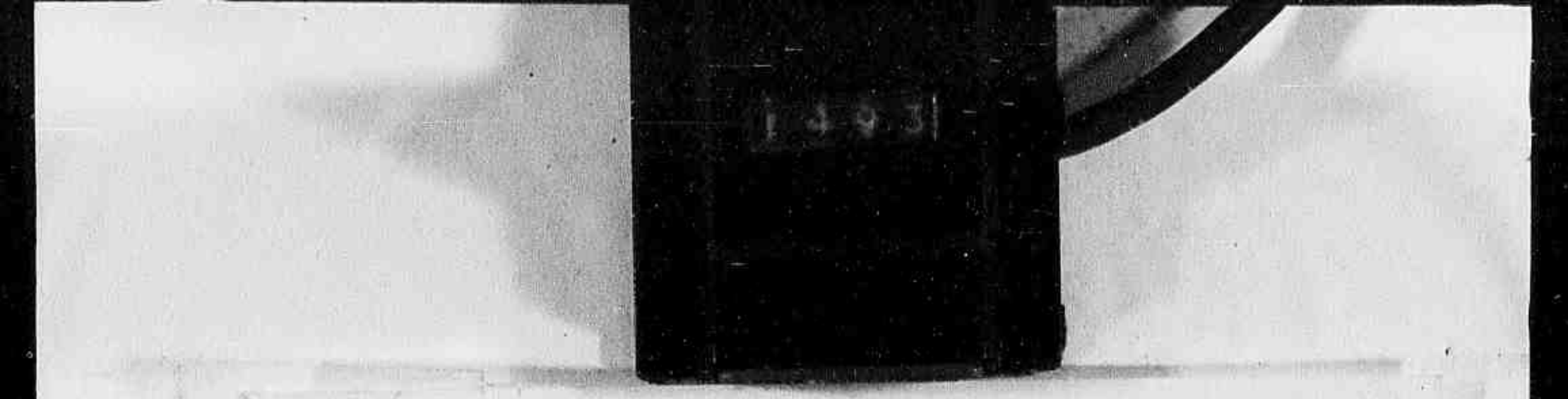
7. Miscellaneous

Lt. Colonel GAYRE visited Catania where he made investigations at the University into some members of the staff. These are awaiting completion.

A complete report on the activities of the Educational Division under Allied Military Government is in course of preparation.

For the Educational Adviser:

W. H. SHERWOOD
Major, RE.



0189

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
Agriculture Sub-Commission
APO 512

4 January 1944.

Agriculture Sub-Commission Monthly Report - December 1943

I Office, Equipment etc.

On 7th December, in accordance with instructions on the move of HQ AMG to Naples area, the equipment of the office of Agriculture Sub-Commission and all papers were packed. Files, references and equipment were not again available until 25 December in Provincial Buildings, Naples. The whole of the personnel is accomodated in one room (unheated).

II Personnel.

During the month the following officer left the staff to report for duty in U.S.A.:

Commander (USCGR) Wm. H. Labrot

The following officers joined the Sub-Commission:

Major F.S. Fuller (A)
Capt. J.M. Merritt (A)
Capt. H.S. Potter (A)

Throughout the month 2nd Lt. Morton was on duty with G-4 and was not available for work with the Sub-Commission. Similarly Capt. J.M. Merritt was not available for work in Agriculture from 6 December to 25 December during which period he was acting as HQ/AMG Transportation Officer.

III Director - Attendance at Conferences etc.

During the month the Director attended conferences with AFHQ in Naples on various problems including amassing, purchase and utilization of hemp crop, and also on supplies of seeds and fertilizers.

The Director also continued his series of conferences with Minister of Agriculture and his officials at Bari. Excellent working relations have been established between the Ministry of Agriculture and this Sub-Commission. Outline of progress is given under Agriculture paragraph V (a) below.

IV Field Trips.

(a) Capt. Truesdell and 2nd Lt. Germann completed their survey of Region II (begun on 22 Nov.) on 17 December. Nine provinces were visited, viz. Reggio, Catanzaro and Cosenza in Calabria; Matera and Potenza in Lucania; and Bari, Brindisi, Lecce and Taranto in Pulie. Many AMG and Italian officials were interviewed and much information collected concerning the following subjects: wheat, olives, seeds, area and production of all crops, surpluses and deficiencies of agricultural products, pastures and feeds, livestock, fertilizers, spray materials, other input requirements, processing plants and all smeared products. The information obtained was essential to the operation of the Sub-Commission and the importance of obtaining it was impressed on our own and Italian officials. Many results of the survey were of immediate use in requisitioning seeds and other requirements for 1944 spring planting. Other results are being used in connection with establishment of statistical unit of new Ministry of Agriculture.

(b) Lieutenants Von Seggern and Hardy, at the request of HQ AMG Food Coordinator, visited Caltanisetta and Enna (Sicily) to look for supplies of beans and chick-peas which might be used in bread makeup and for seed. (See Agriculture paragraph V below.)

(c) Lt. MacDonald returned to this Headquarters at the end of the month, having completed his comprehensive survey and analysis of Corsican forest supplies, resources and other situations relating to the harvest of timber for pit props and other civilian and military needs. (See Forestry Paragraph VI below.)

(d) Major Watts, Lt. Von Seggern and Lt. Hardy, also Pvt. Crisafulli (interpreter), remained behind in Region I and on 18 December began there an intensive survey for the collection of data on the same lines as in (a) above.

V Agriculture.

(a) Reconstitution of Ministry of Agriculture and Forests.

6,87

The Minister of Agriculture, Dott. Tommaso Siciliani, the Under Secretary and their Staff are cooperating fully with this Sub-Commission; they have made available preliminary plans for the reconstituted Ministry. These plans, based in large part on several conferences with the Minister and members of his nucleus staff, are in harmony with Allied interests, both in content and in tone. Related functions are grouped closely, in preference to grouping existing units of Italian governmental organisations, the over-ruling aim being towards simplicity and effectiveness which it is hoped will do something to attract the respect and cooperation of the farming community. The re-organisation affects the whole governmental agricultural machinery from the central Ministry right down through compartments and provinces to communes. There is special concentration on the establishment of units to be held responsible for obtaining and analising basic facts essential to planting, during winter and in spring 1944, maximum areas with wheat and other vital crops. Second emphasis is on those units of the organisation to be responsible for assuring maximum 1944 harvest and effective amassing of all vital crops such as wheat, olives, beans, hemp etc.

The Minister has agreed that he and/or his Under Secretary will visit, with the Acting Director of this Sub-Commission, each Region, the purpose being to facilitate creation and effective functioning of Italian agricultural organisations.

The Ministry has undertaken to prepare a list of key Italians proposed for appointment. Educational and employment history will be outlined. Thereafter personnel will be cleared through G-2. Already appointment of a Director of Agriculture in Region III has been processed.

The Liaison Officer of this Sub-Commission was authorised to requisition adequate office space in Bari for temporary use by the Ministry. With the cooperation of 15th Army Transportation Section, the furniture and equipment of the Ministry were moved from scattered offices to new quarters, one room of which is occupied by our Liaison Officer. The move was completed and the present staff of the Ministry began functioning, as an agency

in close working relationship with this office as of 12 December 1943.

At a meeting of the Italian Cabinet at Brindisi on 1 December 1943 HQ/AMG/Agric Liaison Officer was the only Allied officer present. The meeting was called to consider problems concerning agriculture, food and transport. Principal points covered the necessity to obtain necessary motor and rail transport to move grain and other food crops from surplus to deficit areas, probable early exhaustion of local wheat supplies in Puglie, and the necessity for formulation of effective plans to control black market activities. 6/86

(b) Miscellaneous lines of work initiated or completed through Ministry of Agriculture.

1. Preparation of schedule of sprays needed for 1944 crops, by provinces.

2. Fertilizer plant situation in Puglie: notes on present physical condition, requirements to get plants into operation, production capacity, raw materials requirements, and plans for distribution of 38,000 quintals of superphosphates (available at factories) to areas of greatest need were prepared and made available to Industry and Commerce Sub-Commission, and to other AMG units and officials concerned. Distribution plans were developed by Ministry in cooperation with Montecatini representatives.

3. The Ministry has been requested to prepare tentative fertilizer information and plans for all occupied Italy and also to outline tentative plans for other areas not yet occupied by the Allies. (Partial results are already available in this Sub-Commission).

4. The Ministry has been requested to prepare tentative plans for Italian seed requirements for 1944, 1945 and 1946 plantings. 1943 fall and winter and 1944 spring potato seed requirements for Puglie and Lucania were determined and made available to proper ACC and AMG authorities. The Ministry was informed that Italian seed production in 1944 must be maximized to assure available supplies over the next two years for both Italy and other Mediterranean countries, primary emphasis being placed on wheat and other possible substitutes

for flour, rley, beans, chick peas, m and potatoes.

5. The Ministry has been requested to ~~prepare~~ -prepare detailed wheat and olive oil 1943 amessing figures for Puglie.

6. Detailed enforcement plans for 1944 harvest of wheat and olive oil Region I and II and Puglie are to be prepared. 6/85

7. Cotton available in various locations in Puglie was inventoried through the Ministry and the data made available to Industry and Commerce Sub-Commission.

8. Location and capacity of flour mills and warehouse storage capacity for flour and grain in Bari Province were itemised and made available through the Ministry to 12th Air Force Adriatic Base.

(c) Other work carried out by Agriculture Division of Sub-Commission

1. Seeds and seed potatoes.

A preliminary investigation of seed-producing firms in Naples and Bari areas was carried out.

From information gathered by survey noted in Para. IV (a) above, and from a number of inquiries instituted in Region III, a preliminary requisition for seeds was prepared and submitted.

The requirements of seed potatoes submitted by Regions I, II, III and IV and Puglie were screened and recommendations submitted.

2. Fertilizers.

Much work has been carried out by means of field trips and otherwise, on collection of information regarding fertilizer needs in occupied Italy. Information on condition of plants and their productive capacity has been passed to Industry and Commerce Sub-Commission. This Sub-Commission was conferred with on the limited supply of nitrates for use in superphosphate manufacturing plants. The nitrates will go to the plants first receiving rock phosphate supplies. No indication has been given as yet as to how much rock phosphate will be sent from North Africa.

3. Spray materials

Collection of information on this subject was continued.

4. Labo[illegible]

; Investigations into labour and wage conditions have been instigated in collaboration with Labor Sub-Commission.

5. Machinery for collection of Statistics.

Much work has been done by all members of this staff towards developing sets of schedules for fact gathering and analysis. No recent statistical data on agriculture was available; none was published in recent years under the Fascist regime and the existing machinery was ineffective with the result that, even compartmentally and provincially, reliable data are not available. The proposed schedules are being drawn up in the light of experience in the field and in discussions with local agricultural officials. These schedules will be used by the new compartmental, provincial and communal units to be created by the Ministry of Agriculture.

6. Hemp

AFHQ asked for a detailed survey of the hemp industry in Campania; information was required on 1942 supplies and 1943 crop, problems in connection with processing and marketing required investigation, and a basis for determining prices for the many grades of hemp had to be sought. Seed, fertilizer and other requirements for the 1944 crop had to be determined.

Survey and analysis was completed and a report is in process of preparation. Specific questions raised by AFHQ in cables on various aspects of the industry have been answered.

7. Possible use of beans and chick peas in bread.

The survey mentioned at IV (b) above showed that the normal harvest period in Region I was June, July and August; that none of these commodities had been amassed; that they were very scarce and could not be bought at a price that would warrant purchase for inclusion in bread or for reserve seed supply.

VI Forestry.

(a) Corsica survey.

The necessity for reopening the Sardinian coal

6182

field raised the problem of supply of pit props. A survey of Corsican forest resources was undertaken, many contacts made with British, American and French authorities, and a report submitted. The report indicated that the proper timber exists for pit props, that civilian axemen are available in some number, that the French have made available a mule company to snake the logs from the forest to the roadside, that certain forests have been made available to the Allied Forces and that a steamer of 250 tons capacity is available for carrying the pit props from Bonifacio to Sardinia and returning with coal. The report suggested that a complete forestry unit - axemen, personnel to run sawmills, trucks to take logs from forests to dockside - would be required in addition to local facilities. The survey showed that in addition to pit props, there is an ample supply of timber for other service requirements - bridges, poles, pontoons etc; this is of great value in view of the difficulty in getting emergency requirements of round and sawn timber from elsewhere for the Military Forces.

As a result of the survey and of further contacts and negotiations, the supply of pit-props for Sardinia has been assured and the French authorities have agreed to set aside certain forests for the use of the Allied Armies. Action on various levels suggested by the Prefect has been taken by AFHQ.

Further; the survey resulted in the allocation of adequate pit props for the Tunisian phosphate mines.

This report is considered by AFHQ to be of the highest importance.

(b) Italy Survey.

The desirability of a Mediterranean advisory board [illegible] civilian needs in timber in the

(c) Timber for lemon exports.

6183

The quantity of lemon shooks required by Region I for shipment of the lemon crop from Sicily to U.K. is reported by P.B.S. to exist in logs ready for shipment on the west coast of Calabria. Region I can be informed and Lt. Hardy of this Sub-Commission has been made available to Region I for the purpose of expediting conversion of logs into crates.

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Further; the survey resulted in the allocation of adequate pit props for the Tunisian phosphate mines.

This report is considered by AFHQ to be of the highest importance.

(b) Italy Survey.

The desirability of a Mediterranean advisory board to serve both military and civilian needs in timber in the various zones of the Mediterranean is under consideration with a view to coordinating requirements.

The Forestry Division has begun a rapid survey of military and civilian requirements in Italy. Contact was made with 15th Army Group Headquarters immediately on arrival of Forestry personnel in Naples. Enquiries show that the principal forest resources now in Allied hands have been equally divided between British and American military procurement commands, who have allocated a zone of forests for civilian needs. It is understood that sufficient timber exists to satisfy needs of American and British armies.

0181

(d) AMG lumber requirement

No information has as yet been obtainable from HQ/AMG Sub-Commissions and Regions on their monthly lumber requirements. A questionnaire has been prepared and despatched to these bodies, requesting immediate information. This Sub-Commission will be responsible for screening before submission to Local Resources Board.

VII Fisheries

The activities of the Fisheries Division concern themselves not only with the overall rehabilitation of the Italian fishing industry but also with liaison work in the regions, to aid as much as possible in getting the projected program operating.

As a result of negotiations with the Allied Navies the ban on night fishing has been raised throughout Sicily; the result was a great increase in landings of fish and a drop in price from 100 lire per kilo to 45 lire. A uniform set of regulations governing fishing operation was, with the approval of the British and U.S. Navies established throughout Sicily, and a licensing system set up. A survey was made of the fishing industry of Sicily, including a breakdown of its capacity and needs. Requisitions were submitted for fishing gear and other supplies needed to obtain maximum fish harvest to supplement the limited quantities of food available.

Following is a list of principal activities for the month of December, by Regions.

REGION I

1. An investigation to determine the feasibility of the Lentini Lake fish project was started and turned over to Region I authorities.

2. The proposed development of a marine fisheries propagating project near Marsala is being studied.

3. The Fisheries Section on several occasions interceded in behalf of the fishermen and several boats previously seized by the military authorities have been returned to their owners.

4. An extensive investigation into the fish marketing situation has been accomplished and recommendations as to changes to be made in the existing regulations have been submitted to the RCAC. The SCAC of Palermo was requested to made arrangements with Trapani to allow the transfer of fish to Palermo. At Trapani there is an overabundance of fish which is sold at a very low price to canneries.

5. Arrangements have been made with the Palermo salvage depot to supply re-usable tin cans to the tuna canneries. Some of this tin has been already turned over to the canners.

6. Sailing orders were arranged for a fishing boat to make the trip to Sardinia and tow another fishing boat back to Palermo to increase the fishing fleet.

7. Another vessel was authorized by Naval authorities to proceed to Lampeduse and return a load of canned fish.

8. Permission was secured to send net makers to Calabria to purchase hemp. The mission was successful.

9. Region I was asked to provide a requisitioned car to the office of the Italian Captain of Port which issues fishing licenses.

10; A night trip to sea in a fishing boat was made to observe conditions of the fishermen.

11. Naval authorities were requested to investigate floating mines off the southeast coast.

REGION III

1. A complete set of night fishing regulations have been drafted which will be submitted to Allied Naval authorities for their consideration.

2. A considerable amount of new sardine nets, seized by the Allied forces, has been procured through the Municipio AMG of Naples and will be made available to local fishermen. There are nine large nets altogether.

3. The Army Salvage Depot has been requested to release any salvaged camouflage nets available now or in the near future to be used in repairing fish nets.

4. Region III, through the Prefect, has appointed a five man civilian committee known as the Fishing Commission. The Fisheries Division is collaborating in the establishment of markets geographically suitable for present and future naval regulations.

5. A study to determine the number of fishing boats available in the area, the needs of these boats in the line of hemp, cotton, nafta and other gear is being completed.

6. The gathering of marketing data for the years 1942 and most of 1943 has been completed for the City of Naples.

7. Found a large fishing concern with three boats which was willing to guarantee about 250 kg of fish daily at 90 lires per kilo (first quality) to military hospitals but was refused because the price was above the maximum of 50 lires. The ceiling

of 50 lires per kilo for first quality fish is too low.

8. Region III had agreed to release for tuna fishing needs 6179
41 quintals of hemp which had been set aside for Sicilian industries and could not be delivered. A small schooner had been engaged to transport the hemp to Palermo; however, the 15th Army Group would not release the vessel to make the voyage to Palermo and back to Naples. It would have taken a maximum of ten days for the round trip.

Efforts are being made to find another means of transportation to get the hemp to Sicily immediately.

Maynard Adair Major
for
W.A. HARTMAN
Major
Acting Director
Agriculture Sub-Commission

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

6178

6 January 1944

SUBJECT: Progress Report Labor Sub-Commission for Month of December 1943.

TO : Economic Directorate, A.C.C.

1. During December the following changes in station of personnel were made:

Major James O. Babcock, Rear Echelon at Tizi Ouzou, reported for duty at Palermo;
Capt. Jeff Robertson was transferred to Naples and temporary duty in Region II to assist Capt. Fraser, Regional Labor Officer;
Capt. Morse has remained in Naples since the conference of 20 November, and Lt. Criley was permanently transferred to Naples late in November.
Lt. Col. Smith was permanently transferred from Palermo to Naples on 26 December.

2. Paragraph 10 of the November report mentions the action of the Island Base Section, Sicily, regarding the sale of Army rations and bread to selected groups of heavy workers. Authority for this action was obtained directly from Algiers by I.B.S. without coordinating with A.M.G. At the time this matter was called to our attention, I.B.S. was already selling 2 loaves of bread and 12 cans of "C" rations to each of these workers daily. Under conditions of the general food shortage, of a surplus labor market, of a recently promulgated wage increase order, and of a current increase of bread ration to the public of 50%, it was obvious that this procedure was unjustified and dangerous. The immediate result was a wave of strikes and threatened strikes by other groups demanding the same opportunity of purchase. After conference and clearance with General McSherry and Colonel Sears of I.B.S., an order was issued from A.F.H.Q. prohibiting the use of Army rations for such sale purposes. Over the protest of the writer, the arrangement now in effect is the sale of 100 grams of bread daily to a selected group of 636 heavy workers hired by I.B.S. in Palermo Province, plus about 350 additional workers employed by the Air Corps and the Navy. The bread sold is made from civilian flour stocks.

This matter is specificly mentioned because similar procedures using Army and Navy stocks are now in effect or are being contemplated on the Mainland. Consideration should be given to the immediate cancellation of all such arrangements as leading to unhealthy disturbances in the labor field.

3. As a result of the Naples Conference of the Italian Resources Board, a Wage Control Committee was formed which in turn appointed a Wage Sub-Committee. Colonel Pain was appointed a member of this Sub-Committee with Capt. Morse as alternate. After several weeks of intensive study, a Uniform Wage Scale governing civilians employed by Allied Armed Forces in Italy has been prepared and submitted to the Board for approval, following which A.F.H.Q. will be asked for approval and issuance as a directive.

4. As a result of the issuance of General Order No. 14 in Sicily, the following actions have been taken on the Mainland to extend a similar scale to Government and private employees:

a. Regional Order No. 6 (Temporary Wage Adjustment) issued by R.C.A.O., Region II on 7 December 43 pursuant to verbal order of Brigadier General McSherry. The Order followed Sicily General Order No. 14 in detail.

b. Regional Order No. 2 (Temporary Wage Adjustment) signed by R.C.A.O., Region III on 10 December 43 pursuant to verbal order of Major General Rennell. The order followed Sicily General Order No. 14 in detail.

c. No wage order has yet been issued by R.C.A.O., Region IV. The problem is being studied by Labor Officer Region IV who is to submit recommendations to R.C.A.O. R.C.A.O. has verbal instructions from General Rennell to submit recommendation to 15 Army Group before action taken.

d. Wage Order issued by Italian Government, Brindisi on 7 December 43. This Order also follows Sicily Order No. 14.

e. Result of foregoing is uniformity among Regions I, II, III and the Italian Government in Wage Formula used and percentage increases allowed. However, it should be noted that in Region I and Italian Government area increase for government employees was retroactive to 1 November 43, while in Regions II and III retroactive to 1 December 43. Further it has been reported that some number of indemnities were not included in global measure by Italian Government since some had been previously abolished.

5. Action was also taken by various areas on the Mainland with respect to General Order No. 8 which abolished the Corporative Syndical System in Sicily, and as follows:

a. Regional Order No. 5 issued by R.C.A.O., Region II on 7 December 43 pursuant to verbal order of Brigadier General McSherry. The Order followed Sicily General Order No. 8 in detail.

b. Regional Order No. 1 signed by R.C.A.O., Region III on 10 December 43 pursuant to written directive to R.C.A.O. from Major General Rennell signed on 7 December 43. The Order followed Sicily General Order No. 8 in detail.

c. An Administrative Instruction was issued to Regions II and III, identical with the Administrative Instruction previously issued in Sicily continuing collective labor contracts which were in existence on 3 September 43.

d. Region IV is about to issue a similar order and instruction pursuant to written directive from Major General Rennell.

e. No action has yet been taken by Italian Government in its area though it reported to Major General Rennell on 6 December 43 through A.C.C. (Brindisi) Liaison Officer that it had no objection to issuance of Order on mainland similar to General Order No. 8 (Sicily) as long as uniformity was achieved. (It has been recently reported that Italian Government has tentatively agreed to adopt the Order.)

f. Result of foregoing is uniformity among all Regions and on Mainland in labor action taken and contemplated.

6. Representative of Labor Sub-Commission was assigned to 15 A.G., G.S.C. to act as liaison with A.M.G. HQ. and aid in achieving uniformity in labor matters among all regions. As result of this liaison the uniform results described in 4 & 5 above were achieved.

7. Representative of Labor Sub-Commission has been assigned to Central Economic Committee on Temporary Duty. He is presently engaged in preparation of report and recommendations on Railroad Wage Rates. This work is being done in close collaboration with the Sub-Commission.

8. Because of the unhealthy labor and political situation in Catania Province, Capt. Scicluna was ordered to that area for an exhaustive investigation (see attached mimeographed copy of report).

9. Since 9 November 1943, Capt. Robert W. Albright of this office has served as full time representative with HQ. A.C.C. (Brindisi). He has acted as Labor Liaison Officer with the Italian Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor, and has maintained continuous contact and assisted and controled the handling by that Ministry of both current and future programs dealing with Trade Unions, wages, and reorganization of social security and labor agencies.

He has acted as Labor Officer for the four Apulian Provinces of Bari, Brindisi, Lecce and Taranto, and in cooperation with the British Assistant and Deputy Assistant Directors of Labor and with individual employing units of both British and U.S. Armed Forces, has handled a number of labor matters involving wage disputes, labor recruitment and benefit payments. Similar problems have been handled by him with civilian industries and local Italian agencies.

Capt. Albright has attended regular staff meetings of the Deputy President, and has submitted a number of constructive reports dealing with the Italian Social Security System, recommended changes for Italian Employment Exchanges, and interpretations of the application of the Wage Increase Order in Apulia.

One of the most important problems which Capt. Albright resolved for the Italian Ministry of Labor was the possible elimination of the Corporative Syndical System, and the acceptance by that Government of the principle of free Trade Unions.

10. Many disturbing reports coming in from the Sicilian Provinces indicated that the setting up and functioning of the Provincial Labor Offices, as provided for by General Order No. 8, were not proceeding along satisfactory lines; that Provincial labor matters were becoming enmeshed in the local politics of the Prefect's office; and that the restrictive powers of the Regional Labor Office Head prevented corrective action. As a result, a tour of the Island was made by Colonel Bain, Lt. Col. Smith, Capt. Scicluna and

Dr. LaLoggia (Head of the Regional Labor Office). Investigations and discussions held in Caltanissetta, Trapani, Agrigento, Enna and other places confirmed reports, and substantiated the conclusions already arrived at that the only realistic solution lay in an amendment to General Order No. 8 which would place complete authority, both as to function and appointment of personnel, in the Regional Labor Office, over the Provincial Offices.

11. Important studies have been carried on covering the questions of temporary increase for Government Pensioners and the broad field of agricultural labor. These items together with events leading to the Conference of Labor Officers in Naples in January, will be described in the January report.

JRS/tbv

JAMES R. SMITH,
Lt. Col., Q.M.C.,
D/Director, Labor Sub-Commission.

Agriculture, Fisheries & Forests Subcommission

The bulk of the energies of the Subcommission were devoted to making surveys throught Regions I and II and the 4 lower provinces of Apulia, all of which were visited. In particular a survey of Caltanissetta and Enna provinces in Sicily was made in an endeavor to find a supply of beans and chic peas which might be used in making bread and for seed.

The surveys above referred to include the following:

(a) A comprehensive analysis of Corsican forests supplies. As a result of this survey arrangements were made to secure pit props for the Sardinian coal industry. The survey indicated that the proper timber existed, that civilian axemen were available to some extent, that the French had made available a mule group to snake the logs to the road side from the forests, that a steamer of 250 tons was available for carrying the pit props to Sardinia and returning with coal. The survey indicated that there was an ample supply of timber for other service requirements and that there was sufficient pit props to allocate an adequate supply for the Tunisian phosphate mines.

(b) The preparation of a schedule of sprays needed for 1944 crops.

(c) A survey on the fertilizer plant situation.

The preparation of plans for the Italian seed requirements for 1944-46 was started.

Plans for the 1944 harvest of wheat and olive oil were being prepared.

An investigation was conducted of seed producing firms in certain areas of southern Italy and a preliminary requisition for seeds and seed potatoes was prepared and submitted.

A survey was started of the hemp industry in southern Italy.

Sufficient quantity of lemon shocks required for the export of the Sicilian lemon crop was reported by PBS to exist in logs ready for shipment on the west coast of Calabria. A survey was made of the civilian needs for timber,

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As a result of negotiations with the Allied navies the ban on night shipping was raised throughout Sicily. This step resulted in a great increasing in fish landings and an average drop in the price of fish from 100 lire per

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kilo to 45 lire per kilo. A uniform set of fishing regulations and a licensing system were set up.

0473

Region I. An investigation to determine the feasibility of the Lentini Lake fishing project was started. A study was made of the proposed development of a marine fishing propogating project near Marsala. Fish were transferred from Trapani were there was an abundance to Palermo were the fish were needed. Palermo provided reusable tin cans to the tuna canneries from the salvage depot. Several new boats were collected which were not needed by the military and turned over for fishing purposes. Net makers were sent to Calabria to purchase hemp. The Navy continued to investigate the existance of flooting mines off the coast.

Personnel loaned from the Subcommission assisted Region III in connection with its agricultural problems.

Property Control Subcommission

During the month the responsibility of the Property Controller was extended to the property of all the United Nations, and was extended to the property of French Government and its nationals.

Region I. In Messina 20 additional properties were taken into custody. The question of providing funds for the maintenance and management and essential repairs of war damaged buildings was still under discussion. The question is becoming pressing because of the failure of AMGA legally to advance the funds to make these necessary expenditures.

G.I.L. and the Dopo Lavoro property has been transferred to the prefects of the various provinces under the supervision of the public welfare officer. Liquidation of other Fascist organizations is proceeding rapidly. The cash resources of E.C.L.S. are now exhausted and a new method of financing these concerns in the light of existing work which is necessary for the conservation of the properties is being sought.

The administration of Borav Bros. continues to show a profit. Custody

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The administration of Borav Bros. continues to show a profit. Custody was taken of the L'insulare. The vice president of C.I.P., the organization formed on the mainland to take over rationing and distribution of oil products under the direction of APHQ Petroleum Section, is now in process of reorganizing A.G.I.P. in Sicily. An investigation is being made as to the proper ownership of Correlie d'Sicilia. Considerable problems have arisen and were handled in connection with the operation of the asphalt mines in Ragusa. No new semi-statal organizations are being taken into custody but the E.N.I.C. (cinemas) and the Unione Militari

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are still being operate

Region II. All Allied properties have now been inspected and formal custody taken of 3 villas in Salerno province. Blocked accounts of Allied nationals have not yet been taken over. Formal custody was taken of two French properties at Crotone to prevent their molestation by the troops.

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ER/ed.

HEADQUARTERS
6 JAN 1944

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6472

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
SICILY REGION HEADQUARTERS
APO 394

29/12/43.

FILE/REO 319.1

SUBJECT: MONTHLY PROGRESS REPORT FOR OCTOBER.

TO : Chief Of Staff, A.M.G., Headquarters.

1. The attached progress report from S.C.A.O., Messina, for the month of October, is forwarded for your information.

Charles Poletti

CHARLES POLETTI
Lt. Colonel
Regional Civil Affairs Officer.

Incl- Report from S.C.A.O., Messina.

6476

PROGRESS REPORT FOR MESSINA PROVINCE
Month of October 19

6471

GENERAL

Messina Province continues to recover from the effects of the war. Shelling of the city of Messina ceased on 3 September 1943 and there have been no air raids. The confidence of the people is recovering and efforts to restore some of the normal functioning of community life are apparent. Citizens are removing the rubble and destroyed material from their homes and places of business. Shutters which form the shop fronts are being beaten into workable shape and here and there some establishment is doing business. No encouragement has been given for refugees to return for the military reason that they clutter up the roads and impede the progress of convoys and other military movement and for the civilian reason that food and water are scarce in the city and that shelter is at a premium. No absolute prohibition on return has been made but such obstacles as the closing of the principal highways to cart and civilian auto traffic and the refusal to move people or furniture on A.M.G. trucks has deterred to some extent the flow of refugees back to their homes. On the other hand the cleaning up of homes and shops and the initiation of repairs will only be done by the owners or occupants themselves and delay in the return of people only prolongs the period during which piles of dirt and rubble are to be seen in the streets and the ravages of rain and weather further can destroy what is left of the usable structures.

MILITARY SITUATION

The Province is occupied by troops which are bivouacked in the country or in public buildings. These troops make irritating relationships with the inhabitants and have been instrumental in instances of theft and destruction of private property. There are several air fields which have been constructed within the province. This entails extensive destruction of vineyards, groves of citrus fruits and garden areas. Although monetary compensation ultimately may be made, the persons suffering the losses cannot help but feel that they are making contributions which their neighbors escape.

The constant passage of convoys through the area adds to the situation and much looting is carried on by units which are passing through and never can be located.

In the city of Messina some eighty buildings are requisitioned for billeting purposes by troops. They include all of the structures sufficiently intact to afford shelter from the weather and range from the City Hall down to private villas. Schools, orphanages, seminaries and all usable structures of a similar character are taken.

PUBLIC SERVICES

Water.

The most important of all the public services from both a military as well as a civilian standpoint is water supply. Fortunately the supply although rationed and turned on for public use but four hours during the twenty four has been adequate for both military and civilian needs and no acute shortage has been experienced. The quality of the supply has been good and the military authorities have undertaken chlorination as a safety measure.

The main supply conduit is now in good shape and constant efforts to repair the breaks in the distribution and subsidiary mains have been made. There were several hundred breaks of which approximately one third have been repaired.

Electricity.

The electric power supply is reaching the city and military and naval needs are receiving just priority. As most of the current used in Messina is hydro-generated, only a limited amount is available and as soon as the rains increase the power development, further extensions of use will be made.

The repair of transformer stations and distribution loops is underway and some sections of the city are supplied with power for lighting purposes.

Gas.

The gas works were completely destroyed and no gas is available. No work is being done on the repair of gas mains.

Telephone.

The only telephones in service are military phones. The cleaning and maintenance of the central stations has been undertaken and progress has been made on the restoration of the cable system. It is not anticipated that civilian telephone communication will be permitted for some time in the future

Telegraph.

No telegraph service is available. The central office is intact and ready to function.

TRANSPORTATION

Railway.

The railway forces have made remarkable progress in getting their track and equipment in usable shape. In Messina city the

railroad terminal and the jerry was a constant bombing objective and the destruction was complete. In addition to the bombing destruction the demolition of bridges and tunnels by the retreating enemy forces was very thorough. Few bridges escaped. It will be many months before railway connection can be made with Catania and Palermo but service has been established for short distances out of Messina in both southerly and westerly directions.

Tramway.

The tramway was badly damaged and as it was in bad financial shape before the war it is unlikely that it will ever operate again. Removal of its broken poles and dangerous wires has been underway.

Autobus.

No autobus service has been established. The routes over which such busses would operate are required for military convoys and busses would seriously interfere with movement. As a consequence no permits have been issued in spite of many requests.

PUBLIC WORKS

Sewers.

Messina city had a well planned and quite complete sewer system. The thorough bombing made hundreds of breaks which require repair before it will be completely usable. The main trunk sewers are receiving first attention and plans are made to repair breaks, starting from the outfall and working backward to the house hold laterals. The low water table due to the dry season makes the soil absorptive and much of the sewage flowing from broken mains and laterals is taken up by the soil. It is feared that the rainy season will raise the water table and the sewage will begin to make its appearance in the cellars and on the surface of the ground. No anticipation of this especial effort has been made to effect repairs in the lower areas of the city to avoid conditions which might lead to epidemic out-breaks.

Highways.

The main routes, for instance, Messina-Catania and Messina-Palermo, because of their great necessity for military use have, by agreement, been maintained by the military engineers. All other highways have been A.M.G. responsibility.

Pavements.

Efforts have been made to fill all bomb craters in the highways and later on contracts for pavement repair will be let. However, in every bomb crater are broken water mains, telephone

cable, sewers etc. These repairs also must be made before paving can be undertaken. As a consequence, it will be a considerable period of time before all the street openings will be paved and streets assume an orderly aspect.

Buildings.

The repair of public buildings has been started and contracts have been assigned to various contractors. These contracts have been on a cost plus 12% basis and no time has been lost in preparing extensive specifications and plans such as would have been required in competitive bidding. The emergency need under the conditions existing in Messina makes speed the essence of any contractural procedure. Repairs and restoration to usable conditions have been started on the City Hall, the Courthouse, the Finance Building, the Provincial Office Building, the Prefettura and others.

Building Materials.

The great scarcity in Messina province is tile for roofs. Every effort is being made to get the tile and brick plants into operation. Fuel and electricity are their principal requirements and it takes two and one half months to dry and bake tile in the wet season.

Wood is scarce but much is being preserved by reglueing and refitting of doors, window sash, shutters etc. Much lumber has been taken by the military forces.

Glass is a great scarcity as there was not a pane of glass left intact in the Messina city area.

Brick is scarce but much reclamation is underway with brick from ruined buildings.

Cement is scarce, but the Villafrance plant is now in production on a part time basis and that need is being met.

Paint, nails, tools are likewise scarce but efforts are underway to locate stocks which might be employed in reconstruction work.

FOOD

This is the most serious problem which confronts us. It is doubtful if the population received more than 70 grams per capita of bread per day during the past month. The dependence of Messina province on other provinces or other supplies for wheat and flour emphasizes the fact of our deficiency in this respect. No outbreaks have yet been made but it is certain that ex-fascist and other interests inimical to the Allied forces will soon seize the opportunity to make unwelcome but unanswerable comparisons with food conditions existing today. If the ration continues as low as this we must expect demonstrations on the part of hungry people.

The Black Mark[illegible] flourishes - prices are [illegible] as high as in our neighboring provinces but they will soon be on a par with them. All efforts to blot out the black market will be ineffective as long as any scarcity or rationing exists. What we do to counter act the black market is only an annoyance to the operators and a sort of sop to our consciences. It is not believed that the black market is highly organized in Messina. The sellers apparently are all operative independently and no great combines have yet been formed. 6-67

Road blocks have been used and much material has been seized but we have no personnel available to make an effective blocking system operatable.

Fishing is permitted. Licenses are required and identifying numbers are displayed on fishing boats. Prices for fish are high but the supply is limited.

It is believed that a free market for all foodstuffs will result in high prices but it will bring out of hoarding much of the food that is being held for speculative reasons.

PUBLIC SAFETY

Police.

The various police forces have been at work. They are not overagressive or effective but as yet no disorder or rioting has taken place and no test available under conditions where physical courage could be exhibited. They are lazy and indifferent.

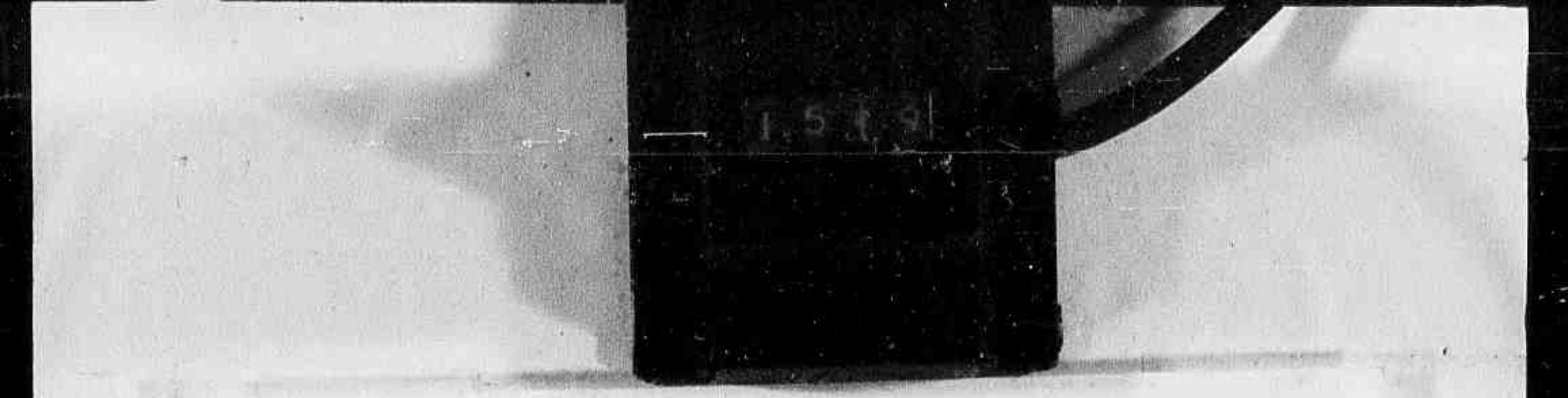
The relationships with regard to order between civilians and military personnel are not controlled by carabinieri or agents of public security. Military Police can only deal with the situation and they are far too few in this province to achieve satisfactory results.

Fire.

The Fire Department continues to be a rather useless and ineffective adjunct. There are no water mains in the city and no supplies for their pumps. As a result the pumping apparatus is useless. There is a possibility that an eventual air raid might require the use of their personnel in rescue work. Beyond this there is little excuse for their existence.

U.N.P.A.

This civilian defense organization has been disbanded. There is no air-raid alarm system in effect and no warning system will be devised. Such rescue work as might be required can be done by fire and police forces and military personnel.



Straits Traffic.

There is a lot of traffic across the straits to the mainland. This is done by fishing boats both during the day and night. An active naval patrol is the only possible cure for this traffic and at present, due to personnel and equipment shortages, the navy can not supply an adequate patrol.

TRANSPORTATION

We have maintained and operated a large fleet of captured army trucks. This will be necessary as long as wheat has to be hauled from Enna province and flour and other commodities from Catania and the rail head at San Stefano. The quantity of fuel required for these long hauls is enormous.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The health situation in the province is excellent. The general level of health under the conditions of occupancy is believed to be higher than under normal conditions. No serious epidemics have appeared. Hospitals have been restored and are functioning well. At present drug supplies are adequate.

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CONCLUSION

The activities of welfare and labor are in process of being organized and other efforts to restore normal conditions among the people are under way. In general it may be said that despite the heavy destruction this province and particularly the city of Messina has undergone, that conditions are much better than reasonably could be expected. The people are calm, their confidence is being restored and as rapidly as possible the scars of warfare are being healed.

STEPHEN B. STOREY
Lt. Colonel
S.C.A.O. Messina

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Public Works and Mines Sub-Commission

6465

Summary of Activities during December 1943.

1. On Dec 12 1943 Lt-Col Jenny, Director of this Sub-Commission, arrived at Naples. For several days he was engaged in assisting the Post Commandant in finding necessary space, supplies etc.

Highway Construction Progrss

2. On Dec 15 he received word from the Director of Works at Advance AFHQ to confer with him on highway work to be performed by Italian civil personnel. A conference was held at Advance AFHQ at which a program was presented covering not only Region II but also Region III and to points north directly behind the zone occupied by the Armed Forces of the 5th and 8th Armies.

3. It was realised that in order to properly serve our armed forces and to avoid present handicaps, the Italian Public Works organisation in these regions would have to be revised from a departmental to a divisional form where one man in one region handles all highway work, whether it be State, provincial or communal highways. Consequently Lt-Col Jenny proceeded to Bari on Dec 20 to discuss this problem with the ministry with the result that such a reorganisation has been effected.

4. There will be one man in charge north of Region II and one man under him in each compartment who will work with, and coordinate the work of, the Provincial Engineer. It was also agreed that this Sub-Commission appoint officers to work with these Italians and to have all instructions from the armed forces come to our officers.

5. Further conferences have been held with Adv AFHQ and men appointed by the ministry. Many angles remain to be ironed out before we can actually undertake this task.

6. Considerable time has been spent in conferences on many live problems including economic and pricing problems.

Salerno

7. On 9 Dec Capt Peebles and Lt Gentry and one clerk/interpreter left

Palermo and travelled by air to Naples. They have been engaged on supervising reconstruction work on buildings for the ACC and Italian Government at Salerno and latterly on officers' billets at Naples.

8. On 14 Dec Lt-Col Thompson left Palermo by air to take charge of the reconstruction of the ACC buildings at Salerno.

General Activities

9. On 18 Dec 43 Lt-Col W.M. Lapper and two clerks of this Sub-Commission left Palermo and travelled by convoy, arriving in Naples on 24 Dec 43.

10. The following officers stationed at Palermo were loaned to Region I for general work within the Region from 15 Dec to 29 Dec:- Capt Laughlin, Capt Feldman and Lt Juditz.

11. Many conferences have taken place at Palermo with the CAO in connection with local housing problems, with Col Bolick in connection with the public works problems of Sicily and also with S. Vigevani, the Engineer to the Palermo Water Company. Visits have been made to inspect reservoirs and springs and tests taken throughout the general water distribution system.

12. Lt-Col Rhodes and Lt-Col Laboon made a tour of Sicily to inspect highways and bridges and conferred with AMG officials at Agrigento, Ragusa, Siracusa, Catania and Messina in order to obtain first hand knowledge of the highway and bridge position throughout Sicily.

13. Capt W.H. Gamble (B) remains at Tizi Ouzou as a rear link.

General Remarks.

In view of the heavy programme of highway reconstruction work which AFHQ have requested that this Sub-Commission take over arrangements have been made for all Public Works officers at Palermo and Tizi Ouzou to report to Naples at the earliest possible moment so that schemes now being discussed with the Italian officials may be put in action without delay.

L.A. JENNY,
Lt-Col., C.E.
Director.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION
APO. 394.

AMG/4087/L. 21st January, 1944. 6-69

SUBJECT: Legal Sub-Commission -
Supplementary monthly report of Region I
for December 1943.

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

1. GENERAL.

Because of the delay in the receipt of the report of Region I for the month of December, 1943, it was impossible to include the same in the monthly report of the Legal Sub-Commission for December 1943. It is accordingly now submitted as a supplement thereto.

2. REGION I.

(a) Attached hereto are two statistical tables, one showing convictions and acquitals by Province and the other showing a breakdown by Province of the principal categories of cases. 1636 cases were reported during the month of December as against 3354 for the month of November, 1943.

(b) Inspections. No formal inspections were made during the month but the D.R.L.O. while on General Court duty at Trapani had an informal visit with the S.L.O. of that Province.

(c) Review of Cases. The number of applications for review has shown an increase. For November the number was 106. For December 192. The review by the C.J.C. AFT. HQ. has been accomplished with expedition and there is little delay between submission and decision. In proper cases, where new facts develop or great hardship would unnecessarily be inflicted upon the accused, petitions for clemency or rehearing are being submitted for action of higher authority. A small number of cases, which have been duly processed by Italian authorities, have been presented for the exercise of clemency which was heretofor exercised by the Minister of Justice at Rome.

(d) Italian Courts. Italian Courts are performing their normal functions throughout Sicily. The order of General McSherry, of November 30, 1943 designating new stations and advancing certain members of the Judiciary has been put into effect in this Region.

(e) General Courts. Several important General Courts have been held including two with death sentences resulting, in Palermo and Caltanissetta. These sentences have not yet been confirmed by General Alexander. Pace and Catalano, both from Agrigento were executed on December 29, 1943, their conviction having occurred in September 1943.

(f) Personnel. No change has occurred in assigned personnel. A number of temporarily attached officers have been transferred to other assignments.

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

1. [redacted].

Because of the delay in the receipt of the report of Region I for the month of December, 1943, it was impossible to include the same in the monthly report of the Legal Sub-Commission for December 1943. It is accordingly now submitted as a supplement thereto.

2. REGION I.

(a) Attached hereto are two statistical tables, one showing convictions and acquitals by Province and the other showing a breakdown by Province of the principal categories of cases. 1636 cases were reported during the month of December as against 3354 for the month of November, 1943.

(b) Inspections. No formal inspections were made during the month but the D.R.L.O. while on General Court duty at Trapani had an informal visit with the S.L.O. of that Province.

(c) Review of Cases. The number of applications for review has shown an increase. For November the number was 106. For December 192. The review by the C.J.O. AFHQ. has been accomplished with expedition and there is little delay between submission and decision. In proper cases, where new facts develop or great hardship would unnecessarily be inflicted upon the accused, petitions for clemency or rehearing are being submitted for action of higher authority. A small number of cases, which have been duly processed by Italian authorities, have been presented for the exercise of clemency which was heretofor exercised by the Minister of Justice at Rome.

(d) Italian Courts. Italian Courts are performing their normal functions throughout Sicily. The order of General McSherry, of November 30, 1943 designating new stations and advancing certain members of the Judiciary has been put into effect in this Region.

(e) General Courts. Several important General Courts have been held including two with death sentences resulting, in Palermo and Caltanissetta. These sentences have not yet been confirmed by General Alexander. Pace and Catalano, both from Agrigento were executed on December 29, 1943, their conviction having occurred in September 1943.

(f) Personnel. No change has occurred in assigned personnel. A number of temporarily attached officers have been transferred to other assignments.

(g) Directives. Under date of December 29, 1943 a general directive on sentences in serious cases was issued. On the same date a plan for the turning over to the Italian Government of Legal affairs and the arrangements incidental thereto was prepared for distribution to all S.L.Os.

(h) During the first three weeks of this month, Squadron Leader Dickie, D.R.L.O. had charge of the Legal Division during the absence of the R.L.O. on another assignment. The affairs of the office were well conducted by the D.R.L.O.

Richard H. Wilmer

RICHARD H. WILMER,
Lt.Colonel,
Deputy Chief Legal Officer.

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0462, (1) CHART SHOWING BREAKDOWN BY PROVINCE OF ALL CASES REPORTED

Province	General Courts G	General Courts NG	Superior Courts G	Superior Courts NG	Summary Courts G	Summary Courts NG	Totals Dec 1- Dec 31	Totals July 12- Dec 31
PALE[illegible]	33	12	57	9	483	109	703	4369
CATANIA	0	0	47	5	327	58	437	1799
MESSINA	1	4	7	4	68	12	96	416
AGRIGENTO	0	0	30	7	145	9	191	1924
TRAPANI	2	0	1	0	111	25	139	789
SIRACUSA	0	0	6	1	1	0	8	583
RAGUSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	206
CALTANISSETTA	2	0	8	3	1	0	14	141
ENNA	1	0	29	3	7	8	48	75
TOTAL	39	16	185	32	1143	221	1636	10302

Cases reported from Dec. 1, 1943 to Dec. 31, 1943 inclusive with total cases reported since the occupation in right hand column.

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0461 1943

CONVICTIONS 1 DEC. 1943 to 31 DEC. 1943

PROVINCE	Black Market		Thefts, and Poss. of Military Property		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	168	18	141	59	131	13	72	12	0	0	61	28	573	130
CATANIA	67	8	190	34	32	1	26	5	1	0	58	15	374	63
MESSINA	2	0	12	8	12	0	5	1	0	0	25	11	75	20
AGRIGENTO	39	12	58	3	53	0	5	0	0	0	20	1	175	16
TRAPANI	5	2	8	0	84	13	14	0	0	0	3	10	114	25
SIRACUSA	0	0	4	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	7	1
RAGUSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CALTANISSETTA	0	0	4	0	0	0	7	2	0	0	0	1	11	3
ENNA	10	8	4	0	0	0	20	3	0	0	3	0	37	11
TOTAL	291	48	441	104	311	27	150	24	1	0	171	38	1367	269

REPORT OF THE CONTROLLER OF PROPERTY A.C.
FOR DECEMBER 1943

1. General.

As the result of four months experience, the work of the Sub-Commission in Region I can be said to have established a normal routine, that is to say, the supervision and management of properties already taken into custody, the maintenance of records and accounts in respect of the same, and the preparation of inventories, checking of accounts, etc, in connection with such Allied properties as still remain to be taken into custody. In general, the work of the Division during the month under review has been in accordance with such routine, but its scope has been increased by the extension of Article IV of Proclamation No.6, firstly to the sequestrated properties of the Governments and Nationals of all the United Nations, and secondly to sequestrated French properties, as more particularly mentioned in para 3 below. The work at Headquarters during the month under review was somewhat intermittent owing to the uncertainty as to future developments, and to the moves involved in the division of AMG ACC HQ between Naples, Palermo and Brindisi, which made it difficult to reach decisions on policy, e.g, with regard to the Bronte Estate (see below - para 4).

2. Personnel.

HQ AMG was transferred to Naples with effect from 19 Dec 43, and Major Bovard(A) has represented the Division there since 26 Dec 43. The rest of my HQ Staff remained in Palermo throughout the month. On 31 December, orders were received for Major Sansome (A), Major Evans (B) and Capt.Sirota (A) to proceed to AMG HQ Naples for special duty, without either warning or consultation. While not disputing that the exigencies of the situation may demand this sudden transfer, I must point out that the work of this Sub-Commission has been prejudiced by the sudden removal of two accounting specialists, one of whom was forced to leave an audit of a firm half finished.

No other changes in the personnel of the Sub-Commission or their respective assignments occurred during the month, except that Major King (A) of the A.C.C joined my HQ Staff on the 19 Dec 43.

In the early part of the month, Lt.Col. Bennett (B) of HQ accompanied Captain Hellmuth (B), R.C.P Region I, on a visit of inspection to the Provinces of Catania and Messina. Arrangements were also made for either myself or Lt.Col.Glenn (A), accompanied by Major Bundy (B), to make a tour of inspection of Region II, but owing to the move of HQ AMG to Naples and the non-availability of the necessary transport, this tour had to be postponed. I hope however that it will be possible to make it during January 1944.

3. Extension of Property Control.

By General Order No.16 of AMG dated 7 Dec 43, the provisions of Article IV of Proclamation NO.6 were extended to the property of all the United Nations, in accordance with the provision contained in Section 5 of Article IV of Proclamation No.6. The Order, which is applicable to Regions I and II, became effective on the date of its first publication therein. At the end of the month under review, authority was received from AFHQ to extend the same Article to the property of the French Government and its Nationals, and the requisite order has been drafted for signature of the C.C.A.C.

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REGION I

4. Real Estate.

(A) Allied Property.

Further Allied Property has been taken into custody, particularly in the Province of Messina, where the A.C.P, Lieut.Beeson (B), has taken custody of a further 20 properties. In many cases it has been found that a legal representative of the owner is present, and where this is so, the property has been left in his hands.

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The question of the legal ownership of the Bronte Estate (see para 3 of my report for August 43) has again been raised with the Legal Division with a view to re-establishing Viscount Bridport's title thereto, either by

(i) An order of the C.C.A.O confirming the annulment of the decree of expropriation by virtue of Article IV of Proclamation No.6, or

(ii) Negotiation with the Italian Government.

The matter was raised as one of urgency, in view of the imminent handing over to the Italian Government, but no reply has yet been received.

As mentioned in para 4 (a) (iv) of my report for Sept 43, the Ente di Colonizzazione del Latifondo Siciliano (E.C.L.S), while in possession of the Bronte Estate, entered into certain contracts for the cutting of timber, in particular with the firm of Mineo and Rizzo. Their contract has now been formally terminated by an agreement between all parties concerned, that is to say, E.C.L.S, Mineo and Rizzo, and R.C.P, Region I. In the result, E.C.L.S is absolved from any further liability under the original contract, whilst a considerable quantity of timber and charcoal has been made available to Civilian Supply. Further timber which had been requisitioned by the Italian Military authorities, cut but not taken away, has also been made available to the same Division. The Bronte Estate continues to be administered by Signor Modica. Its general operation is proceeding satisfactorily, and a considerable cash surplus is in hand as the result of the trading during the past three months. The question of the disposal of the orange crop is however a serious one, and every effort is being made to find a market for it at a reasonable price.

As regards all Allied properties which were administered by the Bank of Sicily as sequestrator, and are now administered by it on my behalf, the Bank is furnishing full accounts up to 30 Nov 43, and has been instructed to render similar accounts at two-monthly intervals.

The question of providing funds for (a) maintenance and management, and (b) essential repairs to war damaged buildings, to which I referred in para 3(A) of my report for November 43, is still unsettled. The Acting Chief of the Military Government Section at AFHQ has ruled that though AMFA is empowered to make loans, including loans to individual persons, "a mere unilateral expenditure for the benefit of some absent owner is not a loan", and therefore the funds required for the above purposes cannot be made available by AMFA. In the circumstances, the matter will be taken up with the Italian Government with a view to their providing the necessary monies, seeing that under the conditions of Armistice they are bound to take such steps as the United Nations may direct to safeguard the persons and property of foreign nationals. In the meanwhile, properties which should be repaired if funds were available, in particular the Whitaker property Villa Cavour in Palermo, are deteriorating by reason of the wet weather.

Time has not permitted any positive action with regard to properties coming within the provisions of General Order No.16 referred to in para 2, apart from the initial step of instituting enquiries with a view to obtaining full particulars of the same.

<u>Property of Mr.J.R.M.Bell, H.M.Consul, Madrid.</u>

Orders were received by Mr.Bell, the representative in Palermo of the Min-

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Property of Mr.J.P.M.Fell, H.M.Consul, Madrid.

Orders were received by Mr.Bell, the representative in Palermo of the Ministry of War Transport in London on December 26th, instructing him to arrange for the effects of Mr.J.R.M.Fell, H.M.Consul, Madrid, who until the rupture of diplomatic relations between Italy and the U.K had been H.M.Consul in Palermo, to be shipped to Madrid. These effects had been taken into custody by me in August 1943. Among these was a motor car, which I requisitioned for the use of this Sub-Commission on 12 Nov 43, as the staff car allotted to me had been assigned to other duties. About 15 days later Lt.Col.Brown, G-4, HQ AMGOT, informed me that the car was urgently needed for temporary duty by the Public Safety Sub-Commission, and I agreed to surrender it on condition that it should be returned to my safe keeping when the move of the main body of AMG ACC HQ to Naples had been completed. On January 1st I was informed by G-4 that this car had been sent for by Brig.Guterbock and that it had been sent to Naples on December 22nd.

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(B) Enemy State Property (Italian).

Discussions have taken place during the month under review on the general question of the internal administration of E.C.L.S, referred to above, and a list of the staff has been submitted to the Prefect of Palermo for checking.

Many of the "Borghi" belonging to E.C.L.S are at present deserted, and measures have had to be taken for their protection. They were badly pillaged in the early days of the occupation.

The cash resources of E.C.L.S are now exhausted, and the general financing of this concern is being considered in the light of the essential work which is necessary for the conservation of its properties.

(C) Property of Fascist Organizations.

The liquidation of Fascist organizations, to which I referred in para 3 (c) of my report for November 43, is now well in hand, Judge Criscuoli having been appointed chief liquidator, with his office in Palermo. Sub-liquidators have also been appointed to assist him. Questions as to the general policy to be followed have in most cases been decided, and it is intended to make as much use as possible of the Intendenza di Finanza, so avoiding the employment of extra staff.

G.I.L and Dopolavoro property has been transferred to Prefects of the various Provinces under the supervision of Public Welfare, but questions of policy are still under consideration and no decision has yet been reached regarding the disposal of bank balances.

(D) Abandoned Property.

The general scheme for dealing with abandoned property (see para 4 (d) of my report for Sept 43) is now in full operation throughout Region I. In the case of abandoned properties which have been taken into custody, arrangements are being made for the appointment of "curatore", who will take over the administration.

5. Industrial and Commercial Concerns.

(a) Borab Bros.

The policy of keeping sales down to the minimum necessary to defray expenses has been continued. Sales carried out during the period of administration by the C.P show a large profit. Audit of the accounts for the year 1943 and preparation of inventory and balance sheet was being carried out by Capt. Sirota, with a view to establishing the shortages referred to in my previous reports for September and October 1943. Unfortunately Capt. Sirota was compelled to leave his audit uncompleted owing to his transfer to Naples. After examination of the accounts the future operation of this business will be considered, and certain economies are contemplated by the C.P.

(b) L'Insulare.

As a result of the preliminary examination of this concern, Controller of Property has taken the property into custody in the interests of the British [illegible]. The original contract made with Messrs. Spero has been ratified

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5. Industrial and Commercial Concerns.

(a) Bomb Bros.

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(b) L'Insulare.

As a result of the preliminary examination of this concern, Controller of Property has taken the property into custody in the interests of the British shareholders. The original contract made with Messrs. Spero has been ratified for the current year. Certain assets (cash and securities) have been earmarked to cover undistributed dividends due by the company to the British shareholders. On the basis of the present contract a net annual profit of approximately Lire 180,000 should accrue. This is considered by Controller of Property to be preferable to the other alternatives:

(a) care and maintenance - costly and unsatisfactory.
(b) operation on our account - at present time speculative, with considerable risk of substantial loss due to divers causes.

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(c) A.G.I.P.

The general process of completion of records has been continued. The Vice-President of C.I.P, the organization formed on the mainland to take over rationing and distribution of oil products, uner the direction of AFHQ Petroleum Section, is now in Sicily in process of re-organizing and co-ordinating the plant and installations of A.G.I.P on basis of control of C.I.P, who are operating all oil installations in Italy under direct control from AFHQ.

There still appears to be some considerable divergence in methods adopted in the Provinces in the handling of oil products, and to eradicate this appears to necessitate certain instructions from AFHQ. This confirmation defining the exact powers of C.I.P is in process of being obtained.

(d) Corriere di Sicilia.

The control of this paper has continued on lines laid down in report Controller of Property November 1943. Certain investaigation of accounts has been carried out, as a result of which certain staff changes have been made. The question of ownership has been examined, and a full report is to be submitted to R.L.O for consideration. There is little doubt that the property was Fascist Property at date of occupation, obtained by typical Fascist methods.

(e) Asphalt Mines - Ragusa.

As a result of consultation with Avv.Cartia, the legal adviser to the British interests, and now Prefect of Ragusa Province, it was decided that the most important question was to re-establish immediately the mining concessions of the English Companies, although Proclamation No.6, Article IV, Subsections 3 and 4 does affect this it was considered necessary to have an Order prepared defining the position, and have the Register in the Tribunale Civile in Ragusa adjusted. This order has now been prepared. It was further decided that to avoid any possibility of "the conflicting interests" factor, Signor Moy should not be appointed to administer the British interests (he already representing A.B.C.D under Order No.67), but a nominee be appointed who should delegate the technical operation of the English plant to Signor Moy. This is now in course of being effected. The proposal of a lease of the English interests to A.B.C.D, mentioned in my report for November 43, has now been abandoned, owing to the Italian law on the subject under which the rights under the concession might be jeopardised. Arrangements have now been made for Controller of Property to visit Ragusa, examine the situation and arrange for purchase of English rock by A.B.C.D (who have now arranged finance), the price to be fixed by Controller of Property, who will take expert advice before doing so. In this way I have ensured that the "capital" assets of the English companies have been recognised with the return of the concessions. The mines will be operated equitably by Signor Moy, and as from date of agreement, all rock extracted will be paid for and lodged for credit of English interests. Records of all previous mining etc from date of sequestration will be retained by Controller of Property, pending the arrival of the competent authority to deal with the claim.

6. Semi-statal Institutions.

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6. Semi-statal Institutions.

(a) Unione Militare.

Sales have continued in both Palermo and Messina branches on prescribed lines. The usual checking of accounts has been continued.

(b) E.N.I.C.

The general work of repair and re-opening of ENIC Cinemas has been continued. During the month the Rex Cinema in Ionia was re-opened and is now doing excellent business. The Reale in Catania is due to open shortly, the repairs having now been completed. The "contribution" by ENIC of Lire 160,000 (covered by set off against any payment which may be received from Italian Government for War Damage or any increase in rental) should be covered in two months trading. The present lease expires in 1950. The projected repairs to Cinemas Nazionale and Supercinema have had to be deferred owing to difficulties in obtaining

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release from requisitioning authorities, who still have further use for part of these premises. ENIC has functioned very successfully during the month under the enthusiastic leadership of Signor Rallo. Accrued profits during just over three months of trading now amount to over Lire. 1,000,000. The general policy of progressive recreational entertainment is being continued, always, it should be mentioned, with the full approval and backing of P.W.B.

7.

REGION II

7. The work of this Region has devolved solely upon Major Meader (A), as his former assistant, Lieut.Sbrolla, has been transferred to the Electicity Sub-Commission of A.C.C. Further, Major Meader has been handicapped by reason of communications, transportation and clerical staff being scarce or non-existent. All Allied properties have however now been inspected, and formal custody of the three important villas in Salerno Province, namely "Rufolo","Cimbrone" and "Rondinaio" has been taken.

Blocked accounts of Allied Nationals have not yet been taken over, as full returns are still awaited.

In this Region, the liquidation of Fascist organizations is being carried out through provincial committees.

Owing to the presence of troops and previous depredations in Cotrone formal custody has been taken of two French properties there, in order to ensure their protection.

C.P reports that there are twenty or thirty enemy aliens (German, Hungarian, etc) residing in Salerno Province.

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

7 January 1944.

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DECLASSIFIED

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

ECONOMIC DIRECTORATE

2 January 1944

MEMORANDUM: Views of ACC/AMG on Price Policies in Italy

1. It is the unanimous policy of AMG/ACC to retard the upward movement of prices affecting the cost of living in Italy by every means available to both the Allied and Italian Governments. It is recognized that a general increase in Italian prices cannot be prevented. Two decades of Fascism and an undisciplined population that has not complied with price controls long before our arrival, the unnecessary prosecution of the costly war, the destruction of industrial plant and equipment, and the increased expenditures resulting from the presence of the armed forces combine to produce inflationary pressures which cannot be kept entirely in check. But efforts can and should be made to retard them. Main attention must be given to the price of commodities entering into the cost of living such as wheat and flour for bread and pasta.

2. All goods imported for Italian civilian consumption should be charged to the account of the Italian Government at a landed cost price in Dollars, Sterling or North African Francs, depending upon whether the goods come from U.S., U.K. or North Africa. For this purpose, it will be necessary for C.C.S. and A.F.H.Q. to furnish current information on landed costs for imported commodities.

3. To keep governmental subsidies as low as practicable, the imported commodities should be sold in Italy, on behalf of the Italian Government, at not less than the landed cost basis except where, as in the case of wheat or coal, such action would result in such a price rise over the existing legal price for that commodity as to threaten to distort the general price structure. An examination of the 1 November 1943 schedule of landed costs for imported commodities indicates that in the case of many commodities, this policy can be pursued without damage to inflation control.

4. In the case of imported wheat and flour - food stuffs essential to subsistence - the governing consideration in determining the price for resale on behalf of the Italian Government is keeping down the cost of living. It has been and will continue to be necessary to sell these items below landed costs. Imported wheat and flour should be sold through the normal distribution channels at the legal prices for Italian produced wheat and for flour processed therefrom, even though such prices are substantially lower than the landed cost of imported wheat and flour.

5. It is intended that as long as wheat and flour are to be imported, the legal price for bread throughout areas under our control will for the time being be 3.60 lire a kilo. To enable this to be done, imported flour should be sold to the baker at 3.10 lire a kilo and imported wheat should be sold to the miller at a price to enable him to produce flour to sell at 3.10 lire a kilo. Accordingly, imported wheat and flour should be sold to the Consorzi and the Alimentazione at a price to enable them to sell the imported wheat and flour to the miller and baker at prices to accomplish the foregoing. In any locality where production and transportation costs make it impossible for a baker to sell bread profitably at 3.60 lire if he pays 3.10 lire for flour, appropriate financial assistance will be given by the local

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the unsuccessful prosecution of the costly war, [illegible] the destruction of industrial plant and equipment, and the increased expenditures resulting from the presence of the armed forces combine to produce inflationary pressures which cannot be kept entirely in check. But efforts can and should be made to retard them. Main attention must be given to the [illegible] for commodities entering into the cost of living such as wheat and flour for bread and pasta.

2. All goods imported for Italian civilian consumption should be charged to the account of the Italian Government at a landed cost price in Dollars, Sterling or North African Francs, depending upon whether the goods come from U.S., U.K. or North Africa. For this purpose, it will be necessary for C.C.S. and A.F.H.Q. to furnish current information on landed costs for imported commodities.

3. To keep governmental subsidies as low as practicable, the imported commodities should be sold in Italy, on behalf of the Italian Government, at not less than the landed cost basis except where, as in the case of wheat or coal, such action would result in such a price ride over the existing legal price for that commodity as to threaten to distort the general price structure. An examination of the 1 November 1943 schedule of landed costs for imported commodities indicates that in the case of many commodities, this policy can be pursued without damage to inflation control.

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6. In the case of food stuffs other than wheat or flour it will generally be possible to charge landed costs. Milk for small children and expectant or nursing mothers, requires special consideration. Landed cost figures as of 1 November 1943 indicate that milk can be charged at landed cost. However, if the landed cost is revised upward and requires charging consumers prices appreciably in excess of 9 lire for a 12 oz. can or 11 lire for a 14 oz. can of evaporated milk, the question should be reconsidered.

7. Medical and other supplies and equipment, and industrial and agricultural equipment and supplies should be resold in Italy on behalf of the Italian Government at a price equivalent to landed cost. Fertilizers and insecticides are essential to maximize Italian agricultural production. These commodities, and imports entering into their manufacture should be resold at this time at prices which will not increase 1942/43 legal prices by more than 60% or 70% the prices paid by agricultural producers for fertilizers and insecticides.

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8. Landed cost figures as on 1 November 1943 indicate that laundry soaps and toilet soaps can be charged at landed costs; however, if 1 November 1943 landed cost price is revised upward and requires consumers' prices appreciably in excess of 25 lire per kilo for laundry soap and 36 lire per kilo for toilet soap, the question should be reconsidered. It is noted that if, in lieu of soap, Italy were supplied with caustic soda - the ingredient required for domestic soap production - valuable shipping space could be saved, and local materials and labour could be employed. This matter should be brought strongly to the attention of C.C.S., since soap is being shipped and caustic soda refused us.

9. Imported coal should be sold on behalf of the Italian Government for 1200 lire per metric ton CIF Italian ports, compared with the landed cost of between 2500 and 3000 lire per metric ton. In the case of Sardinian coal, a price of 400 lire per metric ton in Sardinia is recommended for fine coal (less than 20 m.m. in size) and 500 lire per metric ton for coarse coal (20 m.m. or more in size). These prices, it is estimated, will cover cost of production. The price for the two grades of Sardinian coal elsewhere in Italy should be 550 lire and 650 lire per metric ton CIF Italian ports (except Sardinia) to cover cost of production and shipping. Differential prices for various types of users of coal are not considered desirable at this time.

10. The information we have available from Regions I and II indicates that petroleum products are an important factor in transportation costs and transportation is an important factor in the cost of food. Therefore, unless these statements of fact are invalidated, a maximum price of 11 lire per litre of gasoline and corresponding prices for other petroleum products are recommended. It is suggested that out of these 11 lire, there be paid in order of priority:-

(a) Distribution costs and dealers' margins (an effort being made to keep these as low as possible).

(b) Italian import duties and excises.

(c) Balance being credited to the account of landed cost. The deficit in landed cost not covered by the 11 lire price, would be charged as a subsidy.

11. The difference between landed cost charged to the Italian Government and the internal sale price charged on behalf of the Italian Government for all imported commodities would be treated as a subsidy by the Italian Government. These procedures would in no way alter the existing arrangements whereby the public and private organizations or individuals to whom the imported commodities are turned over for distribution are required to pay cash lire for such commodities at prices fixed by the Allied authorities, if possible after agreement with the Italian Government.

12. Even though legal retail prices are not fixed, we desire that imported goods should not be sold to consumers at a price too high in view of what is charged to the distributor. Accordingly, Allied authorities will watch and if necessary control the retail price of imported goods. The Allied authorities will also, in appropriate circumstances, jointly consider with the Italian Government the retail prices to be charged for imported goods.

13. Exportable supplusses should be purchased from Italian producers at prices

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(a) Distribution costs and dealers' margins (an effort being made to keep these as low as possible).

(b) Italian import duties and excises.

(c) Salvage being credited to the account of landed cost. The deficit in landed cost not covered by the 11 lire price, would be charged as a subsidy.

11. The difference between landed cost charged to the Italian Government and the internal sale price charged on behalf of the Italian Government for all imported commodities would be treated as a subsidy by the Italian Government. These procedures would in no way alter the existing arrangements whereby the public and private organizations or individuals to whom the imported commodities are turned over for distribution are required to pay cash lire for such commodities at prices fixed by the Allied authorities, if possible after agreement with the Italian Government.

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13. Exportable surpluses should be purchased from Italian producers at prices in lire sufficient to cover actual costs at times of production plus a fair profit. This, however, would not offset the position where goods can be obtained in the open market at lower prices.

14. Exports from Italy should be sold abroad as far as practicable at prices equivalent to prices prevailing in foreign markets concerned, whether such prices are in excess of or less than prices paid to the Italian producers. In the case of exports to the U.S., U.K. and French North Africa, payment will be respectively in Dollars, Sterling or Francs, credited to an Italian Government account; in the case of exports to neutral countries, further consideration should be given to whether the payment should be in the currency of that country or in Dollars or Sterling credited to the Italian Government's accounts held by or under the control of the British and American Governments. The Dollar, Sterling or Franc accounts of the Italian Government would not be credited for exports if such exports did not arrive at their destination. This would place the risk for loss of exports on the Italian Government, just as the risk for the loss of shipments to Italy is borne by the Allies.

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15. The question of actual payment over by the Italian Government of Dollars, Sterling or Francs with which it is charged for imports and the actual payment over of Dollars, Sterling or Francs credited to the Italian Government for exports can be left to the future for settlement as part of the larger financial relations which will have to be worked out between the Allies and Italy. However, existing procedures and arrangements will be continued whereby the distributors who obtain imported commodities are required to pay to AMG cash lire for such commodities, and Italian producers are paid by AMG cash lire for exports, at prices agreed upon. In the ultimate financial settlement of the Italian Government, lire thus received or paid out will be dealt with in the accounting.

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16. Under the foregoing proposals normal Italian taxes and imposts could, at least in the future, be applied, except possibly in the case of goods given as relief and in the case of some of the few imported commodities that will be sold below landed costs. Even where goods are sold below landed costs, we should have no objection to the imposition of normal Italian taxes and imposts if we are credited with full landed costs in Dollars, Sterling or Francs and the Italian Government is charged with the subsidy.

17. The foregoing price proposals, which in effects the relations between the Allies and the Italian Government, should be applied to imports and exports since the beginning of the occupation of Sicily and the Italian mainland. It would be quite desirable, although not absolutely essential, to obtain the agreement of the Italian Government to such of the foregoing proposals as are agreed to by the various interested Allied Headquarters before action is taken to implement such proposals.

18. To provide an instrumentality for the accounting of imports and exports, and for handling other operational matters relating to imports and exports, an import-export agency should be created under arrangements to be worked out between AFHQ/AMG and 15 Army Group. This agency might be given status within the Industry and Commerce Sub-Commission similar to the status of ACCA within the Finance Sub-Commission. It would be authorized to deal directly with all AMG Regions and Italian areas in which the Allied authorities are functioning.

19. With regard to domestic prices of Italian produced commodities and services.

(a) The proposed 100% increase in passenger railway rates at this time should be disapproved. A doubling of rates for a service provided by the Italian Government would set a precedent for corresponding increases in other prices, without discouraging the actual amount of traffic carried by the railroads, and without improving noticeably the financial position of the railroads. Increases in freight rates should also be resisted at this time because they affect the cost of living.

(b) Italian public utility service rates have been kept to artificially low levels. In some cases these rates can be raised sufficiently to eliminate the need for government subsidy without affecting appreciably the cost of living. With this in view, the Public Works Sub-Commission has been authorized to examine the rate structures of these public utility institutions seeking rate increases with a view to recommending such increases as are consistent with our overall efforts to retard inflationary price rises.

20. The Sub-Commission continues to keep in effect the detailed local domestic

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follow suit in the case of some of the few imported commodities that will be sold below landed costs. Even where goods are sold below landed costs, we should have no objection to the imposition of normal Italian taxes and imposts if we are credited with full landed costs in Dollars, Sterling or Francs and the Italian Government is charged with the subsidy.

17. The foregoing price proposals, as they affects the relations between the Allies and the Italian Government, should be applied to imports and exports since the beginning of the occupation of Sicily and the Italian mainland. It would be quite desirable, although not absolutely essential, to obtain the agreement of the Italian Government to such of the foregoing proposals as are agreed to by the various interested Allied Headquarters before action is taken to implement such proposals.

18. To provide an instrumentality for the accounting of imports and exports, and for handling other operational matters relating to imports and exports, an import-export agency should be created under arrangements to be worked out between ACC/AMG and 15 Army Group. This agency might be given status within the Industry and Commerce Sub-Commission similar to the status of AMFA within the Finance Sub-Commission. It would be authorized to deal directly with all AMG Regions and Italian areas in which the Allied authorities are functioning.

19. With regard to domestic prices of Italian produced commodities and services.

(a) The proposed 100% increase in passenger railway rates at this time should be disapproved. A doubling of rates for a service provided by the Italian Government would set a precedent for corresponding increases in other prices, without discouraging the actual amount of traffic carried by the railroads, and without improving noticeably the financial position of the railroads. Increases in freight rates should also be resisted at this time because they affect the cost of living.

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20. The desirability of continuing to keep in effect the detailed legal domestic price lists was considered but no conclusions were reached. In Region I, AMG legal prices are now prescribed for only bread, pasta, olive oil, sugar, milk, coal, petroleum products and soap. The communes are authorized to fix prices on the other commodities. In Region II, the original detailed AMG legal price list, modified in a few instances, remains in effect.

R.A. HAMILTON,
Brigadier,
Acting Economic Director.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION

13031/F

5 November 1943.

Subject:- Report on the activities of the Finance Sub-Commission based at TIZI-OUZOU for October, 1943.

To:- Economic Director.

A. GENERAL

1. On 13 October 1943, several members of the Finance Sub-Commission staff at TIZI-OUZOU prepared a summary memorandum entitled "The Problem of Public Finance, Prices and Inflation Control in Italy", which was circulated to the chiefs of the other Sub-Commissions. It was the purpose of this memorandum to call attention to several very serious problems, as a prelude to a general meeting to discuss them; and to suggest topics which require research and analysis by the Finance Sub-Commission staff. As a result, several such assignments were made:-

(a) Italian inflation potential.

(b) Analysis of public expenditure and the relation of certain expenditures to tax revenues.

(c) Sources of Revenue and Overhaul of Italian Tax structure.

(d) Monopoly and lottery problems.

(e) Re-opening of savings channels; government borrowing; analysis of public debt and problems of servicing.

(f) Indices of prices and cost of living.

2. A meeting was held by officers of the Finance Sub-Commission with the Secretary of the United States Treasury and his staff, at which several matters were discussed, including currency and rate of exchange problems, the operations of AMFA, accounting, etc.

3. At Palermo on 19 October 1943, Messrs. White and Smith of the U.S. Treasury met with Finance Sub-Commission officers and considered inter alia, advances to the Badoglio Government, the payment of interest on Italian Government bonds, and the question of increasing the pay of civil employees, police, etc.

4. Col E.H. Foley made a visit to Brindisi on 29 October 1943 to consult on financial problems with the Mason MacFarlane Mission.

B. AMFA AND AM CURRENCY

1. The organization of AMFA and its branch offices and personnel was thoroughly studied and steps taken with MGS and CCS to assure the unity of AMFA throughout Italy, and its control by the Financial Sub-Commission. A cable was sent to CCS on October 6, making certain suggestions on the location, constitution and operations of AMFA, necessitated by the Allied advance into Italy and the change of AMG to ACC. A reply was received in cable 351 of October 19, recognizing the signleness of AMFA and the desirability of centralising all the operations.

2. The whole AM Lire currency position for the present and for the future was analysed; arrangements made with CCS for speeding up the printing and shipping of amounts of such currency; and the currency in the Italian and North African theatres was distributed to the various places and organizations as required.

3. On 15 October 1943, we discussed with the British Paymaster, the payment of British troops in the Central Mediterranean Theatre in AM Lire after 1 November 1943. An estimate of the amount of currency needed was obtained and plans laid to collect the currency.

4. On 19 October, we met with the North African Economic Board to discuss particularly a draft cable to CCS on the handling of exports from Italy and relative financial arrangements.

5. A number of problems in connection with Sardinia and Corsica arose. CCS authorized paying Italian troops repatriated to Sardinia from Corsica (who had received part of their pay in francs) the lire they would have been entitled to had they been paid originally in lire and not in local currency. The necessary quantities of AM lire had to be provided.

6. A cable (9117 of 1 October) from CCS authorized AMFA to provide French troops with AM lire in the same way as British and American troops.

7. A detailed AMFA report had been prepared for the month of October, giving AMFA's balance and sheet and commenting on certain action taken by the Finance Division in Sicily, including the issuance of General Order No. 10 and the reopening of the postal savings system.

C. PUBLIC DEBT

A cable has been despatched requesting the views of CCS on the servicing of the Italian debt.

D. RELATIONS WITH BADOGLIO GOVERNMENT

The Proclamation in respect of currency issued by the Badoglio Government

on 24 September was analysed and its defects noted. The subject of advancing lire funds to the Badoglio Government and the Italian military forces, has been extensively discussed.

E. ACCOUNTS.

Further study was given to the policies outlined in telegrams (W.9685 dated 11 Sept. 43 and NAF 414 of the 21 Sept. 43) dealing with the questions of accounting for civilian supplies, imports and exports. Various instructions in these matters were drafted and amended, and conferences took place with Industry and Commerce, and Public Health Sub-Commissions concerning the problems of accounting for supplies in quantities. The telegram from C.C.S. (Tam 54 of 18 Oct), dealing with aforementioned problems, was very carefully studied, and a reply despatched thereto which was embodied in a letter dated Oct 30 from C.F.O. to M.G.S.

F. STAFF.

We dealt with the assembly of staff for headquarters and the regions, involving numerous attendances at many allocation boards.

During the period, the War Establishment of the Finance Sub-Commission had been reduced from 70 Officers to 65, and later to 62 Officers, and, during the month of October, was further reduced to 55 Officers. There was a great shortage of Other Ranks, and only 1 Warrant Officer, 2 Sergeants, 1 Corporal and 1 Private were allotted to the Finance Sub-Commission.

G. INSTRUCTION.

During the month all incoming finance officers, C.A.O's. and officers of other sub-commissions were instructed in the accountancy procedure to be followed in the field. Regular lectures and meetings of the finance committee, as well as the entire student body, were held on the whole range of financial problems.

R.A. HAMLYN,
Brigadier,
Chief Finance Officer,
Headquarters,
Allied Military Government.

at Bari. I.C.a.o. moved to Bari with a group of officers from A.M.G. Headquarters. This group in charge of all occupied territory not handed over to A.M.G.

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Forms

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED MILITARY GOVT.
APO 394

SHH/hd

10 January 1944

In reply refer to:
PO/6/1

6451

Subject: Report on HQ Postal Activities during November & December 1943

To: CSO, AMG HQ

1. At the beginning of November there was one postal officer in Region I, and one other at HQ. An ANC officer joined the Section during the month.

2. The first half of November was occupied in consolidating, with the Region I officer, the postal service arrangements in Sicily, and in reviewing provisional directives, and preparing drafts of further ones covering fresh aspects which arose. Later in the month one HQ Postal representative proceeded from Palermo to Brindisi and thence to Salerno, to examine and organize the postal services in the latter province. A second representative visited AFHQ, MTO, for one week, to consult, and collaborate regarding the extension of internal mail services and the introduction of foreign mails. Preliminary operational details were worked out on return.

3. During December, the work at Salerno continued and a postal service for the province as set up on January 3rd. The Palermo representative was meanwhile engaged on organization matters and foreign mail service work, in particular, the latter chiefly in relation to Region I, which was supplied with draft operating instructions and schedules. (Advice from AFHQ was awaited on outstanding issues upon which rested the completion of details for, or introduction of, the foreign service). Points related to the commencement of internal service in Region II were dealt with. On December 10 the office was practically closed down preparatory to moving to Salerno/Naples, which latter place was reached by road, after many deferments of departure, on December 24. The two representatives conferred at Salerno on December 26/27 and one was called to Brindisi on December 29.

J.H. HEAD
Major
Postal Section AMG

cc: Lt Col Densmore

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
Monuments, Fine Arts & Archives Sub-commission 6459
Ref.: 20340/MFAA. 4 January 1944.

SUBJECT: Second Monthly Report, for December 1943.

TO : Chief of Staff.

ORGANISATION

1. On the movement of the main body of HQ.AMG to Naples, the Sub-commission for Monuments Fine Arts and Archives was left behind at Palermo,--a most unfortunate arrangement.

2. Though no official order has been received as to the separation of Monuments Fine Arts and Archives from Education at Regional level, it had in effect taken place in Regions 1 & 2, which are under HQ. AMG, and this Sub-commission's Advisors in those Regions are not concerned with Educational matters.

3. In Region 3, which is not under HQ.AMG and in which this Sub-commission has no official status, unofficial reports indicate that a special officer has been appointed for Education, but that Major Gardner is still considered as being responsible. (Nov. report 7(a)).

PERSONNEL

4. Officers.
a) The Acting Deputy Director, Capt. M. Hammond (Nov. report 7(c)) was assigned on 6 Dec 43 to Region3 "for duty in Monuments Fine Arts and Archives Sub-commission thereat",--a wording which leaves his status somewhat ambiguous. He left for Naples on 13 Dec, and according to his latest report (28Dec) had not yet proceeded to join 15th Army Group.
b) Major T. Sizer proceeded to Naples with the main body HQ.AMG on 18 Dec 43 as a result of a cable from the CCAO 15th Army Group suggesting that a MFAA Advisor be attached to 8th Army. The latest report from Naples (28 Dec) showed that he was still there representing the Sub-commission.
c) Major J.B.Ward-Perkins,R.A. reported at Naples on 24 Dec 43. It is understood that he is assigned to this Sub-commission on order of the War Office, but no order about him has reached the Acting Director at Palermo.
d) Requests that the MFAA officers at Tizi Ouzou be sent forward (Nov. report 7(c)) have not so far had any result.
e) Capt. L.B. La Farge as from 28 Dec 43 is temporarily (it is hoped) detached from the Sub-commission for duty as Liaison officer with officers of the Allied Advisory Council during their visit to Palermo.

5. Enlisted Men and Civilians.
a) Cpl. N. Defino proceeded with Capt. Hammond to Naples, and was assigned with him to Region 3 and is in the same ambiguous position.
b) Mr. Manuel Sanchez, from the Library of Congress, has been attached to the Sub-commission by AFHQ (10 Dec 43) for the purpose of collecting library material for federal agencies. He saw the Acting Director on 26 December.

REPORTS.

6. Region 1. Copy of monthly report from Advisors is attached(Inc.1).
Region 2. Copy of interim report from Advisor is attached(Inc.2).

Region 3. This region is under the control of AMG,15th Army Gp.

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REPORTS.

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7. Region 3. This region is under the control of AMG.15th Army Gp, and not under HQ.AMG. The Regional Advisor for Monuments & Fine Arts (Major P. Gardner) is thus in no way under the authority of the Acting Director of this Sub-commission, which has officially no concern in the fate of monuments in that region. The Acting Director however considers that this artificial division of territorial responsibility does not prevent him from taking an interest in what is happening in Campania; on the contrary he feels that his position as temporary head of this sub-commission demands that he should do so. He therefore wrote personally to Major Gardner, and requested from him copies of reports which he had made to date to Region 3 Hq. The following reports by Major Gardner are accordingly attached:

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a) Copy of monthly report for October, 1943) (Inc.3)
b) Copy of memo on requisition of Museo Nazionale, Naples) (Inc.4)
c) Copy of memo on requisition of Palazzo Reale, Caserta. (Inc.4)
d) Copy of monthly report for November, 1943. (Inc.5)

The responsibility for submitting these reports thus through irregular channels is entirely that of the Acting Director.

PROTECTION OF MONUMENTS, MUSEUMS, ETC.

8. The situation in Naples as regards requisitioning of Museums and monuments, as revealed by Major Gardner's reports, is very disquieting. Although the Acting Director has no official concern with Region 3, he has felt compelled to take the only action available to him to bring the state of affairs to the notice of higher authority than it would appear from the continuance of the conditions described by Major Gardner that his reports reach in their entirety. Particularly disquieting is the requisition of the Palace at Caserta by AFHQ. This Sub-commission is responsible, through HQ.AMG to AFHQ for the protection of monuments, and if that HQ itself takes action likely to damage monuments and works of art which it has appointed a sub-commission to protect, the sub-commission's position becomes ridiculous.

9. Further attempts have been made to ascertain what orders, if any, have been issued by the army to troops to ensure respect for and protection of monuments and works of art in areas behind the battle front which do not come under the orders of AMG.(Nov. report 12). The only things discovered so far are a short paragraph in the pamphlet "Soldier's guide to Italy"(p.26) issued to troops in June 1943, and a little pamphlet called "Things worth saving and what to do about them" issued by AFHQ. This last is good so far as it goes, but it is not in the form of an order, and it appears doubtful if any authoritative orders on the subject have ever been issued.

RELATIONS OF SUBCOMMISSION WITH ARMIES AND A.M.G. 15 ARMY GROUP.

10. The proposals to attach MFAA officers to Army commands have resulted in getting Capt. Hammond and Major Sizer as far as Naples, destined for attachment to 15th Army Group and 8th Army respectively. (see above,4.a) & b)). This is certainly encouraging, but even if and when these attachments become effective,(and a similar attachment to 5th Army is greatly to be desired) difficulties will still remain in the matter of the protection of monuments owing to the existing duality of control.

11. An officer of the Sub-commission attached to an army command passes out of the zone for which HQ.AMG is responsible, and therefore out of the control of the Sub-commission. If the Acting Director wishes to communicate with him officially the channel will be Sub-commission to HQ.AMG, to AFHQ, to HQ.AMG 15 Army Group, to Army; and even through this roundabout means of communication he can send no authoritative instructions or directive as to policy.

12. Experience in both Sicily and Campania has shown that the greatest amount of damage to Monuments etc.(after that occasioned

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scribed by Major Gardner that his reports reach HQ. AMG in their entirety. Particularly disquieting is the requisition of the Palace at Caserta by AFHQ. This Sub-commission is responsible, through HQ.AMG to AFHQ for the protection of monuments, and if that HQ itself takes action likely to damage monuments and works of art which it has appointed a sub-commission to protect, the sub-commission's position becomes ridiculous.

9. Further attempts have been made to ascertain what orders, if any, have been issued by the army to troops to ensure respect for and protection of monuments and works of art in areas behind the battle front which do not come under the orders of AMG.(Nov. report 12). The only things discovered so far are a short paragraph in the pamphlet "Soldier's guide to Italy"(p.26) issued to troops in June 1943, and a little pamphlet called "Things worth saving and what to do about them" issued by AFHQ. This last is good so far as it goes, but it is not in the form of an order, and it appears doubtful if any authoritative orders on the subject have ever been issued.

RELATIONS OF SUBCOMMISSION WITH ARMIES AND A.M.G. 15 ARMY GROUP.

10. The proposals to attach MFAA officers to Army commands have resulted in getting Capt. Hammond and Major Sizer as far as Naples, destined for attachment to 15th Army Group and 8th Army respectively. (see above,4.a) & b)). This is certainly encouraging, but even if and when these attachments become effective,(and a similar attachment to 5th Army is greatly to be desired) difficulties will still remain in the matter of the protection of monuments owing to the existing duality of control.

11. An officer of the Sub-commission attached to an army command passes out of the zone for which HQ.AMG is responsible, and therefore out of the control of the Sub-commission. If the Acting Director wishes to communicate with him officially the channel will be Sub-commission to HQ.AMG, to AFHQ, to HQ.AMG 15 Army Group, to Army; and even through this roundabout means of communication he can send no authoritative instructions or directive as to policy.

12. Experience in both Sicily and Campania has shown that the greatest amount of damage to Monuments etc.(after that occasioned by bombardment) has been caused by requisitioning by the Army, and next by looting, whether by Allied troops or Italians. The Sub-commission for the protection of Monuments has no authority in Campania, and will not have for some time, and meanwhile damage is being done by one section of the army, and another section created to prevent such damage is powerless to intervene. Under present arrangements the same situation may be repeated if Rome is occupied.

13. If the protests of the Regional MFAA officer for Region 3, who has the rank of major, are disregarded by military authority, he should be able to secure support for his contentions from the Sub-commission for Monuments Fine Arts and Archives. But the Acting Director of the Sub-commission has no authority in Region 3, is himself also a major, and is not even present in Naples with HQ.AMG.

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TOURS OF INSPECTION.

14. The Acting Director proposed a tour of the more important damaged monuments of Sicily during December. He was not allowed transport for this tour until the convoy of the main body should have left. The departure of the convoy was postponed day after day, and he was finally only able to set out (with Capt. Croft-Murray) on 20 Dec. for the western end of the island. Not wishing to inflict themselves unexpectedly on a small provincial mess for Christmas, they returned to Palermo on 24 Dec. intending to set out for the eastern end of the Region immediately after Christmas. Transport for this continuation of the tour was however refused.

TRANSPORT.

15. The major part of the MFA. officers' duty is to visit and inspect the monuments which have suffered damage, and to take with them the responsible Italian officials. This duty cannot be effectively fulfilled if these officers have no transport available at command. Under AMGOT in Sicily the MFA. Adviser had transport allotted to him for his own use, but that has been withdrawn since the creation of HQ.AMG, and the same facilities have not been accorded to the Acting Director of the Sub-commission for Monuments Fine Arts and Archives or to his representatives in the Regions under AMG.

GENERAL.

16. The Regional Advisors report the continued loyal co-operation of the responsible Italian authorities.

17. On 14 Dec 1943 representatives of the Sub-commission were officially invited to a lecture by Prof. Filippo Pottino on "Gli studi di Diplomatica in Sicilia e i possibili futuri sviluppi" at the temporary seat of the Biblioteca Nazionale of Palermo, Palazzo Mazzarino. Capt. Croft-Murray and S/Sgt Peeples attended.

ADDENDUM.

18. Since the above report was written there has been received from Major Gardner a copy of a memorandum to the Commanding General P.B.S. on the monuments of Naples occupied by troops. A copy is attached (Inc.6).

P.R. BAILLIE-REYNOLDS
Major, R.A.
Acting Director, Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Sub-commission.

PRBR/bmp

6 Incls
Incl 1. Monthly report for Dec., Reg. 1.
Incl 2. Interim report for Dec., Reg. 2.
Incl 3. Monthly report for Oct., Reg. 3.
Memo on Museo Nazionale, Naples.

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Incl 4. Memo on Palace, Caserta.
Incl 5. Monthly report for Nov., Reg. 3.
Incl 6. Memo on requisitions, Naples.
Incl 7. Interim report, Major Sizer.

P.T.O.

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SECOND ADDEND..

19. Since the foregoing report was written a further report has been received from Capt. Hammond, dated 31 Dec 1943. The following additions are therefore appended.

20. (Add. to 4.a)) Capt. Hammond has been posted to G Coy 2675 Regt. (the 15th Army Group division of AMG- U.S. troops) but was still in Naples on 31 December.

21. (Add. to 5.b)) Mr. Fred Shipman, Director of Hyde Park Library, is to be attached to the Sub-commission for work similar to that of Mr. Sanchez.

22. (Add. to 6.REPORTS.)
a) Major Sizer, as representing the Sub-commission in Naples, rendered an independent monthly report. A copy is attached (Inc.7).
b) At the request of Col. Clabough, of Military Government, Civil Affairs Section, War Department, Washington, who visited Naples, Capt. Hammond submitted to him a long memorandum on the "Needs of the AMG Sub-commission and Regional officers for Monuments Fine Arts and Archives". Capt. Hammond assumed personal responsibility for this memorandum: whilst in the main it represents the views of the Acting Director, he is not completely in accord with certain of the recommendations, and it should not be regarded as authoritative.

23. (Add. to 8) The appointment by AFHQ of a Commission to enquire into damage to monuments by occupying troops is most welcome news, and indicates that Major Gardner's reports received attention.

24. (Add. to 10-13) The representation of the Sub-commission on the AFHQ Commission of Enquiry is a welcome indication of a realisation that the Sub-commission is concerned in what happens to monuments in Region 3.

25. (Inc.7,11) Whilst the Acting Director agrees with the necessity for having AF.. officers with the tactical troops, he does not associate himself with recommendations made in the last part of the paragraph.

26. (Inc.7,12) The separation of the AF.. Sub-commission from the rest of HQ..AG (which still continues) has had unfortunate results. The Acting Director was not present to attend the Commission of Enquiry into damage (though by good fortune Major Sizer was there to represent him), he missed the visit of Col. Clabough, and he has been unable adequately to express his views when the important matter of attachment of AF.. officers to armies was under consideration. Moreover, whilst remaining in Sicily, he was refused facilities which would have enabled him to put his enforced detention to good use.

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P.A. BAILLIE-REYNOLDS
Major, RA.
Acting Director, Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives Sub-commission.

PABR/bmp

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[illegible]
[illegible] Advisers for Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives
Region I (Sicily)

5448

Ref.
MFAA Reports

1 January 1944.

SUBJECT: Report of the Advisers for Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives, Region I, for the month of December, 1943.

TO : A.C.A.O., Sicily Region Headquarters.

Personnel

1. On 6 December the following officers were assigned by Headquarters AFC to Region I (erroneously published as "Region II" in Special Orders 31) for duty in Monuments, Fine Arts, & Archives: Capt. F.J.J. [illegible] (E) and Lieut. (USNR) P.L. COTT (A).

2. On 13 December the Acting Director of the Sub-Commission for MFAA recommended for consideration of the A.C.A.O. Region I that, owing to the presence of both Region I Advisers on MFAA in Palermo the monuments in the Eastern provinces of Sicily have received less attention than those in the West, resulting in slower progress of repairs, one of the Advisers, preferably Capt. Maxse, should be stationed at Catania and be responsible for the monuments etc. in the provinces of Messina, Catania, Siracusa, Ragusa, and Enna. Lieut. Cott would remain in Palermo in charge of that province as well as those of Trapani, Agrigento, and Caltanissetta.

3. On 20 December Capt. Maxse was ordered to the hospital with a severe cold and has not as yet been released.

4. This Office has had no clerk during the month despite repeated requests for same. S/Sgt Peebles of the Sub-Commission has ably fulfilled this function in addition to his regular duties. In view of the imminent departure of the Sub-Commission from this Region it is urgently requested that a clerk be authorized.

Inspection of Monuments Etc.

5. From 18 November to 4 December Capt. Maxse, accompanied by Capt. La Farge of the Sub-Commission, inspected monuments etc. in the provinces of Messina, Catania, Siracusa, and Enna.

6. Lieut. Cott made frequent inspections in Palermo.

Progress

7. In general, progress of repairs of monuments and works of art has been satisfactory. Certain projects have been completed but many are still in progress because of the difficulties of transportation and lack of materials. Because of the rising costs of materials that are [illegible] have been exhausted and

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8. Engineer Perricone, attached to the Office of Public Works, Region I, has continued to give valuable advice and assistance in the examination of estimates and bills.

9. On 16 December a meeting was held in the office of the Superintendent of Monuments for Western Sicily to discuss questions of priority of repairs, especially those of churches in Palermo, and related

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matters. Present were the Superintendent; Sig. Sertino, representing the Genio Civile; Monsignore De Caetano (Secretary to the Archbishop), representing the Church; Engineer Perricone; Capt. La Farge of the Sub-Commission; and Lieut. Cott. Because of the success of this meeting it was decided to hold similar meetings at fortnightly intervals.

10. The weekly conferences with Superintendents of Monuments, Antiquities, and Galleries, and the Directors of the National Library and the R. Archivio have been successfully continued.

11. The report of progress of repairs of monuments etc., which follows, is based upon inspections made by the Advisers and Officers of the Sub-Commission, and upon reports submitted by the Superintendents and Directors concerned:

Monuments in Western Sicily

12. In Palermo work has continued despite bad weather and difficulties of obtaining certain material. Many repairs are nearing completion. The Superintendent of Monuments has submitted a supplementary program of 17 monumental churches requiring urgent repairs, divided into two groups: (A) those included in the original, approved list of August '43 but which require additional work, unforeseen at the time, (B) those of artistic importance which were not included in the original list. The estimates for this program total Lire 2,600,00. Approval has been granted for appropriation of this sum in order that works already initiated may be carried to completion and others begun. The sum of Lire 1,300,00 (Lire 500,000 for Aug.-Oct. and Lire 800,000 for Nov.-Jan.) already appropriated has been exhausted and experience has demonstrated that, in some cases, work has been stopped at a critical stage because of lack of funds. The Genio Civile of Palermo has also submitted a list of 25 monumental churches (in addition to those in the Superintendent's of Monuments list) for which the estimates of repairs total Lire 1,867,000. This sum has been approved, the total appropriation (Lire 1,600,000) to date being exhausted.

13. Palermo. Repairs of the churches of S. Matteo and the Immacolatella have been completed. In progress are those of S. Francesco, S. Giuseppe dei Teatini, the Annunziata, SS. Salvatore, S. Maria di Valverde, Real Magione, S. Maria della Catena, Olivella, S. Sebastiano, Concezione, and S. Maria dei Miracoli.

14. Caltanissetta. Repairs of the churches of S. Agata and the monastery of S. Spirito are in progress.

15. Trapani. Repairs of the church of S. Maria di Gesu have been completed; in progress are those of the Collegio dei Gesuiti, S. Agostino, S. Nicolo' di Bari, and the Cathedral.

16. Mazzara del Vallo. The Cathedral, Bishop's Palace and buildings attached are in process of repair.

17. Agrigento. Repairs of the Archaeological Museum have been completed. Repairs of the monastery of S. Spirito are in progress. An appropriation for certain minor repairs of the Temple of Concord and the

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Monuments in Eastern Sicily

18. Local persons responsible for repairs in the Eastern provinces have displayed considerable initiative with the result that many projects are nearing completion.

19. Messina. Repairs of the Cathedral and National Museum are in progress.

20. Catania. In progress: Cathedral, S. Francesco Borgia, S. Agata, S. Nicolo', S. Chiara, Collegiata, S. Francesco, S. Benedetto,

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S. Maria di Gesu, Collegio di S. Benedetto, Castello Ursino (Museum), Monastery of S. Nicolo' (Biblioteca Civica).

21. Adrano. In progress: Chiesa Matrice, S. Lucia, S. Maria di Gesu, and various other churches.

22. Acireale. In progress: Cathedral, S. Sebastiano, di Suffragio, and various other churches.

23. Randazzo. Damages were very severe. In progress: S. Nicolo', S. Martino, and S. Basilio.

24. Siracusa. Repairs have, for the most part, been financed locally by the S.C.A.C. Repairs completed: Cathedral and Seminary, Immacolata, del Collegio (Gesuiti), dei Miracoli, S. Lucia, Palazzo Bellomo, Palazzo di Beneventano (Bosco). In progress: Palazzo Bellomo (Museum), Archaeological Museum, Ginnasio Romano.

25. Enna. In progress various churches at Enna, Centuripe, Gagliano Castelferrato, Cerami, Leonforte, Nicosia, Regalbuto, Assoro, and Cesaro.

26. Ispica. Repairs of the church of S. Maria Maggiore completed.

Works of Art etc.

27. Palermo. Restoration of paintings from damaged churches and of certain objects belonging to the Museo Diocesano has continued. An appropriation of lire 150,000 has been approved for the restoration of the famous fifteenth century fresco of the 'Triumph of Death' in the severely damaged Palazzo Sclafani. Because of the precarious condition of the wall it has been found necessary to remove the fresco from its present position and transfer it to a place of safety. The work of protecting the surface by means of a covering of linen has already been completed.

28. Church Treasuries. The War Office has forwarded a list of contents of church treasuries throughout the island, which the Advisers are in process of verifying. The treasuries at Catania, Randazzo, Siracusa, Caltagirone, Enna, Assoro, Agrigento, Marsala, Erice, and Mazzara del Vallo have been checked and contents found intact.

29. Coins. Twenty-four stolen silver coins, Sicilian 17th cent., which were found in the possession of an Italian civilian on trial at Taormina, were deposited in the National Museum, Palermo.

30. Greek vase. A Greek vase, black-figured style of the 4th-3rd cent., with representation of the Battle of the Amazons, was brought to the S.C.A.O. at Caltanissetta by a local priest who was unable to name its owner. The vase has been delivered to the Superintendent of Antiquities, Dr. Griffo, at Agrigento.

Libraries

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Libraries

31. Palermo. The Acting Director of the National Library reports the systematization of the library catalogue and organization of reference books in the Palazzo Mazzarino, in which the books are temporarily housed. In the severely damaged Library work of removing debris is in progress; certain openings have been walled up, thus providing safe storage rooms for books and furniture. Library expenses for the month total Lire 18,620.

32. Archives and certain other volumes belonging to the Library of the Conservatory of Music, Palermo, which had been stolen, were traced to Alcamo, where they were being sold as wrapping paper. Capt. Croft-Murray of the Sub-Commission was able to recover a portion of these, which have been deposited in the present quarters of the Conservatory in the Teatro Massimo.

33. Messina & Catania. Permission was obtained to transport over three hundred boxes of books and manuscripts belonging to the libraries of the Universities of Messina and Catania, presently stored in the Collegio Capizzi, Bronte, to their respective libraries.

34. Castelvetrano. Books of no great value, looted from the Communal Library, have been recovered with the exception of six volumes of the Enciclopedia Italiana.

Archives

35. Palermo. The work of recovering archives in the badly damaged Gancia building has been completed; openings have been closed and a large part of the debris removed. Approval of an appropriation of Lire 468,000 for additional necessary repairs to the building is pending. A grant of Lire 35,000 has been approved for boarding up windows, transportation of archives and equipment from the Catena building to the Gancia, and arrangement of the collections.

Summary of Appropriations

36. Summary of appropriations approved since the Allied Occupation of Sicily for urgent and necessary repairs of damages of war:

(A) Monuments & Antiquities in Western Sicily	Lire	9,511,668.00
(B) " " " Eastern "		3,530,207.00
(C) Works of Art		620,000.00
(D) Archives		623,000.00
(E) Libraries		200,000.00
Total	Lire	14,484,875.00

Respectfully submitted,

F.H.J. MAXSE
Capt.
Adviser

P.B. COTT
Lieut. (USNR)
Adviser

PEC/bmp

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ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
REGION II HEADQUARTERS

6146

17 December 1943

SUBJECT: Report on Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives.

TO : Regional Civil Affairs Officer, Region II.

1. In anticipation of an extended trip throughout the provinces, from 20 December to about 6 January, there is submitted herein an interim report on Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives. The monthly report normally due on 1 January will necessarily be delayed by the proposed trip.

PERSONNEL AND TRAVEL

2. Assignment of Adviser. This officer was assigned to Region II by MFAA on 27 November 1943. He left Palermo by motor convoy 1 December, reached Taranto 4 December, awaited transport there until 6 December, and reported in at Regional HQ, Matera, 7 December. En route he made brief checks of Vibo Valentia, Mumefreddo Bruzio, Paola, Terranova dei Sibari, Rocca Imperiale, and Metaponto. At Taranto he looked up the Superintendent for Antiquities of Matera Province.

3. Previous studies. By direction of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the RCAO Region II had sent out in November to the provincial RCAOs copies of the Subcommission's lists of monuments to be checked for status. It is obvious, however, that the gross inadequacy of both personnel and transport for so large a territory, added to the urgency of such immediate problems as food and shelter for the populace, has perforce prevented anything approaching systematically complete coverage of the question of monuments.

4. Transport shortage. In order to do a thorough job of inspection, the Adviser should have motor transportation for personal trips to the many remote points of interest scattered about the provinces. The critical shortage of transport, both military and civilian, in Region II renders such procedure impossible. Trips must be fitted into the plans of other staff members, even though the duties of these officers do not normally take them to places of MFA&A importance. Under these circumstances, information has necessarily been obtained by fragmentary trips and from persons whose trustworthiness can be vouched for. In the presence of such the Adviser has been fortunate.

5. Personnel, Taranto. En route to Matera the Adviser conferred in Taranto on December 5 with Dott. Ciro DRAGO, Soprintendente alle Antichita' di Puglia e di Matera. His office is in the R. Museo Nazionale, Corso Umberto and Via XXIII Marzo, Taranto. Dr. Drago was able to report the immunity of all antiquities in Matera province. He had been in normal communication with his assistant, Dott. Eleonora DRAGO, of the R. Museo Domenico Ridola, Matera, who is responsible to Dr. Drago for items in Matera Province.

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PERSONNEL AND TRIPS

2. Assignment of Adviser. This officer was assigned to Region II by HQ AFHQ on 27 November 1943. He left Palermo by motor convoy 1 December, reached Taranto 4 December, awaited transport there until 6 December, and reported in at Regional HQ, Matera, 7 December. En route he made brief checks of Vibo Valentia, Piumefreddo Bruzio, Paola, Terranova dei Sibari, Rocca Imperiale, and Metaponto. At Taranto he looked up the Superintendent for Antiquities of Matera Province.

3. Previous studies. By direction of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the RCAO Region II had sent out in November to the provincial DCAOs copies of the Subcommission's lists of monuments to be checked for status. It is obvious, however, that the gross inadequacy of both personnel and transport for so large a territory, aided to the urgency of such immediate problems as food and shelter for the populace, has perforce prevented anything approaching systematically complete coverage of the question of monuments.

4. Transport shortage. In order to do a thorough job of inspection, the Adviser should have motor transportation for personal trips to the many remote points of interest scattered about the provinces. The critical shortage of transport, both military and civilian, in Region II renders such procedure impossible. Trips must be fitted into the plans of other staff members, even though the duties of these officers do not normally take them to places of MFA&A importance. Under these circumstances, information has necessarily been obtained by fragmentary trips and from persons whose trustworthiness can be vouched for. In the presence of such the Adviser has been fortunate.

5. Personnel, Taranto. En route to Matera the Adviser conferred in Taranto on December 5 with Dott. Ciro DRAGO, Soprintendente alle Antichita' di Puglia e di Matera. His office is in the R. Museo Nazionale, Corso Umberto and Via XXIII Marzo, Taranto. Dr. Drago was able to report the immunity of all antiquities in Matera province. He had been in normal communication with his assistant, Dott. Eleonora DRAGO, of the R. Museo Domenico Ridola, Matera, who is responsible to Dr. Drago for items in Matera Province.

6. Personnel, Bari. On 9 and 13 Dec the Adviser conferred in Bari with Arch. Franco SCHETTINI, Soprintendente Reggente ai Monumenti e alle Gallerie di Puglia e di Lucania. The office, recently moved, was finally found in the Castello Svevo, Bari. The lack of any means of transport had prevented Arch. Schettini from getting about in Puglia, let alone Lucania, but the Adviser was referred to Prof. Concetto VALENTI, Ispettore onorario, in Potenza; the Soprintendente said he had unqualified confidence in Prof. Valente's knowledge and integrity. The Soprintendente also had a working agreement with Dr. Bracco, of Matera, although this lady actually works under the R. Sopr. alle Antichita'.

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7. Personnel, Potenza. On 10 December the Adviser conferred at Potenza with Prof. Concetto Valente (see para 8), who is Director of the Museo Provinciale Lucano in that city and also Ispettore Onorario for the Superintendency of Monuments at Bari. Prof. Valente had fortunately obtained reports, either by personal visits or from reliable sources, on all the monuments of Potenza and Matera Provinces.

8. Personnel, Matera. The Adviser has had several conferences with Dr. Eleonora Bracco (see paras 5 and 6), Direttrice of the R. Museo Domenico Ridola, in Matera. She had been unable to visit the outlying monuments in the province, but expressed full reliance upon Prof. Valente's reports for all of Lucania.

9. Proposed trip. Arrangements are now being made for a lengthy trip by truck throughout the provinces of Region II with the advisers for Agriculture and Industry. It is hoped that this tour will produce information on territory not covered to date.

FINANCIAL PROCEDURES

10. General method. The Subcommission on MFAA, AFHQ, will be interested in the eminently simple financial arrangement set up in Region II. Any public authority who, before the occupation, received funds from governmental sources, and who finds himself in need of funds, fills out a form, supported by competent estimates, and submits the request--through the Prefettura for communal and provincial funds, through the Intendente di Finanza for national funds--to the Provincial Finance Officer. The Prefetto and the Intendente may make recommendations, but they cannot hold up the request.

11. Repairs. War damages are all subject to immediate payment within reasonable limits by the Intendente di Finanza on behalf of the national government, which is required under Italian law to meet such costs. The Regional Finance Officer has indicated that it will be his policy to consult the Adviser on MFAA on all matters affecting cultural monuments; no Adviser was available until December 7. The Adviser knows of no instance in which a request for funds for "first aid" repair has been refused. As will be seen below, there has been relatively little call for repairs of this sort in Region II.

12. Maintenance expenses. Only one instance of request for maintenance funds has been encountered--that of Dr. Bracco for continuing operational expenses in the R. Museo Domenico Ridola at Matera, already submitted prior to the arrival of the Adviser and now in process of approval.

INVENTORY OF MONUMENTS, PROVINCE OF MATERA

13. List of localities, Matera. The Subcommission's list includes eight places in Matera Province. Of these, Palazzo San Gervasio should be removed, as the collection of paintings once assembled there was transferred in 1939 to the R. Museo Domenico Ridola in Matera. This collection, for which Dr. Bracco makes no great claims, is known as the Pinacoteca dell'Ente Camillo d'Errico. Shortage of transport has limited the Adviser to [illegible] Matera city, Irsina and Metaponto, but (see

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14. Unharmed monuments, Matera. The Province of Matera has suffered virtually no war damage; only at Matera itself is there even a report of hostilities. The following specific monuments are reported as undamaged:

a. Matera: Castello (being used for storage by Canadian troops occupying Matera, but no other adequate storage place is available); R. Museo Domenico Ridola (closed to public at outbreak of war in 1940); S. Giovanni Battista; S. Francesco d'Assisi.

b. Irsina: S. Francesco.

c. Metaponto: Greek ruins (Tavole Palatine; Tempio di Apollo Licio; more).

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c. Abbazia di Cava: Convento dei Benedettini.
e. Bisticci: Greek tombs.
f. Tricarico: Romanesque churches.
g. Tursi-Policoro: Castello d'Anglona.

15. Damaged monuments, Matera. The only damage to be reported from this province is in the city of Matera, where fighting between the local populace and German troops on 21 September caused the following:

a. Duomo: Two external bas-reliefs (16th Century) flanking the main portal were pitted by German mortar shells; no repair is needed. Only the excellent anti-air-raid walls built against the portal saved this noteworthy architectural work from serious injury. The roof of the Duomo was hit and broken by a shell, which glanced off to strike the adjacent Palazzo Malvizzi lightly. The roof of the Duomo has been repaired by the Genio Civile.

b. Loggetta del Moro: This picturesque archway over Via del Duomo was severely damaged by German shells. It has been fully repaired by the Genio Civile as a matter of public safety.

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INVENTORY OF MONUMENTS, PROVINCE OF POTENZA

16. List of localities, Potenza. The Subcommission's list includes eleven places in Potenza Province. Shortage of transport has prevented the Adviser from visiting any of these except the city of Potenza. Prof. Valente, however (see paras 6, 7, 8) has furnished reports on all items.

17. Unharmed monuments, Potenza. This province has suffered little war damage outside the city of Potenza. The following specific monuments are reported as unharmed:

a. Potenza: S. Francesco; Palazzo del Governo (Archivio dello Stato).
b. Acerenza: Duomo.
c. Atella: Duomo.
d. Castello di Lagopesole: Castle of Frederick II.
e. Latronico Nuovo: Romanesque churches; traces of Roman blocks.
f. Melfi: Duomo; Castello.
g. Monticchio: Convent of S. Michele; Cave chapels.
h. Muro Lucano: Duomo; Sta. Maria Capitignano; Castello.
i. Rapolla: Duomo; Sta. Lucia.
j. Venosa: Badia della SS. Trinita' and Chiesa Nuova.
k. Viggiano: Ruins of Grumentum.

18. Damaged monuments, Potenza. The city of Potenza, a rail centre and the seat of a school for officers, was severely bombed on 9 and 10 September 1943. Among the many structures damaged are the following cultural monuments:

a. Cattedrale: The reconstructed apse was struck and its roof damaged. There followed a fire; this burned the apse, choir, and sacristy, melting some silver objects in the treasury and scarring the modern (1925) frescoes of the church itself. It is to be noted that this cathedral has been much restored; the only apparent remnant of the original structure, a fragment in the apse, was unharmed. The roof of the apse is being repaired; no further repair is needed to prevent [illegible] services are not interrupted.

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b. Seminario and Vescovado: These 16th Century buildings, adjoining the Cattedrale, were all but gutted by fire. Since neither the Adviser nor the Soprintendente as yet considers these structures of true monumental importance, no steps will be taken by them beyond surveillance of whatever reconstruction is undertaken by other authorities, so as to protect the aesthetic character of the locale.

c. S. Michele Arcangelo: The ancient fourth article of this small Romanesque church was struck and damaged. Since the damaged portion is not part of the original structure, the Soprintendente has suggested consideration of its entire removal. Final determination of this

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...ust await further inspection, preferably by ... Adviser and co-ordinate together.

a. Museo Provinciale Lucano: This small, undistinguished museum building, located between the railway station and the Caserma Magliocata, was practically demolished. Repair is not proposed; it would entail a ridiculous outlay of funds without commensurate result. Fortunately the most significant objects in the collections were saved by Director Concetto Valente and have been moved to strong cellars in the Palazzo degli Ufficiali (Poste) and in the Director's own residence, where it is believed the greatest available degree of security exists. The Director has initiated, through the Prefetto, additional protective measures for the objects in the Palazzo degli Ufficiali, and on 10 December was about to move to this storage the few objects remaining in the wreckage of the museum. The Director has also arranged with the Prefetto to house the collections, after the war, in a structure (directly across the road from the old museum) that had once belonged to the province but had been appropriated by the national government as a Casa della Milizia. This building is in fact better suited to museum purposes than was the museum itself, and Director Valente feels he can ultimately set up a better and finer museum there than he has had. He is embarking on a systematic inventory and study with this in view. The courage, zeal, and scholarly devotion of this gentleman are truly inspiring.

INVENTORY OF MONUMENTS, PROVINCE OF COSENZA.

19. List of localities, Cosenza. The Subcommission's amended list includes thirteen places in Cosenza Province. Of these, four on main through roads were checked briefly by the Adviser en route to Matera from Palermo. Information on Rossano and Patirion was received from Capt James Utley, Intelligence Officer of Region II, who had numerous personal conversations with the Archbishop at Rossano as recently as September or early October.

20. Unharmed monuments, Cosenza. Aside from the known bombing of the city of Cosenza, little accurate information is available as to hostilities in the province. The following specific monuments are reported as unharmed:

a. Fiumefreddo Bruzio: Mediaeval walls. No signs of conflict 3 December 43.

b. Paola: Monastery of S. Francesco di Paola. No signs of conflict 3 December 43; will be checked.

c. Patirion (Sta. Maria del Patire): Monastery, listed in guides as the location of the Codex Rossanensis Purpureus. The safety of the Codex in a secret hiding place has been verified by the Archbishop of Rossano (see para 19).

d. Rocca Imperiale: Castello. No signs of hostilities 4 Dec 43.

e. Rossano: S. Marco. Archbishop stated in September that all items at Rossano and Patirion were unharmed.

f. Terranova dei Sibari: Le Muraglie. No signs of conflict 3 December 43.

21. Damaged monuments, Cosenza. Report to be submitted in Janu-

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f. Terranova dei Sibari: Le Muraglie. No signs of conflict 3 December 43.

21. Damaged monuments, Cosenza. Report to be submitted in January 1944 after inspection trip.

INVENTORY OF MONUMENTS, PROVINCE OF CATANZARO.

22. List of localities, Catanzaro. The Subcommission's lists include ten places in Catanzaro Province. Of these, only Vibo Valentia was checked by the Adviser en route to Matera on 2 December 43. Time did not permit a complete inspection, but it was noted that Vibo Valentia Air Base, which was known to have been heavily and repeatedly bombed, is far enough from the town of Vibo Valentia to warrant the supposition that little if any damage was done to the town or to the nearby ruins of the Greek walls of Hipponion. Certainly the town did not appear to have been hit, while a magnificent plastering had been given to the Air Base.

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23. Two copies of this report are being sent by the Adviser directly to the Subcommission on Monuments, Fine Arts, and Monuments, HQ, AMG.

/s/ Norman T. Newton
/t/ NORMAN T. NEWTON,
Major, Air Corps,
Adviser on MFAA.

cc (2) to Subc MFAA,
HQ AMG.

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HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT.
REGION 3. APO 464 U.S.A.

1 November 1943

SUBJECT: Division of Fine Arts and Education.

TO: Commanding Officer, HQ, Region 3, AMG 1 NOV. 1943.

1. The Head of the Section of Education and Fine Arts reported to Headquarters, Region 3, AMG on 19 October 1943 coming from the island of Ischia where he had been temporary C.A.O.

2. An initial inspection with Italian museum authorities revealed the following conditions:

(a) MUSEO NAZIONALE: No direct damage to building by bombs but majority of windows broken. All important paintings had been removed from frames months ago and sent out of the city. Most of the Pompeian subjects have been removed to [illegible]. All large sculpture on first floor remains in place and is protected by sand bags and wooden framework. All small sculpture has been removed to places of safety. On all floors minor objects of collection still in cases. Building is not open to general public but some civil government offices have been established on first and second floors: the entire situation here is very well controlled by competent Italian authorities. It is most strongly recommended that at no time will the museum be requisitioned for any military purposes.

(b) MUSEO NAZIONALE DI S. MARTINO: No direct hits by bombs but most of the windows broken. All important paintings and objects have been removed to safety. The historical church of S.Martino has been sand-bagged in part, and all important paintings removed. The forecourt of the museum is now occupied by Allied troops and troops have been quartered in the exhibition rooms. It seems inadvisable to use any part of this historical monument to quarter troops as access is available from any part to the whole structure including the abovementioned church and cloisters.

(c) MUSEO FILANGIERI: Building not damaged by bombs but windows broken. Collection had been removed to safety at a villa at Nola where a large part of it was burned by the Germans as they evacuated that city.

(d) THE CASTEL NUOVO: Entire building badly damaged by numerous bombs, but the important Triumphal Arch and bronze doors at entrance protected and saved. The eastern wing hit by bomb which penetrated several floors, and a direct hit in the centre of Torre San Giorgio went all way through to the basement and has weakened the entire tower which has a large crack on one side. The important Sala Grande undamaged to date. The Chiesa S.Barbara has many boxes of looted German and Italian equipment which should be removed. Allied troops are quartered in several sections of the building, and all parts used by them have been put out of bounds to all troops.

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(e) CASTEL SANT'ELMO: Little damage by bombing but some destruction and burning by Germans.

(f) THE PALAZZO REALE: Direct hits by many bombs,the roof caved in in many places, all windows broken and many parts of this important monument, the residence of the Crown Prince, exposed to the elements. The ceilings of both the Royal Chapel and Royal Theatre were destroyed by bombs, and rooms are now open to the sky. The greater part of the paintings, furniture and decorations of the Palace have been removed but still many objects remain. American troops are quartered on the ground floor of the Palace, and all upper floors have been placed out of bounds to troops, as some looting of locked rooms has already occurred.

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(g) THE BIBLIOTECA NAZIONALE: Situated on the top floor of one of the wings of the Palazzo Reale. This section has had many bomb hits but the most important books had been removed to safety outside the city. The part of the Palazzo Reale occupied by the Library had been broken into, and such objects as medals, books and typewriters had been stolen. Officers of troops occupying the Palazzo Reale had already placed all sections of the Library out of bounds. The quartering of troops makes it impossible for the director and library guards to live on the premises and thus give closer protection. An effort is being made to have space made available to them.

(h) BIBLIOTECA STORIA PATRIA: This Library is located on the top floor of one of the wings of the Castel Nuovo. It is the most important Library in Italy dealing with the historical background of Naples, and unfortunately none of the books was removed prior to bombing. All rooms have been badly damaged; the reading room had a direct bomb hit; and the damage to the Torre S.Giorgio buried many valuable books and manuscripts in the wreckage. The entire Library is still vulnerable to further air raids and damage from the elements. It is of the utmost importance to remove books from the top floor and every effort is being made to secure a suitable and safe place on the ground floor. At present all available space for this purpose is occupied by the 37th Light A.A.Battery (British) and it is hoped these troops can be quartered elsewhere.

(i) BIBLIOTECA ISTITUTO ORIENTALE: This important Library is now occupied by Allied troops and efforts will be made to find quarters for these elsewhere in order that this important Library amy be better protected.

(j) POMPEII: The entire site occupied by the excavations at Pompeii was hit by over 150 bombs. Mush damage has been sustained by such famous sections as the Case di Sallustio, Fortuna, Vetii, Cryptoportico, Peristilo and Theatre. The greatest danger now to Pompeii is that of rain, and every effort will be made to secure material and funds to cover sections which are now exposed to the elements.

(k) CHURCHES OF NAPLES: The churches of Naples were especially vulnerable to bombing damage. The windows in practically every church in the city are broken. Some 50 churches have sustained serious damage and of these there were perhaps a dozen historical monuments of major importance. Among them can be named S.Chiara, completely gutted by fire and great sculptural monuments of the 14th century virtually destroyed: the church of the Gerolomini, the dome [illegible] important coffered ceiling destroyed: S.Giovan-

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3. It was found that the following protective measures had been taken: (a) On 2 Oct 43 Naples City M.P.A.G requested guards from 82ND Air-borne Division for the Museo Nazionale, Museo N.di S.Martino and other historical monuments.

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(b) Contact was made with the Superintendents of the Museums who are the local representatives of the Minister of Fine Arts.

(c) Constant protests were made by the Naples City HQ.A.M.G against the quartering of troops in museums, Libraries, and other historical monuments.

(d) Directors of various historical monuments were provided with "off limits" signs.

4. The task of safeguarding historical monuments and important collections and libraries presented many difficulties. In the first days of the occupation of Naples, troops were quartered in buildings without consideration of their historical importance as monuments. The result was that museums, universities, Royal palaces and Libraries were and are still occupied by troops. Many sections of these buildings still contain important and valuable works of art; books, furniture and state documents. It has been impossible to confine troops to the sections allotted to them, and the majority of the superintendents of the various monuments have reported many instances of pillage, looting and the destruction of books and objects of art.

5. Immediately following the arrival of the head of the section of Education and Fine Arts, the following steps were taken:

(a) Contact was made with all superintendents of museums, [illegible] monuments, and excavations, and all directors of Libraries. All badly damaged monuments were visited and all officials concerned were requested to have an immediate survey made by the civil engineers and immediate reports made of material and funds needed to provide the necessary protection to insure against further damage from the elements or possible collapsing of walls and for the salvaging of works of art from the wreckage.

(b) Additional "off limits" signs were provided for monuments occupied in part by troops.

(c) Recommendations to evacuate certain monuments occupied by troops were made.

(d) Contacts were made with Commanding officers of troops quartered in historical monuments in an attempt to obtain better guarding of sections still occupied by the collections, and to prevent further looting.

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collections and libraries presented many difficulties. In the first days of the occupation of Naples, troops were quartered in buildings without consideration of their historical importance as monuments. The result was that museums, universities, Royal palaces and libraries were and are still occupied by troops. Many sections of these buildings still contain important and valuable works of art; books, furniture and state documents. It has been impossible to confine troops to the sections allotted to them, and the majority of the superintendents of the various monuments have reported many instances of pillage, looting and the destruction of books and objects of art.

5. Immediately following the arrival of the head of the section of Education and Fine Arts, the following steps were taken:

(a) Contact was made with all superintendents of museums, [illegible] monuments, and excavations, and all directors of libraries. All badly damaged monuments were visited and all officials concerned were requested to have an immediate survey made by the civil engineers and immediate reports made of material and funds needed to provide the necessary protection to insure against further damage from the elements or possible collapsing of walls and for the salvaging of works of art from the wreckage.

(b) Additional "off limits" signs were provided for monuments occupied in part by troops.

(c) Recommendations to evacuate certain monuments occupied by troops were made.

(d) Contacts were made with Commanding officers of troops quartered in historical monuments in an attempt to obtain better guarding of sections still occupied by the collections, and to prevent further looting.

(e) Lists of historical monuments in advance areas were provided to all SCAOs in order that they might be guarded against looting in case they had been damaged and requests made for detailed information on any damage sustained by such monuments.

(f) With Italian museum authorities Acerra, Aversa, Capua, Pompeii and other cities in Region III were visited to inspect damaged monuments and to arrange for reports on needed materials, labour and funds for protection against further damage.

6. (Refers to Education.)

7. Several projects for seasons of opera, symphonic concerts and other musical entertainment have been investigated approved if theatres are available (because of their cultural [illegible] morale benefits).

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8. The following recommendations are made:

(a) That the head of the Section of Education and Fine Arts arrive in any occupied area at the earliest possible moment.

(b) That due to the difficulties outlined in para.4, it would seem that in the future occupation of any city like Naples, it is of urgent necessity that a close liaison exist between the authorities requisitioning buildings for the quartering of troops and the head of the Section of Fine Arts, and that a list of historical monuments which cannot be requisitioned be supplied for their guidance.

(c) That because of the divergence of the subjects of Education and Fine Arts, that this section be divided and a head provided for each department.

(d)(Refers to Education.)

(signed) PAUL GARDNER
Major A.U.S.
Division of Educaton
and Fine Arts.

HEADQUARTERS
REGION 5, ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
A.P.O. 464, U.S. ARMY.

MEMORANDUM: 18 November 1943

TO : Colonel Edgar Erskine Hume.

1. The Superintendent of the Museo Nazionale has informed me that the British Medical Corps, No.10, Base Depot, Medical Stores, has requisitioned a large part of the Museum as a medical depot and intends to quarter troops in rooms now occupied by the collection and to install a kitchen in the court.

2. The Museum has the most important collection of classical and Roman sculpture in the world and the greater part of it is still in place in the building. Other sections are still installed with parts of the important painting and unique Pompeian collection.

3. Because of the nature of the building it is impossible to close off any section, and troops would have access to the entire structure its collections and libraries. The above unit claims that they are quartering only 40 men in the building, but the procedure with such requisitions has always been that once a section is occupied, in a short time the entire building is taken. I have seen too many occupied historical monuments, such as the Palazzo Reale, the Castel Nuovo, [illegible] and the University reduced to a shambles by

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(c) That because of the divergence of the subjects of Education and Fine Arts, this section be divided and a head provided for each department.

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4. I cannot protest too strongly against such a requisition. The continued requisitioning and pillage of historical monumehts in Naples is furnishing just the type of propaganda that the Germans & Fascists use with telling effect. Further, once troops are quartered in the midst of one of the greatest collections of all Italy, I can not assume any responsibility for its safety.

(signed) PAUL GARDNER
Major, A.U.S.
Division of Education and Fine Arts.

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

HEADQUARTERS
REGION 3, ALLIED MILITART GOVERNMENT
APO 464, U.S. ARMY

13 December 1943

MEMORANDUM:
SUBJECT : Requisition of entire Palazzo Reale at Caserta.
TO : COLONEL EDGAR ERSKINE HUME.

1. This office has been informed that the entire Palazzo Reale at Caserta has been requisitioned and that all the custodians and state employees charged with the care of the Palace, its contents of fine arts and the Park are to be moved out at once.

2. The Palace has been used as a depository by the Superintendent of Museums of Campania and contains the following art objects:

a) Over 500 framed paintings;
b) About 1000 pieces of furniture.
c) 20,000 books from the Royal Palaces of Naples and Caserta.
d) 700 drawings by the 18th cent. architect VANVITELLI.
e) 2000 carved wood figures from a famous Presepio.
f) Large collection of 15th and 16th cent. drawings.

A few of these objects are packed in cases but the majority of them are merely placed in formerly unused rooms.

3; - The conditions of the requisition were discussed to-day at Caserta with Major SMITH of the Advanced Echelon AFHQ. He stated that he had orders to take the entire palace and intended to requisition also a lot of the usable furniture. He expressed his willingness to allow the custodians to segregate the more valuable furniture which could then be moved from the Palace with the books and other art objects. He has already given orders to the custodians to hang as many of the paintings as possible, disregarding the fact that many of the rooms of the Palace have marble facings or are covered with valuable brocades, all of which would be seriously damaged by nails.

4. The terms of the requisition raise the question of the responsibility of Dr.BRUNO MOLAIOLI, Superintendent of Museums, who is charged with their safety. He has informed me that even if transportation were available to move this enormous collection, he could not find a place to house it because of the present situation of requisitioning in all parts of Campania.

5. I feel that every effort should be made to have some section of the Palace reserved where these art objects can be stored in safety. I feel also that some arrangement must be made whereby the responsi- constantly on the condition of the Palace

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5. I feel that every effort should be made to have some section of the Palace reserved where these art objects can be stored in safety. I feel also that some arrangement must be made whereby the responsible custodians can check constantly on the condition of the Palace and its contents. This is in keeping with the instructions I have had for the safeguarding of all monuments and fine arts. If military necessity requires the requisitioning of furnishings which are officially listed as works of art, complete receipts should be furnished to Dr.Molajoli relieving him of his responsibility.

(signed) PAUL GARDNER
Major, A.U.S.
Division of Education and Fine Arts,

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HEADQUARTERS
REGION 3, ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 464, U.S. Army

1st December 1945

SUBJECT: November Report of Division of Education and Fine Arts.

TO : Commanding Officer, Hq., Region 3, AMG.

I. The Division of Education.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

II. The Division of Fine Arts.

1. Inspection of Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives.
During the month of November, the following inspections were made and actions taken:

In Naples City

a. The Church of San Eligio: church proper almost completely destroyed by bombing and it is doubtful if it can be restored; the important Gothic Portal is intact.

b. The Church of San Croce in Purgatorio: entire church almost completely destroyed by bombing.

c. The Church of San Lorenzo: this important Gothic church which was being restored before the war, badly damaged by bombing. The Civil Engineers have been requested to prepare a project for urgent protection against further damage.

d. Palazzo Reale at Capodimonte: a recent bomb fell a few feet from the wall of the north wing of the Palace, shattering all glass, breaking many window frames and doing some damage to the Palace Museum. All windows in the apartments of the Dowager Duchess d'Aosta have been repaired and the Civil Engineers have prepared a project for closing all other windows in order to prevent further damages to the interior of the Palace and the museum contents.

e. The State Archives Building on Pizzofalcone: the building, still housing many of the State Archives was partly destroyed by bombs and one section is occupied by troops. Arrangements were made with the Director of the Archives and the Commanding Officer of troops to segregate the Archives in certain rooms and to have those walled up.

f. The University of Naples: almost the entire University and its dependent buildings are occupied by troops. Extensive damage and looting has occurred of libraries, museums, laboratory equipment, optical instruments and collections of specimens. A report was written strongly urging that this important institution be vacated at once of all troops.

g. The Aquarium of Naples: this world important institution is undamaged by bombs but the park in which it is situated and part of the building is occupied by troops. Arrangements have been completed with the Commanding Officer whereby the Aquarium may be visited by parties of troops, thus providing the institution with much needed funds.

h. The Church of Santa Brigida: this 17th C. church with acco-

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h. The Church of Santa Brigida: this 17th C. church with decoration by Luca Giordano was damaged by bombing. The Civil Engineers have been instructed to prepare a project for immediate and necessary precautions to prevent further damage.

Outside Naples

a. Capua: this important historical city has been severely damaged by bombing and several important monuments were struck.

1. Museo Provinciale Campano. One third of the building destroyed by bombs. The greater part of the collection was still in situ. A project has been approved to salvage all works of art from wreckage and this is in progress under the supervision of the Director.

2. The Cathedral. Building virtually destroyed by bombing and it is doubtful if it can ever be restored. A project has been approved to salvage works of art from the wreckage and to consign them to the Museo Provinciale.

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[illegible] damage being sustained in the Chapel. The Civil Engineers have been instructed to prepare a project for shoring up the chapel colonnade to prevent its complete collapse. Temporary covering of the roof and closing in of windows is being carried out by Allied Military Authorities under the supervision of the custodiand of the Palace. The fountains of the Park slightly damaged by mines.

C. SANTA MARIA CAPUA VETERE: The Roman Amphitheatre and all churches safe.

D. SANT'ANGELO IN FORMIS: this important church with 11th c. frescoes practically undamaged. One enemy shell destroyed one window and small part of frescoed wall on left side. Civil Engineers instructed to close opening to prevent further damage to frescoes.

E. CHURCH OF SAN PRISCO: church and chapel with important 5th c. mosaics undamaged.

F. MIGNANO: important medieval chateau mined and bombed by enemy and practically destroyed. Fine Gainness-Mignano collection of paintings still in chateau in packing boxes. An attempt was made by Head of Division to remove these on 13 November, 1943 but this was impossible as town was being shelled and all briages leading to town are destroyed. An attempt will be made later to remove the most important parts of collection.

G. AVELLINO: the city has been badly damaged by bombing but the Duomo and other monuments are safe.

H. MERCOGLIANO: many paintings from the Museo Nazionale and churches of Naples and books from the Biblioteca Nazionale are stored here in the Benedictine Monastery. All are safe and in good conditions.

2. The following protective measures were taken for the safeguarding of monuments and fine arts:

a. A list of monuments was furnished the Adjutant General, Region III AMG, on 3 November 1943 which included (a) buildings in Naples which should never be requisitioned for military purposes and (b) monuments which are occupied by troops and for which requisitions should be lifted.

b. A list of monuments in the forward areas was furnished the Adjutant General, Region III, AMG, for guidance of combat units.

c. On 11 November 1943, trucks were furnished the Superintendents of Museums for the removal of their office equipment, library and museum files from the Castel Nuovo where it was being ransacked and looted by occupying troops.

d. On 14 November, 1943, accompanied an officer from the Inspector General's Department of Hq. 5th Army to the Accademia and Palazzo Reale to investigate looting by occupying troops which had been reported by Italian authorities.

e. Periodic visits have been made to all monuments in Naples occupied by troops to check on the safety of collections and libraries still in place.

3. Funds were authorized to be put at the disposal of the Royal Superintendents of Museums for the following projects of a purely protective nature:

a. Church of the Gerolomini: project to construct temporary roof and scaffolding to hold up damaged coffered ceiling. Cost of

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a. Church of the Gerolomini: project to construct temporary roof and scaffolding to hold up damaged coffered ceiling. Cost of entire project: 710,000 Lire.

b. Church of San Giovanni a Carbonara: project to erect temporary roof over entire church, choir and chapel. Cost of entire project: 495,000 Lire.

c. Church of San Paolo Maggiore: project to construct temporary roof over church and chapels. Cost of entire project: 486,000 Lire.

d. Palazzo Reale of Naples: project to wall up repository of state owned furniture. Cost of entire project: 30,000 Lire.

e. Museo Provinciale Campano at Capua: project to salvage and remove to safety part of collection buried in section of building demolished by bombs. Cost of entire project not yet estimated but 20,000 Lire made available for present.

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f. Excavations of Pompeii: project to erect temporary protection over sections exposed by bombing, to strengthen weakened frescoes and to recover monuments buried by bombing. Cost of entire project (through June, 1944) 700,000 Lire.

g. Amphitheatre at Pozzuoli: project to erect temporary walls and custodian quarters destroyed by bombing; in order to safeguard monument. Cost of entire project: 44,000 Lire.

h. Other projects are being prepared by the Civil Engineers, notably for the Church of Il Gesu' Vecchio, the Palazzo Reale at Naples, the Church of Santa Chiara and those mentioned in paragraph 1.

4. On 17 November 1943, the Museo Nazionale of Naples was requisitioned by 10 Base Depot Medical Stores as a depot for medical stores and for the quatering of troops. At least seventy-five percent of the world famous and important collection is still in the Museum. The requisition was reported at once, every attempt was made to have the requisition freed, alternate space was proposed, but all to no avail. As far as is known, the building will be occupied in the near future.

5. Major Ernest De Wald and Captain Sidney Waugh of the Division of Fine Arts, Region IV, AMG, have been in Naples the latter part of the month. They have given invaluable assistance in the preparation of lists, the inspection of monuments in the province and generally in the functions of this office.

6. Other activities of the Division of Fine Arts include:

a. Many conferences were held with several groups which had projects for a season of opera at the San Carlo Theatre. It is planned that the season will open on 26 December, 1943 with the approval of AMG.

b. After several conferences with the Superintendent of Antiquities and the Director of the Excavations, entrance and guide fees for Pompeii were set. These are, entrance fees: for officers and civilians, 10 Lire; for soldiers, 5 Lire; and guide fees ranging from 100 Lire to 200 Lire based on the size of the party.

c. The requisitioning of the San Carlo Theatre for the use of Allied Forces made necessary several conferences to assure the opera season.

d. A number of interviews were given to newspaper correspondents which have resulted in favorable publicity for the functions of AMG.

e. Assistance was given to Lt. Clayton of the British Navy in a series of moving pictures being taken in Naples. Part was devoted to the protective measures already in progress in several churches.

f. Conferences were held with the Directors of the Conservatory of Music and the School of Fine Arts in reference to the salaries of their faculties and the requisitioning of their building and equipment.

g. Numerous requests for repairs from churches, not listed as historical monuments, were considered and recommendations were made regarding their requests.

h. Because of the importance and contents of the Benedictine Abbey at Montecassino, every effort has been made to protect it from damage by combat operations.

III. Recommendations.

1. It is again recommended that because of the divergence of the subjects of Education and Fine Arts, that this section be divided [illegible] provided for each department.

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

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5. Major Ernest De Wald and Captain Sidney Waugh of the Division of Fine Arts, Region IV, AFHQ, have been in Naples the latter part of the month. They have given invaluable assistance in the preparation of lists, the inspection of monuments in the province and generally in the functions of this office.

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III. Recommendations.

1. It is again recommended that because of the divergence of the subjects of Education and Fine Arts, that this section be divided and a head provided for each department.

2. In view of the unfortunate requisitioning of the National Museum of Naples and the continued reports of looting by troops of occupied monuments, it is most strongly recommended that a list of fine arts monuments, libraries and archives be prepared and assurance be secured from the highest command that they will not be requisitioned for military purposes except with the authorization of the Commanding General.

PAUL GARDNER
Major, A.U.S.
Division of Education and Fine Arts.

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

20 December 1943

SUBJECT: Monuments of Fine Arts and Cultural Institutions of Naples occupied by Allied Troops.

TO : Brigadier General ARTHUR W. PENCE, C.C., P.L.S.

1. Complying with your request, herewith the list of monuments of fine arts and cultural institutions of Naples which are occupied by Allied Troops.

A. The Palazzo Reale of Naples. This important Royal Palace still contains a large amount of state furniture and houses several libraries, the most important of which is the National Library, one of the largest libraries in Italy./The Director of the Library has reported many instances of breaking into the Library since the occupation of Allied troops, and of looting./The Custodian of the Palace has made several complaints that state furniture has been carried out of the Palace in Allied trucks. It is claimed that some of this furniture is in quarters occupied by English troops in the Museo San Martino on the Vomero. This claim is being checked./The units occupying the Palace are:-American: Hq. Det. P.B.S., C.O. Capt. T.S. Fitts. French: Cie de Base, 901/3 Bureaux, C.O. Lt. Mario. English: 37th Light A.A. Battery, "A" Troops, C.O. Maj. Winston.

B. Museo San Martino. Most of the collections have been removed from this Museum but the architectural monuments, the Church of San Martino and the cloisters are an integral part of the Museum./There have been no complaints of vandalism here./The units occupying the Museum are:-English: 37th Light A.A. Battery, "C" Troops, C.O. Maj. Winston. Italian: Det. 18th Art., C.C. Col. Grande; Det. 31st Inf., C.O. Col. Mancini.

C. Castel Nuovo. This Castle built by the Angevin Kings is one of the oldest monuments in Naples. Architecturally, it is of the great importance./The important library, Storia Patria, is situated on the top floor of one of the wings of the castle./There were claims of vandalism in the early days of the occupation of Naples. The librarian claims that it has been broken into several times and books taken./The units occupying the Castle are:-British Navy: Supply Depot. English: 37th Light A.A. Battery, C.O. Maj. Winston.

D. The University of Naples. This is the largest University in Italy. Many of the several buildings were damaged by bombing and the library of the Royal Society and other sections were burned by the Germans./Claims of vandalism and destruction are made by the Director of the University and there are visible evidences of much damage./It is hoped that by an exchange of space now being occupied by American troops, it will be possible to free laboratories and certain sections of the University so that some of its faculties can function./The units occupying the University are: American: 803rd M.P.s, C.O. Col. Downey; Port Battalion, C.O. Col. Clementi.

E. The Agricultural College of the University. This important institution is in the Royal Palace of Portici and it is understood it

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D. The University of Naples. This is the largest University in Italy. Many of the several buildings were damaged by bombing and the library of the Royal Society and other sections were burned by the Germans./Claims of vandalism and destruction are made by the Director of the University and there are visible evidences of much damage./It is hoped that by an exchange of space now being occupied by American troops, it will be possible to free laboratories and certain sections of the University so that some of its faculties can function./The units occupying the University are: American: 603rd M.P.s, C.O. Col. Downey; Port Battalion, C.O. Col. Clementi.

E. The Agricultural College of the University. This important institution is in the Royal Palace of Portici and it is understood it has been requisitioned for an AFHQ unit./The laboratory and experimental work being carried on by this institution, is the work of many years and is of vital importance to the problems of agriculture and food production in all southern Italy./It would seem of vital importance that this requisition be lifted.

F. The Palazzo Reale of Capodimonte. This Palace is the residence of the Dowager Duchess d'Aosta and houses a museum of decorative arts. All the collection is still in place./The grounds of the Palace are used as billets for several Allied units and as far as is known, no complaints have been made./Because of the nature of the Palace and its contents, it would not seem desirable for requisitioning.

G. The Villa Floridiana. This building was formerly a porcelain and decorative arts museum but most of the collectionhas been removed,/It has been occupied by several units and at present a Medical outfit is establishing a convalescent hospital there./ As far as is known, no complaints have been made against the use of the building by troops.

PAUL CALDWELL/Major, AUS/Div. of Educ. & Fine Arts

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ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
MAIN HEADQUARTERS
SUBCOMMISSION FOR MONUMENTS FINE ARTS AND ARCHIVES

31 Dec. 1943

SUBJECT: Forward Echelon of Subcommission for Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives, AMG Hq. Report for December, 1943.

TO : Lt. Col. Cripps, Executive Officer, Administrative Directorate, AMG Hq.

1. The Subcommission for Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives was included among those to remain at Palermo when AMG Main Hqs. moved forward to Naples. The monthly report of the Director will therefore be prepared in Palermo and this is only an interim report of the activities of those members who reached Naples during the month.

Personnel

2. Capt. Mason HAMMOND and T/5 Nick J. DEFINO were relieved of assignment in AMG Hq. and assigned to AMG Hq. Region 3 and proceeded by air to Naples where they reported to Region 3 Hq. on 13 Dec. Capt. HAMMOND was assigned to the Division of Monuments and Fine Arts under its chief, Major Paul GARDNER. For lack of office space in Region 3 Hqs. Capt. Hammond and T/5 Defino installed themselves in the Sub-Commission offices in AMG and so far as their duties with Region 3 permitted acted on behalf of the Subcommission pending the arrival of further members. They are now under ordrrs to AMG Hq., 15 Army Group but a telegraphic order from the DCCAC instructed them to remain in Naples pending further orders.

3. Major Theodore SIZER left Palermo with the Main Hq. convoy and reported to Naples on 24 Dec.

4. Major J.E. Ward PERKINS (Br) reported direct from the Middle East to Naples on 24 Dec.

Office etc.

5. The Subcommission of MFA&A has been assigned two offices, nos. 16 & 34 (adjacent), on the fifth floor (terzo piano) of the Provincia Bldg., AMG Hq. Naples. Through the cooperation of the staff of the Hq. Commandant, a telephone has been installed and furniture secured sufficient for the present personnel plus two. Should the whole Subcommission as at present constituted, or increased as it soon may be, report, the office space will be inadequate.

6. The only typewriter available is Capt. Hammond's personal portable. With three officers whose handwriting is not too legible, the work of the office has been handicapped by lack of a typewriter.

Operations

7. Capt. Hammond's activities belong to Region 3.

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Operations

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8. Major Sizer was appointed on 29 Dec. the Headquarters AMG/ACC representative on AFHq. Commission of Inquiry into alleged damage and looting by occupying troops, presided over by Maj. Gen. Collier. The Commission is now taking evidence and examining monuments and cultural institutions which have been used as billets or subjected to entry by occupying troops.

9. Major Perkins has been examining the Monuments of Naples.

10. The effectiveness of the members of the Subcommission has been almost nullified by shortage of transport. If transport were available, their services could be placed at the disposal of the Chief of the Division of MFA&A, Region 3, or they could conduct field enquiries on behalf of the Subcommission.

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Recommendations

11. At the present stage of operations, the immediate need for MFA&A Officers with tactical troops and in the Regions is more urgent than the need for a large Subcommission. Subject to the approval of the Director, it is recommended that every effort be made to assign most of the Officers to tactical forces or regions, or even to loan them to Regions for CAO work in order to give them practical experience. A staff of one or two officers with a clerk should suffice to maintain the work of the Subcommission.

12. It is recommended that the office equipment and files of the Subcommission be moved forward to Naples as soon as possible, or that a typewriter be loaned to those here pending the arrival of the one now in Palermo.

13. It is recommended that PBS be requested to purchase one or more civilian cars for the use of the Subcommission.

THEODORE SIZER
Major AC
Representing the
Subcommission.

0:38

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Ref.
MFA&M
Reports

AMG Hq.
1 Nov., 1943

To: Lt. Col. Chanler, Administrative Director, AMG.

Report of the Advisers on Fine Arts and Monuments in AMGOT for October, 1943.

Organization

1. On 24 Oct., by command of General Eisenhower, the Allied Military Government of Occupied Territories was divided into two organizations, Allied Military Government 15 Army Group and Headquarters Allied Military Government. Thus the Advisers on Fine Arts and Monuments in AMGOT have been superseded by the Sub-Commission on Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives of AMG. The Advisers have been authorized to carry their final monthly report through 31 Oct.

Personnel

2. On 23 Oct., Lt. Col. T. V. Smith (US) and Major P. R. Baillie Reynolds (Br) reported for duty respectively as Director of Education and Adviser on Fine Arts and as Deputy Adviser on Fine Arts for the Armistice Control Commission. Subsequently Education and Fine Arts were separated and Major Reynolds was appointed Acting Director of the Sub-commission for Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives in AMG. Major Reynolds was Inspector of Monuments for the Office of Works of HM Government.

3. On 29 Oct., Lt. P. B. Cott (USNR) reported for duty on the Sub-commission on MFA&A. Lt. Cott was formerly with the Worcester Art Museum (USA).

4. On 6 Oct. Pfc. Nick Defino, clerk to the Advisors, was promoted to the grade of Technician 5th Grade (Temporary), i.e. Corporal.

5. Ingegnere Perricone, an Italian civil engineer, has been added to the staff of the Division of Public Utilities with the understanding that he is available for consultation by the Advisers. He is assistant in Engineering at the University of Palermo and has had wide experience in construction so that his advise on estimates, his examination of works in process, and his check of bills submitted for approval have proved extremely helpful.

Transportation

6. The Baillie "Hammond's Peril" sheared the bolts of a front wheel, endangering the life of Corp. Defino, and [illegible]

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Transportation

6. The Baillie "Hammond's Peril" sheared the bolts of a front wheel, endangering the life of Corp. Defino, and has since been inoperative. For a brief period, a Lancia, model about 1927, of stately elegance and abundant room, was requisitioned for the use of the Advisers. However, the owner showed such an attachment to this Ancient Monument, and the question of maintenance was so problematical, that the Advisers felt that their official position required its return for conservation before it suffered "war damage". They then secured from AMGOT Transport Officer a Fiat Military Car, "Defino's Delight" which, after giving a few day's satisfaction, has been retired with a leaky gasket.

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Trips of Inspection

7. Captain Hammond made one trip during the month. From 12/15 Oct. he went by air to Catania where he picked up a rather decrepit 15cwt truck. In this he went to Taormina and brought Signora Daneu, Assistant Director of the National Library, back to Palermo to assume charge of the Library (below par. 9). Delay in Catania necessitated by repairs to the truck enabled him to interview Dr. Dillon, Superintendent of Monuments for Eastern Sicily, and to inspect the Cathedral and the Castello Ursino.

a) Due to the cooperation of Lt. Col. Lord Gerald Wellesley, Dr. Dillon had no problems to discuss.

b) Despite Axis propaganda with regard to the shipping of the treasure of Catania Cathedral to the US, the treasury has not been opened since the Occupation. It was, however, learned that a small bomb had totally destroyed an elaborate silver portable shrine which was stored in a room next the Cathedral.

c) Despite approval given by the CCAO and urging by Lt. Col. Lord Gerald Wellesley, the Genio Civile had not yet begun the repairs to the roof of the Castello Ursino and recent rains had created considerable mess and were beginning to endanger the fabric and contents.

8. Captain Maxse made two trips to Imera and one to Trapani.

a) On Oct. 11, he took to Imera Signora Marconi, Superintendent of Antiquities for the Provinces of Palermo and Trapani, and an assistant with eight rolls of barbed wire secured from AMGOT. The assistant was left at Imera to arrange for the erection of a barbed wire fence to protect the foundations of the Greek temple. The original fence had been removed during the confusion of the Occupation. Capt. Maxse proceeded to Cefalu to inspect the Cathedral, which, as reported before, did not suffer war damage.

b) On 22 Oct. Capt. Maxse returned to Imera with Signora Marconi and found the fence satisfactorily completed. Arrangements were made to pay for the work and also to pay the salaries of custodians at Campofelice and Bagheria. The monuments of Termini Imerese were inspected.

1) The Cathedral of Termini Imerese were inspected.
2) The Church of S. Caterina suffered no war damage but the fine wooden ceiling and the 13th cent. frescoes are endangered by the leaking roof. It is recommended that the roof be repaired and estimates are awaited.

c) On 28 Oct. Capt. Maxse visited Trapani with Professor Pirrotta Superintendent of Galleries for all Sicily, and Signora

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c) On 28 Oct. Capt. Maxse visited Trapani with Professor DiPietro Superintendent of Galleries for all Sicily, and Signora Spadafora, Acting Director of the Museo Popoli. The purpose of the visit was to transfer the care of the Museum from Signora Spadafora, who is being called to Palermo (below par. 9) to Professor Messina, Honorary Commissioner. Signora Spadafora was left at Trapani to arrange her affairs and will be sent for early in Nov. A visit was paid to the Church of S. Maria del Gesu. The della Robbia terracotta with its Gagini baldacchino has been protected by a solid wooden partition in preparation for work on the roof. This work, necessary to protect the terracotta and the fine 16th cent. wooden ceiling from the weather, had not yet been begun.

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Administrative Changes

9. On 15 Oct., Signora Daneu, Assistant Director of the National Library in Palermo, was brought back from Taormina (above par. 7) to assume charge of the Library since the Director is isolated on the mainland. The Library had previously been in the charge of Signorina Tamajo and the Advisers would like to record their appreciation of her collaboration in putting the Library back into operation and initiating the transfer of the most used portions to the Palazzo Mazzarino.

10. On Oct. 25, Signora Spadafora came to Palermo from Petralia Soprana with the expectation of going on to Trapani to assume her post as Acting Director of the Museo Peopoli in place of her husband, still a prisoner of war despite efforts of the Advisers to secure his return. Prof. DiPietro, however, decided that she could be of more use as his assistant in Palermo and that the Museum could be left in charge of Professor Messina, who had already been appointed Honorary Commissioner by the Prefect of Trapani. Signora Spadafora was therefore sent to Trapani on Oct. 27 to arrange for her move to Palermo (above par. 8c).

Finances

11. During the month, estimates we received for damage to Monuments in various Provinces. In Agrigento, a number of churches and the Archaeological Museum suffered minor damages. In Caltanissetta, the Cathedral had a hole through one aisle roof and minor repairs were necessary in the church of San Domenico. Dr. Dillon, Superintendent of Monuments for Eastern Sicily, submitted an estimate for repairs to monuments in Catania, notably the Castello Ursino, on which work has already been authorized by Gen. Lord Rennell, and the Church and Convent of S. Benedetto. He also submitted estimates for churches in other towns, as in Randazzo, which was badly knocked about in the fighting west of Etna. Similar estimates have been received for Enna Province and work has been begun, at the instance of Lt. Col. Reid, SCAO, on the Chiesa Matrice of Enna itself, and, at the instance of Gen. Lord Rennell, on the Chiesa Matrice of Assoro. The Superintendent of Monuments for Western Sicily, Dr. Guiotto has received a grant for a further three months to continue the conservation of monuments in Palermo (below) and special appropriations have been approved for the Civil Engineer to work on the Palazzo Reale and the Palazzo Vescovile. Dr. Guiotto also submitted estimates, which have been approved, for the churches damaged in the heavy bombing of Trapani (below). Thus the work of conservation, which has already made considerable progress in Palermo itself, can now begin in other parts of the Island.

12. The appropriations approved during the months of August, September, and October for Conservation of Monuments, Works of

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12. The appropriations approved during the months of August, September, and October for Conservation of Monuments, Works of Art, and Archives in Sicily may briefly be summarized as follows:

Place	Asked	Approved	Comment
a) Agrigento Province			
Agrigento City			
Various Churches	594,000	594,000	
Arch. Museum	44,164	44,200	
b) Caltanissetta Province			
Caltanissetta City			
Cathedral	4,478,623	500,000	
S. Domenico	40,000	40,000	

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Place	Asked	Approved	Comment
c) Catania Province			
Catania City			
Various Churches	353,000	353,000	
S. Benedetto	100,000	100,000	
Castello Ursino	160,000	160,000	
Randazzo			
S. Maria	240,000	240,000	
Other Churches	230,000		To be examined and appropriated by SCAO
Other Cities, Churches	690,000		To be examined and appropriated by SCAO
Caltagirone, Churches	180,000	180,000	
d) Enna Province			
Enna City			
Chiesa Marica			No estimate
Assoro			
Chiesa Matrice			No estimate
Other Cities	772,000		To be examined and appropriated by SCAO
e) Messina Province			
S. Maria d' Alunzio			
Various Churches	153,800		To be examined and appropriatedby SCAO
Patti, S.Giuseppe	83,310	83,310	
S.Fratello			
Chiesa Madre			No estimate
f) Palermo Province			
Palermo City			
Superintendent of Monuments	4,180,000	1,300,000	For 6 months
Genio Civile			
General	3,235,000	800,000	For 3 months
Palazzo Reale	700,000	450,000	
Palazzo Arch.	1,600,000	1,200,000	Subject to re-

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			by SCAO
Other Cities, Churches	690,000		To be examined and appropriated by SCAO
Caltagirone, Churches	180,000	180,000	
d) Enna Province			
Enna City			
Chiesa Marice			No estimate
Assoro			
Chiesa Matrice			No estimate
Other Cities	772,000		To be examined and appropriated by SCAO
e) Messina Province			
S. Maria d' Alunzio			
Various Churches	153,800		To be examined and appropriatedby SCAO
Patti, S.Giuseppe S.Fratello	83,310	83,310	
Chiesa Madre			No estimate
f) Palermo Province			
Palermo City			
.Superintendent of Monuments	4,180,000	1,300,000	For 6 months
Genio Civile			
.General	3,235,000	800,000	For 3 months
Palazzo Reale	700,000	450,000	
Palazzo Arch. Vesc.	1,600,000	1,200,000	Subject to reducation by AMG Dept. of Public Works.
Superintendent of Galleries for care of Works of Art.	1,220,000	220,000	For 3 months
Superintendent of Antiquities for National Museum	80,000	80,000	

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Place	Asked	Approved	Comment
f) Palermo Province			
Palermo City			
National Library For transfer of books to new location	200,000	200,000	For 3 months
Archives of State For recovery of documents and repairs.	120,000	120,000	For 3 months.
g) Ragusa Province			
Ispica, S.Maria	120,515		Estimate to be reduced by SCAO
h) Siracusa Province			
Siracusa City			
Cathedral			No estimate
Arch. Museum			" "
Museo Bellomo			" "
Palazzo Beneventano			" "
Various Church			" "
i) Trapani			
Trapani City			
Various Church			
Super. Mons.	940,000	940,000	
Genio Civile			No estimates
Mazara del Valle			
Cathedral	14,760	14,760	To be examined and appropriated by SCAO
Other church bldgs.	85,240		
Total	20,554,412	7,619,270	

13. The requests for appropriations for the conservation of monuments and works of art in Sicily total approximately twenty and a half million lire ($205,000; L51,250). The sums approved to date seven and a half million ($75,000; L18,750) but, as the detailed lists show, there are many cases in which specific sums have not yet been approved and, while something has been heard from every province, certainly not all requests are in. It is a conservative estimate that ultimate expenses for the immediately urgent measures of conservation in Sicily alone will approach, not to say exceed, twenty million lire ($200,000; L50,000) even with the most rigid economy and use of temporary measures. Prices of labor [illegible] so rapidly as to make any estimate

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Trapani City			
Various Church			
Super. Mons.	940,000	940,000	
Genio Civile			No estimates
Mazara del Valle			
Cathedral	14,760	14,760	To be examined and appropriated by SCAO
Other church bldgs.	25,240		
Total	20,554,412	7,619,270	

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Progress

14. Superintendency of Antiquities, for Palermo and Trapani Provinces.

Signora Marconi has submitted the following progress report:-

a) Imera. A barbed wire fence has been constructed round the Temple of Victory as described in the tours above.

b) Selinunte. Work has been done to repair of roof and window frames of the Administrative Offices, damaged by machine gun fire. Removal to the Storehouse at Selinunte has been completed of what remains of a portable railway which had been requisitioned by the Italian Military Authorities and later abandoned.

c) Solunto. The repair of Roman floor mosaics and the filling up of holes caused by a bomb which did damage on the 13th December 1942 has been carried out.

d) Museo Nazionale, Palermo. Repair of buildings and removal of rubble from building adjacent to the Museum is being carried out. Certain windows and doors of the offices have been completely renewed. This work was started in September and has not yet been completed. The cost will be about 15,000 Lire.

The total cost of all these works will probably amount to Lire 40,000 and it is proposed to allocate the remaining sum advanced to the Superintendency (i.e. Lire40,000) to the following items:-

(1) Tranfer to rooms adjacent to the library of books previously stored in subterranean refuges, which are damp.

(2) Transfer to dry rooms in the Museum of pictures also in damp refuges.

(3) Separation of debris in fallen in the Cloister so as to recover Architectural pieces and important artistic fragments.

15. Superintendency of Monuments for Western Sicily.

a) The progress of work for the period ending 16th October submitted by Dr. Guiotto shows that the work of repair of roofs, Chapels etc, the closing of openings and the removal of rubble is still going on in the churches and buildings mentioned in my last report. In addition, repair of roofs

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b) Selinunte. Work has been done to repair [illegible] and window frames of the Administrative Offices, damaged by machine gun fire. Removal to the Storehouse at Selinunte has been completed of what remains of a portable railway which had been requisitioned by the Italian Military Authorities and later abandoned.

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d) Museo Nazionale, Palermo Repair of buildings and removal of rubble from building adjacent to the Museum is being carried out. Certain windows and doors of the offices have been completely renewed. This work was started in September and has not yet been completed. The cost will be about 15,000 Lire.

The total cost of all these works will probably amount to Lire 40,000 and it is proposed to allocate the remaining sum advanced to the Superintendency (i.e. Lire40,000) to the following items:-

(1) Tranfer to rooms adjacent to the library of books previously stored in subterranean refuges, which are damp.

(2) Transfer to dry rooms in the Museum of pictures also in damp refuges.

(3) Separation of debris in fallen in the Cloister so as to recover Architectural pieces and important artistic fragments.

15. Superintendency of Monuments for Western Sicily.

a) The progress of work for the period ending 16th October submitted by Dr. Guiotto shows that the work of repair of roofs, Chapels etc, the closing of openings and the removal of rubble is still going on in the churches and buildings mentioned in the September report. In addition, repair of roofs and vaults etc. is being done the Churches of Santa Maria del Piedric detta degli Angelini, Santa Maria di Valverde, Reale Maggiore, Santa Maria dell Pieta, and Santa Maria della Catena. Considerable progress has been made in this latter Church, a fine example of 15th Century architecture. The total cost of all the above work up to the 16th October reached Lire651,000.

b) Dr. Guiotto also submitted a report of damage done to Churches and Monuments in Trapani. Briefly, two baroque Churches of the 17th. Century, Santa Maria della Luce and San Michele have been completely destroyed. The damage done to others, of which the most important is Santa Maria di Gesu (Above) can be repaired.

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16. Superintendency of Galleries and Works of Art in Sicily.

a) Professor DiPietro refers to damage done in Agrigento to frescoes in the Cathedral and to Santa Maria dei Greci and San Nicola, which were mentioned in previous reports. Recommendations for repairs necessary to be effected have now been approved.

b) In Palermo Professor Violante is continuing in the Palazzo Reale the work of restoration of pictures mostly of the 18th Century, which had been removed from the ruined Churches in Palermo, notably those of La Soleand and S. Ignazio all' Olivella.

c) Cement was secured and transported to the storehouse for art treasures outside Palermo, through the cooperation of the Advisers on FAWN. It is being used to prepare certain rooms for the work of opening cases and restoring pictures.

17. Disposition of books.

a) From Caltanissetta, Corp. W.C. Pacelli, acting for FAWN, reported that on 16 Oct. the Sindaco turned over to him two 14th cent. illuminated manuscripts of the Psalms. These came originally from the Carmelite Monastery of Petreperyia, Prov. of Caltanissetta, and were found in a box during the renovation of the Communal Library in 1926. They were given into the custody of Father Piccilla, curator of the Jesuit College Public Library at Catanissetta.

b) Enquiries are still being made as to the disposition of the Greek manuscripts from the University Library of Messina. It is now asserted that they were stored in the Collegio Capizzi at Bronte but no reply has as yet been given to letters dispatched thither.

18. Damage to Monuments on the Mainland of Italy.

Major General The Lord Rennell of Rodd made a tour of the monuments in southern Italy, now in possession of the Allied Armies. The following is an outline of his report dated 15th October 1943:-

a) Apulia With the exception of Taranto no monuments in Apulia have been damaged. A report on Taranto is expected but he had not yet been able to visit the town. He confirms that the monuments in the following places are all undamaged:- ACQUAVIVA DELLE FONTI, ALTAMURA, BARI, BITETTO, BRINDISI, GIOJA DEL COLLE, GRAVINA, LECCE, MOLA, MONOPOLI, and METAPONTO.

b) Lucania All the Monuments in Matera are happily

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b) Lucania. All the Monuments in Matera are happily intact. Potenza as a town has been considerably damaged. The Cathedral, of no artistic value, suffered a direct hit in the choir and the neighbouring Archbishop's Palace has been burned. The Provincial Museum is entirely destroyed together with virtually all the contents. The temple at Siburi and the Carthusian Monastery at Padula are untouched. With the exception of Potenza the contents of nearly all the museums has been stored.

c) Calabria. The temple sites and the castle at [illegible] Crotone are not damaged. Catanzaro is entirely intact. Cosenza has been severely damaged, whilst Catanzaro Marina has been badly knocked about. The new museum at Reggio Calabria, which had not yet been occupied, has been considerably damaged. The contents of the old museum were safely stored in the interior.

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19. Other Reports from Mainland.

a) Pompeii. Little damage of importances to excavations.

b) Benevento. The city is severely damaged, including the Cathedral, where vestments said to be important are buried in the rubble. The famous Arch of Trajan apparently untouched.

c) Churches at Salerno and Avellino are undamaged.

d) Naples. The port has been severely damaged. Otherwise the city has suffered far less damage than Palermo. The seven centuries old University of Naples, founded in 1223 by the Emperor Frederick II, in which Thomas Aquinas, G.E. Vico, and F. DeSanctis taught, was completely destroyed by an act of deliberate incendiarism on the part of the Germans. The Rector of the University, Dr. Omodeo, described this act of barbarism in a moving speech delivered at the University in the charred shell of its former halls.

20. Reports, Publications, and Publicity.

A Memorandum in English and Italian was addressed to Superintendents and other Officials concerned with Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives. This explained the relation between them and AMGOT and details of financial procedure.

21. Gatherings of primary material illustrating the activity of the Adviser were dispatched to AFHq for file and for transmission through the War Dept. and the War Office to the Committees for the Preservation of Monuments and Works of Art in Washington and London. It is hoped that the Sub-commission will continue this practice at approximately monthly intervals.

22. AFHq has in addition requested for distribution 12 copies of the monthly reports of the Advisers.

23. Appropriate material has been prepared and dispatched to AFHq for forwarding to the Schools of Military Government at Tizi Ouzou, Charlottesville (USA), and Wimbledon (GB). Brief "Notes on the Functions of an Adviser on FA&M in the Hq. of a Military Government" were prepared for this purpose.

24. In response to a cable from AFHq a written interview on the work of the Advisers was forwarded to Mr. P.N. Ure, Correspondent for the London Times.

25. In response to a request from Major Thompson, of the RAF Special Air Mission, a report on damage to monuments was submitted to the Mission and a preliminary list of outstanding [illegible] in Italy was prepared for Prof.

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26. Two Radio Broadcasts were requested by the Psychological Warfar Branch for Radio Palermo.

a) On 17 Oct., Dr. Guiotto, Superintendent of Monuments for Westerm Sicily, spoke on the care and restoration of monuments under AMGOT auspices.

b)On 24 Oct., Prof. DiPietro, Superintendent of Galleries for all Sicily, spoke on the care and restoration of works of art under AMGOT auspices.

c) It is eopected that talks will be given at later date by Signora Marconi, Superintendent of Antiquities for Palermo and Trapani, and by Signora Daneu, Acting Director of the National Library, and by Dr. Gintile, Director of the State Archives.

Axis Propaganda

27. On 8 Oct., Radio Fascista broadcast as follows: "In Sicily the enemies have hastened to carry out every kind of plundering and our beautiful island has been destituted by the Anglo-American from all its artistic treasures which have been requisitioned and carried away. The Bolshevist pest begins to appear. Indeed several representatives and functionaries, have succeeded in installing themselves on the Island. From Lisbon it is reported that in the very few churches remaining after the heavy bombardment by the Allies are read sermons representing Bolshevist Propaganda and that on the facades of the Churches are fixed manifests against religion."

a) On 20 Oct. France Fidele broadcasted that a fresh shipment of artistic treasures for the United States would sail shortly from Palermo.

b) Radio Fascista announced in English that all the Art Treasures of Sicily have been successfully divided and sent to London and Washington.

The reports of the Advisers and the Broadcasts referred to above (par. 25) afford sufficient answer to the monotonous mendacity of the Axis.

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Advisor Fine Arts and Monuments
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STUDY OF COST OF LIVING AMONG PALERMO RELIEF FAMILIES
11th October 1943

Reason for Study.

A large numberof complaints have been received to the effect that people on relief in Palermo are unable to get enough to eat on the relief allowance granted to them. It was decided to make a small sample study of this question in Palermo and to attempt to discover:

(a) The purchasing power of the relief granted.
(b) The extent to which recourse to the Black Market is necessary to obtain needed food.
(c) The possible caloric value of the foodstuffs purchased.

Eighty families living in various sections of the poorer districts of the city were selected at random from the relief rolls for study. Each of these families was visited by an investigator between 21 Sept. and 5 Oct. '43 and the head of the family was personally interviewed as to food costs and possibilities of obtaining the main items of the diet. One family's report was obviously at such variance with the other seventy-nine that there was decided question as to its validity and it was not included in the totals.

Reliability of Data.

The data obtained from the different interviews of the seventy-nine families are in general agreement as to the prices paid to obtain food both on the regulated and Black Markets and as to the availability of necessary items on the regulatedmarket. It would appear that such uniformity of results obtained from entirely independent sources gives some assurance of the reliability of the data.

Findings of the Study.

The main diet of the poorer people in Palermo has regularly been, bread, pasta, olive oil, beans and such green vegetables as are in season. Directly prior to the occupation, bread, pasta, olive oil, and horse beans were all available in the ration amounts on the regulated market at the specified government prices. Fresh vegetables were not rationed and were obtainable.

Since the occupation, pasta, olive oil and horse beans are not obtainable on the regulated market and can be secured only in the Black Market. A comparison of the difference in the prices is as follows:

Pasta. Regulated Price ..... 4.20 lira a kilo (Unobtainable except in Black Market.)
Black Market Price .....50.00 lira a kilo
Percent of difference of Black Market price over Regulated ... 1090 p.c.

Olive Oil. Regulated Price ..... 22.00 lira a litre (Unobtainable except in Black Market).
Black Market Price .....120.00 lira a litre
Percent of difference of Black Market Price over Regulated ... 445%

Horse Beans. Regulated Price .....7.00 lira a kilo
Black Market Price .....20.00 lira a kilo

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Horse Beans. Regulated Price .....7.00 lira a kilo
Black Market Price .....20.00 lira a kilo
Percent of difference of Black Market Price over Regulated ... 186%

Bread is obtainable now on the regulated market regularly in the full daily ration amounts only if the family representative is always fortunate enough to be in approximately the front 2/3rds of the bread line, which is not very likely.

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The people in the rear of the line get none, because there is insufficient quantities of bread in the stores. Our investigation showed that the families interviewed generally obtain bread only three days a week instead of seven. Therefore, they can thus secure only 3/7ths of the ration allowance of 150 grammes per day. To obtain the remainder they must resort to the black market at what are to them prohibitive prices. The black market price of bread is eight times the regulated price.

Many woman with numerous children, being widows or wives with husbands absent from home find it difficult to stand long periods in the bread lines, since they have nowhere to leave their children. Yet if they do not stand in line, they do not get any bread at a price they can afford.

Green vegetables are not rationed and are freely obtainable in season, but the price has increased since the occupation by about 2000%. Because there is little variety on the market at any single season the people cannot eatvegetables to the exclusion of all other foods. Brocoli in one season, finoci in another, scanola in the third, etc. is unsatisfactory for a people used to a diet of pasta, olive oil and beans.

The food obtainable on the present relief grants is inadequate both in amount and nutrition. These conditions may lead to weakening and physical damage to those forced to exist on it for any considerable length of time.

Prior to the occupation, the relief granted was barely sufficient to live on. Now with the greatly increased cost of living and the unobtainability of most kinds of staple food within their economic reach, the condition of people in Palermo on relief appear to be somewhat less satisfactory than before the occupation.

Soap. Prior to the occupation, the amount of relief granted/allowed the families to purchase some of the ration amount of soap at the regulated prices. Today no soap is obtainable except on the Black Market. The price of this soap is beyond the reach of the relief families because the Black Market Price has increased 166% over the regulated price.

Many of these families stated that they have managed to exist only by selling their blankets, furniture, and other essential household items since our occupation. This means of meeting the situations is no longer open to them when their goods are all sold. Therefore, the conditions are daily becoming more serious.

This study is not intended to be conclusive in proving the adequacy or inadequacy of the relief granted but is rather an explanatory study which, if it indicates anything, shows the need for further study as well as the intimate connection between the official ration, the Black Market, established prices, wage rates and relief. None of these factors can be treated separately.

Note: Appendix showing comparison of Black Market prices and fixed prices is given on the following page.

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APPENDIX I

Price of Black Market Articles Compared with the Fixed Prices

PRESENT FIXED PRICE	PRESENT LOWEST BLACK MARKET PRICE
Bread ..... 3.60 lira a kilo (Only partially obtainable)	38 lira a kilo
Olive Oil .....22 lira a litre (Unobtainable)	120 lira a litre
Pasta ..... 4.20 lira a kilo (Unobtainable)	50 lira a kilo
Milk ..... 7 lira a litre	50 lira a litre
Sugar ..... 8.75 lira a kilo (Unobtainable)	70 lira a kilo
Soap .....15 lira a kilo (Unobtainable)	40 lira a kilo
Horse beans ... 7 lira a kilo (Unobtainable)	20 lira a kilo
Potatoes ..... 3 lira a kilo (Unobtainable)	10 lira a kilo
Cheese ..... 33 lira a kilo (Unobtainable)	70 lira a kilo

Example of what an average family of five could buy for one week's relief payment which amounts to 245 lira.

Bread ..... 5½ kilos (Partly on the regulated market and partly on the Black Market)

Pasta ..... 1 kilo (On the Black Market)

Green vegetables ..... 7 kilos (on the regulated market)

The cost of these three items in the quantities indicated averaged 237.50 lira leaving the family with a balance of 7.5 lira for all other purposes.

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SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTION - PUBLIC HEALTH NUMBER 7

Program of the Italian Red Cross in Sicily &
Procedures for Dealing with the Organization

1. Function.

Attention is called to the instructions issued by this Headquarters on 10 September 1943 with respect to the reorganization of the Italian Red Cross in Sicily. The Red Cross in Sicily will function as an Island-wide organization. Agreement has been reached as to the program which this Organization will undertake in Sicily. The essential activities will be :

(a) Continued operation of Italian Red Cross Hospitals where their services are deemed necessary.
(b) Continuation of malaria control and treatment program in cooperation with Provincial Health Officers. The latter will coordinate their activities in this field within the province.
(c) Operation of first aid stations where needed. These stations are a part of the air raid precautions organization. If air raids occur, it may be necessary to reopen some of them.
(d) Continuation of free and pay ambulance services. The organization operates ambulances in those centres where hospitals are maintained and these are used to transport patients.
(e) Continuation of the P.O.W. Information Exchange. Inquiries with respect to P.O.W. and other Sicilian Civilians may be forwarded to Red Cross Hq., Palermo, for action. Service in the case of P.O.W. information is necessarily limited until a clear system is established with the authorities in charge of P.O.W. Inquiries regarding other persons is limited by the extent of regular mail coverage of the Island.
(f) Reestablishment of a disaster relief service to provide full care, medical, food, clothing and other necessities for the victims of disasters. This new responsibility will be developed as soon as conditions permit. In some areas Red Cross operates rest centers for bombed persons who have been rendered homeless.
(g) Cooperation with existing agencies in health education.
(i) Establishment of visiting nurses service for sick patients in their own home for those unable to pay for such care. This new responsibility will be developed in cooperation with Provincial Health Officers as circumstances permit and will be coordinated by them.

2. Finance.

As pointed out in the instructions issued on 10 September 1943, the Red Cross in Sicily is being financed by AMGOT on an Island-wide basis, and no funds should be paid to this Organization by Provincial or other officials.

In order to maintain executive control on expenditures, provincial officials of Red Cross will confer with the provincial representatives of the Public Health and Finance Divisions in preparation of quarterly budgets. Such budgets will be presented to the S.C.A.Os with recommendations of the Public Health and Finance Divisions Officers and the S.C.A.Os will, in turn, forward them in duplicate to AMGOT Hq with their recommendations. Such budgets should reach AMGOT Hq, Public Health Division not later than the 10th day of the last month preceding the new

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There are certain fund balances in banks throughout the Island credited to the Italian Red Cross. It is expected by Finance Division that a General Order will be issued in the near future removing all restrictions on withdrawals of

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deposits from bank . These funds will, therefore, be available to the Italian Red Cross at that time. Provincial Finance Officers should, as soon as possible, advise Headquarters, Public Health Division, as to the amount of these balances, so that these funds may be taken into account by Headquarters when financial assistance is arranged for the Island-wide organization.

3. Administration.

The Italian Red Cross officials at HQ in Palermo will be responsible for the effective operation of the program. It will be the duty of Provincial AMGOT Public Health Division Officers to maintain general supervision of the local activities of the organization and to coordinate them with AMGOT activities in related fields. It is intended, however, that the actual administrative responsibility shall lodge in headquarters officers of the Italian Red Cross who will visit their personnel in the field from time to time. If, in the opinion of AMGOT provincial personnel, changes are required at the local level, ie. changes of personnel, improvements in services, changes in wages, disciplinary action, change in hospital status, etc., such recommendations should be forwarded to AMGOT HQ, Public Health Division, and if approved, the matter will be dealt with between HQ and Italian Red Cross headquarters. S.C.A.Os will be advised regarding action taken on their recommendations.

4. Red Cross Hospitals.

S.C.A.Os are requested to consider, in consultation with their S.A.P.H.Os the question of the closing wholly or partially of the Red Cross Hospitals in their Provinces. The following points will guide them in reaching a decision:

1. Extent of damage to civil hospitals and time required to effect repairs.
2. Availability of bed accomodation in civil hospitals.
3. Possibility of future air raids on certain towns with consequent advisability of retaining extra beds to deal with such an emergency.

S.C.A.Os recommendations as to the disposal of Red Cross Hospitals will be forwarded to this HQ where careful consideration will be given to the hospital position on the Island as a whole. Disposal arrangements will then be worked out with the Red Cross HQ for action, with a copy to the S.C.A.O. for information.

When authority has been given for the partial or complete closure of a hospital, the HQ office of the Italian Red Cross will issue the necessary instructions for the transfer of equipment records, etc., to HQ stores or to other Red Cross Hospitals in need of such equipment or stores. In exceptional circumstances such stores may be transferred to civil hospitals as ordered by AMGOT HQ, the necessary financial adjustments being effected between the Province concerned and the HQ Italian Red Cross. Similarly circumstances may arise when the whole of a Red Cross hospital and its equipment and stores will be tkan over by a local or Provincial hospital or government. The authority for this must come from AMGOT HQ and here again, financial adjustments will be made by the parties concerned, after approval by AMGOT HQ. Such a change in responsibility may involve transfer of personnel as necessary to provincial or other employments.

To meet the new responsibilities of dealing with the various activities of Red Cross, a distribution of duties within the Public Health Division has been' made on the following lines.

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To meet the new responsibilities of dealing with the various activities of Red Cross, a distribution of duties within the Public Health Division has been made on the following lines :

(a) Red Cross Hospitals, personnel, nursing instruction, operation of first aid stations, ambulance services, visiting nursing services and other medical activities are the concern of the officer in charge of hospital organization of the Public Health Division.
(b) Malaria control and treatment, health education are the concern of the officer in charge of Public Health organization of the Public Health Division.

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(c) All the other activities in the Public Welfare field enumerated in 1 (e) and (f) are the concern of the officer in charge of Welfare Organization of the Public Health Division.

(d) Budgets are considered by these three officers jointly with the Executive Officer, Public Health Division. This group will recommend action to the Director of Public Health.

Activities listed in (a) will be the concern of the S.A.P.H.O. of each province. Those in (b) will be the concern of the S.A.P.H.O. and the S.A.P.S.O., serving under him. Other activities (c) will be under the S.A.P.W.O. Provincial Red Cross budgets will be considered by these officers jointly before recommendations are made to the S.C. A.O. It is the duty of the S.A.P.H.O. of each province to coordinate all dealings of other members of the Provincial AMGOT Public Health staff with the Provincial Red Cross authorities and their program.

By direction of Chief Staff Officer:

/s/ D. Gordon Cheyne

/t/ D. GORDON CHEYNE
Colonel
Director of Public Health

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B

SUBJECT: Public Assitance Reports

TO : All S.C.A.Os

AMGOT/3034/PH

AMGOT HQ SICILY

23 October 1943

1. All communes will submit monthly assistance reports to the Provincial Public Welfare Department or if no welfare department has as yet been established in the province, to any officer in the Provincial Hq. designated by the S.C.A.O. as welfare officer.

2. The provincial welfare department or designated officer will submit a monthly summary on the attached form to the S.C.A.O. who will then forward it to AMGOT HQ, Public Health Division (Public Welfare Section) not later than the 10th day of the month following the period covered by the report. This will obviate the necessity of sending duplicates of each communal public assistance reports to AMGOT HQ every month.

3. From the tabulated public assistance reports there can be calculated for each commune, the average monthly relief expenditure per family or case (column 5 divided by column 2) as well as the overall monthly per capita cost (column 5 divided by column 4). These figures are of great value to the S.C.A.O. in detecting unusually excessive or unusually low communal relief costs.

4. There is also attached a list of instructions sent out by one of the provincial welfare departments to all Sindacos giving details as to how the local E.C.A. should properly fill out the Communal Assistance Report. It is recommended that similar instructions be used by all provinces.

/s/ D. Gordon Cheyne

/t/ D. GORDON CHEYNE
Colonel
Director of Public Health

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PUBLIC-ASSISTANCE

REPORT

For month of _____

Province of _____

1) Commune of _____

2) Name of Agency or Agencies _____

_____

3) Current daily maximums for cash grants:

For Head of family _____ Man L. _____ Woman L. _____

Adults other than head of family L. _____

Children L. _____

Other (if any) _____

_____

4) No. of families given aid during month _____

5) No. of individuals given aid during month _____

(Est. if necessary)

6) Estimated Population of Commune for month _____

7) Total amount of cash grants or value of assistance for month L. 6425

Note: Because of heavy expenditures for Public assistance it is imperative that this report be submitted in duplicate to Province Hq. by not later than the 10th of each month.

Date Forwarded _____

Signed _____

Title _____

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

D

Temporary Amendments to Civil and Penal Procedure.

ART I. The Procuratore della Legge shall have the right to order that an accused whether under arrest or at liberty be brought before the Court without further investigation, as set forth in Articles 502 to 505 of the C.P.P. and he shall not be bound by the provisions specified in Article 502 in connection with legal delays.

ART II The course of prescription in regard to the entries to be effected in the mortgage register is suspended from July 10th until further notice.

ART III The course of prescription in civil, penal and financial actions already started on July 10th is hereby suspended and legal terms extended until further notice.
All other terms in connection with cases of the competence of the Corte di Cassazione, Council of State, Court of Accounts and the High Court of Public Water Supply or any other Court sitting outside Sicily, are hereby suspended until new regulations have been instituted to reorganise such procedure.

ART IV Civil actions already on the roll for which a date of hearing has been fixed after 1st October, 1943 or adjourned to a specific date after October 1st by order of the Court will follow their normal course. The judge will determine if one or both parties are not represented or their legal representatives have failed to appear, that the hearing be adjourned and the parties duly notified of the new date of hearing.

ART V. Civil actions already on the roll for which no date of hearing is fixed or for which a previous adjournment was granted before October 1st, will be heard in successive sittings starting from October 1st as soon as the Court Register will have been able to notify the parties' legal representatives of the exact date, or, in their absence, the parties personally.

ART VI. Copies of the original summons will have to be served again at the request of the most diligent party, when the date fixed for the hearing of the case fell due after 15th April, 1943 and the civil action therein referred to was not already on the roll.

ART VII. In all actions, civil or penal, when service of summons may legally be effected by post, a duplicate service will be made by judicial process server three days after the date of the posting of the first service.

ART VIII. In civil actions when the absence of one or both parties is due to the fact that no summons can be served on them, or if

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until further notice.

ART III The course of prescription in civil, penal and financial actions already started on July 10th is hereby suspended and legal terms extended until further notice.
All other terms in connection with cases of the competence of the Corte di Cassazione, Council of State, Court of Accounts and the High Court of Public Water Supply or any other Court sitting outside Sicily, are hereby suspended until new regulations have been instituted to reorganise such procedure.

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ART VI. Copies of the original summons will have to be served again at the request of the most diligent party, when the date fixed for the hearing of the case fell due after 15th April, 1943 and the civil action therein referred to was not already on the roll.

ART VII. In all actions, civil or penal, when service of summons may legally be effected by post, a duplicate service will be made by judicial process server three days after the date of the posting of the first service.

ART VIII. In civil actions when the absence of one or both parties is due to the fact that no summons can be served on them, or if appearance cannot be entered owing to the present new conditions, a special curator may be appointed to represent the absent party or parties under the provisions of Articles 78, 79 and 80 of the Code of Civil Procedure, whenever such absence would be prejudicial to the party or parties concerned.

ART IX. In all cases where the law provides that judicial decisions or other notices be published in the official Gazette or the official Bulletin of the Province, such publication will be made in the local newspaper two days in succession.

ART X. All newly appointed officials will take the following oath:-
"I swear to observe the Law and to fulfil my duties with conscience."

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E

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF OCCUPIED TERRITORY.

(SICILY)

GENERAL ORDER NO. 12.

REORGANISATION OF THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

WHEREAS by a Royal Decree of 27 November, 1933 No. 1578 (embodied in the law of 22 January, 1934 No. 36) the profession of Avvocati and Procuratori was reorganised into Fascist Syndicates; and

WHEREAS the great majority of Avvocati and Procuratori in Sicily have requested that the Fascist Syndicates be abolished and that the liberal traditions of their profession be re-established as provided by this Order;

NOW, therefore, in pursuance of such request, I, FRANCIS BARON RENNELL OF RODD, Major-General, Chief Civil Affairs Officer hereby ORDER as follows:-

Article I.

ABROGATION OF EXISTING LAW.

The Royal Decree and Law of 27th November, 1933 No. 1578 and the Law of 22nd January, 1934 regulating the activities of "Avvocati and Procuratori" are hereby abrogated. The provisions of the Law of 25th March, 1926 No. 453 and of the Royal Decree of 26th August, 1926 are formally restored except for the amendments set out hereunder.

Article II.

EXAMINATIONS FOR AVVOCATI.

The examination for the nomination to the Bar Association which under the provisions of Article 13 of the Law of 1926 took place every two years at the seat of the Court of Appeal, will be held at a date fixed by the Council of the Association under the rules and regulations prescribed by the Law. There will be a written and an oral examination. The four subjects to be treated in writing will be:-

Civil Law and Procedure;
Penal Law and Procedure;
Commercial Law;
Administrative Law.

The Board of Examiners will be composed of five members:-

(a) A Councillor of the Court of Cassation appointed by the First President of the Court of Appeal at the request of the Council of the Association, who will sit as President;
(b) A Professor of Law of the University selected as above;
(c) The President of the Council of the Association;
(d) Two members of the Association chosen from among the Avvocati.

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WHEREAS the great majority of Avvocati and Procuratori in Sicily have requested that the Fascist Syndicates be abolished and that the liberal traditions of their profession be re-established as provided by this Order;

NOW, therefore, in pursuance of such request, I, FRANCIS BARON RENDELL OF RODD, Major-General, Chief Civil Affairs Officer hereby ORDER as follows:-

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The Royal Decree and Law of 27th Novemb.. 1933 No. 1578 and the Law of 22nd January, 1934 regulating the activities of "Avvocati and Procuratori" are hereby abrogated. The provisions of the Law of 25th March, 1926 No. 453 and of the Royal Decree of 26th August, 1926 are formally restored except for the amendments set out hereunder.

Article II.

EXAMINATIONS FOR AVVOCATI.

The examination for the nomination to the Bar Association which under the provisions of Article 15 of the Law of 1926 took place every two years at the seat of the Court of Appeal, will be held at a date fixed by the Council of the Association under the rules and regulations prescribed by the Law. There will be a written and an oral examination. The four subjects to be treated in writing will be:-

Civil Law and Procedure;
Penal Law and Procedure;
Commercial Law;
Administrative Law.

The Board of Examiners will be composed of five members:-

(a) A Councillor of the Court of Cassation appointed by the First President of the Court of Appeal at the request of the Council of the Association, who will sit as President;
(b) A Professor of Law of the University selected as above;
(c) The President of the Council of the Association;
(d) Two members of the Association chosen from among the Avvocati.

Article III.

LIMITATIONS FOR PROCURATORI.

The limitation of the number of "Procuratori" in each Court of Appeal district and the competitive examination for vacancies as provided by Articles 21, 22 and 23 of the Law of 1926 are hereby abrogated. An examination for the inscription on the list of Procuratori will take place as per Article 20 of the said Law every year and on its result will

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determined the suitability of each candidate. This examination, of a more practical nature, will take place at the seat of the Court of Appeal at a date to be fixed by the Council of the Association and will be both written and oral. Written subjects will be:-

Civil Law and Procedure;
Penal Law and Procedure;
Commercial Law;
Administrative Law.

Oral subjects will also include financial legislation. The Board of Examiners will be composed as set forth in Article II but the two members from the Association will be Procuratori.

Article IV.

QUALIFICATION WITHOUT EXAMINATION.

"Procuratori Legali" having exercised their practice for five years will have the right to have their names inscribed on the list of the Avvocati without further examination and without having practised as Avvocati for the appropriate number of years.

"Avvocati" having exercised their profession for two years will have the right to have their names inscribed on the list of the Procuratori Legali without further examination or period of practice, provided that they have complied with all requirements of the Law.

Article V.

CREATION OF ASSOCIATION OF AVVOCATI AND PROCURATORI AND ESTABLISHMENT OF COUNCIL.

No other distinction will exist between Avvocati and Procuratori other than the inscription on a different list. They will form one association and their representation will be entrusted to one Council of seven, eleven or fifteen members as prescribed by the Law of 1926. All Avvocati and Procuratori will be eligible for election to the Council five years after their inscription in their respective lists, with the following exception:- Any person having held offices or exercised functions in the Fascist party or in corporative institutions or in organizations of a politico-administrative nature. If such person were elected by error, this election would be automatically cancelled and the candidate having received the second largest number of votes elected instead. The yearly general meeting will be constituted by all Avvocati and Procuratori pari passu.

Article VI.

ACTION OF COURT OF APPEAL.

Until the Upper Council of the Association can be elected as provided in Articles 41, 42 and 43 of the Law of 1926, all its functions as set forth in Article 44 of the said Law, will be exercised by the Court of Appeal of the District. Such decisions as may be necessary will be taken

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...ALIFICATION BY MERIT EXAMINATION.

"Procuratori legali" having exercised their practice for five years will have the right to have their names inscribed on the list of the Avvocati without further examination and without having practised as avvocati for the appropriate number of years.

"Avvocati" having exercised their profession for two years will have the right to have their names inscribed on the list of the Procuratori Legali without further examination or period of practice, provided that they have complied with all requirements of the law.

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Until the Upper Council of the Association can be elected as provided in Articles 41, 42 and 43 of the Law of 1926, all its functions as set forth in Article 44 of the said law, will be exercised by the Court of Appeal of the District. Such decisions as may be necessary will be taken in the Council Chamber in the presence of the Procuratore Generale.

Article VII.

HONORARIA AND FEES.

Avvocati's honoraria and Procuratori's fees will be calculated on the basis established by the Law of 15th June, 1942. In cases where the law does not provide, the Council will determine the amounts due in respect of legal and even extra-judicial services. Any regulation in this respect will have to be renewed every three years, bearing in mind as far as possible the text of the law.

Article VIII.

SCALE OF HONORARIA AND FEES.

All rules and regulations set out in accordance with the terms of the preceding article will take into consideration the amounts involved and the position occupied by Counsel in his profession. A maximum and minimum fee will be determined in accordance with the provisions of the Law of 1942. In penal procedure, the duration of the case will also be taken into account. In certain cases, even those covered by the provisions of the Law of 1942, the client may be requested to pay a larger fee than the one for which the losing party is responsible, if the result or the amount concerned justify such increase in view of the work actually entailed.

Article IX.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES IN RESPECT OF HONORARIA AND FEES.

Any further dispute in respect of fees and honoraria will be settled by the authority of justice. The Court will have to give the reasons for its decision to reduce the fees claimed and, taking into consideration the provisions of Article VIII will not grant an amount inferior to the minimum fixed by the Council of the Association, except in the cases determined in Article 4 of the Law of 15 June, 1942.

Article X.

CONSTITUTION OF PROVISIONAL COMMITTEES.

Provisional Committees of Avvocati and Procuratori appointed by the Allied Military Government at each seat of a Tribunale and Corte d' Appello will represent the Association temporarily and take over the offices and property of the former syndicates hereby dissolved. The said Committees will undertake the revision of the existing lists of Avvocati and Procuratori and ascertain the regularity of the nominations effected since the Law of 27th November, 1933.

Article XI.

CONVENING OF GENERAL MEETING.

A month after the revision will have been completed, the Provisional Committee will take the necessary steps to convoke the first general meeting for the election of the new Council in accordance with the provisions set out heretofore. Members elected to the Council will remain in office until 31st December 1947. However, at the end of the year 1945 the candidatures for the vacancies left by outgoing members will be examined and partial elections will be proceeded with at the end of 1946 as provided in Article 31 of the Law of 1926.

Article XII.

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...Court concerned justify such increase in view of the work actually entailed.

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Article XII.

EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Order will become operative throughout each Province of the Occupied Territory of Sicily on the 25th day of October, 1943. 0122

Dated: 10 October, 1943.

KENNELL CF RODD, Major-General.
Chief Civil Affairs Officer.

NOTE: This General Order will not be printed for posting. It will appear in "Sicily Gazette" No. 4.

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General Order No. 9

CIRCULATION OF MOTOR VEHICLES

I, FRANCIS BARON RENNELL OF RODD, Major-General, Chief Civil Affairs Officer of the Occupied Territory of Sicily, hereby Order as follows: —

ARTICLE I

RESTRICTION ON USE OF MOTOR VEHICLES

Section 1. No person shall use any motor vehicle on any road or allow any motor vehicle belonging to him to be used on any road unless a permit for such motor vehicle to be used has been issued in accordance with the provisions of this Order.

Section 2. The permit issued shall be displayed in a position so that it is clearly visible to a person standing in front of the motor vehicle.

ARTICLE II

PERMITS

Section 1. Permits for the use of motor vehicles under this Order will be issued by the Allied Military Government at such times and places in each province as may be publicly notified by the Senior Civil Affairs Officer of the Province.

Section 2. Permits issued will be valid for a period not exceeding four months, subject nevertheless to previous cancellation by the Allied Military Government.

Section 3. All permits shall be surrendered to the office of issue within 5 days of expiration of the same or of the despatch of notice of cancellation, whichever is the earlier.

Section 4. A fee of Lire 50, or such other fee as may from time to time be prescribed, shall be charged for each permit issued under the provisions of this Order.

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(a) La compilazione di rapporti informativi e di statistiche in materia di lavoro;
(b) La costituzione di uffici per la registrazione e il collocamento della mano d'opera;
(c) Funzionare quali conciliatori, mediatori od arbitri in materia di controversie sul lavoro e
(d) Compiere generalmente tutte le altre funzioni connesse con i problemi del lavoro nei limiti delle rispettive provincie come può essere richiesto.

ARTICOLO VI

DATA DI ENTRATA IN VIGORE

Questo Ordine entrerà in vigore per tutta la Sicilia il primo giorno di ottobre, 1943.

Il 24 settembre 1943

RENNELL OF RODD
Maggior Generale
Capo degli Affari Civili

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ARTICLE III

RESTRICTION AGAINST WASTE OF FUEL

Section 1. No person shall use any motor vehicle or allow any motor vehicle belonging to him to be used for any purpose other than that authorised in the permit issued for such vehicle.

Section 2. No person shall waste any motor fuel in any manner whatsoever.

ARTICLE IV

PENALTIES

Any person violating the provisions of this General Order shall, on conviction by an Allied Military Court, be liable to imprisonment or fine, or both, as the Court may determine and in addition thereto, the Court may, on convicting the owner of any motor vehicle of an offence under this General Order, order the confiscation to the Allied Military Government of such motor vehicle.

ARTICLE V

EFFECTIVE DATE

This General Order will become operative in each Province within the Occupied Territory on the 25th day of October 1943.

Dated : 7th October 1943

RENNELL OF RODD,
Major-General, Chief Civil Affairs Officer.

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Ordine Generale Numero 9

(*Traduzione*)

CIRCOLAZIONE DEGLI AUTOVEICOLI

Io, FRANCIS BARON RENNELL OF RODD, Maggiore Generale, Capo degli Affari Civili nel Territorio Occupato di Sicilia, a mezzo del presente, Ordino quanto segue : —

ARTICOLO I

RESTRIZIONE SULL'USO DEGLI AUTOVEICOLI

Sezione 1. Nessuna persona dovrà usare alcun autoveicolo su qualsiasi strada ne autorizzare che alcun autoveicolo di sua proprietà venga usato su qualsiasi strada senza che per tale autoveicolo non sia stato rilasciato il permesso per l'uso, in conformità alle disposizioni di quest'Ordine.

Sezione 2. Il permesso rilasciato dovrà essere collocato in modo chiaramente visibile a chiunque si mette davanti all'autoveicolo.

ARTICOLO II

PERMESSI

Sezione 1. I Permessi di circolazione per autoveicoli, in conformità al presente Ordine, saranno rilasciati dal Governo Militare Alleato a quel tempo e luogo, per ciascuna provincia, che può essere pubblicamente indicato dall'Ufficiale Superiore addetto agli Affari Civili della Provincia.

Sezione 2. I Permessi rilasciati saranno validi per un periodo di tempo non superiore ai quattro mesi, soggetti tuttavia ad anticipato annullamento da parte del Governo Militare Alleato.

Sezione 3. Tutti i permessi dovranno essere restituiti all'Ufficio di rilascio entro i 5 giorni dalla scadenza degli stessi oppure dalla comunicazione dell'avviso di annullamento, secondo quale dei due verrà per primo.

Sezione 4. Una tassa di L. 50 o altra tassa che può ogni talvolta essere prescritta, sarà percepita per ogni permesso rilasciato a secondo le disposizioni di quest'Ordine.

Ref.
MFA&A
Reports

AMG Hq.
1 Nov., 1943

To: Lt. Col. Clanier, Administrative Director, AMG.

Report of the Advisers on Fine Arts and Monuments in AMGOT for October, 1943.

Organization

1. On 24 Oct., by command of General Eisenhower, the Allied Military Government of Occupied Territories was divided into two organizations, Allied Military Government 15 Army Group and Headquarters Allied Military Government. Thus the Advisers on Fine Arts and Monuments in AMGOT have been superseded by the Sub-Commission on Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives of AMG. The Advisers have been authorized to carry their final monthly report through 31 Oct.

Personnel

2. On 23 Oct., Lt. Col. T. V. Smith (US) and Major P. A. Baillie Reynolds (Br) reported for duty respectively as Director of Education and Adviser on Fine Arts and as Deputy Adviser on Fine Arts for the Armistice Control Commission. Subsequently Education and Fine Arts were separated and Major Reynolds was appointed Acting Director of the Sub-commission for Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives in AMG. Major Reynolds was Inspector of Monuments for the Office of Works of HM Government.

3. On 29 Oct., Lt. P. B. Cott (USNR) reported for duty on the Sub-commission on MFA&A. Lt. Cott was formerly with the Worcester Art Museum (USA).

4. On 6 Oct. Pfc. Nick Defino, clerk to the Advisors, was promoted to the grade of Technician 5th Grade (Temporary), i.e. Corporal.

5. Ingegnere Perriccne, an Italian civil engineer, has been added to the staff of the Division of Public Utilities with the understanding that he is available for consultation by the advisers. He is assistant in Engineering at the University of Palermo and has had wide experience in construction so that his advice on estimates, his examination of works in process, and his check of bills submitted for approval have proved extremely helpful.

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Transportation

6. The Bailiis "Hammond's Peril" sheared the bolts of a front wheel, endangering the life of Corp. Defino, and has since been inoperative. For a brief period, a Lancia, model about 1927, of stately elegance and abundant room, was requisitioned for the use of the Advisers. However, the owner showed such an attachment to this Ancient Monument, and the question of maintenance was so problematical, that the Advisers felt that their official position required its return for conservation before it suffered "war damage". They then secured from AMGOT Transport Officer a Fiat Military Car, "Defino's Delight" which, after giving a few day's satisfaction, has been retired with a leaky gasket.

6.10

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Trips of Inspection

7. Captain Hammond made one trip during the month. From 12/15 Oct. he went by air to Catania where he picked up a rather decrepit 15cwt truck. In this he went to Taormina and brought Signora Denau, Assistant Director of the National Library, back to Palermo to assume charge of the Library (below par 9). Delay in Catania necessitated by repairs to the truck enabled him to interview Dr. Dillon, Superintendent of Monuments for Eastern Sicily, and to inspect the Cathedral and the Castello Ursino.

a) Due to the cooperation of Lt. Col. Lord Gerald Wellesley, Dr. Dillon had no problems to discuss.

b) Despite Axis propaganda with regard to the shipping of the treasure of Catania Cathedral to the US, the treasury has not been opened since the Occupation. It was, however, learned that a small bomb had totally destroyed an elaborate silver portable shrine which was stored in a room next the Cathedral.

c) Despite approval given by the CCAC and urging by Lt. Col. Lord Gerald Wellesley, the Genio Civile had not yet begun the repairs to the roof of the Castello Ursino and recent rains had created considerable mess and were beginning to endanger the fabric and contents.

8. Captain Maxse made two trips to Imera and one to Trapani.

a) On Oct. 11, he took to Imera Signora Marconi, Superintendent of Antiquities for the Provinces of Palermo and Trapani, and an assistant with eight rolls of barbed wire secured from AMGOT. The assistant was left at Imera to arrange for the erection of a barbed wire fence to protect the foundations of the Greek temple. The original fence had been removed during the confusion of the Occupation. Capt. Maxse proceeded to Cefalu to inspect the Cathedral, which, as reported before, did not suffer war damage.

b) On 22 Oct. Capt. Maxse returned to Imera with Signora Marconi and found the fence satisfactorily completed. Arrangements were made to pay for the work and also to pay the salaries of custodians at Campofelice and Bagkera. The monuments of Termini Imerese were inspected.

1) The Cathedral of Termini Imerese were inspected.

2) The Church of S. Caterina suffered no war damage but the fine wooden ceiling and the 13th cent. frescoes are endangered by the leaking roof. It is recommended that the roof be repaired and estimates are awaited.

c) On 26 Oct. Capt. Maxse visited Trapani with Professor DiPietro Superintendent of Galleries for all Sicily, and Signora Spadafora, Acting Director of the Museo Pepoli. The purpose

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c) On 28 Oct. Capt. Maxse visited Trapani with Professor DiPietro Superintendent of Galleries for all Sicily, and Signora Spadafora, Acting Director of the Museo Popoli. The purpose of the visit was to transfer the care of the Museum from Signora Spadafora, who is being called to Palermo (below par. 9) to Professor Messina, Honorary Commissioner. Signora Spadafora was left at Trapani to arrange her affairs and will be sent for early in Nov. A visit was paid to the Church of S. Maria del Gesu. The della Robbia terracotta with its Gagini baldacchino has been protected by a solid wooden partition in preparation for work on the roof. This work, necessary to protect the terracotta and the fine 16th cent. wooden ceiling from the weather, had not yet been begun.

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Administrative Changes

9. On 15 Oct., Signora Deneu, Assistent Director of the National Library in Palermo, was brought back from Taormina (above par. 7) to assume charge of the Library since the Director is isolated on the mainland. The Library had previously been in the charge of Signorina Tamajo and the Advisers would like to record their appreciation of her collaboration in putting the Library back into operation and initiating the transfer of the most used portions to the Palazzo Mezzarino.

10. On Oct. 25, Signora Spadafora came to Palermo from Petralia Soprana with the expectation of going on the Trapani to assume her post as Acting Director of the Museo Pepoli in place of her husband, still a prisoner of war despite efforts of the Advisers to secure his return. Prof. DiPietro, however, decided that she could be of more use as his assistant in Palermo and that the Museum could be left in charge of Professor Messina, who had already been appointed Honorary Commissioner by the Prefect of Trapani. Signora Spadafora was therefore sent to Trapani on Oct. 27 to arrange for her move to Palermo (above par. 8c).

Finances

11. During the month, estimates were received for damage to Monuments in various Provinces. In Agrigento, a number of churches and the Archaeological Museum suffered minor damages. In Caltanissetta, the Cathedral had a hole through one aisle roof and minor repairs were necessary in the church of San Domenico. Dr. Dillon, Superintendent of Monuments for Eastern Sicily, submitted an estimate for repairs to monuments in Catania, notably the Castello Ursino, on which work has already been authorized by Gen. Lord Rennell, and the Church and Convent of S. Benedette. He also submitted estimates for churches in other towns, as in Randazzo, which was badly knocked about in the fighting west of Etna. Similar estimates have been received for Enna Province and work has been begun, at the instance of Lt. Col. Rodd, SCAO, on the Chiesa Matrice of Enna itself, and, at the instance of Gen. Lord Rennell, on the Chiesa Matrice of Assoro. The Superintendent of Monuments for Western Sicily, Dr. Guiotto has received a grant for a further three months to continue the conservation of monuments in Palermo (below) and special appropriations have been approved for the Civil Engineer to work on the Palazzo Reale and the Palazzo Vescovile. Dr. Guiotto also submitted estimates, which have been approved, for the churches damaged in the heavy bombing of Trapani (below). Thus the work of conservation, which has already made considerable progress in Palermo itself, can now begin in other parts of the Island.

12. The appropriations approved during the months of August, September and October for Conservation of Monuments, Works of

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12. The appropriations approved during the months of August, September, and October for Conservation of Monuments, Works of Art, and Archives in Sicily may briefly be summarized as follows:

Place	Asked	Approved	Comment
a) Agrigento Province			
Agrigento City			
Various Churches	594,000	594,000	
Arch. Museum	44,104	44,200	
b) Caltanissetta Province			
Caltanissetta City			
Cathedral	4,478,623	500,000	6/18
S. Domenico	40,000	40,000	

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Place	Asked	Approved	Comment
c) Catania Province			
Catania City			
Various Churches	353,000	353,000	
S. Benedetto	100,000	100,000	
Castello Ursino	160,000	160,000	
Randazzo			
S. Maria	240,000	240,000	
Other Churches	230,000		To be examined and appropriated by SCAO
Other Cities, Churches	690,000		To be examined and appropriated by SCAO
Caltagirone, Churches	180,000	180,000	
d) Enna Province			
Enna City			
Chiesa Marice			No estimate
Assoro			
Chiesa Matrice			No estimate
Other Cities	772,000		To be examined and appropriated by SCAO
e) Messina Province			
S. Maria d' Alunzio			
Various Churches	153,800		To be examined and appropriatedby SCAO
Patti, S.Giuseppe	83,310	83,310	
S.Fratello			
Chiesa Madre			No estimate
f) Palermo Province			
Palermo City			
Superintendent of Monuments	4,180,000	1,300,000	For 6 months
Genio Civile			
Generdl	3,235,000	800,000	For 3 months
Palazzo Reale	700,000	450,000	
Palazzo Arch.			
Vesc.	1,600,000	1,200,000	Subject to re-

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Other Cities, Churches	690,000		To be examined and appropriated by SCAO
Caltagirone, Churches	180,000	180,000	
d) Enna Province			
Enna City Chiesa Marice			No estimate
Assoro Chiesa Matrice			No estimate
Other Cities	772,000		To be examined and appropriated by SCAO
e) Messina Province			
S. Maria d' Alunzio Various Churches	153,800		To be examined and appropriatedby SCAO
Patti, S.Giuseppe	83,310	83,310	
S.Fratello Chiesa Madre			No estimate
f) Palermo Province			
Palermo City			
.Superintendent of Monuments	4,180,000	1,300,000	For 6 months
Genio Civile			
General	3,235,000	800,000	For 3 months
Palermo Reale	700,000	450,000	
Palazzo Arch. Vesc.	1,600,000	1,200,000	Subject to reducation by AMG Dept. of Public Works.
Superintendent of Galleries for care of Works of Art.	1,220,000	220,000	For 3 months
Superintendent of Antiquities for National Museum	80,000	80,000	

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Place	Asked	Approved	Comment
f) Palermo Province			
Palermo City			
National Library For transfer of books to new location	200,000	200,000	For 3 months
Archives of State For recovery of documents and repairs.	120,000	120,000	For 3 months.
g) Ragusa Province			
Ispica, S.Maria	120,515		Estimate to be reduced by SCAO
h) Siracuse Province			
Siracusa City			
Cathedral			No estimate
Arch. Museum			" "
Museo Bellomo			" "
Palazzo Beneventano			" "
Various Church			" "
i) Trapani			
Trapani City			
Various Church			
Super. Mons.	940,000	940,000	
Genio Civile			No estimates
Mazara del Valle			
Cathedral	14,760	14,760	To be examined and appropriated by SCAO
Other church bldgs.	25,240		
Total	20,554,412	7,819,270	

13. The requests for appropriations for the conservation of monuments and works of art in Sicily total approximately twenty and a half million lire ($205,000; L51,250). The sums approved to date seven and a half million ($75,000; 118,750) but, as the detailed lists show, there are many cases in which specific sums have not yet been approved and, while something has been heard from every province, certainly not all requests are in. It is a conservative estimate that ultimate expenses for the immediately urgent measures of conservation in Sicily alone will approach, not to say exceed, twenty million lire ($200,000; L50,000) even with the most

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j) Ragusa Province			
Ispica, S.Maria	110,515		Estimate to be reduced by SCAO
l) Siracusa Province			
Siracusa City			
Cathedral			No estimate
Arch. Museum			" "
Museo Bellomo			" "
Palazzo Beneventano			" "
Various Church			" "
i) Trapani			
Trapani City			
Various Church			
Super. Mons.	940,000	940,000	
Genio Civile			No estimates
Mazara del Valle			
Cathedral	14,760	14,760	To be examined and appropriated by SCAO
Other church bldgs.	25,240		
Total	20,554,412	7,619,270	

13. The requests for appropriations for the conservation of monuments and works of art in Sicily total approximately twenty and a half million lire ($205,000; L31,250). The sums approved to date seven and a half million ($75,000; L46,750) but, as the detailed lists show, there are many cases in which specific sums have not yet been approved and, while something has been heard from every province, certainly not all requests are in. It is a conservative estimate that ultimate expenses for the immediately urgent measures of conservation in Sicily alone will approach, not to say exceed, twenty million lire ($200,000; L50,000) even with the most rigid economy and use of temporary measures. Prices of labor and materials are rising so rapidly as to make any estimate very tentative. Sicily is not one of the areas of Italy most rich in monuments, works of art, and archives. Nor was the damage excessively heavy. It is therefor likely that there will be worse damage to more precious art treasures on the mainland of Italy. It is a conservative estimate to say that the above figure should be multiplied by a least twenty for all Italy, that is, that costs of urgent conservation may easily exceed four hundred million lire ($4,000,000; L1,000,000). It would be a mistake to fix this sum as a maximum or even as an approximation; the uncertainties are too many. However, it is the opinion of the Sub-commission that the conservation of the priceless cultural treasures and historical records of Italy is worth the cost of about ten of the bombers responsible for endangering them.

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Progress

14. Superintendency of Antiquities, for Palermo and Trapani Provinces.

Signore Marconi has submitted the following progress report:-

a) Imera A barbed wire fence has been constructed round the Temple of Victory as described in the tours above.

b) Selinunte. Work has been done to repair of roof and window frames of the Administrative Offices, damaged by machine gun fire. Removal to the Storehouse at Selinunte has been completed of what remains of a portable railway which had been requisitioned by the Italian Military Authorities and later abondoned.

c) Solunto The repair of Roman floor mosaics and the filling up of holes caused by a bomb which did damage on the 13th December 1942 has been carried out.

d) Museo Nazionale, Palermo Repair of buildings and removal of rubble from building adjacent to the Museum is being carried out. Certain windows and doors of the offices have been completely renewed. This work was started in September and has not yet been completed. The cost will be about 15,000 Lire.

The total cost of all these works will probably amount to Lire 40,000 and it is proposed to allocate the remaining sum advanced to the Superintendency (i.e. Lire40,000) to the following items:-

(1) Tranfer to rooms adjacent to the library of books previously stored in subterranean refuges, which are damp.

(2) Transfer to dry rooms in the Museum of pictures also in damp refuges.

(3) Separation of debris in fallen in the Cloister so as to recover architectural pieces and important artistic fragments.

15. Superintendency of Monuments for Western Sicily.

a) The progress of work for the period ending 16th October submitted by Dr. Guiotto shows that the work of repair of roofs, Chapels etc, the closing of openings and the removal of rubble is still going on in the churches and buildings mentioned in the September report. In addition, repair of roofs and vaults etc. is being done the Churches of Santa Maria del Piciric detta degli Angelini, Santa Maria di Valverde, Reale Maggiore, Santa Maria dell Piota, and Santa Maria della Catena.

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b) Dr. Guiotto also submitted a report of damage done to Churches and Monuments in Trapani. Briefly, two baroque Churches of the 17th. Century, Santa Maria della Luce and San Michele have been completely destroyed. The damage done to others, of which the most important is Santa Maria di Gesu (above) can be repaired.

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16. Superintendency of Galleries and Works of Art in Sicily.

a) Professor DiPietro refers to damage done in Agrigento to frescoes in the Cathedral and to Santa Maria dei Greci and San Nicolo, which were mentioned in previous reports. Recommendations for repairs necessary to be effected have now been approved.

b) In Palermo Professor Violante is continuing in the Palazzo Reale the work of restoration of pictures mostly of the 18th Century, which had been removed from the ruined Churches in Palermo, notably those of La Soledad and S. Ignazio all' Olivella.

c) Cement was secured and transported to the storehouse for art treasures outside Palermo, through the cooperation of the Advisers on FA&M. It is being used to prepare certain rooms for the work of opening cases and restoring pictures.

17. Disposition of books.

a) From Caltanissetta, Corp. W.G. Pacelli, acting for FA&M, reported that on 16 Oct. the Sindaco turned over to him two 14th cent. illuminated manuscripts of the Psalms. These came originally from the Carmelite Monastery of Potroperyia, Prov. of Caltanissetta, and were found in a box during the renovation of the Communal Library in 1926. They were given into the custody of Father Piccillo, curator of the Jesuit College Public Library at Catanissetta.

b) Enquiries are still being made as to the disposition of the Greek manuscripts from the University Library of Messina. It is now asserted that they were stored in the Collegio Capizzi at Bronte but no reply has as yet been given to letters dispatched thither.

18. Damage to Monuments on the Mainland of Italy.

Major General The Lord Rennell of Rodd made a tour of the monuments in southern Italy, now in possession of the Allied Armies. The following is an outline of his report dated 15th October 1943:-

a) Apulia With the exception of Taranto no monuments in Apulia have been damaged. A report on Taranto is expected but he had not yet been able to visit the town. He confirms that the monuments in the following places are all undamaged:- ACQUAVIVA DELLE FONTI, ALTAMURA, BARI, BITETTO, BRINDISI, CIOJA DEL COLLE, GRAVINA, LECCE, MOLA, MONOPOLI, and METAPONTO.

b) Lucania All the Monuments in Matera are happily

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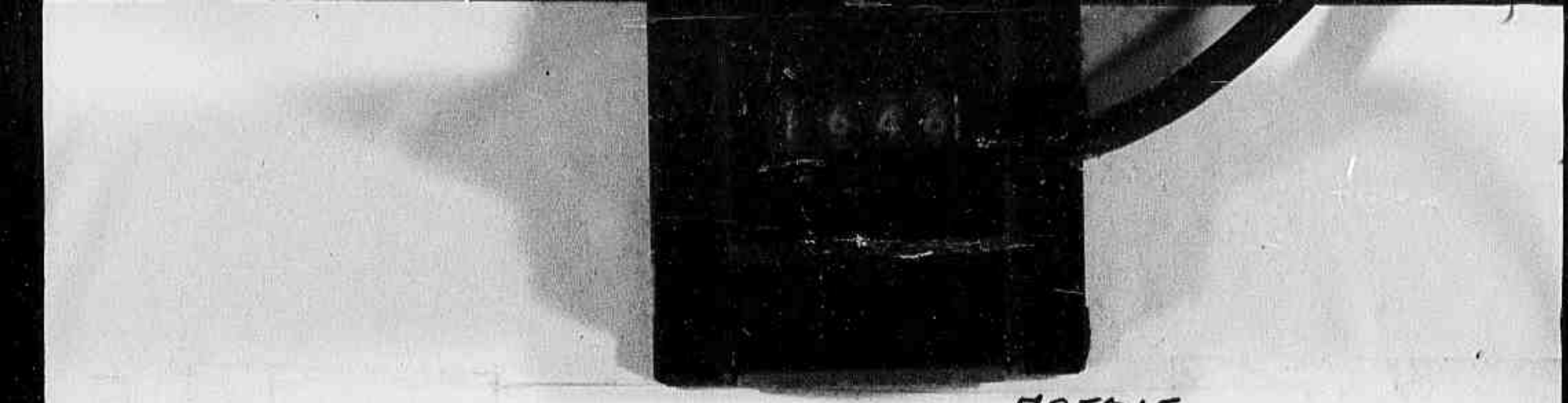

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17. Disposition of books.

a) From Caltanissetta, Cent. W.C. Pacelli, Papal Nuncio to Italy, acting for Pope Pius XII, on 16 Oct. the Sinaco turned over to him 1,411 illuminated manuscripts of the Benedictine Monastery of Santa Scholastica at Subiaco. These were originally from the Carmelite Monastery of Palermo, and were found in a box by Prov. of Caltanissetta, and were found in a box by the Provincial of the Carmelite Library in 1926. They remained in the custody of Father Placido Curcio of the College Public Library at Caltanissetta.

b) Inculus are still being made so that the disposition of the Greek manuscripts from the University Library at Messina. It is now asserted that they were stored in the Carmelite Monastery at Piano but no early has as yet been given to the letters dispatched.

18. Damage to Monuments on the Mainland of Italy.

Major General The Lord Rennell of Rodd reports that a tour of the Allied monuments in southern Italy, now in possession of the Allied Armies. The following is an outline of its report data 15th October 1943:-

a) Naples With the exception of Terracina, which has been damaged, as reported on Tarentum, all the monuments in the following places are also undamaged:- but do not call for visit the town. Caserta, Sorrento, Amalfi, Paestum, Pozzuoli, BITETTO, ACQUAVIVA, DELLE FONTI, ALTAMURA, RUVO, MONOPOLI, BARI, Also the following places are also undamaged:- Vico del Gargano, CALVIZZANO, IDOCE, MOLA, MONOPOLI, Gioia del Colle, CRISPANO, IDOCE, MOLA, MONOPOLI, and ALTAMURA.

b) Taranto All the Monuments in Matera are largely damaged. The Palazza de Citta has been considerably damaged, but in the Cathedral of no artistic value, although the Bishop's Palace has been burned. The Archaeological Museum is entirely destroyed and the Archaeological Museum is entirely destroyed and the Archaeological Museum is entirely destroyed. The Cathedral of Matera has been burned. Practically all the contents of the Museum have been stored in the Museum of Ancient Art in the Palazzo Corsini, Rome.

c) Calabria. The Temple at Paestum is entirely intact but Caserta has been surrounded with sandbags and protected. Monte Cassino has been entirely destroyed. The new museum at Reggio di Calabria is entirely intact, with all the contents of the old museum well stored. The Museum of Reggio di Calabria, has been considerably damaged, but not beyond repair. The contents of the old museum were well stored in the interior.

19. Other reports from Mainland.

a) Pompeii. Little damage of importances to excavations.

b) Benevento. The city is severely damaged, including the Cathedral, where vestments said to be important are buried in the rubble. The famous Arch of Trajan apparently untouched.

c) Churches at Salerno and Avellino are undamaged.

d) Naples. The port has been severely damaged. Otherwise the city has suffered far less damage than Palermo. The seven centuries old University of Naples, founded in 1223 by the Emperor Frederick II, in which Thomas Aquinas, G.B. Vico, and F. DeSanctis taught, was completely destroyed by an act of deliberate incendiarism on the part of the Germans. The Rector of the University, Dr. Omodeo, described this act of barbarism in a moving speech delivered at the University in the charred shell of its former halls.

20. Reports, Publications, and Publicity.

A Memorandum in English and Italian was addressed to Superintendents and other Officials concerned with Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives. This explained the relation between them and AMGOT and details of financial procedure.

21. Gatherings of primary material illustrating the activity of the Adviser were dispatched to AFHq for file and for transmission through the War Dept. and the War Office to the Committees for the Preservation of Monuments and Works of Art in Washington and London. It is hoped that the Sub-commission will continue this practice at approximately monthly intervals.

22. AFHq has in addition requested for distribution 12 copies of the monthly reports of the Advisers.

23. Appropriate material has been prepared and dispatched to AFHq for forwarding to the Schools of Military Government at Tizi Ouzou, Charlottesville (USA), and Wimbledon (GB). Brief "Notes on the Functions of an Adviser on FA&M in the Hq. of a Military Government" were prepared for this purpose.

24. In response to a cable from AFHq a written interview on the work of the "Advisers was forwarded to Mr. P.N. Ure, Correspondent for the London Times.

25. In response to a request from Major Thompson, of the RAF Special Air Mission, a report on damage to monuments was submitted to the Mission and a preliminary list of outstanding sites of cultural significance in Italy was prepared for Prof. [illegible], Head of the Mission, to submit to the C in C of the

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the Emperor Frederick II, in which Thomas Aquinas, [illegible] and F. DeSanctis taught, was completely destroyed by an act of calliterate incendiarism on the part of the Germans. The Rector of the University, Dr. Omedeo, described this act of barbarism in a moving speech delivered at the University in the charred shell of its former halls.

20. Reports, Publications, and Publicity.

A Memorandum in English and Italian was addressed to Superintendents and other Officials concerned with Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives. This explained the relation between them and AMGOT and details of financial procedure.

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26. Two Radio Broadcasts were requested by the Psychological Warfar Branch for Radio Palermo.

a) On 17 Oct., Dr. Guiotto, Superintendent of Monuments for Western Sicily, spoke on the care and restoration of monuments under AMGOT auspices.

b)On 24 Oct., Prof. DiPietro, Superintendent of Galleries for all Sicily, spoke on the care and restoration of works of art under AMGOT auspices.

c) It is expected that talks will be given at later date by Signora Marconi, Superintendent of Antiquities for Palermo and Trapani, and by Signora Daneu, Acting Director of the National Library, and by Dr. Gintile, Director of the State Archives.

Axis Propaganda

27. On 8 Oct., Radio Fascista broadcast as follows: "In Sicily the enemies have hastened to carry out every kind of plundering and our beautiful island has been destituted by the Anglo-American from all its artistic treasures which have been requisitioned and carried away. The Bolshevist pest begins to appear. Indeed several representatives and functionaries, have succeeded in installing themselves on the Island. From Lisbon it is reported that in the very few churches remaining after the heavy bombardment by the Allies are read sermons representing Bolchevist Propaganda and that on the facades of the Churches are fixed manifests against religion."

a) On 20 Oct. France Fidele broadcasted that a fresh shipment of artistic treasures for the United States would sail shortly from Palermo.

b) Radio Fascista announced in English that all the Art Treasures of Sicily have been successfully divided and sent to London and Washington.

The reports of the Advisers and the Broadcasts referred to above (par. 25) afford sufficient answer to the monotonous mendacity of the Axis.

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Adviser Fine Arts and Monuments
AMGOT.

F.H.J. Maxse
Capt.
Deputy Advisor Fine Arts and Monuments
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REPORT OF THE CONTROLLER OF PROPERTY, A.M.G., FOR OCTOBER 1943.

1. General.

The month under review saw good progress in all aspects of the Division's work. My "field" officers, benefitting from the experience of the previous two months, carried out their duties very satisfactorily, and in spite of their limited number and the amount of detailed work involved, took formal custody of numerous properties and made the necessary arrangements for their management, subject to the A.C.P's supervision and direction.

I personally made two tours during the month; the first to Agrigento and Ragusa, and the second to Messina. Major Soward (A), A/D.C.P, accompanied me on each tour. In the course of the first I made a personal inspection of the Asphalt Mines at Ragusa (para 3(A)(2) of this Report), whilst at Messina I met Major Moodor (A), C.P Region II, and was able to discuss the problems of that Region with him. It had been my intention to make a personal inspection of it, but the arrival of the Allied Control Commission and the resulting re-organization, involving further planning, necessitated my immediate return to Palermo. Major Soward however proceeded to Region II, and reference is made in para 5 below to the report he submitted to me on his return.

Lt.Col. Glenn (A) and Major Evans (B - Canadian) of the A.C.C joined my H.Q staff towards the end of the month.

Region I (Sicily) was formally established with effect from 27 Oct 43, and Capt. Hollauth (B) was appointed Regional C.P, but remaining responsible for the Provinces of Palermo and Trapani, of which he had previously been A.C.P.

Region I.

2. Real Estate.

(A) Allied Property.

The formal taking into custody and supervisory management of Allied Properties has continued to engage most of the time of my "field" officers in the Provinces of Palermo, Messina and Catania, where 206 out of a total of 211 sequestrated Allied properties are situated. The position with regard to Allied properties in the other six provinces remains the same as stated in para 4 of my Report for September 1943.

In the Province of Palermo, all properties of which the Bank of Sicily took possession as sequestrator have now been taken into custody, their administration being left in the hands of the Bank, subject to my control.

Practically all the other Allied properties in Palermo Province, of which possession was not taken by the Bank of Sicily, have been inspected and most of them have been or are in course of being taken into custody. In some cases, it was found that the property was being administered by an Attorney of the owner, and where the C.A.C has advised that the Power of Attorney is valid, the property has been left in the care of the Attorney, if found satisfactory, his attention being drawn to the provisions of Proclamation No.6.

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In Catania Province, the Bronte Estate (referred to in para 3 of my Report for August, and para 4 of that for September) continues to be managed by my agent, Signor Bodin, and calls for no official comment in this Report. Other Allied property in the Province has been taken into custody during the month under review, and only a few properties now remain to be dealt with.

Particulars furnished by the Bank of Sicily showed that in Messina Province there were 161 Allied properties, though the Bank, as sequestrator, had only taken formal possession of 22, including the more valuable villas in Taormina belonging to English and American Nationals. Though the C.P has worked hard and made good progress in the matter of taking custody of these properties, much work remains to be done in this Province, and the arrival of additional officers of the A.C.C has enabled me, since the end of the month under review, to send an extra officer to assist in such work.

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(B) Enemy State Property (Italian).

Formal custody has been taken of further State buildings and properties, including a state forest, the Azienda Foreste Demaniale Ficuzza in Palermo Province. This forest was managed by a special administration under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture, and is now being managed by the Economics and Supply Division, who are furnishing records to the C.P, such records including the initial inventories and accounts, made up to 30 Sept 43.

The semi-statal undertaking known as the Ente di Colonizzazione del Latifondo Siciliano, referred to in my previous reports, remains under the management of Dott. Paravino as Special Commissioner, and Prof. Nunzio Prestinenni as Vice-Commissioner. Owing to the disorganized state of affairs with which they have had to deal, they have not yet had time to prepare the report and accounts for which I have asked.

Now that Italy is a co-belligerent, and the general administration of certain Regions is likely to pass in the near future to the Italian Government, I propose to leave the responsibility for State Properties in the hands of the appropriate governmental officials and institutions, subject to my control and supervision, and instructions to this effect are being issued.

(C) Property of other Enemy States and their Nationals.

Up to date my staff has been too busily engaged on work in connection with Allied and Italian State Property to ascertain what properties there are in Sicily belonging to the nationals of other Enemy States, but instructions have been given to the appropriate Italian officials in the Island to furnish a list of such properties. It might be mentioned that the German Consulate premises in Palermo are in the occupation of U.S Forces, and remain their responsibility so long as such occupation continues.

(D) Abandoned Property.

The arrangements made for dealing with abandoned properties, as explained in part (d) of my Report for September 1943, have worked very satisfactorily, and in Palermo Province approximately 300 applications have been handled.

3. Industrial and Commercial Undertakings.

(A) Allied Properties.

(1) Azienda Generale Italiana Petroli.

Azienda Generale Italiana Petroli (A.G.I.P) referred to in my previous reports, continues to be managed on my behalf by Sig. Giacomo Castelfi, ex vice-manager of the NAFTA (Shell) Company as Special Commissioner, with Sig. Francesco Bernarolli, ex vice-manager of the S.I.A.P (Standard) and Sig. Elio Bastrelli, head of the accounting section of the Palermo office of A.G.I.P, as his assistants. A.G.I.P is being operated as a single unit under the direction of E.S.D., and in order to secure proper co-ordination in the management, it was decided to form a Board for A.G.I.P at H.Q., consisting of C.P. and representatives of the Legal, Finance, and E.S Divisions.

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Instructions have been given to the management:-

(a) to re-organise the concern on the reduced basis necessitated by war conditions, to cut down redundant staff, close down plant not in use and place it on a care and maintenance basis, etc, etc, and to furnish monthly accounts showing separately expenditure incurred with respect to the installations of each of the constituent companies,

(b) to prepare a report showing the position of each of such companies as at 30 June and 31 August 43 respectively, together with inventories giving condition of the plant, balance sheets, etc, and such details as are available concerning occupation of the installations, requisitions, etc, by (i) Italian and German, and (ii) Allied Armed Forces.

Owing to the inevitable confusion caused by the war, and the consequent

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lack of communications in the Island, the above data will take some time to assemble, and it is hardly to be expected that records will be complete. Every effort is however being made to obtain a clear picture of events so far as circumstances permit. The Supply Officer of Region I has sent one of his staff to investigate the position in the different provinces, accompanied by Signor Catolfi. I have attached Major Sansone, who has recently joined this Sub-Commission at AMGOT headquarters, to them.

Necessary measures are being taken to conserve damaged properties.

(2) Asphalt Mines at Ragusa.

I visited these mines at the beginning of October 43, and met Signor May, who, as stated in para 5 (a) (ii) of my report for Sept 43, is the manager of the A.B.C.D. Company, and has been instructed to continue the operation of the mines. I learnt from him that records have been kept of the quantities of rock obtained from the British concessions (owned by the Val de Trevert Asphalt Paving Co.Ltd., and the United Limmer and Vorwohle Rock Asphalt Co.Ltd) and of the output of asphalt powder obtained from the British mills, and of expenditure incurred in producing the same.

Formal custody has been taken of the properties of the two British companies. I had intended to take formal custody of the A.B.C.D Company (owned by the Italian Government) but in view of the changed situation brought about by the armistice, I decided that this step was now unnecessary.

Records have been furnished by Signor May, giving the following data:-

(a) Works effected by the A.B.C.D Company on the Limmer and Val de Trevert Mines.

(b) Balance sheets of the two companies as at 13 June 1940.

(c) Monthly production and expenditure figures for each mine, covering the period March 1942 (when the British mines were handed over to the A.B.C.D Company) to July 1943.

(d) Inventory of the property of the two British companies.

(e) Legal documents concerning the sequestration of the properties and their transfer to the A.B.C.D Company.

A third company owning plant and concessions in the Ragusa field is M. Avellino & Co., a family firm, of which three of the members assumed Italian citizenship before the war. A fourth member of the family, Mr.Charles Avellino, elected to preserve his British nationality, and his interest in the firm was sequestrated by the Italian Government. Records are not yet available concerning the sequestration of this interest, but when they are, custody of his interest will be taken.

(3) Embroidery Business - Fratelli Borah.

This business, referred to in para 5 (a) (iii) of my report for Sept 43, was re-opened on 4 Oct 43, but on the conservative basis of selling only the existing supplies of goods necessary to cover current operating expenses.

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

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Records have been furnished by Signor Moy, giving the following data:-

(a) Works effected by the A.B.C.D Company on the Limmer and Val de Travers Mines.

(b) Balance sheets of the two companies as at 15 June 1940.

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(5) Embroidery Business - Frotelli Borsh.

This business, referred to in para 5 (a) (iii) of my report for Sept 43, was re-opened on 4 Oct 43, but on the conservative basis of selling only the minimum quantity of goods necessary to cover general operating expenses.

(B) Italian State Properties.

(1) Ente Nazionale Industrie Cinematografiche. (E.N.I.C).

The cinema Massimo and Savoia in Palermo, referred to in para 10 (a) and 6 (a) respectively of my reports for August and September of this year, continue to do good business, although handicapped by one performance only on weekdays. Arrangements having recently been made for two shows daily, there should soon be a considerable increase in receipts. The other two large cinemas in Palermo, the Garibaldi and Supercinema, are now to be repaired, but it will take two to three months in the case of the former and about six months in the case of the latter to complete the repairs and permit the re-opening of these cinemas.

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Of the E.N.I.C theatres in Catania, two have been requisitioned by the Armed Forces and the third has been completely destroyed. Of those in Messina, one has been damaged by bombing, but could be repaired at the approximate cost of L.400,000. No information has yet been received concerning the others.

The Palermo manager of E.N.I.C, Signor Rollo, has been charged with the general supervision of all E.N.I.C theatres throughout the Island.

No decision has yet been reached on the advisability of effecting repairs to and re-opening the damaged theatres in Messina and Catania.

(ii) Unione Militare.

An inventory of the stock of this institution (referred to in para 6 (b) of my report for Sept 43) has now been completed and a 10% check carried out. This was found to be satisfactory. The store in Palermo has been re-opened for the use of Italian Services only. Good which may be of use to the Italian Armed Forces are being preserved.

Certain complaints which have been made regarding this concern are being investigated.

4. Abandoned Industrial Undertaking.

In the Province of Agrigento a small salt mine was found to be abandoned. It has been formally taken into custody and a manager appointed. Inventories and accounts have been furnished, and instructions have been given to the manager to submit monthly reports.

Region II.

5. Conditions.

Major Howard (A). A/D.C.P, on his visit to Region II towards the end of October, found that conditions there differ wildly from those in Region I. There is practically no Allied Property with the exception of A.C.I.P (or NAFFI and Shell) installations, consisting chiefly of petrol pumps and reservoirs. There would also appear to be very little property belonging to Axis Nationals.

Prefects of Provinces have been directed to furnish the Regional C.P with lists of Allied Properties sequestrated by the Italian Government, but such lists are not yet available.

6. Conclusion.

Owing to shortage of staff, the progress made in taking over Allied Properties has necessarily been slow, but in view of coming changes I have decided to concentrate on these rather than on Italian Government properties, and it is to be hoped that during the coming months progress will be more rapid.

In conclusion I should like to place on record my appreciation of the excellent services rendered by my staff.

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C R S Harris

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

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RESTRICTED Info Col Spofford 1240R

RE. AT PEN. BASE SECT. SIG. MES. CENT. 18 JAN 44

RESTRICTED
ROUTINE
CG PBS TO FARGO FOR SPOFFORD
NONE
SIGNED CINC
171414A
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29942
FHMGS

MONTHLY REPORT FOR DECEMBER OF MONUMENTS, FINE ARTS AND ARCHIVES SUBCOMMISSION RECEIVED HERE. AS REPORT MAY HAVE BEEN SENT DIRECT TO THIS HEADQUARTERS BEFORE TRANSMITTING TO WASHINGTON AND LONDON WILL AWAIT YOUR CONFIRMATION AND ANY COMMENT.

Orig to Adm Div
Info Col Spofford

RESTRICTED 6412

9884

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
(Rear Detachment)
APO 512

WFAA/WAAR/bmp

13 January 1944.

313.3

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Documents.

TO : AFHQ (attention: Military Government Section)

1. Submitted herewith are twenty-four copies of the second monthly report (for December, 1943) of the Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives Sub-Commission, each with seven inclosures as indicated on the report.

2. Likewise submitted are three gatherings of documents relating to the work of the Sub-Commission and of the Advisors for Monuments and Fine Arts in the regions. Each gathering contains, in addition to a copy of this covering letter, the following documents:

(1) Report of MFAA Sub-Commission for Dec. '43, 7 incls.
(2) Extract from Circular No. 37, Hq. A.F.H.Q., re protection and preservation of historical and cultural objects in Italy, dated 20 Dec 43.
(3) Letter from General Eisenhower, re Historical Monuments, dated 29 Dec 43.
(4) General Order No. 68, AFHQ, re Historical Monuments, dated 29 December 43.
(5) Report on a tour of the Province of Trapani made by Major Saillie-Reynolds and Capt. Croft-Murray 19-24 Dec 43.
(6) Art. from Stars and Stripes (Italy), 16 Dec 43, on work of MFAA personnel.
(7) Art. from Stars and Stripes (Italy), 29 Dec 43, on discovery of prehistoric remains near Venafro.

3. It is requested that the disposition of the three gatherings be as follows:
a. One gathering to AFHQ for file.
b. One gathering to Civil Affairs Division, War Dept., Pentagon Bldg., Washington, D.C., attention: Lt. Col. Berry, for transmittal to David E. Finley Esq., Vice President, The American Committee for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historical Monuments in Europe, The National Gallery, Washington, D.C.
c. One gathering to Civil Affairs Branch, War

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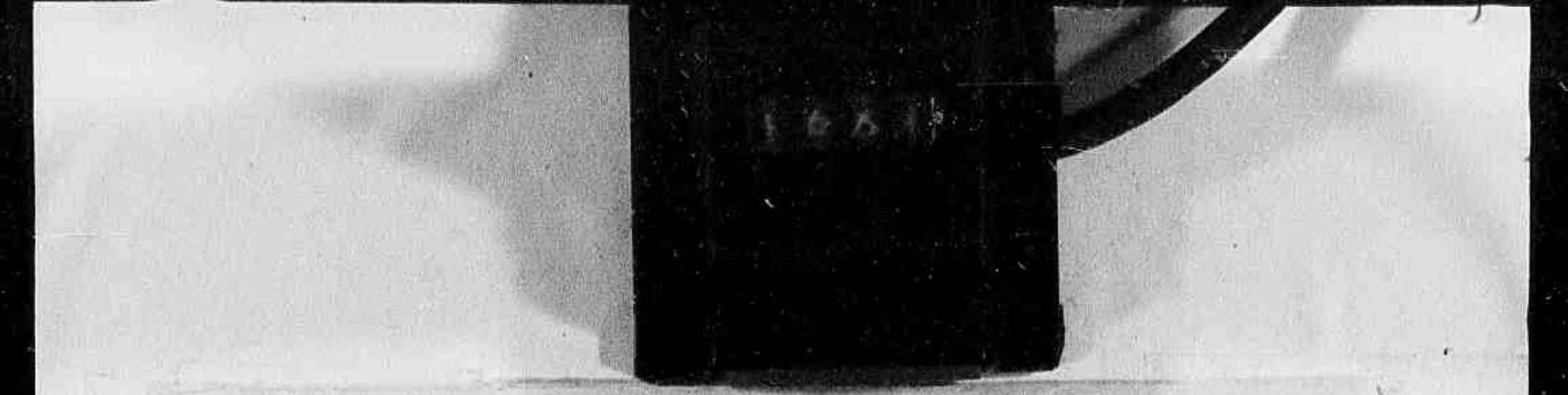

Office, Hotel Victoria, Northumberland Ave., London W.C. 2, attention: Lt. Col. Sir Leonard C. Woolley, Advisor for Monuments and Fine Arts.

NICHOLAS FIORENO,
WO (jg), USA,
Asst Adj Gen.

6.19

(1)

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
[illegible], Fine Arts & Archives Sub-commission
Ref.: 20340/MFAA. 4 January 1944.

SUBJECT: Second Monthly Report, for December 1943.

TO : Chief of Staff.

ORGANISATION

1. On the movement of the main body of HQ.AMG to Naples, the Sub-commission for Monuments Fine Arts and Archives was left behind at Palermo,--a most unfortunate arrangement.

2. Though no official order has been received as to the separation of Monuments Fine Arts and Archives from Education at Regional level, it had in effect taken place in Regions 1 & 2, which are under HQ. AMG, and this Sub-commission's Advisors in those Regions are not concerned with Educational matters.

3. In Region 3, which is not under HQ.AMG and in which this Sub-commission has no official status, unofficial reports indicate that a special officer has been appointed for Education, but that Major Gardner is still considered as being responsible. (Nov. report 7(a)).

PERSONNEL

4. Officers.

a) The Acting Deputy Director, Capt. M. Hammond (Nov. report 7(c)) was assigned on 8 Dec 43 to Region3 "for duty in Monuments Fine Arts and Archives Sub-commission thereat",--a wording which leaves his status somewhat ambiguous. He left for Naples on 13 Dec, and according to his latest report (28Dec) had not yet proceeded to join 15th Army Group.

b) Major T. Sizer proceeded to Naples with the main body HQ.AMG on 18 Dec 43 as a result of a cable from the CCAO 15th Army Group suggesting that a MFAA Advisor be attached to 8th Army. The latest report from Naples (28 Dec) showed that he was still there representing the Sub-commission.

c) Major J.B.Ward-Perkins,R.A. reported at Naples on 24 Dec 43. It is understood that he is assigned to this Sub-commission on order of the War Office, but no order about him has reached the Acting Director at Palermo.

d) Requests that the MFAA officers at Tizi Ouzou be sent forward (Nov. report 7(c)) have not so far had any result.

e) Capt. L.B. La Farge as from 28 Dec 43 is temporarily (it is hoped) detached from the Sub-commission for duty as Liaison officer with officers of the Allied Advisory Council during their visit to Palermo.

5. Enlisted Men and Civilians.

a) Cpl. N. Dolino proceeded with Capt. Hammond to Naples, and was assigned with him to Region 3 and is in the same ambiguous position.

b) Mr. Manuel Sanchez, from the Library of Congress, has been attached to the Sub-commission by AFHQ (10 Dec 43) for the purpose of collecting library material for federal agencies. He saw the Acting Director on 26 December.

REPORTS.

6. Region 1. Copy of monthly report from Advisors is attached(Inc.1).
Region 2. Copy of interim report from Advisor is attached(Inc.2).

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3. In Region 3, which is not under HQ.AMG and in which this Sub-commission has no official status, unofficial reports indicate that a special officer has been appointed for Education, but that Major Gardner is still considered as being responsible. (Nov. report 7(a)).

PERSONNEL

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a) The Acting Deputy Director, Capt. M. Hammond (Nov. report 7(c)) was assigned on 6 Dec 43 to Region3 "for duty in Monuments Fine Arts and Archives Sub-commission thereat",--a wording which leaves his status somewhat ambiguous. He left for Naples on 13 Dec, and according to his latest report (28Dec) had not yet proceeded to join 15th Army Group.

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7. Region 3. This region is under the control of AMG.15th Army Gp, and not under HQ.AMG. The Regional Advisor for Monuments & Fine Arts (Major P. Gardner) is thus in no way under the authority of the Acting Director of this Sub-commission, which has officially no concern in the fate of monuments in that region. The Acting Director however considers that this artificial division of territorial responsibility does not prevent him from taking an interest in what is happening in Campania; on the contrary he feels that his position as temporary head of this sub-commission demands that he should do so. He therefore wrote personally to Major Gardner, and requested from him copies of reports which he had made to date to Region 3 Hq. The following reports by Major Gardner are accordingly attached:

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a) Copy of monthly report for October, 1943)
b) Copy of memo on requisition of Museo Nazionale, Naples) (Inc.3)
c) Copy of memo on requisition of Palazzo Reale, Caserta. (Inc.4)
d) Copy of monthly report for November, 1943. (Inc.5)

The responsibility for submitting these reports thus through irregular channels is entirely that of the Acting Director.

PROTECTION OF MONUMENTS, MUSEUMS, ETC.

8. The situation in Naples as regards requisitioning of Museums and monuments, as revealed by Major Gardner's reports, is very disquieting. Although the Acting Director has no official concern with Region 3, he has felt compelled to take the only action available to him to bring the state of affairs to the notice of higher authority than it would appear from the continuance of the conditions described by Major Gardner that his reports reach in their entirety. Particularly disquieting is the requisition of the Palace at Caserta by AFHQ. This Sub-commission is responsible, through HQ.AMG to AFHQ, for the protection of monuments, and if that HQ itself takes action likely to damage monuments and works of art which it has appointed a sub-commission to protect, the sub-commission's position becomes ridiculous.

9. Further attempts have been made to ascertain what orders, if any, have been issued by the army to troops to ensure respect for and protection of monuments and works of art in areas behind the battle front which do not come under the orders of AMG.(Nov. report 12). The only things discovered so far are a short paragraph in the pamphlet "Soldier's guide to Italy"(p.26) issued to troops in June 1943, and a little pamphlet called "Things worth saving and what to do about them" issued by AFHQ. This last is good so far as it goes, but it is not in the form of an order, and it appears doubtful if any authoritative orders on the subject have ever been issued.

RELATIONS OF SUBCOMMISSION WITH ARMIES AND A.M.G. 15 ARMY GROUP.

10. The proposals to attach MFAA officers to Army commands have resulted in getting Capt. Hammond and Major Sizer as far as Naples, destined for attachment to 15th Army Group and 8th Army respectively. (see above,4.a) & b)). This is certainly encouraging, but even if and when these attachments become effective,(and a similar attachment to 5th Army is greatly to be desired) difficulties will still remain in the matter of the protection of monuments owing to the existing duality of control.

11. An officer of the Sub-commission attached to an army command passes out of the zone for which HQ.AMG is responsible, and therefore out of the control of the Sub-commission. If the Acting Director wishes to communicate with him officially the channel will be Sub-commission to HQ.AMG, to AFHQ, to HQ.AMG 15 Army Group, to Army; and even through this roundabout means of communication he can send no authoritative instructions or directive as to policy.

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12. Experience in both Sicily and Campania has shown that the greatest amount of damage to Monuments etc.(after that occasioned by bombardment) has been caused by requisitioning by the Army, and next by looting, whether by Allied troops or Italians. The Sub-commission for the protection of Monuments has no authority in Campania, and will not have for some time, and meanwhile damage is being done by one section of the army, and another section created to prevent such damage is powerless to intervene. Under present arrangements the same situation may be repeated if Rome is occupied.

13. If the protests of the Regional MFAA officer for Region 3, who has the rank of major, are disregarded by military authority, he should be able to secure support for his contentions from the Sub-commission for Monuments Fine Arts and Archives. But the Acting Director of the Sub-commission has no authority in Region 3, is himself also a major, and is not even present in Naples with HQ.AMG.

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TOURS OF INSPECTION.

14. The Acting Director proposed a tour of the more important damaged monuments of Sicily during December. He was not allowed transport for this tour until the convoy of the main body should have left. The departure of the convoy was postponed day after day, and he was finally only able to set out (with Capt. Croft-Murray) on 20 Dec. for the western end of the island. Not wishing to inflict themselves unexpectedly on a small provincial mess for Christmas, they returned to Palermo on 24 Dec. intending to set out for the eastern end of the Region immediately after Christmas. Transport for this continuation of the tour was however refused.

TRANSPORT.

15. The major part of the MFA officers' duty is to visit and inspect the monuments which have suffered damage, and to take with them the responsible Italian officials. This duty cannot be effectively fulfilled if these officers have no transport available at command. Under AMGOT in Sicily the MFA Adviser had transport allotted to him for his own use, but that has been withdrawn since the creation of HQ.AMG, and the same facilities have not been accorded to the Acting Director of the Sub-commission for Monuments Fine Arts and Archives or to his representatives in the Regions under AMG.

GENERAL.

16. The Regional Advisors report the continued loyal co-operation of the responsible Italian authorities.

17. On 14 Dec 1943 representatives of the Sub-commission were officially invited to a lecture by Prof. Filippo Pottino on "Gli studi di Diplomatica in Sicilia e i possibili futuri sviluppi" at the temporary seat of the Biblioteca Nazionale of Palermo, Palazzo Mazzarino. Capt. Croft-Murray and S/Sgt Peebles attended.

ADDENDUM.

18. Since the above report was written there has been received from Major Gardner a copy of a memorandum to the Commanding General P.B.S. on the monuments of Naples occupied by troops. A copy is attached (Inc.6).

P.R. BAILLIE-REYNOLDS
Major, R.A.
Acting Director, Monuments, Fine Arts
and Archives Sub-commission.

PRBR/bmp

7 Incls
Incl 1. Monthly report for Dec., Reg. 1.
Incl 2. Interim report for Dec., Reg. 2.
Incl 3. Monthly report for Oct., Reg. 3.
Memo on Museo Nazionale, Naples.

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Incl 5. Monthly report for Nov., Reg. 3.
Incl 6. Memo on requisitions, Naples.
Incl 7. Interim report, Major Sizer.

P.T.O.

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SECOND ADDENDA.

19. Since the foregoing report was written a further report has been received from Capt. Hammond, dated 31 Dec 1943. The following additions are therefore appended.

20. (Add. to 4.a)) Capt. Hammond has been posted to G Coy 2675 Regt. (the 15th Army Group division of AMG- U.S. troops) but was still in Naples on 31 December.

21. (Add. to 5.b)) Mr. Fred Shipman, Director of Hyde Park Library, is to be attached to the Sub-commission for work similar to that of Mr. Sanchez.

22. (Add. to 6.REPORTS.)
a) Major Sizer, as representing the Sub-commission in Naples, rendered an independent monthly report. A copy is attached (Inc.7).
b) At the request of Col. Clabough, of Military Government, Civil Affairs Section, War Department, Washington, who visited Naples, Capt. Hammond submitted to him a long memorandum on the "Needs of the AMG Sub-commission and Regional officers for Monuments Fine Arts and Archives". Capt. Hammond assumed personal responsibility for this memorandum: whilst in the main it represents the views of the Acting Director, he is not completely in accord with certain of the recommendations, and it should not be regarded as authoritative.

23. (Add. to 8) The appointment by AFHQ of a Commission to enquire into damage to monuments by occupying troops is most welcome news, and indicates that Major Gardner's reports received attention.

24. (Add. to 10-13) The representation of the Sub-commission on the AFHQ Commission of Enquiry is a welcome indication of a realisation that the Sub-commission is concerned in what happens to monuments in Region 3.

25. (Inc.7,11) Whilst the Acting Director agrees with the necessity for having MFA officers with the tactical troops, he does not associate himself with recommendations made in the last part of the paragraph.

26. (Inc.7,12) The separation of the MFA Sub-commission from the rest of HQ.AMG (which still continues) has had unfortunate results. The Acting Director was not present to attend the Commission of Enquiry into damage (though by good fortune Major Sizer was there to represent him), he missed the visit of Col. Clabough, and he has been unable adequately to express his views when the important matter of attachment of MFA officers to armies was under consideration. Moreover, whilst remaining in Sicily, he was refused facilities which would have enabled him to put his enforced detention to good use.

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
Advisers for Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives
Region I (Sicily)

Ref.
MFAA Reports.

1 January 1944.

SUBJECT: Report of the Advisers for Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives, Region I, for the month of December, 1943.

TO : R.C.A.O., Sicily Region Headquarters.

Personnel

1. On 6 December the following officers were assigned by Headquarters AFHQ to Region I (erroneously published as "Region II" in Special Orders 31) for duty in Monuments, Fine Arts, & Archives: Capt. F.A.J. MAXSE (E) and Lieut. (USNR) P.H. COTT (A).

2. On 13 December the Acting Director of the Sub-Commission for MFAA recommended for consideration of the R.C.A.O. Region I that, owing to the presence of both Region I Advisers on MFAA in Palermo the monuments in the Eastern provinces of Sicily have received less attention than those in the West, resulting in slower progress of repairs, one of the Advisers, preferably Capt. Maxse, should be stationed at Catania and be responsible for the monuments etc. in the provinces of Messina, Catania, Siracusa, Ragusa, and Enna. Lieut. Cott would remain in Palermo in charge of that province as well as those of Trapani, Agrigento, and Caltanissetta.

3. On 20 December Capt. Maxse was ordered to the hospital with a severe cold and has not as yet been released.

4. This Office has had no clerk during the month despite repeated requests for same. S/Sgt Peebles of the Sub-Commission has ably fulfilled this function in addition to his regular duties. In view of the imminent departure of the Sub-Commission from this Region it is urgently requested that a clerk be authorized.

Inspection of Monuments Etc.

5. From 18 November to 4 December Capt. Maxse, accompanied by Capt. La Farge of the Sub-Commission, inspected monuments etc. in the provinces of Messina, Catania, Siracusa, and Enna.

6. Lieut. Cott made frequent inspections in Palermo.

Progress

7. In general, progress of repairs of monuments and works of art has been satisfactory. Certain projects have been completed but many are still in progress because of the difficulties of transportation and lack of materials. Because of the rising costs of materials that are available appropriations for certain projects have been exhausted and [illegible] approved. It

Special Orders 31) for duty in Monuments, Fine [illegible] P.A.F. MAXSE (E) and Lieut. (USNR) P.E. COTT (A).

2. On 13 December the Acting Director of the Sub-Commission for ITALIA recommended for consideration of the A.C.A.O. Region I that, owing to the presence of both Region I Advisers on ITALIA in Palermo the monuments in the Eastern provinces of Sicily have received less attention than those in the West, resulting in slower progress of repairs, one of the Advisers, preferably Capt. Maxse, should be stationed at Catania and be responsible for the monuments etc. in the provinces of Messina, Catania, Siracusa, Ragusa, and Enna. Lieut. Cott would remain in Palermo in charge of that province as well as those of Trapani, Agrigento, and Caltanissetta.

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8. Engineer Perricone, attached to the Office of Public Works, Region I, has continued to give valuable advice and assistance in the examination of estimates and bills.

9. On 16 December a meeting was held in the office of the Superintendent of Monuments for Western Sicily to discuss questions of priority of repairs, especially those of churches in Palermo, and related

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matters. Present were the Superintendent; Sig. Sartino, representing the Genio Civile; Monsignore De Caetano (Secretary to the Archbishop), representing the Church; Engineer Perricone; Capt. La Farge of the Sub-Commission; and Lieut. Cott. Because of the success of this meeting it was decided to hold similar meetings at fortnightly intervals.

10. The weekly conferences with Superintendents of Monuments, Antiquities, and Galleries, and the Directors of the National Library and the R. Archivio have been successfully continued.

11. The report of progress of repairs of monuments etc., which follows, is based upon inspections made by the Advisers and Officers of the Sub-Commission, and upon reports submitted by the Superintendents and Directors concerned:

Monuments in Western Sicily

12. In Palermo work has continued despite bad weather and difficulties of obtaining certain material. Many repairs are nearing completion. The Superintendent of Monuments has submitted a supplementary program of 17 monumental churches requiring urgent repairs, divided into two groups: (A) those included in the original, approved list of August '43 but which require additional work, unforeseen at the time, (B) those of artistic importance which were not included in the original list. The estimates for this program total Lire 2,600,00. Approval has been granted for appropriation of this sum in order that works already initiated may be carried to completion and others begun. The sum of Lire 1,300,00 (Lire 500,000 for Aug.-Oct. and Lire 800,000 for Nov.-Jan.) already appropriated has been exhausted and experience has demonstrated that, in some cases, work has been stopped at a critical stage because of lack of funds. The Genio Civile of Palermo has also submitted a list of 25 monumental churches (in addition to those in the Superintendent's of Monuments list) for which the estimates of repairs total Lire 1,867,000. This sum has been approved, the total appropriation (Lire 1,600,000) to date being exhausted.

13. Palermo. Repairs of the churches of S. Matteo and the Immacolatella have been completed. In progress are those of S. Francesco, S. Giuseppe dei Teatini, the Annunziata, SS. Salvatore, S. Maria di Valverde, Real Magione, S. Maria della Catena, Olivella, S. Sebastiano, Concezione, and S. Maria dei Miracoli.

14. Caltanissetta. Repairs of the churches of S. Agata and the monastery of S. Spirito are in progress.

15. Trapani. Repairs of the church of S. Maria di Gesu have been completed; in progress are those of the Collegio dei Gesuiti, S. Agostino, S. Nicolo' di Bari, and the Cathedral.

16. Mazzara del Vallo. The Cathedral, Bishop's Palace and buildings attached are in process of repair.

17. Agrigento. Repairs of the Archaeological Museum have been completed. Repairs of the monastery of S. Spirito are in progress. An appropriation for certain minor repairs of the Temple of Concord and the

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Monuments in Eastern Sicily

18. Local persons responsible for repairs in the Eastern provinces have displayed considerable initiative with the result that many projects are nearing completion.

19. Messina. Repairs of the Cathedral and National Museum are in progress.

20. Catania. In progress: Cathedral, S. Francesco Borgia, S. Agata, S. Nicolo', S. Chiara, Collegiata, S. Francesco, S. Benedetto,

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S. Maria di Gesu, Collegio di S. Benedetto, Castello Ursino (Museum), Monastery of S. Nicolo' (Biblioteca Civica).

21. Adrano. In progress: Chiesa Matrice, S. Lucia, S. Maria e Gesu, and various other churches.

22. Acireale. In progress: Cathedral, S. Sebastiano, di Suffragio, and various other churches.

23. Randazzo. Damages were very severe. In progress: S. Nicolo', S. Martino, and S. Basilio.

24. Siracusa. Repairs have, for the most part, been financed locally by the S.C.A.O. Repairs completed: Cathedral and Seminary, Immacolata, del Collegio (Gesuiti), dei Miracoli, S. Lucia, Palazzo Bufalarechi, Palazzo di Beneventano (Fesco). In progress: Palazzo Bellomo (Museum), Archaeological Museum, Ginnasio Romano.

25. Enna. In progress various churches at Enna, Centuripe, Gagliano Castelferrato, Cerami, Leonforte, Nicosia, Regalbuto, Assoro, and Cesaro.

26. Ispica. Repairs of the church of S. Maria Maggiore completed.

Works of Art etc.

27. Palermo. Restoration of paintings from damaged churches and of certain objects belonging to the Museo Diocesano has continued. An appropriation of lire 150,000 has been approved for the restoration of the famous fifteenth century fresco of the 'Triumph of Death' in the severely damaged Palazzo Sclafani. Because of the precarious condition of the wall it has been found necessary to remove the fresco from its present position and transfer it to a place of safety. The work of protecting the surface by means of a covering of linen has already been completed.

28. Church Treasuries. The War Office has forwarded a list of contents of church treasuries throughout the island, which the Advisers are in process of verifying. The treasuries at Catania, Randazzo, Siracusa, Caltagirone, Enna, Assoro, Agrigento, Marsala, Erice, and Mazzara del Vallo have been checked and contents found intact.

29. Coins. Twenty-four stolen silver coins, Sicilian 17th cent., which were found in the possession of an Italian civilian on trial at Taormina, were deposited in the National Museum, Palermo.

30. Greek vase. A Greek vase, black-figured style of the 4th-3rd cent., with representation of the battle of the Amazons, was brought to the S.C.A.O. at Caltanissetta by a local priest who was unable to name its owner. The vase has been delivered to the Superintendent of Antiquities, Dr. Griffo, at Agrigento.

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25. Enna. In progress various churches at Enna, Centuripe, Capliano Castelferrato, Cerami, Leonforte, Nicosia, Regalbuto, Assoro, and Cesaro.

26. Ispica. Repairs of the church of S. Maria Maggiore completed.

Works of Art etc.

27. Palermo. Restoration of paintings from damaged churches and of certain objects belonging to the Museo Diocesano has continued. An appropriation of Lire 150,000 has been approved for the restoration of the famous fifteenth century fresco of the 'Triumph of Death' in the severely damaged Palazzo Sclafani. Because of the precarious condition of the wall it has been found necessary to remove the fresco from its present position and transfer it to a place of safety. The work of protecting the surface by means of a covering of linen has already been completed.

28. Church Treasuries. The War Office has forwarded a list of contents of church treasuries throughout the island, which the Advisers are in process of verifying. The treasuries at Catania, Randazzo, Siracusa, Caltagirone, Enna, Assoro, Agrigento, Marsala, Erice, and Mazzara del Vallo have been checked and contents found intact.

29. Coins. Twenty-four stolen silver coins, Sicilian 17th cent., which were found in the possession of an Italian civilian on trial at Taormina, were deposited in the National Museum, Palermo.

30. Greek vase. A Greek vase, black-figured style of the 4th-3rd cent., with representation of the Battle of the Amazons, was brought to the S.C.A.O. at Caltanissetta by a local priest who was unable to name its owner. The vase has been delivered to the Superintendent of Antiquities, Dr. Griffo, at Agrigento.

Libraries

31. Palermo. The Acting Director of the National Library reports the systematization of the library catalogue and organization of reference books in the Palazzo Mazzarino, in which the books are temporarily housed. In the severely damaged Library work of removing debris is in progress; certain openings have been walled up, thus providing safe storage rooms for books and furniture. Library expenses for the month total Lire 18,620.

32. Archives and certain other volumes belonging to the Library of the Conservatory of Music, Palermo, which had been stolen, were traced to Alcamo, where they were being sold as wrapping paper. Capt. Croft-Murray of the Sub-Commission was able to recover a portion of these, which have been deposited in the present quarters of the Conservatory in the Teatro Massimo.

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33. Messina & Catania. Permission was obtained to transport over three hundred boxes of books and manuscripts belonging to the libraries of the Universities of Messina and Catania, presently stored in the Collegio Capizzi, Bronte, to their respective libraries.

34. Castelvetrano. Books of no great value, looted from the Communal Library, have been recovered with the exception of six volumes of the Enciclopedia Italiana.

Archives

35. Palermo. The work of recovering archives in the badly damaged Gancia building has been completed; openings have been closed and a large part of the debris removed. Approval of an appropriation of Lire 468,000 for additional necessary repairs to the building is pending. A grant of Lire 35,000 has been approved for boarding up windows, transportation of archives and equipment from the Catena building to the Gancia, and arrangement of the collections.

Summary of Appropriations

36. Summary of appropriations approved since the Allied Occupation of Sicily for urgent and necessary repairs of damages of war:

(A)	Monuments & Antiquities in Western Sicily	Lire 9,511,668.00
(B)	" " " Eastern "	3,530,207.00
(C)	Works of Art	620,000.00
(D)	Archives	623,000.00
(E)	Libraries	200,000.00
	Total	Lire 14,484,375.00

Respectfully submitted,

F.H.J. MAXSE
Capt.
Adviser

P.B. COTT
Lieut. (USNR)
Adviser

PBC/bmp

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ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
REGION II HEADQUARTERS

17 December 1943

SUBJECT: Report on Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives.

TO : Regional Civil Affairs Officer, Region II.

1. In anticipation of an extended trip throughout the provinces, from 20 December to about 6 January, there is submitted herein an interim report on Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives. The monthly report normally due on 1 January will necessarily be delayed by the proposed trip.

PERSONNEL AND TRIPS

2. Assignment of Adviser. This officer was assigned to Region II by HQ AFHQ on 27 November 1943. He left Palermo by motor convoy 1 December, reached Taranto 4 December, awaited transport there until 6 December, and reported in at Regional HQ, Matera, 7 December. En route he made brief checks of Vibo Valentia, Fiumefreddo Bruzio, Paola, Terranova dei Sibari, Rocca Imperiale, and Metaponto. At Taranto he looked up the Superintendent for Antiquities of Matera Province.

3. Previous studies. By direction of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the MCAO Region II had sent out in November to the provincial MCAOs copies of the Subcommission's lists of monuments to be checked for status. It is obvious, however, that the gross inadequacy of both personnel and transport for so large a territory, added to the urgency of such immediate problems as food and shelter for the populace, has perforce prevented anything approaching systematically complete coverage of the question of monuments.

4. Transport shortage. In order to do a thorough job of inspection, the Adviser should have motor transportation for personal trips to the many remote points of interest scattered about the provinces. The critical shortage of transport, both military and civilian, in Region II renders such procedure impossible. Trips must be fitted into the plans of other staff members, even though the duties of these officers do not normally take them to places of MFA&A importance. Under these circumstances, information has necessarily been obtained by fragmentary trips and from persons whose trustworthiness can be vouched for. In the presence of such the Adviser has been fortuante.

5. Personnel, Taranto. En route to Matera the Adviser conferred in Taranto on December 5 with Dott. Ciro DRAGO, Soprintendente alle Antichita' di Puglia e di Matera. His office is in the R. Museo Nazionale, Corso Umberto and Via XXIII Marzo, Taranto. Dr. Drago was able to report the immunity of all antiquities in Matera province. He had been in normal communication with his assistant, Dott. Eleonora DRAGO, of the R. Museo Domenico Ridola, Matera, who is responsible to Dr. Drago for items in Matera Province.

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6. Personnel, Bari. On 9 and 13 Dec the Adviser conferred in Bari with Arch. Franco SCHETTINI, Soprintendente Reggente ai Monumenti e alle Gallerie di Puglia e di Lucania. The office, recently moved, was finally found in the Castello Svevo, Bari. The lack of any means of transport had prevented Arch. Schettini from getting about in Puglia, let alone Lucania, but the Adviser was referred to Prof. Concetto VALENTE, Ispettore onorario, in Potenza; the Soprintendente said he had unqualified confidence in Prof. Valente's knowledge and integrity. The Soprintendente also had a working agreement with Dr. Bracco, of Matera, although this lady actually works under the R. Sopr. alle Antichita'.

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7. Personnel, Potenza. On 10 December the Adviser conferred at Potenza with Prof. Concetto Valente (see para 6), who is Director of the Museo Provinciale Lucano in that city and also Ispettore Onorario for the Superintendency of Monuments at Bari. Prof. Valente had fortunately obtained reports, either by personal visits or from reliable sources, on all the monuments of Potenza and Matera Provinces.

8. Personnel, Matera. The Adviser has had several conferences with Dr. Eleonora Bracco (see paras 5 and 6), Direttrice of the R. Museo Domenico Ridola, in Matera. She had been unable to visit the outlying monuments in the province, but expressed full reliance upon Prof. Valente's reports for all of Lucania.

9. Proposed trip. Arrangements are now being made for a lengthy trip by truck throughout the provinces of Region II with the advisers for Agriculture and Industry. It is hoped that this tour will produce information on territory not covered to date.

FINANCIAL PROCEDURES

10. General method. The Subcommission on MFA&A, NC A.G., will be interested in the eminently simple financial arrangement set up in Region II. Any public authority who, before the occupation, received funds from governmental sources, and who finds himself in need of funds, fills out a form, supported by competent estimates, and submits the request--through the Prefettura for communal and provincial funds, through the Intendente di Finanza for national funds--to the Provincial Finance Officer. The Prefetto and the Intendente may make recommendations, but they cannot hold up the request.

11. Repairs. War damages are all subject to immediate payment within reasonable limits by the Intendente di Finanza on behalf of the national government, which is required under Italian law to meet such costs. The Regional Finance Officer has indicated that it will be his policy to consult the Adviser on MFA&A on all matters affecting cultural monuments; no Adviser was available until December 7. The Adviser knows of no instance in which a request for funds for "first aid" repair has been refused. As will be seen below, there has been relatively little call for repairs of this sort in Region II.

12. Maintenance expenses. Only one instance of request for maintenance funds has been encountered--that of Dr. Bracco for continuing operational expenses in the R. Museo Domenico Ridola at Matera, already submitted prior to the arrival of the Adviser and now in process of approval.

INVENTORY OF MONUMENTS, PROVINCE OF MATERA

13. List of localities, Matera. The Subcommission's list includes eight places in Matera Province. Of these, Palazzo San Gervasio should be removed, as the collection of paintings once assembled there was transferred in 1939 to the R. Museo Domenico Ridola in Matera. This collection, for which Dr. Bracco makes no great claims, is known as the

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14. Unharmed monuments, Matera. The Province of Matera has suffered virtually no war damage; only at Matera itself is there even a report of hostilities. The following specific monuments are reported as undamaged:

a. Matera: Castello (being used for storage by Canadian troops occupying Matera, but no other adequate storage place is available); R. Museo Domenico Ridola (closed to public at outbreak of war in 1940); S. Giovanni Battista; S. Francesco d'Assisi.

b. Irsina: S. Francesco.

c. Metaponto: Greek ruins (Tavole Palatine; Tempio di Apollo Licio; Agora).

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d. Montecalvo Irpino: Convento dei Benedettini.
e. Tisticci: Greek tombs.
f. Tricarico: Romanesque churches.
g. Tursi-Policoro: Castello d'Anglona.

15. Damaged Monuments, Matera. The only damage to be reported from this province is in the city of Matera, where fighting between the local populace and German troops on 21 September caused the following:

a. Duomo: Two external bas-reliefs (16th Century) flanking the main portal were pitted by German mortar shells; no repair is needed. Only the excellent anti-air-raid walls built against the portal saved this noteworthy architectural work from serious injury. The roof of the Duomo was hit and broken by a shell, which glanced off to strike the adjacent Palazzo Malvizzi lightly. The roof of the Duomo has been repaired by the Genio Civile.

b. Loggetta del Coro: This picturesque archway over Via del Duomo was severely damaged by German shells. It has been fully repaired by the Genio Civile as a matter of public safety.

INVENTORY OF LOCALITIES, PROVINCE OF POTENZA

16. List of localities, Potenza. The subcommission's list includes eleven places in Potenza Province. Shortage of transport has prevented the adviser from visiting any of these except the city of Potenza. Prof. Valente, however (see paras 6, 7, c) has furnished reports on all items.

17. Unharmed Monuments, Potenza. This province has suffered little war damage outside the city of Potenza. The following specific monuments are reported as unharmed:

a. Potenza: S. Francesco; Palazzo del Governo (Archivio dello Stato).
b. Acerenza: Duomo.
c. Atella: Duomo.
d. Castello di Lagopesole: Castle of Frederick II.
e. Carbisco Nuovo: Romanesque churches; traces of Roman baths.
f. Melfi: Duomo; Castello.
g. Monticchio: Convent of S. Michele; Cave chapels.
h. Muro Lucano: Duomo; Sta. Maria Capitignano; Castello.
i. Rapolla: Duomo; Sta. Lucia.
j. Venosa: Badia della SS. Trinita' and Chiesa Nuova.
k. Vaglio: Ruins of Grumentum.

18. Damaged Monuments, Potenza. The city of Potenza, a rail centre and the seat of a school for officers, was severely bombed on 9 and 10 September 1943. Among the many structures damaged are the following cultural monuments:

a. Cattedrale: The reconstructed apse was struck and its roof damaged. There followed a fire; this burned the apse, choir, and sacristy, melting some silver objects in the treasury and scarring the modern (1933) frescoes of the church itself. It is to be noted that this cathedral has been much restored; the only apparent remnant of the original structure, a fragment in the apse, was unharmed. The roof of the apse is being repaired; no further repair is needed to prevent [illegible] the elements. Services are not interrupted.

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f. Melfi: Duomo; Castello.
g. Monticchio: Convent of S. Michele; Cave chapels.
h. Muro Lucano: Duomo; Sta. Maria Capitignano; Castello.
i. Napoli: Duomo; Sta. Lucia.
j. Venosa: Badia della SS. Trinita' and Chiesa Nuova.
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18. Damaged monuments, Potenza. The city of Potenza, a rail centre and the seat of a school for officers, was severely bombed on 9 and 14 September 1943. Among the many structures damaged are the following cultural monuments:

a. Cattedrale: The reconstructed apse was struck and its roof damaged. There followed a fire; this burned the apse, choir, and sacristy, melting some silver objects in the treasury and scarring the modern (1933) frescoes of the church itself. It is to be noted that this cathedral has been much restored; the only apparent remnant of the original structure, a fragment in the apse, was unharmed. The roof of the apse is being repaired; no further repair is needed to prevent damage from the elements. Services are not interrupted.

b. Sacrario and Vescovado: These 18th Century buildings, adjoining the Cattedrale, were all but gutted by fire. Since neither the Adviser nor the Soprintendente at Bari considers these structures of true monumental importance, no steps will be taken by them beyond surveillance of whatever reconstruction is undertaken by other authorities, so as to protect the aesthetic character of the locale.

c. S. Michele Arcangelo: The added fourth aisle of this small Romanesque church was struck and damaged. Since the damaged portion is not part of the original structure, the Soprintendente has stated consideration its entire removal. Final determination of this

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...ust await further inspection, preferably by the Adviser and Soprintendente together.

d. Museo Provinciale Lucano: This small, undistinguished modern building, located between the railway station and the Caserma Basilicata, was practically demolished. Repair is not proposed; it would entail a ridiculous outlay of funds without commensurate result. Fortunately the most significant objects in the collections were saved by Director Concetto Valente and have been moved to strong cellars in the Palazzo degli Ufficiali (Poste) and in the Director's own residence, where it is believed the greatest available degree of security exists. The Director has initiated, through the Prefetto, additional protective measures for the objects in the Palazzo degli Ufficiali, and on 10 December was about to move to this storage the few objects remaining in the wreckage of the Museum. The Director has also arranged with the Prefetto to house the collections, after the war, in a structure (directly across the road from the old Museum) that had once belonged to the Province but had been appropriated by the National government as a Casa della Milizia. This building is in fact better suited to Museum purposes than was the Museum itself, and Director Valente feels he can ultimately set up a better and finer Museum there than he has had. He is embarking on a systematic inventory and study with this in view. The courage, zeal, and scholarly devotion of this gentleman are truly inspiring.

INVENTORY OF MONUMENTS, PROVINCE OF COSENZA.

19. List of localities, Cosenza. The Subcommission's amended list includes thirteen places in Cosenza Province. Of these, four on main through roads were checked briefly by the Adviser en route to Potenza from Palermo. Information on Rossano and Patirion was received from Capt James Utley, Intelligence Officer of Region II, who had numerous personal conversations with the Archbishop at Rossano as recently as September or early October.

20. Unharmed monuments, Cosenza. Aside from the known bombing of the city of Cosenza, little accurate information is available as to hostilities in the province. The following specific monuments are reported as unharmed:

a. Fiumefreddo Bruzio: Mediaeval walls. No signs of conflict 3 December 43.

b. Paola: Monastery of S. Francesco di Paola. No signs of conflict 3 December 43; will be checked.

c. Patirion (Sta. Maria del Patire): Monastery, listed in guides as the location of the Codex Rossanensis Purpureus. The safety of the Codex in a secret hiding place has been verified by the Archbishop of Rossano (see para 19). 43.

d. Rocca Imperiale: Castello. No signs of hostilities 4 Dec/

e. Rossano: S. Marco. Archbishop stated in September that all items at Rossano and Patirion were unharmed.

f. Terranova dei Sibari: Le Muraglie. No signs of conflict 3 December 43.

...Monuments, Cosenza. Report to be submitted in Janu-

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d. Rocca Imperiale: Castello. No signs of hostilities 4 Dec 45.

e. Rossano: S. Marco. Archbishop stated in September that all items at Rossano and Patirion were unharmed.

f. Terranova dei Sibari: Le Muraglie. No signs of conflict 3 December 43.

21. Damaged monuments, Cosenza. Report to be submitted in January 1944 after inspection trip.

INVENTORY OF MONUMENTS, PROVINCE OF CATANZARO.

22. List of localities, Catanzaro. The Subcommission's lists include ten places in Catanzaro Province. Of these, only Vibo Valentia was checked by the Adviser en route to Matera on 2 December 43. Time did not permit a complete inspection, but it was noted that Vibo Valentia Air Base, which was known to have been heavily and repeatedly bombed, is far enough from the town of Vibo Valentia to warrant the supposition that little if any damage was done to the town or to the nearby ruins of the Greek walls of Hipponion. Certainly the town did not appear to have been hit, while a magnificent plastering had been given to the Air Base.

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23. Two copies of this report are being sent by the Adviser directly to the Subcommission on Monuments, Fine Arts, and Monuments, H, AMG.

/s/
/t/. Norman T. Newton
NORMAN T. NEWTON,
Major, Air Corps,
Adviser on MFAA.

cc (2) to Subc MFAA,
H, AMG.

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

/s/ Norman T. Newton
/t/ NORMAN T. NEWTON,
Major, Air Corps,
Adviser on IFA&A.

cc (2) to Subc IFA&A,
HQ AMG.

8.03

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

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT.
REGION 3. APO 464 U.S.A.

1 November 1943

SUBJECT: Division of Fine Arts and Education.

TO: Commanding Officer, HQ, Region 3, AMG 1 NOV: 1943.

1. The Head of the Section of Education and Fine Arts reported to Headquarters, Region 3, AMG on 19 October 1943 coming from the island of Ischia where he had been temporary C.A.O.

2. An initial inspection with Italian museum authorities revealed the following conditions:

(a) MUSEO NAZIONALE: No direct damage to building by bombs but majority of windows broken. All important paintings had been removed from frames months ago and sent out of the city. Most of the Pompeian subjects have been removed to [illegible]. All large sculpture on first floor remains in place and is protected by sand bags and wooden framework. All small sculpture has been removed to places of safety. On all floors minor objects of collection still in cases. Building is not open to general public but some civil government offices have been established on first and second floors: the entire situation here is very well controlled by competent Italian authorities. It is most strongly recommended that at no time will the museum be requisitioned for any military purposes.

(b) MUSEO NAZIONALE DI S. MARTINO: No direct hits by bombs but most of the windows broken. All important paintings and objects have been removed to safety. The historical church of S.Martino has been sand-bagged in part, and all important paintings removed. The forecourt of the museum is now occupied by Allied troops and troops have been quartered in the exhibition rooms. It seems inadvisable to use any part of this historical monument to quarter troops as access is available from any part to the whole structure including the abovementioned church and cloisters.

(c) MUSEO FILANGIERI: Building not damaged by bombs but windows broken. Collection had been removed to safety at a villa at Nola where a large part of it was burned by the Germans as they evacuated that city.

(d) THE CASTEL NUOVO: Entire building badly damaged by numerous bombs, but the important Triumphal Arch and bronze doors at entrance protected and saved. The eastern wing hit by bomb which penetrated several floors, and a direct hit in the centre of Torre San Giorgio went all way through to the basement and has weakened the entire tower which has a large crack on one side. The important Sala Grande undamaged to date. The Chiesa S.Barbara has many boxes of looted German and Italian equipment which should be removed. [illegible] are quartered in several sections of the building, and

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(d) THE CASTEL NUOVO: Entire building badly damaged by numerous bombs, but the important Triumphal Arch and bronze doors at entrance protected and saved. The eastern wing hit by bomb which penetrated several floors, and a direct hit in the centre of Torre San Giorgio went all way through to the basement and has weakened the entire tower which has alarge crack on one side. The important Sala Grande undamaged to date. The Chiesa S.Barbara has many boxes of looted German and Italian equipment which should be removed. Allied troops are quartered in several sections of the building,and all parts used by them have been put out of bounds to all troops.

(e) CASTEL SANT'ELMO: Little damage by bombing but some destruction and burning by Germans.

(f) THE PALAZZO REALE: Direct hits by many bombs,the roof caved in in many places, all windows broken and many parts of this important monument, the residence of the Crown Prince, exposed to the elements. The ceilings of both the Royal Chapel and Royal Theatre were destroyed by bombs, and rooms are now open to the sky. The greater part of the paintings, furniture and decorations of the Palace have been removed but still many objects remain. American troops are quartered on the ground floor of the Palace, and all upper floors have been placed out of bounds to troops, as some looting of locked rooms has already occurred.

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(g) THE BIBLIOTECA NAZIONALE: Situated on the top floor of one of the wings of the Palazzo Reale. This section has had many bomb hits but the most important books had been removed to safety outside the city. The part of the Palazzo Reale occupied by the Library had been broken into, and such objects as medals, books and typewriters had been stolen. Officers of troops occupying the Palazzo Reale had already placed all sections of the Library out of bounds. The quartering of troops makes it impossible for the director and library guards to live on the premises and thus give closer protection. An effort is being made to have space made available to them.

(h) BIBLIOTECA STORIA PATRIA: This Library is located on the top floor of one of the wings of the Castel Nuovo. It is the most important Library in Italy dealing with the historical background of Naples, and unfortunately none of the books was removed prior to bombing. All rooms have been badly damaged; the reading room had a direct bomb hit; and the damage to the Torre S.Giorgio buried many valuable books and manuscripts in the wreckage. The entire Library is still vulnerable to further air raids and damage from the elements. It is of the utmost importance to remove books from the top floor and every effort is being made to secure a suitable and safe place on the ground floor. At present all available space for this purpose is occupied by the 37th Light A.A.Battery (British) and it is hoped these troops can be quartered elsewhere.

(i) BIBLIOTECA ISTIUTO ORIENTALE: This important Library is now occupied by Allied troops and efforts will be made to find quarters for these elsewhere in order that this important Library amy be better protected.

(j) POMPEII: The entire site occupied by the excavations at Pompeii was hit by over 150 bombs. Much damage has been sustained by such famous sections as the Case di Sallustio, Fortuna, Vetii, Cryptoportico, Peristilo and Theatre. The greatest danger now to Pompeii is that of rain, and every effort will be made to secure material and funds to cover sections which are now exposed to the elements.

(k) CHURCHES OF NAPLES: The churches of Naples were especially vulnerable to bombing damage. The windows in practically every church in the city are broken. Some 50 churches have sustained serious damage and of these there were perhaps a dozen historical monuments of major importance. Among them can be named S.Chiara, completely gutted by fire and great sculptural monuments of the 14th century virtually destroyed; the church of the Gerolomini, the dome hit, and half of the important coffered ceiling destroyed; S.Giovanni Carbonara, the entire roof destroyed and many great monuments [illegible] dome and

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3. It was found that the following protective measures had been taken: (a) On 2 Oct 43 Naples City HQ.A.G requested guards from 82nd Air-borne Division for the Museo Nazionale, Museo N.di S.Martino and other historical monuments.

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(b) Contact was made with the Superintendents of the Museums who are the local representatives of the Minister of Fine Arts.

(c) Constant protests were made by the Naples City H).A.G against the quartering of troops in museums, Libraries, and other historical monuments.

(d) Directors of various historical monuments were provided with "off limits" signs.

4. The task of safeguarding historical monuments and important collections and libraries presented many difficulties. In the first days of the occupation of Naples, troops were quartered in buildings without consideration of their historical importance as monuments. The result was that museums, universities, Royal palaces and Libraries were and are still occupied by troops. Many sections of these buildings still contain important and valuable works of art; books, furniture and state documents. It has been impossible to confine troops to the sections allotted to them, and the majority of the superintendents of the various monuments have reported many instances of pillage, looting and the destruction of books and objects of art.

5. Immediately following the arrival of the head of the section of Education and Fine Arts, the following steps were taken:

(a) Contact was made with all superintendents of museums, [illegible] excavations, and all directors of Libraries. All badly damaged monuments were visited and all officials concerned were requested to have an immediate survey made by the civil engineers and immediate reports made of material and funds needed to provide the necessary protection to insure against further damage from the elements or possible collapsing of walls and for the salvaging of works of art from the wreckage.

(b) Additional "off limits" signs were provided for monuments occupied in part by troops.

(c) Recommendations to evacuate certain monuments occupied by troops were made.

(d) Contacts were made with Commanding officers of troops quartered in historical monuments in an attempt to obtain better guarding of sections still occupied by the collections, and to prevent further looting.

(e) Lists of historical monuments in advance areas were provided to all G(A)Os in order that they might be guarded against looting in case they had been damaged and requests made for detailed information on any damage sustained by such monuments.

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(e) Lists of historical monuments in advance areas were provided to all SAOs in order that they might be guarded against looting in case they had been damaged and requests made for detailed information on any damage sustained by such monuments.

(f) With Italian museum authorities Acerra, Aversa, Capua, Pompeii and other cities in Region III were visited to inspect damaged monuments and to arrange for reports on needed materials, labour and funds for protection against further damage.

6. (Refers to Education.)

7. Several projects for seasons of opera, symphonic concerts and other musical entertainment have been investigated approved if theatres are available (because of their cultural [illegible] morale benefits).

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8. The following recommendations are made:

(a) That the head of the Section of Education and Fine Arts arrive in any occupied area at the earliest possible moment.

(b) That due to the difficulties outlined in para.4, it would seem that in the future occupation of any city like Naples, it is of urgent necessity that a close liaison exist between the authorities requisitioning buildings for the quartering of troops and the head of the Section of Fine Arts, and that a list of historical monuments which cannot be requisitioned be supplied for their guidance.

(c) That because of the divergence of the subjects of Education and Fine Arts, this section be divided and a head provided for each department.

(d)(Refers to Education.)

(signed) PAUL GARDNER
Major A.U.S.
Division of Educaton
and Fine Arts.

HEADQUARTERS
REGION 3, ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
A.P.O. 464, U.S. ARMY.

MEMORANDUM: 18 November 1943

TO : Colonel Edgar Erskine Hume.

1. The Superintendent of the Museo Nazionale has informed me that the British Medical Corps, No.10, Base Depot, Medical Stores, has requisitioned a large part of the Museum as a medical depot and intends to quarter troops in rooms now occupied by the collection and to install a kitchen in the court.

2. The Museum has the most important collection of classical and Roman sculpture in the world and the greater part of it is still in place in the building. Other sections are still installed with parts of the important painting and unique Pompeian collection.

3. Because of the nature of the building it is impossible to close off any section, and troops would have access to the entire structure its collections and libraries. The above unit claims that they are quartering only 40 men in the building, but the procedure with such requisitions has always been that once a section is occupied, in a short time the entire building is taken. I have been too many occupied historical monuments, such as the Palazzo Reale, the Castel Nuovo, the Biblioteca Nazionale and the University reduced to a shambles by troops to foresee any other destiny for the Museo Nazionale.

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(c) That because of the divergence of the [illegible] this section be divided and a head provided for each department.

(d)(Refers to Education.)

(signed) PAUL GARDNER
Major A.U.S.
Division of Educaton
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HEADQUARTERS
REGION 5, ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
A.P.O. 464, U.S. ARMY.

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4. I cannot protest too strongly against such a requisition. The continued requisitioning and pillage of historical monuments in Naples is furnishing just the type of propaganda that the Germans & Fascists use with telling effect. Further, once troops are quartered in the midst of one of the greatest collections of all Italy, I can not assume any responsibility for its safety.

(signed) PAUL GARDNER
Major, A.U.S.
Division of Education and Fine Arts.

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HEADQUARTERS
REGION 3, ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 464, U.S. ARMY

MEMORANDUM:

13 December 1943.

SUBJECT : Requisition of entire Palazzo Reale at Caserta.

TO : COLONEL EDGAR ERSKINE HUME.

1. This office has been informed that the entire Palazzo Reale at Caserta has been requisitioned and that all the custodians and state employees charged with the care of the Palace, its contents of fine arts and the Park are to be moved out at once.

2. The Palace has been used as a depository by the Superintendent of Museums of Campania and contains the following art objects:

a) Over 500 framed paintings;
b) About 1000 pieces of furniture.
c) 20,000 books from the Royal Palaces of Naples and Caserta.
d) 700 drawings by the 18th cent. architect VANVITELLI.
e) 2000 carved wood figures from a famous Presepio.
f) Large collection of 15th and 16th cent. drawings.

A lot of these objects are packed in cases but the majority of them are merely placed in formerly unused rooms.

3; The conditions of the requisition were discussed today at Caserta with Major SMITH of the Advanced Echelon AFHQ. He stated that he had orders to take the entire palace and intended to requisition also a lot of the usable furniture. He expressed his willingness to allow the custodians to segregate the more valuable furniture which could then be moved from the Palace with the books and other art objects. He has already given orders to the custodians to hang as many of the paintings as possible, disregarding the fact that many of the rooms of the Palace have marble facings or are covered with valuable brocades, all of which would be seriously damaged by nails.

4. The terms of the requisition raise the question of the responsibility of Dr.BRUNO MOLAIOLI, Superintendent of Museums, who is charged with their safety. He has informed me that even if transportation were available to move this enormous collection, he could not find a place to house it because of the present situation of requisitioning in all parts of Campania.

5. I feel that every effort should be made to have some section of the Palace reserved where these art objects can be stored in safety. I feel also that some arrangement must be made whereby the responsible custodians can check constantly on the condition of the Palace and its contents. This is in keeping with the instructions I have had for the safeguarding of all monuments and fine arts. If military necessity requires the requisitioning of furnishings which are

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a) Over 500 framed paintings;
b) About 1000 pieces of furniture.
c) 20,000 books from the Royal Palaces of Naples and Caserta.
d) 700 drawings by the 18th cent. architect, VANVITELLI.
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A few of these objects are packed in cases but the majority of them are merely placed in formerly unused rooms.

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(signed) PAUL GARDNER
Major, A.U.S.
Division of Education and Fine Arts.

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HEADQUARTERS
REGION 3, ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 464, U.S. Army

1st December 1943

SUBJECT: November Report of Division of Education and Fine Arts.

TO : Commanding Officer, Hq., Region 3, AMG.

I. The Division of Education.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

II. The Division of Fine Arts.

1. Inspection of Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives.

During the month of November, the following inspections were made and actions taken:

In Naples City

a. The Church of San Eligio: church proper almost completely destroyed by bombing and it is doubtful if it can be restored; the important Gothic Portal is intact.

b. The Church of San Croce in Purgatorio: entire church almost completely destroyed by bombing.

c. The Church of San Lorenzo: this important Gothic church which was being restored before the war, badly damaged by bombing. The Civil Engineers have been requested to prepare a project for urgent protection against further damage.

d. Palazzo Reale at Capodimonte: a recent bomb fell a few feet from the wall of the north wing of the Palace, shattering all glass, breaking many window frames and doing some damage to the Palace Museum. All windows in the apartments of the Dowager Duchess d'Aosta have been repaired and the Civil Engineers have prepared a project for closing all other windows in order to prevent further damages to the interior of the Palace and the museum contents.

e. The State Archives Building on Pizzofalcone: the building, still housing many of the State Archives was partly destroyed by bombs and one section is occupied by troops. Arrangements were made with the Director of the Archives and the Commanding Officer of troops to segregate the Archives in certain rooms and to have those walled up.

f. The University of Naples: almost the entire University and its dependent buildings are occupied by troops. Extensive damage and looting has occurred of libraries, museums, labdratory equipment, optical instruments and collections of specimens. A report was written strongly urging that this important institution be vacated at once of all troops.

g. The Aquarium of Naples: this world important institution is undamaged by bombs but the park in which it is situated and part of the building is occupied by troops. Arrangements have been completed with the Commanding Officer whereby the Aquarium may be visited by parties of troops, thus providing the institution with much needed funds.

h. The Church of Santa Brigida: this 17th C. church with decoration by Luca Giordano was damaged by bombing. The Civil Engineers

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h. The Church of Santa Brigida: this 17th C. church with decoration by Luca Giordano was damaged by bombing. The Civil Engineers have been instructed to prepare a project for immediate and necessary precautions to prevent further damage.

Outside Naples

a. CAPUA: this important historical city has been severely damaged by bombing and several important monuments were struck.

1. Museo Provinciale Campano. One third of the building destroyed by bombs. The greater part of the collection was still in situ. A project has been approved to salvage all works of art from wreckage and this is in progress under the supervision of the Director.

2. The Cathedral. Building virtually destroyed by bombing and it is doubtful if it can ever be restored. A project has been approved to salvage works of art from the wreckage and to consign them to the Museo Provinciale.

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3. Other important churches not badly damaged.

B. CASERTA: the Palazzo Reale was hit in several places by bombs, the most serious damage being sustained in the Chapel. The Civil Engineers have been instructed to prepare a project for shoring up the chapel colonnade to prevent its complete collapse. Temporary covering of the roof and closing in of windows is being carried out by Allied Military Authorities under the supervision of the custodiand of the Palace. The fountains of the Park slightly damaged by mines.

C. SANTA MARIA CAPUA VETERE: The Roman Amphitheatre and all churches safe.

D. SANT'ANGELO IN FORMIS: this important church with 11th c. frescoes practically undamaged. One enemy shell destroyed one window and small part of frescoed wall on left side. Civil Engineers instructed to close opening to prevent further damage to frescoes.

E. CHURCH OF SAN PRISCO: church and chapel with important 5th c. mosaics undamaged.

F. MIGNANO: important medieval chateau mined and bombed by enemy and practically destroyed. Fine Gainness-Mignano collection of paintings still in chateau in packing boxes. An attempt was made by head of Division to remove these on 13 November, 1943 but this was impossible as town was being shelled and all bridges leading to town are destroyed. An attempt will be made later to remove the most important parts of collection.

G. AVELLINO: the city has been badly damaged by bombing but the Duomo and other monuments are safe.

H. MERCOGLIANO: many paintings from the Museo Nazionale and churches of Naples and books from the Biblioteca Nazionale are stored here in the Benedictine Monastery. All are safe and in good conditions.

2. The following protective measures were taken for the safeguarding of monuments and fine arts:

a. A list of monuments was furnished the Adjutant General, Region III, AMG, on 3 November 1943 which included (a) buildings in Naples which should never be requisitioned for military purposes and (b) monuments which are occupied by troops and for which requisitions should be lifted.

b. A list of monuments in the forward areas was furnished the Adjutant General, Region III, AMG, for guidance of combat units.

c. On 11 November 1943, trucks were furnished the Superintendents of Museums for the removal of their office equipment, library and museum files from the Castel Nuovo where it was being ransacked and looted by occupying troops.

d. On 14 November, 1943, accompanied an officer from the Inspector General's Department of Hq. 5th Army to the Accademia and Palazzo Reale to investigate looting by occupying troops which had been reported by Italian authorities.

e. Periodic visits have been made to all monuments in Naples occupied by troops to check on the safety of collections and libraries still in place.

3. Funds were authorized to be put at the disposal of the Royal Superintendents of Museums for the following projects of a purely protective nature:

a. Church of the Girolomini: project to construct temporary roof and scaffolding to hold up damaged coffered ceiling. Cost of entire project: 710,000 Lire.

F. ITCNANO: important medieval chateau mined and bombed by enemy and practically destroyed. Fine Caimmess-Mignano collection of paintings still in chateau in packing boxes. An attempt was made by Head of Division to remove these on 13 November, 1943 but this was impossible as town was being shelled and all bridges leading to town are destroyed. An attempt will be made later to remove the most important parts of collection.

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a. Church of the Girolomini: project to construct temporary roof and scaffolding to hold up damaged coffered ceiling. Cost of entire project: 710,000 Lire.

b. Church of San Giovanni a Carbonara: project to erect temporary roof over entire church, choir and chapel. Cost of entire project: 495,000 Lire.

c. Church of San Paolo Maggiore: project to construct temporary roof over church and chapels. Cost of entire project: 486,000 Lire.

d. Palazzo Reale of Naples: project to wall up repository of state owned furniture. Cost of entire project: 90,000 Lire.

e. Museo Provinciale Campano at Capua: project to salvage and remove to safety part of collection buried in section of building demolished by bombs. Cost of entire project not yet estimated but 20,000 Lire made available for present.

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f. Excavations of Pompeii: project to erect temporary protection over sections exposed by bombing, to strengthen weakened frescoes and to recover monuments buried by bombing. Cost of entire project (through June, 1944) 700,000 Lire.

g. Amphitheatre at Pozzuoli: project to erect temporary walls and custodian quarters destroyed by bombing; in order to safeguard monument. Cost of entire project: 44,000 Lire.

h. Other projects are being prepared by the Civil Engineers, notably for the Church of Il Gesu' Vecchio, the Palazzo Reale at Naples, the Church of Santa Chiara and those mentioned in paragraph 1.

4. On 17 November 1943, the Museo Nazionale of Naples was requisitioned by 10 Base Depot Medical Stores as a depot for medical stores and for the quatering of troops. At least seventy-five percent of the world famous and important collection is still in the Museum. The requisition was reported at once, every attempt was made to have the requisition freed, alternate space was proposed, but all to no avail. As far as is known, the building will be occupied in the near future.

5. Major Ernest De Wald and Captain Sidney Waugh of the Division of Fine Arts, Region IV, AFHQ, have been in Naples the latter part of the month. They have given invaluable assistance in the preparation of lists, the inspection of monuments in the province and generally in the functions of this office.

6. Other activities of the Division of Fine Arts include:

a. Many conferences were held with several groups which had projects for a season of opera at the San Carlo Theatre. It is planned that the season will open on 26 December, 1943 with the approval of AFHQ.

b. After several conferences with the Superintendent of Antiquities and the Director of the Excavations, entrance and guide fees for Pompeii were set. These are, entrance fees: for officers and civilians, 10 Lire; for soldiers, 5 Lire; and guide fees ranging from 100 Lire to 200 Lire based on the size of the party.

c. The requisitioning of the San Carlo Theatre for the use of Allied Forces made necessary several conferences to assure the opera season.

d. A number of interviews were given to newspaper correspondents which have resulted in favorable publicity for the functions of AFHQ.

e. Assistance was given to Lt. Clayton of the British Navy in a series of moving pictures being taken in Naples. Part was devoted to the protective measures already in progress in several churches.

f. Conferences were held with the Directors of the Conservatory of Music and the School of Fine Arts in reference to the salaries of their faculties and the requisitioning of their building and equipment.

g. Numerous requests for repairs from churches, not listed as historical monuments, were considered and recommendations were made regarding their requests.

h. Because of the importance and contents of the Benedictine Abbey at Montecassino, every effort has been made to protect it from damage by combat operations.

III Recommendations.

1. It is again recommended that because of the divergence of

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future.

5. Major Ernest De Weld and Captain Sidney Waugh of the Division of Fine Arts, Region IV, AFHQ, have been in Naples the latter part of the month. They have given invaluable assistance in the preparation of lists, the inspection of monuments in the province and generally in the functions of this office.

6. Other activities of the Division of Fine Arts include:

a. Many conferences were held with several groups which had projects for a season of opera at the San Carlo Theatre. It is planned that the season will open on 26 December, 1943 with the approval of AFHQ.

b. After several conferences with the Superintendent of Antiquities and the Director of the Excavations, entrance and guide fees for Pompeii were set. These are, entrance fees: for officers and civilians, 10 lire; for soldiers, 5 lire; and guide fees ranging from 100 lire to 200 lire based on the size of the party.

c. The requisitioning of the San Carlo Theatre for the use of Allied Forces made necessary several conferences to assure the opera season.

d. A number of interviews were given to newspaper correspondents which have resulted in favorable publicity for the functions of AFHQ.

e. Assistance was given to Lt. Clayton of the British Navy in a series of moving pictures being taken in Naples. Part was devoted to the protective measures already in progress in several churches.

f. Conferences were held with the Directors of the Conservatory of Music and the School of Fine Arts in reference to the salaries of their faculties and the requisitioning of their building and equipment.

g. Numerous requests for repairs from churches, not listed as historical monuments, were considered and recommendations were made regarding their requests.

h. Because of the importance and contents of the Benedictine Abbey at Montecassino, every effort has been made to protect it from damage by combat operations.

III. Recommendations.

1. It is again recommended that because of the divergence of the subjects of Education and Fine Arts, that this section be divided and a head provided for each department.

2. In view of the unfortunate requisitioning of the National Museum of Naples and the continued reports of looting by troops of occupied monuments, it is most strongly recommended that a list of fine arts monuments, libraries and archives be prepared and assurance be secured from the highest command that they will not be requisitioned for military purposes except with the authorization of the Commanding General.

PAUL GARDNER
Major, A.U.S.
Division of Education and Fine Arts.

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

HEADQUARTERS
REGIO[illegible]3, ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 394, U. S. Army

20 December 1943

SUBJECT: Monuments of Fine Arts and Cultural Institutions of Naples occupied by Allied Troops.

TO : Brigadier General ARTHUR W. PENCE, C.O., P.B.S.

1. Complying with your request, herewith the list of monuments of fine arts and cultural institutions of Naples which are occupied by Allied Troops.

A. The Palazzo Reale of Naples. This important Royal Palace still contains a large amount of state furniture and houses several libraries, the most important of which is the National Library, one of the largest libraries in Italy./The Director of the Library has reported many instances of breaking into the Library since the occupation of Allied troops, and of looting./The Custodian of the Palace has made several complaints that state furniture has been carried out of the Palace in Allied trucks. It is claimed that some of this furniture is in quarters occupied by English troops in the Museo San Martino on the Vomero. This claim is being checked./The units occupying the Palace are:-American: Hq. Det. P.B.S., C.O. Capt. T.S. Fitts. French: Cie de Base, 901/3 Bureaux, C.O. Lt. Mario. English: 37th Light A.A. Battery, "A" Troops, C.O. Maj. Winston.

B. Museo San Martino. Most of the collections have been removed from this Museum but the architectural monuments, the Church of San Martino and the cloisters are an integral part of the Museum./There have been no complaints of vandalism here./The units occupying the Museum are:-English: 37th Light A.A. Battery, "C" Troops, C.O. Maj. Winston. Italian: Det. 18th Art., C.O. Col. Grande; Det. 31st Inf., C.O. Col. Mancini.

C. Castel Nuovo. This Castle built by the Angevin Kings is one of the oldest monuments in Naples. Architecturally, it is of the great importance./The important library, Storia Patria, is situated on the top floor of one of the wings of the castle./There were claims of vandalism in the early days of the occupation of Naples. The librarian claims that it has been broken into several times and books taken./The units occupying the Castle are:-British Navy: Supply Depot. English: 37th Light A.A. Battery, C.O. Maj. Winston.

D. The University of Naples. This is the largest University in Italy. Many of the several buildings were damaged by bombing and the library of the Royal Society and other sections were burned by the Germans./Claims of vandalism and destruction are made by the Director of the University and there are visible evidences of much damage./It is hoped that by an exchange of space now being occupied by American troops, it will be possible to free laboratories and certain sections of the University so that some of its faculties can function./The units occupying the University are: American: 809rd M.P.s, C.O. Col. Downey; Port Battalion, C.O. Col. Clementi.

E. The Agricultural College of the University. This important [illegible] the Royal Palace of Portici and it is understood it

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

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E. The Agricultural College of the University. This important institution is in the Royal Palace of Portici and it is understood it has been requisitioned for an AFHQ unit./The laboratory and experimental work being carried on by this institution, is the work of many years and is of vital importance to the problems of agriculture and food production in all southern Italy./It would seem of vital importance that this requisition be lifted.

F. The Palazzo Reale of Capodimonte. This Palace is the residence of the Dowager Duchess d'Aosta and houses a museum of decorative arts. All the collection is still in place./The grounds of the Palace are used as billets for several Allied units and as far as is known, no complaints have been made./Because of the nature of the Palace and its contents, it would not seem desirable for requisitioning.

G. The Villa Floridiana. This building was formerly a porcelain and decorative arts museum but most of the collection has been removed./It has been occupied by several units and at present a medical outfit is establishing a convalescent hospital there./ As far as is known, no complaints have been made against the use of the building by troops.

PAUL GARDNER/Major, AUS/Div. of Educ. & Fine Arts

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

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
MAIN HEADQUARTERS
SUBCOMMISSION FOR MONUMENTS FINE ARTS AND ARCHIVES

31 Dec. 1943

SUBJECT: Forward Echelon of Subcommission for Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives, AMG Hq. Report for December, 1943.

TO : Lt. Col. Cripps, Executive Officer, Administrative Directorate, AMG Hq.

1. The Subcommission for Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives was included among those to remain at Palermo when AMG Main Hqs. moved forward to Naples. The monthly report of the Director will therefore be prepared in Palermo and this is only an interim report of the activities of those members who reached Naples during the month.

Personnel

2. Capt. Mason HAMMOND and T/5 Nick J. DEFINO were relieved of assignment in AMG Hq. and assigned to AMG Hq. Region 3 and proceeded by air to Naples where they reported to Region 3 Hq. on 13 Dec. Capt. HAMMOND was assigned to the Division of Monuments and Fine Arts under its chief, Major Paul GARDNER. For lack of office space in Region 3 Hqs. Capt. Hammond and T/5 Defino installed themselves in the Sub-Commission offices in AMG and so far as their duties with Region 3 permitted acted on behalf of the Subcommission pending the arrival of further members. They are now under ordrrs to AMG hq., 15 Army Group but a telegraphic order from the DCCAC instructed them to remain in Naples pending further orders.

3. Major Theodore SIZER left Palermo with the Main Hq. convoy and reported to Naples on 24 Dec.

4. Major G.B. Ward PERKINS (Br) reported direct from the Middle East to Naples on 24 Dec.

Office etc.

5. The Subcommission of MFAA has been assigned two offices, nos. 16 & 34 (adjacent), on the fifth floor (terzo piano) of the Provincia Bldg., AMG Hq. Naples. Through the cooperation of the staff of the Hq. Commandant, a telephone has been installed and furniture secured sufficient for the present personnel plus two. Should the whole Subcommission as at present constituted, or increased as it soon may be, report, the office space will be inadequate.

6. The only typewriter available is Capt. Hammond's personal portable. With three officers whose handwriting is not too legible, the work of the office has been handicapped by lack of a typewriter.

Operations

[illegible] Region 3

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

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Operations

7. Capt. Hammond's activities belong to Region 3.

8. Major Sizer was appointed on 29 Dec. the Headquarters AMG/ACC representative on AFHq. Commission of Inquiry into alleged damage and looting by occupying troops, presided over by Maj. Gen. Collier. The Commission is now taking evidence and examining monuments and cultural institutions which have been used as billets or subjected to entry by occupying troops.

9. Major Perkins has been examining the Monuments of Naples.

10. The effectiveness of the members of the Subcommission has been almost nullified by shortage of transport. If transport were available, their services could be placed at the disposal of the Chief of the Division of MFA., Region 3, or they could conduct field enquiries on behalf of the Subcommission.

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Recommendations

11. At the present stage of operations, the immediate need for MFA&A Officers with tactical troops and in the Regions is more urgent than the need for a large Subcommission. Subject to the approval of the Director, it is recommended that every effort be made to assign most of the Officers to tactical forces or regions, or even to loan them to Regions for CAO work in order to give them practical experience. A staff of one or two officers with a clerk should suffice to maintain the work of the Subcommission.

12. It is recommended that the office eauipment and files of the Subcommission be moved forward to Naples as soon as possible, or that a typewriter be loaned to those here pending the arrival of the one now in Palermo.

13. It is recommended that PBS be requested to purchase one or more civilian cars for the use of the Subcommission.

THEODORE SIZER
Major AC
Representing the
Subcommission.

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

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THEODORE SIZER
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Subcommission.

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RESTRICTED

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
HEADQUARTERS
SUBCOMMISSION FOR CONSERVATION FINE ARTS AND ARCHIVES

6 Jan. 1944.

Extract from Circular No. 37, Headquarters Peninsula Base Section, AP) 782, dated 20 Dec. 1943, for Gatherings.

.....

III - PROTECTION AND PRESERVATION OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL OBJECTS IN ITALY

1. Italy is a land of monuments, statues, works of art and objects of cultural and historical interest.

2. Germans have drawn the censure of the world by their gross theft and wanton mutilation of such things. The Allied Command has directed their preservation.

3. Due to the disturbance and damage of war, it is often found that statues, books, paintings and other valuable objects are~~xx~~ abandoned or left unguarded in partially ruined buildings where they may be further damaged or lost by subsequent activities. Often damage is done by souvenir hunters and others who do not recognize the true value or irreplacable nature of the objects taken or diverted to every day use.

4. Unit commanders will caution their men and take the initiative in protecting and preserving such objects encountered in their activities and will report situations where assistance is needed by this headquarters.
(AG 600.3 SPAAC)

.....

By command of Brigadier General PENCE:

FRANCIS H. COX
Colonel, G.S.C.
Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:
/s/
L. F. NICKEL
Lt. Col., A.G.D.
Adjutant General

Copy made by
Mason Hammond
Mason Hammond
Capt. AC

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS

Office of the Commander-in-Chief

AG 000.4-1 29 December 1943

SUBJECT: Historical Monuments

TO : All Comanders

Today we are fighting in a country which has contibuted a great deal to our cultural inheritance, a country rich in monuments which by their creation helped and now in their old age illustrate the growth of the civilization which is ours. We are bound to respect those monuments so far as war allows.

If we have to choose between destroying a famous building and sacrificing our own men, then our men's lives count infinitely more and the buildings must go. But the choice is not always so clear-cut as that. In many cases the monuments can be spared without any detriment to operational needs. Nothing can stand against the argument of military necessity. That is an accepted principle. But the phrase "military necessity" is sometimes used where it would be more truthful to speak of military convenience or even of personal convenience. I do not want it to cloak slackness or indifference.

It is a responsibility of higher commanders to determine through A.M.G. Officers the locations of historical monuments whether they be immediately ahead of our front lines or in areas occupied by us. This information passed to lower echelons through normal channels places the responsibility on all Commanders of complying with the spirit of this letter.

s/ Dwight D. Eisenhower

t/ DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER,
General, U.S. Army,
Commander-in-Chief.

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(Reproduced by
AMG HQ) 5 Jan 1944

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General, U.S. Army,
Commander-in-Chief.

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
APO 512

GENERAL ORDERS)
:
NUMBER 69)

29 December 1943.

HISTORICAL MONUMENTS

1. Buildings.

a. No building listed in the section "Works of Art" in the "Zone Hand-Books" of Italy issued by the Political Warfare Executive to all Allied Military Government Officers will be used for military purposes without the explicit permission of the Allied Commander-in-Chief, 15th Army Group in each individual case.

b. Commanders concerned are authorized, as a further measure of security, to close and put out of bounds for troops any of the buildings listed in AMG "Zone Hand-Books", that they deem necessary. Notices to that effect will be affixed to the buildings, and guards provided to safeguard them if necessary.

c. Allied Military Government Officers are prepared to furnish commanders with a list of historical buildings other than those listed in the AMG "Zone Hand-Book". These buildings are of secondary importance and may be for military purposes when deemed necessary. Commanders are reminded that buildings containing art collections, scientific objects, or those which when used would offend the religious susceptibilities of the people, should not be occupied when alternative accommodations are available.

2. Looting, Wanton Damage and Sacrilege.

The prevention of looting, wanton damage and sacrilege of buildings is a command responsibility. The seriousness of such an offence will be explained to all Allied personnel.

(AG 000.4-1 GCT-AGM)

By command of General EISENHOWER:

W. B. SMITH
Major General, GSC, Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

s/ T. J. Davis
t/ T. J. DAVIS
Brigadier General, United States Army
Adjutant General

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OFFICIAL:

s/ T. J. Davis
t/ T. J. DAVIS
Brigadier General, United States Army
Adjutant General

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HQ AMG 5 Jan 194

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(5)

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
MONUMENTS FINE ARTS & ARCHIVES SUBCOMMISSION

A REPORT ON A TOUR OF THE PROVINCE OF TRAPANI
made by Major P.K.Baillie Reynolds and Capt.E.Croft-Murray
December 19th to 24th 1943.

1. On 19 December 1943 the above mentioned officers set out on a tour of the more important monuments in the province of Trapani to discuss certain problems with local Museum and other authoritiesand to "check up" on the damage sustained by the monuments mentioned in the Harvard Lists. They returned to Palermo on 24th.

2. AICAMO. (19 Dec) The town has suffered no war damage. The following buildings were visited.

a) Chiesa Madre. (Assunta) xviiith cent,but containing several examples of sculpture by the Gagini family. In good repair.

b) S.Chiara. An interesting baroque convent church built on a oexaioil plan, with good stucchi by Giacomo Serpotta (Justice & Charity,1722); there are cracks in the cupola over the main body of the church on the east side.

c) S.Tommaso. The xivth cent Romanesque-Gothic west doorway is undamaged: the interior was not visited.

3. SEGESTA. (19 Dec) Temple and theatre remain undamaged, as has been previously reported: the site site is fairly well cardd-for.

4. TRAPANI. (19-21Dec) The town suffered from a fairly severe bombardment. Visits were paid to Prof.Dott.Messina,Honorary Director of the Museo Pepoli, and to the Genio Civile, who arranged for the inspection of a number of damaged monuments. The following buildings were visited.

a) S.Maria dell'Annunziata. Undamaged save for the S.chapel, the cupola of which is cracked, but easily repairable.The capella dei Pescatori,with its delightful early cinquecento shell decoration is intact, and so is the chapel of the Madonna di Trapani, with its Gagini arch. The Madonna herself has been taken down from the altar, and ,divested of her robes, placed in a niche by the chapel door.

b) Museo Pepoli. Slight damage,specified in detail by Prof. Messina in a recent report to this office: many works of art have been removed to safety, but many also left in situ; the more important sculpture has been walled up.

c) Chiesa Nazionale (Collegio dei Gesuiti). Fine baroque building: roof badly damaged and in part fallen onto the stone vault, which however still remains, but needs to have the weight removed from it. The campanile (no architectural feature) is considered unsafe by the Genio Civile, and is being taken down: the interior with sculpture by Marabitti and rococo stucchi is intact.

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

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d) S.Maria di Gesù. The urgent work of protecting the chapel containing the beautiful Madonna by Andrea della Robbia and the Gagini marble baldachino over it has been completed, these two works of art being happily both intact. The roof, which has still traces of medieval painted decoration on the beams, and the S; wall, bulged by a near-by bomb-burst, still need attention. The Rector,Msgr.Fonti, was present during the visit.

e) Badia Nuova (Chiesa del Soccorso). Baroque building containing fine cantorie supported by very large Atlantids; Undam

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f) S.Agostino. Medieval façade practically undamaged, but the classical nave has been badly hit: part of the original vault of the choir still stands. The church had been secularised before the war.

g) Oratorio di S.Michele. Completely destroyed, with most of the well-known processional groups of the Passion. The remainder had been distributed amongst other churches in the town (Two of them are in S.Maria di Gesù.)

h) S.Nicolo di Bari. (Not in Harvard list) Damaged by large hole in S.aisle. Fine marble Gaginesque triptych over high altar, representing Christ Risen, flanked by Ss.Peter and Paul, intact.

i) S.Francesco d'Assisi. (Not in Harvard list) xviith cent. classical building with green-tiled cupola, containing a fine series of stucco figures of the Virtues and vices by a Trapanese artist, Cristoforo Milanti, who must be considered as a precursor of Serpotta. Slight holes in roof and cracks in walls, which Genio Civile suggested should be repaired.

j) Cathedral.(S.Lorenzo) (Not in Harvard list) Fine baroque portico and green-tiled cupola: rather plain classical interior. Some damage to roof.

k) Chiesa del Purgatorio. (Not in list) Late xviith cent baroque façade, somewhat damaged on the left side, including one of the statues. Nave almost completely destroyed, but green-tiled cupola still somewhat precariously standing.

l) S.Giuseppe (Not in list) Small late xviith cent church; damaged, and in process of repair by the parish.

m) Casa Xirinda. Late xviith cent baroque façade of Spanish character: the building is in a very ruinous condition, especially at theback of the cortile, but this is due to neglect and not to war damage.

n) Palazzo Giudecca. Late xvth cent Catalan Gothic façade; apparently undamaged by war, but in poor condition.

o) Municipio. (Not in Harvard list) Badly damaged, but the fine baroque façade with its statues is almost intact, save for the left hand pediment at the top, which contained a clock.

p) Palazzo Riccio. (Not in Harvard list) xviii cent salone with good stucco ceiling, one angle of which has fallen: the whole structure is considered none too safe by the Genio Civile. Seen only from the outside.

q) Fontana di Saturno. Late xvi-early xviith cent fountain Saturn at the top, & 3 dolphins below. Undamaged.

r) Biblioteca Fardelliana.. On the whole intact, though the ceiling of the upper floor fell.

s) Teatro Garibaldi (formerly of S.Ferdinando) (Not in list). Small municipal theatre exactly 100 years old, the interior of

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series of stucco figures of the Virtues and Vices by a Trapanese artist, Cristoforo Milanti, who must be considered as a precursor of Serpotta. Slight holes in roof and cracks in walls, which Genio Civile suggested should be repaired.

j) Cathedral.(S.Lorenzo) (Not in Harvard list) Fine baroque portico and green-tiled cupola: rather plain classical interior. Some damage to roof.

k) Chiesa del Purgatorio. (Not in list) Late xviiith cent baroque façade, somewhat damaged on the left side, including one of the statues. Nave almost completely destroyed, but green-tiled cupola still somewhat precariously standing.

l) S.Giuseppe (Not in list) Small late xviiith cent church; damaged, and in process of repair by the parish.

m) Casa Xirinda. Late xviith cent baroque façade of Spanish character: the building is in a very ruinous condition, especially at theback of the cortile, but this is due to neglect and not to war damage.

n) Palazzo Giudecca. Late xvth cent Catalan Gothic façade; apparently undamaged by war, but in poor condition.

o) Municipio. (Not in Harvard list) Badly damaged, but the fine baroque façade with its statues is almost intact, save for the left hand pediment at the top, which contained a clock.

p) Palazzo Riccio. (Not in Harvard list) xviii cent salone with good stucco ceiling, one angle of which has fallen: the whole structure is considered none too safe by the Genio Civile. Seen only from the outside.

q) Fontana di Saturno. Late xvi-early xviith cent fountain Saturn at the top, & 3 dolphins below. Undamaged.

r) Biblioteca Fardelliana.. On the whole intact, though the ceiling of the upper floor fell.

s) Teatro Garibaldi (formerly of S.Ferdinando) (Not in list). Small municipal theatre exactly 100 years old, the interior of which has been completely destroyed. The pretty neo-classical portico and vestibule still stand, though damaged.

5. ERICE.(Monte S.Giuliano) (21 Dec) The town has suffered no war damage. The following buildings were visited.

a) Chiesa Madrice. Medieval church, completely redecorated inside in tasteless xixth cent Gothic. Madonna by Laurana, and a fine Gaginesque reredos by Giuliano Manino. In the treasury is a fine silver processional cross decorated with nielli of the Four Evangelists, and applied silver-gilt scroll-work.

b) S.Giovanni Battista. Medieval church redecorated inside in the xviiith cent in classical taste: used occasionally for festivals, but has an air of decay, and is suffering badly from damp

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especially in the cupola and the nave: cracks which show in the cupola and in the arch above the high alter are said to have been treated externally. The church contains statues of S.John Baptist by Antonino Gagini and of S.John the Evangelist by Antonello Gagini; also a Virgin and S.Elisabeth from a group of the Visitation (?style of Laurana) and stucchi of Ss.Alberto and Vincenzo by Scurti of Castelvetrano (xviith cent).

c) Biblioteca Comunale and Museum. Contains the fine Annunciation by Antonello Gagini (1525) and a well-head (1474) from the Madrice, decorated with putti and swags. The library is in good order and in a room off it is a collection of objects of local religious art, including several fine vestments, and some interesting pictures in process of being cleaned. The Sindaco, who was present, said that he intends forming a Museum with this material in the secularised church of S.Salvatore.

6. MARSALA. (22 Dec) The town was badly damaged by bombardment. The CAO (Major Magnus) said that the only MFAA problem which had been brought to his attention was that of the Flemish tapestries in the Duomo. The following buildings were visited.

a) Duomo. Undamaged by bombardment. Statue of S.Thomas and reliefs by Antonello Gagini intact. The late xvith cent Flemish tapestries are rolled up and stored in the Sacristy, but the Priest in charge refused to show their hiding-place without authority from the Bishop (of Mazara).

b) S.Salvatore. Almost completely destroyed, save for the N;wall which contains a Catalan Gothic window. The church had been converted into a cinema before the war.

c) S.Giovanni. Only seen from the outside. Some tiles off the roof at the east end, but no other damage visible.

d) Carmine. Only seen from the outside. No damage visible.

e) Collegio. (Not in Harvard list) xviith cent baroque. Almost entirely destroyed: only part of arcades and walls standing: cloister also badly damaged.

f) S.Pietro. (Not in Harvard list) xvii-xviiith cent with elaborate frescoed interior. Seen only through cracks in the door. Some damage and part of ceiling fallen in the nave.

g) Chiesa del Purgatorio. (Not in Harvard list) Early xviiith cent baroque, with fine façade. Large hole in S.transept, but the cupola still stands.

h) Small chapel to the left of the Purgatorio (?S.Sebastiano?) (Not in Harvard list) xviith cent. Almost entirely destroyed save for the S.wall. Contained a banner from the Battle of Lepanto, now perhaps buried under the debris.

i) Chapel next to the Palazzo Comunale (?Santo Spirito?: Not in Harvard list) now used as a printers workshop. Contains good

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i) Chapel next to the Palazzo Comunale (?Santo Spirito?: Not in Harvard list) now used as a printers workshop. Contains good stucchi of the Serpotta school, including two figures flanking the altar. In a neglected condition.

j) Addolorata. (Not in Harvard list) octagonal baroque chapel adjacent tt the Porta Garibaldi. Undamaged.

k) Porta Garibaldi, Porta Nuova and city walls. The gates are undamaged, and the walls largely so.

l) Museo Civico. In part of a Palazzo used as the Casa del Fascio. almost completely destroyed. Some fragments of sculpture (of no importance) and Roman and Punic fragments are among the visible debris. Dott.Giacomo Giustolisi (City Medical Officer and Honorary Director of the Museum accompanied us on this visit. He stated that the xvth cent Flemish triptych of the Adoration, on

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wood, had not been removed from the Museum, and is therefore probably under the debris.

m) Museo Garibaldi. (Not in the Harvard list) This was not visited, as Dott.Giustolisi reported that it had not been damaged by the bombardment. It was however broken into, and the original MS draft of Garibaldi's first proclamation to the people of Sicily was stolen.

7. MOTYA. This was not visited. Dott.Giustolisi reports that it remains undamaged.

8. MAZARA DEL VALLO. The city suffered only slightly from bombardment. The following buildings were visited. (22 Dec)

a) Cathedral. Late xviith cent interior: contains several examples of the work of the Gagini family, including a very dramatic Transfiguration above the high altar by Antonello and Antonino. This was not fully seen,as it was largely concealed by the Christmas Presepio. The church has suffered some not serious damage to roofs and windows.

b) Bishop's Palace. (Not in Harvard List) xvith cent building with attractive arcaded cortile, and two large rooms with painted wooden ceilings, which are not in good repair, and are now suffering from damp as a result of damage to the roof. The Bishop wishes to house in these rooms the tapestries from the Duomo at Marsala (the safety of which he confirmed) as well as certain pictures from bombed churches in that city, thus forming a small diocesan museum. This is a good scheme, but should be a post-war development.

c) Seminary. (Not in the Harvard list) This stands opposite the Bishop's Palace, and is a xviiith cent building with a pretty cortile by Giovanni d'Amico. The rest of the building is of no interest save for the chapel, the ceiling of which has cracked owing to the effects of bombardment.

9. CASTELVETRANO. (23-24 Dec) The town was little damaged by the war, and the CAO,Major Hildebrand, said that the only MFAA problem which had been brought to him was that of the sacristy of S.Giovanni. The following buildings were visited.

a) Chiesa Madre. (Not in Harvard list) Late xvith cent . undamaged by war, but suffering from neglect and damp, especially in a domed chapel (c.1590) on S.of nave, which has interesting painted and stucco decorations ,similar to those in S.Domenico (see below c)), and probably by the same artist,Antonio Ferraro: also in the chapel N.of the choir, which is decorated with frescoes,perhaps earlier than in the other chapel, and a Madonna of the Gagini school.

b) S.Giovanni Battista. (Not in Harvard list) xviith cent [illegible] buildings; nave roof restored after a fire early in

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b) S.Giovanni Battista. (Not in Harvard list) xviith cent classical building: nave roof restored after a fire early in the present cent. with frescoes by a local artist. Above the high altar is a fine S.John Baptist by Antonello Gagini (1522) which was concealed by the Presepio. The Sacristy was destroyed by a bomb, but was no artistic loss.

c) S.Domenico. The church and convent have been secularised. The convent contains a school, part of which is in occupation by American troops, and the Municipal Library. The Library contained a collection of Incunabula which were placed in safety. At the time of the Allied occupation the Library was broken into by Italians, and a number of books were stolen, the most important of which were Vols.24,27,29,31,32 & 35 of the Encyclopaedia

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Italiana. The Librarian,Prof.Leonardo Centonze, seems to have a thorough knowledge of the books in his care, and to be fully competent to continue the task of re-arrangement. Neither he nor the School authorities had any complaint of the American troops quartered in the building. The Church has a most remarkable interior: the choir is decorated with elaborate stucco work and frescoes by Antonino Ferraro, whose portrait and a long inscription setting forth his authorship of the decoration occur in the squinches of the cupola. Over the chancel arch is a Tree of Jesse with large stucco figures of the Kings of Judah. All these decorations are in a fair state of repair, but the windows being all without glass, a number of pigeons are nesting among the figures. The nave contains school furniture displaced by the occupying troops, and some unimportant objects from the Selinunte collection most of which has been stored away.

d) Ss.Trinità della Delia. Small Norman church(comparable with S.Cataldo at Palermo) much restored. Still in occupation by U.S. troops who are now using it as sleeping quarters. No apparent damage had been done by them, and the Captain in charge was told of the importance of treating this building with respect.

10. SELINUNTE. (23 Dec) Enemy military occupation has left traces in the form of barbed wire and weapon-pits and pill-boxes: one such is situated S.W. of temple E (some material from the temple having been used in its construction); another is to the W. of the Torre di Polluce, another further to the W nearer the shore, and another half way up the left side of the main street of the Acropolis, this last being dug well into the early levels. Barbed wire extends all along the W.side of this street. A machine-gun still remains in temple B. Little war-damage however has been done otherwise. Major Hildebrand,C.A.O Castelvetrano,said that he had been offered by the Custode his pick of the collection of pottery etc. kept in the Torre di Polluce, and our driver Dvr.Godfrey,R.A.S.C. was presented with a couple of Roman lamps which he handed over to us. They are of little value.

11. PARTANNA. (24 Dec) The town has not suffered from war damage. The following building was seen, Chiesa Madre. Baroque interior, in good condition. Over the high altar is a large stucco group of the Transfiguration by Vincenzo Messina, obviously inspired by the Gagini treatment of the same subject at Mazara. Chapels flanking the choir are richly decorated with stucchi. The organ in the choir is supported on the wings of a large carved wooden eagle.

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P.K.Baillie Reynolds.
Major,R...
Acting Director,Sub-Commission
for Monuments Fine Arts & Archives.

E.Croft-Murray
Capt.,I.Corps.
Subcommission for Monuments Fine Arts and Archives.

PKBR

30 December 1943.

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(Continued on Page 4)

...at the invasion of the continent."

...expected" attack ... powerful infantry and tank formations near Zhlobin.

AMG 'Medics' Provide First Aid To Italy's Many Artistic War Casualties

By Sgt. STANLEY MELTZOFF

When a soldier is wounded the medics take over. When a monument is hit the Doctors of Philosophy of the Fine Arts Section of AMG bandage the lighter cases with tarpaulins. The more severely injured are registered for eventual burial by the art historians.

Through the hands of the Fine Arts Section pass some of the worst atrocities of the war: churches with their roofs blown off, palaces with their cupolas crushed in, museums with internal congestion, and libraries burnt down to the last appendix.

In order to preserve and restore the monumental landmarks of our civilization, museum directors and university people have gathered to assist the Army in a committee organized by the President under the chairmanship of Supreme Court Justice Owen Roberts. Harvard professors, working in shifts, made lists of all the buildings and collections worth preserving. The Frick Art Reference library shut its doors to the public to map the treasures which the Army hoped to protect from Nazi brutality.

Equipped with maps and lists the officers of the Fine Arts Section follow the front trying to put the shattered pieces of European civilization together so that after the war we may enjoy the peace.

Damage received by monuments occur in three ways, according to Maj. Paul Gardner, director of the Kansas City Museum and now in charge of the most forward unit of the Fine Arts Section. While some buildings are unavoidable casualties of the war, others are destroyed more tragically by the Nazis out of revenge. Less serious but more frequent is the damage caused by thoughtlessness.

Less forgivable are the outright atrocities of the Germans who believe that the destruction of a temple constructed two thousand years ago by the Romans is a method of taking revenge on the Italians.

For sheer brutality it is unlikely that the incident of the books at Nola will be surpassed. When the storm center of the war headed for Italy Ricardo Filangieri, curator of the important collection which he had turned over to the state, took the most valuable things to the relative security of a villa near Nola. Included there were chests of manuscripts of world wide importance containing source material for the history of the

(Continued on Page 4)

First Aid For Art

(Continued from page 1)

Church, the story of the Renaissance, and the background for the exploration of the western hemisphere.

Shortly before the Nazis were forced out of the area below Naples the High Command ordered the collections of the Filangieri Museum be destroyed in revenge against the Italian people. German troops traced the chests to the villa near Nola, forced the doors, laid powder trains over the chests and fired the house while Ricardo Filangieri was forced to watch this wanton destruction.

With German thoroughness they returned the next day to blow up the blackened ruins.

The mining of the Pantheon and the Coliseum in Rome, reported here, are atrocities against civilization which would have shocked even Ghengis Khan.

To Nazi carelessness, rather than to Nazi brutality may be charged damage inflicted upon other Italian monuments. Into the Poor House, designed by the greatest eighteenth century Neapolitan architect, Vanvitelli, the Germans poured several ... shells. ... as careful as might be wished, although lack of information rather than good will is to blame. There is the case of the botanical gardens of Palermo whose rare herbs, acclimatized with difficulty over many years, formed one of the great collections of Europe.

Next to the botanical gardens stood an extensive public park. An American unit, ordered to bivouac in the area carefully avoided the park in order to preserve the lawns and trees from needless destruction. They moved instead into the somewhat unkempt botanical garden, unaware of its importance. Vehicles were driven in, tents set up, and field stoves erected over the medieval herbs. The first sergeant, in a fit of neatness, ordered "all them weeds be torn up by the roots by reveille." Fortunately clearer heads intervened in time to prevent total destruction.

Now that the Fine Arts Section and its maps are available to billeting officers it is hoped that such incidents will be less frequent. What is more difficult to prevent is the tendency of

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To Nazi carelessness, rather than to Nazi brutality may be charged damage inflicted upon other Italian monuments. Into the Poor House, designed by the greatest eighteenth century Neapolitan architect, Vanvitelli, the Germans poured several dozen anti-tank shells. The resulting damage to this landmark of Neo Classic style may be regarded as due to thoughtlessness, since the Nazis knew nothing of the architectural value of the building and hoped only to disturb the orphans quartered there.

The loss of Santa Chiara, the most beautiful Gothic church in southern Italy, was due to the error of a German officer who parked his armored cars in front of the church, and then opened fire on American planes headed for the port. Few of the Nazi gunners lived to regret their disregard for the safety of Gothic cathedrals, but in the melee the church also was destroyed.

Nor are Allied troops always as careful as might be wished, although lack of information rather than good will is to blame. There is the case of the botanical gardens of Palermo whose rare herbs, acclimatized with difficulty over many years, formed one of the great collections of Europe.

Next to the botanical gardens stood an extensive public park. An American unit, ordered to bivouac in the area carefully avoided the park in order to preserve the lawns and trees from needless destruction. They moved instead into the somewhat unkempt botanical garden, unaware of its importance. Vehicles were driven in, tents set up, and field stoves erected over the medieval herbs. The first sergeant, in a fit of neatness, ordered "all them weeds be torn up by the roots by reveille." Fortunately clearer heads intervened in time to prevent total destruction.

Now that the Fine Arts Section and its maps are available to billeting officers it is hoped that such incidents will be less frequent. What is more difficult to prevent is the tendency of soldiers to collect souvenirs.

There is no objection to collecting sentimental bits of wood and stone, but when soldiers tear small pieces from the very buildings they have come to protect it is as if St. George battling the dragon f[illegible]nd that in the struggle he had cut the nose off of the princess.

At the suggestion of the Fine Arts Section a number of units have begun to post guards over important collections or buildings in their area, in order to prevent civilian looting and soldier souvenir hunting. It is hoped that the ripping of brocade from the walls of palaces, and the removing of pictures from their frames will be in time controlled.

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American Army Engineers Find First Evidence Of Italian Stone Age Race

By Sgt. JACK FOISIE
(Stars and Stripes Staff Writer)

American Army engineers in Italy have unearthed one of the most important archaeological "finds" of recent years, the burial grounds of a stone age people, first conclusive evidence of such a race on the shores of the Tyrrhenian Sea.

Professor Amedeo Maiuri, superintendent of antiquities at Pompeii and Herculaneum, revealed the discovery yesterday.

The engineers, while working on a project near the ruins of the ancient Greek city of Paestum, below Salerno, uncovered a number of tombs which Maiuri, after examination, believes were built before the bronze age. The tombs are more than 3,500 years old, he said.

They indicate a stone age settlement sometime between 2,000 and 1,600 B.C., some 900 years before the first known Greek settlements in the Paestum area, the eminent scholar declared.

An Army engineer battalion commanded by Maj. Lawrence M Cook, Freeport, La., at work with their giant shovels and scrapers, first uncovered the tombs a few weeks after the establishment of the Salerno beachhead. The ma-

jor, an amateur archaeologist — "it's necessary in my job"—realized that the discovery was important. He took some pottery, flint knives and arrowheads from one of the tombs and brought them to Professor Maiuri, who has an office at the Naples Museum of Art.

Professor Maiuri was delighted as only a scientist can be when he stands on the brink of a great discovery, he said yesterday. What delighted him most, after questioning Maj. Cook, was not the samples themselves so much as the absence from the graves of any metal, thus indicating that the usefulness of metals had not been realized at the time the tombs were constructed.

Two days ago the Professor and another expert, Madame Paola Zancani, drove to Paestum and inspected the tombs. The somber excitement brightened when they discovered that the tombs allowed the bodies to lie at full length. This is another evidence that a new type of people once inhabited Paestum, he explained; heretofore all graves have been large enough only to allow the body to be in a

(Continued on page 4)

STONE AGE FIND

(Continued from page 1)

crouched position, with chin against knees.

The newly-discovered tombs are about five feet in length and circular in design. Professor Maiuri said that two or three had been damaged by the engineers before discovering their presence but that many remained intact.

He had nothing but praise for the Yank soldiers who, when they did detect the tombs, realized their worth and took the necessary precautions for protecting them.

"What a lucky chance, how fortunate, how very fortunate," the Italian scholar exclaimed many times yesterday during the interview. "To think how carefully we have examined the Paestum area and it took a war and an ally to discover this great find."

Professor Maiuri said he was very anxious to begin a carefully though not necessarily large-scale excavation of the tombs. This, he realized, would require Allied permission, since the tombs are in the immediate proximity of an Army installation.

He is fearful that — not the American soldiers—but Italian villagers nearby will break into the tombs and steal the ancient objects to sell to tourists.

Maj. Paul Gardner, AMG director of fine arts, has been informed of the find.

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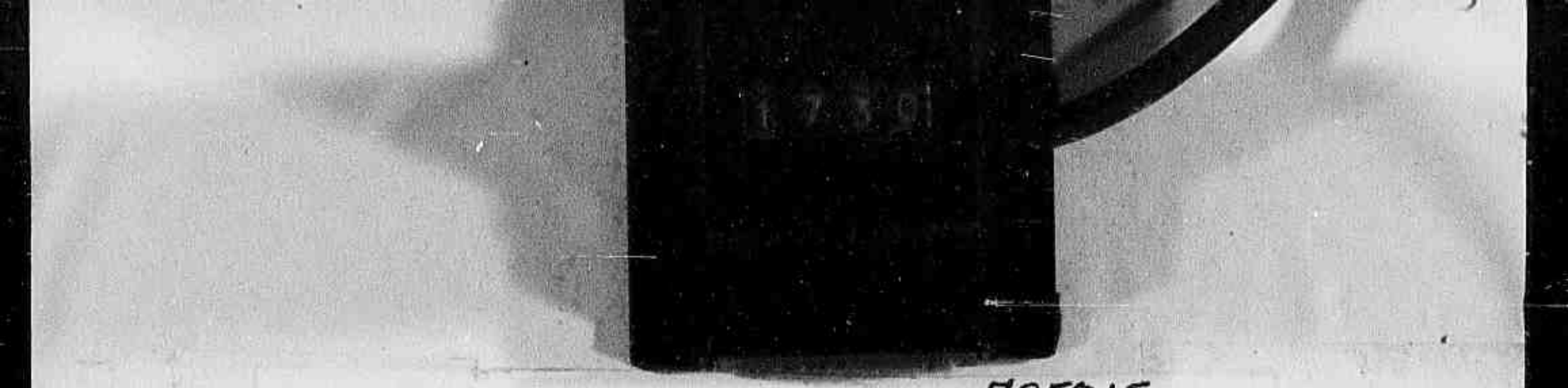
60pp.



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FILMED AS FOUND

IN COLLECTION

An expression of opinion is requested as to what the Sub-Commission's position is in the premises.

It should be borne in mind that Major Walker (B) requested the writer to have these Greeks submit to a physical examination with a view to joining some military unit.

PROTOCOL

As a result of the Greek incident, a rigid policy of Protocol has been adopted and enforced. Lts. Plamenac and Macun have been advised that, hereafter, no one, either American or British Authorities, or any other representatives, are to interview any member of the Camp without first clearing through this office.

All interested British and American Officers have been advised personally not to entertain any appeals or requests from any of the members of the Camp but to discreetly refer them through this Office.

By the same token this Office refers all inquiries directed personally by members of the Camp in the first instance to Lt. Plamenac or Lt. Macun, who take such matters up directly with the Sub-Commission here.

RECAPITULATION

An expression of opinion is requested on the following :

1. What disposition is to be made of the " Slovenes ", Italian soldiers and citizens, who are now in the Palermo Camp.
2. What is the Commission's policy in re distributing identification cards.
3. What is the Commission's policy in re securing employment for Allied Nationals Camp on ships leaving Palermo Port.
4. What is the present policy of AFHQ as to Repatriation.
5. What is the policy of AFHQ in re Military service for Allied Nationals of military age.
6. What is the Commission's policy on auditing financial accounts of the Camp, with particular emphasis on the allowing and disallowing of expenditures.
7. What is the Commission's policy in allowing individuals

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of the Camp to leave for other sections, say North Africa, where other branches of the military intercede and provide transportation and assume responsibility for the welfare of the particular individual.

8. What is the Commission's policy on requesting AFHQ to authorize I.P.S. Quartermaster Dept. to sell this Commission cigarettes for resale to members of the Palermo Camp.

9. What is the policy of AFHQ on the matter of sending Jews to Palestine.

In conclusion it is recommended that the title of the Sub-Commission " Internees and Displaced Persons " be discarded and a more attractive, as well as dignified title be substituted.

Lt. Charles P. Clark

Lt. Charles P. Clark
D.P? Sub-Commission.

PROGRESS REPORT FOR MESSINA PROVINCE
Month of October 1943.

GENERAL

Messina Province continues to recover from the effects of the war. Shelling of the city of Messina ceased on 7 September 1943 and there have been no air raids. The confidence of the people is recovering and efforts to restore some of the normal functioning of community life are apparent. Citizens are removing the rubble and destroyed material from their homes and places of business. Shutters which form the shop fronts are being beaten into workable shape and here and there some establishment is doing business. No encouragement has been given for refugees to return for the military reason that they clutter up the roads and impede the progress of convoys and other military movement and for the civilian reason that food and water are scarce in the city and that shelter is at a premium. No absolute prohibition on return has been made but such obstacles as the closing of the principal highways to cart and civilian auto traffic and the refusal to move people or furniture on A.M.G. trucks has deterred to some extent the flow of refugees back to their homes. On the other hand the cleaning up of homes and shops and the initiation of repairs will only be done by the owners or occupants themselves and delay in the return of people only prolongs the period during which piles of dirt and rubble are to be seen in the streets and the ravages of rain and weather further can destroy what is left of the usable structures.

MILITARY SITUATION

The Province is occupied by troops which are bivouacked in the country or in public buildings. These troops make irritating relationships with the inhabitants and have been instrumental in instances of theft and destruction of private property. There are several air fields which have been constructed within the province. This entails extensive destruction of vineyards, groves of citrus fruits and garden areas. Although monetary compensation ultimately may be made, the persons suffering the losses cannot help but feel that they are making contributions which their neighbors escape.

The constant passage of convoys through the area adds to the situation and much looting is carried on by units which are passing through and never can be located.

In the city of Messina some eighty buildings are requisitioned for billeting purposes by troops. They include all of the structures sufficiently intact to afford shelter from the weather and range from the City Hall down to private villas. Schools, orphanages, seminaries and all usable structures of a similar character are taken.

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PUBLIC SERVICES

Water.

The most important of all the public services from both a military as well as a civilian standpoint is water supply. Fortunately the supply although rationed and turned on for public use but four hours during the twenty four has been adequate for both military and civilian needs and no acute shortage has been experienced. The quality of the supply has been good and the military authorities have undertaken chlorination as a safety measure.

The main supply conduit is now in good shape and constant efforts to repair the breaks in the distribution and subsidiary mains have been made. There were several hundred breaks of which approximately one third have been repaired.

Electricity.

The electric power supply is reaching the city and military and naval needs are receiving just priority. As most of the current used in Messina is hydro-generated, only a limited amount is available and as soon as the rains increase the power development, further extensions of use will be made.

The repair of transformer stations and distribution loops is underway and some sections of the city are supplied with power for lighting purposes.

Gas.

The gas works were completely destroyed and no gas is available. No work is being done on the repair of gas mains.

Telephone.

The only telephones in service are military phones. The cleaning and maintenance of the central stations has been undertaken and progress has been made on the restoration of the cable system. It is not anticipated that civilian telephone communication will be permitted for some time in the future

Telegraph.

No telegraph service is available. The central office is intact and ready to function.

TRANSPORTATION

Railway.

The railway forces have made remarkable progress in getting their track and equipment in usable shape. In Messina city the

railroad terminal a[illegible]he jerry was a constant bombing objective and the destruction was complete. In addition to the bombing destruction the demolition of bridges and tunnels by the retreating enemy forces was very thorough. Few bridges escaped. It will be many months before railway connection can be made with Catania and Palermo but service has been established for short distances out of Messina in both southerly and westerly directions.

Tramway.

The tramway was badly damaged and as it was in bad financial shape before the war it is unlikely that it will ever operate again. Removal of its broken poles and dangerous wires has been underway.

Autobus.

No autobus service has been established. The routes over which such busses would operate are required for military convoys and busses would seriously interfere with movement. As a consequence no permits have been issued in spite of many requests.

PUBLIC WORKS

Sewers.

Messina city had a well planned and quite complete sewer system. The thorough bombing made hundreds of breaks which require repair before it will be completely usable. The main trunk sewers are receiving first attention and plans are made to repair breaks, starting from the outfall and working backward to the house hold laterals. The low water table due to the dry season makes the soil absorptive and much of the sewage flowing from broken mains and laterals is taken up by the soil. It is feared that the rainy season will raise the water table and the sewage will begin to make its appearance in the cellars and on the surface of the ground. In anticipation of this especial effort has been made to effect repairs in the lower areas of the city to avoid conditions which might lead to epidemic out-breaks.

Highways.

The main routes, for instance, Messina-Catania and Messina-Palermo, because of their great necessity for military use have, by agreement, been maintained by the military engineers. All other highways have been A.M.G. responsibility.

Pavements.

Efforts have been made to fill all bomb craters in the highways and later on contracts for pavement repair will be let. However, in every bomb crater are broken water mains, telephone

cable, sewers etc. These repairs also must be made before paving can be undertaken. As a consequence, it will be a considerable period of time before all the street openings will be paved and streets assume an orderly aspect.

Buildings.

The repair of public buildings has been started and contracts have been assigned to various contractors. These contracts have been on a cost plus 12% basis and no time has been lost in preparing extensive specifications and plans such as would have been required in competitive bidding. The emergency need under the conditions existing in Messina makes speed the essence of any contractural procedure. Repairs and restoration to usable conditions have been started on the City Hall, the Courthouse, the Finance Building, the Provincial Office Building, the Prefetture and others.

Building Materials.

The great scarcity in Messina province is tile for roofs. Every effort is being made to get the tile and brick plants into operation. Fuel and electricity are their principal requirements and it takes two and one half months to dry and bake tile in the wet season.

Wood is scarce but much is being preserved by regluing and refitting of doors, window sash, shutters etc. Much lumber has been taken by the military forces.

Glass is a great scarcity as there was not a pane of glass left intact in the Messina city area.

Brick is scarce but much reclamation is underway with brick from ruined buildings.

Cement is scarce, but the Villafranca plant is now in production on a part time basis and that need is being met.

Paint, nails, tools are likewise scarce but efforts are underway to locate stocks which might be employed in reconstruction work.

FOOD

This is the most serious problem which confronts us. It is doubtful if the population received more than 70 grams per capita of bread per day during the past month. The dependence of Messina province on other provinces or other supplies for wheat and flour emphasizes the fact of our deficiency in this respect. No outbreaks have yet been made but it is certain that ex-fascist and other interests inimical to the Allied forces will seize the opportunity to make unwelcome but unanswerable comparisons with food conditions existing today. If the ration continues as low as this we must expect demonstrations on the part of hungry people.

The Black Market flourishes - prices are not as high as in our neighboring provinces but they will soon be on a par with them. All efforts to blot out the black market will be ineffective as long as any scarcity or rationing exists. What we do to counter act the black market is only an annoyance to the operators and a sort of sop to our consciences. It is not believed that the black market is highly organized in Messina. The sellers apparently are all operative independently and no great combines have yet been formed.

Road blocks have been used and much material has been seized but we have no personnel available to make an effective blocking system operatable.

Fishing is permitted. Licenses are required and identifying numbers are displayed on fishing boats. Prices for fish are high but the supply is limited.

It is believed that a free market for all foodstuffs will result in high prices but it will bring out of hoarding much of the food that is being held for speculative reasons.

PUBLIC SAFETY

Police.

The various police forces have been at work. They are not overaggressive or effective but as yet no disorder or rioting has taken place and no test available under conditions where physical courage could be exhibited. They are lazy and iddifferent.

The relationships with regard to order between civilians and military personnel are not controlled by carabinieri or agents of public security. Military Police can only deal with the situation and they are far too few in this province to achieve satisfactory results.

Fire.

The Fire Department continues to be a rather useless and ineffective adjunct. There are no water mains in the city and no supplies for their pumps. As a result the pumping apparatus is useless. There is a possibility that an eventual air raid might require the use of their personnel in rescue work. Beyond this there is little excuse for their existence.

U.N.R.R.A.

This civilian defense organization has been disbanded. There is no air-raid alarm system in effect and no warning system will be devised. Such rescue work as might be required can be done by fire and police forces and military personnel.

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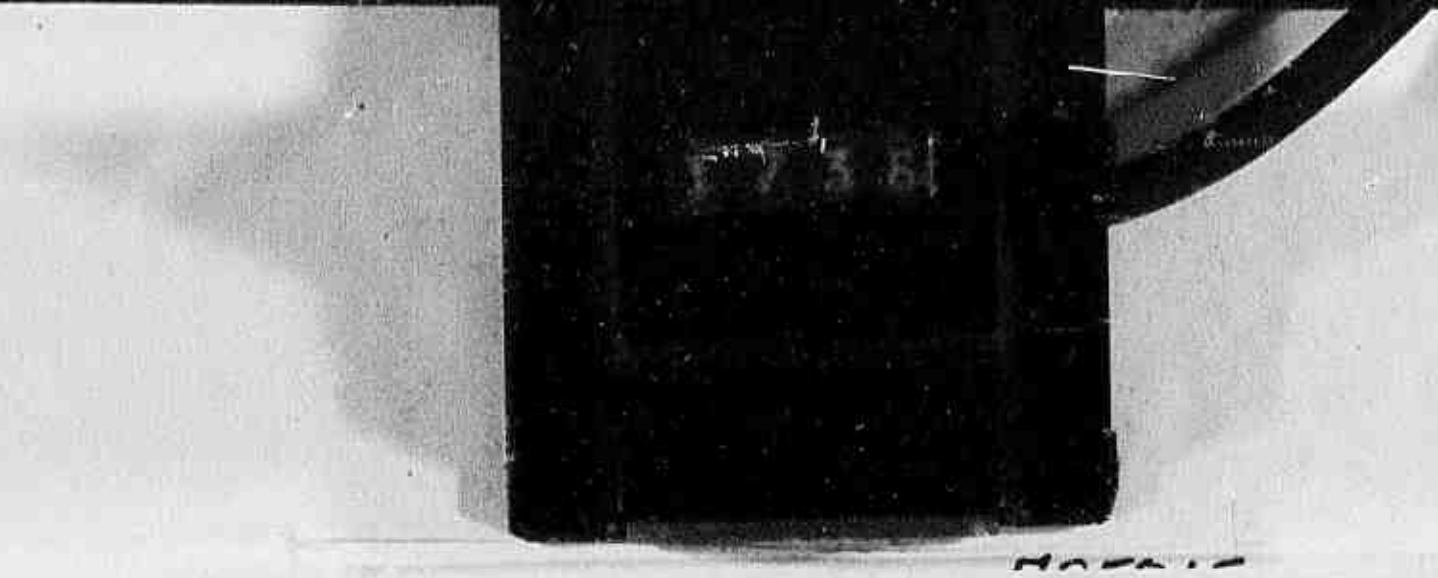

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Straits Traffic.

There is a lot of traffic across the straits to the mainland. This is done by fishing boats both during the day and night. An active naval patrol is the only possible cure for this traffic and at present, due to personnel and equipment shortages, the navy can not supply an adequate patrol.

TRANSPORTATION

We have maintained and operated a large fleet of captured army trucks. This will be necessary as long as wheat has to be hauled from Enna province and flour and other commodities from Catania and the rail head at San Stefano. The quantity of fuel required for these long hauls is enormous.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The health situation in the province is excellent. The general level of health under the conditions of occupancy is believed to be higher than under normal conditions. No serious epidemics have appeared. Hospitals have been restored and are functioning well. At present drug supplies are adequate.

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CONCLUSION

The activities of welfare and labor are in process of being organized and other efforts to restore normal conditions among the people are under way. In general it may be said that despite the heavy destruction this province and particularly the city of Messina has undergone, that conditions are much better than reasonably could be expected. The people are calm, their confidence is being restored and as rapidly as possible the scars of warfare are being healed.

STEPHEN B. STONEY
Lt. Colonel
S.C.A.O. Messina

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REGION I (SICILY)

ADMINISTRATION

A1. The administration of the Region during this period continued along the basic lines previously laid down by the R.C.A.O., directed towards the re-establishment of normal economic life, the necessity for increased emphasis on problems of Public Safety, the creation of Italian administrative control on a Regional level, and the further transfer of responsibility from A.M.G. personnel to the corresponding civil officials.

A2. The internal administration of the Regional organization remained basically unaltered except for minor changes in personnel and routine. The island-wide courier service was supplemented by coordination with the military inter-island air services, as a result of which speed of communication between Headquarters and the provinces was considerably accelerated. (See Memorandum No. 49). The increase in thefts of automobiles and equipment made it necessary to issue strict regulations regarding the safeguarding of both military and civilian vehicles. (Memoranda Nos. 18 and 19). A new office, staffed by an officer and two enlisted men, was created to handle the military administration of all American personnel in the Region and to issue the necessary instructions regarding morning reports and similar matters. (See Memorandum No. 41).

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

A3. As conditions on the island gradually returned to normal, and workers and other groups began to organize in accordance with the democratic principles prescribed by A.M.G., it was inevitable that political activity of an informal character would also begin to develop. This activity was naturally stimulated by the rumoured imminence of the transfer of governmental functions to the Badoglio government. It was felt necessary to clarify the position of A.M.G on political activity and to emphasize the previous order regarding open action by political parties. Memorandum No. 43 was accordingly issued and distributed widely. Close touch with all developments was maintained through public safety channels and liaison with military security organizations. The common denominator of all the larger parties was clear opposition to the monarchy and the strong desire for a republican form of government, and it was recognized that an attempt would have to be made to effect a reconciliation, or at least an exchange of views, between the leading officials of the island and the Badoglio government. The R.C.A.O. therefore made arrangements for Vito Reale, the Minister of the Interior, to

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regarding the problem of the Crown. The complete text of the Order of the Day was as follows:

"I prefetti della Sicilia riuniti sotto la presidenza del benemerito Colonnello Poletti riaffermano la loro unione al grande nome d'Italia.

Reclamano la piena autonomia amministrativa della regione.

Ritenogono ancora che nella grave ora che il paese attraversa, sia necessario di unire tutte le forze del paese per affrettare la liberazione d'Italia, salvo ad ognuno la completa libertà di decigione sul problema istituzionale.

Deliberano

di fare appello alla concordia ed all'unione nella lotta contro il nemico tradizionale".

As a result of this meeting it was felt that the necessary groundwork for the eventual transfer to the Badoglio government had been laid and that the region was prepared to accept the political and governmental status quo at least until such time as all of Italy had been liberated.

PUBLIC SAFETY AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

A4. General Situation.

a. Public Disturbances.

(1) There was a total of four incidents during the month which represents a sharp reduction on the figure for November. All cases were handled by the CC.RR. without the use of troops. The disturbances were based primarily on the food situation which has been improved but which is still a threat.

b. Crime.

(1) Crime increased during the month. August, September and October figures showed a 100% increase over the same three months in 1942 and this increase continued during December. Fear, created by crime increase, has increased proportionately.

(2) During the month two kidnappings occurred in

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(2) During the month two kidnappings occurred in the Province of Agrigento.

c. Action against Fascism.

(1) The 'vetting' system continued in operation during the month under Regulations of A.M.G. and Region 1. From the date of Occupation to the end of December the number of civilians interned was 1427 and of this total 971 have been released.

A5. Organization of Public Safety Division.

a. Police.

(1) There existed at the end of the month the following Police organizations:

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CC.RR),
Agents of Public Security,
Finance Guards,
Special Police (authorized by Provincial SCAO's),
Railway Guards (being disbanded),
Forest Guards (in process of organization),
Railway Police (to be organized in the near future).

(2) CC.RR. A Training Battalion of 500 men has been established and in addition it is anticipated to increase the strength of CC.RR. by a further 500 trained men from the mainland. About 100 of this group have arrived.

(3) Agenti di Pubblica Sicurezza. The Office of the Director of Public Security operates by virtue of powers vested therein by Order of the Regional Civil Affairs Officer and is now fully established. The organization of 13 nuclei and a Training School has been completed. Arrangements are also in hand to increase the strength by 150 Agents, 30 Officers and 20 Functionaries.

A6. Prisons.

The number of places of confinement is -

General Prisons	-	21
Reformatories	-	2
Criminal Insane Prison	-	1
Local Prisons	-	69

The Local Prisons are only used for the detention of prisoners serving a sentence of not more than 30 days or for persons awaiting trial.

The number of Prisoners is -

Men	-	5668
Women	-	252
Juveniles	-	350

A7. Control Measures.

a. Firearms. During the month new Regulations were introduced in respect of Firearms. The most important part of these was that permits to carry hand guns may be issued to a limited number of responsible persons.

b. Registration of Motor Vehicles. The original system of Registration of Motor Vehicles continued but plans for the new system, based on AFHQ directives were completed, to operate as from 1st February 1944.

A8. The measures which have been adopted were drafted in order to enable the Italian Authorities to carry on without major changes or interruption. Immediate relief of the crime problem cannot be expected but continuance of the present program should

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A6. Prisons.

The number of places of confinement is -

General Prisons	-	21
Reformatories	-	2
Criminal Insane Prison	-	1
Local Prisons	-	89

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Men	-	5668
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.9 Statistics

a. The following statistical tables show the convictions and acquittals of all cases, by Provinces, and also a breakdown by Provinces of the principal categories. 1636 cases were reported during the month of December as against 3554 for the month of November, 1943.

Breakdown by Province of all cases reported

Province	General Courts		Superior Courts		Summary Courts		Totals Dec. 1 - Dec. 31	Totals July 12 - Dec 31
	G	NG	G	NG	G	NG		
P.I.NDO	33	12	57	9	483	109	703	4369
SUMATRA	0	0	47	5	327	58	437	1799
CELEBES	1	4	7	4	68	12	96	416
BORNEO	0	0	30	7	115	9	191	1924
MALAI	2	0	1	0	111	25	139	789
SUNDA	0	0	5	1	1	0	8	583
MOLUCCAS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	206
NEW GUINEA	2	0	8	3	1	0	14	141
TOTAL	1	0	29	3	7	6	46	75
TOTAL	39	16	185	32	1113	221	1636	10302

Cases reported from Dec. 1, 1943 to Dec. 31, 1943 inclusive with total cases reported since the occupation in right hand column.

Breakdown by Province of all cases reported

Province	General Courts		Superior Courts		Summary Courts		Totals Dec. 1- Dec. 31	Totals July 10 - Dec 31
	G	NG	G	NG	G	NG		
P.L.NO	33	12	57	9	483	109	703	4369
Y.YAHL.	0	0	47	5	327	58	437	1799
BESSIN.	1	4	7	4	68	12	96	416
.HUGANTO	0	0	30	7	115	9	191	1924
M.P.NI	2	0	1	0	111	25	139	789
.I. CUSA.	0	0	6	1	1	0	8	503
..MUS.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	206
D.D. ISONTA.	2	0	8	3	1	0	14	111
M.NA.	1	0	29	3	7	6	46	75
TOTAL	39	16	165	32	1143	221	1636	10302

Cases reported from Dec. 1, 1943 to Dec. 31, 1943 inclusive with total cases reported since the occupation in right hand column.

G - Guilty

NG - Not Guilty

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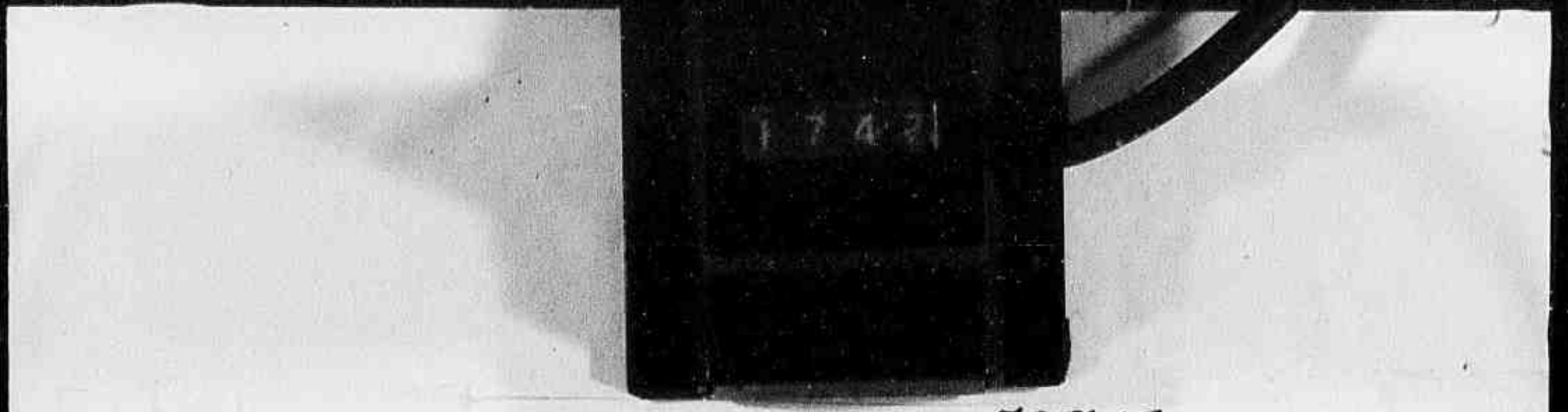

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Convictions 1 Dec. 1943 to 31 Dec. 1943

Province	Black Market		Thefts, and poss. of Military Property		Curfew Blackout Circulation		Poss. of fire arms		Wire Cutting	
	G	NG	G	NG	G	NG	G	NG	G	NG
PALERMO	168	18	141	59	131	13	72	12	0	0
CATANIA	67	8	190	34	32	1	26	5	1	0
MESSINA	2	0	12	8	12	0	5	1	0	0
AGRIGENTO	39	12	58	3	53	0	5	0	0	0
TRAPANI	5	2	8	0	84	13	14	0	0	0
SIRACUSA	0	0	4	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
RAGUSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CALTANISSETTA	0	0	4	0	0	0	7	2	0	0
ENNA	10	8	4	0	0	0	20	3	0	0
TOTAL	291	48	441	104	311	27	150	24	1	0

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Convictions 1 Dec. 1943 to 31 Dec. 1943

	Black Market		Thefts, and poss. of Military Property		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
	168	18	141	59	131	13	72	12	0	0	61	28	573	130
	67	8	190	34	32	1	26	5	1	0	58	15	374	63
	2	0	12	8	12	0	5	1	0	0	25	11	75	20
	39	12	58	3	53	0	5	0	0	0	20	1	175	16
	5	2	8	0	84	13	14	0	0	0	3	10	114	25
	0	0	4	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	7	1
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TA	0	0	4	0	0	0	7	2	0	0	0	1	11	3
	10	8	4	0	0	0	20	3	0	0	3	0	37	11
AL	291	48	441	104	311	27	150	24	1	0	171	38	1367	269

b. Review of Cases: The number of applications for review has shown an increase. For November the number was 106, and for December 152. The review by the C.J.C. AMG HQ. has been accomplished with expedition and there is little delay between submission and decision. In proper cases, where new facts develop or great hardship would unnecessarily be inflicted upon the accused, petitions for clemency or rehearing are being submitted for action of higher authority. A small number of cases, whichhave been duly processed by Italian authorities, have been presented for the exercise of clemency which was heretofore exercised by the Minister of Justice at Rome.

c. Italian Courts: Italian Courts are performing their normal functions throughout Sicily. The order of General Mosherry, of November 30, 1943 designating new stations and advancing certain members of the Judiciary has been put into effect in this Region.

d. General Courts: Several important General Courts have been held including two with death sentences resulting in Palermo and Caltanissetta. These sentences have not yet been confirmed by General Alexander. Pace and Catalano, both from Agrigento, were executed on December 29, 1943, their conviction having occurred in September 1943.

e. Directives: Under date of December 29, 1943 a general directive on sentences in serious cases was issued. On the same date a plan for the turning over to the Italian Government of legal affairs and the arrangements incidental thereto was prepared for distribution to all S.L.C.S.

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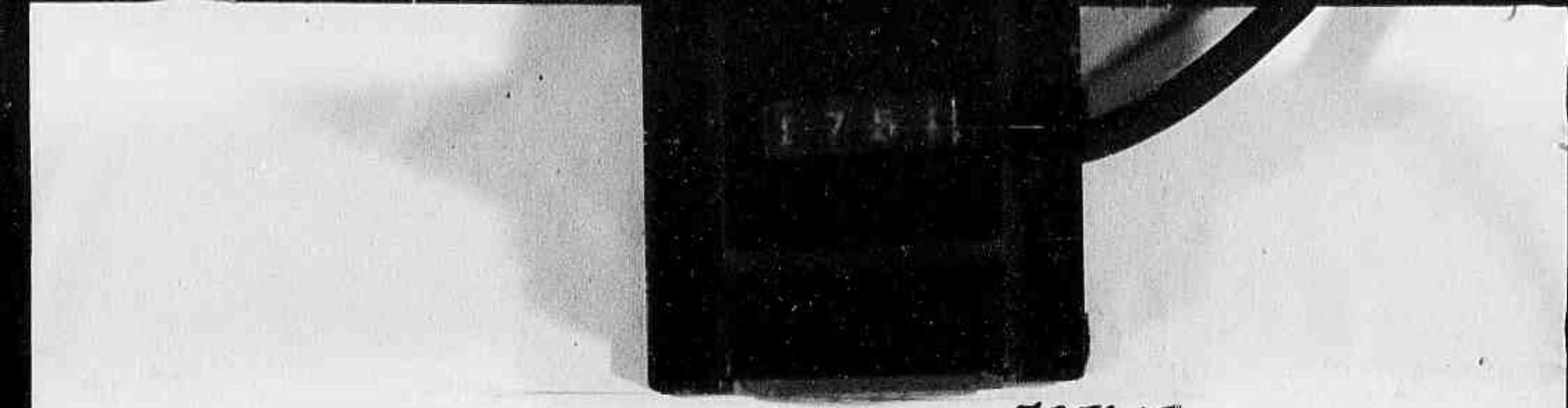

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del Tesoro Ordinari (Ordinary Treasury Bonds) of the Government. Before the expiration of the month, the Italian Government, under Allied Military authorization, issued instructions to the branches of the Banco d'Italia to begin from January 1, 1944, to pay interest on the Government's obligations and to pay matured and maturing Buoni Ordinari. This rehabilitation of the credit of the Government accomplishes three desired results: it gives income to holders of government securities in Sicily who have been without such return since the occupation, it offers the opportunity for investment of idle funds, and finally, while providing cash for government needs, it also acts as an anti-inflation factor, absorbing excess purchasing power.

b. In connection with the foregoing developments, it is of major importance to mention that contacts were established with the Italian Ministry of Finance, whose communications to its outside entities in this Region, through ACC and AMG channels, constitute the first steps toward the eventual taking over of the reins in financial matters by the Government. Through ACC and AMG channels reports are delivered to the Ministry and insofar as its cooperation is desirable it is being sought. Such cooperation was requested in the matter of arranging financing for certain utilities and industrial companies. Measures were completed by the Government providing for the granting of the guarantee of the Government to banks in Sicily and the other liberated areas on loans made to such companies, in cases where financing would otherwise have been difficult or impossible to obtain.

All Revenues and Expenditures

a. The Chief Revenue Officer and his assistants have been in constant contact with the various Italian officials at the head of the revenue assessment and collection departments. A list of these was given in last month's report. Among the State taxes, those from direct taxation produce the greatest yield; out of a total of State Revenues of Lire 48,550,305 for the month of November, the Imposte dirette (Direct taxes) yielded 25,612,023 Lire. Imposte sugli affari (taxes on business) produced 19,707,247. Customs gave the insignificant amount of Lire 17,331.

b. The Customs administration is still extremely limited in its activities and will remain so until directives are given by AMG HQ on the subject of customs duties in general, which have been requested. Furthermore, the lack of customs control in ports which are still under Allied Naval or Military authority is, of course, a deterrent to the operation of this department of the Italian fiscal system.

AllS Banking

a. Request was forwarded to AMG ACC officers at the seat of the Italian Government to obtain the instructions of the Ministry of Finance fixing the value of Government obligations for loan purposes in the Banca d'Italia. Shortly after the close of the month such instructions were received to the effect that Government obligations are to be valued at par, with a margin for loans purposes not in excess of 30%. This instruction has been passed on to the branches and agencies of the Bank in Sicily, through the Chief Inspector.

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b. The redemption of the Nine Year 4½ bonds of the Government due December 15 was given fullest possible publicity in Sicily, and it has undoubtedly created a favorable impression. A report was requested from the branches and agencies of Banca d'Italia of the results. For the purpose of meeting the maturity, AMG supplied to the branches and agencies in Sicily a total of 92 million Lire. Up to December 20 (December 21 for Palermo) a total of only 4,230,500 Lire had been redeemed. This indicates a condition which was anticipated in view of earlier reports, namely that a large part of the Government securities held in Sicily had been moved to the mainland before the Allied occupation.

A13 Postal Financial Services

a. The postal savings operations initiated in the city of Palermo in October now cover the entire island. The trend in the areas where the offices were first opened is for deposits to equal or exceed withdrawals, but for the island as a whole withdrawals still exceed deposits, though the peak has been passed and the margin is decreasing. Up to December 15 deposits have been 7,977,579 Lire, withdrawals 37,666,615 Lire. The current account section of the postoffices report for the period up to December 15 deposits of 7,356,551 and withdrawals of 12,901,160.

b. The postal money order system has been restored to activity, with safeguards to protect against payment of orders not properly confirmed in accordance with postal regulations. Up to December 15 money orders were issued for a total of 662,802 Lire. Orders paid totalled 751,409 Lire. Preparations have been made for the possibility of an early initiation of the issuance and sale of Postal Savings Bonds (Buoni fruttiferi postali). Information has been furnished to AMG HQ of the quantity of blank bonds in the possession of the post offices in Sicily, which, the Chief Inspector estimates, is sufficient for a normal issuance over a period of two months. Request has been made for an additional supply.

A14 Social Insurances

a. Istituto di Previdenza Sociale is rapidly reaching the point of normal operations. All benefits are being paid, including family allowances, and the Istituto is preparing, in accordance with AMG instruction, to take over the payment of the family allowances of Cassa Mutua Lavoratori Commercio. The amount of cash required for the month of December was 11,740,000 Lire, compared with 12,028,000 for November. Total advances to the end of December are 105,38 ,000 Lire.

b. Istituto d'assicurazione contro gli Infortuni sul Lavoro has continued to operate without requests for financial aid. Its operating statement for December shows a deficit of 1,273,110 Lire, but this is more than covered by bank balances totalling 4,004,360 Lire. An order was issued by the ACC fixing the rate of 15 Lire per ton of sulphur exported or consumed in Sicily, as premium from this group of employers and the collection of this is entrusted to the customs officials.

c. Istituto per l'assistenza di Malattie ai Lavoratori was set up by

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a. Istituto di Previdenza Sociale is rapidly reaching the point of normal operations. All benefits are being paid, including family allowances, and the Istituto is preparing, in accordance with AMG instruction, to take over the payment of the family allowances of Cassa Mutua Malattie Commercio. The amount of cash required for the month of December was 11,700,000 Lire, compared with 12,028,000 for November. Total advances to the end of December are 135,500,000 Lire.

b. Istituto d'Assicurazione contro gli Infortuni sul Lavoro has continued to operate without requests for financial aid. Its operating statement for December shows a deficit of 1,273,140 Lire, but this is more than covered by bank balances totalling 4,804,383 Lire. An order was issued by the AC.C finding the rate of 15 Lire per ton of sulphur exported or consumed in Sicily, as premium from this group of employers and the collection of this is entrusted to the customs officials.

c. Istituto per l'assistenza di Malattie ai Lavoratori was set up by Official Order No. 62 of Dec. 22, absorbing the four Casse Mutue Malattie.

A15 AMFA

a. During the month AMFA increased its advances to the Postal System by 47,000,000 Lire, in connection with the postal savings, current accounts money orders operations. Advances to Social Insurance Institutions during the month totalled 13,056,354 Lire. AMFA also furnished to the Treasury Sections of the Banca d'Italia a total of 54,000,000 Lire for the redemption of the Government's Nine-Year 4% bonds maturing December 15.

b. Amounts deposited with AMFA by the banks during December exceeded

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[illegible]'s loans to banks by an amount of approximately 500,000,000 Lire, reflecting the tendency for bank deposits to increase and indicating a stable banking situation in Sicily. These deposits will cost [illegible] a substantial amount of interest payments, but, as previously reported, [illegible] has given notice to the banks that it will not pay interest on deposits after December 31, 1943.

PROPERTY CONTROLLER

A16 Allied Property

a. Further Allied Property has been taken into custody particularly in the Messina Province where upwards of a further 20 Declarations of Custody have been completed. In many cases a reliable authorised representative has been found and in accordance with established principle, the property has been left in the hands of this administrator. The Bank of Sicily is furnishing full accounts for all properties made up to 30 November 1943 and will submit full accounts every two months thereafter.

b. The question of expropriation of the Arontz Estate has again been submitted to Higher Authority for further consideration on the basis of a further detailed analysis of the law and conditions underlying the decree. The general operations of the estate in proceeding satisfactorily with a considerable cash surplus resulting from trading during last three months. The question of disposal of the orange crop is however a serious one and Controller of Property is making every effort to find a market at a reasonable price for this crop.

A17 Parastatal Concerns

a. E.N.I.C. The general work of repair and re-opening of E.N.I.C. Cinemas has been continued. Accrued profits during just over three months of trading now amount to over Lire 1,000,000. The general policy of progressive recreational entertainment is being continued, always, it should be mentioned, with the full approval and backing of P.A.O.

A18 Properties taken over under directions of S.A.C./M.G.

a. The organisation created by Official Order No. 38 and No. 39 under the control of Judge Criscuoli has now started its work with offices in Via Sirenza No. 2 Palermo. The appointment of Sub-Liquidators is proceeding on lines indicated.

b. Asphalt Mines of Raguse. As a result of consultation with Avv. Cattaneo the legal advisor to the British Interests - it was decided that the most important question was to reestablish immediately the mining concessions of the English Companies, although Proclamation No. 6 Article IV, Subsection 3 and 4 does effect this it was considered necessary to have an Order prepared defining the position and have the Register in the Tribunale Civile in Ragusa adjusted. This order has not been prepared.

A19 General

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.18 Properties taken over under directions of SCAO/MFAO

a. The organization created by Official Order No. 36 and No. 39 under the control of Judge Criscuoli has now started its work with offices in Via Cavour No. 2 Palermo. The appointment of Sub-Liquidators is proceeding on lines indicated.

b. Asphalt Mines of Ragusa. As a result of consultation with Lav. Cotti - the legal advisor to the British Interests - it was decided that the most important question was to reestablish immediately the mining concessions of the English Companies, although Proclamation No. 6 Article IV, Subsection 3 and 4 does effect this it was considered necessary to have an Order prepared defining the position and have the Register in the Tribunale Civile in Ragusa adjusted. This order has now been prepared.

.19 General

a. A further extension of the Controller of Properties' duties has taken place with the order extending them to cover property sequestrated of Governments of all the United Nations or their nationals. This does not so far extend to the French Government or its Nationals. The work of carrying out this order is now proceeding.

b. The question of measures to be taken against "Enemy" private property should now be considered and returns have been asked for of all such property. Undoubtedly these assets should be sequestrated and it is suggested that the previous Italian arrangements for sequestration should be employed under general supervision of the Controller of Property.

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PUBLIC HEALTH

A20 Diseases

a. During the month of December the following diseases were reported: Morbillo 1 - Scarlattina 1 - Varicella 1 - Difterite 11 - Whooping cough 28 - Influenza 12 - Meningite 3 - Febbre tifoide 319 - Infezione Paratifo A 23 - Dissenteria amebica 1 - Febbre Ondulante 5 - TBC polmonare 50 - Sifilide 32 - Malaria 138 - Trachoma 6 - Scabbia 195 - Pustola maligna 2. They show the advent of 3 cases of meningitis and an increasing whooping cough rate.

b. The main problem at this point will be typhus fever since its appearance on the continent. Preparations for protection here have been instituted; however, the control of civil port traffic has not yet been clarified. This should be handled by civilian health authorities as before, provided it does not interfere with security and the needs of the armed forces.

A21 Supplies

a. Medical supplies are arriving slowly. The amount is limited and, of course, only consist of basic pharmaceuticals. I.B.S. has taken over all Italian captured stocks and the Legion ds, therefore, without opiates such as morphine. In the near future a few pharmacies will be supplied with American supplies for general sale to the public on a rationing basis. Biologicals such as insulin are still very scarce and have to be watched closely. About 17 tons of soap has been divided among the provinces for institutional use also. There has been a division of 600 tons of condensed and evaporated milk. This too will be rationed by medical and civilian.

A22 Hospitals

a. The crying need here is equipment and linens. Some has been furnished but as yet in small amounts. Efforts are being made to find some through civilian channels. X Ray films have been asked for repeatedly but so far none have been assigned. The stocks on the island are about depleted. New rates should be established for hospitals and public institutions but this can best be done on a provincial basis only. Institutions vary greatly in size and in the number of inmates.

b. All hospital administrators have been asking for an increase in the bread ration to 300 grammes. This naturally should be done as soon as conditions warrant it.

A23 Public Health Personnel

a. All Italian personnel have been functioning well under the circumstances. They seem to have the feel of the situation again and a new desire to accomplish their objectives. The question of their salaries has been raised, but since it is set by civil service it would be a better plan to let the Italian government make any changes.

b. It is felt that with a regional director for public health the [illegible] could function on a civilian basis. This appointment

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b. It is felt that with a regional director for public health the island could function on a civilian basis. This appointment will be forthcoming after thorough investigation and consideration of all possible appointees.

.24 Miscellaneous

a. The creation of a pharmaceutical industry is progressing. Prof. Adio has produced a sample of sulfa drug which is highly soluble in water. Its activity is being tested biologically. If it is an active sulfa, it will be a great contribution to the people.

b. The actual functioning of the medical school has been made difficult because of war damage and occupation by armed forces. However some adjustments have been made and work is being done. Steps have been taken to have the medical school make a more active contribution to the public health of Sicily, by the actual retraining of physicians in schools of specialization in the various fields.

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PUBLIC WELFARE

A25. Organization.

a. As of December 31, 1943 Provincial Departments of Social Welfare had been established in all Provinces of Sicily and Italian officials had assumed administrative responsibility for public assistance and child welfare programs.

b. On December 17 and 18 an Island-wide conference of the newly appointed provincial welfare officials was held at Region I Headquarters. At this meeting each provincial welfare commissioner reported on progress made and problems encountered in his own province, questions requiring clarification, and entered into lively discussions as to the relative merits of the various policies and procedures under consideration. The exchange of experience was extremely valuable to both Italian officials and to A.M.G. Welfare Officers. As a direct result of questions raised at the conference Memoranda Nos. 46 and 57 were issued laying down detailed policies.

A26. Statistics.

The Public Assistance statistics as reported by Communal E.C.A.'s are shown below:

1943 MONTH	No. of COMMUNES	EXPENDITURE			POPULATION			CASES		UNIT COSTS	
										PER CAPITA	PER CASE
Oct.	252	61	736	499	3	456	541	193	369	18	319
Nov.	160	59	967	780	3	103	868	170	363	19	352

(1) Total Number of Communes 358
(2) Total Population of Sicily (Est.) 4,000,000

A27. The Sussidio Militare Problem.

a. Military subsidies paid to wives and children of Italian soldiers were discontinued at the time of the invasion. The general public assistance program is taking its place for those cases who are in actual need. In the event that the Italian Government decides to resume sussidio militare payments in

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(1) Place the actual administration of the program in the hands of Provincial Departments of Social Welfare and the Commune E.C.A.'s in order to avoid duplication between assistance and subsidy payments as well as duplication in administrative machinery.
(2) In a great many Communes the personnel of the sussidio militare offices has been absorbed by the E.C.A.'s - another argument for consolidation.

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(3) The new public assistance program adjusts grants to need on an individual case basis and in a great many instances pays more than the standard Sussidio Militare daily rates of L. 6 for the head of the family and L. 3 for the children. Hardship will result if these families are thrown back on the Sussidio Militare without supplementation. If both public assistance and the Sussidio are handled by the same agency, this can be managed; if under separate agencies, it will prove extremely difficult.

ECONOMIC RESOURCES, SUPPLY AND AGRICULTURE

A28. Food.

a. Bread.

(1) The situation at the beginning of the month was the most difficult since the occupation began, as only 2 day's bread was left for Palermo Province, for which 300 tons, the maximum available, had been already borrowed from Island Base Section, while Trapani, Ragusa, Messina and Catania Provinces all had less than a week's supply apiece. Fortunately, imports arrived before the bread ration had to be changed, and total arrivals in the Island, for wheat and flour, were as follows: (in short tons)

AT	Wheat	Flour	Total
Palermo	2899.5	5062.5	7962
Siracusa		1020	1020
Catania	1455	2650	4105
Messina		1200	1200
Totals	4354.5	9932.5	14287

(2) As the result of the actions of NC I District and particularly Island Base Section in giving or selling extra bread and other rations to civilians employed by them, and even to civilians in concerns having military contracts, a serious situation had developed. Various strikes were threatened on account of the discrimination. Since it was impossible to remove this discrimination entirely, the Army workers naturally resisting a cessation of extra rations, a uniform arrangement was made for the whole island

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b. Olive Oil. Amassing continued in negligible quantities only, and in most Provinces the legal ration of 1/2 liter per month was not issued. Nevertheless it was decided not to free the product from the ammasso system, since if this were done the poorer people would be unable to make any purchases.

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c. Fish. Permission to fish at night was granted during the month and this considerably increased the catch. Supplies of fresh fish in coastal towns were in better volume but still not generally sufficient to reduce the price to reasonable levels, despite a noticeable decrease upon resumption of night fishing.

A29. Agriculture.

a. Seed potatoes asked for in the original requisition made in June and July began to arrive in the Island. Two shipments totalling 2478 tons were received and allocated to various Provinces as far as practicable on a basis of pre-war acreage. Instructions were issued to receiving Provinces to insure that the seed was so distributed as to procure maximum production and subsequent control of the crop.

b. None of the requisitioned fertilizers had arrived up to the end of the month but 1100 tons of muriate of potash were expected to arrive in the near future. Such supplies of locally produced fertilizers as were still available were being used on the potato crop.

A30. Fuel.

a. Petroleum.
(1) During the month 519,140 litres of gasoline, 1,167,340 of nafta and 164,904 of kerosene were distributed to the Provinces. Due to the fact that the total allotted for civilian purposes for the Island was only about 70% of the total requested, amounts sent to the Provinces averaged 70% of their requests.
(2) Due to the fact the AFHQ allotment order is received several days after the first of each month, and that in December the bulk plants where P.O.L. is loaded were not available for A.M.G. loading until late in the month, deliveries were for the most part not received until near the end of the month.

b. Coal. A total of 4769 long tons of steam coal and 1025 of Sardinian coal was distributed to the Provinces during the month. Coal required by the Armed Forces, the railways, and the public utilities is not applied for or handled by this division. Principal users of the amounts distributed to the Pro-

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A31. Other Critical Commodities.

a. A considerable number of applications were received from civilians for assistance to obtain commodities in short supply or frozen by the Army. The general impression seemed to be gaining ground that it was time for the Sicilian economy to get back to a peacetime basis. This pressure was resisted and help was provided only where it was directly of help to the war effort.

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b. Requests for permission, by owners of small craft, to sail to the mainland were received in increasing numbers. In very few cases were adequate grounds given and personal gain was the object of individuals in almost every case. There were few commodities in Sicily which were surplus and which were requested by the mainland. Region III had no surplus of interest to Region I. Region II had a surplus of olive oil but it was made clear that mainland areas to the North might have prior claim to these surpluses. Timber was in abundant supply in Region II but the difficulty of transport to coastal areas was an obstacle to export to Sicily. It was therefore obvious that inter-Regional trade would have to be carefully controlled in order to avoid waste of nafta. Individual attempts to trade between Sicily and the mainland were therefore prevented and towards the end of the month the system of authorising voyages was brought under strict control.

A32. Exports.

a. The first export cargo to leave Palermo since the occupation was loaded during the last half of the month. As it is difficult to purchase goods until a ship is promised and difficult to obtain a ship, given the world-wide shortage of bottoms, until a cargo is promised, the completion of the loading of this first ship was a matter for considerable satisfaction, and has already made possible the allotting of further ships for exports.

b. Following the principle that nothing would be exported which was needed in Sicily or not urgently wanted abroad, the first cargo from Palermo consisted of:
(short tons)

685.35	almonds	(11,061 bags)
1956.5	lemons	(48,963 crates)
250	citric acid	(1769 casks)
160.6	wines	(371 casks)
62	pumice	(1648 bags)
45	sulpher	(738 bags)
33.15	sumac	(854 bags)
Total 3,214.60		

The above was sent to the United Kingdom, where th[e] [ex]pected to be very welc[ome]

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1958.5	lemons	(48,963 crates)
250	citric acid	(1729 casks)
160.6	wines	(371 casks)
82	pumice	(1646 bags)
45	sulpher	(738 bags)
33.15	sumac	(854 bags)
Total 3,214.60		

The above was sent to the United Kingdom, where the lemons in particular were expected to be very welcome. Two more cargoes for ships promised in January are being ordered and delivered to Palermo along similar lines.

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3.3 Transportation

a. Railways

(1) In order to clarify the responsibilities of the various military services and to unify direction, the Civilian Railway Administration Transportation Committee, Sicily, was formed on December 6, 1943. Represented on the committee are No. 1 District, I.B.S., MT Sicily Region, MG Palermo, and the Italian State Railways. The committe is responsible for determining all matters of policy for direction to the civilian administration. Lt. Col. Philip (E), A.G.M.G. (M) No. 1 District, is chairman. The creation of the committee has been authorized by letter from AFHQ.

(2) The committee has recommended to AFHQ in response to a request for opinion that the railways should be handed over to ACC at the same time as the general change over occurs provided sufficient supervisory personnel was available. It was agreed that the minimum requirements were six officers to fill the following posts:

(a) General Manager
(b) Operating Superintendent
(c) Chief Mechanical Engineer
(d) Chief Engineer
(e) Storekeeper
(f) General Auditor

and that the General Manager should be an officer with considerable practical railway experience.

(3) During the month of December civilian freight traffic has averaged about 11% of all goods carried on the lines. From 29 November to 26 December there were 423 freight trains operated that moved 6409 loaded cars. Of these 809 were loaded with civilian freight. That means that approximately 13,000 tons of civilian freight was moved.

b. Highway Transport

(1) During the month plans were perfected for the taking over by the Istituto Nazionale Trasporti of the operation of captured enemy vehicles under the control of AMG. It is anticipated that little difficulty will be experienced in the turn over to ACC if all vehicles in the possession of AMG are in the control of an Italian governmental agency. It is estimated that the plan can be put into complete operation in the month of January.

3.4 Communications

a. The National Government's Communications circuits were nearly all completed in December. The following circuits were released by CSO 1 District and Signal Officer IBS:

(1) Palermo - Caltanissetta. } Underground cable

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(2) The committee has recommended to .FHQ in response to a request for opinion that the railways should be handed over to .CC at the same time as the general change over occurs provided sufficient supervisory personnel was available. It was agreed that the minimum requirements were six officers to fill the following posts:

(a) General Manager
(b) Operating Superintendent
(c) Chief Mechanical Engineer
(d) Chief Engineer
(e) Storekeeper
(f) General Auditor

and that the General Manager should be an officer with considerable practical railway experience.

(3) During the month of December civilian freight traffic has averaged about 11% of all goods carried on the lines. From 29 November to 26 December there were 428 freight trains operated that moved 6409 loaded cars. Of these 809 were loaded with civilian freight. That means that approximately 15,000 tons of civilian freight was moved.

b. Highway Transport

(1) During the month plans were perfected for the taking over by the Istituto Nazionale Trasporti of the operation of captured enemy vehicles under the control of .AMG. It is anticipated that little difficulty will be experienced in the turn over to .CC if all vehicles in the possession of .AMG are in the control of an Italian governmental agency. It is estimated that the plan can be put into complete operation in the month of January.

A34 Communications

a. The National Government's Communications circuits were nearly all completed in December. The following circuits were released by CSO 1 District and Signal Officer IBS:

(1) Palermo - Caltanissetta. } Underground cable
(2) Palermo - Catania. }
(3) Caltanissetta - Catania. }
(4) Catania - Messina. }

(5) Catania - Reggio } Submarine cable

(6) Catania - Siracusa }
(7) Siracusa - Ragusa } Overhead routes
(8) Caltanissetta - Agrigento }
(9) Caltanissetta - Enna }

b. On December 22 at a conference held between representatives of IBS, Seventh Army, No. 1 District, .Ir Formation Signals and the Regional Communications Officer the maintenance of the open wire circuits was handed over to .AMG. The RCO was asked to accept responsibility for maintaining the underground cable as soon as transport and materia

were available. The GSO II GSC's Branch 1 District stated that no material would be forthcoming from military sources and that maintenance would have to be carried out with material recovered from "dead" routes.

c. During the month the Azienda di Stato per i Servizi Telefonici and the private SET (telephone) company were financed. The SET received as a loan from the State Lire 180,000 for salaries and expenses. The Azienda received Lire 900,000 for salaries and the repair and rehabilitation of the State underground cable. Italcable was placed temporarily under the Postal Administration for salaries and expenses. This private firm has few employees in Sicily but is a firm of very great initiative and will prove a useful factor in the restoration of Italy's overseas communications.

4.35 Utilities

a. Electric Utilities

(1) The control of operations of Societa Generale Elettrica della Sicilia was turned over to AMG as of December 1, 1943, by the Inland Base Section. AMG control was partially decentralized.

(a) The Managing Director was given full authority for control within policies specified to him.

(b) Loads vital to local life were placed under the control of SC.O's. All others and all new constructions were retained under central control.

(2) For November the SGES with an income of L. 6,000,000 spent nearly 10,000,000 L. exclusive of coal (price unknown). It is meeting the deficit through bank loans. Since the company is being compelled to continue its operations to meet public necessity, there should be some means provided to pay for this public service with public funds coming for the deficit.

(3) Increasing rainfall through the month of December permitted supply to several important loads, though some were intermittent. Included were sulphur mines, chemical works, grazing lands for export, sharply limited tramway service, cement clinker grinding, and lumber production. The Nicoletti River project was reactivated for diverting water into the Prizzi reservoir for use on Garcia hydro power group. This is expected to increase the potential hydro storage by about 2,000,000 Kwhrs. per year, of which perhaps about a million Kwhrs. can be realized in the summer of 1944.

b. Water Systems

(1) Maintenance of aqueduct systems continued to be largely decentralized to the SC.Os, though some of the larger systems were under the jurisdiction of the Public Works Section.

(2) Negotiations continued for the reactivation of the Ente Acquedotti Siciliani to provide a unified control and systematized maintenance throughout the island.

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and will prove a useful factor in the restoration of Italy's overseas communications.

435 Utilities

a. Electric Utilities

(1) The control of operations of Società Generale Elettrica della Sicilia was turned over to AG as of December 3, 1943, by the Island Res. Section. AG control was partially decentralized.

(a) The Managing Director was given full authority for control within policies specified to him.

(b) Loads vital to local life were placed under the control of SC.Os. All others and all new constructions were retained under central control.

(2) For November the SGES with an income of L. 6,000,000 spent nearly 10,000,000 L. exclusive of coal (price unknown). It is meeting the deficit through bank loans. Since the company is being compelled to continue its operations to meet public necessity, there should be some means provided to pay for this public service with public funds caring for the deficit.

(3) Increasing rainfall through the month of December permitted supplying several important loads, though some were intermittent. Included were sulphur mines, chemical works, crating lemons for export, sharply limited tramway service, cement clinker grinding, and lumber production. The Margi River project was reactivated for diverting water into the Prizzi reservoir for the San Carlo hydro power group. This is expected to increase the potential hydro storage by about 2,000,000 Kwhrs. per year, of which perhaps about a million Kwhrs. can be realized in the summer of 1944.

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(2) Negotiations continued for the reactivation of the Ente Acquedotti Siciliani to provide a unified control and systematized maintenance throughout the Island.

436 Public Works

a. On receipt of requests from the Public Works and Utilities Sections of the AG steps have been taken to collect information on all works projects and prepare a numbered, composite recapitulation of all jobs executed and in progress from the date of occupation up to date.

b. Numerous schemes from the provinces have been examined. It has been noted that the tendency has been for local authorities to put forward huge works programs and present arguments for their initiation. The policy of this Section, however, has been only to authorize work of immediate necessity and avoid all jobs having the appearance of Public Works Relief. No orders have been issued for all schemes to be presented to the Provv. OO.PP., for examination before forwarding to this office much of this work of examination should be eliminated in the future.

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A37 Mining

a. The price agreed to be paid by AMG for sulphur at the ports was raised to be a base of L. 2200 per tonnelata for all sulphur produced after 1 August 1943 until further notice. Transportation of sulphur to the ports continued during the month but at a reduced rate due to lack of trucks. Arrangements were initiated to provide a stock pile of sulphur in Palermo for future shipments. On December 31, 1943 there was approximately 1200 tons of sulphur at Porto Empedocle, 3800 tons at Licata, and 50 tons at Catania.

b. Reopening of sulphur mines was still delayed by lack of electric power and of essential supplies. Besides the immediate deficiencies, uncertainty regarding future transportation, supplies, food for workers, costs of operation and electric power, is resulting in reluctance to reopen mines.

A38 Shipping

a. The activities of the Shipping Sub-Commission since it was placed on temporary duty with Region I have been concerned mainly with drawing up and putting into effect a fixed schedule of freight rates applicable to vessels of less than 500 tons operating between Sicilian ports and between Sicily and the mainland. These were published in Memoranda No. 47.

b. A new agents' shipping contract form was drawn up and the printing and distribution of this form contract to all agents and representatives in Sicilian ports is now being arranged.

LABOR

A39 The Regional Labor Office (Italian)

a. The Regional Labor Office continued to function in a vigorous manner in assuming its responsibilities for the coordination of the work of the Provincial Labor Offices and in handling other labor problems in Sicily. Field supervision and investigations are being increased as transportation facilities are becoming more readily available and employees are trained for such purposes. The personnel have been carefully selected and the Regional Office is well prepared for the administration of labor matters in Sicily.

b. The Regional Office appointed an Advisory Commission of leading persons in the community qualified to give advice on labor problems. The commission meets whenever important questions are submitted to it. During the month it considered such questions as the revision of the pension systems, organization of the Provincial Labor Offices, and interpretation of General Order No. 14 relating to wage increases.

c. The Regional Office, in cooperation with the Labor Division, has also investigated the problem of the regulation of trade unions and the work of the Ente Nazionale di Propaganda per la Prevenzione degli Infortuni. The latter organization is engaged primarily in providing consultive services on accident prevention and in promoting safety campaigns. The organization has stopped functioning in Sicily because of loss of

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c. The Regional Office, in cooperation with the Labor Division, has also investigated the problem of the regulation of trade unions and the work of the Ente Nazionale di Propaganda per la Prevenzione degli Infortuni. The latter organization is engaged primarily in providing consultive services on accident prevention and in promoting safety campaigns. The organization has stopped functioning in Sicily because of loss of contact with Rome and lack of funds. The Ente has been engaged in a useful work which should be continued. When the financial investigation is completed, it is proposed to provide funds for the organization to resume its work and to place its supervision under the Regional Labor Office until National arrangements can be made.

A40 Labor Disputes

a. Labor unrest has been less prevalent than in November due to the improvement in the food situation and to the increase in wages for governmental employees and for some private employees. The Provincial Labor Offices are doing good work in the conciliation of labor disputes as they occur. As an example of activity of this type, the Palermo office reports that it handled 108 controversies of all sorts. Workers not only consult the Labor offices in respect to their collective and individual controversies with employers, but also in regard to questions on the various social insurances.

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b. The Regional Labor Office conducted a formal arbitration in the case of the Societa' Generale Elettrica della Sicilia on the interpretation of General Order No. 14 in respect to the treatment of the indennita' di presenza in the determination of the maximum wage which may be paid by a private employer. This award involved the most important question which has arisen in the interpretation of General Order No. 14 in its application to private employers. In accordance with this award, approved by the RCAO, the indennita' di presenza may be paid in full as part of the salary in all areas in Sicily at the rate which was designated prior to the Allied occupation for the particular area and category of work.

A3d Labor Unions

a. The continued organization of labor unions is reported from all provinces, though many of the organizations are still of a provisional nature. The existence of 5 labor organizations is reported in Trapani, 2 in Marsala, 7 in Messina, and 27 in Palermo. Other provinces have not provided reports on the number of organizations, but indicate that organization is proceeding. Clubs for discussions of problems confronting workers are also being formed. The "Matteotti Club" in Ragusa, for example, is said to be well established and has prevented unruly demonstrations by workers.

A4b2 Unemployment

a. General unemployment continued in the coastal cities and in the sulphur mining area. Little or no unemployment is reported in agricultural areas. Unemployment can only be reduced by further revival of activity in the building trades, mills, bakeries, commerce, and fisheries. At Gela 500 fishermen were reported unemployed because of the lack of boats. Reports from all provinces stressed the need for materials in order to permit normal activities to be resumed.

A5 MONUMENTS, FINE ARTS, AND ARCHIVES

A5j Monuments

a. In general, progress of repairs of monuments and works of art has been satisfactory. Certain projects have been completed but many are still in progress because of the difficulties of transportation and lack of materials. Because of the rising costs of materials that are available appropriations for certain projects have been exhausted and additional funds have been requested and, in some cases, approved. It is anticipated that these requests will increase and it is the policy of the Advisers to carefully examine such requests individually with a view of keeping expenditures to a minimum.

b. In Palermo work has continued despite bad weather and difficulties of obtaining certain material. Many repairs are nearing completion. The Superintendent of Monuments has submitted a supplementary program of 17 monumental churches requiring urgent repairs, and the estimates for this program total lire 2,500,000. Approval has been granted for appropriation of this sum in order that works already initiated may be carried to completion and others begun. The Genio Civile of Palermo has also submitted a list of 25 monumental churches (in addition to those in the Superintendent of Monuments list) for which the estimates of repairs total Lire 1,867,000. This sum has been approved, the total appropriation (Lire 1,500,000) to date being exhausted.

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b. In Palermo work has continued despite bad weather and difficulties of obtaining certain material. Many repairs are nearing completion. The Superintendent of Monuments has submitted a supplementary program of 17 monumental churches requiring urgent repairs, and the estimates for this program total lire 2,300,000. Approval has been granted for appropriation of this sum in order that works already initiated may be carried to completion and others begun. The Genio Civile of Palermo has also submitted a list of 25 monumental churches (in addition to those in the Superintendent of Monuments list) for which the estimates of repairs total Lire 1,867,000. This sum has been approved, the total appropriation (Lire 1,600,000) to date being exhausted.

c. Local persons responsible for repairs in the eastern provinces have displayed considerable initiative with the result that many projects are nearing completion.

A.4 Works of Art

a. Restoration of paintings from damaged churches and of certain objects belonging to the Museo Diocesano has continued. An appropriation of Lire 150,000 has been approved for the restoration of the famous fifteenth century fresco of the "Triumph of Death" in the severely damaged Palazzo Sclafani.

b. The War Office has forwarded a list of contents of church treasuries throughout the island, which the Advisers are in process of verifying. The treasuries at Catania, Randazzo, Siracusa, Caltagirone, Enna, Assoro, Agrigento, Marsala, Erice, and Mazzara del Vallo have been checked and contents found intact.

AA5 Summary of Appropriations

a. Summary of appropriations approved since the Allied Occupation of Sicily for urgent and necessary repairs of damages of war:

(1)	Monuments & Antiquities in Western Sicily	Lire 9,511,650.00
(2)	" " " Eastern "	3,530,207.00
(3)	Works of Art	620,000.00
(4)	Archives	623,000.00
(5)	Libraries	200,000.00
	Total	Lire 14,484,857.00

EDUCATION

AA6 Opening of Schools

a. In spite of the plans developed and distributed in November numerous difficulties presented themselves with regard to the opening of the schools. All of the new documents outlining the approved programs of study were not available on opening day. These were, however, distributed during the month as they came from the press. Objections to certain parts of the new study programs were received from the Church and certain amendments had to be made.

b. School programs are of necessity narrow but unfortunately war time conditions has led to a restricted teaching of physical education, domestic science, art, and manual training, in short, of the newer and more practical elements of the curriculum. Every possible effort is being made by this division to offset such a trend. The Sicilian culture pattern reveals a clear need for an expansion of the very progress elements that are being restricted.

c. The major task of opening universities, including the establishment of the revised program and the examination of the political character of major professors and administrators has now been substantially completed. The University of Palermo opened in December. The University of Messina will open January 3, and the University of Catania should be open by January 15.

AA7 Administrative and Legal Procedures

a. Conditions made necessary the reorganization of a large number of administrative procedures. The most notable changes were those contained in Numbered Memoranda No. 44. The regulations contained in this memorandum were recommended by the Provveditori, and were deemed essential to supplement existing legislation and to delegate power to the Provinces.

b. The question of the relation of church schools to the national system is still in an indeterminate state. A directorate nominated by the Cardinal has been appointed to consult with the Chief of this Division.

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(4) Archives 623,000.00
(5) Libraries 200,000.00

Total Lire 14,[illegible],075.00

EDUCATION

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b. The question of the relation of church schools to the national system is still in an indeterminate state. A directorate nominated by the Cardinal has been appointed to consult with the Chief of this Division.

c. It has been impossible up to the present for the division to examine the political records of the 9,000 teachers on the island but the following groups have been or are being examined.

(1) All Provveditori.
(2) All School Administrators.
(3) All teachers known to have a fascist record.

This process of examination has had a salutary effect on personnel and has also yielded an understanding of the extent of the corruption that existed in the educational system.

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POSTAL

A48. a. Censorship.

(1) To initiate action for the reconstitution of Italian Censorship for the island of Sicily, instructions were sent to all S.C.A.O.'s to authorize Prefects to reconstitute censorship within their own province. As I.N.C. is responsible for censorship of all civilian communications this was done with their approval. The payment of wages for these civilian censors will be paid by the Prefect. However as the Allied Control Censors hired other censors to re-censor the mail, it was agreed by AFHQ that A.M.G. should pay this type of employees. Latest reports show that Italian censors under the control of the I.N.C. are now operating in all Provinces of the Island.

b. F.W. Mail.

(1) Outgoing.

(a) The routing of F.W. mail has been drastically changed. Where previously all outgoing F.W. mail has been sent to APO 759, it is now separated into different countries and dispatched directly to that country. For the month of December 42 bags of F.W. mail were dispatched to all parts of the world.

(2) Incoming.

(a) Incoming F.W. mail continues to be concentrated in Palermo and for this month 102 sacks of such mail arrived. As service between the mainland and Sicily has not been resumed all incoming F.W. mail destined for the mainland is being held pending resumption of service.

c. Registered and Insured Mail.

(1) The question of registered and insured mail for banks was again brought to the attention of the Censorship officials and after a conference with the Director of that Section, Col. Measpace, Directors of the Banks and the Inspector General of Posts it was decided that a limited registered and insured service could be permitted for banks and financial houses in Sicily only. The weight limit was set at 2 kg. and the postage rates and indemnity for loss would be the same as was be-

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pay this type of employees. Latest reports show that Italian censors under the control of the I.M.C. are now operating in all Provinces of the Island.

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d. Stamps.

(1) AMGOT postage stamps are still being used and to date the following number of stamps have been received from AMFA:

15 Cent.	-	5,420,000
25 Cent.	-	4,760,000
30 Cent.	-	4,960,000
50 Cent.	-	7,300,000
60 Cent.	-	630,000
1 Lira	-	2,440,000
2 Lire	-	400,000
5 Lire	-	2,680,000
10 Lire	-	400,000

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(2) The question of increasing the postage rates, as much as double, has been considered and has been brought to the attention of Acting Director, Postal Sub-Commission, A.C.C. and as yet, no reply has been received.

(3) Another question which arises is whether AMGOT stamps will continue to be used when the Italian Government takes over. If so, a new supply must be received as the present supply will probably last for another three months or so.

e. Service with Mainland.

(1) Plans have been worked on to begin a mail service with the occupied provinces of the mainland, Sardinia and Sicily. The Regional Postal Officer went on a trip to Reggio and to Messina to make final preparations for the commencement of this service and the date was definitely established as the 1st of January. As Regions I and II are not ready to commence a two way service the service will be only one direction - Sicily to the mainland. All mail from Sicily would be concentrated in two towns - Palermo and Messina.

f. Personnel.

(1) A study is being conducted regarding the superflous number of Post Office employees in each Provincial Directorate. It is contemplated to dismiss all temporary employees who were employed during the emergency and who are superflous during normal times. In some provincial directorates a number of such employees have already been dismissed.

g. Italian Official Mail.

(1) Italian official mail from the Italian Government offices here in Sicily has been arriving by means of an airplane courier set up by the Italian Government. As this office had no information regarding the agreement between A.C.C. and the Italian Government for the dispatch of this mail it was brought to the attention of the R.C.A.O. It was agreed that this mail would continue to be dispatched after censorship. Since, I.N.C. received instructions that this mail was not subject to censorship, instructions were given to

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h. Post Offices.

(1) Following is a list of all the Post Offices in each Province together with the number now opened for one or more postal services - latest report - December 15, 1943.

Province	No. of P.O.	No. Opened
Palermo	145	128
Siracusa	35	33
Ragusa	23	21
Messina	205	194
Catania	119	107
Caltanissetta	36	31
Trapani	62	39
Agrigento	64	42
Enna	28	28

PRESS AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

A49. a. The shortage of personnel has rendered it impossible to assign an officer specifically to this Division, important though it is recognized to be. The necessary work of liaison with the Psychological Warfare Branch and the other agencies, the suggestion of particular propaganda for the radio and the press, and the measures required to prevent unauthorized publication, have been handled by the Executive Officer at Regional Headquarters.

b. At present there are the following three authorized newspapers in Sicily:

(1) "Sicilia Liberata" - Palermo
(2) "Corrieri di Sicilia" - Catania
(3) "Notiziario di Messina" - Messina

c. A plan has been approved by P.W.B. whereby each provincial capital should have a newspaper, but this has been suspended due to lack of a steady supply of newsprint and lack of the staff necessary to insure proper military censorship. Continued representations have been made to AFHQ but no supplies have materialized and P.W.B. has refused to authorize any further newspapers until a steady flow of approximately 50 tons a month is assured.

d. A new factor has been injected into the situation

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Messina	205	194
Catania	119	107
Caltanissetta	36	31
Trapani	62	39
Agrigento	64	42
Enna	26	26

PRESS AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

443. a. The shortage of personnel has rendered it impossible to assign an officer specifically to this Division, important though it is recognized to be. The necessary work of liaison with the Psychological Warfare Branch and the other agencies, the suggestion of particular propaganda for the radio and the press, and the measures required to prevent unauthorized publication, have been handled by the Executive Officer at Regional Headquarters.

b. At present there are the following three authorized newspapers in Sicily:
(1) "Sicilia Liberata" - Palermo
(2) "Corriere di Sicilia" - Catania
(3) "Notiziario di Messina" - Messina

c. A plan has been approved by P.W.B. whereby each provincial capital should have a newspaper, but this has been suspended due to lack of a steady supply of newsprint and lack of the staff necessary to insure proper military censorship. Continued representations have been made to AFHQ but no supplies have materialized and P.W.B. has refused to authorize any further newspapers until a steady flow of approximately 50 tons a month is assured.

d. A new factor has been injected into the situation with the notice received from AFHQ that a new press supervisory body for Sicily, to be known as "The Allied Publishing Board", has been created. The scope of the authority of the organization is not yet known, but in the meantime instructions have been received that no new newspapers are to be authorized until it arrives to take control.

e. The general plan, referred to in last month's report, of propagandising the Sicilians in an attempt to assure greater cooperation with A.M.G. and the Allies was continued. No opportunity was lost to emphasize the basic principles of the plan, to the effect that

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the war still continued and that further restrictions and hardships would be required of the Sicilian people in order to bring it to a speedy and victorious end.

PROVINCES

A50. a. General. The improvement in the food situation to the extent that the whole island was receiving the prescribed bread ration regularly every day rendered the task of the C.C.A.G.'s in controlling their provinces considerably easier. The issuance of a special additional Christmas ration of pasta resulted in a further uplift in civilian morale and greater confidence in our administration. Reports from all areas indicated satisfactory progress in all fields of endeavor, though emphasis was naturally still placed on the problems of economic dislocation.

b. Agrigento.

(1) Political Tendencies. The SCAIO and the CIC have each discovered a copy of a mimeographed leaflet, unsigned, which for the first time urges armed opposition to Allied Military Government. The authors are not known as yet and the distribution cannot have been very widespread since only two copies have been found and there seems to be no evidence that it is influencing any of the people. The Free Sicily movement has appeared to quiet down considerably in the past month. Practically none of the appointees suggested by the Prefect have been members of this group. This fact seems to indicate a beginning of a parting between the Prefect and the leader of the Free Sicily movement in this Province(Guarino-Amella) but such evidence of parting is not yet convincing.

(2) Taxes. Tax collections are in excess of expectations. Tolerances have been revoked as per instruction, except to prevent the sale of some sulphur mines scheduled to be sold for failure to make obligatory purchases of Italian Government bonds. In these cases the sales were postponed for four months, and within that period the mines must comply with the Italian law to be effective then.

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c. Catania.

(1) Wages and Prices. The position has slightly improved but prices are still all out of order in this Province. The Giunta Communale does not function energetically enough and prefers to leave everything to A.M.G. In this respect shops are being opened under the auspices of the Consorzio Agrario. These shops sell commodities such as fruit, vegetables, meat and fish etc. at prices, which while showing a reasonable profit, are much below the majority of shops. In due course trade will tend to come to these shops, with it is hoped, a resulting forcing down of

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d. Iona.

(1) The Consorzio Agrario Provinciale has been loaned several trucks, and the Director sent to other Provinces to make agreements for the reproval of the Province. This has met with considerable success as the high prices of the black market and the goods sold openly are a direct result of the speculation made by those fortunate few with means of transport available. By removing the means and restricting the Consorzio prices of certain goods have fallen and the amount available has increased. I am confident that if more transport was made available and utilized through a controlled agency such as the Consorzio Agrario, prices would be forced down to a sensible level which would benefit the great mass of the worker population.

(2) A court has been made in the shipment of sulphur to Catania but the narrow gauge line to Gelarone has insufficient cars and locomotives. Owing to the shortage of trucks, it has been impossible to assign sufficient transport to the various mines to carry the sulphur from the mines to the railway in the western part of the Province for shipment to Licata. Gertale and pit-props are required in addition to a regular

pilot - An other shape. An extension of this idea whereby the Island is I feel sure, the answer to a very great deal of black market activities.

(2) Quarantine Provisions at Fort of Catania. Lets in Incorder the distinfator at the port quarantine station was tested and fixed in order. After several preliminary conferences between the U.N.R.R.A. and other interested officials, a meeting was called by the Commanding General of Area at which the problem of quarantine control was discussed specifically. It was agreed that the Military would designate an Immunologist officer who would be responsible for inspection and clearance of Allied Shipping. For accompanying other Italian vessels the local Italian medical authorities would act. The Medico Provinciale was designated by A.M.G. as the Medical officer responsible.

that the Military would designate an Embarkation Officer who would be responsible for inspection and clearance of Allied Shipping. For schooners and other Italian vessels the local Italian Medical authorities would act. The Medico provinciale was designated by A.M.G. as the Medical Officer responsible.

d. Enna.

(1) The Consorzio Agrario Provinciale has been loaned several trucks, and the Director sent to other Provinces to make agreements for the reprovisioning of the Province. This has met with considerable success as the high prices of the Black Market and the goods sold openly are a direct result of the speculation made by those fortunate few with means of transport available. By removing the means and assisting the Consorzio prices of certain goods have fallen and the amount available has increased. I am confident that if more transport was made available and utilized through a controlled agency such as the Consorzio Agrario, prices would be forced down to a sensible level which would benefit the great mass of the worker population.

(2) A start has been made in the shipment of sulphur to Catania but the narrow gauge line to Caltagirone has insufficient cars and locomotives. Owing to the shortage of trucks, it has been impossible to assign sufficient transport to the various mines to carry the sulphur from the mines to the railway in the western part of the Province for shipment to Licata. Carbide and pit-props are required in addition to a regular supply of electric current before it will be possible to re-open the mines and put to work the unemployed miners who present a social problem that it is difficult to solve by any other means.

(3) Co-operation with H. Qs. 1 District continued during the month. The requisitioning of feed, some of which may be needed badly here for livestock of the peasants, for the mule remount station at Piazza Armerina has proceeded as originally planned. Capt. Lane of Claims and Hirings was here for a short time and considered

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only a few of the many claims filed by civil owners of property taken, damaged or destroyed by the Army. Most of such claims that have been filed here during the past months and retained or forwarded through channels remain untouched. The ones still on file here will now be forwarded to Claims and Hirings with the offer to do any further investigating or processing of them that may be requested of us and that time and staff will permit.

e. Palermo.

(1) Currency. The A.M.G. lira is well accepted. Counterfeiting appears to be continued in raising the 50 lira notes to 500 liras. In future printing the notes should be designed so that counterfeiting is made less easy. Arrangements were concluded to have the Banco di Sicilia and the Banca d'Italia withdraw worn-out A.M.G. and Italian lira notes.

(2) Supplementary Christmas Rations. Supplementary Christmas rations were made available to all ration card holders throughout the Province on the following basis: Pasta--150 grams per person; Bread--100 (additional) grams per person. This extra ration was very well received by the public. The arrangements made worked smoothly, and it is stated that the pasta made of an admixture of American and Sicilian flour is of superb quality. It is reported from one area that pasta of a very poor quality was distributed. Samples have been taken and an analysis is being made of the flour used. Appropriate action will be taken against the manufacturer or the miller when it is established who is responsible.

f. Ragusa.

(1) Supply.

By the assistance of wagons of grain and flour from Palermo the Province has been getting a regular ration of 150 grams of bread daily. This ration, however, is far too low for very heavy workers such as miners who are unable to supplement it by purchasing vegetables or meat owing to the very high prices of all such commodities. It is suggested that the heaviest class

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(2) Labor.

The Labor Office is directing its attention with all possible energy to the interest of work people of all classes and to the solution of the unemployment problem so far as is possible. The position of the employees of the telephone service in this city presents a serious and somewhat complicated problem. The Labor Office has intervened and when the position is cleared up a separate report will be forwarded to the Division concerned. With regard to the conditions of the

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employees generally, those of the agricultural class are not unfavourable. In the field of industry the amount of unemployment is serious and the immediate practicable solution would be the institution of a general scheme for the reconstruction and repair of highways throughout the province.

g. Trapani.

(1) Currency, Banking and Financial Intelligence. Deposits continue to increase, but dearth of applications for good loans is disturbing to bankers. They are unanimous in requesting that more private shipping be made possible, that the railroad gaps be repaired so as to improve inter-provincial business operations, and that telephone and telegraph lines be restored so that trade will be stimulated by better communications. Tax payments continue to improve also, a reflection on the abundance of cash in circulation.

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6. Trapani.

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EXHIBIT OF

REGION I (SICILY)

ADMINISTRATION

A1. The administration of the Region during this period continued along the basic lines previously laid down by the R.C.A.O., directed towards the re-establishment of normal economic life, the necessity for increased emphasis on problems of Public Safety, the creation of Italian administrative control on a Regional level, and the further transfer of responsibility from A.M.G. personnel to the corresponding civil officials.

A2. The internal administration of the Regional organization remained basically unaltered except for minor changes in personnel and routine. The island-wide courier service was supplemented by coordination with the military inter-island air services, as a result of which speed of communication between Headquarters and the provinces was considerably accelerated. (See Memorandum No. 49). The increase in thefts of automobiles and equipment made it necessary to issue strict regulations regarding the safeguarding of both military and civilian vehicles. (Memoranda Nos. 18 and 19). A new office, staffed by an officer and two enlisted men, was created to handle the military administration of all American personnel in the Region and to issue the necessary instructions regarding morning reports and similar matters. (See Memorandum No. 41).

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

A3. As conditions on the island gradually returned to normal, and workers and other groups began to organize in accordance with the democratic principles prescribed by A.M.G., it was inevitable that political activity of an informal character would also begin to develop. This activity was naturally stimulated by the rumoured imminence of the transfer of governmental functions to the Badoglio government. It was felt necessary to clarify the position of A.M.G on political activity and to emphasize the previous order regarding open action by political parties. Memorandum No. 43 was accordingly issued and distributed widely. Close touch with all developments was maintained through public safety channels and liaison with military security organizations. The common denominator of all the larger parties was clear opposition to the monarchy and the strong desire for a republican form of government, and it was recognized that an attempt would have to be made to affect a reconciliation, or at least an exchange of views, between the leading officials of the island and the Badoglio government. The R.C.A.O. therefore

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regarding the problem of the Crown. The complete text of the Order of the Day was as follows:

"I prefetti della Sicilia riuniti sotto la presidenza del benemerito Colonnello Poletti riaffermano la loro unione al grande nome d'Italia.

Reclamano la piena autonomia amministrativa della regione.

Ritenogono ancora che nella grave ora che il paese attraversa, sia necessario di unire tutte le forze del paese per affrettare la liberazione d'Italia, salvo ad ognuno la completa libertà di decigione sul problema istituzionale.

Deliberano

di fare appello alla concordia ed all'unione nella lotta contro il nemico tradizionale".

As a result of this meeting it was felt that the necessary groundwork for the eventual transfer to the Badoglio government had been laid and that the region was prepared to accept the political and governmental status quo at least until such time as all of Italy had been liberated.

PUBLIC SAFETY AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

A4. General Situation.

a. Public Disturbances.

(1) There was a total of four incidents during the month which represents a sharp reduction on the figure for November. All cases were handled by the CC.RR. without the use of troops. The disturbances were based primarily on the food situation which has been improved but which is still a threat.

b. Crime.

(1) Crime increased during the month. August, September and October figures showed a 100% increase over the same three months in 1942 and this increase continued during December. Fear, created by crime increase, has increased proportionately.

(2) During the month two kidnappings occurred in the Province of Agrigento.

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(2) During the month two kidnappings occurred in the Province of Agrigento.

c. Action against Fascism.

(1) The 'vetting' system continued in operation during the month under Regulations of A.M.G. and Region 1. From the date of Occupation to the end of December the number of civilians interned was 1427 and of this total 971 have been released.

A5. Organization of Public Safety Division.

a. Police.

(1) There existed at the end of the month the following Police organizations: 6353

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CC.RR.,
Agents of Public Security,
Finance Guards,
Special Police (authorized by Provincial SCAO's),
Railway Guards (being disbanded),
Forest Guards (in process of organization),
Railway Police (to be organized in the near future).

(2) CC.RR. A Training Battalion of 500 men has been established and in addition it is anticipated to increase the strength of CC.RR. by a further 500 trained men from the mainland. About 100 of this group have arrived.

(3) Agenti di Pubblica Sicurezza. The Office of the Director of Public Security operates by virtue of powers vested therein by Order of the Regional Civil Affairs Officer and is now fully established. The organization of 13 nuclei and a Training School has been completed. Arrangements are also in hand to increase the strength by 150 Agents, 30 Officers and 20 Functionaries.

A6. Prisons.
The number of places of confinement is -

General Prisons	-	21
Reformatories	-	2
Criminal Insane Prison	-	1
Local Prisons	-	69

The Local Prisons are only used for the detention of prisoners serving a sentence of not more than 30 days or for persons awaiting trial.
The number of Prisoners is -

Men	-	3668
Women	-	291
Juveniles	-	350

A7. Control Measures.

a. Firearms. During the month new Regulations were introduced in respect of Firearms. The most important part of these was that permits to carry hand guns may be issued to a limited number of responsible persons.

b. Registration of Motor Vehicles. The original system of Registration of Motor Vehicles continued but plans for the new system, based on AFHQ directives, were completed, to operate as from 1st February 1944.

A8. The measures which have been adopted were drafted in order to enable the Italian Authorities to carry on without major [illegible] immediate relief of the crime problem

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group have arrived.

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b. Registration of Motor Vehicles. The original system of Registration of Motor Vehicles continued but plans for the new system, based on AFHQ directives, were completed, to operate as from 1st February 1944.

A8. The measures which have been adopted were drafted in order to enable the Italian Authorities to carry on without major changes or interruption. Immediate relief of the crime problem cannot be expected but continuance of the present program should slowly reduce it.

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[illegible]

.9 Statistics

a. The following statistical tables show the convictions and acquittals of all cases, by Provinces, and also a breakdown by Provinces of the principal categories. 1636 cases were reported during the month of December as against 3358 for the month of November, 1943.

Breakdown by Province of all cases reported

Province	General Courts		Superior Courts		Summary Courts		Totals	Totals
	G	NG	G	NG	G	NG	Dec. 1- Dec. 31	July 1 - Dec 31
P.LAWAN	33	12	57	9	483	109	703	4369
[illegible]	0	0	47	5	327	58	437	1799
[illegible]	1	4	7	4	68	12	96	416
[illegible]	0	0	30	7	145	9	191	1924
[illegible]	2	0	1	0	111	25	139	789
[illegible]	0	0	6	1	1	0	8	503
[illegible]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	206
[illegible]	2	0	6	3	1	0	14	141
[illegible]	1	0	29	3	7	8	48	75
TOTAL	39	16	185	32	1143	221	1636	10302

Breakdown by Province of all cases reported

Province	General Courts		Superior Courts		Summary Courts		Totals	Totals
	G	NG	G	NG	G	NG	Dec. 1- Dec. 31	July 1[illegible] - Dec 31
P.I.M.C	33	12	57	9	483	109	703	4369
MANILA	0	0	47	5	327	58	437	1799
NEGROS	1	4	7	4	68	12	96	416
[illegible]NGASINAN	0	0	30	7	145	9	191	1921
[illegible]PAN	2	0	1	0	111	25	139	789
[illegible]NUSA	0	0	6	1	1	0	8	585
[illegible]FUS.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	206
C.NT.NISSNTT.	2	0	8	3	1	0	14	141
ZAL.	1	0	29	3	7	6	16	75
TOT.L	39	16	185	32	1143	281	1636	10302

Cases reported from Dec. 1, 1943 to Dec. 31, 1943 inclusive with total cases reported since the occupation in right hand column.

G - Guilty

NG - Not Guilty

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Convictions 1 Dec. 1943 to 31 Dec. 1943

Province	Black Market		Thefts, and poss. of Military Property		Curfew Blackout Circulation		Poss. of fire arms		Wire Cutting	
	G	NG	G	NG	G	NG	G	NG	G	NG
PALERMO	168	18	141	59	151	13	72	12	0	0
CATANIA	67	8	190	34	32	1	26	5	1	0
MESSINA	2	0	12	8	12	0	5	1	0	0
AGRIGENTO	39	12	58	3	53	0	5	0	0	0
TRAPANI	5	2	8	0	84	13	14	0	0	0
SIRACUSA	0	0	4	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
RAGUSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CALTANISSETTA	0	0	4	0	0	0	7	2	0	0
ENNA	10	8	4	0	0	0	20	3	0	0
TOTAL	291	48	441	104	311	27	150	24	1	0

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Convictions 1 Dec. 1943 to 31 Dec. 1943

Black Market		Thefts, and poss. of Military Property		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
168	18	141	59	131	13	72	12	0	0	61	28	573	130
67	8	190	34	32	1	26	5	1	0	58	15	374	63
2	0	12	8	12	0	5	1	0	0	25	11	75	20
39	12	58	3	53	0	5	0	0	0	20	1	175	16
5	2	8	0	84	13	14	0	0	0	3	10	114	25
0	0	4	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	7	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	4	0	0	0	7	2	0	0	0	1	11	3
10	8	4	0	0	0	20	3	0	0	3	0	37	11
291	48	441	104	311	27	150	24	1	0	171	38	1367	269

b. Review of Cases: The number of applications for review has shown an increase. For November the number was 106, and for December 192. The review by the C.J.C. AMG HQ. has been accomplished with expedition and there is little delay between submission and decision. In proper cases, where new facts develop or great hardship would unnecessarily be inflicted upon the accused, petitions for clemency or rehearing are being submitted for action of higher authority. A small number of cases, whichhave been duly processed by Italian authorities, have been presented for the exercise of clemency which was heretofore exercised by the Minister of Justice at Rome.

c. Italian Courts: Italian Courts are performing their normal functions throughout Sicily. The order of General McSherry, of November 30, 1943 designating new stations and advancing certain members of the Judiciary has been put into effect in this Region.

d. General Courts: Several important General Courts have been held including two with death sentences resulting in Palermoand Caltanissetta. These sentences have not yet been confirmed by General Alexander. Pace and Catalano, both from Agrigento, were executed on December 29, 1943, their conviction having occurred in September 1943.

e. Directives: Under date of December 29, 1943 a general directive on sentences in serious cases was issued. On the same date a plan for the turning over to the Italian Government of Legal affairs and the arrangements incidental thereto was prepared for distribution to all S.L.O.'s.

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c. Italian Courts: Italian [illegible] throughout Sicily. The order of General McSherry, [illegible] 1943 designating new stations and advancing certain members of the Judiciary has been put into effect in this Region.

d. General Courts: Several important General Courts have been held including two with death sentences resulting; in Palermo and Caltanissetta. These sentences have not yet been confirmed by General Alexander. Pace and Catalano, both from Agrigento, were executed on December 29, 1943, their conviction having occurred in September 1943.

e. Directives: Under date of December 29, 1943 a general directive on sentences in serious cases was issued. On the same date a plan for the turning over to the Italian Government of legal affairs and the arrangements incidental thereto was prepared for distribution to all S.L.O.'s.

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CHAPTER

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General

a. [illegible] activities of the financial division in connection with the removal of Italian assets and the securing of the Italian Armistice terms.

Upon the departure of Ambassador Kirk for Italy, the Treasury Department authorized Mr. Dunn to remain in Rome as Treasury representative. Mr. Dunn left for Rome on December 10 and is functioning as the financial operations officer of the Italian Section of the Allied Control Commission. Mr. Dunn has been directed to report to the Secretary of the Treasury, through the American Ambassador, on all matters relating to the financial operations of the Italian Government. Mr. Dunn has been instructed to keep the Treasury Department currently informed of the progress of the Italian Government in the liquidation of its assets in the United States, and to report on the effectiveness of the measures taken by the Italian Government to comply with the terms of the Armistice. Mr. Dunn has been directed to keep the Treasury Department informed of the progress of the Italian Government in the sale of its rubber plantations in Liberia, and to report on the effectiveness of the measures taken by the Italian Government to comply with the terms of the Armistice. Mr. Dunn has been directed to keep the Treasury Department informed of the progress of the Italian Government in the liquidation of its assets in Brazil, and to report on the effectiveness of the measures taken by the Italian Government to comply with the terms of the Armistice. Mr. Dunn has been directed to keep the Treasury Department informed of the progress of the Italian Government in the liquidation of its assets in Argentina, and to report on the effectiveness of the measures taken by the Italian Government to comply with the terms of the Armistice. Mr. Dunn has been directed to keep the Treasury Department informed of the progress of the Italian Government in the liquidation of its assets in Chile, and to report on the effectiveness of the measures taken by the Italian Government to comply with the terms of the Armistice. Mr. Dunn has been directed to keep the Treasury Department informed of the progress of the Italian Government in the liquidation of its assets in Peru, and to report on the effectiveness of the measures taken by the Italian Government to comply with the terms of the Armistice. Mr. Dunn has been directed to keep the Treasury Department informed of the progress of the Italian Government in the liquidation of its assets in Uruguay, and to report on the effectiveness of the measures taken by the Italian Government to comply with the terms of the Armistice. Mr. Dunn has been directed to keep the Treasury Department informed of the progress of the Italian Government in the liquidation of its assets in Paraguay, and to report on the effectiveness of the measures taken by the Italian Government to comply with the terms of the Armistice. Mr. Dunn has been directed to keep the Treasury Department informed of the progress of the Italian Government in the liquidation of its assets in Bolivia, and to report on the effectiveness of the measures taken by the Italian Government to comply with the terms of the Armistice. Mr. Dunn has been directed to keep the Treasury Department informed of the progress of the Italian Government in the liquidation of its assets in Ecuador, and to report on the effectiveness of the measures taken by the Italian Government to comply with the terms of the Armistice. Mr. Dunn has been directed to keep the Treasury Department informed of the progress of the Italian Government in the liquidation of its assets in Colombia, and to report on the effectiveness of the measures taken by the Italian Government to comply with the terms of the Armistice. Mr. Dunn has been directed to keep the Treasury Department informed of the progress of the Italian Government in the liquidation of its assets in Venezuela, and to report on the effectiveness of the measures taken by the Italian Government to comply with the terms of the Armistice. Mr. Dunn has been directed to keep the Treasury Department informed of the progress of the Italian Government in the liquidation of its assets in Panama, and to report on the effectiveness of the measures taken by the Italian Government to comply with the terms of the Armistice. Mr. Dunn has been directed to keep the Treasury Department informed of the progress of the Italian Government in the liquidation of its assets in Costa Rica, and to report on the effectiveness of the measures taken by the Italian Government to comply with the terms of the Armistice. Mr. Dunn has been directed to keep the Treasury Department informed of the progress of the Italian Government in the liquidation of its assets in Nicaragua, and to report on the effectiveness of the measures taken by the Italian Government to comply with the terms of the Armistice. Mr. Dunn has been directed to keep the Treasury Department informed of the progress of the Italian Government in the liquidation of its assets in Honduras, and to report on the effectiveness of the measures taken by the Italian Government to comply with the terms of the Armistice. Mr. Dunn has been directed to keep the Treasury Department informed of the progress of the Italian Government in the liquidation of its assets in El Salvador, and to report on the effectiveness of the measures taken by the Italian Government to comply with the terms of the Armistice. Mr. Dunn has been directed to keep the Treasury Department informed of the progress of the Italian Government in the liquidation of its assets in Guatemala, and to report on the effectiveness of the measures taken by the Italian Government to comply with the terms of the Armistice. Mr. Dunn has been directed to keep the Treasury Department informed of the progress of the Italian Government in the liquidation of its assets in Mexico, and to report on the effectiveness of the measures taken by the Italian Government to comply with the terms of the Armistice. Mr. Dunn has been directed to keep the Treasury Department informed of the progress of the Italian Government in the liquidation of its assets in Cuba, and to report on the effectiveness of the measures taken by the Italian Government to comply with the terms of the Armistice. Mr. Dunn has been directed to keep the Treasury Department informed of the progress of the Italian Government in the liquidation of its assets in Haiti, and to report on the effectiveness of the measures taken by the Italian Government to comply with the terms of the Armistice. Mr. Dunn has been directed to keep the Treasury Department informed of the progress of the Italian Government in the liquidation of its assets in Dominican Republic, and to report on the effectiveness of the measures taken by the Italian Government to comply with the terms of the Armistice. Mr. Dunn has been directed to keep the Treasury Department informed of the progress of the Italian Government in the liquidation of its assets in Jamaica, and to report on the effectiveness of the measures taken by the Italian Government to comply with the terms of the Armistice. Mr. Dunn has been directed to keep the Treasury Department informed of the progress of the Italian Government in the liquidation of its assets in Trinidad, and to report on the effectiveness of the measures taken by the Italian Government to comply with the terms of the Armistice. Mr. Dunn has been directed to keep the Treasury Department informed of the progress of the Italian Government in the liquidation of its assets in Barbados, and to report on the effectiveness of the measures taken by the Italian Government to comply with the terms of the Armistice. Mr. Dunn has been directed to keep the Treasury Department informed of the progress of the Italian Government in the liquidation of its assets in Curaçao, and to report on the effectiveness of the measures taken by the Italian Government to comply with the terms of the Armistice. Mr. Dunn has been directed to keep the Treasury Department informed of the progress of the Italian Government in the liquidation of its assets in Aruba, and to report on the effectiveness of the measures taken by the Italian Government to comply with the terms of the Armistice. Mr. Dunn has been directed to keep the Treasury Department informed of the progress of the Italian Government in the liquidation of its assets in Surinam, and to report on the effectiveness of the measures taken by the Italian Government to comply with the terms of the Armistice. Mr. Dunn has been directed to keep the Treasury Department informed of the progress of the Italian Government in the liquidation of its assets in British Guiana, and to report on the effectiveness of the measures taken by the Italian Government to comply with the terms of the Armistice. Mr. Dunn has been directed to keep the Treasury Department informed of the progress of the Italian Government in the liquidation of its assets in Dutch Guiana, and to report on the effectiveness of the measures taken by the Italian Government to comply with the terms of the Armistice. Mr. Dunn has been directed to keep the Treasury Department informed of the progress of the Italian Government in the liquidation of its assets in French Guiana, and to report on the effectiveness of the measures taken by the Italian Government to comply with the terms of the Armistice. Mr. Dunn has been directed to keep the Treasury Department informed of the progress of the Italian Government in the liquidation of its assets in Portuguese Guiana, and to report on the effectiveness of the measures taken by the Italian Government to comply with the terms of the Armistice. Mr. Dunn has been directed to keep the Treasury Department informed of the progress of the Italian Government in the liquidation of its assets in Spanish Guiana, and to report on the effectiveness of the measures taken by the Italian Government to comply with the terms of the Armistice. Mr. Dunn has been directed to keep the Treasury Department informed of the progress of the Italian Government in the liquidation of its assets in Dutch Guiana, and to report on the effectiveness of the measures taken by the Italian Government to comply with the terms of the Armistice. Mr. Dunn has been directed to keep the Treasury Department informed of the progress of the Italian Government in the liquidation of its assets in French Guiana, and to report on the effectiveness of the measures taken by the Italian Government to comply with the terms of the Armistice. Mr. Dunn has been directed to keep the Treasury Department informed of the progress of the Italian Government in the liquidation of its assets in Portuguese Guiana, and to report on the effectiveness of the measures taken by the Italian Government to comply with the terms of the Armistice. Mr. Dunn has been directed to keep the Treasury Department informed of the progress of the Italian Government in the liquidation of its assets in Spanish Guiana, and to report on the effectiveness of the measures taken by the Italian Government to comply with the terms of the Armistice.

b. In connection with the foregoing duties, it was necessary to maintain close contacts with the Italian Minister of Finance, Signor Pella, and his staff. Such contacts were established, and the Italian Government has been cooperating fully in the matters mentioned above. Mr. Dunn has been directed to keep the Treasury Department informed of the progress of the Italian Government in the liquidation of its assets in Portugal, and to report on the effectiveness of the measures taken by the Italian Government to comply with the terms of the Armistice. Mr. Dunn has been directed to keep the Treasury Department informed of the progress of the Italian Government in the liquidation of its assets in Spain, and to report on the effectiveness of the measures taken by the Italian Government to comply with the terms of the Armistice. Mr. Dunn has been directed to keep the Treasury Department informed of the progress of the Italian Government in the liquidation of its assets in Switzerland, and to report on the effectiveness of the measures taken by the Italian Government to comply with the terms of the Armistice. Mr. Dunn has been directed to keep the Treasury Department informed of the progress of the Italian Government in the liquidation of its assets in Sweden, and to report on the effectiveness of the measures taken by the Italian Government to comply with the terms of the Armistice. Mr. Dunn has been directed to keep the Treasury Department informed of the progress of the Italian Government in the liquidation of its assets in Norway, and to report on the effectiveness of the measures taken by the Italian Government to comply with the terms of the Armistice. Mr. Dunn has been directed to keep the Treasury Department informed of the progress of the Italian Government in the liquidation of its assets in Finland, and to report on the effectiveness of the measures taken by the Italian Government to comply with the terms of the Armistice. Mr. Dunn has been directed to keep the Treasury Department informed of the progress of the Italian Government in the liquidation of its assets in Denmark, and to report on the effectiveness of the measures taken by the Italian Government to comply with the terms of the Armistice. Mr. Dunn has been directed to keep the Treasury Department informed of the progress of the Italian Government in the liquidation of its assets in Iceland, and to report on the effectiveness of the measures taken by the Italian Government to comply with the terms of the Armistice. Mr. Dunn has been directed to keep the Treasury Department informed of the progress of the Italian Government in the liquidation of its assets in Greenland, and to report on the effectiveness of the measures taken by the Italian Government to comply with the terms of the Armistice. Mr. Dunn has been directed to keep the Treasury Department informed of the progress of the Italian Government in the liquidation of its assets in Faroe Islands, and to report on the effectiveness of the measures taken by the Italian Government to comply with the terms of the Armistice. Mr. Dunn has been directed to keep the Treasury Department informed of the progress of the Italian Government in the liquidation of its assets in Aland Islands, and to report on the effectiveness of the measures taken by the Italian Government to comply with the terms of the Armistice. Mr. Dunn has been directed to keep the Treasury Department informed of the progress of the Italian Government in the liquidation of its assets in Vatican City, and to report on the effectiveness of the measures taken by the Italian Government to comply with the terms of the Armistice. Mr. Dunn has been directed to keep the Treasury Department informed of the progress of the Italian Government in the liquidation of its assets in San Marino, and to report on the effectiveness of the measures taken by the Italian Government to comply with the terms of the Armistice. Mr. Dunn has been directed to keep the Treasury Department informed of the progress of the Italian Government in the liquidation of its assets in Monaco, and to report on the effectiveness of the measures taken by the Italian Government to comply with the terms of the Armistice. Mr. Dunn has been directed to keep the Treasury Department informed of the progress of the Italian Government in the liquidation of its assets in Andorra, and to report on the effectiveness of the measures taken by the Italian Government to comply with the terms of the Armistice. Mr. Dunn has been directed to keep the Treasury Department informed of the progress of the Italian Government in the liquidation of its assets in Liechtenstein, and to report on the effectiveness of the measures taken by the Italian Government to comply with the terms of the Armistice.

All Revenues and Exemptions

a. The Chief Revenue Officer and his assistants have been in constant conference with the various Italian officials in charge of the revenue and collection departments. A list of these officials is attached. Mr. Dunn has been directed to keep the Treasury Department informed of the progress of the Italian Government in the liquidation of its assets in Liechtenstein, and to report on the effectiveness of the measures taken by the Italian Government to comply with the terms of the Armistice. Mr. Dunn has been directed to keep the Treasury Department informed of the progress of the Italian Government in the liquidation of its assets in Vatican City, and to report on the effectiveness of the measures taken by the Italian Government to comply with the terms of the Armistice. Mr. Dunn has been directed to keep the Treasury Department informed of the progress of the Italian Government in the liquidation of its assets in San Marino, and to report on the effectiveness of the measures taken by the Italian Government to comply with the terms of the Armistice. Mr. Dunn has been directed to keep the Treasury Department informed of the progress of the Italian Government in the liquidation of its assets in Monaco, and to report on the effectiveness of the measures taken by the Italian Government to comply with the terms of the Armistice. Mr. Dunn has been directed to keep the Treasury Department informed of the progress of the Italian Government in the liquidation of its assets in Andorra, and to report on the effectiveness of the measures taken by the Italian Government to comply with the terms of the Armistice. Mr. Dunn has been directed to keep the Treasury Department informed of the progress of the Italian Government in the liquidation of its assets in Liechtenstein, and to report on the effectiveness of the measures taken by the Italian Government to comply with the terms of the Armistice.

b. The Customs administration is still entirely in Italian hands and functions as usual. Mr. Dunn has been directed to keep the Treasury Department informed of the progress of the Italian Government in the liquidation of its assets in Vatican City, and to report on the effectiveness of the measures taken by the Italian Government to comply with the terms of the Armistice. Mr. Dunn has been directed to keep the Treasury Department informed of the progress of the Italian Government in the liquidation of its assets in San Marino, and to report on the effectiveness of the measures taken by the Italian Government to comply with the terms of the Armistice. Mr. Dunn has been directed to keep the Treasury Department informed of the progress of the Italian Government in the liquidation of its assets in Monaco, and to report on the effectiveness of the measures taken by the Italian Government to comply with the terms of the Armistice. Mr. Dunn has been directed to keep the Treasury Department informed of the progress of the Italian Government in the liquidation of its assets in Andorra, and to report on the effectiveness of the measures taken by the Italian Government to comply with the terms of the Armistice. Mr. Dunn has been directed to keep the Treasury Department informed of the progress of the Italian Government in the liquidation of its assets in Liechtenstein, and to report on the effectiveness of the measures taken by the Italian Government to comply with the terms of the Armistice.

authorization, form of instructions to the branches of the Banca d'Italia to begin from January 1, 1944, to pay interest on the Government's obligations and to pay matured and maturing Bond Ordinari. This rehabilitation of the credit of the Government accomplishes three desired results: it gives income to holders of government securities in Sicily who have been without such returns since the occupation, it offers the opportunity for investment of idle funds, and finally, while providing cash for government needs, it also acts as an anti-inflation factor, absorbing excess purchasing power.

b. In connection with the foregoing developments, it is of major importance to mention that contacts were established with the Italian Ministry of Finance, whose considerations to state ambition in this Region, through ACC and AFC channels, constitute the first steps toward the eventual taking over of the reins in financial matters by the Government. Through ACC and AFC channels reports are conveyed to the Ministry and insofar as its cooperation is desirable it is being sought. Such cooperation was requested in the matter of arranging financing for certain utility and industrial companies. Measures were completed by the Government providing for the granting of the guarantee of the Government to banks in Sicily and the other liberated areas on loans made to such companies, in cases where financing would otherwise have been difficult or impossible to obtain.

A11 Revenues and Expenditures

a. The Chief Revenue Officer and his assistants have been in constant contact with the various Italian officials at the head of the revenue assessment and collection departments. A list of these was given in last month's report. Among the State taxes, those from direct taxation produce the greatest yield; out of a total of State Revenues of lire 40,550,305 for the month of November, the Imposte dirette (direct taxes) yielded 25,612,023 Lire. Imposte sugli affari (taxes on business) produced 13,747,287. Customs gave the insignificant amount of lire 17,331.

b. The Customs administration is still extremely limited in its activities and will remain so until directives are given by AFHQ on the subject of customs duties in general, which have been requested. Furthermore, the lack of customs control in ports which are still under Allied Naval or Military authority is, of course, a deterrent to the operation of this department of the Italian fiscal system.

A12 Banking

a. Request was forwarded to AMG ACC officers at the seat of the Italian Government to obtain the instructions of the Ministry of Finance fixing the value of Government obligations for loan purposes in the Banca d'Italia. Shortly after the close of the month such instructions were received to the effect that Government obligations are to be valued at par, with a margin for loans purposes not in excess of 30%. This instruction has been passed on to the branches and agencies of the bank in Sicily, through the Chief Inspector

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b. The redemption of the Nine Year 4½ bonds of the Government due December 15 was given fullest possible publicity in Sicily, and it has undoubtedly created a favorable impression. A report was requested from the branches and agencies of Banca d'Italia of the results. For this purpose of meeting the maturity, AMG supplied to the branches and agencies in Sicily a total of 52 million Lire. Up to December 20 (December 21 for Palermo) a total of only 4,234,500 Lire had been redeemed. This indicates a condition which was anticipated in view of earlier reports, namely that a large part of the Government securities held in Sicily had been moved to the mainland before the Allied occupation.

413 Postal Financial Services

a. The postal savings operations initiated in the city of Palermo in October now cover the entire island. The trend in the areas where the offices were first opened is for deposits to equal or exceed withdrawals, but for the island as a whole withdrawals still exceed deposits, though the peak has been passed and the margin is decreasing. Up to December 15 deposits have been 7,877,579 Lire, withdrawals 37,666,615 Lire. The current account section of the postoffices reports for the period up to December 15 deposits of 7,396,551 and withdrawals of 12,901,160.

b. The postal money order system has been restored to activity, with safeguards to protect against payment of orders not properly confirmed in accordance with postal regulations. Up to December 15 money orders were issued for a total of 662,802 Lire. Orders paid totalled 751,409 Lire. Preparations have been made for the possibility of an early initiation of the issuance and sale of Postal Savings Bonds (Buoni fruttiferi postali). Information has been furnished to AMG HQ of the quantity of blank bonds in the possession of the post offices in Sicily, which, the Chief Inspector estimates, is sufficient for a normal issuance over a period of two months. Request has been made for an additional supply.

414 Social Insurances

a. Istituto di Previdenza Sociale is rapidly reaching the point of normal operations. All benefits are being paid, including family allowances, and the Istituto is preparing, in accordance with AMG instruction, to take over the payment of the family allowances of Casse Mutue Malattie Commercio. The amount of cash required for the month of December was 11,7[illegible],000 Lire, compared with 12,820,000 for November. Total advances to the end of December are 135,58[illegible],000 Lire.

b. Istituto d'Assicurazione contro gli Infortuni sul Lavoro has continued to operate without requests for financial aid. The operating statement for December shows a deficit of 1,273,140 Lire, but this is more than covered by bank balances totalling 1,864,386 Lire. An order was issued by the AMG fixing the rate of 15 Lire per ton of sulphur exported or consumed in Sicily, as premium from this group of employers and the collection of this is entrusted to the customs officials.

c. Istituto per l'assistenza di Malattie ai Lavoratori was set up by Official Order No. 62 of Dec. 22, absorbing the four Casse Mutue

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held in Sicily had been moved to the mainland before the Allied occupation.

A13 Postal Financial Services

a. The postal savings operations initiated in the city of Palermo in October now cover the entire island. The trend in the areas where the offices were first opened is for deposits to equal or exceed withdrawals, but for the island as a whole withdrawals still exceed deposits, though the peak has been passed and the margin is decreasing. Up to December 15 deposits have been 7,977,579 Lire, withdrawals 37,666,615 Lire. The current account section of the postoffices report for the period up to December 15 deposits of 7,376,551 and withdrawals of 12,901,160.

b. The postal money order system has been restored to activity, with safeguards to protect against payment of orders not properly confirmed in accordance with postal regulations. Up to December 15 money orders were issued for a total of 662,802 Lire. Orders paid totalled 751,109 Lire. Preparations have been made for the possibility of an early initiation of the issuance and sale of Postal Savings Bonds (Buoni fruttiferi postali). Information has been furnished to AMG of the quantity of blank bonds in the possession of the post offices in Sicily, which, the Chief Inspector estimates, is sufficient for a normal issuance over a period of two months. Request has been made for an additional supply.

A14 Social Insurances

a. Istituto di Previdenza Sociale is rapidly reaching the point of normal operations. All benefits are being paid, including family allowances, and the Istituto is preparing, in accordance with AMG instruction, to take over the payment of the family allowances of Cassa Mutua Malattie Commercio. The amount of cash required for the month of December was 11,748,000 Lire, compared with 12,828,000 for November. Total advances to the end of December are 135,56 ,000 Lire.

b. Istituto d'assicurazione contro gli Infortuni sul Lavoro has continued to operate without requests for financial aid. Its operating statement for December shows a deficit of 1,273,110 Lire, but this is more than covered by bank balances totalling 1,864,388 Lire. An order was issued by the AMG fixing the rate of 15 Lire per ton of sulphur exported or consumed in Sicily, as premium from this group of employers and the collection of this is entrusted to the customs officials.

c. Istituto per l'assistenza di Malattie ai Lavoratori was set up by Official Order No. 62 of Dec. 22, absorbing the four Casse Mutue Malattie.

A15 AMFA

a. During the month AMFA increased its advances to the Postal System by 47,000,000 Lire, in connection with the postal savings, current account, money order operations. Advances to Social Insurance Institutions during the month totalled 13,056,354 Lire. AMFA also furnished to the Treasury Sections of the Banca d'Italia a total of 52,000,000 Lire for the redemption of the Government's Nine-Year 4% bonds maturing December 15.

b. Amounts deposited with AMFA by the banks during December exceeded

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AMGOT's loans to banks by an amount of approximately 500,000,000 lire, reflecting the tendency for bank deposits to increase and indicating a stable banking situation in Sicily. These deposits will cost AMGOT a substantial amount of interest payments, but, as previously reported, AMGOT has given notice to the banks that it will not pay interest on deposits after December 31, 1943.

PROPERTY CONTROLLER

A16 Allied Property

a. Further Allied Property has been taken into custody particularly in the Messina Province where upwards of a further 20 Declarations of Custody have been completed. In many cases a suitable authorized representative has been found and in accordance with established principle, the property has been left in the hands of this administration. The Bank of Sicily is furnishing full accounts for all properties made up to 30 November 1943 and will submit full accounts every two months thereafter.

b. The question of expropriation of the Krupp estate has again been submitted to Higher Authority for further consideration on the basis of a further detailed analysis of the law and conditions underlying the decree. The general operations of the estate is proceeding satisfactorily with a considerable cash surplus resulting from trading during last three months. The question of disposal of the orange crop is however a serious one and Controller of Property is making every effort to find a market at a reasonable price for this crop.

A17 Parastatal Concerns

a. E.N.I.C. The general work of repair and re-opening of ENIC Cinemas has been continued. Accrued profits during just over three months of trading now amount to over lire 1,000,000. The general policy of progressive recreational entertainment is being continued, always, it should be mentioned, with the full approval and backing of P.W.B.

A18 Properties taken over under directions of SCAO/MCAO

a. The organization created by Official Order No. 38 and No. 39 under the control of Judge Criscuoli has now started its work with offices in Via Marsala No. 4 Palermo. The appointment of Sub-Liquidators is proceeding on lines indicated.

b. Asphalt Mines of Ragusa. As a result of consultation with Mr. Cicala - the legal advisor to the British Interests - it was decided that the most important question was to reestablish immediately the mining concessions of the English Companies, although Proclamation No. 6 Article IV, subsection 3 and 4 does effect this it was considered necessary to have an Order prepared defining the position and have the Register in the Tribunale Civile in Ragusa adjusted. This order has not been prepared.

A19 General

a. A further extension of the Controller of Properties' duties has taken place with the order extending them to cover property [illegible]

Custody have been completed. In many cases a responsible American representative has been found and in accordance with established principle, the property has been left in the hands of this administrator. The Bank of Sicily is furnishing full accounts for all properties made up to 30 November 1943 and will submit full accounts every two months thereafter.

b. The question of expropriation of the Arnone Estate has again been submitted to Higher Authority for further consideration on the basis of a further detailed analysis of the law and conditions underlying the decree. The general operations of the estate is proceeding satisfactorily with a considerable cash surplus resulting from trading during last three months. The question of disposal of the orange crop is however a serious one. The Controller of Property is making every effort to find a market at a reasonable price for this crop.

.17 Parastatal Concerns

a. E.N.I.C. The general work of repair and re-opening of ENIC Cinemas has been continued. Accrued profits during just over three months of trading now amount to over Lire 1,000,000. The general policy of progressive recreational entertainment is being continued, always, it should be mentioned, with the full approval and backing of P.O.W.

.18 Properties taken over under directions of SC.3/40.3

a. The organisation created by Official Order No. 38 and No. 39 under the control of Judge Criscuoli has now started its work with offices in Via Garraffa No. 2 Palermo. The appointment of Sub-Liquidators is proceeding on lines indicated.

b. Asphalt Mines of Ragusa. As a result of consultation with Avv. C[illegible] - the legal advisor to the British Interests - it was decided that the most important question was to reestablish immediately the mining concessions of the English Companies, although Proclamation No. 6 Article IV, Subsection 3 and 4 does effect this it was considered necessary to have an Order prepared defining the position and have the Minister in the Tribunale Civile in Ragusa adjusted. This order has now been prepared.

.19 General

a. A further extension of the Controller of Properties' duties has taken place with the order extending them to cover property sequestrated of Governments of all the United Nations or their nationals. This does not so far extend to the French Government or its Nationals. The work of carrying out this order is now proceeding.

b. The question of measures to be taken against "Enemy" private property should now be considered and returns have been asked for of all such property. Undoubtedly these assets should be sequestrated and it is suggested that the previous Italian arrangements for sequestration should be employed under general supervision of the Controller of Property.

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PUBLIC HEALTH

A20 Diseases

a. During the month of December the following diseases were reported: Morbillo 1 - Scarlattina 1 - Varicella 1 - Difterite 11 - Whooping cough 28 - Influenza 12 - Meningite 3 - Febbre tifoide 319 - Infezione Paratifo A 23 - Dissenteria amebica 1 - Febbre Ondulante 5 - TBC polmonare 50 - Sifilide 32 - Malaria 138 - Trucoma 6 - Scabbia 105 - Pustola maligna 2. They show the arrest of 3 cases of meningitis and an increasing whooping cough rate.

b. The main problem at this point will be typhus fever since its appearance on the continent. Preparations for protection here have been instituted; however, the control of civil port traffic has not yet been clarified. This should be handled by civilian health authorities as before, provided it does not interfere with security and the work of the armed forces.

A21 Supplies

a. Medical supplies are arriving slowly. The amount is limited and, of course, only consist of basic pharmaceuticals. I.B.C. has taken over all Italian captured stocks and the Region is, therefore, "dry" opiates such as morphine. In the near future a few pharmacies will be supplied with American supplies for general sale to the public on a rationing basis. Biologicals such as insulin are still very scarce and have to be watched closely. About 17 tons of soap has been divided among the provinces for institutional use also. There has been a division of 600 tons of condensed and evaporated milk. This too will be rationed by medical aid civilians.

A22 Hospitals

a. The civilian need here is equipment and linens. Some has been furnished by us but in small amounts. Efforts are being made to find some through civilian channels. X Ray films have been asked for repeatedly but so far none have been assigned. The stocks on the island are about depleted. New rates should be established for hospitals and public institutions but this can best be done on a provincial basis only. Institutions vary greatly in size and in the number of inmates.

b. All hospital administrators have been asking for an increase in the bread ration to 300 grammes. This naturally should be done as soon as conditions warrant it.

A23 Public Health Personnel

a. All Italian personnel have been functioning well under the circumstances. They seem to have the feel of the situation again and a new desire to accomplish their objectives. The question of their salaries has been raised, but since it is set by civil service it would be a better plan to let the Italian government make any changes.

b. It is felt that with a regional director for public health the

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been clarified. This should be handled by civilian health authorities as before, provided it does not interfere with security and the work of the armed forces.

A21 Supplies

a. Medical supplies are arriving slowly. The amount is limited and, of course, only consist of basic pharmaceuticals. U.N.R.R.A. has taken over all Italian captured stocks and the Region is, therefore, without opiates such as morphine. In the near future a few pharmacies will be supplied with American supplies for general sale to the public on a rationing basis. Biologicals such as insulin are still very scarce and have to be watched closely. About 17 tons of soap has been divided among the provinces for institutional use also. There has been a division of 600 tons of condensed and evaporated milk. This too will be followed by medical and orthics.

A22 Hospitals

a. The cry is need here is equipment and linens. Some has been furnished by us but in small amounts. Efforts are being made to find some through civilian channels. X Ray films have been asked for repeatedly but so far none have been assigned. The stocks on the island are about depleted. New rates should be established for hospitals and public institutions but this can best be done on a provincial basis only. Institutions vary greatly in size and in the number of inmates.

b. All hospital administrators have been asking for an increase in the bread ration to 300 grammes. This naturally should be done as soon as conditions warrent it.

A23 Public Health Personnel

a. All Italian personnel have been functioning well under the circumstances. They seem to have the feel of the situation again and a her desire to accomplish their objectives. The question of their salaries has been raised, but since it is set by civil service it would be a better plan to let the Italian government make any changes.

b. It is felt that with a regional director for public health the island could function on a civilian basis. This appointment will be forthcoming after thorough investigation and consideration of all possible appointees.

A24 Miscellaneous

a. The creation of a pharmaceutical industry is progressing. Prof. Addo has produced a sample of sulfa drug which is highly soluble in water. Its activity is being tested biologically. If it is an active sulfa, it will be a great contribution to the people.

b. The actual functioning of the medical school has been made difficult because of war damage and occupation by armed forces. However some adjustments have been made and work is being done. Steps have been taken to have the medical school make a more active contribution to the public health of Sicily, by the actual training of physicians in schools of specialization in the various fields.

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PUBLIC WELFARE

A25. Organization.

a. As of December 31, 1943 Provincial Departments of Social Welfare had been established in all Provinces of Sicily and Italian officials had assumed administrative responsibility for public assistance and child welfare programs.

b. On December 17 and 18 an Island-wide conference of the newly appointed provincial welfare officials was held at Region I Headquarters. At this meeting each provincial welfare commissioner reported on progress made and problems encountered in his own province, questions requiring clarification, and entered into lively discussions as to the relative merits of the various policies and procedures under consideration. The exchange of experience was extremely valuable to both Italian officials and to A.M.G. Welfare Officers. As a direct result of questions raised at the conference Memoranda Nos. 46 and 57 were issued laying down detailed policies.

A26. Statistics.

The Public Assistance statistics as reported by Communal E.C.A.'s are shown below:

1943 MONTH	No. of COMMUNES	EXPENDITURE			POPULATION			CASES		UNIT COSTS	
										PER CAPITA	PER CASE
Oct.	252	61	736	499	3	456	541	193	389	18	319
Nov.	160	59	967	780	3	103	868	170	363	19	352

(1) Total Number of Communes 356
(2) Total Population of Sicily (Est.) 4,000,000

A27. The Sussidio Militare Problem.

a. Military subsidies paid to wives and children of Italian soldiers were discontinued at the time of the invasion. The general public assistance program is taking its place for those cases who are in actual need. In the event that the Italian Government decides to resume sussidio militare payments in

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(1) Place the actual administration of the program in the hands of Provincial Departments of Social Welfare and the Communa E.C.A.'s in order to avoid duplication between assistance and subsidy payments as well as duplication in administrative machinery.
(2) In a great many Communes the personnel of the sussidio militare offices has been absorbed by the E.C.A.'s - another argument for consolidation.

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(3) The new public assistance program adjusts grants to need on an individual case basis and in a great many instances pays more than the standard Sussidio Militare daily rates of L. 8 for the head of the family and L. 3 for the children. Hardship will result if these families are thrown back on the Sussidio Militare without supplementation. If both public assistance and the Sussidio are handled by the same agency, this can be managed; if under separate agencies, it will prove extremely difficult.

ECONOMIC RESOURCES, SUPPLY AND AGRICULTURE

A28. Food.

a. Bread.

(1) The situation at the beginning of the month was the most difficult since the occupation began, as only 2 day's bread was left for Palermo Province, for which 300 tons, the maximum available, had been already borrowed from Island Base Section, while Trapani, Ragusa, Messina and Catania Provinces all had less than a week's supply apiece. Fortunately, imports arrived before the bread ration had to be changed, and total arrivals in the Island, for wheat and flour, were as follows: (in short tons)

AT	Wheat	Flour	Total
Palermo	2899.5	5062.5	7962
Siracusa		1020	1020
Catania	1455	2650	4105
Messina		1200	1200
Totals	4354.5	9932.5	14287

(2) As the result of the actions of N° I District and particularly Island Base Section in giving or selling extra bread and other rations to civilians employed by them, and even to civilians in concerns having military contracts, a serious situation had developed. Various strikes were threatened on account of the discrimination. Since it was impossible to remove this discrimination entirely, the Army workers naturally resisting a cessation of extra rations, a uniform arrangement was made for the whole island

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b. Olive Oil. Amassing continued in negligible quantities only, and in most Provinces the legal ration of 1/2 liter per month was not issued. Nevertheless it was decided not to free the product from the ammasso system, since if this were done the poorer people would be unable to make any purchases.

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c. Fish. Permission to fish at night was granted during the month and this considerably increased the catch. Supplies of fresh fish in coastal towns were in better volume but still not generally sufficient to reduce the price to reasonable levels, despite a noticeable decrease upon resumption of night fishing.

A29. Agriculture.

a. Seed potatoes asked for in the original requisition made in June and July began to arrive in the Island. Two shipments totalling 2478 tons were received and allocated to various Provinces as far as practicable on a basis of pre-war acreage. Instructions were issued to receiving Provinces to insure that the seed was so distributed as to procure maximum production and subsequent control of the crop.

b. None of the requisitioned fertilizers had arrived up to the end of the month but 1100 tons of muriate of potash were expected to arrive in the near future. Such supplies of locally produced fertilizers as were still available were being used on the potato crop.

A30. Fuel.

a. Petroleum.

(1) During the month 519,140 litres of gasoline, 1,167,340 of nafta and 164,904 of kerosene were distributed to the Provinces. Due to the fact that the total allotted for civilian purposes for the Island was only about 70% of the total requested, amounts sent to the Provinces averaged 70% of their requests.

(2) Due to the fact the AFHQ allotment order is received several days after the first of each month, and that in December the bulk plants where P.O.L. is loaded were not available for A.M.G. loading until late in the month, deliveries were for the most part not received until near the end of the month.

b. Coal. A total of 4769 long tons of steam coal and 1025 of Sardinian coal was distributed to the Provinces during the month. Coal required by the Armed Forces, the railways, and the public utilities is not applied for or handled by this division. Prin-

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b. Coal. A total of 4769 long tons of steam coal and 1025 of Sardinian coal was distributed to the Provinces during the month. Coal required by the Armed Forces, the railways, and the public utilities is not applied for or handled by this division. Principal users of the amounts distributed to the Provinces were bakers, flour millers, blacksmiths, small foundries, hospitals and essential local industrial concerns.

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A31. Other Critical Commodities.

a. A considerable number of applications were received from civilians for assistance to obtain commodities in short supply or frozen by the Army. The general impression seemed to be gaining ground that it was time for the Sicilian economy to get back to a peace-time basis. This pressure was resisted and help was provided only where it was directly of help to the war effort.

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b. Requests for permission, by owners of small craft, to sail to the mainland were received in increasing numbers. In very few cases were adequate grounds given and personal gain was the object of individuals in almost every case. There were few commodities in Sicily which were surplus and which were requested by the mainland. Region III had no surplus of interest to Region I. Region II had a surplus of olive oil but it was made clear that mainland areas to the North might have prior claim to these surpluses. Timber was in abundant supply in Region II but the difficulty of transport to coastal areas was an obstacle to export to Sicily. It was therefore obvious that inter-Regional trade would have to be carefully controlled in order to avoid waste of nafta. Individual attempts to trade between Sicily and the mainland were therefore prevented and towards the end of the month the system of authorizing voyages was brought under strict control.

A32. Exports.

a. The first export cargo to leave Palermo since the occupation was loaded during the last half of the month. As it is difficult to purchase goods until a ship is promised and difficult to obtain a ship, given the world-wide shortage of bottoms, until a cargo is promised, the completion of the loading of this first ship was a matter for considerable satisfaction, and has already made possible the allotting of further ships for exports.

b. Following the principle that nothing would be exported which was needed in Sicily or not urgently wanted abroad, the first cargo from Palermo consisted of: (short tons)

685.35	almonds	(11,061 bags)
1958.5	lemons	(48,963 crates)
250	citric acid	(1729 casks)
160.6	wines	(371 casks)
82	pumice	(1646 bags)
45	sulpher	(738 bags)
33.15	sumac	(854 bags)
Total 3,214.60		

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The above was sent to the United Kingdom, where the lemons in particular were expected to be very welcome. Two more cargoes for ships promised in January are being ordered and delivered to Palermo along similar lines.

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TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, UTILITIES, PUBLIC WORKS, MINING, AND SHIPPING

33 Transportation

a. Railways

(1) In order to clarify the responsibilities of the various military services and to unify direction, the Civilian Railway Administration Transportation Committee, Sicily, was formed on December 6, 1943. Represented on the committee are No. 1 District, I.B.S., AMG Sicily Region, AMG Palermo, and the Italian State Railways. The committe is responsible for determining all matters of policy for direction to the civilian administration. Lt. Col. Philip (B), A.C.M.G. (R) No. 1 District, is chairman. The creation of the committee has been authorized by letter from AFHQ.

(2) The committee has recommended to AFHQ in response to a request for opinion that the railways should be handed over to AOC at the same time as the general change over occurs provided sufficient supervisory personnel was available. It was agreed that the minimum requirements were six officers to fill the following posts:

(a) General Manager
(b) Operating Superintendent
(c) Chief Mechanical Engineer
(d) Chief Engineer
(e) Storekeeper
(f) General Auditor

and that the General Manager should be an officer with considerable practical railway experience.

(3) During the month of December civilian freight traffic has averaged about 11% of all goods carried on the lines. From 20 November to 26 December there were 423 freight trains operated that moved 6409 loaded cars. Of these 809 were loaded with civilian freight. That means that approximately 13,000 tons of civilian freight was moved.

b. Highway Transport

(1) During the month plans were perfected for the taking over by the Istituto Nazionale Trasporti of the operation of captured enemy vehicles under the control of AMG. It is anticipated that little difficulty will be experienced in the turn over to AOC if all vehicles in the possession of AMG are in the control of an Italian governmental agency. It is estimated that the plan can be put into complete operation in the month of January.

34 Communications

a. The National Government's Communications circuits in Sicily were nearly all completed in December. The following circuits were released by CSO 1 District and Signal Officer IBS:

(1) Palermo - Caltanissetta.)

(2) The committee has recommended to [illegible] in response to a request for opinion that the railways should be handed over to [illegible] at the same time as the general change over occurs provided sufficient supervisory personnel was available. It was agreed that the minimum requirements were six officers to fill the following posts:

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(1)	Palermo - Caltanissetta.	Underground cable
(2)	Palermo - Catania.	
(3)	Caltanissetta - Catania.	
(4)	Catania - Messina.	
(5)	Catania - Reggio	Submarine cable
(6)	Catania - Siracusa	Overhead routes
(7)	Siracusa - Ragusa	
(8)	Caltanissetta - Agrigento	
(9)	Caltanissetta - Enna	

b. On December 22 at a conference held between representatives of IBS, Seventh Army, No. 1 District, Air Formation Signals and the Regional Communications Officer the maintenance of the open wire circuits was handed over to [illegible]. The RCO was asked to accept responsibility for maintaining the underground cable as soon as transport and material

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were available. The GSO II GSO's Branch 1 District stated that no material would be forthcoming from military sources and that maintenance would have to be carried out with material recovered from "dead" routes.

c. During the month the Azienda di Stato per i Servizi Telefonici and the private STF (telephone) company were financed. The STF received an advance from the State Lire 180,000 for salaries and expenses. The Azienda received Lire 900,000 for salaries and the repair and rehabilitation of the State underground cable. Italcable was placed temporarily under the Postal Administration for salaries and expenses. This private firm has few employees in Sicily but is a firm of very great initiative and will prove a useful factor in the reestablishment of Italy's overseas communications.

4.35 Utilities

a. Electric Utilities

(1) The control of operations of Societa Generale Elettrica della Sicilia was turned over to AMG as of December 3, 1943, by the Island Base Section. AMG control was partially decentralized.

(a) The Managing Director was given full authority for control within policies specified to him.

(b) Loads vital to local life were placed under the control of SC.Os. All others and all new constructions were retained under central control.

(2) For November the SGES with an income of L. 6,000,000 spent nearly 10,000,000 L. exclusive of coal (price unknown). It is meeting the deficit through bank loans. Since the company is being compelled to continue its operations to meet public necessity, there should be some means provided to pay for this public service with public funds caring for the deficit.

(3) Increasing rainfall through the month of December permitted supply to several important loads, though some were intermittent. Included were sulphur mines, chemical works, crating lemons for export, sharply limited tramway service, cement clinker grinding, and lumber production. The Nargi River project was reactivated for diverting water into the Prizzi reservoir for the San Carlo hydro power group. This is expected to increase the potential hydro storage by about 2,000,000 Kwhrs. per year, of which perhaps about a million Kwhrs. can be realized in the summer of 1944.

b. Water Systems

(1) Maintenance of aqueduct systems continued to be largely decentralized to the SC.Os, though some of the larger systems were under the jurisdiction of the Public Works Section.

(2) Negotiations continued for the reactivation of the Ente Acquedotti Siciliani to provide a unified control and systematized maintenance throughout the island.

c. Public Works

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(2) Negotiations continued for the reactivation of the Ente Acquedotti Siciliani to provide a unified control and systematized maintenance throughout the island.

A36 Public Works

a. On receipt of requests from the Public Works and Utilities Sections of the AOC steps have been taken to collect information on all works projects and prepare a numbered, composite recapitulation of all jobs executed and in progress from the date of occupation up to date.

b. Numerous schemes from the provinces have been examined. It has been noted that the tendency has been for local authorities to put forward huge works programs and present arguments for their initiation. The policy of this Section, however, has been only to authorize work of immediate necessity and avoid all jobs having the appearance of Public Works Relief. No orders have been issued for all schemes to be presented to the Provv. OO.PP., for examination before forwarding to this office much of this work of examination should be eliminated in the future.

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A37 Mining

a. The price agreed to be paid by AMG for sulphur at the ports was raised to be a base of L. 2200 per tonnelate for all sulphur produced after 1 August 1943 until further notice. Transportation of sulphur to the ports continued during the month but at a reduced rate due to lack of trucks. Arrangements were initiated to provide a stock pile of sulphur in Palermo for future shipments. On December 31, 1943 there was approxi 1200 tons of sulphur at Porto Empedocle, 3800 tons at Licata, and 50 tons at Catania.

b. Reopening of sulphur mines was still delayed by lack of electric power and of essential supplies. Besides the immediate deficiencies, uncertai regarding future transportation, supplies, food for workers, costs of operation and electric power, is resulting in reluctance to reopen mines.

A38 Shipping

a. The activities of the Shipping Sub-Commission since it was placed on temporary duty with Region I have been concerned mainly with drawing u and putting into effect a fixed schedule of freight rates applicable to vessels of less than 500 tons operating between Sicilian ports and between Sicily and the mainland. These were published in Memoranda No. 47.

b. A new agents' shipping contract form was drawn up and the printing and distribution of this form contract to all agents and representatives in Sicilian ports is now being arranged.

LABOR

A39 The Regional Labor Office (Italian)

a. The Regional Labor Office continued to function in a vigorous manner in assuming its responsibilities for the coordination of the work of the Provincial Labor Offices and in handling other labor problems in Sicily. Field supervision and investigations are being increased as transportati facilities are becoming more readily available and employees are train for such purposes. The personnel have been carefully selected and the Regional Office is well prepared for the administration of labor matters in Sicily.

b. The Regional Office appointed an Advisory Commission of leading persons in the community qualified to give advice on labor problems. The commission meets whenever important questions are submitted to it. Duri the month it considered such questions as the revision of the pension systems, organization of the Provincial Labor Offices, and interpretati of General Order No. 14 relating to wage increases.

c. The Regional Office, in cooperation with the Labor Division, has also investigated the problem of the regulation of trade unions and the rol of the Ente Nazionale di Propaganda per la Prevenzione degli Infortuni. The latter organization is engaged primarily in providing consultive services on accident prevention and in promoting safety campaigns. The organization has stopped functioning in Sicily because of loss o

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c. The Regional Office, in cooperation with the Labor Division, has also investigated the problem of the regulation of trade unions and the work of the Ente Nazionale di Propaganda per la Prevenzione degli Infortuni. The latter organization is engaged primarily in providing consultative services on accident prevention and in promoting safety campaigns. The organization has stopped functioning in Sicily because of loss of contact with Rome and lack of funds. The Ente has been engaged in useful work which should be continued. When the financial investigation is completed, it is proposed to provide funds for the organization to resume its work and to place its supervision under the Regional Labor Office until National arrangements can be made.

A40 Labor Disputes

a. Labor unrest has been less prevalent than in November due to the improvement in the food situation and to the increase in wages for governmental employees and for some private employees. The Provincial Labor Offices are doing good work in the conciliation of labor disputes as they occur. As an example of activity of this type, the Palermo office reports that it handled 104 controversies of all sorts in December. Workers not only consult the labor offices in respect to their collective and individual controversies with employers, but also in regard to questions on the various social insurances.

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b. The Regional Labor Office conducted a formal arbitration in the case of the Societa' Generale Elettrica della Sicilia on the interpretation of General Order No. 14 in respect to the treatment of the indennita' di presenza in the determination of the maximum wage which may be paid by a private employer. This award involved the most important question which has arisen in the interpretation of General Order No. 14 in its application to private employers. In accordance with this award, approved by the RCAO, the indennita' di presenza may be paid in full as part of the salary in all areas in Sicily at the rate which was designated prior to the Allied occupation for the particular area and category of work.

A11 Labor Unions

a. The continued organization of labor unions is reported from all provinces, though many of the organizations are still of a provisional nature. The existence of 5 labor organizations is reported in Trapani, 2 in Marsala, 7 in Messina, and 27 in Palermo. Other provinces have not provided reports on the number of organizations, but indicate that organization is proceeding. Clubs for discussions of problems confronting labor are also being formed. The "Matteotti Club" in Enna, for example, is said to be well established and has prevented unruly demonstrations by workers.

A12 Employment

a. General unemployment continued in the coastal cities and in the sulphur mining area. Little or no unemployment is reported in agricultural areas. Unemployment can only be reduced by further revival of activity in the building trades, mills, bakeries, commerce, and fisheries. At Gela 500 fishermen were reported unemployed because of the lack of boats. Reports from all provinces stressed the need for materials in order to permit normal activities to be resumed.

A MONUMENTS, FINE ARTS, AND ARCHIVES

A13 Monuments

a. In general, progress of repairs of monuments and works of art has been satisfactory. Certain projects have been completed but many are still in progress because of the difficulties of transportation and lack of materials. Because of the rising costs of materials that are available appropriations for certain projects have been exhausted and additional funds have been requested and, in some cases, approved. It is anticipated that these requests will increase and it is the policy of the Advisers to carefully examine such requests individually with a view of keeping expenditures to a minimum.

b. In Palermo work has continued despite bad weather and difficulties of obtaining certain material. Many repairs are nearing completion. The Superintendent of Monuments has submitted a supplementary program of 17 monumental churches requiring urgent repairs, and the estimates for this program total Lire 2,800,000. Approval has been granted for appropriation of this sum in order that works already initiated may be carried to completion and others begun. The Genio Civile of Palermo has also submitted a list of 25 monumental churches (in addition to those in the Superintendent's of Monuments list) for which the estimates of repairs total Lire 1,867,000. This sum has been approved, the total appropriation (Lire 1,600,000) to date being exhausted.

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many of the organizations are still of a provisional nature. The existence of 5 labor organizations is reported in Trapani, 2 in Marsala, 7 in Messina, and 27 in Palermo. Other provinces have not provided reports on the number of organizations, but indicate that organization is proceeding. Clubs for discussions of problems confronting workers are also being formed. The "Matteotti Club" in Enna, for example, is said to be well established and has prevented unruly demonstrations by workers.

AL2 Employment

a. General unemployment continued in the coastal cities and in the sulphur mining area. Little or no unemployment is reported in agricultural areas. Unemployment can only be reduced by further revival of activity in the building trades, mills, bakeries, commerce, and fisheries. At Gela 500 fishermen were reported unemployed because of the lack of boats. Reports from all provinces stressed the need for materials in order to permit normal activities to be resumed.

MONUMENTS, FINE ARTS, AND ARCHIVES

AL3 Monuments

a. In general, progress of repairs of monuments and works of art has been satisfactory. Certain projects have been completed but many are still in progress because of the difficulties of transportation and lack of materials. Because of the rising costs of materials that are available appropriations for certain projects have been exhausted and additional funds have been requested and, in some cases, approved. It is anticipated that these requests will increase and it is the policy of the Advisers to carefully examine such requests individually with a view of keeping expenditures to a minimum.

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c. Local persons responsible for repairs in the Eastern provinces have displayed considerable initiative with the result that many projects are nearing completion.

AL4 Works of Art

a. Restoration of paintings from damaged churches and of certain objects belonging to the Museo Diocesano has continued. An appropriation of Lire 150,000 has been approved for the restoration of the famous fifteenth century fresco of the "Triumph of Death" in the severely damaged Palazzo Sclafani.

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b. The War Office has forwarded a list of contents of church treasuries throughout the island, which the Advisers are in process of verifying. The treasuries at Catania, Randazzo, Siracusa, Caltagirone, Enna, Assoro, Agrigento, Marsala, Erice, and Mazzara del Vallo have been checked and contents found intact.

A45 Summary of Appropriations

a. Summary of appropriations approved since the Allied Occupation of Sicily for urgent and necessary repairs or damages of war:

(1)	Monuments & Antiquities in Western Sicily	Lire 9,511,660.00
(2)	" " " Eastern "	3,530,207.00
(3)	Works of Art	620,000.00
(4)	Archives	623,000.00
(5)	Libraries	200,000.00
	Total	Lire 14,484,875.00

EDUCATION

A46 Opening of Schools

a. In spite of the plans developed and distributed in November numerous difficulties presented themselves with regard to the opening of the schools. All of the new documents outlining the approved programs of study were not available on opening day. These were, however, distributed during the month as they came from the press. Objection to certain parts of the new study programs were received from the Church and certain amendments had to be made.

b. School programs are of necessity narrow but unfortunately war time conditions has led to a restricted teaching of physical education, domestic science, art, and manual training, in short, of the newer and more practical elements of the curriculum. Every possible effort is being made by this division to offset such a trend. The Sicilian culture pattern reveals a clear need for an expansion of the very program elements that are being restricted.

c. The major task of opening universities, including the establishment of the revised program and the examination of the political character of major professors and administrators has now been substantially completed. The University of Palermo opened in December. The university of Messina will open January 3, and the University of Catania should be open by January 15.

A47 Administrative and Legal Procedures

a. Conditions made necessary the reorganization of a large number of administrative procedures. The most notable changes were those contained in Numbered Memoranda No. 44. The regulations contained in this memorandum were recommended by the Provveditori, and were deemed essential to supplement existing legislation and to delegate power to the Provinces.

b. The question of the relation of church schools to the national system is still in an indeterminate state. A directorate nominated by the Cardinal has been appointed to consult with the Chief of this Division.

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(5) Libraries 200,000.00

Total Lire 14,[illegible]875.00

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c. It has been impossible up to the present for the division to examine the political records of the 9,000 teachers on the island but the following groups have been or are being examined.

(1) All Provveditori.
(2) All School Administrators.
(3) All teachers known to have a fascist record.

This process of examination has had a salutary effect on personnel and has also yielded an understanding of the extent of the corruption that existed in the educational system.

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POSTAL

448. a. Censorship.

(1) To initiate action for the reconstitution of Italian Censorship for the island of Sicily, instructions were sent to all S.C.A.O.'s to authorize Prefects to reconstitute censorship within their own province. As I.M.C. is responsible for censorship of all civilian communications this was done with their approval. The payment of wages for these civilian censors will be paid by the Prefect. However as the Allied Control Censors hired other censors to re-censor the mail, it was agreed by AFHQ that A.M.G. should pay this type of employees. Latest reports show that Italian censors under the control of the I.M.C. are now operating in all Provinces of the Island.

b. P.W. Mail.

(1) Outgoing.

(a) The routing of P.W. mail has been drastically changed. Where previously all outgoing P.W. mail has been sent to APO 759, it is now separated into different countries and dispatched directly to that country. For the month of December 42 bags of P.W. mail were dispatched to all parts of the world.

(2) Incoming.

(a) Incoming P.W. mail continues to be concentrated in Palermo and for this month 102 sacks of such mail arrived. As service between the mainland and Sicily has not been resumed all incoming P.W. mail destined for the mainland is being held pending resumption of service.

c. Registered and Insured Mail.

(1) The question of registered and insured mail for banks was again brought to the attention of the Censorship officials and after a conference with the Director of that Section, Col. Menapace, Directors of the Banks and the Inspector General of Posts it was decided that a limited registered and insured service could be permitted for banks and financial houses in Sicily only. The weight limit was set at 2 kg. and the postage rates and

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d. Stamps.

(1) AMGOT postage stamps are still being used as of 6833 date the following number of stamps have been received from AMFA:

15 Cent.	-	5,420,000
25 Cent.	-	4,760,000
30 Cent.	-	4,960,000
50 Cent.	-	7,300,000
60 Cent.	-	630,000
1 Lire	-	2,440,000
2 Lire	-	400,000
5 Lire	-	2,680,000
10 Lire	-	400,000

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(2) The question of increasing the postage rates, as much as double, has been considered and has been brought to the attention of Acting Director, Postal Sub-Commission, A.C.C. and as yet, no reply has been received.

(3) Another question which arises is whether AMGOT stamps will continue to be used when the Italian Government takes over. If so, a new supply must be received as the present supply will probably last for another three months or so.

e. Service with Mainland.

(1) Plans have been worked on to begin a mail service with the occupied provinces of the mainland, Sardinia and Sicily. The Regional Postal Officer went on a trip to Reggio and to Messina to make final preparations for the commencement of this service and the date was definitely established as the 1st of January. As Regions I and II are not ready to commence a two way service the service will be only one direction - Sicily to the mainland. All mail from Sicily would be concentrated in two towns - Palermo and Messina.

f. Personnel.

(1) A study is being conducted regarding the superflous number of Post Office employees in each Provincial Directorate. It is contemplated to dismiss all temporary employees who were employed during the emergency and who are superflous during normal times. In some provincial directorates a number of such employees have already been dismissed.

g. Italian Official Mail.

(1) Italian official mail from the Italian Government offices here in Sicily has been arriving by means of an airplane courier set up by the Italian Government. As this office had no information regarding the agreement between A.C.C. and the Italian Government for the dispatch of this mail it was brought to the attention of the R.C.A.O. It was agreed that this mail would continue to be dispatched after censorship. Since I.S.C. received instructions that this mail was not subject to censorship, instructions were given to

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h. Post Offices.

(1) Following is a list of all the Post Offices in each Province together with the number now opened for one or more postal services - latest report - December 15, 1943.

Province	No. of P.O.	No. Opened
Palermo	145	128
Siracusa	55	55
Ragusa	25	21
Messina	205	194
Catania	119	107
Caltanissetta	36	31
Trapani	62	39
Agrigento	64	42
Enna	28	26

PRESS AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

A49. a. The shortage of personnel has rendered it impossible to assign an officer specifically to this Division, important though it is recognized to be. The necessary work of liaison with the Psychological Warfare Branch and the other agencies, the suggestion of particular propaganda for the radio and the press, and the measures required to prevent unauthorized publication, have been handled by the Executive Officer at Regional Headquarters.

b. At present there are the following three authorized newspapers in Sicily:

(1) "Sicilia Literata" - Palermo
(2) "Corrieri di Sicilia" - Catania
(3) "Notiziario di Messina" - Messina

c. A plan has been approved by P.W.B. whereby each provincial capital should have a newspaper, but this has been suspended due to lack of a steady supply of newsprint and lack of the staff necessary to insure proper military censorship. Continued representations have been made to AFHQ but no supplies have materialized and P.W.B. has refused to authorize any further newspapers until a steady flow of approximately 30 tons a month is assured.

d. A new factor has been injected into the situation with the notice received from AFHQ that a [illegible]

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d. A new factor has been injected into the situation with the notice received from AFHQ that a new press supervisory body for Sicily, to be known as "the Allied Publishing Board", has been created. The scope of the authority of the organization is not yet known, but in the meantime instructions have been received that no new newspapers are to be authorized until it arrives to take control. 6333

e. The general plan, referred to in last month's report, of propagandising the Sicilians in an attempt to assure greater cooperation with A.M.G. and the Allies was continued. No opportunity was lost to emphasize the basic principles of the plan, to the effect that

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the war still continued and that further restrictions and hardships would be required of the Sicilian people in order to bring it to a speedy and victorious end.

PROVINCES

A50. a. General. The improvement in the food situation to the extent that the whole island was receiving the prescribed bread ration regularly every day rendered the task of the A.C.A.O.'s in controlling their provinces considerably easier. The issuance of a special additional Christmas ration of pasta resulted in a further uplift in civilian morale and greater confidence in our administration. Reports from all areas indicated satisfactory progress in all fields of endeavor, though emphasis was naturally still placed on the problems of economic dislocation.

b. Agrigento.

(1) Political Tendencies. The SCAIC and the CIC have each discovered a copy of a mimeographed leaflet, unsigned, which for the first time urges armed opposition to Allied Military Government. The authors are not known as yet and the distribution cannot have been very widespread since only two copies have been found and there seems to be no evidence that it is influencing any of the people. The Free Sicily movement has appeared to quiet down considerably in the past month. Practically none of the appointees suggested by the Prefect have been members of this group. This fact seems to indicate a beginning of a parting between the Prefect and the leader of the Free Sicily movement in this Province(Guarino-Amella) but such evidence of parting is not yet convincing.

(2) Taxes. Tax collections are in excess of expectations. Tolleranzas have been revoked as per instruction, except to prevent the sale of some sulphur mines scheduled to be sold for failure to make obligatory purchases of Italian Government bonds. In these cases the sales were postponed for four months, and within that period the mines must comply with the Italian law to be effective then.

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c. Catania.

(1) Wages and Prices. The position has slightly improved but prices are still all out of order in this Province. The Giunta Communale does not function energetically enough and prefers to leave everything to A.M.G. In this respect shops are being opened under the auspices of the Consorzio Agrario. These shops sell commodities such as fruit, vegetables, meat and fish etc. at prices, which while showing a reasonable profit, are much below the majority of shops. In due course trade will tend to come to these shops, with it is hoped, a resulting forcing down of

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prices in other shops. An extension of this idea throughout the Island is I feel sure, the answer to a very great deal of Black Market activities.

(2) Quarantine Provisions at Port of Catania. Late in December the disinfestator at the Port quarantine station was tested and placed in order. After several preliminary conferences between the U.N.R.R.A. and other interested officials, a meeting was called by the Commanding General 96 Area at which the problem of quarantine control was discussed specifically. It was agreed that the Military would designate an Embarkation Officer who would be responsible for inspection and clearance of Allied Shipping. For schooners and other Italian vessels the local Italian Medical authorities would act. The Medico Provinciale was designated by A.M.G. as the Medical Officer responsible.

d. Enna.

(1) The Consorzio Agrario Provinciale has been loaned several trucks, and the Director sent to other Provinces to make agreements for the reprovisioning of the Province. This has met with considerable success as the high prices of the Black Market and the goods sold openly are a direct result of the speculation made by those fortunate few with means of transport available. By removing the means and assisting the Consorzio prices of certain goods have fallen and the amount available has increased. I am confident that if more transport was made available and utilized through a controlled agency such as the Consorzio Agrario, prices would be forced down to a sensible level which would benefit the great mass of the worker population.

(2) A start has been made in the shipment of sulphur to Catania but the narrow gauge line to Caltagirone has insufficient cars and locomotives. Owing to the shortage of trucks, it has been impossible to assign sufficient transport to the various mines to carry the sulphur from the mines to the railway in the western part of the Province for shipment to Licata. Carbide and pit-props are required in addition to a regular supply of electric current before it will

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(3) Co-operation with H.Q. No. 1 District continued during the month. The requisitioning of feed, some of which may be needed badly here for livestock of the peasants, for the mule remount station at Piazza Armerina has proceeded as originally planned. Capt. Lane of Claims and Hirings was here for a short time and considered

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only a few of the many claims filed by civil ow-
ners of property taken, damaged or destroyed by
the Army. Most of such claims will now be forwarded
filed here during the past months and retained
or forwarded through channels without action.
The ones still on file here will be reviewed
to claims and filings with the object of
further investigating or processing. Claimants
may be required to us and that time and staff
will permit.

e. Enlarged.

(1) Currency. The A.M.G. lira is well accepted.
Countersetting appears to be continued in raising
the 50 lira notes to 500 lira. In future print-
ing the notes should be designed so that coun-
tersetting is made less easy. Arrangements were
concluded to have the Fence di Stato, and the
Banca d'Italia withdraw worn-out A.M.G. and
Italian lira notes.

(2) Supplementary Christmas Rations. Supplementary
Christmas rations were made available to all
ration card holders throughout the Province on the
following basis: Pasta--150 grams per person; This
American and Sicilian flour is of an average quality.
Bread--100 (additional) grams per person. This
extra ration was received by the public
very poor quality, was distributed smoothly, and it is
very much appreciated. Samples have
been taken and an analysis is being made of the
flour used. Appropriate action will be taken
against the manufacturer or the miller where it
is established who is responsible.

f. Passes.

(1) Curfew.

By the assistance of wards of groups of
good feeling the Provost has been able to
reduce the period of 150 grams of
Italian ration of 150 grams of
This ration, however, is for those
heavy workers such as miners who
supplement it by purchase vegetables
which are to the very high prices of

e. Palermo.

(1) Currency. The A.M.G. lira is well accepted. Counterfeiting appears to be continued in raising the 50 lira notes to 500 liras. In future printing the notes should be designed so that counterfeiting is made less easy. Arrangements were concluded to have the Banca di Sicilia and the Banca d'Italia withdraw worn-out A.M.G. and Italian lira notes.

(2) Supplementary Christmas Rations. Supplementary Christmas rations were made available to all ration card holders throughout the province on the following basis: Pasta--150 grams per person; Bread--100 (additional) grams per person. This extra ration was very well received by the public. The arrangements made worked smoothly, and it is stated that the pasta made of an admixture of American and Sicilian flour is of superb quality. It is reported from one area that pasta of a very poor quality was distributed. Samples have been taken and an analysis is being made of the flour used. Appropriate action will be taken against the manufacturer or the miller when it is established who is responsible.

f. Ragusa.

(1) Supply.

By the assistance of wagons of grain and flour from Palermo the Province has been getting a regular ration of 150 grams of bread daily. This ration, however, is far too low for very heavy workers such as miners who are unable to supplement it by purchasing vegetables or meat owing to the very high prices of all such commodities. It is suggested that the heaviest class of workers and the CC.RR. at least should be allowed an extra 100 grams of bread daily.

(2) Labor.

The Labor Office is directing its attention with all possible energy to the interest of work people of all classes and to the solution of the unemployment problem so far as is possible. The position of the employees of the telephone service in this city presents a serious and somewhat complicated problem. The Labor Office has intervened and when the position is cleared up a separate report will be forwarded to the Division concerned. With regard to the conditions of the

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employees generally, those of the agricultural class are not unfavourable. In the field of industry the amount of unemployment is serious and the immediate practicable solution would be the institution of a general scheme for the reconstruction and repair of highways throughout the province.

g. Trapani.

(1) Currency, Banking and Financial Intelligence. Deposits continue to increase, but dearth of applications for good loans is disturbing to bankers. They are unanimous in requesting that more private shipping be made possible, that the railroad gaps be repaired so as to improve inter-provincial business operations, and that telephone and telegraph lines be restored so that trade will be stimulated by better communications. Tax payments continue to improve also, a reflection on the abundance of cash in circulation.

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