

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

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

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SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE AMG
OPERATIONS
AUG. 1943 - JAN. 1944

28pp.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 512

7 January 1944

SUBJECT: Information Required by Charlottesville

TO : HQ., AMG 15th Army Group, C. M. F.

1. Reference AMG/636/26 dated 1 January 1944, copy of letter to AFHQ, M.G.S. dated 26 December 1943 is forwarded herewith.
2. Omission from previous communication is regretted.

L. W. Stearns
L. W. STEARNS
Capt., AGD
Asst Adj Gen.

2655

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

Subject: Information required by Charlottesville.

H.Q., A.M.G.,
15 ARMY GROUP,
C. M. F.

Headquarters,
Allied Military Government.

A.T./636/26.
1. Jan. 44.

No copy of the letter sent to A.F.H.Q. (M.G.S.) was
enclosed with your memo of 25.Dec.43 on the above-mentioned subject.
It will be appreciated if you will forward a copy.

JB
Brigadier,
Deputy Chief Civil Affairs Officer.

*Noting the B/U 6/1
3.5.
16/1 m*

636

31 DEC 1943

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

25 December 1943

SUBJECT : Information Required by Charlottesville.
TO : A.M.G. HQ. 15 ARMY GROUP, C.M.F.

1. You are respectfully referred to your letter
AMG/636/11 of 9 Dec. 1943. *Where?*
2. Enclosed is a copy of letter sent to A.F.H.Q.
M.G.S. in accordance with the request contained
in the second paragraph of your letter and also
copies of documents accompanying that letter. ✓
3. Copies can be made of the check lists prepared
by Capt. Loomis Patrick if they are required.
This office will wait your advice on this subject.

Charles M. Stoddard
CHARLES M. STODDARD,
Colonel G.S.C.,
D.C.C.A.O.

2654

COPY

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 512

25
26 December 1943

SUBJECT: Problems Presented to S.C.A.O.

TO : AFHQ, MGS

1. Attention is invited to your MGS of 250.05 of 4 Dec. 1943 to AMG HQ 15 Army Group which was forwarded to this office for attention and reply.

2. Enclosed are four documents prepared by this office, as follows:

- (a) Memorandum of 15 August 1943, written by Group Capt. Benson, AMGOT 8th Army, entitled "Memorandum on Major Lessons to be Learned from the Sicilian Operations."
- (b) Document prepared by Lt. Col. Harvey Gerry for the Baytown operations dated 1st Sept. 1943 and entitled "Suggestions to C.A.Os on Entering a Town in Occupied Territory."
- (c) Document headed Exhibit D (2) which was annexed to a report prepared for Brig. General Frank J. McSherry by this office.
- (d) Document entitled "Duties of C.A.Os" which was used in connection with the aforementioned Report prepared for Brig. General McSherry.

3. In addition to the foregoing, a check list was prepared from the various documents submitted in connection with the above-mentioned report by Capt. Loomis Patrick. This check list of duties to be performed by AMG officers in the combat phase was taken to Charlottesville by Capt. Patrick when he left. No copy of this check list is readily available here and, therefore, no copy is enclosed as it is assumed that Charlottesville will make use of the copies taken by Capt. Patrick.

CHARLES M. SPOFFORD
Colonel, G.S.C.
D.C.C.A.O., AMG HQ

Encls - 4

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COPIES

ACA/22

ANGOT

15 Army Group. (2 copies)

ANGOT 8 Army

15 August 1943

MEMORANDUM ON MAJOR LESSONS TO BE LEARNED FROM THE
SICILIAN OPERATION

The invasion of Sicily has clearly demonstrated that Civil Affairs Officers must be present in invaded cities at the time of their capture. Civil Affairs liaison officers must be attached to combat units to help the commander to deal with civilian problems arising immediately after the assault. Adequate numbers of Civil Affairs administrative officers must be sent forward with the troops to be left in supervision of the cities and towns from the time of their capture.

2. This being a premise, which I believe will be endorsed by Eighth Army and the formations under its command, there are certain facts which the invasion of this island have brought clearly to light and which are worthy of note and remedy in any future activities, particularly where such activities are amphibious.

3. (a) It is essential that Civil Affairs Officers be provided with the necessary transport to enable them to have that mobility which is vital if they are to arrive in a city the moment it is captured. Reserves with their transport must also be brought up in good time.

(b) Civil Affairs Officers, under the present organization are not provided with any O.R.'s and to this extent they are incapable, by their mere numbers, of helping to maintain law and order, both as regards our own troops and civilians. There have been numerous cases of looting both by the civil population and the troops, which might have been alleviated by the presence of a body of troops under the control of ANGOT. There is no such body provided in the ANGOT organization and the strength of C.A.O.'s and P.A.O.'s in relation to the number of villages in a metropolitan country, such as Sicily, has been shown to be lamentably few.

(c) The formations of the Army and in particular the lower formations, below divisions, are still somewhat vague about the functions of ANGOT officers and therefore the liaison between Army and ANGOT in the lower formations is not close enough.

(d) The lack of "Q" arrangements and communications.

4. The points in par 3 are taken in detail:

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(a) MOBILITY OF CIVIL AFFAIRS OFFICERS.

(1) Civil Affairs Officers were expected to be in a town as soon as it was captured. The transport provided was negligible and in many ways unsuitable. Officers were expected to obtain transport from captured local resources. This we found to be quite impracticable as every single vehicle available in a town was seized by the assaulting troops and removed for operations legitimate or otherwise. Even municipal vehicles on which the cleanliness and economic life of a city depended were impressed. Consequently the Civil Affairs Officers were bound to find themselves with no means of getting to their destinations except by walking or obtaining a lift from the military. Local cars at best are never suitable owing to their low clearance.

(2) Civil Affairs Officers were expected to go, and should go, even though for a short period, to every town captured, however small, which in a metropolitan country, such as in Sicily, must mean a very considerable amount of movement, again involving transport.

(3) The number of AMGOT officers provided was in the main sufficient, but reserves were not on the island in time, partly due to the phenomenal speed of advance, particularly in the Corps areas.

(4) Attention is drawn to report written by the A.P.M., Corps dated 28 July 1943, which expresses much the same views as those given above. Copy is attached.

(b) SHORTAGE OF O.S. PERSONNEL.

(1) Shortage of O.S. personnel in nearly every case rendered the AMGOT officers useless for the purpose of preventing looting and in enforcing the laws issued under the proclamations, in particular curfew for the civilians and the "out of bounds" notice for troops.

(2) The above point is well brought out in the A.P.M. Corps report referred to in sub-par (4) above.

(3) The absence of means to stop looting led to two factors, one militating against AMGOT and the other against the economic life of the country. In the first place it was practically

22

impossible to catch anyone "in the act" which was the insistent cry of the army who asked for "definite proof" and in the second place, fear was engendered in the civilian population seriously impeding the collection of grain, so necessary in Sicily to provide food for the towns which were and are in definite short supply.

(4) In cases where the advance was particularly rapid it occurred that a town was left completely devoid of troops, particularly if the axis of advance had altered, thereby leaving the town off the L. of C. This aggravated the problem of the ANGOT officer who would find himself the sole person in uniform in the city. The necessity for some form of O.P.'s was very much borne out under such circumstances.

(c) IGNORANCE OF FUNCTIONS OF ANGOT.

Lower formations were definitely found to be ignorant of the functions of ANGOT, and even of its existence. This is very natural considering the late appearance of ANGOT in the planning stage and the secrecy which had of necessity to shroud the operation. No doubt the Italian invasion has remedied this to a certain extent, but the efficiency and smooth running of ANGOT must depend very largely on mutual cooperation and understanding.

(d) INTERNAL ORGANIZATION.

(1) ANGOT personnel, particularly in the towns which had been left by the troops, often found themselves in a very difficult position as regards rations, and this was aggravated by lack of transport. It was easy to say: "attach yourself for rations, etc. to the nearest army unit," but often there was none or it was continually changing. The ANGOT personnel therefore found extreme difficulty in obtaining rations, particularly if D.I.P. was far distant.

(2) Communications were found to be of the utmost difficulty. Army signals were often not run through places where ANGOT officers were established. ANGOT officers therefore had no means of getting back reports to their respective provincial heads until a P.P.C. was started. This again necessitated motorcycles, but in future it should be considered beforehand.

5. REQUISITION.

(a) MOBILITY OF CIVIL AFFAIRS OFFICERS.

It is submitted that ANGOT personnel and transport, to minimum requirements, must be included in the Order of bat 3859 in

the assault. An immediate follow-up is essential, varying according to the country which is being invaded. It is appreciated that operational needs will "screen priority." In this case the policy of having ANGOT officers in with the troops must be abandoned. A definite policy is required on this point.

(b) SHORTAGE OF PERSONNEL.

A body of men should be under the orders of ANGOT who should be brought in with the follow-up and who would act as guards, etc. This personnel should consist of a formation of non-first line troops under their own officers. Their provision under ANGOT would materially help the P.S. branch. A similar plan is suggested in the A.P.S. report already referred to in this letter in par 5 of that report.

(c) IGNORANCE OF FUNCTIONS OF ANGOT.

The only way of countering this is to have junior officers instructed by short lectures as to the functions of ANGOT. Written pamphlets seldom, if ever, do any good and are usually not read.

(d) INTERNAL ORGANIZATION.

Once an operation is launched ANGOT should be treated and run in exactly the same way as any normal army unit taking part in the operation. It is suggested that ANGOT is as much an army unit as is any other unit, and should be organized accordingly.

GROUP CAPTAIN
ANGOT 8th Army

20

SUGGESTIONS TO C.A.O.s ON
ENTERING A TOWN IN OCCUPIED TERRITORY

GENERAL. Below are a few suggestions and hints to C.A.O.s on entering town in occupied territory.

First make your way to the Casa del Fascio and establish your Hq. Sometimes the Municipal buildings have been found to be more suitable. Flags in your possession should be displayed; the flag corresponding to the nationality of the officer in charge should be flown on the right, i.e., the left of anyone approaching the building.

Send for the Mayor and the officer commanding the Carabinieri; instruct the latter to assemble all available Carabinieri and to have them patrol the streets, prevent looting and generally carry on in their duties. They should be armed with carbines only, pistols should be taken in to custody. See that a guard is mounted on the AMGOT office. Issue your Carabinieri with AMGOT armbands.

The Mayor is your most useful man and provided he is not hostile or blacklisted endeavour to reach an understanding with him. Explain that you will be working with him and that your object is to restore normality within the Commune and that only with his cooperation and the cooperation of the commune officials generally can this be achieved. His immediate responsibility is to insure that proclamations are posted and they receive every publicity; in this the Church will assist. Explain that the existing organization of public services is to be continued and that pending further orders the rationing system should be maintained as previously. Arrange with the Mayor for suitable quarters for your immediate use. Be firm with the Mayor; see that he carries out his duties.

1. Banks and Public Buildings.

Banks will be closed, but make absolutely certain that they are immune to looting or theft and at an early stage establish contact with the bank manager and issue him with his instructions; these will be issued to you by the F.O.

2. Civilian Sick and Wounded.

In most towns situated within the areas of advance of the Army, you will find a fair number of wounded. You should make sure that these people are being attended to, and, if necessary, endeavour to procure sufficient medical supplies for them in an emergency, calling upon the assistance of Army Medical Units in the vicinity.

3. Food Stocks.

As soon as possible get some sort of an estimate of food stocks within the commune and if the situation is serious make an early bid to your P.C.C. or Supply Officer for your requirements. See that food stores are guarded and likewise dumps of petrol, etc.

4. Water Supply.

A sufficiency of water is all important. Investigate this without delay.

Lighting and Power.

Lighting is not a priority but power for the running of mills, etc; is. Ascertain the position and get your power functioning as soon as possible.

5. Burial of the Dead.

In badly bombed towns there are usually a number of unburied dead. The Italians are reluctant to touch dead bodies and in this task one will often have to drive them to it. The local undertaking firms have assisted. P.C.C. have been used to advantage in digging bodies from debris and burial parties.

6. Liaison with Military Detachments.

Endeavour to work in with Field Security G.S.I.(b) etc. and if convenient to all concerned it might be worth arranging daily conference with them for sake of establishing uniformity of policy.

7. Black Lists.

Black and white lists are in the hands of G.S.I.(b) and (usually) P.C.C. These should serve as a useful guide to personalities within the commune.

8. Control of Prices.

It is important to control prices at as early date as they soon get out of hand. Take up the matter with your Supply Officer as soon as things settle down. As soon as a controlled price for commodities has been decided upon insure that retailers display a list of their prices in their window or in some other prominent place. You should endeavour to keep prices at their pre-occupational level, and in no circumstances should a P.C.C. raise prices without consulting his provincial P.C.C. or an AGOF Supply Officer.

9. ANGOT Signs.

Sign post your office in order that it can be easily located by visiting officers, signale, etc.

10. Unexploded Bombs, Mines, and Booby Traps.

Your nearest R.F. detachment will probably assist in this and the demolition of dangerous walls and toppling buildings. A bomb disposal squad usually follows up the advance; unexploded bombs should be reported to it.

11. Civilian Vehicles.

Endeavour to bring in all available lorry transport. Trucks are invaluable to you for transporting food, street clearance, etc. Receipts must be given for all private vehicles taken over, and an immediate report made to your provincial C.A.O.

12. Sanitation.

All Italian towns are dirty, especially so after invasion. There is bound to be an organization for street cleaning in existence; get this body functioning as soon as possible.

13. Labour Registration.

Labour should be registered in categories. All able-bodied men should be subject to this registration and one might go so far as to refuse ration cards unless the individual has registered.

14. Declaration of Food Stocks.

In order that you may have a clear picture of the stocks available insist by public notice upon the declaration of stocks held by individuals. If necessary, it may be necessary to requisition when large stocks are found.

15. Issue of Passes.

Endeavour to have uniformity of practice within the area through early discussions with F.S.S. and other units concerned. Generally speaking, very few passes should be issued in the early stages, and these should be limited to persons essential to the public.

16. Public Relief.

The maximum of L. 25 may be paid to the head of the family and L. 5 for each dependent. This has proved to be too high in Sicily. L. 10 or 15 for head family and L. 2 or 1 for dependent, is possibly sufficient.

17. Ammassi.

In Sicily the word Ammassi had unpleasant connections for the farmers. When practicable, better results were obtained by using some wording which indicated that the system was under ANGOT control.

18. Who's Who.

Officers are advised to build up a who's who of their com. This is useful to themselves and invaluable to any officer taking over from them at a later date.

19. Reports.

A brief report of essential facts concerning the area should be sent in to Hq. as soon as possible, and within 48 hours a preliminary survey should be forwarded, including inter alia the following points.

- (1) Attitude of the population and officials.
- (ii) Whether Fascist party and leaders have in fact been eliminated. Note that the food situation, financial position, health, water supplies, lighting and power, law and order, and similar matters should not be overlooked in these reports.

20. Requisitioning.

ANGOT officers do not have authority to requisition; strictly speaking this is at present limited to officers appointed through the 3 Branch of Army. However, it will be necessary in certain instances to take over vehicles, billets, and other private property and if possible this should be done through the regular Army channels, but if now practicable ANGOT officers may act, providing appropriate receipts are given and notification is sent to ANGOT Hq. who will regularize the transaction.

ANGOT 8th Army
1st September 1943.

Lt. Col. AUS.

16

EXHIBIT D(2)

Reports from the various civil affairs officers attached to the tactical units indicate that, in their opinion, the most important points to remember in connection with the performance of their work are as follows:

1. Talk to the population in extremely short and simple sentences.
2. Inquire from time to time from people on the street how various things are going in the town, as the people on whom the civil affairs officer relies may be unreliable and may try to take advantage of him.
3. Scrutinize all complaints very carefully because complainants are opportunists.
4. Build up the prestige of the local police force as quickly as possible. It is particularly desirable to get into the town early in order to keep them armed and to protect them from the possibility of insults in the early stages.
5. Irrespective of the confusion inherent in the situation, it is of great value to have the personnel well and neatly attired.
6. Have all orders and directives set down in Italian through Italian officials, as well as in English in all circumstances.
7. Check all violations of proclamations, which occurred after their posting, but prior to the arrival of the C.A.D., who permanently takes over so that justice will be less discriminatory.
8. Order all motor vehicles off the roads in the very beginning and later use printed vehicle permits or a few of them to return to operation.
9. Put special guards on all fuel and petrol dumps, utilities, C.A.D., food and transport stores.
10. Post an order, as soon as possible, requiring the population to declare all stocks of goods which are of great importance, i.e., wheat in Sicily.
11. Publish notices instructing the population that they must keep the streets and public places clear.
12. Be sure to bring a stock of local currency, when you first arrive.
13. If it is found that the Chief of an office, such as the police, is corrupt and has to be removed, it is generally true that his subordinates are also corrupt and will have to be removed or closely watched.
14. Make all distribution of food and relief from as many points on a decentralized basis.
15. Do not use the pass system to permit circulation during the daytime, as it is too complicated.

15
16. Maintain a liaison officer with headquarters of the advancing tactical force at all times.

17. Get the tactical commander to persuade the various commanding officers not to take public buildings for their headquarters as they are needed for civil administration.

18. Have, in your possession, a list of the questions to be asked public officials when you arrive.

19. Have, if possible, a portable typewriter, flags, maps, and a medical box.

20. Explain to the local commanding officers of the troops exactly what looting is. Have M/P. officers alert to prevent it..

21. Secure as much information as possible in advance on the various military rules and procedure, particularly on the subject of requisitioning and purchase.

22. Don't make promises to the population unless you are sure you can fulfill them.

23. Have price lists made out either in advance or at the earliest possible moment, in order to enable them to be posted at once.

24. Have the priests explain the proclamations from the pulpit.

25. Try Allied Court cases as soon as possible, otherwise witnesses move and the deterrent effect is lost.

26. Have a group of proclamations prepared bearing the words, "For the use of ANGOT only," or some similar phrase.

27. Have all permits, armbands, and the like printed in advance, and have them explained to the troops, as well as the uniforms of the civil police.

28. Secure as much education on civil affairs and particularly planning for the tactical unit before the operation starts.

29. Arrive in the town as soon as possible, particularly for the following:

- a. Protect public buildings.
- b. Keep the Carabinieri armed.
- c. Secure civilian transport.
- d. Prevent looting.

30. Impress upon the public officials that ANGOT does not come to take over the work of governing, but to supervise and direct the local people in that work.

31. Passes and permits must be kept down to keep the roads open.

14

b. Duties of C.A.O's.

Any civil affairs officer attached to an Army unit was expected to follow approximately the following procedure when first arriving in a town:

As soon as the CAO entered the town he selected for his headquarters a prominent public building, usually the Municipio, that was not damaged by the operations and raised the British and American flags from the second story window.

He then proceeded to call for the local head of the Carabinieri and instruct him in his duties. He explained to him that the Carabinieri had been selected as the police agency through which the Allied Military Government would maintain order and that as long as the Carabinieri efficiently performed their functions there was no reason to suppose that they could not continue as heretofore. At first the Carabinieri generally were disarmed and put into civilian clothes. Otherwise the troops might not have recognized them as agents of the Allied Military Government. For this reason much Carabinieri had his identity card stamped with the AMGOT stamp and signed, and wore an armband indicating that he was operating as a civil policeman for AMGOT. In the operations later conducted in Region II the Carabinieri were not disarmed.

The first duty of the Carabinieri was to guard, armed if possible with a rifle, the banks, the Ammassi and the local food warehouses. Next they were to establish patrols to police the community in order to prevent looting, which was a serious problem in almost every town that was occupied. The unfortunate experience of AMGOT with looting in Sicily in the early stages was remedied later by providing sufficient personnel and transport to enable AMGOT officers to enter towns with the troops at the very earliest possible moment.

The next duty of the CAO was to instruct the following officials to call at his office at once for an interview - the Podesta or Vice Podesta, depending on which was available and whether or not the Podesta was an active Fascist; the Secretary of the Comune; the Director or Directors of the local banks; the Capo della Guardia Municipio, the Capo della Guardia Finanza; the "Amministratore"; the communal Engineer; the communal Health Officer; and the Capo Cantonieri.

When these public officials arrived one of the most important points, which had to be emphasized to all of them, was the necessity for securing all available civilian transport at once. The CAOM had to rely for transport on the units to which they were attached and of course, all available army transport was usually needed in the actual military operations. Therefore, in order to enable AMGOT to operate, all civilian transport had to be gotten out of hiding and made available at once. All local mules and carts had to be organized in caravans in order to bring food from the surrounding country and distribute it. The Podesta or Vice Podesta was instructed to see that the proclamations and General Alexander's message to the Italian people were posted, and were informed that they were to continue with their jobs during good behavior and were to exert every effort to see that the administration conducted by them was just as efficient as the circumstances would permit. They were instructed that the prices on all goods were fixed as of July 9 and that the Ammassi system and rationing system were to continue as heretofore.

The Capo della Guardia Municipale was sent with the ammazzatore into the country to ascertain what food was on hand, where it was, and to find a means of bringing it in from the surrounding area to feed the population.

The communal engineer was told to make certain that the water system was in operation and was instructed to arrange for clearing up the debris of centuries which was usually to be found as well as that caused by military operations. The communal health officers was instructed to establish a first aid station and to submit an inventory of all medical resources and supplies available and to gather them all into an appropriate place. If there was a local hospital instructions to operate it were given.

The health officer was also instructed to report from time to time on the condition of the water.

The engineer was instructed to make every effort to see that the roads were repaired and kept open to allow military transport to pass with the least possible difficulty.

The vaults of the banks were sealed and one of the duplicate keys was retained by the CAOM.

#12

Having gotten the administration of the town started the CAO could then make a report to his immediate chief at task force headquarters and proceed with the problems such as the treatment of civilian casualties (with the assistance of prisoners of war if they were available) and to housing and security problems which would inevitably arise.

From then on the CAO had to conduct his administration on a supervisory basis which could only be done by having frequent visits to the various offices and installations which form the backbone of the communal or provincial administration.

Many lessons were learned in this campaign concerning the duties of CAOs in the first days of occupation. The most important of these appear on Exhibit D which is attached hereto.

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785015

SUBJECT: Information required by Charlottesville.

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

AKG/636/11.

TO: A.M.G., H.Q.,
PALESTINE.

9. Dec. 43.

1. M.G.S., A.F.H.Q., have informed us that the School of Military Government, Charlottesville, have asked for a list of the most difficult problems encountered by O.A.Os. when they enter their areas. They have asked for this list as soon as possible.

2. A report covering the information required has already been compiled in the "Lessons Learnt" file at your H.Q. It is suggested that copies should be sent to M.G.S. in reply to their request. It would be appreciated if a copy could also be sent to this H.Q.

R.J.P. THORNE THORNE .
Colonel.
Chief Staff Officer.

/RAC.

Copy to: MGS.A.F.H.Q. (For information ref. MGS 350.05.43)
4. Dec. 43)

10

PA 48

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

785015

8 DEC 1943 636 D/ft

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Military Government Section

4 December 1943.

MGS 350.05

SUBJECT: Information required by Charlottesville.

TO : AMG 15 Army Group.

The School of Military Government, Charlottesville, have asked for a list of the most difficult problems encountered by CAOs when they enter their areas.

Please have a list compiled by an experienced CAO and forwarded to this headquarters as soon as possible.

C.S.O.

Above.

Dalrymple
DALRYMPLE
Lt. Colonel.

There is a glowing "Lessons Learnt" file at Palermo & we have sent at least one answer to a similar request from here. I suggest that we ask Palermo to reply (mentioning above) - copying to HQ. ?

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

Subject: Suggestions for Future Operations.

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

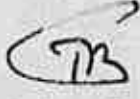
Military Govt. Section,
Allied Force Headquarters,
ALGIERS.

AMG/636/2.

1. Dec. 43.

Reference your MCS 371.4 dated 16. Nov. 43.

Major Straus's points are all worth study for anyone planning future operations in the Economics and Supply field. Most important of all, however, is the point he makes about the merging of city, provincial, and regional supply staff into one central organisation. We are planning to organise Rome on just that basis.


J.W. Major-General,
Chief Civil Affairs Officer.

9/7
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Military Government Section

11 9 NOV 1943
16J/DT/Art

MSG 371.4

16 November 1943.

SUBJECT: Report - Suggestions for future AMG operations.

TO : HQ AMG (ACC), GPF
HQ AMG 15 Army Group. ✓

The attached copy of a report by Major Ralph Straus, dated 14th October 1943, is forwarded for your information.

It is requested that you will comment upon any points which you consider might with advantage form the subject of future action either by your Headquarters, or by this Office.

D. S. JACKLING
D. S. JACKLING
Lt. Colonel

Copy to:- M.G. Centre - whose comments are also requested.

Action at 9 2637

7

Naples, 14th October 1943

TO: Col. Carl Kraege,
FROM: Major Ralph Straus,

SUBJ: Suggestions for future AMG operations.

The following suggestions are made as a result of experience as economics and supply officer for the City of Naples during the first two weeks after its capture.

AMG ORGANIZATION.

1. In the case of large cities the Provincial and City staffs should be combined in as much as the City so dominates the province that their problems are completely interdependent. In the case of the Economic section there should be a senior officer in charge in order to coordinate economic activities. In Naples this coordination has been lacking. The Economic section should then have divisions for: one supply, two transportation, three labor, four prices. Close liaison must be maintained with the Finance officer who should sit in on all policy meetings.
2. The Capo section should be large enough so that cases of violations can be investigated and prosecuted. One of the worst features of the present situation has been the wide spread extent of black market operations and the lack of price enforcement. I believe that if the C.A.P.O. Organization were larger and if there were enough personnel to actively work with the carabinieri, I believe the effectiveness of the organization would be multiplied many times.
3. A complete system of accounting with forms and instructions should be issued to the Supply Officer in order to take care of the transport and control of allied food and gasoline turned over to the Italians.

PROVINCIAL ORGANIZATION

1. Establishment of Emergency Economic Committee. The present civil organization of the City of Naples has been unable to cope with the present emergency. In order to overcome this difficulty an Emergency Economic Committee was appointed, composed of leading business men in this city representing merchants, banking, transportation, agriculture, the Sections Provinciale dell'Alimentazione (Food) and Consiglio dell'Industria (Industry). A labor member is being sought. This Committee has only just started to function but it is showing signs of being of great assistance in the present emergency. The Committee is appointing an operating manager to handle the routine decisions of an emergency nature. All policy

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1. In the case of large cities the Provincial and City staffs should be combined in as much as the City so dominates the province that their problems are completely interdependent. In the case of the Economic section there should be a senior officer in charge in order to coordinate economic activities. In Naples this coordination has been lacking. The Economic section should then have divisions for: one supply, two transportation, three labor, four prices. Close liaison must be maintained with the Finance Officer who should sit in on all policy meetings.

2. The Capo section should be large enough so that cases of violations can be investigated and prosecuted. One of the worst features of the present situation has been the wide spread extent of black market operations and the lack of price enforcement. I believe that if the C.A.P.C. Organization were larger and if there were enough personnel to actively work with the carabinieri, I believe the effectiveness of the organization would be multiplied many times.

3. A complete system of accounting with forms and instructions should be issued to the Supply Officer in order to take care of the transport and control of allied food and gasoline turned over to the Italians.

PROVINCIAL ORGANIZATION

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ESTABLISHMENT OF PRICE COMMITTEE

2. The Economic Committee should appoint a price Committee to take all recommendations on prices received from higher Military Authority, review them, and make any counter-proposals that the local economy would dictate. This Committee should also take

2036

all of the old official price-lists of the province and revise them in accordance with present conditions. These suggested revisions would then be referred to A.M.C. for approval. The price Committee will function through sub-committee's representing the various trades, on each of which will be a producer, a middle-man and a retailer.

3. TRANSPORTATION

Immediately on entering the City representatives of the Food Board and the Industrial Board as well as the carabinieri should be asked to locate all available trucks. These trucks will then be licensed for operation under direction of this City so that they will be only used for essential services. In the case of Naples, the trucks have not been taken from their private owners but they can only be moved on direction of this City, and the private owners are either paid by this City when engaged on City services or earn their own income when engaged on urgent private food business. Because of the shortage of gasoline supplies, Army gasoline is being distributed to the City which in turn issues it only to essential truck users and such private cars as A.M.C. may dictate.

4. INVENTORIES AND REQUIREMENTS

The Economic Committee should immediately be asked to inventory all available food, fuel and building materials so that these stocks can be frozen and only be distributed to essential uses. The Committee should also be asked to tabulate figures of last previous period of consumption and then along side estimate future requirements in terms of the present situation.

5. ARMY TRUCK CONVOYS.

Contact the Army in order to find out truck convey routes so that returning empty trucks can pick up food supplies from outlying districts.

6. SHIP TRANSPORT

Inventory all available coastline small boats and apply to the Navy for permission to run them in essential trade.

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2635

EDUCATIONAL PROVINCIAL COUNCIL OF NAPLESLAUNDRY SOAP PRODUCTION

Considering that the Factory of S. A. Casini has a theoretical stock of saponification oils of 178 Tons, of which at least 170 will be recovered, and that, besides, in the ENI VISCONA Factory it will be possible to recover a remarkable quantity of caustic soda, it has been decided to effect at the soonest the production of a first lot of about 340 Tons of laundry soap, which will meet the requirements of the population for one month.

The necessary has therefore been done to see what Soap Factories are in a position to immediately recommence their work, and it has thus been ascertained that the following Firms, to whom it will be possible to allot 114 Kilograms of fat for each 100 Kilograms of daily working power, can be relied upon:

Firms	Addresses		Daily work- ing power in Tons	Quantity of fat to dis- tribute Tons
	Town	Street & No.		
Angelo Roserico	Secondigliano (Napoli)	Via Caserta 105	3.0	4.0200
Barbati Roberto	Napoli	Via Poggio- reale 158	6.0	8.0400
Barbati Raffaele	Napoli (Sec.)	Corse Umb. 562	1.5	2.0200
Barbe Fratelli	"	Via Caserta 185	1.5	2.0200
Costo Luigi (di De Filippo Giuseppe)	Napoli (Sec.)	Corse Umb. 104	1.5	2.0200
Guise Fratelli	Napoli	Via Poggio- reale 158	1.5	2.0200
Giuseppe Vincenzo	Napoli	Via Poggio- reale 158	6.0	10.7200
Calaszo Eduardo	"	Via Poggio- reale 158	3.0	4.2837
Calaszo Salvatore	"	Via Poggio- reale 158	3.0	4.0200
De Simone Gastone	"	Via Poggio- reale 158	2.0	2.0800
De Simone Luigi	"	Via Poggio- reale 158	3.0	4.0200

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Firms	Addresses		Daily work- ing power in Tons	Quantity of fat to dis- tribute Tons
	Town	Street & No.		
Amato Domenico	Secondigliano (Napoli)	Via Caserta 105	3.0	4.0200
Barbati Roberto	Napoli	Via Poggio- reale 158	6.0	8.0400
Barbati Raffaele	Napoli (Sec.)	Corse Hab. 562	1.5	2.0200
Barus Fratelli	"	Via Caserta 185	1.5	2.0200
Amato Luigi (di De Filippo Glimpia)	Napoli (Sec.)	Corse Hab. 104	1.5	2.0200
Quozzo Fratelli	Napoli	Alf. D'Avales 13	1.5	2.0200
Calasso Vincenzo	Napoli	Via Protopisani 47	8.0	10.7200
Calasso Eduardo	"	Via Protopisani 87	3.0	4.2831
Casacco Salvatore	"	Via Arenaccia 112	3.0	4.0200
De Simone Gastone	"	S. V. alle Fontane 18	2.0	2.4800
De Simone Luigi	"	Via Poggio- reale 10	3.0	4.0200
De Martino C.ype	"	Via N. Foggia- reale 54	3.0	4.0200
Di Frisco Belgio	"	Via Mel. Miradola 11	2.0	2.6800
De Simone Alfredo	"	Via S. Maria della Catena 118	1.5	2.0200
Giuliana A. & V.	"	H. Foggier. Nacel- lo	20.0	26.1500
Maria Fratelli (Mama Alfredo)	"	Via Polveriera 38	5.0	6.7000
Mestri	"	M.ama (Stocelli, 6	5.0	6.7000
Napolitano R. cin Picardi Giuseppe	"	Via S. M. ai Monti Via Foria 110	3.0 4.0	4.0200 5.3600

785015

4

Picardi Giovanni Napoli	Via Casanova 56	2.0	2.6800
Pincope Francesco " (Sec.)	Via Casaria 253	3.0	4.0200
Grasini Remigio "	Via S. Antonio-	6.0	8.0400
O.S.A.	Salza, 21		
	Via Stadera e		
	Vegliarale	6.0	8.0400
Silvestri P.le	Corso Umb. 104	1.5	2.0200
Silvestri Ant.	" 38	1.5	2.0200
Ona e Rardi I.igi	Via Gr. Caisa	3.0	4.0200
Alfieri Gennaro Portici	Via Sella Vista	1.0	1.3400
Belfiore Luigi T. Annunziata		1.5	2.0200
Novi Francesco Acerra		3.0	4.0200
Barba Antonio Casoria	Via Puglia 95	1.5	2.0200
Di Iorio Aniello		2.0	2.0500
Kardo Arnaldo Ponticelli	Via Patrone	2.0	2.0900
Rardi Umberto S. Vitaliano	Via Cittadella	3.0	4.0200
Misrope Michele Curti	38		
(S. Maria CV)		3.0	4.0200
Terracciano Ciro Afragola		3.0	4.0200

To begin the 24th October the Delivery Orders will be given for the fat and soda (the latter in the proportion of 20% of the fat) to the Soap Manufacturers, who shall have to deliver their product not later than 10 days after receipt of the raw materials.

The list of these manufacturers will be immediately transmitted to the Nations Goods Distribution Office, who will calculate the allotments to the Wholesalers and Retailers for the transfer of the goods to the purchasers.

It may therefore be reckoned that the population will be supplied with laundry soap within the month of November viz. 150 grs. for each person. Besides a ration of 150 grs could be distributed in December. It has to be taken into consideration that the former ration of laundry soap was of 100 grs, which soap contained a percentage of acids of 25%, whilst the kind of soap to be distributed now contains the double quantity of grease.

Naples, October 25th 1943

(Riccardo Scotti)

2033

785015

Acerra	3.0	4.0200
Casoria	1.5	2.0200
Di Lorio Aniello	2.0	2.0500
Marso Armando	2.0	2.0800
Mariti Umberto		
3. Vitaliano	3.0	4.0250
Viscops Michele		
Curti	3.0	4.0200
(S. Maria CV)	3.0	4.0200
Terracciano Ciro		
Afragola		

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Naples, October 25th 1943

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FORM OF SILOS IN ITALY - WAR DAMAGE INCLUDED

3

GENOVA - Silos with cells with 6 airpumps each from 8,000 cl to 10,000
Power per day - 70,000 cl
Loading capacity 600,000 cl

SAMPIERDARENA Silos capacity lodging 150,000 cl
Power per day - 5,000 cl

VENEZIA MONTRA Silos: capacity - 150,000 cl
Power inflowing and outflowing 3,000 cl per day

VENEZIA MARITTIMA Silos: capacity 230,000 cl
Power inflowing and outflowing 10,000 cl per day

TRIESTE Silos: capacity 300,000 cl
Warehouses capacity 500,000 cl
Unloading machine and airpumps with power 10,000 cl per hour

RAVENNA Silos: capacity 30,000 cl
Warehouses capacity 200,000 cl
Aspirating machines: weight 10,000 per day

LIVORNO Silos: capacity 110,000 cl
Warehouses: capacity 50,000 cl
Power 10,000 per day

CHIT VECCHIA Silos: 110,000 cl
Warehouses: 30,000 cl
Mechanic and pneumatic elevators weight 10,000 cl per day

TERNI AMMINICATA Warehouses: 120,000 cl
Aspirating machines weight totalling 1,050 cl per hour

CASALEMARE Silos: capacity 160,000 cl
Warehouses: capacity 40,000 cl
Mechanic elevators (4) weight totalling 1,500 cl per hour

PIRE Silos: capacity 60,000 cl
Warehouses: capacity 220,000 cl
Power: 10,200 cl per day

CHOTONE Silos: capacity 50,000 cl
Power: 3,000 cl per day

ALICHA ? ? ?

2632

2

GENERAL WAREHOUSES IN DI CASTELLAMARE DI STABIA

No. 2 Grain Silos - with 115 cells: capacity totalling 150,000 q.

Port for mine weight up to 10,000 tons.

4, mechanic elevators weight each 35 - 40 tons per day.

Machinery: No 29 motors weight totalling 450 H.P.

Actual Condition of Machinery:

1 - Elevator can be repaired in 50 days.
1 - " " " " 70 days
1 - " " " " 90 days
1 - " " is in sea.

OTHER EQUIPMENT

Wheals for various goods: capacity of 2,000 tons in sacks.
Silos for salt capacity of 5,000 tons.

NOTE:- The Naples plant totally destroyed according to this informant.

2631

GENERAL WAREHOUSES IN DI TIRRA ARREDAIATA

1. Shed Croculla
2. Building A - Ground and first floor
3. Building B - First floor (ground floor used as underpassage)
4. Building C - Ground and first floor (damaged - unusable)
5. Building D - First floor (ground floor used as underpassage)
6. Building E - Ground and first floor
7. Sheds with East entrance
8. " " "

MACHINERY. No 15 electric motors with 654 H.P. and sucking pumps in good condition, minus belts and flexible tubes a part of which can be repaired and found in Castellammare di Stabia.

No. 3 sucking pumps for grain with capacity of 350 c1 per hour

No. 4 sucking pumps for the unloading silos with capacity of 250 c1 each per hour.

Actual capacity of warehouses - 100,000 - 120,000 c1s.

When Warehouse C is repaired will contain about 60,000 c1.

Brought of wharf is of 24 ft.

Time it will take to repair equipment - already begun.

1. Asphyxiant about 45 days
2. " " 60 "
3. " " 75 "

Warehouse C about 2 months if possible to buy tiles.

2630

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