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MONTHLY REPORTS, REGION III
JULY 1943 - JAN. 1944

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

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IN COLLECTION

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

73/b.
28 JAN Recd

28 January 1944

SUBJECT: Monthly Reports.

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

1. Forwarded herewith is the Report of Region 3 for month of December 1943 pursuant to AMG/620/14, 4 January 1944.
2. The report consists of a summary in quadruplicate to which is attached as annexes, detailed reports of the respective Sections of this Headquarters.

For the Regional Civil Affairs Officer:

Douglas N. Batson
DOUGLAS N. BATSON,
1st Lt., CMP,
Actg Asst Adj Gen.

1 copy of Spans split
up 2 copies of Divisional
reports placed in appropriate
Divisional files.

J. S. Hest.

P.A.

REPORT OF REGION 3, FOR DECEMBER 1943 per

AMG/620/14 - 4 JANUARY 1944

1993

1. GENERAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE (Also see No. 9, Medical)

The general condition of the people in Region III was far from satisfactory. Allied Military Government found itself hampered by problems of supply and lack of transport and personnel. Leaders within civilian agencies found themselves hobbled by the apathy of the people.

Nevertheless, in December, there were definite signs of recovery from the catastrophe which caused almost complete breakdown in Italian political, economic and social structure. Normalcy was not restored but there was improvement.

Beset by such problems as disrupted public utility services, scarcity of food, crowded housing conditions, dwindling stocks of clothing, lack of fuel, a typhus fever epidemic, black market, sterility of leadership, low wages in such enterprises that are functioning, and military occupation, the people within the region generally and the Neapolitans particularly, found conditions difficult but not intolerable.

Generally, there was confidence in the principles and efforts of Allied Military Government to alleviate conditions.

Highly vocal political groups mushroomed into growth, but the majority of the people paid scant attention to politics. A liberal policy was adopted by Region III which was restrained to the extent necessary by the tactical situation. A certain amount of freedom of assembly and utterance was permitted.

General Conditions - contd.

Economically, the people labored with problems engendered by low wages or none at all, food scarcity, black markets and curtailed farming facilities.

Thousands of residents of the three provinces within the region were made homeless by destruction, flight or requisition. Many of them moved into air raid shelters. When typhus of epidemic proportions spread, the shelter dwellers were allowed to remain rather than to scatter the lice with them.

Energetic steps were taken by health authorities to check the epidemic. The same agencies gave much attention to the rehabilitation of hospitals.

Although conditions were bad, the general situation, except food, is improving. Substantial imports of prime food commodities will be necessary to keep the population on a subsistence level until the next harvest.

2. POLITICAL.

December was the most active in the political field since the entrance of the Allies into Naples. This month witnessed during its first period the high point of what can be called "independent activity" on the part of the Comitato della Liberazione Nazionale. Neapolitans seem generally apolitical and many of them considered the Comitato to be a group of ineffective theorists rather than practical administrators.

A number of political posters appeared without authorization but caused little stir. Two incidents in the month gave the false impression that Naples was boiling over politically. The first

Political. c. d.

was a meeting, held without permit, of the Corda Frates, student group, at the University of Naples. It involved alleged "extraterritorial privileges" of the University (claimed by Mr. Omodeo, rector) and minor altercations with civilian police. The second incident involved the prohibition of a convention of National Liberation Committees planned for December 20 in Naples. Developments on this and the Corda Frates meeting are fully analysed in Major Knight's political report, appended.

The first real public gathering since the fall of Fascism took place on December 19, to honor the anti-Fascist hero Amendola.

The Comitato is received by Region III with courtesy as a respectable group of prominent citizens representing organized public opinion but is not accorded official recognition. Expansion of press facilities to the parties within the Comitato is foreseen and it is expected that soon Naples will have not only three daily papers but also a weekly periodical for each one of the six parties constituting the Committee of National Liberation.

The task of eliminating individual Fascists from public life continued. On December 14, preliminary sets of instructions covering the wholesale elimination from public office of certain categories of Fascists were sent to SCAOs and on December 20, definite instructions (both attached to Major Knight's report) were sent out.

Count Sforza and other pre-Fascist leaders continued independent of the Comitato in their political activity. Benedetto Croce is in the public eye and writes prolifically.

December was politically satisfactory.

3. ADMINISTRATION AND STAFF.

Staff changes were caused in Region III by the activation of AMG, Fifth Army, in the middle of the month. Personnel and vehicles for AMG, Fifth Army, were obtained from those in service with Region III, causing grave shortage of men and transport.

There are insufficient enlisted men. The transport problem is acute. Civilian vehicles have been requisitioned but they are not suitable for use in rural areas. Region III was fortunate in the arrival of officers assigned to Region IV who were attached to Region III to acquire experience. Mutual benefit was the result.

4. JUSTICE.

During December, the terms of certain Italian Court officials and judges were expiring and in the absence of legal agencies to replace or continue them in office, the officials were continued in office by Region III for the time being.

Summary Courts found 4042 guilty and 685 not guilty. Five were found guilty in Superior Court. No cases were heard in General Court. These figures cover provinces of Naples, Avellino, Benevento and Salerno.

There were 1958 curfew cases, 1786 theft and illegal possession, 119 black market, 33 arms and ammunition, 18 violations of Italian penal code and 128 miscellaneous cases. The Italian courts convicted 1292 and acquitted 341. Judicial pardons were granted to 41. There is attached a complete report from the Legal Section.

5. PUBLIC SAFETY.

Efficiency of the various Italian police units is fair in most cases and improving. There has been a need for some transfers, increase of food rations and supplies of clothing for police. 1989

Offenses and arrests in Naples are decreasing, and the incidence of crime is decreasing. To some extent, this is accounted for by the fact that the city is out of bounds to troops during the typhus epidemic, but the various police agencies are improving in their preventive work.

The main types of offenses are black market, wrongful possession, unlawful assembly and disorder and prostitution. Until recently, discipline and conduct of allied troops were bad. Complaints have been received of theft and robbery and violence toward individuals.

The rate of VD among troops is high. Local and military police are attempting to deal with prostitutes, touts and brothels. Relations with military police are excellent.

There was no serious refugee problem for this department except in Avellino.

A lack of co-ordination between various agencies caused difficulties in the system of administering criminal justice. Persons without charges against them were found in jail. A new system of arrest reports was begun and efforts made to obtain better co-ordination between Allied and civilian agencies. Great improvement is noted.

The chief of the Public Safety Section (report attached) deploras the shortage of his Region III staff, both officers and other ranks.

Public Safety. contd.

Bad communications with Benevento caused in part by the destruction of an estimated 700 bridges, is causing some unrest there because of the shortage of food. 1988

From the security standpoint, the general state of public morale is fairly good and will improve if food is available. There is some unrest but no violence. The attitude toward Allied Military Government is satisfactory. Some forged passes are in circulation.

Civilian internees are receiving attention and some of their conditions are expected to be improved. Prison conditions are becoming better. Sanitary conditions in undamaged prisons are not bad, although there is a definite lack of disinfectants. All inmates are segregated until they are bathed, disinfected and inoculated.

The Fire Brigade in Naples is efficient and no program is needed to increase it. This is not so in Benevento and Avellino Provinces where there is little equipment.

6. FINANCE.

Organizational matters having been attended to in the first two months of occupation, operations of the Finance Department proceeded according to plan during December.

The public was notified that payment of Italian Government 9 Year 4% Treasury Bonds which matured on December 15 was available. Through the end of the month, bonds valued at 22,096,000 lire were cashed in Naples Province. Figures for Avellino and Benevento Provinces are not available.

The public was given access to its safe deposit boxes.

Finance. cont.

Allied Military Government officers were present to check boxes with the owners. During the month about a third (almost 20,000) were opened. There was practically no confiscation of contents. A few bills of various foreign exchanges were found and a few foreign bonds and some gold coins which had been kept primarily for their numismatic or sentimental value. 1987

Authorization for payment of "sussidi militari" was granted. Payments were made throughout the region and proved of help to many families.

Region III put into practice the policy of 15th Army Group of meeting net deficits in assisting Italian Government financing rather than making individual advances to various departments.

Revenue (reports of which are always a month behind because of the AMG accounting procedure) for Region III included income from the sale of captured or confiscated supplies, fines and the sale of goods imported from the United States. The total was 24,551,249 lire.

Appended to the finance report are itemized tables that indicate the financing within the region by Allied Military Government, Allied Military Financial Agency and the Italian Government.

It is estimated that the collection of direct taxes (income and property assessments) have been about 75% of the levy within Region III. The percentage of the collection of indirect tax levies has not been so satisfactory. Exact figures are not available.

The situation in banks continues to be satisfactory. They have been requested to assist Allied Military Government in combatting black markets and inflation by refusing to finance speculators.

Finance. contd.

Deposits in banks during December rose from 3,930,000 to 4,215,000,000 in the middle of the month and fell off slightly at ¹⁹³⁶ the end to 4,120,000,000. A.M.F.A. Naples was directed by A.M.F.A. HQ. at the end of the month to withdraw 600,000,000 Lire (made in the Bank of Italy just prior to the opening of the banks for the express purpose of advancing funds if necessary, to other banks to cover their cash requirements for opening).

Arrangements were completed for the payment of the Italian Army and authority was received to make advances to the French Army. An advance of 100,000,000 was made to the French Army's Base Section Disbursing Office on December 11.

7. SUPPLY.

A serious shortage of basic food items, i.e., bread, pasta, olive oil and salt was experienced. Prior to December 12, the bread ration in Naples City was 100 grms. and in the provinces, 50 grms. On that date, the ration was raised to 125 grms. in the city and 100 in the provinces.

It was proposed that a ration of 1,500 grms. of pasta be issued between 20 and 23 December but failure of scheduled arrivals caused a cut to 500 grms. There were adequate supplies of fresh vegetables throughout most of the region. Prices of those in season were almost double last year's prices. The operation of the Sezione Provinciale dell'Alimentazione has been unsatisfactory.

The olive oil shortage is especially serious.

A total of 20,417 metric tons of supplies was bid and expected in December but only 3,823 were received. The following was

Supply. cont

distributed: 6,996 tons of flour, 72 tons of soup and 46 tons of milk.

1985

Thirty-seven industrial plants were inspected to ascertain the extent of war damage, looking toward a resumption of activity. Reports were received from 106 firms on their availability for industry.

8. AGRICULTURE.

By general proclamation on December 16, the Unione Agricoltori and Workers Union were abolished. Efforts to create separate political farmers' unions were stopped. Encouragement was given to farmers to form more a politically free union supported by voluntary contributions when communications admit. Duties of the workers' union were transferred to the new Regional Labor Office.

With Allied Control Commission, this section discussed a new plan for Italian agriculture. A basic framework was outlined which will not clash with anything so far done in this region.

Autumn wheat is planted in very satisfactory proportion. Military installations, especially north of the Volturno, caused great difficulties. Plans of 15th Army Group for distribution of fertilizer proceeded slowly. Transport problems hindered distribution as did presence of military occupation of two manure plants. Six hundred tons of potatoes were delivered to hospitals and institutions. Small deliveries of ammonium sulphate were made to growers. Seed potatoes are expected from the United Kingdom, and plans are made for their use. A system, somewhat like the highly successful British system of war agricultural committees, for allocation of seed was inaugurated through a voluntary committee of five farmers and the podests in chosen communes.

Agriculture. ^{Contd.}

Lack of staff, poor communications and a very strong civilian ^{urge} to send everything into the black market, caused a slow amassing of wheat in Avellino and Benevento Provinces. American and African sources of wheat seed were probed. Olive oil amassing was negligible. No solution has yet been found to the problem of a unified slaughter and milk policy. Fruits and vegetables have been marketed in reasonable quantities and at relatively reasonable prices.

9. MEDICAL.

The typhus fever epidemic among the civilian population of Naples was one of the biggest problems of the medical department. The disease is present in epidemic form in Naples City and every known factor conducive to its spread is present - want, distress, hunger, inclement weather, overcrowding, lack of bathing facilities. A total of 341 cases were reported during December.

No member of the armed forces was afflicted by the disease.

During the month, aid was received from representatives of the Rockefeller Foundation (Drs. Soper and Davies) and the United States of America Typhus Commission in the task of combatting the epidemic. A new powdering method heretofore considered unavailable for use with civilian populations on a large scale has been instituted in Naples to rid the people of the disease-carrying lice.

Malnutrition and typhoid fever are also present. Distress has been acute in December due to the lack of adequate food. The pinched and miserable appearance of the poorer population affords evidence of malnutrition.

The food situation is grave. It contributes to typhus

Medical. contd.

and the convential foods of Italians are scarce and that available is highly prized in the black market. Hospitals are thus badly handicapped. It is most difficult to buy milk even in the black market.

There is an air raid shelter population of about 12,000 made homeless by air raids or military requisitions. This population has not been cleared out since many have lice and could easily spread the threat of typhus wherever they go. Peninsular Base Section is helping the city in the collection of refuse. More help is needed since there is a threat of an increase in the normal fly population, already large, and the consequent spread of flyborne diseases.

Hospital facilities have been reduced to a very serious extent by air destruction, looting and requisitioning. The requisitioning of essential institutions should be regulated better than it has been in the past both in town and country.

Some water contamination still exists. The military are using precautionary methods for personnel.

Three to five officers are needed for the welfare section of the Division of Public Health and Welfare. Food kitchens are now feeding about 900 per day and 30 more kitchens may be opened as soon as food is available.

The Public Health Section supervises the distribution of such food as is available for hospitals and other institutions. Food supplies for hospitals in the Region, particularly outside the City of Naples, are entirely inadequate. Recommendations have been made to the Economics and Civilian Supply Section.

The Welfare Section, with insufficient help, cared for about 600 families moved from the port areas and 10,000 more moved

Medical. contd.

10.

from an area menaced by a dump explosion.

Venereal disease, next to typhus, provides the most serious problem affecting the health of the troops. Houses of prostitution have been placed out of bounds, bed capacity at Pace Hospital has been increased, and standards of examination of prostitutes have been improved.

10. REFUGEES.

In December, a house for refugees was opened at 5 Piazzetta Forcella. Refugees are care for here until transportation to Southern Italy is available. American and Italian Red Cross units are co-operating with the Displaced Persons Sub-commission in this Region. During the month 208 refugees were sent to Salerno Province and 30 to Potenza.

On December 29, Lt. Colonel L. R. Hulls arrived and relieved Lieut. Liese of responsibility of operating the organization. The method of handling refugees is undergoing reorganization.

11. STAFF. (See Par. 3)

12. MISCELLANEOUS..... (FINE ARTS)

Many churches, palaces, monuments and other objects of historical or artistic interest have been examined to ascertain war damage. In some cases, repairs are already under way and in others, such projects will be initiated as soon as conditions permit.

Funds amounting to 3,355,000 lire have been placed at the disposal of the royal superintendents of monuments and antiquities for 16 projects.

Libraries and museums received special attention. Arrangements were made with Italian officials to store for safekeeping, many valuable books, paintings and other art objects. At the palaces

Miscellaneous. contd.

in Caserta and Naples 50,000 such pieces were placed in storage.

Major Gardner, Chief of the Section, took part in an investigation with General Clarkson, I.C., and General Dillon, M.P., on December 19 and 20 on military vandalism and later testified before a Commission of Enquiry.

1981

12. MISCELLANEOUS (SCHOOLS)

Dr. Angelo Cammorosano, provveditori, was removed from office as head of the schools in Naples Province for his Fascist background. Dr. Francesco Scaglione was named to succeed him. Superintendents in Avellino, Gerardo Albano, and in Benevento, Clodo Albanese, were continued in office. Three teachers with Fascist backgrounds were relieved. Investigations are continuing. Three others who had been ousted by Fascists for racial reasons (Jews) were reinstated by Region III.

During the month, plans were rapidly being completed to reopen certain elementary and other public schools. About 45 private schools were given authority to reopen.

Frequent conferences with civilian school officials were held to discuss textbooks, courses, employees and other problems. Transport problems made it difficult for the proper supervision of schools in outlying areas of Region III.

Fascist propaganda was deleted from all textbooks.

Requisitioning of schools, particularly the secondary schools, delayed reopening.

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

19 January 1944

1380

REPORT TO: RCAF, Region 3.

SUBJECT : Political, Month of December 1943.

The month of December 1943 was the most active in the political field since our entrance into Naples on 1 October. This month witnessed during its first period the high point of what can be called independent activity on the part of the Comitato della Liberazione Nazionale, then a consequent regression and "shaking down" along more orderly lines as our contacts became more frequent with them and as its de facto dominating position in the local Italian political field became more consolidated.

It is certain in the opinion of the undersigned officer that the majority of Neapolitans and of the people of Region 3 are largely apolitical and give all their thoughts to the difficulties of daily existence rather than to the form of government and other purely political considerations. It is furthermore felt that a large section of Neapolitans have considered the Comitato as a group of ineffective theorists rather than practical administrators. For these reasons, and always guided by our paramount objective of not interfering with Italian self-determination, we gratefully accepted during October and November the Comitato's suggestions while refraining from actively encouraging more frequent relations.

However, after two months no competitive political organization came into being, notwithstanding our neutral attitude towards the Comitato, intended to permit other manifestations of public sentiment and desires had they been latent in the population.

During the latter part of November and the first days of December increasing political activity on the part of the Comitato and especially in the recently-liberated front line areas made a general and firm interview with the Comitato desirable. It was felt that such a policy would be more constructive and lead to greater permanent benefits than a limited policy of local repressive measures by our CAOs.

1979

Colonel Hume, RCAF, Region 3, therefore summoned the Comitato to his office on December 6. He advised it of AMG's general desire to be as liberal as possible but that for military reasons political activity in the front line area could not be permitted at all, and that because of Naples' military importance as a personnel and supply port political activity would have to be limited in the city. It must be reported that the Comitato's reaction was entirely cooperative. The results of this frank conversation were also satisfactory, political activity in the Corps Areas being virtually eliminated and conducted along orderly lines in Naples.

It should be reported that a number of political posters did appear in the streets of Naples without the authorization of PWB. These instances were dealt with by persuasion rather than by force because of our belief that force would not cure the evil and might on the contrary make "political martyrs" and invenom the otherwise relatively calm political situation.

Two incidents during mid-December unfortunately gave the false impression that Naples was boiling.

The first one of these incidents was the Corda Fratres meeting at the Eye Clinic of the University. The Corda Fratres, a student association fostered by the Communist Party and the Partito d'Azione, announced a meeting. The Rector of the University, Mr. Omodeo, was informed that permission would have to be requested. Taking the position that the University enjoyed extra-territorial privileges, Mr. Omodeo and the Association

did not request such a permit. No special orders were given by AMG Headquarters, either regional, provincial or city, and events took their natural course. Carabinieri outside of the meeting place informed the students that the meeting was not authorized. About 150 assembled and Mr. Omodeo joined the crowd which attempted to force its way into the meeting place. An AMG police officer, hearing of the disturbance, went on the scene and ordered the crowd to disperse. No attention was paid. Further efforts were made to penetrate by force, stones were thrown by the students and a few shots were fired in the air by the carabinieri. As can be expected, the carabinieri claim the stones were thrown first, and the students claim that the shots were fired first. The crowd finally dispersed. The casualties amounted to two or three bruises on each side. 1978

A delegation of students, headed by the Rector, Mr. Omodeo, called on the undersigned officer in the absence of the RCAO to lodge a formal protest against the alleged violation of time-honored privileges of the University of Naples. This situation rapidly resolved itself. Rector Omodeo was severely reprimanded for having contributed to a breach of the peace. At the same time his claims for University extra-territorial privileges were studied and no proof forthcoming, he was informed that the Corda Fratres and any other University association meeting for purposes other than study and research would have to request permission in accordance with Proclamation 11. It should be added that these requests were made, permission was granted and at least four meetings of the Corda Fratres took place in December without giving rise to any incident whatsoever. Furthermore, relations with Mr. Omodeo became more cordial than before.

The second incident to receive undeserved fame beyond the limits of Region 3 was the prohibition of the convention of National Liberation Committees scheduled for 20 December 1943 in Naples. This convention had never been discussed with this Headquarters, either officially or unofficially, no permit had been requested and none had been denied.

1977

On 16 December orders were received from 15th Army Group to the effect that this convention could not be permitted as political activity of such a scope could not be allowed in an area such as Naples under Military Government and so close to the front. The Neapolitan Committee of National Liberation was immediately so advised and on the evening of 17 December called upon Lt. Col. Kraege, RCAO, Region 3, to make a formal protest both orally and in the form of an open letter to President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin. During the first part of the meeting various members of the Committee and particularly Benedetto Croce, who accompanied the Committee on this occasion, expressed themselves with great warmth against the position taken and made statements that unwittingly we were playing into the hands of the Brindisi Government's reactionary tendencies. At one time the statement was made that unintentionally AMG was helping the formation of some kind of neo-fascism. This was immediately taken up and an immediate apology was proffered. Lt. Col. Kraege accepted to forward the message through channels to Washington, London and Moscow, and the latter half of the one-hour conversation took place in rather a friendly atmosphere.

On 20 December 1943 AMG forwarded through channels an official request that the convention be permitted to take place in Bari 28-30 January 1944 with a total attendance of 90 delegates.

On 19 December a duly authorized public meeting in honor of the anti-fascist hero, Amendola, took place at the Politeanna Theater. A thousand people attended, and this was the first real public gathering on extensive scale which had occurred since the fall of Fascism. All this tended to prove our sincerity and relations with the Comitato continued on excellent terms.

At this point it might be well to further precise that at no time has the Comitato been accorded any official recognition. They and their suggestions have been received with courtesy and interest as coming from a respectable group of prominent citizens representing organized public opinion.

The Neapolitan press is another subject which has received our attention and has also been the subject of several communications from the Comitato. In December, as in November and October, we emphasized to PWB our belief that a city such as Naples needed at least two, if not three daily newspapers of different political opinions. Upon each occasion we were met by the uniform answer that supplies of newsprint were not adequate to publish more than the PWB-sponsored and organized fusion "Risorgimento" daily. At the date of this writing, 19 January, the situation has materially improved and it would seem that within a month Naples will have not only three daily newspapers but also a weekly periodical for each one of the six political parties constituting the Committee of National Liberation.

During the month of December our systematic work of eliminating individual Fascist office-holders continued unabated. This work is done by a committee of which the undersigned officer is chairman and to which CIC and FSS belong. While the views of CIC and FSS are always taken into serious consideration, decisions are made by AMG and not by a majority vote of members of the committee. Captain W. A. S. Dollard and Captain Frank Chiara have both given material assistance to the undersigned officer in the performance of this work as well as in the performance of his other duties as executive officer of Region 3. With sufficient individual positions checked to assure a continuance of the administrative structure it became apparent in the course of December that a more general policy of removing Fascist officials from office was possible. On 14 December a preliminary set of instructions was sent to the SCACs. On 20 December definite instructions becoming effective on 1 January 1944 were sent to them. (Copy of instructions attached hereto; also attached is a summary tableau of officials removed up to December 31, 1943.) It should be stated that this Regional order was shown to Mr. Arangio Ruiz, president of the Comitato, on 31 December, the occasion of a visit to Lt. Col. Kraege. Mr. Arangio Ruiz expressed great pleasure and had no criticisms whatsoever to offer.

During the period under consideration it can be said, 5 that Count Sforza's local position diminished rather constantly. Still one of the very foremost political personalities, he is mentioned much less frequently publicly and privately than during October and November. He still maintained a position of independence relative to the Comitato and to the political parties.

Benedetto Croce continues to be much in the public eye and is very prolific in his writings. There seems to be no change in his stature. Contrary to Sforza he seems to be increasingly identifying himself with the Neapolitan Committee.

The three other outstanding or rather potentially outstanding political figures, all pre-Fascist ministers, Messrs. Giovanni Forzio, de Nicola and Giulio Rodino, remained from all appearances entirely aloof from local politics and give the appearance of wanting to save themselves for later developments and positions of national importance.

The month of December closed in a very satisfactory way in the political field. Notwithstanding agitation against King Victor Emanuel and agitation by the more extreme elements in favor of the more energetic elimination of Fascists, the general situation was calm and no threat to disorder could be seen on the Neapolitan political horizon.

RIDGWAY B. KNIGHT
Major, A. U. S.
Executive Officer

1373

NUMBER CHANGES IN OFFICIALS UP TO 31 DECEMBER 1943

AVELLINO PROVINCE

ORGANIZATION	REMOVED BY AMG
	1
Provincial Administration	16
MVSN -Railroad	5
MVSN -Road	44
Comunes	1
Civil Engineer	1
Carabinieri	1
Consorzio	1
TOTAL	69

REMOVAL OF OFFICIALS--NAPLES^{No} PROVINCE
1 OCTOBER - 31 DECEMBER, 1943

ORGANIZATION	Comm. named for new posts	Removed by Badoglio Govt. Prior to AMG assump- tion of auth- ority	Removed by AMG	Fled 1971	Arrest.
ARMY				3	2
PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION	2		92		
PROVINCIAL COUNCIL			7	1	
PROVINCIAL SYNDICATES			6	1	
PROVINCIAL UNIONS			15	1	
INDUSTRIES	12		1		
PROVINCIAL CONSORZIO			3		
PROVINCIAL COMMITTEES	3		1		
PROVINCIAL INSTITUTES			30	1	
BONIFICA DELLA CAMPANIA				1	
INTENDENZA DI FINANZA		1		15	
CAMACIA NERA				7	
MVSN RAILROAD					1
MVSN PORT			1		
MVSN POST AND TELEGRAPH			1		
MVSN ROAD			15		
MVSN ANTI-AIRCRAFT				2	
COURTS			1	1	
COMMUNES-ADMINISTRATION OF		19	212	6	
TOTALS	17	20	385	39	3++

RECAPITULATION:

COMMISSIONERS NAMED FOR NEW POSTS	17
REMOVED BY BADOGLIO GOV'T PRIOR TO A.M.G.	
ASSUMPTION OF AUTHORITY	20
REMOVED BY ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT	385
FLED	39
ARREST	3++
	464

++FOOTNOTES: THE SECURITY SERVICES HAVE INTERNED "SEVERAL HUNDRED" IN NAPLES PROVINCE BUT ADVISE US THAT THEY ARE NOT EMPOWERED TO DIVULGE INFORMATION PUBLICLY. THERE HAS BEEN NO REFUSAL TO COMMUNICATE CONFIDENTIALLY WITH A.M.G. ON SUBJECT.

NUMBER CHANGES IN OFFICIALS UP TO 31 DECEMBER 1943
BENEVENTO PROVINCE

ORGANIZATION	REMOVAL BY BADOLIO GOVT. PRIOR TO AMG ASSUMPTION OF AUTHORITY	REMOVED BY AMG
Provincial Administrations	5	4
Alimentation	1	2
Institutes	1	5
Comunes	15	58
Unions	---	3
Consortio	---	3
Provincial Council	---	2
TOTALS	22	77

Recapitulation:

Removed by Badoglio Govt.	22
" " AMG	77
	<hr/> 99+

+IN ADDITION

About 100 Minor Comune Officials

CIC Interned some fascists but left no record.

CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS
REGION III ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 394 U.S. ARMY

20 December 1943

SUBJECT: Directive Regarding Fascists Holding Public Office.

TO : SCAGOs.

1. Referring to the memorandum of this Headquarters of 14 December 1943 pertaining to the removal of certain categories of Fascists from public office, it has now been determined that the directive shall become effective on 1 January 1944. You are accordingly instructed to deliver on or before 31 December 1943, the following communication to each of the Prefects of the provinces of NAPLES, AVELLINO, and BRANCAVENTO:

a. In accordance with the instructions of the Regional Civil Affairs Officer for the Region of CAMPANIA and NAPLES, you are directed, commencing the 1st day of January 1944, to take the following action:

(1) All--

SQUADRISTI
MARCELLO DI ROMA
SICARIO LITTORIO
GERARCHI, and

other Fascists guilty of attacks against personal liberties, shall be removed from the positions they now occupy in the Government or any administration directly or indirectly controlled by the Government.

(2) All cases of persons previously discharged or placed on "unlimited leave" because of their political views and all cases in which deserved promotions have not been made because of such political views shall be carefully examined; and such persons shall be reinstated or promoted, unless there be urgent reasons against such action, in which case a full report shall be made to the Senior Civil Affairs Officer.

Confidential

1970

(3) All Italian subjects who are holders of decorations granted by the German or Japanese Governments shall be scrutinized, and all those who have unquestionably received such honors because of their assistance in furthering the Fascist cause shall be removed from public office as aforesaid.

(4) All promotions which have been made principally because of activity in behalf of the Fascist cause shall be annulled.

b. You will immediately communicate these instructions to the heads of all governmental departments and administrations and will, inform these officials that they will be held personally responsible for the faithful execution thereof.

c. A weekly report shall be made of any action taken pursuant hereto."

2. Every effort should be made to collect as many SCHEDE PERSONALE as possible, duly filled out, before 1 January 1944, after which the purpose for which the information is required will be known.

By order of Lieutenant Colonel KRAEGER:

PAUL REVERE
Major, A. G. D.,
Adjutant General.

DISTRIBUTION:

SCAO NAPLES PROV 5
SCAO BENEVENTO PROV 1
SCAO AVELLINO PROV 1.

3 & 11. ADMINISTRATION AND STAFF.

a. A big change in the Staff of A.M.G., Region III was occasioned by the activation of A.M.G. Fifth Army in the middle of December. All personnel and vehicles for this formation were found from Region III. The replacements with the exception of a few individual officers are not expected before 10 January. The resultant grave shortage, both of men and transport, has certainly mitigated against the efficiency of the Region.

b. The T.O./W.E. of the Region allowed 225 EM/ORs; this number was found to be insufficient. It was found impracticable to get combat troops for use as guards, and there were never sufficient Military Police to cover the area.

c. The transportation problem has been very acute owing to the small number of vehicles on the T.O./W.E. Certain civilian cars have been requisitioned, but they can only be used in the cities owing to the rough terrain and broken bridges in the Provinces. 1969

d. Region III was very fortunate in the arrival of Region IV officers at Naples. Many of these officers were attached in order to gain experience with mutual benefit to both Regional Staffs. In fact, without them it would have been very difficult for some Divisions, especially the Economics & Supply Division, to carry on.

e. It was found essential to have Public Safety & Finance Officers with each Provincial S.C.A.O., but the other Divisions can and are now being centralized at H.Q.

f. Owing to lack of experience and the diversity of the work at H.Q., administration proved difficult at first. The Staff has recently been reorganized under a new Adjutant, Captain Pomeroy, which it is hoped augurs well for the future.

JUSTICE. The following AMG Courts sat in Region III during December.

- a. Three Summary Courts having general jurisdiction in the City of Naples. Two of these Courts sat daily full time and the other daily part time. Each Court has full jurisdiction to try any offences with the competence of a Summary Court.
- b. A Summary Court in the Dock Area of the City of Naples with jurisdiction to try only persons accused of being in illegal possession of Allied property in that Area, unauthorized entry into the port, and leaving the shore in craft without authority. This Court sat daily.
- c. A Summary Court in the City of Naples with jurisdiction to try only persons accused of failure to obey the curfew regulations. This Court sat daily.
- d. A Superior Court in the City of Naples sitting Daily.
- e. Summary Courts for the Provinces of Avellino and Benevento sitting as required.
- f. A summary Court for the District comprising the continuous line of towns stretching along the eastern shore of Naples Bay. This Court sat only when required to relieve the CAO for other pressing duties.

1968

No Superior Court sat during December for the Provinces of Avellino and Benevento. Also the General Court established for Region 3 did not complete the trial of any case during the month.

Appendixes A and B show the number of cases heard in Region III and types of cases during December.

Most of the Officers required to man the Courts mentioned in para I were taken from officers loaned to Region III by Region IV. Without this assistance it is probable that there would have been a complete breakdown of justice in the City of Naples.

ITALIAN COURTS. Except for the Corti d'Assisi the whole of the Italian Courts in Region III functioned for both civil and criminal cases. The reopening of the Corte d'Assisi is under consideration.

Appendix C shows the number of criminal cases tried by the Italian Courts during December.

During December it became apparent that the terms of Office of certain giudici and vice pretori onorari were to expire on 31 December 1943. As no Italian agency was available to extend the terms of office and as the services of these individuals were necessary to the proper functioning

of the Italian Courts in the Region an order extending the terms of
office in question pending further order of competent authority was
signed by the Regional Civil Affairs Officer, Region III, on 30 De-
cember 1943. This order was promulgated through the Senior Civil
Affairs Officers of the various provinces of the Region and through
the appropriate official Italian judicial channels. A copy of this
order was forwarded to AMG 15th Army Group under date 2 January 1944.

1967

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

REGION No. 3

REPORT ON ALLIED MILITARY COURTS FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1943

A. CASES TRIED AND FINDINGS.

Province of	Summary Court		Superior Court		General Court		Totals		Total Cases
	Not guilty	Guilty	Not guilty	Guilty	Not guilty	Guilty	Not guilty	Guilty	
Naples	671	3872		5			671	3877	
Avelli- no	13	87					13	87	
Beneven- to		75						75	
Salerno	1	8					1	8	
Totals	685	4042		5			685	4047	

Region No. 3

REPORT ON ALLIED MILITARY COURTS FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1943

B. CONVICTIONS.

Province of	Curfew and Violations	Theft and Allied Prop.	Black Market	Looting	Poss. of Arms and Ammunition	Violation of Italian Penal Code	Others	Total
Naples	1864	1762	100	4	23	4	120	3877
Avellino	45	14	16		9		3	87
Benevento	49	6	2		1	14	3	75
Salerno		4	1	1			2	8
TOTALS	1958	1786	119	5	33	18	128	4047

.....
 Signature (Rank) (Official Designation)

1965

RETURN OF PENAL CASES FROM 1 DEC. '43 TO 31 DEC. '43.

Total N° of persons arrested from 1st to 31 Dec. '43 N° 211

TRIALS	Convictions	Acquittals	Total
By PRETURA Courts	471	158	629
" TRIBUNALE	555	107	662
" COURT Of Appeal	221	76	297
" JUVENILE Court	45		45 (1)
TOTAL	1.292	341	1.633

(1) Judicial pardons were granted in 41 cases

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

PRETURA 95 Rationing offences (from 50 lire up to 15 days in prison and 1000 lire fine)
 14 Selling without license (from 20 to 250 lire fine)
 126 Begging (from 5 days to 20 days in jail)
 40 Accosting (from 5 to 40 days in jail)
 20 Entering the railway yard (50 lire fine to 5 days in prison)
 19 Omission to return pawn (from 50 to 500 lire fine)
 41 Offences against blackout regulation (from 50 lire fine to 4 months in jail).
 8 Omitting to pay taxes (from 50 to 325 lire fine)

TRIBUNALE 163 Rationing offences (from 300 lire fine to 10 months in prison and 2000 lire fine)
 143 Theft (from 1 month to 6 years in prison)
 107 Aggr. Theft (from 300 lire fine to 1 year and 1000 lire fine)
 22 Receiving stolen goods (from 200 lire fine to 10 months in prison and 300 lire fine).

TOTAL	1.292	341	1.633
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(1) Judicial pardons were granted in 41 cases

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PRETURA 95 Rationing offences (from 50 lire up to 15 days in prison and 1000 lire fine)

14 Selling without license (from 20 to 250 lire fine)

126 Begging (from 5 days to 20 days in jail)

40 Accosting (from 5 to 40 days in jail)

20 Entering the railway Yard (50 lire fine to 5 days in prison)

19 Omission to return pawn (from 50 to 500 lire fine)

41 Offences against blackout regulation (from 50 lire fine to 4 months in jail).

8 Omitting to pay taxes (from 50 to 325 lire fine)

TRIBUNALE 163 Rationing offences (from 300 lire fine to 10 months in prison and 2000 lire fine)

143 Theft (from 1 month to 6 years in prison)

107 Aggr. Theft (from 300 lire fine to 1 year and 1000 lire fine)

22 Receiving stolen goods (from 200 lire fine to 10 months in prison and 300 lire fine).

23 Gambling (from 100 to 600 lire fine and 9 months in prison).

2 Bankruptcy offences (from 2 years to 3 years in prison)

8 Pick pocketing (from 3 months in prison and 300 lire fine to 2 years and 2000 lire fine).

COURT OF APPEAL

196 Rationing offences (from 500 lire fine to 2 years and 500 lire fine).

1902

- 3 Using threats (7 months in prison)
- 6 Gambling (from 6 months to 1 month in prison and 12000 lire fine)
- 6 Theft (from 6 months to 4 years in prison and 4000 lire fine).

JUVENILE Court

- 20 Rationing offences (3 sentences ranging from 300 to 3000 lire fine)
- 2 Begging (Judicial pardon)
- 1 Theft (800 lire fine)
- 17 Agg. theft (Judicial pardon)
- 3 Using threats (Judicial pardon)
- 1 Stealing (Judicial pardon)
- 1 Failure to report fro work (Judicial pardon).

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HEADQUARTERS
REGION 3, ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 394, U.S. ARMY
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC SAFETY

17 January 1944

SUBJECT: Public Safety Report for the month of December 1943.

TO : RCAO, AMG Region 3.

A. POLICE.

1. Police Efficiency.

Carabinieri. On the whole these are reasonably efficient and are co-operating well, but the standard of efficiency cannot be compared with that in America or Great Britain. Some individuals have been found to be most capable and have done excellent work. Others have been found to be much less efficient and enthusiastic but there is a definite trend towards improvement. Lack of efficiency and initiative in certain areas was found to be largely because the officer in command was lacking in energy or ability. Certain recent transfers of officers is likely to have beneficial results. The strength of this body is insufficient to meet the heavy demands made upon it.

Agenti di Pubblica Sicurezza. Generally speaking these also are fairly efficient and good co-operation exists when requested by us. Some of the Agents have shown zeal and efficiency, especially in combatting the 'black market' activities. A definite improvement is gradually appearing and in future I think we shall see greater activity. In the Province of Avellino it was necessary to replace the Questore by a younger and more active man. The Metropolitani are inclined to be slack but steps have already been taken to smarten them up.

Guardia di Finanza. These have functioned as well as could be expected and are fast showing improvement. They have co-operated well in their sphere of activity.

Forest Guards.)
Municipal Guards.) Fairly efficient and quite co-operative.

The uniformed bodies are feeling the lack of clothing and boots, and shortage of transport and communication facilities. It has been possible to slightly increase their food ration.

2. State of Crime.

This is becoming more normal and offences and arrests are decreasing. As regards Naples City this to some extent is accounted for by the fact that the City is 'out of bounds' to visiting troops during the typhus epidemic. The various police agencies are improving in their preventive work.

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The main types of crime and offence are:-

- (a) Black Market. This cannot be cured by prosecutions and will not cease until sufficient supplies are available. The most to hope is that it will not increase and active steps are being taken to this end. The 'Black Market' is on occasions assisted by Allied Troops who steal and sell to civilians and their property in army vehicles.
- (b) Wrongful possession: Usually of WD property, especially food-stuffs and cigarettes. There are many prosecutions and at times Allied soldiers are concerned.
- (c) Unlawful Assembly and Disorder: These have occurred in widespread parts of the Provinces. They are not purely political but usually to vent a grievance against individuals or a system.
- (d) Prostitution: Increasing numbers of prostitutes are being arrested and medically examined with a view to checking the VD scourge.

In all above cases special measures are being taken to deal with them.

3. Conduct of Allied Troops.

In the City of Naples until recently the discipline and conduct of Allied Troops was bad. A special order, coupled with the placing of the City 'out of bounds' owing to the typhus outbreak has made for considerable improvement. Throughout the Region conduct is not as good as could reasonably be expected, especially in the rear areas. The chief source of drink and complaints have been received of theft and robbery and violence towards individuals. Hours of sale of intoxicants have been restricted and every effort is being made to suppress the illicit sale of wine and local police, working with MPs, are doing good work.

The rate of VD among the troops is alarmingly and disgracefully high, again more in the rear areas than in the Corps areas, and, to a large extent, over indulgence in liquor is the primary cause. Local police and MPs, with joint patrols, are taking every step possible to deal with prostitutes, touts, and brothels. All brothels are now 'off limits' to troops and parts of the City of Naples will shortly be 'off limits' to all military personnel. The joint patrols were necessary as local police were practically powerless to deal with women in the company of soldiers.

4. Relations with Military Police.

Excellent. The closest co-operation is maintained, conferences are held where mutual problems are discussed, and very considerable assistance has been given in providing road checks and drives against prostitution. CC.RR. have been furnished to Military Police to assist them in clearing military routes, establishing control points, guarding communications, railways, docks etc.

4. Refugees.

No serious problem, except in the Province of Avellino where at the time

of our first occupation the problem was very acute. All the Eastern side of the Province was full of refugees from Foggia and the Western side with refugees from Naples. The greatest problem was the feeding of these people and it has been the lack of food that has made many of these refugees return home. The food shortage compelled everybody with sufficient means to go to the 'black Market'. In a few communes in this Province the problem still remains, although not so acute.

6. Special Problems.

In the field of the Administration of Criminal Justice the highest type of police co-operation and co-ordination is necessary in order to accomplish the aim of the Department of Public Safety and that is the prompt arrest, detention and presentation for trial of offenders against the laws and proclamations of the Allied Military Government. During the period preceding the 14th December 1943 there was experienced a great deal of difficulty due to the fact that there was not the proper co-ordination between all agencies concerned and as a consequence the system broke down. We were faced with the problem of persons in prison without charges, having been placed there by numerous agencies without any report and consequently proper charges could not be brought against the individuals concerned.

Beginning on 14th December 1943 the Department of Public Safety put into effect a new form of Arrest Report designed to get all the necessary information upon the arrest of an individual so that the case could be followed from arrest to trial. This necessitated conferences with all police agencies, civilian and Military, in order that the procedure could be properly explained. In addition an agent of the Pubblica Sicurezza was placed on duty 24 hours a day with the Military Police Booking Sergeant and the Arrest Reports were filled out at the time the individual was being "booked" by the Police. Three copies were made out and distributed in the following manner: one copy stays in the files of the arresting agency, two copies accompany the offender to the prison and there one of the copies remains in the files of the Prison, and the third copy goes to the Prosecuting Office where the charges are prepared, witnesses summoned and the case put in the Court Calendar.

As a result of the co-operation received from the civilian and military agencies, this system has been successful and there have been to date no persons imprisoned without a proper arrest report. All the Prison Directors have been instructed to refuse admittance to anyone brought there by a police agency unless they have the proper reports.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced owing to units requisitioning civilian police buildings and barracks and compelling the CC. RR. or other police agency to seek accommodation elsewhere. This applies also to prisons, which is dealt with later. Furthermore certain Unit Commanders consider they have the right to call upon various police agencies for any purpose, thus depriving the community of their services. While always willing to assist the Allied Forces, especially Combat Units, I consider that a strong Order should be issued forbidding these practices except with the approbation of AMG.

Another problem is shortage of AMG staff, both officers and other ranks. It is impossible to effectively carry out the duties which devolve on us when there are so many Headquarters establishments who take officers, who are doing a real job of work, for other duties. Many of these transfers are unnecessary

as often the officers are taken for some future task and remain practically unemployed for a time. I feel most strongly that there should be only one authority who can fix an establishment and that no officer or man should be employed or transferred without definite orders in writing from that authority.

Bad communications and lack of transport. In Benevento Province it is stated that 700 bridges have been destroyed. This makes communications very difficult and there are many communes beyond the reach of a motor vehicle. This means that food cannot be brought in and there is unrest among the inhabitants. One of the most important roads that is useless by reason of a broken bridge is the one from Avellino to S. Angelo dei Lombardi, via Montemarano. A by-pass and a temporary bridge was washed away when the rains came and in spite of repeated examinations by Army officers nothing has yet happened. This is a vital road for quick access to a large part of the Province and is also of military importance as it is a direct road from Naples, through Avellino to Potenza.

B. SECURITY.

1. General State of Public Morale.

Fairly good and will improve if increased food supplies become available. Among a small section there is some unrest, but at present not given to violence. The controlling factor is food and if flour and bread distribution is lowered or ceases for a time there is likely to be trouble.

2. (a) Attitude of Public towards AMG.

Satisfactory. I think the people have a genuine feeling of regard for AMG and our officers are welcomed wherever they go. They (the people) however, expect more than we can give them.

(b) Attitude towards the Italian Government.

Rather too early to estimate this as the majority evince little interest. They do not seem too keen on the Badoglio Government and the present King is not popular. The general opinion seems to be that it would be well for AMG to maintain control for some time yet.

3. Political Activities.

These are many and varied. The most active is the National Committee of Liberation, supposed to represent the six leading political parties and whose idea seems to be the establishment of a Republican form of government in Italy when the time is opportune. All meetings require sanction by AMG and permits are being granted with considerable latitude. There is some antipathy between the various parties and each delights in denouncing the members of the other party as being Fascists. In my opinion the Italian people are now trying to exercise that freedom of speech that has so long been denied them and they are not able to control themselves. Many of their expressions are simply so much 'hot air'.

4. Riots and Civil Disturbances.

There have been a number throughout the Region. Some have been caused by lack of food, others have been against taxation and amassment of grain, and others against the local administration on the ground that they are still Fascist. Some of the disturbances have been almost entirely by women who complain about the failure to pay the arrears of military pensions. 1359

A small political disturbance between students and CC. R. occurred on 11 December 1943.

At Frattamaggiore a disturbance was caused by trouble over the hamp industry, but this is now straightened out.

In two cases a fire was started at the Municipio and some damage was caused and records burned.

With a tightening up on police organisation and the sever penalties imposed on offenders it is hoped that less trouble in this respect will be caused in the future.

5. Industrial agitation and industrial conditions generally.

There is no indication of any trouble in this respect. Many factories are not yet functioning. Outside Naples the inhabitants are to large extent engaged in agriculture. Considerable cultivation is going on and crops should be normal.

6. Strikes, lock-outs etc.

Only two minor strikes reported to date, few persons being affected and settled amicable.

7. Sabotage directed against Allied or Italian Government.

No definite cases of sabotage have been reported. There has been some interference with and cutting of Army telephone wires but there is no evidence that this is sabotage. In the majority of cases it cannot even be said whether these acts were committed by Troops or civilians. In my opinion the cutting is merely theft by civilians who use the wire for lighting purposes or on their farms.

8. Control of Movement, Passes and Permits.

This is being controlled as far as possible and circulation permits are issued to civilians who have legitimate reasons for travelling more than 10 kms. Standard forms have been printed and permit issues are kept to a minimum. There are, however, far too many individuals who think they have a right to issue passes and permits. Some forged passes are in circulation.

An Army Control Line has been established along the Volturno and Calore rivers. Nine control points, manned jointly by Military Police and CC. RR. have been established at bridges and only persons in possession of Special Passes are allowed to cross.

There is undoubtedly some illicit movement but with increased police checking and prosecutions the control is getting tighter.

Civil train passengers have now to be vetted both in and out of Naples.

9. Civilian Internees (POW).

The position of internees in civilian prisons has been the subject of a recent Order and steps are being taken to rectify this. Most of these had been arrested by FSS and CIC for security reasons.

Of a number of internees in Avellino Province, a goodly proportion were Jugo Slavs and they, for the greater part, have been moved to Bari. The conditions of the remainder of these former internees was serious owing to cessation of allowances. Advances had to be made to them by AMG as it was impossible for them to find work or to live on the Government allowance of 10 lire a day. Position have been found for some of them, especially those qualified to act as interpreters, but the condition of the remainder is still very precarious.

10. Curfew.

Curfew is still from 7 pm to 5.30 am. It is enforced by MPs and local police. Offenders are tried by AMG Courts. In country districts it cannot be said that the regulations are strictly observed or enforced.

C. PRISONS

1. General.

Generally speaking, the condition of the Prisons in this Region is satisfactory. They cannot, of course, be compared with our own, but, apart from a few black spots, the causes of which are dealt with under the various headings below, the conditions compare favourably with those prior to our occupation.

2. Administration.

On the whole the Italian prison system is efficient, and as it is our policy to utilize the Italian machinery at our disposal rather than to impose our own system, our efforts have been more in the sphere of a "polishing up" process.

The prison staff have had to contend with many difficulties - lack of food, bomb damage, insufficient staff, requisitioning of buildings and equipment, and the fact that hundreds of prisoners were thrust upon them with little or no information regarding charges, which led to confusion in the prison records.

Efforts have, and still are being made to iron out these problems and some results have been achieved, especially regarding prison records, where, by the institution of a uniform arrest form, a complete record of each inmate is now held in the prison.

3. Sanitation. In undamaged prisons the conditions are not too bad.

There is a definite lack of disinfectants, but a lot has been accomplished by the plentiful application of water.

In the prisons which received bomb damage nearly all the bathing facilities were put out of action, and although efforts are being made to get them repaired and temporary arrangements have been made, the conditions are still very poor.

Typhus cases have been confined to one prison - Poggioreale - (1200 inmates) in which over a period of four weeks nine cases have been reported, one of which proved fatal. Every effort is being made to combat the epidemic. Both staff and inmates of prisons in Naples area have been inoculated, and it is hoped that in the very near future all prisons in the Region will have been treated.

All now inmates are segregated until such time as they have been bathed, disinfected and inoculated.

4. Discipline.

Discipline, apart from one or two disturbances over the lack of food, is quite good. Supervision of the inmates would, according to our standards, appear to be lax, but I am informed that this has always been the case under the Italian system.

Segregation of those serving sentences and those awaiting trial, of the sexes, and of adults and minors, is enforced.

5. Buildings.

The larger prisons, apart from Avellino and Poggioreale which were badly damaged, are intact. Most of the Mandamentali prisons have received minor damage, but are able to carry on. Generally speaking the buildings are old and need renovating.

6. Food.

There are two ration scales in issue to prisons at present - "A" - 150 gr of bread and 25 gr of soup, and "B" - 300 gr of bread and 50 gr of soup, and it would appear that the difference is that at some prisons there is a practice which allows inmates' relatives to bring along food for them and to this type of institution the smaller scale is issued, not however, to individuals, but to the prison as a whole.

This procedure would be satisfactory if all prisoners received food from their relatives. But on investigation I find that only a small percentage receive food in this manner, due to various reasons such as poverty, no relatives, and, as many of the prisoners' relatives live at great distances from the prisons, travel facilities. Therefore, the majority of the inmates have to depend on the official rations.

Representations have been made to Economics and Supply Section with a view to having this adjusted, but so far without result.

The Italian Alimentation are responsible for the issue of potatoes, rise and oil etc., to the prisoners, but as only very small amounts are available, the prisons have to depend largely on the bread and soup issued by AMG.

Imprisonment under present conditions must, of course, be of a deterrent nature, and as such the restriction of food must play its part. Bearing in mind, however, that prisoners, once imprisoned, lose all rights to fend for themselves, I feel that it is our responsibility to see that they receive sufficient food to keep them in a decent state of health.

It is suggested, therefore, that 15 Army Group issue a Directive on the subject which will provide a minimum uniform ration of 300 gr of bread and 50 gr of soup.

7. Political Prisoners.

Records of all security prisoners are being kept.

Poggioreale is at present the only prison in which political internees are lodged. To date there are 28 of them.

8. Prisoners awaiting trial.

There were at first a very large number of prisoners awaiting trial in the prisons and much difficulty was experienced in bringing them to trial through the absence of correct records of charges.

In the initial phase of our occupation, persons were placed in the prisons by all manner of people who did not provide the prison staff with sufficient data of arrest, and then in quite a number of instances failed to prefer charges of any kind. Consequently numbers of people lingered in prison for considerable periods until it could be definitely established that they could not be connected with charges.

This situation, during the past month, has eased considerably and every effort is being made to reduce the period of awaiting trial to a minimum.

9. Prison accommodation.

Great difficulty is being experienced in accommodating prisoners in the Naples area, particularly juveniles. There is a high rate of juvenile crime in Naples - 90 minors are awaiting trial at present - and the Courts are handicapped in combatting it due to the lack of institutions.

Prior to our occupation there were four institutions for minors. Now, when juvenile delinquency is becoming more apparent, only one remains at our disposal. Of the other three, two, Nisida and Portici, have been taken over by the Allied Services to house troops, while the third, Filangeri, we ourselves have had to use to accommodate female prisoners due to the fact that the women's wing at Poggioreale has been taken over to house No. 1 Sikh Engineer Bn.

At Poggioreale the conditions are most unsatisfactory. There are no proper laundry facilities available. There is quite a good laundry situated in the womens' wing and in which it was the practice of the female prisoners to take care of all the prison laundry, but now, due to the presence of the Indian troops this is not available.

This is deplorable in view of the fact that there have been nine cases of typhus reported to date.

If the Indian troops, of whom there are some 420, could be removed from the womens' wing it would serve two purposes - firstly the female prisoners could be returned to Poggioreale which would leave Filangier free to accomodate juveniles, and secondly the women could then renew their normal functions of taking care of the laundry at Poggioreale.

It is appreciated that the requirements of the Services have to be met, but if this Department is to fulfil its task of maintaining public order, which is of primary importance to those Services, we must have the means at our disposal to properly house those persons arrested, detained and sentenced for breach of proclamations, Orders and Italian Law.

D. FIRE AND CIVIL DEFENCE.

I. Fire Brigade: Efficiency - equipment - Personnel.

- (a) Within the City and Province of Naples, the Vigili del Fuoco had only to respond to lull period fires during this month. They operated in a satisfactory manner and, apart from routine drills which are carried out daily, there is no necessity for any special programme to increase the efficiency of the Corps.
- (b) The equipment situation has improved steadily during the month. The workshop is hampered by the lack of spare parts, but everything possible is being done to improve the general situation.
- (c) Adjustments in the strength have been made because of the reorganisation of the UNPA service.

In avellino and Benevento Provinces it has only been possible, so far, to supply minimum requirements in the way of equipment. The efficiency of these brigades is an unknown factor, because they have not been in operation and in both Provinces I have reduced the strength to the lowest figure compatible with present requirements.

2. Unione Nazionale Protezione Antiaerea (UNPA) - Efficiency - equipment - personnel.

- (a) During the month, because of the proved inefficiency of the existing UNPA service, a complete reorganisation was

made and the strength of the whole time employees was reduced from 650 to 280.

The entire duty of the UNPA is now to provide only a wardens service. Light rescue work has been handed over entirely to the Vigili del Fuoco, within which Corps a special Rescue Service has been established. This has been possible without extending the strength to any considerable degree and it is hoped that the new system will prove more satisfactory than the old.

- (b) All existing UNPA rescue equipment has been passed to this new rescue service. Wardens posts have been established in suitable ground floor premises and it is proposed now to explain the new system to the public by the individual distribution to householders of clear information regarding these posts and the service they can render to the public.

3. Disposal of UXBs and Mines.

Some difficulty has been experienced during the month in arranging the disposal of UXBs in the forward area. I was able to arrange with Captain Brolin, PAD Officer, 5th Army, that AMG could depend on service wherever the existence of unexploded mines was crippling the development of normal civilian conditions. I am now advised from 5th Army HQ that the removal of mines in the 5th Army area is an AMG responsibility.

This situation is most unsatisfactory, as I do not have any civilian mine disposal unit, and I do not consider it possible to organise such a unit in a satisfactory way. I am therefore making new representations to the 5th Army PAD Officer in order that Ordnance may again take over this responsibility.

E. STAFF.

I. Names of Public Safety Officers (CAPO) and how employed.

See Page 11

1953

HEADQUARTERS

Lieut. Colonel C.T. Francis	-	Commissioner of Public Safety
Lieut. Colonel W. Doherty	-	Deputy Commissioner of Public Safety
Captain E. Dell'Oso	-	Administration of Justice
Captain A.A. Lewis	-	Civil Police
Captain J.R. Macfarlane	-	Fire and Civil Defence
Lieut. G.R. Daley	-	Prisons
Captain C.H. Owen (Attached)	-	Black Market
Lieut. Lynch (")	-	Courts

AVELLINO

Captain T. Goodacre	-	CAPO
Lieut. L. Toes	-	"
Lieut Scafuti (CAO at Montell)		
Lieut P.A. Edwards (Attached)		

BENEVENTO

Major F.J. Armstrong	-	A/SCAO
Major D.F.W. Stephens	-	CAPO
Capt. L.J. Monson	-	CAPO (Attd)
Capt. J.N. Cowan	-	CAO
Lieut. T.W. Glasspool	-	CAPO

NAPLES PROVINCE

Captain Whyte	-	CAO Ischia
Lt. Col. Arnold	-	Courts (Attached)
" " Cornwall	-	" "
Captain Mitchell	-	CAPO "
Lieut. Scaife	-	" "
Lieut. D.R. Roberson	-	" "

NAPLES CITY

Lt. Col. Warner	-	CAPO
Captain Gordon	-	Court - external
Captain Madill	-	Court - internal
Lieut. Fielding	-	CAPO
Captain Hoelscher	-	CAPO (Attached)
Captain Luckman	-	" "
Lieut. Clegg	-	" "
Captain Gram	-	" "

...../2

1952

2. Change of Staff.

Lt. Col. C.T. Francis (Region 8)	Assigned as Commissioner of Public Safety
Lt. Col. W. Doherty	Transferred from Naples City to Region HQ
Lt. Col. Warner	Assigned as S.C.A.P.O. Naples
Major A.F. Wilcox	Transferred to 5th Army
Major W. Huntzicker	" " " "
Major R. H. MacDonald	Left - returned to Great Britain
Major D.F.W. Stephens	Transferred from Naples Province to Benevento
Captain S.J. Harvey (Region 4)	Transferred to Rome Planning
Captain M.H. Scott	" " " "
Captain Madill	Transferred from Region HQ to Naples City
Lieut. Paolino	Transferred to 5th Army
Lieut. Kolster (Region 8)	Transferred to Foggia Province
Lieut. Cornam (Region 4)	Transferred to 5th Army
Capt. Griswold,	Killed in the execution of his duty 26th Dec. 1943.

-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-

/s/ C.T. Francis

/t/ C.T. FRANCIS
Lieut. Colonel, G.L.,
Commissioner of Public Safety

HEADQUARTERS REGION 3
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
FINANCE DIVISION

1951

REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1943.

The first two months of the occupation were devoted to getting the most important parts financial machinery of Region 3 in operation as quickly as possible, while December might be described as the month in which loose ends were gathered in improvements made, and additional finance matters arranged. (Operations of the Division for the period beginning with its organization to December 15th. were covered in detail in the writer's report for that period).

One of the important matters arranged during the month was the payment at maturity on December 15th. of the Italian Government 9 Year 4% Treasury bonds. The Division, through C.F.O. 15th. Army Group had been working on this matter and after authority was obtained, through the Provincial F.O.'s directed the managers of the Bank of Italy to make the necessary arrangements, but to keep the matter secret in order to avoid speculation in these bonds by those "in the know". On the 15th announcement of the payment was made in the local press over the signature of the manager of the Bank of Italy and it was announced over the Naples radio. Up to December 31st. L. 22,096,000 of these bonds were paid in Naples Province; figures for Avellino and Benevento have not been received yet.

Another activity was permitting the public access to safe deposit vaults. There are in Naples City alone 19,650. Arrangements were made whereby these were available to the public at the various banks during the period - Nov. 29 - Dec. 9 and

and Dec. 21-29. It was of course necessary to have an officer representing A.M.G. examine each box at the initial opening. Fortunately we were able to borrow some officers from Region 4 for this purpose. At some of the larger banks which had anywhere from 4,500 to 6000 boxes it was necessary to use 12 officers, more than twice the number of Finance Officers on duty at Region 3, Hqrs.. Had the Region 4 officers not been available, the task confronting the Finance Section of Region 3 can be appreciated. Even with the additional help, and notwithstanding the fact that the banks were required to keep open on " Safe Deposit Days" twice the number of their regular hours, to date it has only been possible to permit about 1/3 of the lessees to have access to their boxes. Additional days will have to be set in the near future. In connection with the opening of the boxes, a form was devised on which the bank manager certified that the box had not been opened since the occupation, and another on which the A.M.G. Officer certified that he had witnessed the initial opening of the box and granted the owner free access thereafter. The officers in charge of the opening were instructed to direct the bank to take and hold, in safekeeping, subject to instructions of A.M.G., giving the owner a receipt therefore, all foreign exchange of any nature whatsoever, bullion of any sort, and any suspicious looking documents etc. Nothing of any real value was found, a few bills in various foreign currencies, a few foreign bonds and a some gold coins but the latter were principally being kept for numismatic or sentimental reasons.

During the month of December, authorization was obtained for the payment of " sussidi militari" (family allowance for those in military service). Details regarding these payments were brought out fully in previous report, but it might be mentioned

that these payments are now being made throughout the Region.

As brought out in previous report, Region 3 Finance Division, from the beginning adopted the policy of meeting net deficits in assisting in Italian Government financing, thereby conserving the use of cash and eliminating the necessity of making numerous separate advances. This policy has now been adopted throughout A.M.G. Regions under control of 15th. Army Group as per instructions of C.F.O., 15th. Army Group dated 8, Dec. 1943 which outlined the procedure to be followed and the forms to be used.

As the A.M.G. accounting system calls for abstract of cash book and vouchers of all Sub Accountants to be in the hands of the Chief Accountant by the 8th. of the month, and as it takes the balance of the month to post and analyze these vouchers, Revenue and Expenditure Figures are always one month behind. Attached as Annex A, are those figures for Region 3, for the month of November.

Consistent attempts have been made to obtain details regarding revenue, and to collect all revenue. Due to disorganization caused by enemy occupation, damages etc. it has been difficult to obtain complete figures quickly. Attached as Annex B, are figures compiled by the Revenue Officer showing State and Provincial revenue and expenses up to 31st. of December.

During December A.M.F.A. was designated a United States depository in Naples for the specific purpose of handling accounts of Custodians of Unit and similar funds and Army Exchange Service. Arrangements were made whereby these accounts were opened in the Bank of Naples which had been designated official depository of A.M.F.A. For security reasons these accounts are carried under numbers, i.e. "A.M.F.A. - Unit Funds Account No. _____", and according to instructions from A.M.F.A. Hqrs. each custodian of an account, whenever he makes a deposit is required to forward to A.M.F.A. Naples Branch a duplicate of the bank's credit slip

authenticated by the teller's signature and the banks stamp, every time he makes a deposit. The Bank of Naples prepares a weekly statement of each account in triplicate, two for the custodian and one for A.M.F.A. The custodian is required to reconcile these statements each week sending to A.M.F.A. the reconciliation record of checks issued, and reporting any discrepancy. There are now 32 such accounts, which is quite a burden. It was necessary to set up this arrangement as A.M.F.A. did not have the personnel or facilities to handle a direct service. Even under the arrangement outlined it is quite a burden on A.M.F.A. While authorized by A.M.F.A.'s by-laws, it is the writer's personal opinion that A.M.F.A. should not be called upon to render such service, and that it would be easier and entail less work not only for A.M.F.A. but also for the custodians of funds themselves if the Bank of Naples, were designated official U.S. depository and custodians authorized to deposit direct without going through A.M.F.A. This situation, so far as the writer knows, applies only to U.S. organizations, as apparently the British do not have the same restrictions. It is realized that authority must be obtained from Washington to designate a U.S. depository, and it is also realized that the exchange situation must be considered. As the writer understands it, U.S. funds must be deposited on a dollar basis, but with the Italian banks unable to hedge it would be unreasonable to expect them to take dollar or sterling accounts. With A.M.G. supervising the banks and with the exchange rate fixed by proclamation the risk seems to be almost nil and it is believed that a change in the present policy would benefit both custodians of unit funds and A.M.F.A. and that much unnecessary work would be eliminated. Attached hereto as Annex C, is balance sheet and schedule of A.M.F.A. as of 31, December.

This is a cumulative balance sheet but as brought out above ^{13.7} due to our accounting procedure, some of the figures only are up to November 30.

The situation in the banks continues to be satisfactory. The banks have been requested to assist A.M.G. in its efforts to combat the black market and inflation by foregoing temporary profits and refusing to finance black market speculators. Figures as to deposits for the whole Region are not available as yet but Naples City figures which represent about 90% of the deposits in the Region and are a pretty fair barometer, showed an increase of L. 285,000,000 from L. 3,930,000 on the first of the month, to a peak of L. 4,215,000,000. At the end of the month however deposits dropped by 95,000,000 to L. 4,120,000,000. A.M.F.A. Naples was directed by A.M.F.A. Hqrs. at the end of the month to withdraw a L. 600,000,000 deposit (made in the Bank of Italy just prior to the opening of the banks for the expressly stated purpose of advancing funds if necessary, to other banks to cover their cash requirements for opening). This cash was not actually needed by the Bank of Italy; but as plans were then nearly completed for further servicing of Italian Government bonds, the writer, looking at it from a purely Regional viewpoint would have preferred to have the cash remain on deposit. We were however prepared to advance cash in the form of a loan to the State if needed. A.M.F.A. Hqrs. of course looking at the picture from the overall viewpoint felt that the total cash on deposit with the Bank of Italy was too high. Notwithstanding this L. 600,000,000 withdrawal by A.M.F.A., deposit at the end of the month totalled about L. 4,120,000,000 or a net increase for the month of approximately

L. 190,000,000. The cash position of the Naples Banks reflected ^{1,346} about the same trend going from L. 1,330,000,000 to a peak of L. 1,445,000,000 or an increase L. 115,000,000 and then dropping from the peak mentioned to L. 855,000,000 or a decrease of L. 595,000,000. This of course was principally due to the A.M.F.A. withdrawal mentioned and end of the month withdrawals for payroll purposes. This cash situation seems to be satisfactory for continued normalcy but it should be brought out that as of December 31st. the deposits of the other banks alone, in the Bank of Italy, amounted to L. 848,161,000 while cash on hand was about L. 700,000,000.

During December the ballroom of the Bank of Naples was requisitioned as an officers club over the objection of the writer and the R.C.A.O., as it was felt that a bank was not the proper place for an officers club.

Arrangements were completed during December which ~~had~~ ^{WERE} begun in November for the payment of the Italian Army which were fully outlined in previous report. Authority was also obtained to make advances to the French Army and on Dec. 11th. L. 100,000,000 was advanced to Lt. Marcel Santgermat, Disbursing Office 222, French Base Section 901.

About December 2nd.; - 2nd. Lt. Eric Paige was assigned to this Division. He has had no previous A.M.G. experience or training but his civilian background is such that he should be of value in Finance work. About that time also, as the announcement of the formation of the V[^] Army A.M.G. Mobile Group was announced, and as Lt. Col. Barrett and Capt. Durham were to be assigned to that group they started to work on V[^] Army plans, and Col. Barrett went to Bari for a few days for conference with C.F.O. 15th Army Group. On December 12th. actual physical separation took place and Col. Barrett, Capt. Durham and Pvt. Jarratt moved out of Region 3 Offices, and took office space downstairs in the same building. Col. Nielson

took over as C.F.O. and continued as C.F.I. On December 2nd.
Salerno Province was transferred to the jurisdiction of Region
2 and Maj. Haigh-Wood was transferred to that Region.

1343



DAVID J. NIELSON,
Lt. Col. A.U.S.,
Chief Finance Officer.

DJN/AB
Incl. 3

STATEMENT OF AMG REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1st
NOVEMBER 1943.

REGION 3

(Expressed in Lire)

R E V E N U E

1944

SALE OF CAPTURED OR CONFISCATED SUPPLIES:

Foodstuffs	238.630
Fuel:-Petrol, Oil & Lubricants	6.282
Tobacco	1.490
Cash (Fascist Funds)	8.034
Wines	144.400
Sundries	5.800

Fines Imposed by Allied Military Courts:

494.273

Miscellaneous Receipts :

3.155

RECEIPTS FOR ACCOUNT OF AMG ECONOMIC & SUPPLY
DIVISION, REGION 3, HEADQUARTERS :-

Sales in Italy of Supplies imported from:

U.S.A.	11.468.363
	6.006.183
Purchases in	
ITALY	4.102.975
	2.004.464
HIRE OF AMG TRUCKS	67.200

23.649.185

Lire

24.551.249

Captain.
Chief Accountant
Region 3

785015

Foodstuffs 238.630
 Fuel:-Petrol, Oil & Lubricants 6.282
 Tobacco 1.490
 Cash (Fascist Funds) 8.034
 Wines 144.400
 Sundries 5.800

Fines Imposed by Allied Military Courts: 494.273

Miscellaneous Receipts: 3.155

RECEIPTS FOR ACCOUNT OF AMG ECONOMIC & SUPPLY
 DIVISION, REGION 3, HEADQUARTERS :-

Sales in Italy of Supplies imported from:

U.S.A. 11.468.363
 6.006.183

Purchases in
 ITALY 4.102.975
 2.004.464

HIRE OF AMG TRUCKS 67.200

23.649.185

Lire

24.551.249

Captain.
 Chief Accountant
 Region 3

Checked with Mr. Denzore.

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

STATEMENT OF AMG REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1st
NOVEMBER 1943.

REGION 3

(Expressed in Lire)

E X P E N D I T U R E

HEADQUARTERS ADMINISTRATION:

Emoluments of AMG Civilian Personnel

PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION:

Emoluments of AMG Civilian Personnel

AGRICULTURE DIVISION:

Emoluments of AMG Civilian Personnel

CONTROLLER OF PROPERTY:

Emoluments of AMG Civilian Personnel

ECONOMIC & SUPPLY DIVISION:

Emoluments of AMG Civilian Personnel

FINANCE DIVISION:

Emoluments of AMG Civilian Personnel

LABOUR DIVISION:

Emoluments of AMG Civilian Personnel

LEGAL & JUDICIAL:-

Emoluments of AMG Civilian Personnel

MOTOR TRANSPORT (ALL DIVISIONS):

Emoluments of AMG Civilian Personnel 48.852

Other charges:-

Hire Vehicles 17.040

Maintenance of Vehicles 68.156

PUBLIC HEALTH DIVISION:

Emoluments of AMG Civilian Personnel

PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION:

Emoluments of AMG Civilian Personnel

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES (ALL DIVISIONS):

Printing & Stationery 303.743

Rent of Offices & Billets 12.310

Maintenance of Offices & Billets 30.525

Cleaning of Offices & Billets 1.386

Maintenance of Offices Equipment 17.218

Transport & Travelling (Civilian Personnel) 4.254

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

785015

Emoluments of AMG Civilian Personnel	638.647
<u>PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION:</u>	
Emoluments of AMG Civilian Personnel	1.020
<u>AGRICULTURE DIVISION:</u>	
Emoluments of AMG Civilian Personnel	19.440
<u>CONTROLLER OF PROPERTY:</u>	
Emoluments of AMG Civilian Personnel	16.863
<u>ECONOMIC & SUPPLY DIVISION:</u>	
Emoluments of AMG Civilian Personnel	8.278
<u>FINANCE DIVISION:</u>	
Emoluments of AMG Civilian Personnel	9.264
<u>LABOUR DIVISION:</u>	
Emoluments of AMG Civilian Personnel	17.908
<u>LEGAL & JUDICIAL:-</u>	
Emoluments of AMG Civilian Personnel	
<u>MOTOR TRANSPORT (ALL DIVISIONS):</u>	
Emoluments of AMG Civilian Personnel	48.852
Other charges:-	
Hire Vehicles	17.040
Maintenance of Vehicles	68.156
<u>PUBLIC HEALTH DIVISION:</u>	
Emoluments of AMG Civilian Personnel	37.093
<u>PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION:</u>	
Emoluments of AMG Civilian Personnel	14.195
<u>MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES (ALL DIVISIONS):</u>	
Printing & Stationery	303.743
Rent of Offices & Billets	12.310
Maintenance of Offices & Billets	30.525
Cleaning of Offices & Billets	1.386
Maintenance of Offices Equipment	17.218
Transport & Travelling (Civilian Personnel)	4.254
Expenses of Handling & Storing	7.692
Confiscated or Captured Supplies	16.580
Presents & Rewards	1.000
Compensation	31.682
Sundries	426.390

 carried forward. L 1.381.389

Brought forward L. 1.381.389

SPECIAL EXPENDITURE (ALL DIVISION):Purchases of Office Furniture
and Equipment

62.140

Reconditioning of Offices and
Billets

15.809

1342

Maintenance and Repatriation of
Individuals other than Prisoners
of war

500

78.449

Total Expenditure

1.459.838

EXCESS OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURE:

23.091.411

Lire.

24.551.249

=====

CaptainChief Accountant
Region 3

1949

1

DEFICITS ON THE PROVINCIAL AND COMMUNAL
ACCOUNT FOR THE PROVINCES OF NAPLES, AVELLINO AND BENEVENTO

	Provincial Accounts (Lire)	
	At 31 Dec. 1942	At 31 Dec. 1943
Naples	37.000.000	42.537.000
Avellino	2.300.000	3.351.743
Benevento	270.790 (Surplus)	4.500.000

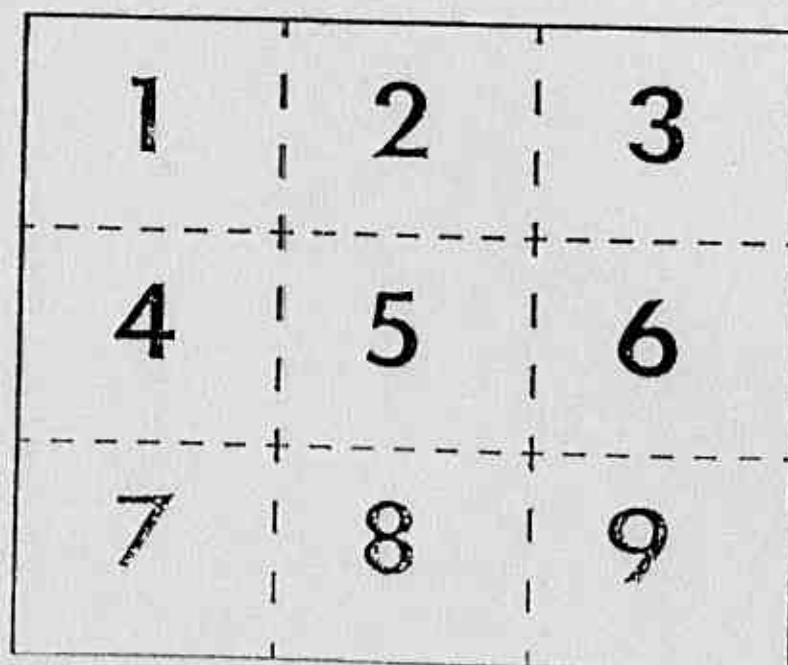
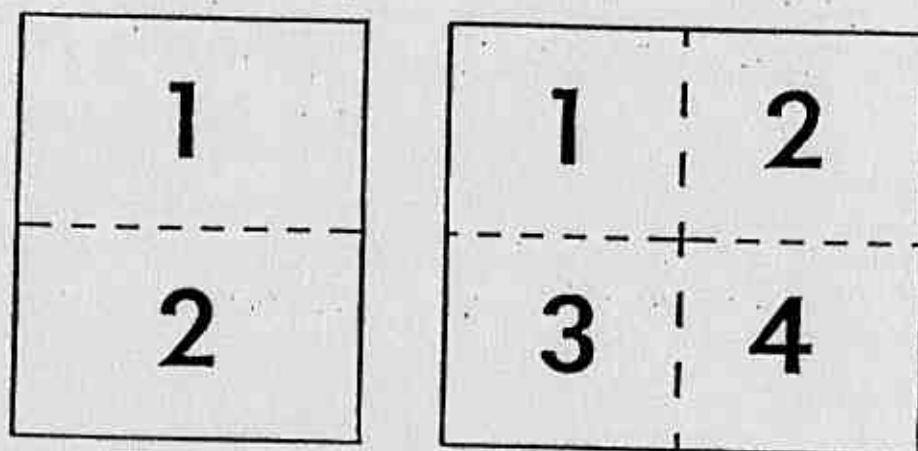
	Communal Accounts (Lire)	
	At 31 Dec. 1942	At 31 Dec. 1943
Naples	145.200.000	289.500.000
Avellino	3.333.273	6.165.989
Benevento	31.636.693	32.500.000

(1) Figures shown in red are deficits.

Minor B. Phillipps
Minor B. Phillipps
Major A.U.S.
C.R.O. Attached Region 3

MAPS AND CHARTS TOO LARGE TO FILM
ON ONE EXPOSURE ARE FILMED CLOCKWISE
BEGINNING IN THE UPPER LEFT CORNER,
LEFT TO RIGHT, AND TOP TO BOTTOM.

SEE DIAGRAMS BELOW.



STATE REVENUES AND EXPENSESFOR THE PROVINCES OF NAPLES, AVELLINO AND BENEVENTO

	N A P L E S (L I R E)					
	1 July 1942 to 31 Dec. 42	% of Expen- se	1 Jan. 43 to 30 June 43	% of Expen- se	1 July, 43 to 31 Dec. 1943	% of Expen- se
Revenue	2.753.479.622	54	2.836.175.451	51	553.420.995	18
Expenses	5.097.947.754	100	5.515.551.049	100	3.170.003.853	100
Surplus/Deficit	2.344.468.132	46	2.679.375.598	49	2.616.582.858	82
Advanced by State	2.100.000.000		3.200.000.000		1.400.000.000	
Advanced by AMG						

	A V E L L I N O		
	1 July 1942 to 31 Dec. 1942	% of Expen- se	1 Jan. 43 to 30 June 43
Revenue	225.265.689	100.1	53
Expenses	224.915.175	100	32
Surplus/Deficit	350.514	.1	21

STATE REVENUES AND EXPENSES

NAPLES, AVELLINO AND BENEVENTO

(L I R E)			B E N E V E N T O (L I R E)			
% of Expen- se	1 July, 43 to 31 Dec. 1943	% of Expen se	Calendar Year Ending 31 Dec. 1942.	% of Expen se	Calendar Year Ending 31 Dec. 1943	% of Expen- se
51	553.420.995	18	519.827.722	99	644.831.774	151
100	3.170.003.853	100	526.178.304	100	427.673.321	100
49	2.616.582.858	82	6.350.582	1	217.158.453	51
	1.400.000.000					

A V E L L I N O (L I R E)

1 July 1942 to 31 Dec. 1942	% of Expen se	1 Jan. 1943 to 30 June 1943	% of Expen se	1 July 1943 to 31 Dec. 1943	% of Expen se
225.265.689	100.1	537.343.027	168	41.085.675	31
224.915.175	100	320.147.461	100	132.998.468	100
350.514	.1	217.195.566	68	91.912.793	69

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785015

	A V E L L I N O (L I R E)			
	1 July 1942 to 31 Dec. 1942	% of Expen se	1 Jan. 1943 to 30 June 1943	% of Exp se
Revenue	225.265.689	100.1	537.343.027	16
Expenses	224.915.175	100	320.147.461	10
Surplus/Deficit	350.514	.1	217.195.566	6
Advanced by State				
Advanced by AMG				

1. Revenue figures for Benevento and Avellino Province include Royal Treasury advances at present.
2. Figures shown in red are deficits.

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AVELLINO (LIRE)

1 July 1942 to 31 Dec. 1942	% of Expen se	1 Jan. 1943 to 30 June 1943	% of Expen se	1 July 1943 to 31 Dec. 1943	% of Expen se
225.265.689	100.1	537.343.027	168	41.085.675	31
224.915.175	100	320.147.461	100	132.998.468	100
350.514	.1	217.195.566	68	91.912.793	69

Avellino Province include Royal Treasury advances, amounts of which are not available

Miner B. Phillipps

Miner B. Phillipps
Major A.U.S.

C.R.O. Attached to Region 3

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

785015

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FINNISH

1941

ALLIED MILITARY FINANCE

NAPLES

OFFICE

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT THE CLOSE
(EXPRESSED IN LIRE)

A S S E T S				PREVIOUS MONTH
PREVIOUS MONTH	1. CASH ON HAND AND IN BANKS (Schedule D)		10.578.863.735	462.430.096
	2. OTHER BALANCES WITH BANKS:			23.824.935
	(a) Provision against Unutilised Credits totalling			
	L. granted to Banks by			
	AMFA (see also item 7a)			
600.000.000	(b) Funds Deposited by Banks with AMFA (see 12a)			
	(c)			3.398.47
246.037.139	3. FUNDS HELD BY ACCOUNTING OFFICERS IN THE FIELD (pending allocation to expenditure or other accounts) — (Schedule II)		249.738.762	
	4. A. M. STAMPS:			183.94
	(a) Reserve			99.200.0
	(b) Delivered to Italian Post Office			
	5. PAYMENTS FOR ACCOUNT OF A.M.G. ECONOMIC & SUPPLY DIVISION (Schedule III)		43.625	
	6. ADVANCES (No date specified for repayment and no interest rate fixed in advance):			
73.210	(a) To Italian Armed Forces	42.063.045		
252.535	(b) To Italian State Treasury and State Institutions	10.618.666		
	(c) To Provinces	57.095.855		
	(d) To Communes	122.996		
	(e) To Others			1.861.400.0
	(f)		109.900.562	
	7. LOANS (Date of repayment or interest rates specified):			

RY FINANCIAL AGENCY

NAPLES OFFICE

AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON 31 DECEMBER
(EXPRESSED IN LIRE)

1943

LIABILITIES

	PREVIOUS MONTH			
863.735		10. DEPOSITS BY A.M.G. DIVISIONS (pending allocation to revenue or other accounts):		
	23.824.935	(a) Economic & Supply Division	36.569.982	
		(b) Public Health Division		
		(c) Others LEGAL	96.848	36.666.830
	3.398.471	11. FUNDS OBTAINED FROM BANKS AND OTHERS BY ACCOUNTING OFFICERS IN THE FIELD .		5.298.471
738.762		12. DEPOSITS:		
	183.948	(a) By Banks with AMFA (see 2b)		
	99.200.000	(b) By Controller of Property	185.848	
		(c) UNIT FUNDS ACCOUNTS -P.B.S.	14.066.629	14.252.477
43.625		13. RECEIPTS FOR ACCOUNT OF A.M.G. ECONOMIC & SUPPLY DIVISION (Schedule III)		15.571.338
		14. RECEIPTS FOR ACCOUNT OF A.M.G. PUBLIC HEALTH DIVISION - Sales in Italy of Medical Supplies Imported from the United States of America .		
	1.861.400.000	15. AMFA HEADQUARTERS (including transactions with AMFA Branches in other Regions) - (Schedule IV):		
900.562		(a) New A. M. Lire Notes Account	14.493.094.500	
		(b) New A. M. Stamps Account		
		(c) General Account		

785015

AMFA

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

EXHIBIT C

3

ALLIED MILITARY FINANCIAL AGENCY
NAPLES OFFICE

SCHEDULE I

SCHEDULE TO STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT THE CLOSE
OF BUSINESS ON 31 DECEMBER 1943

CASH ON HAND AND IN BANKS

1938

(a) Current Cash :

A.M. Lire	1.881.946		
Mutilated Currency	<u>36.700</u>	L.	1.918.646

(b) Reserve Cash:

Dollars (Yellow Seal)	8.400.000		
B.M.A. Currency	28.370.000		
Metropolitan Lire	195.230.000		
A.M. Lire	<u>10.256.064.000</u>	L.	10.458.064.000

(c) Bank Current- Accounts

(1) Banca d'Italia N°1	74.814.460		
(2) Banco di Napoli			
Unit Funds Accounts	<u>14.066.629</u>	L.	88.881.089

TOTAL CASH ON HAND AND IN BANKS

L. 10.578.863.735

Chief Accountant

AMFA

705615
SCHEDULE II

ARMED MILITARY FINANCIAL AGENCY
NAPLES OFFICE

SCHEDULE TO STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT THE CLOSE
OF BUSINESS ON 31 DECEMBER 1943

FUNDS HELD BY ACCOUNTING OFFICERS IN THE FIELD
(pending allocation to expenditure or other accounts)

Balance at 1 December 1943 L. 246.037.139

Less: Transferred to expenditure or other
accounts, being expenditure, less re-
venue, of Acc't. Officers in the field
during the month of October 1943 114.955.665

Balance L. 131.081.474

Add: Amount advanced to Accounting Officers
in the Field from 1 December 1943 to
date 118.657.288

BALANCE held by Accounting
Officers in the Field L. 249.738.762

Chief Accountant

A M F A

SCHEDULE III

ALLIED MILITARY FINANCIAL AGENCY
NAPLES OFFICE

1946

SCHEDULE TO STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT THE CLOSE
OF BUSINESS ON 31 DECEMBER 1943

PAYMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF AMG ECONOMIC & SUPPLY DIVISION

(a) Purchase in Italy of Supplies for Export to:

(2) Great Britain (MALTA) L. 43.625

Total Purchases for Export

L. 43.625

TOTAL PAYMENTS FOR ACCOUNT OF AMG E.S.D.

L. 43.625

RECEIPTS FOR ACCOUNT OF AMG ECONOMIC & SUPPLY DIVISION

(a) Sales in Italy of Supplies Imported from:

(1) United States of America L. 11.468.363

Total Sales of Imports

L. 11.468.363

(c) Sales in Italy of Supplies Purchased locally

4.102.975

TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR ACCOUNT OF AMG. E.S.D. 15.571.338

Chief Accountant

A.M.F.A.

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No.

SCHEDULE IV

ALLIED MILITARY FINANCIAL AGENCY
NAPLES OFFICE

1933

SCHEDULE TO STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT
THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON 31 DECEMBER 1943Statement of AMFA HEADQUARTERS ACCOUNT

Balance at beginning of month		L. 1.861.400.000
Credits from beginning of month to date:		
Palermo	44.800.000	
Palermo	200.000	
Ship PH 47	4.417.280.000	
" PH 53	4.007.680.000	
" HR 686	7.438.400.000	
Palermo	<u>97.300</u>	
TOTAL CREDITS		<u>15.908.457.300</u>
Balance		17.769.857.300
Debits from beginning of month to date:		
Palermo Region 2	518.642.800	
Bari Region 2	2.180.160.000	
Sassari Region 6	392.960.000	
Palermo	<u>184.000.000</u>	
TOTAL DEBITS		<u>3.276.762.800</u>
Balance at 31 December 1943	Lire	<u><u>14.493.094.500</u></u>

Chief Accountant

A. M. F. A.

SCHEDULE V

1335

PAYMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF OCCUPATION COSTS

TOTAL PAYMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF OCCUPATION COSTS
Lire 3.626.336.532

1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034 2035 2036 2037 2038 2039 2040 2041 2042 2043 2044 2045 2046 2047 2048 2049 2050 2051 2052 2053 2054 2055 2056 2057 2058 2059 2060 2061 2062 2063 2064 2065 2066 2067 2068 2069 2070 2071 2072 2073 2074 2075 2076 2077 2078 2079 2080 2081 2082 2083 2084 2085 2086 2087 2088 2089 2090 2091 2092 2093 2094 2095 2096 2097 2098 2099 2100 2101 2102 2103 2104 2105 2106 2107 2108 2109 2110 2111 2112 2113 2114 2115 2116 2117 2118 2119 2120 2121 2122 2123 2124 2125 2126 2127 2128 2129 2130 2131 2132 2133 2134 2135 2136 2137 2138 2139 2140 2141 2142 2143 2144 2145 2146 2147 2148 2149 2150 2151 2152 2153 2154 2155 2156 2157 2158 2159 2160 2161 2162 2163 2164 2165 2166 2167 2168 2169 2170 2171 2172 2173 2174 2175 2176 2177 2178 2179 2180 2181 2182 2183 2184 2185 2186 2187 2188 2189 2190 2191 2192 2193 2194 2195 2196 2197 2198 2199 2200 2201 2202 2203 2204 2205 2206 2207 2208 2209 2210 2211 2212 2213 2214 2215 2216 2217 2218 2219 2220 2221 2222 2223 2224 2225 2226 2227 2228 2229 2230 2231 2232 2233 2234 2235 2236 2237 2238 2239 2240 2241 2242 2243 2244 2245 2246 2247 2248 2249 2250 2251 2252 2253 2254 2255 2256 2257 2258 2259 2260 2261 2262 2263 2264 2265 2266 2267 2268 2269 2270 2271 2272 2273 2274 2275 2276 2277 2278 2279 2280 2281 2282 2283 2284 2285 2286 2287 2288 2289 2290 2291 2292 2293 2294 2295 2296 2297 2298 2299 2300 2301 2302 2303 2304 2305 2306 2307 2308 2309 2310 2311 2312 2313 2314 2315 2316 2317 2318 2319 2320 2321 2322 2323 2324 2325 2326 2327 2328 2329 2330 2331 2332 2333 2334 2335 2336 2337 2338 2339 2340 2341 2342 2343 2344 2345 2346 2347 2348 2349 2350 2351 2352 2353 2354 2355 2356 2357 2358 2359 2360 2361 2362 2363 2364 2365 2366 2367 2368 2369 2370 2371 2372 2373 2374 2375 2376 2377 2378 2379 2380 2381 2382 2383 2384 2385 2386 2387 2388 2389 2390 2391 2392 2393 2394 2395 2396 2397 2398 2399 2400 2401 2402 2403 2404 2405 2406 2407 2408 2409 2410 2411 2412 2413 2414 2415 2416 2417 2418 2419 2420 2421 2422 2423 2424 2425 2426 2427 2428 2429 2430 2431 2432 2433 2434 2435 2436 2437 2438 2439 2440 2441 2442 2443 2444 2445 2446 2447 2448 2449 2450 2451 2452 2453 2454 2455 2456 2457 2458 2459 2460 2461 2462 2463 2464 2465 2466 2467 2468 2469 2470 2471 2472 2473 2474 2475 2476 2477 2478 2479 2480 2481 2482 2483 2484 2485 2486 2487 2488 2489 2490 2491 2492 2493 2494 2495 2496 2497 2498 2499 2500 2501 2502 2503 2504 2505 2506 2507 2508 2509 2510 2511 2512 2513 2514 2515 2516 2517 2518 2519 2520 2521 2522 2523 2524 2525 2526 2527 2528 2529 2530 2531 2532 2533 2534 2535 2536 2537 2538 2539 2540 2541 2542 2543 2544 2545 2546 2547 2548 2549 2550 2551 2552 2553 2554 2555 2556 2557 2558 2559 2560 2561 2562 2563 2564 2565 2566 2567 2568 2569 2570 2571 2572 2573 2574 2575 2576 2577 2578 2579 2580 2581 2582 2583 2584 2585 2586 2587 2588 2589 2590 2591 2592 2593 2594 2595 2596 2597 2598 2599 2600 2601 2602 2603 2604 2605 2606 2607 2608 2609 2610 2611 2612 2613 2614 2615 2616 2617 2618 2619 2620 2621 2622 2623 2624 2625 2626 2627 2628 2629 2630 2631 2632 2633 2634 2635 2636 2637 2638 2639 2640 2641 2642 2643 2644 2645 2646 2647 2648 2649 2650 2651 2652 2653 2654 2655 2656 2657 2658 2659 2660 2661 2662 2663 2664 2665 2666 2667 2668 2669 2670 2671 2672 2673 2674 2675 2676 2677 2678 2679 2680 2681 2682 2683 2684 2685 2686 2687 2688 2689 2690 2691 2692 2693 2694 2695 2696 2697 2698 2699 2700 2701 2702 2703 2704 2705 2706 2707 2708 2709 2710 2711 2712 2713 2714 2715 2716 2717 2718 2719 2720 2721 2722 2723 2724 2725 2726 2727 2728 2729 2730 2731 2732 2733 2734 2735 2736 2737 2738 2739 2740 2741 2742 2743 2744 2745 2746 2747 2748 2749 2750 2751 2752 2753 2754 2755 2756 2757 2758 2759 2760 2761 2762 2763 2764 2765 2766 2767 2768 2769 2770 2771 2772 2773 2774 2775 2776 2777 2778 2779 2780 2781 2782 2783 2784 2785 2786 2787 2788 2789 2790 2791 2792 2793 2794 2795 2796 2797 2798 2799 2800 2801 2802 2803 2804 2805 2806 2807 2808 2809 2810

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SCHEDULE VI

ALLIED MILITARY FINANCIAL AGENCY
MAPLES OFFICE

1933

SCHEDULE TO STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS
AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON 31 DECEMBER 1943PAYMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF OCCUPATION COSTS
A.M.C. EXPENDITURE, LESS REVENUE - AMFA

<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>Current Month</u>	<u>TOTAL To Date</u>
Emoluments of AMFA Civilian Personnel (Casual Labor)	6.935	6.935
Miscellaneous Services Printing and Stationery		
<u>Revenue</u>	<u>XX</u>	<u>XX</u>
Excess of Expenditure over Revenue	6.935	6.935
	*****	*****

Chief Accountant

A.M.F.A.

ECONOMICS & SUPPLY , REGION 3

15 Jan. 44.

1932

REPORT FOR DECEMBER 1943

1. General -

A serious shortage of basic food items, i.e. bread, pasta, olive oil, salt was experienced. Prior to December 12th the bread ration was 100 gms in the City of Naples and 50 gms in the provinces. Beginning December 12th the ration was raised to 125 gms for the City and 100 gms for the provinces. It was proposed that 1500 gms of pasta be issued between 20 and 23 of December. Due to failure in scheduled arrivals this issue was cut to 500 gms. Adequate supplies of fresh vegetables were available throughout most of the Region.

Prices on those in season were approximately double the prices of the previous year. Practically all other foodstuffs were available only at black market prices. The distribution of imported foods is done through the Sezione Provinciale dell'Alimentazione. The operation of this Agency has been highly unsatisfactory.

The olive oil shortage has been especially serious since it is the only fat source available to lower income consumers. This shortage is due to lack of transportation from and co-ordination with the producing areas in other Regions.

2. Supplies -

The total supply tonnage bid and expected for the month of December was 20,417 metric tons.

Total arrivals were 3,823 tons.

There was a good supply in hand from ships arriving at the end of November and the following supplies were issued during the month :

over

- 2 -

Flour : 6,996 tons
Soup : 72 tons
Milk : 46 tons

3. Industry -

37 firms were visited to ascertain extent of war damage
and possibility of restarting.

106 firms completed reports on their availability for
Industry.

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HEADQUARTERS,
A.M.G., REGION III.
AGRICULTURAL SECTION.

19

SUBJECT: Activities Report for the Month 19 January, 1944.
of December, 1943.

TO: Adjutant General,
A.M.G., REGION III.

1. PERSONNEL A.M.G.

(a) Major T.O.S. White joined 19th December, 1943.
Lieut. N.J. Barbato sick from 19 December, 1943 to end of month.

(b) ITALIAN.

Professor Lioni returned Ispettorato Agrario, Naples Province.

2. ORGANISATION.

(a) Unione Agricoltori and Workers Union abolished by General Proclamation of 16th Dec, 1943.

Action taken -

(i) Farmers Union. Governmental powers transferred together with portion of the Staff to Ispettorato. Movements on foot to create separate political Farmers' Unions stopped, but encouragement given to form more political free Farmers Unions, supported by voluntary contributions when communications admit.

(ii) Workers Union. Duties transferred to newly created Regional Labour Office.

(b) Proposed new set-up for Italian Agriculture received from Chief Agricultural Officer, A.C.C., and details discussed at length. By the end of the month, a basic framework of the new structure emerged fairly clearly and will not clash with anything so far done in this Region.

3. PLANTING.

Autumn wheat planting completed, and on the whole a very satisfactory proportion, in view of conditions, has been planted with wheat.

Great difficulties owing to Military installations and occupations were encountered. North of the Volturno, owing to prohibition of civilian traffic, and, late in the month, areas being closed for training, additional difficulties were encountered.

4. FERTILIZER DISTRIBUTION.

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4. FERTILIZER DISTRIBUTION.

Proceeded slowly according to 15 Army Group plan. Difficulties encountered here owing to lack of transport, rail cars not turning up and due to Military occupation of the two artificial manure Plants. Some 600 tons of potatoes obtained for hospitals and institutions, against small deliveries Ammonium Sulphate to growers.

Seed potatoes. Plans advanced for planting programme of expected U.K. arrivals, but owing to lack of sure knowledge as of quantities to arrive, a complete plan impossible to work out.

To allocate the seed among the chosen Communes, together with its allotment of fertilizers, a scheme inaugurated involving the formation of Voluntary Farming Committees of five Agriculturists, plus the Podestas, thus making an attempt in a small way to follow the highly successful British system of War Agricultural Committees.

5. WHEAT

(a) Ammassing in Avellino and Benevento Provinces proceeding slowly owing to lack of staff, poor communications and the very strong urge to send everything into Black Market of Naples.

(b) Seed. Some 2,000 tons soft Spring wheat seed needed and asked for from Foggia, but decision given that none could come and so alternative sought in Africa or U.S.A. The hard wheat expected to arrive early in the new year. Information sought from all likely sources on the practicability of above.

6. OLIVE OIL. Ammassing results in this Region negligible.

7. LIVESTOCK.

(a) No solution yet found to problem of unified slaughter policy.

(b) No solution yet to fresh milk problem. All producers and local authorities being against consignment of fresh milk to Naples, allowing some either for local sale or to be made into cheese, which is sold at very high prices.

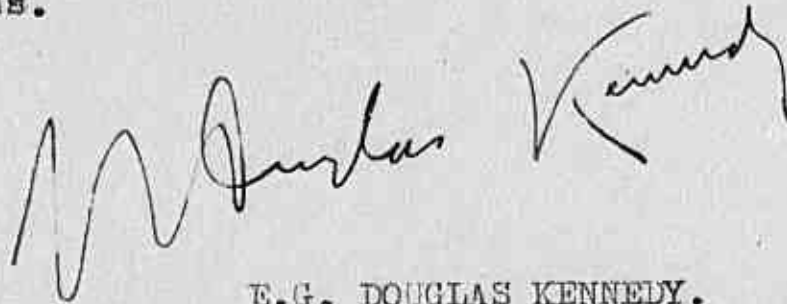
8. FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

(a) Civil. Continued throughout the period to be marketed in fairly reasonable quantities in Naples and other

-3-

cities, and compared to other things, at reasonable prices.

(b) Army. Continued help given to all Services in
furnishing their needs.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "E.G. Douglas Kennedy". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a large initial "E" and "K".

E.G. DOUGLAS KENNEDY.
Major R.A. i/c.

1928

Monthly Report - Public Health & Welfare Department
A.M.G. Region III

1. Period Covered:-

The period covered by this Report is the month of December as the present incumbent took over on 3rd December.

2. Staff:-

(1) The staff assigned to this Division and their distribution is as follows:-

Colonel W.E. Crichton, C.I.E., I.M.S., R.D.P.H. & W.
Major C. Gill, U.S.M.C., S.A.P.H.O. Naples City
Capt. W. MacKenzie, R.A.M.C., S.A.P.H.O. Naples &
Benevento Provinces
Capt. L.S. Snegireff, U.S.M.C., S.A.P.H.O. Avellino
Province and assistant to R.D.P.H. & W.
Capt. W.T. Kirk, U.S. Welfare Officer
Capt. S.O. Hill, U.S. San. Corps, Malaria Officer
Capt. E.A. Turner, U.S. San. Corps, attached A.M.G.
Naples City
Major J.A. Lewis, U.S.V.D. Adviser, Region III
Lieut. (A.M.) F.V. Light, R.A.M.C., Officer i/c
Medical Stores A.M.G.

attached:

Major C.M. Frizelle, R.A.M.C., i/c Hospitals Branch
H.Q. Region III
Mrs. Pelgrin, A.R.C., i/c Hospitals Welfare, H.Q.
Region III
Mr. Sullivan, A.R.C., Liaison Officer, H.Q. Region III
Miss Worin, A.R.C., attached Welfare Naples City
Lieut M.A. Manzelli, U.S.M.C., attached Typhus
Commission
Major Rodgers, attached Typhus Commission
Major R.C. Cherry, attached Typhus Commission
Pte Guy D'Alleo, attached Typhus Commission

(ii) The Welfare Branch has been very badly handicapped by the lack of trained personnel and although one must acknowledge with gratitude the assistance given by Capt. Hill, Capt. Kirk has had to work practically single handed throughout the month. Furthermore the work of the entire Division has suffered from lack of transport though this had improved by the end of the month.

(iii) Another serious deficiency is the lack of a Regional M.O. to attend to the health needs of the staff of the Region. It appears that lack of transport makes it impracticable for Base M.O. Rooms to be used.

785015

Capt. W. MacKenzie, R.A.M.C., S.A.P.E.O Naples & Benevento Provinces
 Capt. L.S. Snegireff, U.S.M.C., S.A.F.E.O. Avellino Province and assistant to R.D.P.H. & W.
 Capt. W.T. Kirk, U.S. Welfare Officer
 Capt. S.O. Hill, U.S. San. Corps, Malaria Officer
 Capt. E.A. Turner, U.S. San. Corps, attached L.M.C. Naples City
 Major J.A. Lewis, U.S.V.D. Adviser, Region III
 Lieut. (A.M.) F.V. Light, R.A.M.C., Officer i/c Medical Stores L.M.C.

attached:

Major C.M. Frizelle, R.A.M.C., i/c Hospitals Branch H.Q. Region III
 Mrs. Pelgrin, A.R.C., i/c Hospitals Welfare, H.Q. Region III
 Mr. Sullivan, A.R.C., Liaison Officer, H.Q. Region III
 Miss Morin, A.R.C., attached Welfare Naples City
 Lieut M.A. Manzelli, U.S.M.C., attached Typhus Commission
 Major Rodgers, attached Typhus Commission
 Major R.C. Cherry, attached Typhus Commission
 Pte Guy D'Alto, attached Typhus Commission

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3. Meteorology:-

It has been impossible so far to ensure a regular and accurate supply of meteorological data from the local observatories. The weather in the Region has been exceptionally severe with very low temperatures which must have reached freezing point and unusually heavy rains. Snow has fallen frequently on the highlands and on Vesuvius.

4. Vital Statistics:-

Accurate data not yet available. Steps have been taken to provide these but the lack of transport facilities makes it extremely difficult if not impossible to obtain reliable figures.

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5. Prevailing Diseases:-

(i) The outbreak of Typhus has been the main preoccupation of this Division and has been made the subject of weekly reports, mainly in the form of minutes of meetings of representatives of the authorities concerned in the control of the disease on both Military and Civil sides. It suffices here to state that the disease is present in epidemic form, that every known factor conducive to its spread in large numbers is present namely want, distress, hunger, unhappiness, inclement weather, over crowding and lack of bathing facilities. During the month under review 341 cases had been notified and during the preceding months of October and November 25 and 42 cases are reported to have occurred.

(ii) On the 8th December Drs. Soper and Davies of the Typhus Team of the Rockefeller Foundation were sent over from North Africa to assist in the control of the epidemic by the new powdering methods i.e. N.Y.L. I.D.D.T. which had hitherto been considered to be unavailable for use on a Civilian population on a large scale. The welcome arrival of these experts and the promise of the powdering methods they brought with them put a different complexion on the problem which had been facing this Division which had been compelled to think only in terms of steam disinfection and bathing, both extremely cumbersome and difficult procedures for use on a large scale in a crowded city such as Naples.

(iii) Transport and N.Y.L. powder were obtained from Army (P.R.S.) sources at the request of this Department and the Civil Authorities assisted, though spasmodically, by lending transport and personnel, the former from the A.R.P. Department and the latter from the Infectious Diseases Organisation and Italian Red Cross. Endless difficulties were experienced in regard to transport, personnel, and equipment.

(iv) Doctors Soper and Davies were able to start contact dusting by the 15th including the dusting of all passengers leaving Naples by the newly established bi-weekly train services to Bari.

(v) Later in the course of the month (21st) Brig. Gen. Fox of the U.S. Typhus Commission arrived and after a survey of the situation it was considered that the epidemic was serious enough to demand the assistance of the Typhus Commission. It is control with A.M.G. coordinating the campaign. (The Typhus Commission took over control, including the Rockefeller Team and the organisation developed up to date as from the 3rd January). Further details regarding the progress of the campaign and the methods adopted will be found in the Minutes of the Weekly Conferences.

(vi) It is a matter of satisfaction that no member of the armed forces has been afflicted by the disease. Steps taken by the Military Authorities to prevent the disease including putting out of bounds to troops other than those on duty

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(vi) It is a matter of satisfaction that no member of the Armed Forces has been afflicted by the disease. Steps taken by the Military Authorities to prevent the disease including putting the City out of bounds to troops, other than those on duty, on the 27th.

(vii) Other Diseases:-

The other important diseases affecting the Region are Typhoid, V.D. and malnutrition.

Typhoid fever is endemic and probably was responsible for the initial delays which have occurred in the recognition of Typhus especially so as the Italian name for both diseases is the same, namely "tifo". Particularly severe outbreak of Typhoid was reported at Montesarchio which on investigation was thought to be due to vegetables infected with sewage. The outbreak was of severe nature and necessitated the restriction of military movements in that area.

V.D. will be dealt with later in a separate paragraph.

Malnutrition in the urban areas is rife. Apart from extreme cases of persons dying of cold and hunger, it has been possible to ascertain from the Civil Hospitals that distress has been acute during the past month owing to the lack of adequate supplies of food. Actual cases of avitaminosis have not been diagnosed but the pinched and miserable appearance of the poorer population affords ample evidence of malnutrition even to the layman.

6. Food:-

(i) The food situation throughout December has been grave and by the end of the month when any hoards may have been exhausted, it had become acute and an important contributing factor to both Typhus and V.D. Due to reasons which this Division is not competent to assess, the people have only been able to get through Alimentazione i.e. the Food Control, 125 grammes of bread and 1 kilo of pasta. Oil, an indispensable item of the Italian diet has not been available as an issue from Alimentazione since November and the "Black Market" price is 200 lire per litre. Yet the whole of Southern Italy is reliably reported to have oil in abundance. The price of other essentials in the "Black Market" are of the same prohibitive nature and life has become a nightmare in many homes of the prolific Italian people. The humble bean (fagioli) for generations scorned by everybody but the lowest classes has risen to a delicacy which can only be afforded by the rich at 150 lire per kilo as compared with a lira or less in normal times. It is not for this Division to discuss the political effect which this acute shortage is having and is likely to produce but it is necessary to emphasise the seriousness of the situation from the medical point of view.

(ii) In Hospitals the scales of food originally laid down were intended only as a supplement, with a calorie value of about 1000, to the diets provided by each Institution. But it has become obvious that these Institutions are unable to afford the prices which are demanded in the "Black Market" and in such circumstances they have been forced to rely solely or practically solely on the pittance provided through Alimentazione. When potatoes are 40 lire per kilo, when a cauliflower costs 12 lire, meat 250 lire per kilo and fish is beyond the dreams of avarice, it is not surprising that there have been complaints. Recommendations for the increase in the scales of food supplies to Institutions have been made, both as to quantity and as to constitution (for instance no oil had been included) but it requires more than the staff which is placed at the disposal of this Division to supervise the progress of the food provided from the ships which bring it to this country to the patients' bed side and there is reason to believe that there are very profitable leakages en route particularly to Hospitals and other Institutions in the Provinces. (e.g. Benevento.)

(iii) The milk collecting distributing system has collapsed. It is said because there is little or no milk to distribute.

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(iii) The milk collecting distributing system has collapsed it is said because there is little or no milk to distribute. This is true. On the other hand it is equally true that there is plenty of cheese to be bought in the "Black Market" at prices which are more profitable to the producer. There is also some milk obtainable - at a price. It is not for this Division to suggest the means by which milk producers should be made to disgorge the milk so badly needed by the children, even at the cost of a death penalty. Suffice it to say that milk is obtainable if one can afford to pay the price and that the vast majority cannot do so. This Division is doing what it can to alleviate the situation by the distribution of milk by the recommendations of doctors to children, mothers, and expectant mothers (see para on Welfare below).

7. Living Accommodation:-

Naples has an Air Raid Shelter population estimated at some 12,000 people due to the fact that those who have been rendered homeless by the Air raid or by military requisitions have not been

provided with alternative accommodation. Although these crowded shelters constitute in themselves a most serious menace from the point of view of the spread of Typhus Fever, it has not been possible so far to press the recommendation that they should be cleared because it is known that the people are ridden with lice and there has, until very recently, been no means to ensure that they are thoroughly deloused before they are scattered about other parts of occupied Italy. Now that D.D.T. is available this matter is being taken up again. Private houses are also filled to capacity because of the same urgent need for accommodation.

8. Refuge Removal:-

Lack of transportation, due to enemy depredations, has necessitated the assistance of the Army (P.S.S.) in the collecting of refuse. Even with this welcome assistance there are numberless collections of refuse throughout the City and unless further help is provided in the form of transport, these will undoubtedly increase the normal excessive fly population a thousand fold and with it the spread of fly borne diseases.

9. Hospital accommodation:-

(i) What with air raid destruction, looting and finally requisitioning, often indiscriminate, the Civilian hospital facilities have been reduced to very serious limits. The situation has been further aggravated during the month by the serious damage sustained to the Morvillo, one of the largest Hospitals in the City. Furthermore even where abandoned Hospitals exist which could be recommissioned for service, it has been impossible to make appreciable progress because of the serious lack of glass (or suitable alternative) and of essential equipment which has been looted. Beds, blankets and linen are practically unobtainable but everything is being done to salvage the little which still remains in the hope of resuscitating the Ascalesi Hospital and the Morvillo. The Cotugno Fever Hospital which had been evacuated because of its proximity to an important air field has been reclaimed from the R.A.F. and was put into commission on the 28th. It can now accommodate over 200 patients and is already full to capacity. In these circumstances it has been found necessary to ask for the Albergo dei Poveri half of which is being used as a British Transit Camp for use as a Typhus Hospital. In this Institution it is expected to provide accommodation for 1000 beds. A special director has been appointed to manage and establish the Hospital under the auspices of the Italian Red Cross.

(ii) Most of the Hospitals have been seriously handicapped by the lack of gas as their heating arrangements, water heating, cooking and laboratory facilities all depend on gas. Steps are now being taken for the system which has been badly damaged by air raids to be put into order and it is hoped that at least one portion of the town will be supplied with it by mid January.

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(iii) Hospitals have been short of medical stores and of soap. Their demands have been met by A.M.G. as far as our resources have permitted.

(iv) In the Provinces the same difficulties have been met with. Military demands on Civil Hospital accommodation have in several cases left the Italians without any means of dealing with their sick (e.g. Montesechie). While Military needs must be respected the requisitioning of essential institutions should be regulated better than it has been in the past both in town and country.

10. Water Supply:-

The reports on samples of water taken from different parts of the City indicate that some contamination still exists and as it has not so far been possible to chlorinate the supply at the source, it has been necessary to insist on water being boiled or chlorinated by all units.

11. Transport:-

(i) The eternal struggle for transport instifies it's being mentioned separately. In a City in which every means of public conveyance, except a few decrepit taxis and some flea infested horse drawn vehicles, is out of action, it is literally impossible for any efficient work to be done by the staff of this Division unless adequate transport is made available. Towards the end of the month the situation had improved somewhat but the Director of Public Health for the region is at present threatened with the removal of the car allotted to him which will undoubtedly lead to another time consuming struggle.

(ii) Trucks for the haulage of important A.M.C. stores like medical stores and clothing are also extremely difficult to get and the process of getting them when they are needed and the necessary personnel to handle and store the goods is an effort which takes up time which could be more usefully employed.

(iii) The need for transport however should not extend to the private cars of Civilians who are fulfilling a useful function - to requisition doctors' cars for instance is merely a case of robbing Peter to pay Paul. Doctors should be specially privileged in this respect and should be furnished with markings which will protect them from depredations carried out by officers from the many formations established in the City.

12. Welfare:-

(i) As already stated this Branch has been severely handicapped by lack of trained personnel. Three to five officers are required to cover the region. Capt. Kirk since his assignment (Nov. 5rd) has been engaged in improving the machinery provided for the financial and food relief of the destitute. The agency used for these purposes has been the Ente Comunale D'Assistenza. Two official Sub Commissioners for Welfare, Drs. Rollo and Ingani, have been appointed by the Commissario Straordinario for the Commune of Naples and a new Director of E.C.A. (Avv. Mario de Angelis) replaced an official who proved incapable of dealing with the expanded programme required. (Dec. 1st)

(ii) Three food kitchens were established by the organisation and these are now feeding 900 people a day. Plans have been made for the opening of 30 additional kitchens as soon as supplies of food can be assured.

(iii) E.C.A. provides financial relief for the needy and from observations made there are many deserving cases who are not assisted owing to the poor organisation of the E.C.A. office. Plans have been made to increase their staff and to decentralise payments.

(iv) Under the auspices of E.C.A. shelters are provided for 500 homeless people.

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(v) The Welfare Branch has been directly concerned with the distribution of food to hospitals and other institutions. Visits have been paid to many of the 173 institutions in the Province and reports on their activities and appropriate recommendations have been made to the Divisions of Economics and Supply and of Finance.

(vi) Among other functions, the Welfare Branch has had to under take the difficult task of providing accommodation and feeding families evicted either by military necessity or by the threat of destruction. In the former category of evictions, about 600 families had to be moved from the Port Area at the request of the Port Authorities and in the latter category, some 10,000 people had to be moved suddenly because of the threat of an explosion in a large ammunition dump in a crowded area of the City. The task of moving these people and of feeding them was most ably carried out by Capt. Kirk and his assistants.

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(vii) Latterly the Welfare Branch has been occupied with the problem of warehousing and stocking for distribution a large consignment (120 tons) of A.E.C. clothing. With the difficulties already referred to in the matter of transport and personnel this has been a Herculean task.

(viii) The Welfare Section also has dealings with Gioventu Italiana, the O.N.M.I. (Maternity and Child Welfare Service) in the distribution of milk for mothers and children and with Alimen-tazioni. The functions of the Welfare Section are not very clearly defined and the applications passed on to it for attention vary from assistance to sewing Guilds and religious societies to individual appeals for immediate assistance from those who have suffered financially through the war. Many of these requests should properly be addressed by the applicants to E.C.A. but the general belief that a word from I.M.G. produces miracles has led to a regular stream of applications which merely waste time.

13. Medical Stores:-

(i) Naples has been made the receiving and distributing centre for all I.M.G. medical stores. Lt. Light R.A.M.C. has been appointed in charge of the stores. Here again the greatest difficulty was experienced in providing Lt. Light with a means of conveyance to enable him to carry out his duties.

(ii) The Warehouse accommodation is poor and in many places exposed to the weather. Steps have been taken to have the necessary repairs carried out.

14. V.D.:-

Next to Typhus this disease provides the most serious problem affecting the health of the troops in the Region. Major Lewis U.S.M.C. has been appointed as Adviser on Venereal Diseases (1st Dec.) and several important steps have been taken to combat the disease during the month under review. These may be summarised as follows:-

(i) All houses of prostitution have been placed out of bounds (31st Dec.)

(ii) The bed capacity of the Pace Hospital (V.D. for women) has been increased by 139 beds to 268 by the addition of 100 beds and by the clearing of 39 cases of ordinary skin disease (finea) to another Hospital.

(iii) The standard/inspection of prostitutes arrested by the police has been improved with a consequent increase in the percentage of cases sent for admission to Hospital from 30% to 50%. Examinations at the Questura would be eliminated if transportation difficulties could be improved.

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(iv) Civilian V.D. Clinics have been inspected and found to be treating only a fraction of the population considered to be affected. The Clinics have been advertised in the Press and by Posters in the Public Lavatories.

(v) Steps are being taken to provide the V.D. Hospitals with more effective drugs than those they have in stock.

(vi) Italian standards of treatment and cure are being investigated.

(vii) A recommendation has been submitted to the Prefettura to the effect that an edict be published forbidding civilian doctors under pain of severe penalty from treating soldiers infected with V.D.

(viii) Steps are being taken to supply Pharmacies with suitable drugs for the treatment of V.D., their own stock being depleted

and sold at prohibitive prices thereby depriving people of the
means of procuring effective treatment. 1921

(ix) The "pimp" campaign has been intensified by the
Police.

/s/ W.H. CRICHTON
Colonel
Public Health & Welfare Div.

HEADQUARTERS
AMG FIFTH ARMY
A.P.O. 464 U.S. ARMY
REFUGEE FIELD SECTION

15.

17 January, 1944
R/R-12/42

SUBJECT: Monthly Report of December.

TO: AMG Region 3

1. During the month of December, Lt. Liese was in charge of the handling of Displaced Persons. He was the only one in this Section until the arrival of Lt. Col. Hulls and staff on the 29th December, to take over for the Refugee Field Section.

2. During this month a building for the housing of refugees was taken over in Naples at 5 Piazzette Forcella. Here the refugees are cared for until transportation is arranged to Southern Italy. The American Red Cross and Italian Red Cross cooperated in carrying out this work.

3. During the month 208 refugees were sent to Salerno Province and 30 were sent to Potenza.

4. At present the method of handling refugees is in course of reorganization.

L.R. Hulls
L.R. Hulls
Lt. Col. Comdg.

35 18 13-1

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

11 January 1944

SUBJECT: Monthly Report, Education Division, December 1943

TO : RCOAO, AMG, Region III

1. Provveditori agli Studi.

a. Naples Province -- Dr. Angelo Cammorosono was removed from office because of Fascist allegiances. Replaced by Professor Francesco Scaglione.

b. Avellino Province -- Professor Gerardo Albano continued in office.

c. Benevento Province -- Professor Clodo Albanese continued in office.

2. Conferences. During December conferences were held three times per week with the Provveditori agli Studi of Naples Province. Instructions were given concerning textbooks, courses of study, employees, and other problems involved in the opening of the schools. The Provveditori agli Studi of Avellino and Benevento Provinces together with their chief assistants were called in for conferences concerning similar problems. Many conferences have been held with the President of the University of Naples and the heads of private schools.

3. Opening of Schools.

a. Private schools-- Approximately 45 private schools (secular and church) were authorized to open following investigation by this office covering textbooks and teaching personnel.

b. No public schools were opened during December.

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4. Dismissal and Reinstatement of Personnel. In December three teachers were dismissed from office for 1921 reasons involving previous Fascist connections. Three teachers previously dismissed because of Fascist racial decrees were reinstated.

5. Problems.

a. Because there is no other officer in the Education Division, and because of transportation shortages, travel to the Provinces of Avellino and Benevento as requested by the SCAO's of same was not possible.

b. Lack of a clear-out directive from higher headquarters has complicated the problem of opening schools. In a future area, it might be well to consider a policy of requisitioning all public secondary schools at the outset and at the same time ordering that all elementary schools be free from requisition except upon approval of the Commanding General. Such a policy would make more buildings available to the Army and at the same time would allow a wider opening of the schools (elementary) which are most necessary to halt juvenile delinquency.

George H. Geyer

GEORGE H. GEYER
Capt. Spec. Res.
Division of Education

HEADQUARTERS
REGION 3, ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
A.P.O. 394, U.S. ARMY

10 January 1944

SUBJECT: December Report of Division of Fine Arts

TO : Commanding Officer, Hq., Region 3, AMG.

1. Inspection of Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives

During the month of December 1943, the following inspections were made and actions taken:

In Naples City

a. The Church of S. Maria Incoronata: the vaults, walls and arcades of this important 14th C. church were severely weakened by bombing. The Civil Engineers have been requested to prepare a project for urgent protection against collapse.

b. The Church of S. Pietro Martire: the roof of this important 14th C. church was destroyed and the walls weakened by bombing. The Civil Engineers have been requested to prepare a project for erecting a temporary roof and for strengthening the walls.

c. The Church of Il Gesu' Vecchio: the roof of this 16th C. church was badly damaged by bombing and the interior is being further damaged by leaking. The Civil Engineers have been requested to prepare a project for repair of the roof against the elements.

d. The Palazzo Reale at Capodimonte: recent dynamite explosions have severely damaged the Palace, weakening the walls and destroying all windows and endangering the Museum collection which is still largely in situ. The Civil Engineers have been requested to prepare a project for urgent protective measures.

Outside Naples City

a. Calvi Risorta: at the request of the Director of the Biblioteca Nazionale, the depository here of books from the

Biblioteca Nazionale, the Biblioteca Lucchese Palli and the personal library of Benedetto Croce was inspected. These were found to be in a fairly safe state and a detailed report was made.

b. Benevento: this important and historical city has been severely damaged by bombing and shelling and several monuments were struck.

1. The Cathedral.

Almost completely destroyed; the Campanile intact, the Facade badly damaged and the Church proper almost levelled. Fragments of the famous Bronze Doors and the two 13th C. Pulpits are being salvaged from the wreckage under the supervision of the Director of the local museum.

2. The Vanvitelli Bridge.
Blown up and badly damaged.

3. Palace of the Archbishop.
Almost completely destroyed.

4. Triumphal Arch of Trajan.
Almost intact.

5. Church of Santa Sofia.
Intact.

6. Roman Amphitheatre.
Intact.

c. Teano: at the request of the Director of the Biblioteca Nazionale, the depository here of books from the Biblioteca Nazionale was inspected. It was found that all cases of books had been carried away by the Germans as they retreated.

2. On 4 December, Captain George H. Geyer reported to the Division and took over the Section of Education under the supervision of the Head of the Division. On 14 December, Captain Mason Hammond reported to assist in the Division of Fine Arts. He remained for about two weeks and was then transferred to 15th Army Group.

3. Lt. Col. Leonard Woolley, Archaeological Advisor¹⁹¹ to the Sub-Commission of Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives in London visited the Division from 1-3 December. Assistance was given him to visit and inspect all monuments in Naples occupied by Allied forces. The Colonel expressed the hope that something could be done about the requisition of the Museo Nazionale.

4. 19 and 20 December were spent with General Clarkson, I.G. and General Dillon, M.P., of A.F.H.Q. who were investigating alleged vandalism by Allied forces occupying historical monuments.

5. 29 December testified before the Commission of Enquiry which is investigating alleged vandalism and damage by Allied forces to historical monuments and works of art.

6. Requisitions of historical monuments necessitated the following action:

a. Museo Nazionale: several conferences were held with the British Medical Units which have requisitioned the Museum and the Museum authorities to determine the parts of the building to be used and to insure the safeguarding of the collections still in place. The Museum requisition was lifted on 18 December but was renewed by the same Medical Unit on 23 December. No official reason for this could be obtained.

b. Information was received on 11 December that the entire Palazzo Reale at Caserta and its contents of some 50,000 works of art and library were being requisitioned by A.F.H.Q. Several conferences resulted in obtaining permission from A.F.H.Q. to use some sections of the Palace as storage for the works of art and arrangements were made to transport some of the more valuable collections to Naples.

c. Information was received on 29 December that Canadian troops stationed in Avellino were requisitioning the Loreto Abbey at Murogliano. This Abbey is used as a depository for hundreds of paintings from the Museo Nazionale and churches of Naples and books from the

Biblioteca Nazionale. The S.C.A.O. at Avellino was communicated with and it is understood the requisition has been lifted.

7. For the month of January 1944, funds were authorized to be put at the disposal of the Royal Superintendents of Monuments and Antiquities for sixteen projects of a purely protective nature, amounting to Lire 3,355,000.

8. Other activities of the Division included:

a. Communicated with the S.C.A.O. of Naples Province concerning an illegal ordinance of the Commissario of Capri disposing of the funds from entrance fees to the Blue Grottoes.

b. Periodic inspection of historical monuments occupied by Allied forces.

c. Periodic inspection of historical monuments where projects of protective measures by the Civil Engineers are in progress.

d. Interviews given to a number of correspondents.

e. Arrangements made for transportation for the Superintendent of Antiquities to visit and inspect the important archaeological discovery made by U.S. Army officer during construction of an air field near Paestum.

f. After conferences with Italian authorities, local Military Police and the guides, the guide fees at Pompeii were established at Lire 150 for each visit.

g. Letters written the U.S. Signal Corps in an attempt to secure photographic material for Italian authorities for a documentary photographic file of all historical monuments suffering war damage.

h. Interviews with officials of Oltre Mare Exhibition to have collections removed from site which is now occupied by an Army hospital.

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i. Arrangements made with the R.C.A.O. to have complimentary copies of the Division of Fine Arts sent to the Sub-Commission on Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives.

j. List and detailed information on historical monuments in Naples occupied by Allied forces furnished the Commanding General, P.B.S.

k. Letter supplied Count Filangieri, director of the State Archives and the Museo Filangieri, to protect from requisitioning the Villa near Nola used as a depository for the collections of these institutions.

l. Inspection made of war damaged buildings and churches in Naples not listed as historical monuments and recommendations made for assistance for needed repairs.

m. Arm bands secured for recognized head police of Museums and Excavations in the Province of Campania.

n. Arrangements made with S.C.P.O., Naples City, for night guards for the Biblioteca Nazionale where the Director has reported continual breaking in at night.

Paul Gardner

Paul Gardner
Major, AUS
Division of Fine Arts.

SUBJECT: Monthly Reports.

H.Q., A.M.G.,
15 Army Group,
C.M.F.

1915

TO: S.C.A.O. 5 Army.
S.C.A.O. 8 Army.
R.C.A.O. Region III.
R.C.A.O. Region IV

AMG/650/14.
4. Jan. 44.

Higher authorities in Washington and London have asked A.F.H.Q. for monthly reports on the general situations in that part of Italy liberated by the Allied Forces.

2. In order to provide the material for consolidated reports you will submit to this H.Q. by the 12th of every month a report on the area under your control covering the previous month. The following headings will be used:

1. General conditions of the people.
2. Political.
3. Administration.
4. Justice.
5. Public Safety.
6. Finance.
7. Supplies.
8. Agriculture.
9. Medical.
10. Refugees.
11. Staff.
12. Miscellaneous.

3. The monthly reports called for above will take the place of the reports previously forwarded by S.C.A.Os. 5 and 8 Armies.

4. The first report will be in respect of the month of December. Short notice may prevent the December report being received here by 12.Jan., but it is essential that it be received as near that date as possible.

5. The report is required in QUADRUPPLICATE.

By Mr. L...
Colonel,
Chief Staff Officer.

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