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Reports

22 pp.

REVIEW OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE CONTROLLER OF PROPERTY
DIVISION AMST - JULY 1 TO OCTOBER 31, 1942

1. Period covered by this Review.

This Review covers the period July 1 to October 31, 1942, which may be conveniently divided into two phases, namely (i) the period of planning in North Africa, and (ii) the period of the Allied occupation of Sicily and the adjacent mainland (Region II).

2. Planning of C.P.'s Functions.

In planning the functions of the Controller of Property Division, AMST HQ departed considerably from the conception of the Property Custodian's duties laid down in the British Middle Eastern Manual, which was adapted to colonial conditions very different from those obtaining in Metropolitan Italy. In particular, it was decided to (i) lay special emphasis in the first place on the custody of Allied property, (ii) to exempt the C.P. from any responsibility either of custody or record in respect of public or private property occupied by the Allied Armed Forces, and (iii) to restrict the C.P.'s responsibility with regard to abandoned property to those properties which were considered by the C.S.A.3 to be important. This latter limitation was especially desirable in view of the very small staff available, which made it imperative to restrict the C.P.'s functions to the minimum required by international law and the exigencies of military administration.

The functions of the C.P. were accordingly defined in two documents: Procedure No. 6 issued by the Military Governor, and AMST General Administrative Instruction No. 10.

REGION I.

3. Arrival in Sicily.

I arrived at AMST Forward HQ Syracuse on 29 July 42, and proceeded to Palermo on 3 Aug 42, arriving there the following day, where I made contact with Major (then Captain) Boward (A), who had preceded me by several days.

In addition to Major Boward (D.C.P.) and myself, the following officers had been assigned to the Division:-

Major Boward	(A)
Major Bury	(B)
Capt. Holbourn	(B)
Capt. Karsel	(B)
Capt. Karsel	(B)
Lieut. Beeson	(B)
2/Lt. Gaudin	(A)
2/Lt. Shanno	(A)

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and (112) to District the C.P.'s responsibility with regard to additional personnel and those properties which were considered by the C.C.A.3 to be important. This latter limitation was especially desirable in view of the very small staff available, which made it imperative to restrict the C.P.'s functions to the minimum required by international law and the exigencies of military administration.

The functions of the C.P. were accordingly defined in two documents; Proclamation No. 6 issued by the Military Governor, and AMCOT General Administrative Instruction No. 40.

REGION I.

3. Arrival in Sicily.

I arrived at AMCOT Forward HQ Syracuse on 29 July 43, and proceeded to Palermo on 3 Aug 43, arriving there the following day, where I made contact with Major (then Captain) Howard (A), who had preceded me by several days.

In addition to Major Howard (D.C.F) and myself, the following officers had been assigned to the Division:-

Major Header	(A)
Major Bundy	(B)
Capt. Hollnath	(B)
Capt. Ruzsi	(B)
Capt. Meiss	(B)
Lieut. Reeson	(B)
2/Lt. Guascoia	(A)
2/Lt. Shuine	(A)
2/Lt. Sorolla	(A)

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Unfortunately the services of these officers were not immediately available, and as the work of the Division has been handicapped by the unavailability of the staff, I think it as well to record particulars of the staff available to me from time to time.

Major Header (A) had been attached to one of the Task Forces for duty as C.A.O., and was not released for duty with C.P. Division until about 16 Aug 43. His services were only available to me in Sicily for a month, as on 17 Sept 43 he was assigned to Region II.

Major Bundy (B) arrived in Palermo on 6 Aug 43, and has assisted me at HQ throughout the period covered by this Review.

The other officers named above arrived in Sicily on various dates between 6 and 25 Aug 43, but owing to illness Capt. Meiss (B) was never available for duty, and was eventually assigned as Assistant Advisor on Fine Arts and Monuments, whilst 2/Lt. Guascoia (A) was released of his assignment to C.P. Division, and posted to Region II on 27 Aug 43.

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It will be seen therefore that at most, only 9 officers were available to me, and this not until late in August, and that they were subsequently reduced to 7.

I should add that early in October 43, Lieut. Suben (A) was attached to the Division from the Finance (Accounting) Division, to assist with the accounts.

4. Distribution of Staff.

I divided the work at HQ into 2 sections, dealing respectively with (i) land and buildings, and (ii) industrial and commercial undertakings. The former I placed under the control of Major Bandy (5), and the latter under that of Major Meader (A), but as will be seen from para 3, his services were only available in this capacity for about a month.

The remaining officers at my disposal did not permit of my having one officer in each province, and I therefore divided the Island into 4 districts, and allotted my staff as follows:-

Palermo and Trapani	-	Capt. Kellnuth (B)
Agrianto, Caltanissetta and Ragusa	-	2/Lt. Gascoia (A) transferred 27 Aug 43.
Catania and Siracusa	-	2/Lt. Shaine (A)
Messina and Enna	-	Capt. Rusei (5)
	-	2/Lt. Shrolla (A)
	-	Lieut. Deacon (B)

The E.Mo and C.Ra allotted to this Division were divided on a proportionate basis between HQ and the above four districts.

5. The work of the C.P. Division.

For convenience, I propose to report on the work of the Division under the following heads:-

Real Estate (Allied, Enemy State, and abandoned).
Industrial and Commercial Undertakings. (Allied and Enemy State).
Blocked Accounts.
Property of Fascist Organizations.
Poetry.

6. Real Estate.

(a) Allied Properties.

It was found on our arrival in Sicily that the Italian Government had appointed the Bank of Sicily to manage all lands and buildings of Allied Nationals which had been requisitioned by such Government. At my request the Bank of

Catania and Siracusa - Capt. Russi (B)
2/Lt. Sbroletti (A)
Messina and Trani - Lieut. Deacon (B)

The 2.Lts and O.Bs allotted to this Division were divided on a proportional basis between HQ and the above four districts.

5. The work of the O.F. Division.

For convenience, I propose to report on the work of the Division under the following heads:-

Real Estate (Allied, Enemy State, and Abandoned).
Industrial and Commercial Undertakings. (Allied and Enemy State).
Blocked Accounts.
Property of Fascist Organizations.
Secur.

6. Real Estate.

(A) Allied Properties.

It was found on our arrival in Sicily that the Italian Government had appointed the Bank of Sicily to manage all lands and buildings of Allied Nationalities which had been sequestered by such Government. At my request the Bank of Sicily promptly supplied detailed particulars of all sequestered real estate throughout the Island, and was instructed to continue to manage the properties in accordance with Proclamation No. 6, Art IV, Sec 3, until such time as I could take formal custody.

Preliminary investigation of the Bank's accounts, records, etc, indicated that it had managed the properties in a correct and efficient manner, and I therefore decided that as and when formal custody was taken of the various properties, their actual management should be left in the hands of the Bank, subject to my control and supervision.

The particulars furnished by the Bank showed that the properties of British and American Nationals which remained sequestered by the Italian Government amounted, in the whole Island, to 244, and that in only 36 cases had the Bank of Sicily taken formal possession as sequesterator. Such properties are made up as follows:-

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(iv) Catania Province.

The most valuable and important Allied property in this province at the date of Italy's entry into the war was the Bronte Estate (including Castle Maniace), which was given to Lord Nelson by the King of Naples at the beginning of the 18th century, and was the property of his descendant, Viscount Bridport, in 1943. This estate has presented certain difficulties owing to the fact that, after being sequestered by the Italian Government, it was expropriated under Italian post-war legislation, and transferred to the Ente di Colonizzazione del Latifondo Siciliano, a semi-statal undertaking. The actual expropriation was not opposed by E.C.L.I., (the Italian department in Rome responsible for the custody of enemy property) though objection was taken by it to the inadequate indemnity offered for the expropriation, and litigation in regard to the amount of such indemnity is still pending.

The sequestration of the estate was annulled by virtue of Proclamation No. 6, but not the expropriation, unless it can be established that the decree of expropriation was discriminatory within the meaning of Art. 47 Sec. 1 of such Proclamation. On this point the C.L.O. has stated that, in his opinion, as at present advised, the expropriation was probably legal, and cannot be annulled by the C.L.O. I have, however, on the instructions of the C.E.A.C., taken formal custody of the Estate, as it must be either enemy state property or Allied property, according to whether the expropriation in favour of the semi-statal undertaking E.C.L.I. was and still is legally valid, or not. This has been done without prejudice to the rights and liabilities of the parties, and I have appointed Cav. Luigi Modica, who was formerly Viscount Bridport's representative, to manage the estate on my behalf.

I made a personal visit to the estate with Major Baily on 15 Sep. 43, and found that E.C.L.I., during its occupation, had built a certain number of "cascoliviche" on it, and had also commenced the erection of a concrete block of flats within a few yards of Castle Maniace itself. The Castle itself had also been altered internally to accommodate employees of E.C.L.I. and peasant families, but except for such alterations, and the removal from the courtyard of a statue monument commemorating Nelson's victory of the Nile, the Castle itself appeared unaltered. It had, however, been occupied by German troops, who damaged some of the paintings and removed others, and I was informed by Cav. Modica that certain manuscripts and other small articles had been looted either by the troops or by local civilians. On the whole, however, owing to the removal of the more valuable Nelson relics and silver to the Bank of Rome in Catania, there has not been any substantial loss.

I was informed by Cav. Modica that contracts made by E.C.L.I. for the cutting of timber were extremely detrimental to the estate, and work under these contracts has been suspended, pending my investigation, in consultation with the local Italian, into the nature of them.

Other Allied properties in the province of Catania are

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Province.	Number of properties sequestered.	Number of properties of which former possession was taken by Bank of Sicily.
Palermo	36	6
Trapani	1	1
Agirigato	1	1
Caltanissetta	-	-
Bagusa	-	4
Catania	7	1
Siracusa	1	22
Messina	161	1
Enna	2	-
	241	36
	=====	=====

As will be seen, the majority of the sequestered properties were in the Provinces of Messina and Palermo. Owing to Messina being the last province in the island to be captured, it was not possible to send a "field" officer there until about the 10th September, and the work of the Division in that province was consequently delayed.

The policy of the Bank of Sicily would appear to have been to take formal possession of the properties according to their value and importance, and I have in principle adopted the same policy.

As at the date of this Report, the position with regard to Allied Properties in the various provinces is as follows:-

(i) Palermo Province.

Formal custody has been taken of all properties administered by the Bank of Sicily at sequestration. Reports on the condition of the property and complete inventories have been made in each case, and essential repairs have been put in hand. Servants and staff have been interviewed and the necessary arrangements made for the management and care of the properties. Generally, their administration has been left in the hands of the Bank of Sicily subject to my control.

The properties referred to in the preceding paragraph include the valuable properties (Villa Sofia, Sperlinga and Cavour) in Palermo City belonging to various members of the Whitaker family. The Whitaker property in Palermo known as the Villa Madriana (which includes a museum containing a very fine collection of local paintings of the Whitaker family. The Whitaker property, owing to its being owned by the Italian Government, was not sequestered by the Italian Government, who acquired Italian citizenship in whole or in part by Marina di Giorgio (nee Whitaker). I have not therefore taken nationality on her marriage to General di Giorgio. I have not therefore taken custody of this property, but I have taken steps to ensure that it is properly maintained and protected. As the present time it is occupied by the Commanding Officer, Island Base Section, and members of his staff, and is being well cared for by them and the owner's servants.

Properties are considerably damaged by bombs, and in at present under repair. The damaged properties contained little or no value.

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the 10th September,
delayed.

The policy of the Unit of Sicily would appear to have been to take formal possession of the properties according to their value and importance, and I have in principle adopted the same policy.

As at the date of this Report, the position with regard to Allied Properties in the various provinces is as follows:-

(1) Palermo Province.

Actual custody has been taken of all properties administered by the Unit in Sicily as sequestrated. Reports on the condition of the property and complete inventories have been made in each case, and essential repairs have been carried out. Servants and staff have been interviewed and the necessary arrangements made for the management and care of the properties. Generally, the administration has been left in the hands of the Bank of Sicily subject to my control.

The properties referred to in the preceding paragraph include the valuable properties (Villa Sofia, Sperlinga and Gaveur) in Palermo City belonging to various members of the Whitaker family. The Whitaker property in Palermo known as the Villa Melitana (which includes a museum containing a very fine collection of bronzes) was not sequestered by the Italian Government, owing to its being owned in whole or in part by Nerina di Giorgio (nee Whitaker) who acquired Italian nationality on her marriage to Generale di Giorgio. I have not therefore taken custody of this property, but I have taken steps to ensure that it is properly maintained and protected. At the present time it is occupied by the Commanding Officer, Island Base Section, and members of his staff, and is being well cared for by them and the owner's servants.

The Villa Gaveur was considerably damaged by bombs, and is at present uninhabitable. The other Whitaker Villages fortunately sustained little or no damage, but a certain amount of petty pilfering or looting appears to have taken place prior to and immediately following the Allied occupation of Sicily.

Practically all the other Allied properties in Palermo Province, of which possession was not taken by the Bank of Sicily, have been inspected, and most of them have been or are in course of being taken into custody.

(ii) Trapani Province.

The only sequestered Allied property in this province, a wine factory, has been handed back to its owner, who resides at Massara del Vallo, after verification of his title. (See below - para 7 A)

(iii) Agrigento Province.

Here again, the one Allied property in this province which was sequestered has also, after verification of title, been returned to its owner, the Marquis di Licata.

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number. There remains however much work to be done in this province, and I have arranged with the Regional C.P. for an extra officer to be sent there to assist in the work.

(viii) Enna Province.

There is one piece of Allied property in the Province of Enna, but the very limited staff at my disposal has so far precluded me from taking any action in regard to it. I propose however to take this into custody in due course.

(viii) Caltanissetta and Ragusa Provinces.

There are no Allied properties (real estate) in these provinces.

(ix) Non-sequestered Allied properties.

These are being taken into custody in Palermo Province. Inquiries are being made into the Powers of Attorney granted by owners of these properties, and they are being examined and verified by the Legal department. Where these powers are found to be valid, the management is being left in the hands of the legal representative; where no authorization exists, or the power of attorney has been found to be doubtful, instructions have been given for the management of the property under the supervision of the A.C.P.

(x) French Property.

The valuable property in Palermo City belonging to the late Duc de Guise (whose heirs are the Comte de Paris and the Duchesse of Aosta), consisting of the Villa Orleana and surrounding park and citrus plantations, has been taken into formal custody. Complete inventories have been made of the contents, which include valuable furniture and works of art, the most important of which have been offered to the U.S. Forces of the U.S. Repairs have been effected to the walls of the park to prevent pillaging of the citrus groves, and arrangements have been made for the general protection of the property. No action has been taken in respect of other French property on the island which was sequestered by the Italian Government, and continues to be administered by the Banco di Sicilia.

No reply has yet been received to the request for instructions, under the C.O.S., with respect to the treatment of French property and the property of Allied Nations other than the U.S. and the British Commonwealth.

(c) Enemy State Property (Italian).

Formal custody has been taken of a number of State buildings and properties, particularly in the Provinces of Agrigento and Palermo, and complete lists have been prepared of these properties. In the course of preparation in each of these provinces, information concerning these properties has been made available to the Armed Forces, to be already in occupation of them.

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(12) Non-secured, Allied properties.

These are being taken into custody in Palermo Province. Inquiries are being made into the Powers of Attorney granted by owners of these properties, and they are being examined and verified by the legal department. Where these powers are found to be valid, the arrangement is being left in the hands of the legal representative; where no authorization exists, or the power of attorney has been found to be doubtful, instructions have been given for the arrangement of the property under the supervision of the A.C.F.

(B) French Property.

The valuable property in Palermo City belonging to the late Duc de Guise (whom heirs are the Comte de Paris and the Duchess of Aosta), consisting of the Villa Ortoleone and surrounding golf and citrus plantations, has been taken into formal custody. Complete inventories have been made of the contents, which included valuable furniture and works of art, the most important of which have been stored. The Villa is at present occupied by Armed Forces of the U.S. Repairs have been effected to the walls of the park to prevent pillaging of the property. No action has been taken have been made for the general protection of the island which was requested by the Italian Government, and continues to be administered by the Enrico di Sicilia.

No reply has yet been received to the request for instructions, made to the A.C.F., with respect to the treatment of French property and the property of Allied Nations other than the U.S. and the British Commonwealth.

(C) Enemy State Property (Italian).

Formal custody has been taken of a number of State buildings and properties, particularly in the Provinces of Agrigento and Palermo, and complete lists of these properties have been prepared or are in course of preparation in each Province. Information concerning these properties has been made available to the Armed Forces, who were found, in many cases, to be already in occupation of them.

Now that Italy is a co-belligerent, and the general administration of certain Regions is likely to pass in the near future to the Italian Government, I am proposing to leave the responsibility for State properties in the hands of the appropriate governmental officials and institutions, in particular, the Intendenza di Finanze and Carlo Civile, which normally look after and maintain state properties. Instructions to this effect are being issued to the heads of these various offices, but their administration will remain subject to my control and supervision until such time as full responsibility can be taken by the Italian Government.

As semi-statal undertakings are to be regarded as State property, I have taken formal custody of the assets and undertaking of the Ente di Colonizzazione del Latifondo Siciliano, the semi-statal undertaking referred to in my remarks concerning the Bronte Estate.

I at first appointed Cav. Pasca Borionaro as Special Commissioner to manage and re-organize this Ente, with Dott. Vincenzo Formino, head of the Agricultural Credit Department of the Bank of Sicily as Vice-Commissioner, but I felt bound to release Cav. Pasca from this appointment in view of his having become Sindaco (Mayor) of Palermo, and I have appointed Dott. Faravino as Special Commissioner, with Prof. Marino Prestigiani, consultant of the Bank of Sicily and a well known agricultural

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expert, an Vice-Commissioner. The affairs of this institution appear to be in great disorder, owing to past misadministration and the destruction of records, which took place either prior or subsequent to military operations. Some time will be needed before a clear picture of its present condition and future possibilities can be obtained.

It is the opinion of Cav. Tassa, with which I agree, that this Ente, if cleared of its superfluous and Fascist elements, both functional and personnel, can still perform a useful purpose in the agricultural economy of the Island.

A state forest, the Azienda Foreste Demaniali Ficuzza, which was managed by a special administration under the direct control of the Ministry of Agriculture, is now being operated by the Economics and Supply Division, who are furnishing records to the C.P. The initial inventories and accounts have now been received, made up to 30 September 1943.

(D) Property of other Enemy States and their Nationals.

I found on my arrival that the German Consulate had been occupied by U.S. forces. During the first two months after my arrival, my staff were too busily employed to ascertain what properties there were in the Island belonging to the nationals of other Enemy countries, but instructions have been given to the appropriate Italian officials in the Island to furnish a list of these.

(E) Abandoned Property.

Having regard to the amount of work involved in connection with Allied, State, and Semi-statal properties, I realized that it would be impossible for the limited staff at my disposal to take custody of and manage abandoned properties. At my request the C.I.O. arranged, on request of Palermo, that such properties should be dealt with by the Italian Courts under the Codice Civile, and the procedure, which has been agreed with the President of the Notarial Syndicate, has been or is being adopted in the other provinces. It involves the appointment by the Tribunale Civile of a Curatore to look after any abandoned property, but such appointment is subject to the prior recommendation of a member of the Notarial Syndicate, and the approval of the A.G.P. of the Province. In this way the A.G.P. is kept informed of what is being done in regard to abandoned properties, and in any appropriate case could take formal custody thereof himself. Since this procedure was started in the Palermo Province on 2 Oct 43, 292 cases have been dealt with.

The arrangements made for handling abandoned property have worked very satisfactorily. With private apartments the method of submitting a questionnaire with each application has prevented much of the discussion which took place previously with each application. Approximately 300 applications have been handled in the month. In all cases of movable assets, inventories have been prepared and the goods placed in custody of tenants after the necessary enquiries have been made.

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7. Industrial and Commercial Undertakings.

(A) Allied Properties (General).

With the exception of properties of the Standard and Shell oil interests, and the British Asphalt Lining Companies at Ragusa, dealt with below, very little Allied Industrial Property was found either in Sicily or in Region II of the Italian mainland.

(i) A wine business at Marsala, referred to above in 6 (ii), which is the property of a British subject named Giacomo Ruggi, resident in Marsala dei Vallo, had been sequestered by the Italian Government, which had appointed as sequestrator a friend of the owner. After title had been verified, and the owner had in writing expressed himself perfectly satisfied as to the management of the business during the period of sequestration, the property was handed back.

(ii) An embroidery business belonging to an American citizen, Mr. James Dorab (located in the Italian mainland), which had been sequestered, was taken into custody, and the accounts of the sequestrator examined. On taking an inventory

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of the stock, the book value of which was found to be 960,000 lire, a shortage of 190,000 lire was discovered. The sequester, Senator Salvatore Drago, a prominent Fascist, was asked to furnish an explanation of the shortage, but owing to severe illness no such explanation has yet been given. As a large part of the stock had been removed from Palermo during the period of Allied air attacks, it would appear probable that some of the shortages may have been due to pilferage. In order to prevent the dissipation of a trained staff of workers and designers, I decided to carry on the business on a reduced scale, selling only such stock as could be replaced from the working up of materials in hand, and a niece of Dr. Lentini, Vice-President of the Province of Palermo and a personal friend of the owner, was appointed as my agent to manage the business pending the release and return of the owner. The business re-opened 4 Oct 43, inventory and balance sheet having been prepared. Conservative policy of selling minimum quantity of goods necessary to cover general operating expenses adopted. General handwork and distribution to convents, etc, being steadily developed. This connection constituted the main "capital of business" and will be carefully conserved.

(B) Oil Installations.

Before the outbreak of the war, American and British Oil interests were represented by subsidiary companies working on Italian territory, of which the following possessed installations and other properties in Sicily, namely:-

S.I.A.P. (Societa Italo-Americana Petroli), a subsidiary of the Standard Oil group; Head Office - Genoa.

Sec. Anon. MATTA, a subsidiary of the Shell group; Head Office, Genoa.

Sec. Anon. Vacuum, Head Office - Genoa } Subsidiaries of the

Sec. Anon. Polzar, Head Office - Genoa } Standard Oil group.

On the outbreak of war these properties were sequestered by the Italian Government; MATTA by Decree of the Prefect of Genoa dated 10 July 40, the then president of the Italian Oil distribution monopoly A.G.I.P., Dr. Giuseppe Cobelli Cigli, being appointed sequester; and S.I.A.P. by a Decree of 15 Dec 41, the sequester being Dott. Angelo Cesare Guzzelloni. Subsequently the properties of all these companies were compulsorily expropriated by the Italian Government; S.I.A.P. by Decree dated 30 June 42, and MATTA by Decree dated 6 Aug 42, and acquired by the Italian oil distributing concern A.G.I.P. (Azienda Generale Italiana del Petrolio), the capital of which was increased from 500,000,000 to 1,000,000,000 lire, nor was it been possible to discover an exact record of the above transaction, but the full facts will no doubt be found in the Enemy Property Department (R.C.E.L.E.) in Rome. I have not been able to discover the exact status of A.G.I.P., i.e., whether the capital is private or state owned, but the information to hand here suggests that it is "mixed".

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A considerable time elapsed before the actual incorporation of the S.I.A.P. and MATTA concerns into A.G.I.P. was effected. The actual handing over of the

(B) Oil Installations.

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S.I.A.P (Societa Italiana-Americana Petroli), a subsidiary of the Standard Oil group; Head Office - Genoa.
Soc. Anon. MARTA, a subsidiary of the Shell group; Head Office, Genoa.
Soc. Anon. Vacuum, Head Office - Genoa } Subsidiaries of the
Soc. Anon. Polisar, Head Office - Genoa } Standard Oil group.

On the outbreak of war these properties were sequestered by the Italian Government; MARTA by Decree of the Prefect of Genoa dated 10 July 40, the latter President of the Italian Oil distribution company A.G.I.P., Dr. Giuseppe Cobelli Gigli, being appointed administrator and S.I.A.P. by a Decree of 15 Dec 41, the sequestrator being Dott. Angelo Cesare Gusselloni. Subsequently the properties of all these companies were compulsorily expropriated by the Italian Government; S.I.A.P. by Decree dated 30 June 42, and MARTA by Decree dated 6 Aug 42, and acquired by the Italian oil distributing company A.G.I.P. (Azienda Generale Italiana Petroli), the capital of which was increased from 500,000,000 to 1,000,000,000 lire, nor was it then possible to discover an exact record of the above transaction, but the full facts will no doubt be found in the Diary Property Department (S.G.E.I.P.) in Rome. I have not been able to discover the exact status of A.G.I.P., i.e. whether the capital is private or state owned, but the information to hand here suggests that it is "mixed".

11.34-A

A considerable time elapsed before the actual incorporation of the S.I.A.P. and MARTA concerns into A.G.I.P. was effected. The actual handing over of the installations did not take place until 1 July 43, and the final winding up of the S.I.A.P. and MARTA concerns was not due till 31 July. As the result of the Allied occupation, it was arranged with the Italian branch of A.G.I.P. (which controls all installations in Sicily) that the offices of both the Allied companies should continue to remain in existence for the time being.

During the period of military operations considerable damage was done to oil installations in the various parts of the Island. A preliminary survey made by Major ... for on the condition after the conclusion of hostilities suggests that the damage was on the whole less than might have been expected. Most of the storage tanks, etc., were occupied by the Allied Armed Forces and used for military purposes, and the existing stocks of oils seized or requisitioned. Some of these stocks were the property of the Italian or German Governments, and therefore treated as booty; others were the property of A.G.I.P., and therefore possibly private property, though their status is, as explained above, doubtful.

As far as Palermo is concerned, both A.G.I.P. and the Allied companies appear to have kept fairly complete records of figures and requisitions, but owing

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to difficulties in communication, it is not yet known what records are available in other parts of the Island. Detailed information has been requested from A.D. Clinis and Hirsings 6th Army and Island Base Section 7th Army, concerning occupation, use, requisitioning, etc., of all oil installations by the Allied Armed Forces, and it is hoped that if and when this is forthcoming it will be possible to collate from these sources a reasonably clear record, which will eventually afford a basis for possible claims by the interested parties.

Notwithstanding the cancellation by proclamation of all measures taken by the Italian Government against Allied property, it appears unpracticable at this stage to attempt to "unscramble" the merger of A.G.I.P. with the Allied interests. There were also strong reasons for operating the installations available for civil purposes as a single unit. It was therefore agreed, after consultation with the Civilian Supply Division, that the C.P. should take the whole A.G.I.P. complex under his control, and that it should be operated as a single unit under the direction of C.S.D. (afterwards E.S.D.). I was accordingly directed by the C.J.A.O. to take the concern under control in accordance with Proclamation No. 6.

Fortunately, there were present in the Island the sub-managers of the NAPSA and S.I.A.P. companies, and in order to protect the interests of the various parties, it was decided to appoint a Special Commission of Management for A.G.I.P., consisting of Signor Giacomo Cataldi (formerly sub-manager of NAPSA) as Special Commissioner, and Signor Francesco Bernarrelli (formerly sub-manager of S.I.A.P.) and Signor Elia Maestrelli, head of the accounting section of the Palermo branch of A.G.I.P., who had been left in charge by Baron Zouca, the manager, on his flight from Sicily. In order to secure proper co-ordination in the management, it was also decided to form a Board for A.G.I.P. at HQ, consisting of C.P. and representatives of the Legal, Finance, and E.S. Divisions.

Instructions have been given to the management;

- (i) to re-organise the concern on the reduced basis necessitated by war conditions, to cut down redundant staff, close down unused plant and place it on a care and maintenance basis, etc., and to furnish monthly accounts showing separately expenditure incurred with respect to the installations of each of the constituent companies;
- (ii) to prepare a report showing the position of each of the constituent concerns as at 30 June and 31 August 1943 respectively, together with histories giving condition of the plant, balance sheets, stocks, etc., and such details as are available concerning occupation of the installations, requisitions, etc. (a) by Italian and German, and (b) Allied Armed Forces.

Owing to the inevitable confusion caused by the war, and the consequent lack of communications in the Island, the above data will take some weeks to assemble, and it is hardly expected that records will be complete, but every effort is being made to obtain as clear a picture of events as the circumstances permit. The plant and other installations not required by the Armed Forces are being operated by the Economics and Supply Division. All necessary measures are being taken to conserve damaged properties.

and Signor Elia Maestrelli, head of the accounting section of the Palermo branch of A.C.I.P., who had been left in charge by Baron Zenas, the manager, on his flight from Sicily. In order to secure proper co-ordination in the management, it was also decided to form a Board for A.C.I.P. at HQ, consisting of C.P. and representatives of the Legal, Finance, and E.S. Divisions.

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3. Asphalt Mines at Ragusa.

Among the concessionaires in the Ragusa asphalt rock deposits are two British companies; the Val de Travers Asphalt Riving Co., Ltd., and the United Limer and Vorechle Rock Asphalt Co., Ltd., both of 22 and 23 Old Bailey. The second of these, in addition to mining concessions and plant, owns a mill for the production of asphalt powder and a small plant for the production of mastic. After the outbreak of the war, the properties of these two companies were sequestrated (in January 1942), the sequestrator being Dott. Giovanni Scaturro, who was succeeded by Prof. Alfonso Sorametti, who was appointed liquidator of the two companies in October 1941. In March 1942 the Italian Government abrogated the concessions of the two companies, and handed them over to the A.B.C.D. Company, a state owned concern, which in addition to a small mining concession possesses mills for the production of asphalt powder, and plants for the production and refining of mineral oil, benzene, and diesel oil. This Italian company proceeded to work the Limer and Val de Travers concessions,

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in addition to its own, up to the Allied occupation, but the Limer mills were not used.

After our occupation the A.B.C.D. company was set to work, under the control of R.E. of 8th Army and later 15 Army Group, on the production of asphalt powder under contract for the U.S. Air Corps, and the Limer plant was restarted under the management of the A.B.C.D., as it was found that the only possible way of working was to treat the properties of all three companies as a single concern. All this was arranged without reference to the C.P., but with the knowledge of Major Cusack, S.M. Officer, Ragusa Province, who had been an official of the two British companies before the war. Major Cusack reported on the position to his directors, who expressed themselves perfectly satisfied that Signor Kay, the manager of the A.B.C.D. Company, should continue to operate the mines, etc., until the time of a definite post-war settlement.

Owing to shortage of staff, I was unable to obtain a report on the situation until late in September, and had no opportunity of visiting the mines until the beginning of October. I found conversation with Signor Kay that a full record had been kept of the quantities of rock mined from the British concessions, and of the output of asphalt powder obtained from the British mills, and of expenditure incurred in producing the same. The property of the two British companies has been taken into custody, and instructions have been given for the submission of a monthly statement of accounts and production figures concerning these properties from the date of the Allied occupation. It had been my intention to take formal control of the A.B.C.D. Company also, but in view of the changed situation brought about by the armistice, I considered this step unnecessary.

Records have been furnished this HQ by Signor Kay, giving the following data:-

- (a) Works effected by A.B.C.D. Company on the Limer and Val de Travers mines.
- (b) Balance sheets of the two companies as at 13 June 40.
- (c) Monthly production figures and expenditure figures for each mine, covering the period March 1942 to July 1943.
- (d) Inventory of the properties of the two companies.
- (e) Legal documents concerning the expropriation of the properties, and the transfer of their concessions to the A.B.C.D.

I am informed that after the completion of the contracts for the U.S. Air Corps, the mines will be kept in operation for the account of the E.S. Division of 15AGF.

Besides the two British companies above mentioned, there is a British interest in the Avellino concern, which owns a small mining concession and a large milling plant, which have been out of operation since the war. This company belongs to four members of a British family, three members of which became Italian citizens in 1936. The fourth member, Mr. Charles Avellino, remained a British citizen, and his interest in the firm was sequestered in March 1943.

No records have yet come to hand concerning the sequestration, but custody of the interest will be taken as soon as the facts can be ascertained.

taken into account, and instructions have been given for the submission of a statement of accounts and production figures concerning these properties from the date of the Allied occupation. It had been my intention to take formal control of the A.R.C.D. Company also, but in view of the changed situation brought about by the armistice, I considered this step unnecessary.

Records have been furnished this HQ by Signor Roy, giving the following data:-

- (a) Works effected by A.R.C.D. Company on the Libner and Val de Traversa mines.
- (b) Balance sheets of the two companies as at 13 June 40.
- (c) Monthly production figures and expenditure figures for each mine, covering the period March 1942 to July 1943.
- (d) Inventory of the properties of the two companies.
- (e) Legal documents concerning the sequestration of the properties, and the transfer of their concessions to the A.R.C.D.

I am informed that after the completion of the contracts for the U.S. Air Corps, the mines will be kept in operation for the account of the E.S. Division of A.M.G.

Besides the two British companies above mentioned, there is a British interest in the Avellino concern, which owns a small mining concession and a large milling plant, which have been out of operation since the war. This company belongs to four members of a British family, three members of which became Italian citizens in 1936. The fourth member, Mr. Charles Aveline, remains a British citizen, and his interest in the firm was sequestered in March 1943.

No records have yet come to hand concerning the sequestration, but custody of the interest will be taken as soon as the facts can be ascertained.

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9. Dairy Stock, Property and Seed-stocked Institutions.

(i) State Geni Farms at Catania.

The State Stud Farm has its headquarters in Catania, which consist of large stables, riding-school, etc. This establishment is in good condition; part of the stables are used by the Civilian Supply Division of A.M.G. for storing flour, milk, etc. The stud farm was under the control of the Ministero dell'Agricoltura. The object of the stud farm is to improve the breed of horses, mules, and donkeys in Sicily, and a number of thoroughbred horses, English, Arab, and Anglo-Arab, as well as stallion donkeys, were kept for this purpose. Prior to the invasion, the horses were given out to farmers, and have been used for ploughing, draught, and other purposes, for which this high class animal is not suited. As this is enemy state property, I am taking it into custody, and rounding up the horses which are

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scattered throughout the province. The Civilian Supply Division supply the stations with rations on a weekly indent sent in by the A.C.P.

(ii) Unione Militare.

This institution, which is a kind of co-operative society working under government supervision, for providing officers of the Italian Services with uniforms or other articles at a low price, was taken under control, and closed down at the request of D.P.S., pending further investigation. Cash amounting to 4,200,000 lire was impounded. Inventory of stock has been made, and 10% check carried out. This was found to be satisfactory. The store in Palermo has been re-opened for the use of Italian Services only, British and American personnel not being allowed to purchase on the instructions of Senior Civil Affairs Officer. These goods which may be of use to Italian Armed Forces are being conserved. Meantime in view of certain complaints investigations are proceeding.

(iii) Ente Nazionale Industriale Cinematografico. (E.N.I.C.)

This is a semi-statal concern, with HQ in Rome, Via Po 32, which owns or has leased cinema theatres in various parts of Italy, including the following in Sicilian towns: Palermo, 9; Catania, 3; Messina, 3; Lania, 1; making a total of 21.

I found on my arrival that of the nine theatres in Palermo City, two were requisitioned by the 7th Army and the U.S. Red Cross respectively, five damaged by bombs, and one, the Teatro Massimo, was being operated under the supervision of the P.W.B. At the request of G. 2, 7th Army, I took over the management of this concern, and pending the opening of the banks deposited its surplus funds with B.M.E. Out of these I was able to meet the expenditure needed to repair one of the damaged theatres, the Teatro Savioia, which was opened to the public early in September. Cinemas Messina and Savioia continue to do good business although handicapped by one performance only on weekdays. Arrangements have now been made for two shows daily, and this should show a considerable increase in receipts. The two large cinema Nazionale and Supercinema, which were badly damaged, are now to be repaired. The necessary arrangements are now being made. Nazionale Cinema should take two to three months and Supercinema approximately six to eight before being ready for use.

During the night of September 22, the premises of ENIC were burgled and the steel safe removed containing the sum of Lire 109,246.80. This sum consisted of the takings of the week-end Sept 19 to 21, plus a sum of 49,000 lire representing two years rental on a building owned by ENIC, which had been received too late to be placed in the bank. The police were immediately informed and the safe was recovered, together with L. 87,913.50 and some jewellery which had been bought with the remainder of the cash. The jewellery in question will be sold and the proceeds credited to ENIC account. The thieves were tried by a military court, and three received sentences of five years, and one a sentence of three years. The value of the jewellery is estimated at some 5,000 lire. No trace has been found of the remaining L. 19,000. Instructions have been given that takings will be "banked" daily in the future.

Two theatres in Catania, two have been requisitioned by the Armed Forces,

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24. I found on my arrival that of the nine theatres in Palermo requisitioned by the 7th Army and the U.S. Red Cross respectively, five damaged by bombs, and one, the Teatro Massimo, was being operated under the supervision of the P.W.B. At the request of G. G. 7th Army, I took over the management of this concern, and pending the opening of the banks deposited its surplus funds with MFA. Out of these, I was able to meet the expenditures needed to repair one of the damaged theatres, the Teatro Savoca, which was opened to the public early in September. Cinema Massimo and Savoca continue to do good business although handicapped by one performance only on weekdays. Arrangements have now been made for two shows daily, and this should show a considerable increase in receipts. The two large cinema Nazionale and Supercinema are now being made ready to be repaired. The necessary arrangements are now being made. Nazionale Cinema should take two to three months and Supercinema approximately six months before being ready for use.

During the night of September 22, the premises of ENIC were burgled and the steel safe removed containing the sum of Lire 409,246.00. This sum consisted of the takings of the week-end Sept 18 to 21, plus a sum of 49,000 lire repaid to the building owned by ENIC, which had been received and the entire two years rental in the bank. The police were immediately informed and the safe to be placed in the bank. The police were immediately informed and the safe was recovered, together with L. 87,943.50 and some jewellery which had been bought with the remainder of the cash. The jewellery in question will be sold and the proceeds credited to ENIC account. The thieves were tried by a military court, and three received sentences of five years, and one a sentence of three years. The value of the jewellery is estimated at some 3,000 lire. No trace has been found of the remaining L. 19,000. Instructions have been given that takings will be "banked" daily in the future.

Of the theatres in Catania, two have been requisitioned by the Armed Forces, and the third has been completely destroyed; and of those in Messina, one has been damaged by bombing, but could be repaired at the approximate cost of L. 400,000. The information has yet been received concerning the others. The cinema at Ionia, which is the property of the cinema, could be repaired at the cost of L. 50,000.

Instructions have been given to Signor Rollo, the Palermo manager of ENIC, to take over the general supervision of all ENIC theatres throughout the island. The advisability of effecting repairs to and opening the theatres in other cities as and when opportunities arise is now under discussion.

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10. Blocked Accounts.

Blocked accounts and securities held by Banks in Sicily at the outbreak of the war for the account of Allied nationals, but in many cases subsequently transferred to the Bank of Italy in Rome for the account of Intecambi, have, as regards the proceeds of Palermo and Messina, been formally taken into custody. Only very few accounts seem to exist in the other provinces, and these are in course of being taken into custody.

11. Property of Dissolved Fascist Organizations.

The dissolution of numerous Fascist organizations has resulted in a great deal of work for the C.P. Division. In Palermo Province, for instance, where 25 of such organizations were dissolved, the leases of their premises have been cancelled, furniture and other movable assets either removed to the A.C.F.'s warehouse, or lent to new organizations created by ANI or ASC, and cash has been taken into custody. Similar action has been taken in certain other provinces, in particular, Agrigento and Catania. I have urged with the D.C.F.O. for instructions to be issued to all Provincial Finance Officers that all funds of Fascist organizations - which were blocked at an early stage of the Allied occupation - shall be paid into the account of the A.C.F. Investigation is proceeding to trace certain assets in Palermo Province which have not been produced, and the police have been instructed in some cases to proceed to trace the missing property. GIJ Dopolavere instructions are still awaited regarding the disposition of this property, which has been placed at the disposal of Public Health (Wellfare Section). The actual disposition of all Fascist property has not yet been decided, but meantime is being carried out under general supervision of Assistant Controller of Property.

12. Printing Press of the "Corriere di Sicilia" in Catania.

The "Corriere di Sicilia" is a new newspaper which was started by the Psychological Warfare Bureau, IIC, AFHQ, in conformity with directions of Allied Forces HQ. The name chosen for this paper was that of a pre-Fascist paper in Catania, which was taken over by the Fascist Party in 1925, and operated as the "Popolo di Sicilia" until the advent of Allied troops. While the editorial offices were being taken over by the R.W.B., the printing establishment, which was also the property of the Fascist party, was put under the D.A.D.P. and S.S. Fortense, and operated as "Polar News". On 1 Sept 45, acting under orders of R.W.B., the management of the newspaper, (but not of the printing plant) was turned over to a civilian staff appointed by R.W.B., while the control of R.W.B. remained confined to matters of political direction and general supervision. The editor of the newspaper, appointed by R.W.B., is Mr. Carlo Corbelli, who happens to be the editor of the old "Corriere di Sicilia". Some of the old stockholders of that paper also work on the new "Corriere di Sicilia". The new staff of the paper, however, remains to be decided by the Legal Department. Actually, I have been told that there are several pretenders to such ownership, so the grounds that they had been expropriated at one time or another. I am taking

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12. Printing Press of the "Corriere di Sicilia" in Catania.

The "Corriere di Sicilia" is a new newspaper which was started by the Regional Warfare Bureau, IIG, AFHQ, in conformity with directions of Allied Forces HQ. The name chosen for this paper was that of a pro-Fascist paper in Catania, which was taken over by the Fascist Party in 1925, and operated as the "Popolo di Sicilia" until the advent of Allied troops. While the editorial offices were taken over by the F.W.B., the printing establishment, which was also the property of the Fascist Party, was put under the D.A.D.P. and S.S. Fertense, and operated as "Printing Press 'A'" - which was to serve both the "Corriere di Sicilia" and the "8th Army News". On 1 Sept 43, acting under orders of F.W.B., the management of the newspaper (but not of the printing plant) was turned over to a civilian staff assembled by F.W.B., while the control of F.W.B. remained confined to matters of political direction and general supervision. The editor of the newspaper, appointed by F.W.B., is now Carlo Gervignani, who happens to be the editor of the old "Corriere di Sicilia". Some of the old stockholders of that paper also work on the new "Corriere di Sicilia". The ownship of the paper, however, remains to be decided by the Legal Department. Actually, I have been told that there are several pretenses to such ownership, on the grounds that they had been expropriated at one time or another. I am talking over this establishment until such time as the ownership can be either decided or established. Meantime the present manager of the "Corriere di Sicilia" will be required to pay rental for the premises and the use of the printing machinery. An inventory is being taken, and the "Corriere di Sicilia" are preparing a statement of their accounts.

13. Booby.

In the Province of Agrigento, booty consisting of mules, horses, etc., for which no military use could be found, handed over to AFHQ by the U.S. 7th Army, were sold by the A.C.P. by public auction. Italian army tractors were also hired out to farmers at a rent. As the result of these transactions, A.C.P. Agrigento has turned over to AFHQ the sum of L. 2,797,407. I understand that instructions have now been issued by AFHQ for the discontinuation of this practice.

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REGION II14. General.

As already stated, Major Meador was sent over to Region II on 17 September, and at the end of October Major Borani visited the Region for a brief tour of inspection.

Conditions in Region II were found to differ widely from those in Region I. Practically no Allied property has come to light, with the exception of A.G.I.F. (or MASTA and SMIL) installations, consisting chiefly of petrol pumps and reservoirs. Preliminary investigations show that very little property belonging to Axis Nationals will be found in the Region. These remarks do not apply to the Salerno Province, which up to the time of writing had not yet been effectively incorporated into Region II.

Proclamation No. 6 has not yet been posted in the Region, owing to difficulties which have been reviewed necessary by the armistice, and the granting to Italy of the status of co-belligerent.

15. (a) Allied Property.

Subjects of Provinces have been directed to furnish A.G.P. with lists of Allied properties requisitioned by the Italian Government. These lists have not yet been compiled, but verbal enquiries have revealed the existence of the following:-

- (i) A small villa and farm near Casenza belonging to a former American consul, awarded to an Italian. This property has been inspected and found to be in good condition. It is being looked after by a caretaker.
- (ii) A small liqueur factory plant near Crotona belonging to an American citizen, which has been sequestered by the Italian Government.
- (iii) Petrol pumps, etc, belonging to MASTA and SMIL. A complete list of A.G.I.F. installations in the Region is being compiled by the A.G.I.F. office in Palermo. Instructions have been given for these installations to be taken into custody.

(b) Property of Axis Subjects.

- (i) One small German owned citrus grove is known to exist in the Province of Reggio.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF A.G.C.I.F.

On October 24th the detachment of part of A.G.C.I.F. staff to 15 Army Group took place, and simultaneously the Regional organization for Regions I and II was set up. Capt. Selenth was appointed as C.P. for Region I, with Capt. Busal, Lieut. Deason, and

Allied properties confiscated by the Italian Government. These items have not yet been compiled, but verbal enquiries have revealed the existence of the following:-

- (i) A small villa and farm near Cosenza belonging to a former American consul, awarded to an Italian. This property has been inspected and found to be in good condition. It is being looked after by a caretaker.
- (ii) A small liqueur factory plant near Crotona belonging to an American citizen, which has been sequestered by the Italian Government.
- (iii) Petrol pumps, etc, belonging to MAFIA and SLAP. A complete list of A.C.I.P. installations in the Region is being compiled by the A.C.I.P. office in Palermo. Instructions have been given for these installations to be taken into custody.

(B) Property of Axis Subjects.

The small Carvan owned citrus grove is known to exist in the Province of Reggio.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF ALGOT HQ.

On October 24th the detachment of part of ALGOT HQ staff to 15 Army Group took place, and simultaneously the Regional organization for Regions I and II was set up. Capt. Hollnath was appointed as C.P. for Region I, with Capt. Russi, Lieut. Dossan, and 2/Lt. Glavin as A.Cs.P. Major Howler was left as C.P. Region II, and I have made arrangements for 2/Lt. Shrolla to be assigned to him as A.C.P.

Arrangements are also being made for Major Bevard to be transferred temporarily to 15 Army Group, to organize the work of property control in the territory under control of 15 Army Group. Two American officers, Majors Hitchcock and Rittledge, have been posted from North Africa for P.C. work in Region III.

LESSONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

16. Experience in Sicily has shown the following:

- (i) In the period immediately following the assault stage, considerable damage is liable to be done to both public and private property by troops as well as by civilians. It has, however, been found by experience that the posting of a notice of custody has a definitely deterrent effect. It is therefore desirable that A.Cs.P. should enter close behind the tactical forces, and that they should immediately discover the whereabouts of Allied properties, and post up

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notices of custody.

(ix) The Armed Forces are apt to occupy both public and private buildings containing scientific collections or works of art of historical importance, without being aware of the importance of the property. The A.C. should work in close touch with the Advisor on Fine Arts and Monuments, and should when possible maintain liaison with the officials responsible for collecting and registering the property with a view to securing maximum protection of such property, and, as soon as circumstances permit, evacuation. Much can be done in this way by a tactful C.R.

(xi) The formal custody of government buildings, etc, which are still occupied by Italian officials, would appear to be an unnecessary formality. It is however, desirable that Italian officials should, where possible, prepare new inventories, or check existing ones, in order to establish damages and losses caused by faits de guerre previous to the occupation. It may however be desirable to take formal custody of government owned premises which have been occupied and subsequently evacuated, pending the re-entry of Italian officials.

(xii) The property of the Fascist Party may require special protection, as it is apt to be looted by the populace, and the officers responsible for looking after it will probably have fled. A.C. should where possible take custody of the properties of dissolved Fascist organizations, at any rate in the forward regions. In smaller cities C.A.Os should take such measures as they can to protect this type of property.

17. CONCLUSION.

Due to shortage of staff, it has been impossible to carry out, except in a somewhat hasty manner, many duties which in strict theory would appear to fall within the C.R.'s province. Moreover, the lack of communications has handicapped the work in the field at every turn. Progress has been slow, and in some of the major provinces A.C.s have not yet found time to get into action. In these circumstances I feel compelled to concentrate on the tasks that appeared most important, namely, the protection of the more important Allied properties, which has absorbed a major portion of the energies of my staff.

In conclusion, I should like to take this opportunity of recording my appreciation of the loyalty and efficiency with which my staff have carried out their duties.

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

(iv) the property of the...
not to be lost by the...
it will probably have...
properties of dissolved...
itself. In earlier...
this type of property.

17. CONCLUSION.

Due to shortage of staff, it has been impossible to carry out, except in a somewhat sketchy manner, my duties which in strict theory would appear to fall within the C.O.'s province. However, the lack of communications has handicapped the work in the field at every turn. Progress has been slow, and in some of the minor provinces A.D.S.' have not yet found time to get into action. In these circumstances I felt compelled to concentrate on the tasks that appeared most important, namely, the protection of the more important Allied properties, which has absorbed a major portion of the energies of my staff.

In conclusion, I should like to take this opportunity of recording my appreciation of the loyalty and efficiency with which my staff have carried out their duties.

1131

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

NOTE. Under Article IV, Section 1, of Proclamation No. 6, the term Allied Property was applied only to property owned by the governments or nationals of the United States and the members of the British Commonwealth. Under Section V of the same article, its provisions could be extended by the C.O.A.O. to the property of the Allied Nations, but this was not in fact done, pending instructions from the C.O.S. concerning the treatment of such property, which were asked for in August but have not yet been received.

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Acton

MFA-A Quante Rpt

120340/MFAA

1. Personnel of Sub-Commission should be brought on from PALERMO and Tizzì-Orzov without further delay (see Par 1. P. one (1))
2. MFA-A should be divorced from EDUCATION in Regions I & II (see Par 2 P. one (1))
3. @ Majr T. Sizir should be posted to 8th Army (see Par 4. b P. one (1))
- @ Capt. M. Hammond should be posted to 15th Army Group (see Par. 4 a P. one (1))
- @ Maj. J. B. Ward-Perkins should be posted to 15th Army Group. 2 Majr Baillie-Reynolds so ordered.
4. Director of MFA-A should be advised to prepare orders covering instructions to Technical units - then AFHQ. (see Par 8 & 9 Page two (2)) (see P. 3. Per REGION III report)
5. Transport is needed for field tours (see Par. 14 P. 3)
(see Par. 15 P. 3)
6. Transport is critical in Region II (see Region II Report P. one (1) Par 4)
7. Historical Studies etc must not be used for fillers
 & advice to Technical units be given - see ~~Report~~ report to the House of Region III (P. 4) (OCTOBER)

Not in
this
Ward-Perkins
posting

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Maya Gorbun

27. JAN 44

There is now a good deal, I'd like!

I don't suppose to take any further action, with a view of
Hunt of R.T.D.

W. G. Gorbun

dr

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

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and also report of 13 Dec to ~~the~~ Col Hume. from
Regin III. Oct.

~~SP~~

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11.6

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
(Hear Detachment)
APO 512

PLBR/Map

Monuments, Fine Arts & Archives Sub-Commission

In reply refer to:
20340/AFSA

11 January 1944.

SUBJECT: Monthly Report.

TO : Administrative Director

1. Submitted herewith are four copies of the second monthly report (for December, 1943) of the Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Sub-Commission, each accompanied by seven inclosures as indicated on the report.

P.R. BARTLE REYNOLDS

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

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319.1

HEADQUARTERS

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

Monuments, Fine Arts & Archives Sub-commission

Ref.: 20340/MEAA.

4 January 1944.

SUBJECT: Second Monthly Report, for December 1943.

TO : Chief of Staff.

ORGANISATION

1. On the movement of the main body of HQ.AMG to Naples, the Sub-commission for Monuments Fine Arts and Archives was left behind at Palermo,--a most unfortunate arrangement.
2. Though no official order has been received as to the separation of Monuments Fine Arts and Archives from Education at Regional level, it had in effect taken place in Regions 1 & 2, which are under HQ.AMG, and this Sub-commission's Advisors in those Regions are not concerned with Educational matters.

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

PERSONNEL

4. Officers.

- a) The Acting Deputy Director, Capt. W. Hammond (Nov. report 7(c)) was assigned on 8 Dec 43 to Region 3 "for duty in Monuments Fine Arts and Archives Sub-commission therat",--a wording which leaves his status somewhat ambiguous. He left for Naples on 13 Dec, and according to his latest report (28Dec) had not yet proceeded to join 15th Army Group.
- b) Major T. Sizer proceeded to Naples with the main body HQ.AMG on 18 Dec 43 as a result of a cable from the CGAO 15th Army Group suggesting that a ITAA Advisor be attached to 8th Army. The latest report from Naples (28 Dec) showed that he was still there representing the Sub-commission.
- c) Major J.B. Ward-Perkins, R.A. reported at Naples on 24 Dec 43. It is understood that he is assigned to this Sub-commission on order of the War Office, but no order about him has reached the Acting Director at Palermo.
- d) Requests that the ITAA officers at Tizi Ouzou be sent forward (Nov. report 7(c)) have not so far had any result.
- e) Capt. L.B. La Farge as from 28 Dec 43 is temporarily (it is hoped) detached from the Sub-commission for duty as Liaison officer with officers of the Allied Advisory Council during their visit to Palermo.

5. Enlisted Men and Civilians.

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

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4. Officers.

a) The Acting Deputy Director, Capt. W. Hammond (Nov. report (10)) was assigned on 5 Dec 43 to Region 3 "for duty in Monuments Fine Arts and Archives Sub-commission thereat".--a wording which leaves his status somewhat ambiguous. He left for Naples on 13 Dec, and according to his latest report (28Dec) had not yet proceeded to join 15th Army Group.

b) Major T. Sizer proceeded to Naples with the main body HQ.AIG on 18 Dec 43 as a result of a cable from the COA0 15th Army Group suggesting that a IMA Advisor be attached to 8th Army. The latest report from Naples (28 Dec) showed that he was still there representing the Sub-commission.

c) Major J.B. Ward-Perkins, R.A., reported at Naples on 24 Dec 43. It is understood that he is assigned to this Sub-commission on order of the War Office, but no order about him has reached the Acting Director at Palermo.

d) Requests that the IMA officers at Tizi Ouzou be sent forward (Nov. report 7(c)) have not so far had any result.

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REPORTS.

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

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

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 a) The Acting Deputy Director, Capt. M. Hammond (Nov. report 7(c)) was assigned on 8 Dec 43 to Region 3 "for duty in Monuments Fine Arts and Archives Sub-commission theater".--a wording which leaves his status somewhat ambiguous. He left for Naples on 13 Dec, and according to his latest report (26Dec) had not yet proceeded to join 15th Army Group.

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

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

PROTECTION OF MONUMENTS, MUSEUMS, ETC.

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

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

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

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

11. An officer of the Sub-commission attached to an army command passes out of the zone for which HQ, AIG is responsible, and therefore out of the control of the Sub-commission. If the Acting Director wishes to communicate with him officially the channel will be Sub-commission to HQ, AIG, to AFHQ, to HQ, AIG 15 Army Group, to army; and even through this roundabout means of communication he can send instructions or directives as to policy.

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

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

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

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

TOURS OF INSPECTION.

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

TRANSPORT.

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

CINQUELL.

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

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

ADJUTANT.

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

PKBR/bmp

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

6 Incls

Incl 1. Monthly report for Dec., Reg. 1.
Incl 2. Interim report for Dec., Reg. 2.

GENERAL
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ADDENDUM.

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

PKBR/bmp

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

6 Incls

- | | |
|---------|----------------------------------|
| Incl 1. | Monthly report for Dec., Reg. 1. |
| Incl 2. | Interim report for Dec., Reg. 2. |
| Incl 3. | Monthly report for Oct., Reg. 3. |
| | Memo on Museo Nazionale, Naples. |
| Incl 4. | Memo on Palace, Caserta. |
| Incl 5. | Monthly report for Nov., Reg. 3. |
| Incl 6. | Memo on requisitions, Naples. |
| Incl 7. | Interim report, Major Sizer. |

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P.T.O.

SECOND .DDEND..

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

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

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

22. (.Add. to 6.REPORTS.)

a) Major Sizer, as representing the Sub-commission in Naples, rendered an independent monthly report. A copy is attached (Inc.7).

b) At the request of Col. Clabough, of Military Government, Civil Affairs Section, War Department, Washington, who visited Naples, Capt. Hammond submitted to him a long memorandum on the "Needs of the IIG Sub-commission and Regional officers for Monuments Fine Arts and Archives". Capt. Hammond assumed personal responsibility for this memorandum: whilst in the main it represents the views of the Acting Director, he is not completely in accord with certain of the recommendations, and it should not be regarded as authoritative.

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

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

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

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

Memorandum: whilst in the main it reports in accordance with certain of the recommendations, he is not completely in accord with certain of the recommendations, and it should not be regarded as authoritative.

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

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

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

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

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

PABR/bmp

11 January 1944.

Ref. USA Reports

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

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

Personnel

1. On 6 December the following officers were assigned to Headquarters AGC to Region I (erroneously published as "Region II" in Special Orders 31) for duty in Monuments, Fine Arts, & Archives: Capt. P.H.V. MAXSE (E) and Lieut. (USNR) P.L. COTT (A).
2. On 13 December the Acting Director of the Sub-Commission for Italy recommended for consideration of the A.C.N.O. Region I that, owing to the presence of both Region I Advisers on ITAFA in Palermo the Monuments in the Eastern provinces of Sicily have received less attention than those in the West, resulting in slower progress of repairs, one of the Advisers, preferably Capt. Maxse, should be stationed at Catania and be responsible for the monuments etc. in the provinces of Messina, Catania, Siracusa, Ragusa, and Enna. Lieut. Cott would remain in Palermo in charge of that province as well as those of Trapani, Milineto, and Caltanissetta.
3. On 20 December Capt. Maxse was ordered to the hospital with a severe cold and has not as yet been released.
4. This Office has had no clerk during the month despite repeated requests for same. S/Sgt Peebles of the Sub-Commission has ably fulfilled this function in addition to his regular duties. In view of the imminent departure of the Sub-Commission from this Region it is urgently requested that a clerk be authorized.
5. From 18 November to 4 December Capt. Maxse, accompanied by Capt. La Farge of the Sub-Commission, inspected monuments etc. in the provinces of Messina, Catania, Siracusa, and Enna.

Inspection of Monuments Etc.

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

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

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

Inspection of Monuments Etc.

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

6. Lieut. Cott made frequent inspections in Palermo. 1126-18

Progress

7. In general, progress of repairs of monuments and works of art has been satisfactory. Certain projects have been completed but many are still in progress because of the difficulties of transportation and lack of materials. Because of the rising costs of materials that are available appropriations for certain projects have been exhausted and additional funds have been requested and, in some cases, approved. It is anticipated that these requests will increase and it is the policy of the Advisers to carefully examine such requests individually with a view to keeping expenditures at a minimum.

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

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

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

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

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

Monuments in Western Sicily

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

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

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

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

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

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

17. Agigento. Repairs of the Archaeological Museum have been completed. Repairs of the monastery of S. Spirito are in progress. An appropriation for certain minor repairs of the Temple of Concord and the ponte dei Morti has been approved; this also covers treatment of planting in the temple area damaged by passage of troops.

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

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

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 324

29 December 1943

SUBJECT: Reports of Activities

TO : All Heads of Subcommissions

1. Monthly reports of the activities of each Subcommission must be submitted to the D.C.C.A.O. on or before the fifth day of the month following that for which the report is made.
2. The November reports due December 5 have in some instances not yet been received. It is requested that they be forwarded at the earliest possible moment.
3. The reports for December will be due January 5, 1944.

Charles M. Spofford
CHARLES M. SPOFFORD
Col. D.C.C.
D.C.C.A.O.

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

21. Agrano. In progress: Chiesa Matrice, S. Lucia, S. Maria e Gesù, and various other churches.

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

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

24. Siracusa. Repairs have, for the most part, been financed locally by the S.C.A.O. Repairs completed: Cathedral and Cemetery, Immacolata, del Collegio (Gesuiti), dei Miracoli, S. Lucia, Palazzo Saffari-acci, Palazzo di Beneventano (Bosco). In progress: Palazzo Mello (Museum), Archaeological Museum, Gimnasio Romano.

25. Enna. In progress various churches at Enna, Centuripe, Galliano Castelferrato, Cerami, Leonforte, Sicosis, Nealbuto, Assoro, and Cesaro.

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

Works of Art etc.

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

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

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

30. Green vase. A Green vase, black-figured style of the 4th-3rd cent., with representation of the Battle of the Amazons, was brought to the S.C.A.O. at Caltanissetta by a local priest who was unable to

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

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

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

Libraries

31. Palermo. The Acting Director of the National Library reports the systematization of the library catalogue and organization of reference books in the Palazzo Mazarino, in which the books are temporarily housed. In the severely damaged Library work of removing debris is in progress; certain openings have been walled up, thus providing safe storage rooms for books and furniture. Library expenses for the month total Lire 16,520.

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

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

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

Archives

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

Summary of Appropriations

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

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

Total	Lire 14,484,875.00
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Respectfully submitted,

F.H.J. MAXSE

P.B. COTT

32. Palermo. The work of the Gancia building has been completed; openings have been closed and a large part of the debris removed. Approval of an appropriation of Lire 408,000 for additional necessary repairs to the building is pending. A grant of Lire 35,000 has been approved for boarding up windows, transportation of archives and equipment from the Catena building to the Gancia, and arrangement of the collections.

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Respectfully submitted,

F.H.J. MAXSE
Capt.
Adviser

P.B. COTT
Lieut. (USNR)
Adviser

PEC/bmp

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
REGION II HEADQUARTERS

17 December 1943

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

TO : Regional Civil Affairs Officer, Region II.

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

PERSONNEL AND TRIPS

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

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

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

5. Personnel. Taranto. En route to Matera the Adviser ^{1123-A} stopped in Taranto on December 5 with Dott. Ciro DeACO, Superintendente alle Antichita' di Puglia e di Matera. His office is in the R. Museo Nazionale, Corso Umberto and Via Villi Varzo, Taranto. Dr. DeACO was able to report the inventory of all antiquities in the province, and has been

Terranova del Sibarì, Rocca Imperiale, and Metaponto. At Taranto he looked up the Superintendent for antiquities of Latera Province.

3. Previous studies. By direction of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the IC&O Section had sent out in November to the provincial SO&Os copies of the Subcommittee's lists of monuments to be checked for status. It is obvious, however, that the gross inadequacy of both personnel and transport for so large a territory, added to the urgency of such immediate problems as food and shelter for the populace, has forced prevention of anything approaching systematically complete coverage of the question of monuments.

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

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

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7. Personnel, Potenza. On 10 December the Adviser conferred at Potenza with Prof. Concetto Valente (see para 6), who is Director of the Museo Provinciale Lucano in that city and also Ispettore Onorario per the Superintendency of Monuments at Bari. Prof. Valente had fortunately obtained reports, either by personal visits or from reliable sources, on all the monuments of Potenza and Matera Provinces.

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

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

FINANCIAL PROCEDURES

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

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

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

INVENTORY OF MONUMENTS, PROVINC. OF POTENZA

13. List of localities, Matera. The subcommission's list includes eight places in the Province of Potenza. These places are Corvino San

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

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

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

INVENTORY OF MONUMENTS, PROVINCE OF LATERA

13. List of localities, Latera. The Subcommittee's list includes eight places in Latera Province. Of these, Palazzo San Cervasio should be removed, as the collection of paintings once assembled there was transferred in 1939 to the M. Museo Domenico Nicola in Latera. This collection, for which Dr. Bracco makes no great claims, is known as the Sinacoteca dell'Ente Canillo d'Erice. Shortage of transport has limited the Adviser to seeing Latera city, Irsina, and Metaponto, but (see paras 5, 6, 7, 8) reliable reports are available for the other points.

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

- a. Latera: Castello (being used for storage by Canadian troops occupying Latera, but no other adequate storage place is available); M. Museo Domenico Nicola (closed to public at outbreak of war in 1940); M. Giovanni Battista; S. Francesco Massisi.
- b. Irsina: S. Francesco.
- c. Metaponto: Creel ruins (Tavole Palatine; Tempio di Apollo Ilicio; Mura).

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- c. Montese lioso: Convento dei Benedettini.
- e. Misticci: Green tombs.
- i. Tricarico: Romanesque churches.
- c. Pursi-Policoro: Castello d'Alagona.

15. Damaged monuments, Matera. The only damage to be reported from this province is in the city of Matera, where fighting between the local populace and German troops on 21 September caused the following:
- a. Buono: Two external bas-reliefs (16th Century) flanking the main portal were pitted by German mortar shells; no repair is needed. Only the excellent anti-air-raid walls built against the portal saved this noteworthy architectural work from serious injury. The roof of the Buono was hit and broken by a shell, which landed off to strike the adjacent Palazzo Palvizi lightly. The roof of the Buono has been repaired by the Genio Civile.
 - b. Longetta del Toro: This pictures the archway over Via del Buono was severely damaged by German shells. It has been fully repaired by the Genio Civile as a matter of public safety.

INVENTORY OF LOCALITIES, PROVINCE OF POTENZA

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

17. Unarmed monuments, Potenza. This province has suffered little war damage outside the city of Potenza. The following specific monuments are reported as unharmed:
- a. Potenza: S. Francesco; Palazzo del Governo (Archivio dello Stato).

- b. Acerenza: Buono.
- c. Atella: Buono.
- d. Castello di Ieraplesole: Castle of Frederick II.
- e. Tricarico Nuovo: Romanesque churches; traces of Roman walls.
- f. Melfi: Buono; Castello.
- g. Monticchio: Convent of S. Michele; Cave chapels.
- h. Buono Lucano: Buono; Sta. Maria Capituano; Castello.
- i. Marone: Buono; Sta. Lucia.
- j. Venosa: Basilica della SS. Trinita' and Chiesa Nuova.
- k. Vigliano: Ruins of Crumentum.

18. Damaged monuments, Potenza. The city of Potenza, a rail centre and the seat of a school for officers, was severely bombed on 2 and 10 September 1943. Among the many structures damaged are the following cultural monuments:

- a. Cattedrale: The reconstructed dome was struck and the roof damaged. There followed a fire; this burned the rose, choir, and sacristy, melting some silver objects in the treasury and scattering the

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

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

- a. Potenza: S. Francesco; Palazzo del Governo (Archivio dello Stato).
- b. Casertenza: Duomo.
- c. Stella: Duomo.
- d. Castello di Ianolesole: Castle of Frederick II.
- e. Castello Nuovo: Romanesque churches; traces of Norman blazs.
- f. Belfi: Duomo; Castello.
- g. Ponticchio: Convent of S. Michele; Cave chapels.
- h. Puro Lucano: Duomo; Sta. Maria Capituano; Castello.
- i. Repolla: Duomo; Sta. Lucia.
- j. Venosa: Sala della 'Prinuta' and Chiesa Nuova.
- k. Vigliano: Ruins of Cruentu.

18. Damaged monuments, Potenza. The city of Potenza, a rail centre and the seat of a school for officers, was severely bombed on 13 September 1942. Among the many structures damaged are the following cultural monuments:

a. Cattedrale: The reconstructed apse was struck and the roof damaged. There followed a fire; this turned the base, choir, and sacristy, melting some silver objects in the treasury and scuttling the Queen (1925) frescoes on the choir itself. It is to be noted that this cathedral has been fully restored; the only apparent remnant of the original structure, a fragment in the apse, was unharméd. The roof of the apse is being repaired; no further repair is needed to prevent damage from the elements. Services are not interrupted.

b. Sanctuario di Vescovo: These 16th Century buildings, adjoining the Cattedrale, were hit but spared by fire. Since neither the adviser nor the superintendents at Bari consider these structures of true monumental importance, no steps will be taken by them beyond surveillance of whatever reconstruction is undertaken by other authorities, so as to protect the aesthetic character of the locale.

c. S. Michele, Romano: The added fourth aisle of this small Romanesque church was struck and damaged. Since the damaged portion is not part of the original structure, the superintendents have suggested consideration of its entire removal. Final action on this

must wait further inspection, preferably by the Adviser and competent agents together.

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

INVENTORY OF MONUMENTS, PROVINCE OF COSENZA

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

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

- a. Finestreddo Bruzio: Mediaeval walls. No signs of conflict 3 December 43.
- b. Paola: Monastery of S. Francesco di Paola. No signs of conflict 3 December 43; will be checked.
- c. Patirion (Sta. Maria del Patire): Monastery, listed as guides as the location of the Codex Rossanensis Purpureus. The safety of the Codex in a secret hiding place has been verified by the Archbishop of Rossano (see para 19).
- d. Rocca Imperiale: Castello. No signs of hostilities 4 Dec 43.
- e. Rossano: S. Marco. Archbishop stated in September that all items at Rossano and Patirion were unharméd. No signs of conflict.

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INVENTORY OF MONUMENTS, PROVINCE OF Cosenza

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

- a. Piurefreddo Bruzio: Mediaeval walls. No signs of conflict
- 3 December 43.
- b. Paola: Monastery of S. Francesco di Paola. No signs of conflict 3 December 43; will be checked.
- c. Petition (Sta. Maria del Patire): Monastery, listed in guides as the location of the Codex Rossanensis Purpureus. The safety of the Codex in a secret hiding place has been verified by the Archbishop of Rossano (see para 19).
- d. Rocca Imperiale: Castello. No signs of hostilities 4 Dec.
- e. Rossano: S. Marco. Archbishop stated in September that all items at Rossano and Petition were unarmed.
- f. Terranova del Sibari: Le Idrallie. No signs of conflict
- 5 December 43.

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

INVENTORY OF MONUMENTS, PROVINCE OF Catanzaro

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

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23. Two copies of this report are being sent by the Adviser directly to the Subcommittee on Monuments, Fine Arts, and Monuments, SC, AIG.

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

cc (2) to Subc IFASA,
HQ AIG.

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

1 November 1943

SUBJECT: Division of Fine Arts and Education.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(d) THE CASTLE NUOVO: Entire building badly damaged by numerous bombs, but the important Triumphal Arch and bronze doors at entrance protected and saved. The eastern wing hit by bomb which penetrated several floors, and a direct hit in the centre of Torre San Giorgio went all way through to the basement and has ... the entire tower which has a large crack on one side. The important

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

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

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

2.

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

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

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

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

(k) **CHURCHES OF NAPLES:** The churches of Naples were especially vulnerable to bombing damage. The windows in practically every church in the city are broken. Some 50 churches have sustained serious damage and of these there were perhaps a dozen historical mon-

bombing. All rooms have been badly damaged, one direct bomb hit; and the damage to the Torre S. Giorgio buried many valuable books and manuscripts in the wreckage. The entire library is still vulnerable to further air raids and damage from the elements. It is of the utmost importance to remove books from the top floor and every effort is being made to secure a suitable and safe place on the ground floor. At present all available space for this purpose is occupied by the 37th Light A.A. Battery (British) and it is hoped these troops can be quartered elsewhere.

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

(j) POMPEII: The entire site occupied by the excavations at Pompeii was hit by over 159 bombs. Much damage has been sustained by such famous sections as the Casa di Sallustio, Fortuna, Vetii, Cryptoportico, Peristilo and Theatre. The greatest danger now to Pompeii is that of rain, and every effort will be made to secure material and funds to cover sections which are now exposed to the elements.

(k) CHURCHES OF NAPLES: The churches of Naples were especially vulnerable to bombing damage. The windows in practically every church in the city are broken. Some 50 churches have sustained serious damage and of these there were perhaps a dozen historical monuments of major importance. Among them can be named S. Chiara, completely gutted by fire and great sculptural monuments of the 14th century virtually destroyed; the church of the Gerolomini, the dome hit, and half of the important coffered ceiling destroyed; S. Giovanni Carbonara, the entire roof destroyed and many great monuments and frescoes exposed to elements; Ssma. Annunziata, great dome and stucco work by Vanvitelli badly damaged; S. Maria del Carmine, coffered ceiling completely destroyed and roof gone; S. Paolo Maggiore, choir and main altar destroyed, important ceiling paintings by Stanzone half destroyed, and roof gone.

3. It was found that the following protective measures had been taken: (a) On 2 Oct 45 Naples City M. A. G. requested guards from 82nd Air-borne Division for the Museo Nazionale, Museo N. di S. Martino and other historical monuments.

1120-B

3.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(d) Contacts were made with Commanding officers of troops quartered in historical monuments in an attempt to obtain better guarding of sections still occupied by the collections, and to prevent further looting.

(e) Lists of historical monuments in advance areas were provided to all SCAGs in order that they might be guarded against looting and requests made for details.

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(e) Lists of historical monuments in advance areas were provided to all SCAGOs in order that they might be guarded against looting in case they had been damaged and requests made for information on any damage sustained by such monuments.

(f) With Italian museum authorities Acerra,versa, Capua, Pompeii and other cities in Region III were visited to inspect damaged monuments and to arrange for reports on needed materials, labour and funds for protection against further damage.

6. (Refers to education.)

7. Several projects for seasons of opera, symphonic concerts and other musical entertainment have been investigated and approved if the theatres are available (because of their cultural morale benefits).

4.

8. The following recommendations are made:

- (a) That the head of the Section of Education and Fine Arts arrive in any occupied area at the earliest possible moment.
- (b) That due to the difficulties outlined in para. 4, it would seem that in the future occupation of any city like Naples, it is of urgent necessity that a close liaison exist between the authorities requisitioning buildings for the quartering of troops and the head of the Section of Fine Arts, and that a list of historical monuments which cannot be requisitioned be supplied for their guidance.
- (c) That because of the divergence of the subjects of Education and Fine Arts, this section be divided and a head provided for each department.

(d) (Refers to Education.)

(signed) PAUL GARONDA.

Major A. U. S.
Division of Education
and Fine Arts.

H ADJUTANT RS

R GION 3, ALLIED MILITARY GOV RNALAT
A.P.O. 464, U.S.A.R.Y.

18 November 1943

MEMORANDUM:

TO : Colonel Edgar Rskine Hume.

1. The Superintendent of the Museo Nazionale has informed me that the British Medical Corps, No. 10, Base Depot, Medical Stores, has requisitioned a large part of the Museum as a medical depot and intends to quarter troops in rooms now occupied by the collection and to install a kitchen in the court.
2. The Museum has the most important collection of classical and Roman sculpture in the world and the greater part of it is still in place in the building. Other sections are still installed with parts of the important painting and unique Pompeian collection.
3. Because of the nature of the building it is impossible to close off any section, and troops would have access to the entire structure its collections and libraries. The above unit claims that they are quartering only 40 men in the building, but the procedure with such a building has been that once a section is occupied, in a

(d)(Refers to Education.)

(signed) PAUL GARON
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Division of Education
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3. Because of the nature of the building it is impossible to close off any section, and troops would have access to the entire structure its collections and libraries. The above unit claims that they are quartering only 40 men in the building, but the procedure with such requisitions has always been that once a section is occupied, in a short time the entire building is taken. I have seen too many examples of historical monuments, such as the Palazzo Reale, the Castel Nuovo, the Biblioteca Nazionale and the University reduced to a shambles by troops to foresee any other destiny for the Museo Nazionale.

4. I cannot protest too strongly against such a requisition. The continued requisitioning and pillage of historical monuments in Naples is furnishing just the type of propaganda that the Germans & Fascists use with telling effect. Further, once troops are quartered in the midst of one of the greatest collections of all Italy, I can not assume any responsibility for its safety.

(signed) PAUL GARON
Major, A.U.S.
Division of Education and Fine Arts.

1119-B

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

13 December 1943

MEMORANDUM:

SUBJECT: Requisition of entire Palazzo Reale at Caserta.
TO: COLONEL EDGAR BRISKIN, HUMB.

1. This office has been informed that the entire Palazzo Reale at Caserta has been requisitioned and that all the custodians and state employees charged with the care of the Palace, its contents of fine arts and the Park are to be moved out at once.

2. The Palace has been used as a depository by the Superintendent of Museums of Campania and contains the following art objects:

- a) Over 500 framed paintings;
- b) About 1000 pieces of furniture.
- c) 20,000 books from the Royal Palaces of Naples and Caserta.
- d) 700 drawings by the 18th cent. architect VANVITELLI.
- e) 2000 carved wood figures from a famous Presepio.
- f) Large collection of 15th and 16th cent. drawings.

A lot of these objects are packed in cases but the majority of them are merely placed in formerly unused rooms.

3. The conditions of the requisition were discussed to-day at Caserta with Major SMITH of the Advanced Echelon AFHQ. He stated that he had orders to take the entire palace and intended to requisition also a lot of the usable furniture. He expressed his willingness to allow the custodians to segregate the more valuable furniture which could then be moved from the Palace with the books and other art objects. He has already given orders to the custodians to hang as many of the paintings as possible, disregarding the fact that many of the rooms of the Palace have marble facings or are covered with valuable brocade, all of which would be seriously damaged by nails.

4. The terms of the requisition raise the question of the responsibility of Dr. BRUNO MOLAIOLI, Superintendent of Museums, who is charged with their safety. He has informed me that even if transportation were available to move this enormous collection, he could not find a place to house it because of the present situation of requisitioning of Campania.

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5. I feel that every effort should be made to have some of the Palace reserved where these art objects can be stored in safety. I feel also that some arrangement must be made whereby the responsible custodians can check constantly on the condition of the Palace and its contents. This is in keeping with the instructions I have had for the safeguarding of all monuments and fine arts. If military necessity required the requisitioning of furnishings which are officially listed as works of art, complete receipts should be furnished to Dr. Molajoli relieving him of his responsibility.

(signed) PAUL GARDNER

Major, A.U.S.

Division of Education and Arts

REGION 3, ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 464, U.S. ARMY

1st December 1943

SUBJECT: November Report of Division of Education and Fine Arts.

TO : Commanding Officer, I.C., Region 3, A.G.

I. The Division of Education.

II. The Division of Fine Arts.

1. Inspection of Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives.
During the month of November, the following inspections were made and actions taken:
In Naples City
 - a. The Church of San Eligio: church proper almost completely destroyed by bombing and it is doubtful if it can be restored; the important Gothic Portal is intact.
 - b. The Church of San Croce in Puratorio: entire church almost completely destroyed by bombing.
 - c. The Church of San Lorenzo: this important Gothic church which was being restored before the war, badly damaged by bombing. The Civil Engineers have been requested to prepare a project for urgent protection against further damage.
 - d. Palazzo Reale at Capodimonte: a recent bomb fell a few feet from the wall of the north wing of the Palace, shattering all glass, breaking many window frames and doing some damage to the Palace Museum. All windows in the apartments of the Dowager Duchess of Aosta have been repaired and the Civil Engineers have prepared a project for closing all other windows in order to prevent further damages to the interior of the Palace and the museum contents.
 - e. The State Archives Building on Pizzofalcone: the building, still housing many of the State Archives was partly destroyed by bombs and one section is occupied by troops. Arrangements were made with the Director of the Archives and the Commanding Officer of troops to separate the Archives in certain rooms and to have those walled up.
 - f. The University of Naples: almost the entire University and its dependent buildings are occupied by troops. Extensive damage and looting has occurred in libraries, museums, laboratory equipment, optical instruments and collections of specimens. A report was written strenuously urging that this important institution be vacated at once of all troops.
 - g. The Aquarium of Naples: this world important institution is undamaged by bombs but the park in which it is situated and part of the building is occupied by troops. Arrangements have been completed with

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- e. The State Archives Building on Pizzofalcone: the building, still housing many of the State Archives was partly destroyed by bombs and one section is occupied by troops. Arrangements were made with the Director of the Archives and the Commanding Officer of troops to sequester the Archives in certain rooms and to have those walled up.
- f. The University of Naples: almost the entire University and its dependent buildings are occupied by troops. Extensive damage and looting has occurred in libraries, museums, laboratory equipment, optical instruments and collections of specimens. A report was written strongly urging that this important institution be vacated at once of all troops.
- g. The Aquarium of Naples: this world important institution is undamaged by bombs but the park in which it is situated and part of the building is occupied by troops. Arrangements have been completed with the Commanding Officer whereby the Aquarium may be visited by parties of troops, thus providing the institution with much needed funds.
- h. The Church of Santa Brigida: this 17th C. church with decoration by Luca Giordano was damaged by bombing. The Civil Engineers have been instructed to prepare a project for immediate and necessary precautions to prevent further damage.
- Outside Naples
- a. Capri: this important historical city has been severely damaged by bombing and several important monuments were struck.
1. Museo Provinciale Campano. One third of the building destroyed by bombs. The greater part of the collection was still in situ. A project has been approved to salvage all works of art from wreckage and this is in progress under the supervision of the Director.
2. The Cathedral. Building virtually destroyed by bombing and it is doubtful if it can ever be restored. A project has been approved to salvage works of art from the wreckage and to consign them to the Museo Provinciale.

3. Other important churches not badly damaged.
 B. CASERTA: the Palazzo Reale was hit in several places by bombs, the most serious damage being sustained in the Chapel. The Civil Engineers have been instructed to prepare a project for shoring up the chapel colonnade to prevent its complete collapse. Temporary covering of the roof and closing in of windows is being carried out by Allied Military Authorities under the supervision of the custodian and of the Palace. The fountains of the Park slightly damaged by mines.

C. SANTA MARIA CAPUA VETERE: The Roman Amphitheatre and all churches safe.

D. SANT'ANGELO IN FORIS: this important church with lith o. frescoes practically undamaged. One enemy shell destroyed one window and small part of frescoed wall on left side. Civil Engineers instructed to close opening to prevent further damage to frescoes.

E. CHURCH OF SAN PRISCO: church and chapel with important 5th c. mosaics undamaged.

F. LIGNANO: important medieval chateau mined and bombed by enemy and practically destroyed. Fine Gairess-Mignano collection of paintings still in chateau in packing boxes. An attempt was made by head of Division to remove these on 13 November, 1943 but this was impossible as town was being shelled and all bridges leading to town are destroyed. An attempt will be made later to remove the most important parts of collection.

G. AVELLINO: the city has been badly damaged by bombing but the Duomo and other monuments are safe.

H. MERCUGLIANO: many paintings from the Museo Nazionale and churches of Naples and books from the Biblioteca Nazionale are stored here in the Benedictine Monastery. All are safe and in good conditions.

2. The following protective measures were taken for the safeguarding of monuments and fine arts:

a. A list of monuments was furnished the Adjutant General, Region III ANG, on 3 November 1943 which included (a) buildings in Naples which should never be requisitioned for military purposes and (b) monuments which are occupied by troops and for which requisitions should be lifted.

b. A list of monuments in the forward areas was furnished the Adjutant General, Region III, AMG, for guidance of combat units.

c. On 11 November 1943, trucks were furnished the Superintendents of Museums for the removal of their office equipment, library and museum files from the Castel Nuovo where it was being ransacked and looted by occupying troops.

d. On 14 November, 1943, accompanied an officer from the Inspector General's Department of Hq. 5th Army to the Accademia and Palazzo Reale to investigate looting by occupying troops which had been reported by Italian authorities.

e. Periodic visits have been made to all monuments in Naples occupied by troops to check on the safety of collections and libraries still in place.

3. Funds were authorized to be put at the disposal of the Royal

Head of Division to remove these on 13 November, 1943, but this was impossible as town was being shelled and all bridges leading to town are destroyed. An attempt will be made later to remove the most important parts of collection.

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3. Funds were authorized to be put at the disposal of the Royal Superintendents of Museums for the following projects of a purely protective nature:

a. Church of the Gerolomini: project to construct temporary roof and scaffolding to hold up damaged coffered ceiling. Cost of entire project: 710,000 Lire.

b. Church of San Giovanni a Carbonara: project to erect temporary roof over entire church, choir and chapel. Cost of entire project: 495,000 Lire. **1117-A**

c. Church of San Paolo Maggiore: project to construct temporary roof over church and chapels. Cost of entire project: 486,000 Lire.

d. Palazzo Reale of Naples: project to wall up repository of state owned furniture. Cost of entire project: 30,000 Lire.

e. Museo Provinciale Campano at Capua: project to salvage and remove to safety part of collection buried in section of building demolished by bombs. Cost of entire project not yet estimated but 20,000 Lire made available for present.

f. Excavations of Pompeii: project to erect temporary protection over sections exposed by bombing, to strengthen weakened structures and to recover monuments buried by bombing. Cost of entire project (through June, 1944) 700,000 Lire.

g. Amphitheatre at Pozzuoli: project to erect temporary walls and custodian quarters destroyed by bombing; in order to safeguard monument. Cost of entire project: 44,000 Lire.

h. Other projects are being prepared by the Civil Engineers, notably for the Church of Il Gesu Vecchio, the Palazzo Reale at Naples, the Church of Santa Chiara and those mentioned in paragraph 1.

4. On 17 November 1943, the Museo Nazionale di Napoli was requisitioned by 10 Base Depot Medical Stores as a depot for medical stores and for the quartering of troops. At least seventy-five percent of the world famous and important collection is still in the museum. The requisition was reported at once, every attempt was made to have the requisition freed, alternate space was proposed, but all to no avail. As far as is known, the building will be occupied in the near future.

5. Major Ernest De Wala and Captain Sidney Paul of the Division of Fine Arts, Region IV, A.G., have been in Naples the latter part of the month. They have given invaluable assistance in the preparation of lists, the inspection of monuments in the province and generally in the functions of this office.

6. Other activities of the Division of Fine Arts include:

a. Many conferences were held with several groups which had projects for a season of opera at the San Carlo Theatre. It is planned that the season will open on 20 December, 1943 with the approval of A.G.

b. After several conferences with the Superintendent of antiquities and the Director of the excavations, entrance and guide fees for Pompeii were set. These are, entrance fees: for officers and civilians, 10 Lire; for soldiers, 5 Lire; and guide fees ranging from 100 Lire to 200 Lire based on the size of the party.

c. The requisitioning of the San Carlo Theatre for the use of Allied Forces made necessary several conferences to assure the opera season.

d. A number of interviews were given to newspaper correspondents which have resulted in favorable publicity for the functions of A.G.

e. Assistance was given to Lt. Clayton of the British Navy in a series of moving pictures being taken in Naples. Part was devoted to the protective measures already in progress in several churches.

f. Conferences were held with the Directors of the Conservatory of Music and the School of Fine Arts in reference to the salaries of their faculties and the requisitioning of their buildings and equipment.

g. Numerous requests for repairs from churches, not listed as historical monuments, were considered and recommendations were made regarding their requests.

h. Because of the importance and contents of the Benedictine Abbey at Montecassino, every effort has been made to protect it from damage by combat operations.

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III. Recommendations.

1. It is again recommended that because of the divergence of the subjects of Education and Fine Arts, that this section be divided and a head provided for each department.

2. In view of the unfortunate requisitioning of the National Museum of Naples and the continued reports of looting by troops of occupied monuments, it is most strongly recommended that a list of fine arts monuments, libraries and archives be prepared and assurance be secured from the highest command that they will not be requisitioned for military purposes except with the authorization of the Commanding General.

1117-B

PALL CARDEN
Major, A.U.S.
Division of Education and Fine Arts.

20 December 1973

SUBJECT: Monuments of Fine Arts and Cultural Institutions of Naples occupied by Allied Troops.

TO : Brigadier General ART UK 1, RMCA, C.C., 2.A.6.

1. Complying with your request, herewith the list of monuments of fine arts and cultural institutions of Naples which are occupied by Allied Troops.

A. The Palazzo Reale of Naples. This important Royal Palace still contains a large amount of state furniture and houses several libraries, the most important of which is the National Library, one of the largest libraries in Italy. The Director of the Library has reported many instances of breaking into the Library since the occupation of Allied troops, and of looting. The Custodian of the Palace has made several complaints that state furniture has been carried out of the Palace in Allied trucks. It is claimed that some of this furniture is in quarters occupied by English troops in the Museo San Martino on the Vomero. This claim is being checked. The units occupying the Palace are: American: Co. Det. P.E.S., C.O. Capt. T.S. Fitts. French: Cie de Base, 901/3 Eureaux, C.O. Lt. Mario. English: 37th Light A.A. Battery, A.A. Troops, C.O. Maj. Winston.

E. Museo San Martino. Most of the collections have been removed from this Museum but the architectural monuments, the Church of San Martino and the cloisters are an integral part of the Museum. There have been no complaints of vandalism here. The units occupying the Museum are: -English: 37th Light A.A. Battery, "C" Troops, C.O. Maj. Winston. Italian: Det. 10th Art., C.O. Col. Grande; Det. 31st Inf., C.O. Col. Mancini.

C. Castel Nuovo. This Castle built by the Angevin Kings is one of the oldest monuments in Naples. Architecturally, it is one of the greatest importance. The important library, Storia Patria, is situated on the top floor of one of the wings of the castle. There were claims of vandalism in the early days of the occupation of Naples. The librarian claims that it has been broken into several times and books taken. The units occupying the Castle are: British Navy: Supply Depot. English: 337th Light A.A. Battery, C.C. Maj. Winston.

D. The University of Naples. This is the largest University in Italy. Many of the several buildings were damaged by bombing and the library of the Royal Society and other sections were burned by the Germans. Claims of vandalism and destruction are made by the Director of the University and there are visible evidences of much damage. It is hoped that by an exchange of space now being occupied by German troops, it will be possible to free laboratories and certain sections

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E. The Agricultural College of the University. This important institution is in the Royal Palace of Portici and it is understood it has been requisitioned for an ARCA unit. The laboratory and experimental work being carried on by this institution, is the work of many years and is of vital importance to the problems of agriculture and food production in all southern Italy. It would seem of vital importance that this requisition be lifted.

F. The Palazzo Reale of Capodimonte. This Palace is the residence of the Dowager Duchess d'Acosta and houses a museum of decorative arts. All the collection is still in place. The grounds of the Palace are used as billets for several Allied units and as far as is known, no complaints have been made. Because of the nature of the Palace and its contents, it would not seem desirable for requisitioning.

G. The Villa Floridiana. This building was formerly a porcelain and decorative arts museum but most of the collection has been removed. It has been occupied by several units and at present a medical outfit is establishing a convalescent hospital there. As far as is known, no complaints have been made against the use of the building by troops.

PAUL CALDWELL/Major AUS/Div. of Romo. & Fine Arts

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

31 Dec. 1943

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

TO : Lt. Col. Cripps, Executive Officer, Administrative Di-
rectorate, AMG Hq.

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

Personnel

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

3. Major Theodore SIZEM left Palermo with the Main Hq. convey and reported to Naples on 24 Dec.

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

Office etc.

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

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

Personnel

2. Capt. Mason HAMMOND and T/5 Nick J. DEFINO were relieved of assignment in AIG Hq. and assigned to AIG Hq. Region 3 and proceeded by air to Naples where they reported to Region 3 Hq. on 13 Dec. Capt. HAMMOND was assigned to the Division of Monuments and Fine Arts under its chief, Major Paul GARDNER. For lack of office space in Region 3 Hqs. Capt. Hammond and T/5 Defino installed themselves in the Subcommission offices in AIG and so far as their duties with Region 3 permitted acted on behalf of the Subcommission pending the arrival of further members. They are now under orders to AIG Hq., 15 Army Group but a telegraphic order from the DCCAG instructed them to remain in Naples pending further orders.
3. Major Theodore SIZER left Palermo with the Main Hq. convoy and reported to Naples on 24 Dec.
4. Major J.E. Ward PERKINS (Br) reported direct from the Middle East to Naples on 24 Dec.

Office etc.

5. The Subcommission of ITALIA has been assigned two offices, nos. 16 & 34 (adjacent), on the fifth floor (terzo piano) of the Provincia Bldg., AIG Hq. Naples. Through the cooperation of the staff of the Hq. Commandant, a telephone has been installed and furniture secured sufficient for the present personnel plus two. Should the whole Subcommission as at present constituted, or increased as it soon may be, report, the office space will be inadequate.
6. The only typewriter available is Capt. Hammond's personal portable. With three officers whose handwriting is not too legible, the work of the office has been handicapped by lack of a typewriter.

Operations

7. Capt. Hammond's activities belong to Region 3.
8. Major Sizer was appointed on 29 Dec. the Headquarters AIG/ACC representative on AFHQ. Commission of Inquiry into alleged damage and looting by occupying troops, presided over by Maj. Gen. Collier. The Commission is now taking evidence and examining monuments and cultural institutions which have been used as billets or subjected to entry by occupying troops.
9. Major Perkins has been examining the Monuments of Naples.
10. The effectiveness of the members of the Subcommission has been almost nullified by shortage of transport. If transport were available, their services could be placed at the disposal of the Chief of the Division of IFA, Region 3, or they could conduct field enquiries on behalf of the Subcommission.

Recommendations

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

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

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

THEODORE SIZER
Major AC
Representing the
Subcommittee.

or more civilian cars for the use of the Subcommittee.

THEODORE SIZER
Major AC
Representing the
Subcommittee.

1115

- 2 -

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY COMMISSION
LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION
AFC. 394.

AMG/4067/L.

21st January, 1944.

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

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

1. GENERAL.

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

2. REGION I.

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

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

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

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

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

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1114

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

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

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

RICHARD H. WILMER,

Lt. Colonel,

Deputy Chief Legal Officer.

11913

0374

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

785016

S E E N		TO: []
ADMIN. DIRECTOR		
CHIEF STAFF O.		
STAFF O 1		
STAFF O 2		
STAFF O 3		
CLERK		
DATE	21/1	247

785016

(1) CHART SHOWING BREAKDOWN BY LOCATION OF ALL CASES REPORTED

Province	General Courts		Superior Courts		Summary Courts		Totals	Totals
	G	NC	G	NC	G	NC	Dec 1- Dec 31	July 12- Dec 31
PARANA	53	12	57	2	453	109	703	1309
ANTARCA	0	0	47	3	327	58	437	472
TERREIRA	1	4	7	4	68	12	96	116
ACRUCAMENTO	0	0	30	7	245	9	191	221
TRAPAIL	2	0	1	0	111	25	132	782
SIRACHA	0	0	6	1	1	0	8	583
RAGUSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	206
CLAMHURST	2	0	6	3	1	0	14	141
ROSA	1	0	22	3	7	8	43	75
TOTAL	39	16	185	32	1043	221	1596	10902

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

11131

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

172045A
Form 135D

N-2514

RAD

1240

Signal Corps, United States Army

RESTRICTED

Telegram

Adm. Dir.

GPO 3-10553

Received at

19

PENINSULAR BASE SECTION
SIGNAL MESSAGE CENTER

18 JAN 1944

RESTRICTED

ROUTINE

TO (ACTION) : CG PBS TO FARGO FOR SPOFFORD

(INFORMATION) : NONE

FROM : SIGNED CINC

DATE TIME SIGNED: 171414A

DATE TIME REC'D : 172045A

REFERENCE NR. : 29942

CITE : FHMGS



MONTHLY REPORT FOR DECEMBER OF MONUMENTS, FINE ARTS AND
ARCHIVES SUBCOMMISSION RECEIVED HERE. AS REPORT MAY HAVE BEEN
SENT DIRECT TO THIS HEADQUARTERS BEFORE TRANSMITTING TO WASH-
INGTON AND LONDON WILL AWAIT YOUR CONFIRMATION AND ANY COMMENT.

*Action - AMG Hq
Info - Secy
C. G.*

*(OK'd) Adm. Dir.
(Info) Gen. Spofford*

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SEEN	TO	INIT.
ADMIN. DIRECTOR		
STAFF O.		
STAFF O 1		1112
STAFF O 2		
STAFF O 3		
CHIEF CLERK		
DATE		

184.

FORM #18-A

RESTRICTED

9884

CRYPTO *W. H. Ferguson*

785016

COMMITTEE REPORT, DEC. 1943 to 31 DEC. 1943.

PROVINCE	Black Market		Thefts, and Poss. of Military Property		Curfew Blackout Circulation		Poss. of Firearms		Wire Cutting		All others		Totals	
	C	NG	C	NG	C	NG	C	NG	C	NG	C	NG	C	NG
PALERMO	168	18	143	59	131	13	72	12	0	0	61	28	573	130
CATANIA	67	8	190	34	32	1	26	5	1	0	58	15	574	63
MESSINA	2	0	12	8	12	0	5	1	0	0	25	11	75	20
AGRIGENTO	39	12	58	3	53	0	5	0	0	0	20	1	175	16
TRAPANI	5	2	8	0	84	13	14	0	0	0	3	10	114	25
MESSINA	0	0	4	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	7	1
RAGUSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CATANZARUZZA	0	0	4	0	0	0	7	2	0	0	0	1	11	3
NETA	10	8	4	0	0	0	20	3	0	0	3	0	37	11
TOTAL	291	43	441	104	311	27	150	24	1	0	171	38	1367	269

(2)

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION

AMG/4087/L.

10th January, 1944.

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

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

1. GENERAL

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

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

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

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

(d) The Chief Legal Officer was in command of the major portion of the month

more thorough than the General Order No. 16 extending jurisdiction of Property Commission of all United Nations and their Nations and of General Order No. 15 withdrawing restrictions on operations of Bank of Italy in Sicily; preparation of memoranda on Italian Courts; direction of legal and judicial work in Regions I and II; preparation of various directives to RCOs Regions I and II; review of cases; giving opinions to Sub-Commissions; further conferences with various Sub-Commissions with respect to legislation necessary during initial phase of the proposed restoration of territory; further work on matters pertaining to the USTICA case; considering questions arising out of functioning of Italian Military Tribunals in occupied territory and preparation of rules therefor; conferences with R.C.L.O.s at their Regional offices concerning various problems; answering various questions submitted by RCOs; moving of office of Legal Sub-Commission from Palermo to Naples.

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

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

2. REGION II.

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

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

and/
cont.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

and 32 criminal cases including 11 cases referred to in clause 3. In the Province of Catania, all courts are working smoothly, and there is nothing on which to report. In CALABRIA only a comparatively few of the 90 courts have submitted returns. This is no doubt largely accounted for by the absence of postal facilities. The reports received call for little comment. One Court has been informed that its sentences for black market offences are too light. In cases where sentences appear to require explanation, the records are sent for. The disposal of cases is hampered by lack of transport and the consequent difficulty of securing the attendance of parties and witnesses. A report is still awaited from the Province of SALERNO. A petition has been received for the re-establishment of a Tribunale at Sala Comaulina in view of transport difficulties and consequent means of communication.

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1109

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

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

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

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
PROPERTY CONTROL SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

6004/CP

8 January 1944

Subject: Controller of Property Report - December 1943.

To : Administrative Directorate.

Herewith six copies of the Controller of Property Report for the month of December 1943.


MARTIN R. GLENN,
Lt. Col., JAGD.

Deputy Director of Property Control.

6 Encls:

6 Copies of Report.

SEEN	TO:	INIT.
ADMIN DIRECTOR		
CHIEF STAFF O.	11	8
STAFF O 1		
STAFF O 2		
STAFF O 3		
CHIEF CLERK		
DATE 11/1-1/1944		

Copy to Legal
Intim.

G. (ref. para. 2. page 1).

Believe file! R.R. Capps

319.1.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
PROPERTY CONTROL SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

6004/CP

6 January 1944

Subject: Controller of Property Report - December 1943.

To : Administrative Directorate.

Herewith ~~six~~ copies of the Controller of Property Report for
the month of December 1943.

MARTIN E. GLENN,
Lt. Col., JAGP.
Deputy Director of Property Control.

6 Encls:
6 Copies of Report.

1107

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
PROPERTY CONTROL SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

6032/32

3 January 1946

Subject: Controller of Property Report - December 1945.

To : Administrative Directorate.

Herewith six copies of the Controller of Property Report for
the month of December 1945.

MARTIN A. GILLES,
Lt. Col., JAGD.
Deputy Director of Property Control.

6 Encls:

6 Copies of Report.

1106

REPORT OF THE CONTROLLER OF PROPERTY
FOR DECEMBER 1943

1. General.

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

2. Personnel.

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

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

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

3. Extension of Property Control.

By General Order No. 16 of AMG dated 7 Dec 43, the provisions of Article IV of Proclamation NO. 6 were extended to the property of all the United Nations, in accordance with the provision contained in Section 5 of Article IV of Proclamation No. 6. The Order, which is applicable to Regions I and II, became effective on the date of its first publication therein. At the end of the month under review, authority was

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REGION I

1105-A

4. Real Estate.

(A) Allied Property.

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

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

- (i) An order of the G.C.A.O confirming the annulment of the decree of expropriation by virtue of Article IV of Proclamation No.6, or
- (ii) Negotiation with the Italian Government.

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

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

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

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

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(B) Enemy State Property (Italian).

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

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

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

(C) Property of Fascist Organizations.

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

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

(D) Abandoned Property.

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

5. Industrial and Commercial Concerns.(a) Borab Bros.

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

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(b) L'Insulare.

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

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

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(c) A.G.I.P.

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

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

(d) Corriere di Sicilia.

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

(e) Asphalt Mines - Ragusa.

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

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6. Semi-statal Institutions.

(a) Unione Militare.

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

(b) E.N.I.C.

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

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

7.

REGION II

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

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

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

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

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

7 January 1944.

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

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REPORT OF THE CONTROLLER OF PROPERTY AMG
FOR DECEMBER 1943

1. General.

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

2. Personnel.

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

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

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

3. Extension of Property Control.

By General Order No.16 of AMG dated 7 Dec 43, the provisions of Article IV of Proclamation NO.6 were extended to the property of all the United Nations, in accordance with the provision contained in Section 5 of Article IV of Proclamation No.6. The Order, which is applicable to Regions I and II, became effective on the 1st Dec 43. 2-A

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REGION I

4. Real Estate.

(A) Allied Property.

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

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

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

(ii) Negotiation with the Italian Government.

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

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

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

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

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UNSA via

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

7 January 1944.

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Handwritten signature/initials

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

7 January 1944.

1100-A

REPORT OF THE CONTROLLER OF PROPERTY AMG
FOR DECEMBER 1943

1. General.

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

2. Personnel.

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

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

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

3. Extension of Property Control.

By General Order No. 16 of AMG dated 7 Dec 43, the provisions of Article IV of Proclamation No. 6 were extended to the property of all the United Nations, in accordance with the provision contained in Section 5 of Article IV of Proclamation No. 6. The Order, which is applicable to Regions I and II, became effective on the date of its issue.

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

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REGION I

4. Real Estate.

(A) Allied Property.

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

- 2 -

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

- (i) An order of the G.C.A.O confirming the annulment of the decree of expropriation by virtue of Article IV of Proclamation No. 6, or
- (ii) Negotiation with the Italian Government.

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

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

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

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

Time has not permitted any positive action with regard to properties coming within the provisions of General Order No. 16 referred to in para 2, apart from

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

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

1099-B

- 3 -

(B) Enemy State Property (Italian).

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

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

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

(C) Property of Fascist Organizations.

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

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

(D) Abandoned Property.

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

5. Industrial and Commercial Concerns.**(a) Borab Bros.**

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

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

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

- 4 -

(c) A.G.I.P.

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

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

(d) Corriere di Sicilia.

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C.S.A. Italia

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

7 January 1944.

1097

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

Form 125D
07/243A

Signal Corps, United States Army ^{RADIO}
Telegram

557

RESTRICTED

GPO 3-10095

Received at

19

PENINSULAR BASE SECTION
SIGNAL MESSAGE CENTER

7 JANUARY 1944

• RESTRICTED

• ROUTINE

TO (ACTION) : CG PBS FOR FARGO

(INFORMATION) : NONE

FROM : SEARS FOR ROGERS

DATE TIME SIGNED: 061720A

DATE TIME REC'D : 07/243A

REFERENCE NR. : S-5483

CITE : ROGERS 1376

Adm. This
121



NOMINAL ROSTER OF EDUCATION PROPERTY CONTROL AND MFA AND
ARCHIVES SUB COMMISSIONS BEING FORWARDED TO YOU BY AIR COURIER.
DECEMBER REPORT FOR EDUCATION WAS FORWARDED JANUARY 1 OTHERS IN
PROCESS OF COMPLETION WHEN THEY WILL BE FORWARDED. SEE YOUR CABLE
FARGO 84.

*Sign - Aug 44
C.B.
Sears*

1036

RESTRICTED

FORM #18-A

CRYPTO

K. K. K.

8189

557

PENINSULAR BASE SECTION
SIGNAL MESSAGE CENTER

RESTRICTED

ROUTINE

CG FBS FOR FARGO

NONE

SEARS FOR ROGERS

061720A

070243A

S-5483

BOBBS 1376

RESTRICTED

NOMINAL ROSTER OF EDUCATION PROPERTY CONTROL AND MFA AND ARCHIVES SUB
COMMISSIONS BEING FORWARDED TO YOU BY AIR COURIER. DECEMBER REPORT FOR
EDUCATION WAS FORWARDED JANUARY 1 OTHERS IN PROCESS OF COMPLETION WHEN THEY
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1095

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

ED/WHG/tjr

AMG 3607/B/ED

28 December 1943

SUBJECT: Monthly Report for December 1943.

TO: The Administrative Directorate.

1. Universities

Palermo University opened on 5th December. At the opening ceremony honorary degrees were conferred upon General ~~XXXXX~~, General Lord XXXXX, General XXXXX and Lt. Colonel ~~XXXXX~~ and *Ugo Poletti* *Major T. Smith* and *Major A. Nathan*

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

2. Schools

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

3. Other Institutions

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

4. Personnel

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

5. Regions

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

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Monthly Report for December 1943

ED/WH3/tjr
28 December 1943

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

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

7. Miscellaneous

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

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

For the Educational Adviser:

W. H. Sherwood
W. H. SHERWOOD
Major, RE.

1093

FARGO 84

FARGO

4 JAN 44

RESTRICTED

10050 CHIPS

ROUTINE

183

SUBMIT NOMINAL LIST AND NATIONALITY OF OFFICERS ASSIGNED OR ATTACHED
EDUCATION CMA MONUMENTS CMA FINE ARTS CMA ARCHIVES SUB COMMISSION PD PRINCE PAREN FARGO
PAREN TO LBS FOR SEARS FOR FARGO PD CITE FARGO EIGHT FOUR PD ALSO SUBMIT/REPORTS EDUCATION
CMA PROPERTY CONTROL CMA MONUMENTS CMA FINE ARTS AND ARCHIVES WITHOUT DELAY
DECEMBER

1092

J.V. HICKEL,
Lt. Col., AGO,
Adjutant General.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

FARGO 13

FARGO

4 JAN 44

RESTRICTED

10050 CRIPPS

ROUTINE

ISS FOR SEARS FOR FARGO

____ Submit nominal list and nationality of officers assigned or attached
Education, Monuments, Fine Arts, Archives Sub Commission. Submit December reports Education
Property Control, Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives without delay

1031

J.F. NICKEL,
Lt. Col., AGO,
Adjutant General.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

FARGO 04

FARGO

4 JAN 44

RESTRICTED

10050 CHIPPES

ROUTINE

130

SUBMIT NOMINAL LIST AND NATIONALITY OF OFFICERS ASSIGNED ON ATTACHED
EDUCATION CMA MONUMENTS CMA FINE ARTS CMA ARCHIVES SUB COMMISSION PD FENCE PAPER FARGO
PAPER TO IDS FOR DEANS FOR FARGO PD CITE FARGO RIGHT FOUR PD ALSO SUBMIT /REPORTS EDUCATION
CMA PROPERTY CONTROL CMA MONUMENTS CMA FINE ARTS AND ARCHIVES WITHOUT DELAY

1090

J. F. NICKEL,
Lt. Col., ASD,
Adjutant General.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

FAIGO 66

FAIGO

3 JAN 44

RESTRICTED

10050 BIRIACORD

ROUTINE

IBS FOR ORANS FOR AND REGION ONE FOR POLITTI FOR ACTION RPTD FILPOT FOR REGION TWO
FOR MCCAFFERY FOR ACTION

Monthly reports. Request that December reports from Legal,
Interior, Public Health, Public Safety, Education, Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives
and Property Control be forwarded this Headquarters immediately

1035

J.F. NICKEL,
Lt. Col., AGO,
Adjutant General.

858

FARGO 66

FARGO

3 JAN 44

RESTRICTED

10050 BIODIACOMO

ROUTINE

IES (ACTION) FILPOT (ACTION)

MONTHLY REPORTS TO PRINCE PARKEN FARGO PARK TO IES FOR SEARS FOR AND
REGION ONE FOR POLMETH FOR ACTION MTD FILPOT FOR RELICH TWO FOR MCCATREY FOR ACTION TO
CITE FARGO SIX SEC TO REQUEST THAT DECEMBER REPORTS FROM LEGAL CMA INTERIOR CMA PUBLIC
HEALTH CMA PUBLIC SAFETY CMA EDUCATION CMA MONUMENTS CMA FINE ARTS CMA AND ARCHIVES AND
PROPERTY CONTROL BE FORWARDED THIS HEADQUARTERS IMMEDIATELY

11088

J.F. NICKEL,
Lt. Col., AGO.
Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LEGAL SUB-DIVISION

AMG/4087/L

3rd January 1943

Subject:- Monthly Situation Report for December

To:- R.C.L.Os (through R.C.Os) Regions I and II

Will you please forward Monthly Situation Report for December to this H.Q.
as soon as possible as a consolidated report has to be rendered by us by the
5th January 1943.

MARSH J. GROTHMAN
Major,
Acting Chief Legal Officer.

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION

AMC/4057/L.

2nd January, 1944.

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

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

1. GENERAL.

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

Drafting of Proclamation No. 14 and amendments to Proclamation No. 6. Arrangements for distribution on the Italian mainland of proclamations Nos. 1 to 15 (inclusive) and General Orders Nos. 1 and 2; preparation of directives to R.C.I.Os. on review of cases, juvenile offenders, and war criminals; preparation of various forms and directives with respect to the use thereof; preparation of administrative instructions in re Summary Courts; direction of legal and judicial work in Regions; review of cases; giving of opinions to Sub-Commissions; conferences with all Sub-Commissions with respect to legislation necessary during the initial phase of the proposed restoration of territory and preparation of tentative forms thereof; preparation of various amendments to documents A, B and C, and handling of matters pertaining to the UNICA Case.

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

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

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

The Committee was composed of First President G. Messina, senior Judge in Sicily, G. Arrera, Rector of Palermo University and P. Orlando, President of the Bar Association, men of high moral reputation, and well known liberals. After deliberating for a week a list of 215 officials was agreed upon and submitted for the signature of the D.C.C.A.O. Brigadier-General McHenry on November 26th. The list as approved by the D.C.C.A.O. was promulgated through

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Arrangements for distribution on the Italian mainland of proclamations Nos. 1 to 13 (inclusive) and General Orders Nos. 1 and 2; preparation of directives to R.C.L.O.s. on review of cases, juvenile offenders, and war criminals; preparation of various forms and directives with respect to the use thereof; preparation of administrative instructions in re Summary Courts; direction of legal and judicial work in Regions; review of cases; giving of opinions to Sub-Commissions; conferences with all Sub-Commissions with respect to legislation necessary during the initial phase of the proposed restoration of territory and preparation of tentative forms thereof; preparation of various amendments to documents A, B and C, and handling of matters pertaining to the UFFICIA Case.

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

2. REGION I.

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. REGION 2.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Chart showing breakdown by Province of all cases reported

Province	General Courts		Superior Courts		Summary Courts		Totals Nov 1 - Nov 30	Totals July 12 - Nov 30
	G	MG	G	MG	G	MG		
PALERMO	0	0	52	17	1213	317	1599	3666
CATANIA	0	0	32	11	412	44	499	1362
MESSINA	1	4	31	23	132	30	221	320
AGRIGENTO	2	0	77	9	473	54	595	1733
TRAPANI	0	0	18	3	132	12	165	650
SIRACUSA	6	2	1	0	183	21	213	575
RAGUSA	0	0	14	2	3	0	19	206
CATANISSETTA	0	0	10	2	16	0	28	127
ENNA	0	0	6	0	9	0	15	27
TOTALS	9	6	241	67	2573	458	3354	8665

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

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Convictions 1 Nov. 1943 to 30 Nov. 1943.

	Black Market	Thefts, and Poss. of Military Property.	Curfew Blackout Circulation	Poss. of fire arms.	Wire Cutting	All Others	Totals
PALERMO	528	329	521	102	0	119	1599
CATANIA	91	209	124	29	1	45	499
MESSINA	26	64	64	6	2	59	221
AGRIGENTO	192	115	147	61	0	80	595
TRAPANI	24	25	79	31	0	6	165
SIRACUSA	7	117	39	18	0	32	213
RAGUSA	3	1	3	1	0	11	19
CALTANISSETTA	2	11	4	5	0	6	28
ENNA	1	1	0	9	0	4	15
TOTALS	674	872	981	262	3	542	3354

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

FIRST INTERIM REPORT
of the
PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY SECTION OF P.W.B. IN SICILY

December 4th, 1943

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FIRST INTERIM REPORT
of the
PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY SECTION OF P.W.B. IN SICILY.

INDEX OF CONTENTS
With Summary of Principle Findings

	<u>Page</u>
A. <u>Confidence in public officials. . . .</u>	1
About one-half of all informants did not answer this question: some seven percent definitely refused. Food administrators hold the least degree of public confidence, followed by the Questura and Carabinieri.	
B. <u>Suggestions for improving officialdom. . . .</u>	2
Any steps that would develop greater honesty and competence amongst the non-fascist officials would help to build confidence.	
C. <u>The food situation. . . .</u>	2
An average family of 4.7 persons gets just over half of their alleged bread needs during one week. No macaroni, flour, oil or sugar had been secured from official sources during the week sampled. Two-thirds of the bread bought had been obtained from the black market.	
D. <u>Suggestions for improving the food situation. . . .</u>	4
Police action should be tightened up, and sentences on offenders should be more severe.	
E. <u>Shelter and clothing needs. . . .</u>	4
An average family in Palermo has 3.3 rooms in which to live. Evacuation of bomb-damaged houses does not seem to have caused much over-crowding, since there is an increase of only 8% in the average of persons per household. Of people interviewed, more than two persons in an average family do not possess a serviceable overcoat, suit or dress, or warm underclothes. More than three persons have no serviceable pair of shoes.	
F. <u>Extent of public's information on government Decrees. .</u>	5
Newspapers are the most effective channel by which to disseminate government Decrees.	

1081-B

FIRST INTERIM REPORT
OF THE
PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY SECTION OF P.W.B. IN SICILY.

The following is a summary of the preliminary findings from the first four hundred interviews made in Palermo. A random geographic sample was used, selected by visiting every fifth house in every street.

A. Confidence in public officials.

The aim of the questions was to try and ascertain the degree of people's confidence in the existing local Italian officials.

The findings indicate that the food administrators hold the least degree of public confidence, with the Questura and Carabinieri next in order of unpopularity. Prefects and Finance officers enjoy a greater measure of public confidence, but at best the confidence expressed was very low, not rising beyond a quarter of the people polled.

About fifty percent of the informants, who replied to the other questions in both Schedules A and B, either refused to answer these questions about public officials, or professed to have no ideas on the subject. This would seem to be a commentary on the extent to which people, accustomed to official restraint, now feel free to voice their political views.

Nevertheless, in the second sample of two hundred people, when publicity on the survey had reduced distrust and inspired greater freedom of reply, the proportion of refusals was reduced by half (from 15% to 7%). The full significance of this decrease in the percentage of refusals will only become evident with later surveys when any increase of the promised democratic freedom may well be reflected by an increase in the number of people willing to reply to questions of this kind.

Summary of statistical findings.

NOTE: The complementary percentage in each row represents the persons who expressed partial confidence, plus the persons who either refused to answer or had no ideas.

<u>Public officials</u>	Percent of people expressing	
	<u>Confidence</u>	<u>No confidence</u>
Finance officers	23%	14%
Prefects	25%	21%
Municipio	20%	26%
Carabinieri	22%	33%
Questura	14%	40%
Food administrators	6%	54%

1030-A

2.

B. Suggestions for improving officialdom.

The aim of the questions was to try and ascertain what measures the public themselves considered should be taken to improve the local Italian administration.

Of all the people polled, two-thirds produced ideas on this subject. Of these, nearly half voted for more honest officials, with the displacement of fascist officials still in office and a desire for more competent officials following next in order.

There was no marked demand for an increase in Allied military control; in fact the votes in favour of greater Allied military control were considerably less than those favouring other suggestions.

In sum, the problem of improving local administration was popularly believed to lie in whatever steps would develop greater honesty and competence among the non-fascist officials.

Summary of statistical findings.

<u>Suggestions made</u>	<u>By percent of people</u>
Secure more honest officials	44%
Displace fascist officials	33%
Secure more competent officials	30%
Secure Allied military officials	16%
Secure a different set of officials	9%
Declined to answer	6%
No ideas	26%

C. The food situation.

The aim of these questions was to try and discover 1) the amount of food alleged to be necessary in a family for one week; 2) the actual amounts purchased; 3) the proportions of purchases made on the official and black markets; 4) the prices paid in each source.

The analysis of replies to these questions is a complex one since as many as twenty-four articles of food and fuel were investigated.

The chief finding concerned bread.

Persons interviewed asserted that their families, averaging 4.7 to each family, need an average of 11 kilos of

1080-B

3.

bread a week. 6.8 kilos were said to have been purchased during the week sampled, which is 62% of a family's estimate of its normal bread consumption.

The alleged normal consumption of macaroni was very much curtailed, averaging only 28% of the family's needs.

When bread and macaroni are considered together and reduced to the daily needs of each person, the figures show that only 252 grams were purchased daily during the sample week, as against a need of 495 grams.

Informants asserted that no ration allowances of macaroni, flour, oil or sugar had been secured from official sources during the week sampled in the latter half of November. In fact the people declared that these items have not been available from official sources since a date which ranged from four to seven months ago.

The failure by the food administration to honour the official rations seems to cause as much resentment amongst the people as the necessarily low amounts of these rations.

The people interviewed actually admitted that two-thirds of the bread they had obtained during the sample week was got from black market sources. For this bread they had paid a unit price of 45 lire a kilo - almost ten times that of the official unit price of rationed bread.

The general nature of these findings is, of course, nothing new. But these precise amounts, and the possibility of observing differences which exist in different areas and at different times, should produce increasingly useful data in the future as surveying continues.

Summary of statistical findings.

<u>Commodities</u>	<u>Grams per person per day</u>		<u>Percent of alleged needs</u>
	<u>Needed</u>	<u>Bought</u>	
Bread	331	207	62%
Macaroni	164	45	27%
Oil	43	24	55%
Sugar	21	3	14%

1079-A

4.

D. Suggestions for improving food distribution.

The aim of the questions was to try and ascertain what measures the public themselves consider should be taken to improve the distribution of food.

Severer action on the part of the police was popularly believed would improve the food situation. The general opinion seems to be that AMG has been too easygoing. Comments such as, "Pass death sentences on the men who cause hunger" emphasise the common belief that stricter measures by the police and law courts are the chief need.

Greater severity seems to be the main cry. A stricter system of food control is wanted, whilst few people voted for diminished control. On the other hand the suggestion that all control should be abolished and a return made to the free market had two-thirds as large a following as that of increased control.

Improvement in transport was thought to be the next most important step, followed closely by the need to increase the price for wheat paid to the farmer.

Summary of statistical findings.

<u>Suggestions made</u>	<u>By percent of people</u>
More severe police action	4 3%
Increased control of food	32%
Better transportation of food	31%
Higher prices paid to farmers	30%
Free market (abolition of control)	21%
Diminished control	3%
Other proposals	17%
No proposals	15%

E. Shelter and clothing needs.

The aim of the questions was to try and gauge the peoples' immediate needs for the winter in the way of shelter and clothing.

15% of the people interviewed in Palermo are living in temporary quarters. The extent of crowding due to evacuation from bomb-damaged houses is suggested by the average of 4.7 persons in a family, compared with the average of

1079-B

5.

5.1 persons living in a household. This is an increase of only 8% over the usual number of persons per household.

The average number of useable rooms in a home was reported as 3.3 and that .7 more are repairable from bomb damage. This again does not seem to indicate over-crowding, though in order to judge more accurately, the normal number of persons per room would have to be determined.

From another angle half the informants reported that no repairs are needed in their homes, whilst a further forty percent declared that the repairs they need are minor ones for windows, and cracks in roofs and walls.

As to clothing, more than half of an average family are without either an overcoat, a suit or dress, or warm underclothes in a serviceable condition for the winter, and that more than three persons in a family do not possess one pair of shoes that are useable.

Thus at least half the members of an average family in Palermo alleged that they are without one, or all, of these articles of clothing. How far this need is exaggerated by wishful thinking, or by a desire to reach peace-time standards, cannot be estimated without more exact enquiries.

A story told by an interviewer in the provinces throws into relief the frustration caused by lack of suitable or even adequate clothing in which to go out and seek work. The interviewer was questioning a young woman, whose husband had been a prisoner-of-war. He was a young man, who sat morosely in a corner of the room, listening silently to the interview. Suddenly he jumped up, clutching a cloth round him, and started crying in a high, nervous voice, "Look at me! Look at me! No trousers. No shoes. How'm I to get work? How'm I to get bread? What the hell am I to do?" he said.

F. Extent of people's information on government Decrees.

The aim of the questions was to try and find out what channels of dissemination reach the public most effectively, and how quickly they hear of government Decrees after their publication.

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The most effective means of disseminating government Decrees in Palermo appears to be the newspapers, quoted by more than half the informants as their channel of information. Radio, posters and word-of-mouth respectively reach about one-third of the people polled.

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6.

The time-lag is not great in Palermo. Almost all the informants claimed to hear of Decrees within one day of their publication.

These findings from the first sampling in Palermo are likely to differ from those in other cities of Sicily, since Palermo is not only the distributing centre of one of the three existing newspapers in the Island, but has also a radio station operating from the city. At least one person in nine is reached through the newspaper in Palermo, which has an average circulation of 40,000.

Summary of statistical findings.

<u>Channel used</u>	<u>Percent of people informed</u>
Newspaper	65%
Radio	33%
Posters	35%
Word-of-mouth	35%

Enquiries contained in Schedule A were made at the request of various departments of AMG.

At the request of P.W.B. in Algiers another enquiry, contained in Schedule B, was made into radio listening habits and news dissemination.

Both these enquiries were the first made, following immediately after the completion of the training course. Investigations are still being carried out in Palermo, Caltanissetta, Catania and Messina by a force of some seventy interviewers.

Further enquiries on political and administrative issues and on the food situation, and a more exact study of news dissemination are at present being prepared. In the latter enquiry the cinema, handbills and public talks, as well as the channels already partially investigated, will all be explored for their relative effectiveness and overlap in coverage. A design for a scientific experiment is being planned to measure the effectiveness of different media employed, their particular effectiveness in different towns, and what should be their most effective position when used in sequence.

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7.

Technical note on reliability of findings.

- a) An interview made before all assembled interviewers showed less than 1% of recording discrepancies. This test established one proof that the interviewers' own opinions do not affect their observation of the public's opinion.
- b) To assess the sincerity of the informant's answers a sample of five hundred people are each interviewed twice, once by a stranger and later by a personal friend. Thus the degree of identity in the answers given at both interviews can be measured.

(signed) S.C. Dodd.
Director.

P.W.B.,
Public Opinion Survey Section,
Sicily.

December 4th, 1943.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

ARMED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
ACTION SHEET

31 DEC

Date

Suspense

TO	TO
☐	C.G. A.H.G.
☐	C. of Staff
☐	D.C. of Staff for (C.S.I.)
☐	D.C. of Staff Admin.
☐	Industrial Plan
☐	Mil. Sec.
☐	Pol. Sec.
☐	Econ & Admin Sec.
☐	Communications Sec.
☒	Economic Director
☒	Administrative Dir.
☐	Executive Off. Admin.
☐	G-1
☐	G-2
☐	Adjutant General
☐	Personnel
☐	Publications
☐	Miscellaneous
☐	Supply Officer
☐	Billeting Officer
☐	Transportation Off.
☐	Hq Commandant
☐	Camp Commandant
☐	Message Center
☐	Sub-Commission on;
☐	PUBLIC HEALTH
☐	PUBLIC SAFETY
☐	PR & CONTROL

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 Recommendation _____
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 Approval or Disapp. _____
 Appropriate Action _____
 Investig. & Rept. _____
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Remarks:

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

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

AEC 384

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18 December 1943.

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SUBJECT: Relations of Finance Sub-Commission with Radoeglio Government at Brindisi during period October 29 - November 30, 1943.

When the Radoeglio Government established itself at Brindisi in September, 1943, a temporary military mission to that government, headed by Lieutenant General Mason MacFarlane, was appointed by the Allied Commander-in-Chief. The Mission requested the Finance Sub-Commission, then based at Tisi-Ostia, Algeria, to send a representative to Brindisi who could discuss matters of financial policy with the Italian Government. Accordingly, Colonel E.M. Foley, Jr., Deputy Chief of the Sub-Commission, went to Brindisi on October 29, where he held several conferences with Lt. Col. Guido Jung, Finance Under-Secretary in the Radoeglio Cabinet. Having surveyed the immediate problems confronting Col. Jung, Colonel Foley returned to the Headquarters of the Sub-Commission, which had been transferred to Palermo, Sicily. Several policy decisions were taken, which are fully discussed below, and Colonel Foley, accompanied by Captain Timmons, returned to Brindisi on November 13. Meanwhile, the temporary military mission's duties had come to an end and it had been superseded by the Allied Control Commission under Major General Morgan A. Joyce.

It is the purpose of this report to describe the financial negotiations with the Radoeglio Government and the decisions taken by the Finance Sub-Commission as a result of such discussions.

1. Wage Increase.

First in order of priority, Colonel Jung placed the consideration of increasing wages and salaries. He emphasized that the shortage of supplies, especially food, was driving up prices with consequent flourishing of the black market, and that measures would have to be taken immediately to bring the income of the people into line with the cost of living. Colonel Jung presented a memorandum to Colonel Foley indicating the percentages by which he proposed to increase the wages of government employees. Colonel Foley told Colonel Jung that he did not look with favor on such a wage increase at this time and could not give him hope that it would be approved. Upon Colonel Foley's return to Palermo, Colonel Jung's proposal was extensively discussed, both within the Finance Sub-Commission and with other interested Sub-Commissions. The Headquarters was also proposing a similar increase for Sicily. From the financial side, it was pointed out that the proposed wage increase would affect only one 1075-A

to send a representative to Brindisi who could discuss matters of financial policy with the Italian Government. Accordingly, Colonel E.H. Foley, Jr., Deputy Chief of the Sub-Commission, went to Brindisi on October 29, where he held several conferences with Lt. Col. Guido Jung, Finance Officer-Secretary in the Badoglio Cabinet. Having surveyed the immediate problems confronting Col. Jung, Colonel Foley returned to the Headquarters of the Sub-Commission, which had been transferred to Palermo, Sicily. Several policy decisions were taken, which are fully discussed below, and Colonel Foley, accompanied by Captain Thomas, returned to Brindisi on November 19. Meanwhile the temporary military mission's duties had come to an end and it had been superseded by the Allied Control Commission under Major General Nathan A. Joyce.

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Wage Increases.

First in order of priority, Colonel Jung placed the consideration of increasing wages and salaries. He emphasized that the shortage of supplies, especially food, was driving up prices with consequent flourishing of the black market, and that measures would have to be taken immediately to bring the income of the people into line with the cost of living. Colonel Jung presented a schedule to Colonel Foley indicating the percentages by which he proposed to increase the wages of government employees. Colonel Foley told Colonel Jung that he did not look with favor on such a wage increase at this time and could not give him hope that it will be approved. Upon Colonel Foley's return to Palermo, Colonel Jung's proposal was extensively discussed, both with the Finance Sub-Commission and with other interested Sub-Commissions. AMG Headquarters was also proposing a similar increase for Sicily. From the financial side, it was pointed out that the proposed wage increase would afford only temporary relief and would, in fact, intensify the inflationary spiral unless it was coupled to a comprehensive anti-inflation program. Such a program was outlined by the Finance Sub-Commission. Public safety considerations were deemed, however, to require immediate issuance of the wage increase in Sicily, which was done on November 17. AMG having established a precedent in Sicily, there was nothing for Colonel Foley to do when he returned to Brindisi but inform Colonel Jung that there would be no objection to the Italian Government issuing a similar order. Colonel Jung prepared a draft of such a decree, using the same percentages as those incorporated in the Sicily order, with two significant differences. He included within the scope of the increase all personnel in the Italian Armed Forces, and he terminated the incentive formerly paid, the "premio" and the "bonifico".

With respect to the increase in pay for the armed services, Colonel Jung and the other members of the Cabinet insisted that there be a political standpoint in distinction could be made between civil servants and military personnel. Figures were presented to show that even after allowing for the value of rations

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and clothing, a private soldier was receiving less than the lowest grade of civil servant. Jung also pointed out that whereas in the increase for civil employees the percentage which he calculated on a figure which would include not only base pay but also all allowances, the soldier's increase would be calculated only on his base pay, excluding family allowances. Colonel Jung's figures indicated that the private soldier's cash pay was L. 160 per month and that the 70% increase would be L. 112 per month, giving a total pay of L. 272 per month. After extensive consultation by members of the staff of the Allied Control Commission, the question was laid before General Joyce, who decided as a matter of military necessity and simple justice that the wage increase should be made generally applicable. However, having given our approval to this increase, it was made clear to Colonel Jung, who agreed fully, that further wage increases could under no circumstances be granted and that the line against inflation must be held.

With respect to the "presence", an indemnity granted to persons in combat areas, and the "operative", an overtime bonus, Colonel Jung planned to eliminate these because the former had by law expired and the latter presented formidable administrative difficulties. Colonel Jung estimated that by abolishing these two incentives, the wage increase in the four Italian provinces would be from 25% to 35% less for corresponding wage classes than in Sicily. However, the "presence" has been retained in certain areas because of the recent removal of air raids.

2. Payment of Interest on Public Debt.

The heavy economic and monetary directive forced payment of interest on the Italian public debt. In the light of the conditions obtaining in October, after the Italian government had established itself at Brindisi, the Finance Sub-Commission requested further instructions on this subject from the Combined Chiefs of Staff. In July 66, after 3 November, payment of interest and principal was suspended. The immediate question was the handling of a maturity of 2 year 4% Treasury bonds due on December 15, 1943. After taking a census of the provinces in liberated Italy, Colonel Jung estimated that bonds to the value of L. 300,000,000 were held in the area. Colonel Jung was informed that he should issue instructions for the payment of this maturity. It was decided to handle the accumulation of payment by having the Bank of Italy, Bari branch (acting as head office for this purpose) open a credit for the requisite amount in favor of the Italian government. The Bank of Italy would be supplied with the currency to meet drawings against this credit by an advance of all lire by 40% to Italian government. The credit would be broken down among the various provinces, and the Finance Section or even branch of the Bank of Italy would be asked to draw upon the credit and release the bonds. Protection against possible loss was arranged in form of a security or endorsement by the Germans was provided for by instructions from Colonel Jung that the counterfoil system was to be followed. If Italy was no longer war to be paid, unless it was matched with its counterfoil. However, a Treasury bond was sold, a counterfoil was retained in the selling office. In the past, if a bond

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particular they will examine the possibility of imposing new taxes, increasing rates of existing taxes, and reducing the cost of collection. The collection of customs duties will also be considered.

4. Printing of Lira Currency for the Italian Government.

We were informed by the Combined Chiefs of Staff in July 1946 that it is considered desirable that supplies of 4,000,000,000 lire should be supplied to meet as possible the supplies of Italian lire currency. The Finance Sub-Commission was requested to examine the problem with the Italian Government. There are two chief possibilities: (1) production of a new currency by private enterprise companies in the U.S. or (2) plates, paper and ink supplied for the production of the currency in Italy. It was Colonel Jung's preliminary opinion that if plates can be engraved in the U.S., the printing can be carried out in Italy. Colonel Jung is having prepared a sample design for a ten-lira note and an estimate of materials and expenditures required, which can be forwarded to the U.S. Treasury for a survey of the printing possibilities. We have ascertained that the plates of the 1,000 and 5,000 lire notes were turned over to the Italian Government for destruction when its note issue privilege was withdrawn and it is thought the same disposition was made of the plates of the 10,000 and 20,000 lire.

5. Operations of the Tobacco Monopoly.

The operations in relation to the taxes, monopoly, tobacco, and being the disrupted for lack of plates. A letter requesting a supply of a quantity of plates was sent for a time months' operations was addressed to General Jones, AGO, 1751, by General Jones. This regulation was approved and we have been notified that the plates will be delivered in the next few days. 1/2 in diameter, 1/2 in diameter, 1/2 in diameter. We have asked JAG to attempt to have the deliveries speeded up.

Colonel Jung has a plan to increase the rate of interest to 10%, so that the interest on the loan would be reduced, which would be a benefit to the Italian Government.

6. General Jones' Plans for the Italian Government.

We have had Colonel Jung's plan for a plan to increase the rate of interest to 10%, so that the interest on the loan would be reduced, which would be a benefit to the Italian Government. We have also had a plan to increase the rate of interest to 10%, so that the interest on the loan would be reduced, which would be a benefit to the Italian Government.

7. General Jones' Plans for the Italian Government.

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suggested that examination of the experience of Spain during the Civil War might provide certain valuable hints on dealing with an inflationary situation in which two parallel currencies issued currency in the same country. We have asked U.S.S. to see if Washington and London can provide such information.

10. Rate of Exchange.

During Col. Foley's first visit to Hanoi, he discussed with Col. Jung Marshall Marcolic's request that the value of the rice be revalued upward. Col. Jung was informed that this proposal had been laid before the highest authorities in Washington and London and was under consideration. However, Col. Foley indicated it was his personal view that the dollar would not be favorable to a change in the existing rate. Col. Jung said he wished to make clear that the request was not being asked on the basis of a political favor but because it was considered essential to an economic measure.

11. Price of Wheat.

Col. Jung said that the price of wheat which was then around \$4.00 per bushel was too low and he proposed to increase it to around \$5.00 per bushel. Col. Foley pointed out that this would result in an increase of 10% in the cost of a loaf of bread, which would be avoided if it was possible. Col. Jung then argued that the wheat price was so low that there was no incentive to plant wheat and that a higher price for spring wheat would stimulate efforts to produce it at the fall planting in November. Col. Foley indicated that the black market prices and hunger were stimulating enough to bring about a fall planting and that an announcement now of a higher price for wheat in the spring might lead to a situation which otherwise would be available for consumption now off the market until June. Col. Jung agreed that this could be the case and decided to drop the matter at this time but suggested that the radio be used to announce it. Col. Jung then suggested that the radio be used to announce this suggestion to General Hason MacArthur who said he would take it up with the staff people at once.

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

xx 31 Dec. 1943

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

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

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

PERSONNEL

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

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

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

OFFICE ETC.

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

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

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7x OPERATIONS

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

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

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

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

RECOMMENDATIONS

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

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

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

Theodore SIZER
Major AC
Representing the Subcommittee.

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
FORUMED HEADQUARTERS
APO 394

Sub-Commission for MONUMENTS, FINE ARTS, AND ARCHIVES

29 Dec. 1945.

Subject: Needs of the AMG Subcommission and Regional Officers for
Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives.

To : Col. Glabough, Military Government, Civil Affairs Section,
War Department, Washington, D.C.

1. At your request, following our conversation of two days ago, I have prepared this memorandum covering not only the transmission of materials but also the general needs of the AMG Subcommission and Regional Officers for Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives. Though I was from June through October Advisor on Fine Arts and Monuments to the Chief Civil Affairs Officer, AMGOT, and then Acting Deputy Director of the Subcommission for WMAA, I am now assigned as assistant to the Chief of the Division of Monuments, and Fine Arts, Region 3, and cannot, therefore, make an official report on behalf of the Subcommission or Regional Officers. However, in the absence of the Director, I have undertaken to prepare this memorandum after consultation with certain other WMAA Officers whose names appear at the conclusion. The responsibility for the memorandum is nevertheless mine.

ORGANIZATION

2. For simplicity of expression, all personnel engaged in work concerning Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives are designated as WMAA personnel (Officers, Enlisted Men). The WMAA Officers in Regions 1 and 2 are called Advisors, those in three and four are Chiefs of the Division of Monuments and Fine Arts. At present there are:

- a) In Region 1, two WMAA Officers, one Br. and one US.
- b) In Region 2, one WMAA Officer, US.
- c) In Region 3, two WMAA Officers, both US. One of these, myself, is under verbal orders to work with AMG Hq., 15th Army Group.
- d) In Region 4, two WMAA Officers, both US.
- e) In the Subcommission for WMAA, a Director and 4 officers, of which 3, three Br and two US. At present, three are in Palermo and two in Naples.
- f) In the First Cassin Holding Center, three Officers, all US, of which two have been requested for Palermo.

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3. A list of officer and enlisted personnel is appended. The tentative T/O (W/E) prepared by the Director called for twenty Officers and twenty enlisted men in all, i.e. 8 Regions at two Officers and two enlisted men each and four of each on the Subcommission. It was assumed that the assignment would be flexible, i.e. that personnel would be moved forward from less active to more active areas. A T/O of one heavy duty and one civilian car per Officer was suggested since field work is essential in MPAAA.

4. In AMR, Regions 1 & 2 depend from AMR Hq., of which the Subcommission for MPAAA is a part so that communication is direct between them. But Regions 3 & 4 depend through 5th Army Hq. from AMR Hq., 15th Army Group and have no direct communication through channels with the Subcommission. If I am assigned or attached to AMR Hq., 15th Army Group, this will establish a MPAAA link in the channel to higher Hq.

5. AMR Hq. and AMR Hq., 15 Army Group depend independently from AFHQ. (Military Government Section). Thus the formal channel of communications between them, or between Regions 1 & 2 and 3 & 4, is through AFHQ. AFHQ is also the channel to the Civil Affairs Section, WD Washington, and the Civil Affairs Branch, WO London. So far as is known, there is no specific MPAAA officer in AFHQ. (MWR).

6. So far as is known, there is no MPAAA officer in the Civil Affairs Section, WD Washington. The President appointed a "The American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monuments in Europe" under the chairmanship of Chief Justice Roberts. This Commission presumably maintains contact with the WD. The other civilian committees mentioned below (par. 10) are presumably also in touch with the WD either directly or through the President's Commission.

7. Lt. Col. Sir Leonard Woolley is Adviser on Archaeology and Fine Arts to the Civil Affairs Branch, WO London. There is no officially recognized civilian Committee in England but presumably Lt. Col. Woolley maintains contact with interested civilian bodies and persons.

OPERATIONS

8. The Operations affecting MPAAA may be considered under six heads, two of which are base operations and four field operations.

BASE

- a) Selection and allocation of personnel.
- b) Preparation and transmission of information for personnel in the field.

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FIELD

- c) Protection of MPAAA during military operations.

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- d) Reactivation of Italian Administration concerned with MPASA
- e) Initiating measures of conservation.
- f) Collection and transmittal of information to higher Hqs. or to interested bodies in Washington and London.

9. Selection and assignment of Personnel. The US personnel, selected by the Civil Affairs Section, WD Washington, and sent to the Holding Center at Tizi Ouzou, save for one Naval Lt. who proceeded direct from Algiers to Palermo. Assignments to the field are made by MGS, AFHQ, presumably after consultation with AMG Rear Hq., Tizi Ouzou. Assignments in the field are made by AMG Hq. (on consultation with the Subcommission) for Regions 1 & 2 and by AMG Hq., 15 Army Group, for Regions 3 & 4. However all transfers in Regiment 2675 (US personnel AMG) must be made by the AG of the Regiment. Thus the assignment is not simple. The original selection of Br. personnel was made by the WO London, save for one officer selected in Palermo from within AMG. One officer has come direct from the Middle East to Naples; the others passed through Tizi Ouzou. Assignments to and in the field follow the complicated channels described above.

10. Preparation and transmittal of information to the Field: Two main sources exist in the US:

- a) A committee organized by American Defense, Harvard Group (Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.), prepared lists of monuments in Italy and other countries. These are known as the Harvard Lists.
- b) A committee of the American Council of Learned Societies, through the Frick Art Reference Library, prepared cultural maps of Italy and other countries with attached lists of the monuments and cultural institutions indicated thereon and also lists of personnel. These are known as Cultural Maps.

The activities of these two groups have recently been coordinated under the President's Commission (above par. 6).

11. So far as is known here, the only set of the Harvard Lists to reach this theatre were brought personally by Major BISH to Tizi Ouzou, where they were copied. The MPASA Officer for Region 4 brought his with him from Tizi Ouzou. The MPASA Officer for Region 3 found his in Naples at his Hq. when he arrived. So far as is known, the MPASA Officer for Region 2 has no copy. The AMOT Adviser on FASA never had a list and so far as is known the MPASA Officers for Region 1 (Sicily) are still without one.

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12. Four sets of the Cultural Maps for Italy reached Tizi Ouzou through channels. One set for Sicily with some of Italy reached the AMOT Adviser on FASA in September and he was unable to get them copied for distribution to the CAGs of the towns concerned. The Region 2 MPASA Officer took three sets for his region from Palermo. Three sets sent by hand to the Region 3 MPASA Officer were lost in the Salerno landing and the Subcommission sent

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(Cont. sent)

12. Its file copy to him but he has no copies for distribution. The MPAA Officer for Region 4 brought three copies from Tizi Ouzou.

13. The Subcommittee originally retained the fourth complete set for Regions 1 & 4 and all four sets for further Regions. However, the Region 3 set is now with Region 3. Copies for regions further north (including the only copies for Region 4) were loaned to a Special Committee of the RAF in Palermo to be used to plot bombing so far as possible to avoid monuments. This suggestion, proceeding originally from the RAF, is most encouraging and one of the few cases in which military forces have on their own initiative sought help in preserving cultural monuments from MPAA, AMG.

14. No reply had been received up to mid-December to a cable to APMq. for transmission to Washington requesting further sets of the Harvard Lists, the Cultural Maps, and the National Geographic Maps of Classical Sites. A follow-up letter has been sent to APMq.

15. From London were received certain lists of monuments in Sicily and Southern Italy and lists of church treasures, with the request that reports be made on their fates. These lists are not as complete as the Harvard Lists and seem to proceed from individuals working on their own initiative.

(including MPAA Officer in the field)
16. In general it may be said that MPAA Officers in the field have received little material through channels and that what has come has come either too late or in too few copies to be of great use. In particular, the AMGOT Adviser on MPAA remained until mid-September in ignorance of the official recognition of the resident's Commission in Washington and did not know until December of the appointment of Lt. Col. Woolley. He had only an inkling of the presence of other officers at Tizi Ouzou and in general felt himself completely isolated. The same is largely true of the MPAA Officer of Region 3. Moreover, there was no contact between the Officers at Naples (Regions 3 & 4) and the Subcommittee at Palermo until I came to Naples. Communication both vertically and horizontally hardly exists, save on the initiative of MPAA Officers themselves, often disregarding channels.

17. Protection of MPAA during military operations: To date, no MPAA Officers have operated in the forward echelons of AMG, in close contact with operational troops. The AMGOT Adviser on MPAA reached Syracuse (Sicily) only on 29 July, though the first landing took place on 10 July, and Palermo only 5 A.G. though the city had been occupied about 20 July. The MPAA Officer for Region 3 reached Naples on 19 Oct., though the city had been occupied about 1 Oct. During the initial stages of occupation, much civilian and military looting went on and troops were billeted in important monuments and cultural institutions, from which it is difficult to evacuate them and continuous damage and removal of furnishings is reported. A report from the AMGOT Adviser is appended and it is hoped to prepare a general report on this whole matter.

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18. Activation of Italian Administration:

To date, the Superintendents, Directors, and others connected with the Italian Administration concerned with MFAA have remained at their posts save in a few instances. Thus the reactivation of the Italian administrative machinery has been a question of seeing that salaries and other sums due are paid, of securing funds for maintenance expenses, of intervening between the Italian officials and officers of the Allied Forces or AMG to facilitate the work of the former, etc. The MFAA officers have so far as possible left the responsibility for administration and for decisions as to work of conservation etc. to the Italian officials ~~responsible~~ and have confined themselves to the approval or disapproval of proposals submitted by the Italians and to securing from AMG, where necessary, funds, transport, materials, etc. ~~needed~~ to put the proposals into effect.

19. Measures of conservation: the directive to MFAA officers is that they shall approve only such measures of protection or repair as are necessary to conserve MFAA from further deterioration due to war damage. The necessary expenses are a charge against the Italian State and not, ultimately, against the Allied Governments. For that reason, every effort has been made to keep the expenses to a minimum and not to embark on programs beyond the ability of the Italian State to continue if and when it resumes control of the AMG Regions. Complete restoration or work of conservation necessitated by other than war damage is not in general approved. However, as the duration of AMG continues, cases begin to arise and are likely to increase in which urgent work of conservation due to other than war damage must be undertaken; work which would form a part of a normal governmental program for MFAA.

20. Transport is absolutely essential if MFAA officers are adequately to control the work of conservation or to collect information as to damage. The lack of specially assigned transport has seriously hampered all MFAA officers. AMG transport pools are subject to heavy demands. It is not satisfactory to attempt to combine with officers of other sections or to trust to "bumming" rides since these involve waste of time, seldom enable the MFAA officer to go precisely where he should go, and do not get to many of the out-of-the-way places where lie important monuments. It has proved impossible to secure sufficient or adequately powerful civilian cars for the field work which is essential for the proper fulfillment of the duties of MFAA officers.

21. Compilation of information by MFAA officers is of two sorts:

a) Preparation of reports on work immediately in process.

b) Collection of information on damage, loss, theft, sequestration by the enemy, etc. which may be of use to the AMG and to civilian committees in Washington and London for long-term planning in connection with the peace and with post-war reconstruction.

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22. The monthly Reports of the AMSCOT adviser on /ASM have been reproduced and forwarded, by request, to AFHQ for distribution. It is hoped that the reports from other Regions may be similarly reproduced and distributed but the division of command between AMG Hq. (the Subcommittee) and AMG Hq., 15 Army Group, makes it difficult to concentrate the channeling of such material in the Subcommittee. It is hoped that this may be overcome through the forwarding of courtesy copies of material from Regions 3 & 4 to the Subcommittee. The AMSCOT Adviser furthermore instituted the practice of forwarding to AFHQ each month "gatherings" of material relevant to MPAA which might be of interest to the civilian bodies in Washington and London. It is hoped that collection and transmittal of such material will spread to other Regions and be channeled through the Subcommittee.

23. The collection of material which may be useful for long term planning is still in an embryonic stage. This function will become more important after the initial phases are over and will be the primary concern of the AMG Subcommittee. Such material will provide appropriate agencies with evidence on which to base long-range planning for the restoration of MPAA. It will serve as the basis for claims against the enemy for wanton damage or sequestration in the sphere of MPAA. It may also corroborate or substantiate claims of damage or sequestration by the occupying forces.

RECOMMENDATIONS

24. Personnel:

a) It is recommended that all personnel be routed through the Subcommittee before field assignments are made. This will enable them to become familiar with the general policies and also to make personal acquaintance with the Subcommittee. Field assignments should be made by AMG Hq. on recommendation of the Subcommittee and after consultation with the Hq. to which the MPAA officer is to be assigned.

b) It is recommended that channels be recognized for the forwarding of suggestions as to qualified personnel from MPAA officers to Hqs. The present personnel has been almost entirely selected from specialists and they are familiar with other personnel, both in the armed forces and in civilian life who might be drawn into the work of MPAA.

c) It is recommended that MPAA Officers be assigned or attached to AMG Hqs. in the operational military Hqs. These MPAA Officers would primarily be concerned with preventing the damage which results during the early stages of occupation from civilian or military looting and from indiscriminate billeting. It is hoped that MPAA officers will shortly be assigned to the 5th and 8th Armies and to 15th Army Group.

d) It is recommended that a MPAA Officer be assigned to the Civil Affairs Section, WD Washington, corresponding to Lt. Col. Woolley in the WO London. Such an officer could serve as the last link in the channel of communication between the Field officers and the interested civilian committees for material proceeding in either direction. He should be able to visit the

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(Cont. the)

d) various civilian committees and schools of military government in the US. He should maintain contact with Lt. Col. Woolley for the exchange of information and ideas.

e) It does not seem necessary at this time to assign a MPAA officer to AFHQ (US), since the flow of information is prompt through that Hq.

25. Transmittal of material to the field:

a) It is recommended that material be transmitted in more numerous copies so that MPAA officers may have copies not only for their own files but for distribution to GACs and others who may help in their work.

b) It is recommended that an effort be made to get material in the hands of MPAA officers before the start of operations so that they may have an opportunity to study it and, if advisable, to distribute it further.

c) It is recommended that the preparation and distribution of material to schools of military government be coordinated with the distribution to the field. A MPAA officer in the WD Washington should have this as part of his function.

26. Protection of MPAA during military operations:

a) See above par 24c for the assignment of MPAA officers to tactical Hqs.

b) It is recommended that greater efforts be made to secure the issuance of orders to tactical troops for the protection of MPAA during the first stages of occupation. Such orders should reach the lowest unit commanders.

c) It is recommended that greater efforts be made to ensure that cultural and educational buildings be not requisitioned save in extreme need and that if requisitioned, the contents be adequately stored and protected before troops are billeted or supplies stored in such buildings. Proper steps should also be taken to enforce by guards or other police measures any regulations protecting such buildings.

27. Transport: It is recommended that MPAA officers be provided with adequate transport to make the field trips and inspections essential to their work.

28. Transmittal of information from the field:

a) It is recommended that the flow of information from MPAA officers in the field back to higher Hqs. and to interested committees in US and England be facilitated and encouraged. This should be assisted by the assignment of an MPAA officer to AGC Hq. 15 Army Group to coordinate the flow of information from Regions 3 & 4 with that from 1 & 2. At the other

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(Cont. other)

28. a) and it would be facilitated by the assignment of a MPAA officer in the Civil Affairs Section, WD Washington.

b) It is recommended that horizontal channels of communication even if informal, be encouraged so that there may be a free interchange of information and ideas both between MPAA officers in the field and between the MPAA officers and the interested civilian bodies in US and England. Collaboration at the highest level is a necessary preliminary to an effective program for the peace and for post-war rehabilitation.

CONCLUSION

29. The work of MPAA is not simply an immediate problem of conservation in connection with AG; it prepares the way for an important aspect of the peace and of postwar reconstruction in cultural spheres which will be the concern primarily of civilian rather than military agencies. For this reason cooperation should now be close between AG and the competent civilian bodies who will take up the task at a latter date. The MPAA officers in the field should be concerned not only with their immediate work of protection, re-education, and conservation but also should be collecting information and formulating ideas which will help to shape long-range policies of AG, of the peace conference, and of post-war reconstruction. Interested and competent civilian bodies in England and the US, in collaboration with representatives of the suppressed countries of Europe, should be preparing information to help the field officers and should be shaping the future policies which will be their responsibility to put into effect. This cooperation can only be achieved by a careful selection and assignment of MPAA personnel in the field, and by a free interchange of information and ideas both horizontally and vertically between MPAA officers at all levels and between them and civilian agencies.

30. A preliminary draft of this memorandum has been submitted to the following:

- Major Theodore Sizer, Subcommittee for MPAA.
- Major J.B. Ward Perkins, Subcommittee for MPAA.
- Major E.T. Dealt, Chief of Division of MPAA, Region 4.
- Major Paul Gardner, Chief of Division of MPAA, Region 3.

Certain of their suggestions have been incorporated but the responsibility for the memorandum is solely mine and it is not in any sense an official memorandum from the MPAA officers in Naples or from the Subcommittee for MPAA.

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MASON HARRISON
Capt. AC.

List of Personnel at present engaged in work concerning
Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives in the Allied Military Government, FMG Theatre.

28 Dec. 1943.

OFFICERS

1. COTE, Perry D. Lt. (sg) USAR. (US)

Formerly Associate Director, Worcester (Mass. USA) Art Museum.
Present Assignment, Deputy Advisor for MPAA, Region I Sicily.
Present Office, AMG Hq. Apt. 11, 8 Via Bari, Palermo.

2. SWALD, E.T. Maj. (US)

Formerly Professor of Fine Arts, Princeton University (Princeton,
NJ, USA).
Present Assignment, Chief of Division of MPAA, Region 4 (Rome).
Present Office: AMG Region 4 Hq., Conference Room, Provincia Bldg.,
Naples.

3. JOHNS, Blauville, 2nd. Lt. (US)

Formerly Librarian of the School of Fine Arts, Yale University
(New Haven, Conn., USA).
At present unassigned, but requested for Sub-commission for MPAA.
Last Address, Tizi-Ouzou. May now be with Subcommission at AMG
Hq., Palermo.

4. GARDNER, Paul, Maj. (US)

Formerly Director Kanasa City Art Museum (^{Missouri} ~~Kansas~~, USA)
Present Assignment: Chief of Division of MPAA, Region 3 (Naples).
Present Office, Prefecture, Naples.

5. HANCOCK, Mason, Capt. AG (US)

Formerly Associate Professor of Greek, Latin, and History, Harvard
University (Cambridge, Mass. USA) and once Professor in charge of
the Classical School, American Academy in Rome.
Present Assignment, Division of MPAA, Region 3, Naples; under orders
for AMG Hq. 15th Army Group.
Present Office: AMG Fed Hq. Room 16, Provincia Bldg., Naples. 1062

6. KELLER, Deane, Capt. (US)

Formerly Professor of Fine Arts in Yale University (New Haven,
Conn. USA) and once Fellow of the American Academy in Rome.
At present unassigned and not certainly arrived at Tizi-Ouzou.
Present Address: unknown.

7. LAMARCA, L. Daniel, Capt. AG (US)

Formerly a practicing architect. Has lived much in Europe.
Present assignment: Subcommission for EFSA.
Present office: ASG Hq. Apt. 11, 8 Via Bari, Palermo.

8. MARSH, F.H.J., Capt. (Br)

Formerly a banker with considerable European experience and an amateur of fine arts.
Present assignment: Adviser for EFSA, Region 1 (Italy).
Present office: ASG Hq. Apt. 11, 8 Via Bari, Palermo.

9. MURRAY, S. Croft, Capt. (Br)

Formerly Assistant Keeper of Prints, British Museum, London Eng.
Present assignment: Subcommission for EFSA.
Present office: ASG Hq. Apt. 11, 8 Via Bari, Palermo.

10. NORMAN, Norman T., Maj. AG (US)

Formerly Instructor in Landscape Architecture, School of Design, Harvard University (Cambridge, Mass. U.S.).
Present assignment: Adviser for EFSA, Region 2 (South Italy).
Present office: ASG Regional Hq., Matera.

11. PARRINO, J.D. Ford, Maj. 4 (Br)

Formerly Professor of Archaeology, University of Villetta (Malta).
Has studied in Italy.
Present assignment: Subcommission for EFSA.
Present office: ASG Fed Hq. Room 34, Provincia Bldg., Naples.

12. RYNDL, F.E. Baillie, Maj. RA (Br)

Formerly Inspector of Monuments for Office of Works, London, Eng.
Once Fellow of British School in Rome.
Present assignment: Director of Subcommission for EFSA.
Present office: ASG Hq. Apt. 11, 8 Via Bari, Palermo.

13. RICE, Theodore, Maj. AG (US)

Formerly Director of the Art Gallery, Yale University, and Professor of art history. (New Haven, Conn., U.S.).
Present assignment: Subcommission for EFSA.
Present office: ASG Fed Hq. Room 16 Provincia Bldg., Naples. 1061

14. RICH, Sidney M., Capt. AG (US)

Formerly sculptor and designer; once Fellow of the American Academy in Rome.
Present assignment: Division of EFSA, Region 4 (Rome).

EXCLUDED LIST

15. BRUNSTIN, A.J., C/Sgt. (US)

Present assignment: Division of MPAA, Region 3, Naples.
Present Office: Prefettura, Naples.

16. DEFINO, Nick J., T/5 (US)

Present assignment: Division of MPAA, Region 3, Naples. Under orders
for ASG Hq. 15 Army Group.
Present office: ASG Fed Hq. Room 16, Provincia Bldg. Naples.

17. LICIA, A.P., Sgt. (US)

Present on request from Tizi Ouzou.
Present office: Unknown.

18. FUSSELL, Bernard M., C/Sgt. (US)

Formerly Tutor at St. Johns College, Annapolis, Md. USA: Once Fellow
of American Academy in Rome. Familiar with Italian libraries as
student of palaeography.
Present assignment: Subcommission for MPAA.
Present office: ASG Hq. Apt. 11, 8 Via Bari, Palermo.

19. YOST, Philip, C/Sgt. (US)

Present assignment: Division of MPAA Region 4 (Rome).
Present office: ASG Region 4 Hq., Conference Room, Provincia Bldg.
Naples.

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
MAIN HEAD OFFICE
RECORDS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SICILY AND ARCHIVES

31 December 1943.

Memorandum to: Col. Glavin, Military Government,
Civil Affairs Section, US Washington.

Subject: Damage to Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives
by Allied Troops in Sicily.

1. This memorandum is submitted by me in virtue of the fact that I was USMC Advisor on Fine Arts and Monuments in Sicily until 2000 was absorbed into AMT on 24 Oct. 1943. Since the records of Sicily were in AMT Region 1 (Palermo) and I am in Naples, the memorandum depends on memory solely. I am informed that there is a detailed file on the subject of damage by occupying troops in the Public Safety Division of Region 1 (Sicily).
2. It should be stated that in Sicily the occupying forces reported Monuments, as the Temples at Segesta and Agrigento, the Norman Churches of Palermo, Monreale, Cefalù, etc. Naturally, there were cases of names being written or similar defacements but no more than might be expected from tourists.
3. It should further be stated that works of art were largely stored in places of safe-keeping which do not appear to have been violated by occupying troops. As an example, in the Municipal Museum of Catania, in the Castello Ursino, the contents were stored in four corner towers. Troops occupied the Castello for several weeks and pried open the door of one of the towers but the only object reported missing was a relatively unimportant medieval weapon which had been left on a wall.
4. It should further be stated that much damage was done to cultural institutions during the first days of occupation in various cities by civilians, who looted freely.
5. The chief damage reported from occupying troops was to educational institutions in Palermo. The Botanical Gardens were occupied by US troops who stole lenses from some twenty microscopes and who damaged valuable plants in the garden and who strewn the contents of the herbarium (dried plants in big books) all about the store-room. The scientific buildings of the University of Palermo were similarly occupied with some, though less, damage. The big medical center was occupied by US hospital units and the contents stored, but it was reported that soldiers took pieces of instruments if they needed them.

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6. There was some trouble in the Royal Palace because furniture was removed from the memorial room where Garibaldi slept in 1860. On the whole, however, the presence there of a General meant the maintenance of reasonable discipline.
7. Italian prisoners under US control did some damage to the Casa, a Roman palace in the Cassina where the prisoners were quartered. Cooperation to remedy this was, however, secured from the CO.
8. In general, it may be said that in Palermo troops were ready to cooperate in conserving monuments and works of art when the problem was called to their attention and that most of the damage was due to ignorance or to the first flush of victorious occupation.
9. Information is not sufficiently accurate to permit of specific instances in other parts of Sicily. A plan to collect a dossier in 1898 was given up when we were informed that a dossier had already been collected by Public Safety. This dossier remains, as was said, in Palermo.
10. Though the damage was slight compared to what had occurred about Naples, it was the conviction of all concerned that more stringent measures should be taken:
 - a) To control civilian and military looting during the early stages of occupation: by the issuance of orders which would reach the lowest unit commanders; by the early presence of an competent MIAA officer; and by the provision of adequate guards and patrols to enforce orders and notices protecting monuments and cultural institutions.
 - b) To control billeting; by using monuments and cultural institutions only as a last resort; by seeing that valuable contents were stored and protected before troops occupied a building; and by frequent inspections to see that the buildings were respected.
 - c) To close monuments and cultural institutions as far as possible to casual visit by troops. The Italian custodians have great difficulty in securing respect from occupying troops and cannot be depended upon adequately to police buildings against visit and pilfering by troops.

Mason Hammond
Capt. AC

1058

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
(Rear Detachment)
APO #512
Administrative Directorate

RAP/jbb

26 December 1943

SUBJECT: October Reports.

TO : The Acting Administrative Director, Headquarters
Allied Military Government, APO 512.

1. For your information we have sent via air courier this date, ten (10) copies of the October Report made by the Property Controller, and also the stencils of the October Report made by the Director of Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives Sub-Commission.

2. These reports were called for by cable dated 24 December 1943 with origin J.G.R. Nr. 133 (our file #3283).

3. In addition we have forwarded this date by similar transport, direct to Colonel Spofford, Headquarters Allied Military Government, Naples, five (5) copies of the October 1943 Report made by the Director of Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives Sub-Commission per instructions from JGR Nr 118, dated 24 December 1943 (our #PBS3212).

4. Copies of above directive telegrams are attached herewith.

Robert A. Persell
ROBERT A. PERSELL,
Major, Infantry,

For the Administrative Director.

2 Incls:
Cable JGR 133
Cable JGR 118

1057

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
(Rear Detachment)
APO #512
Administrative Directorate

RAP/jbb

26 December 1943

SUBJECT: October Reports.

TO : The Acting Administrative Director, Headquarters
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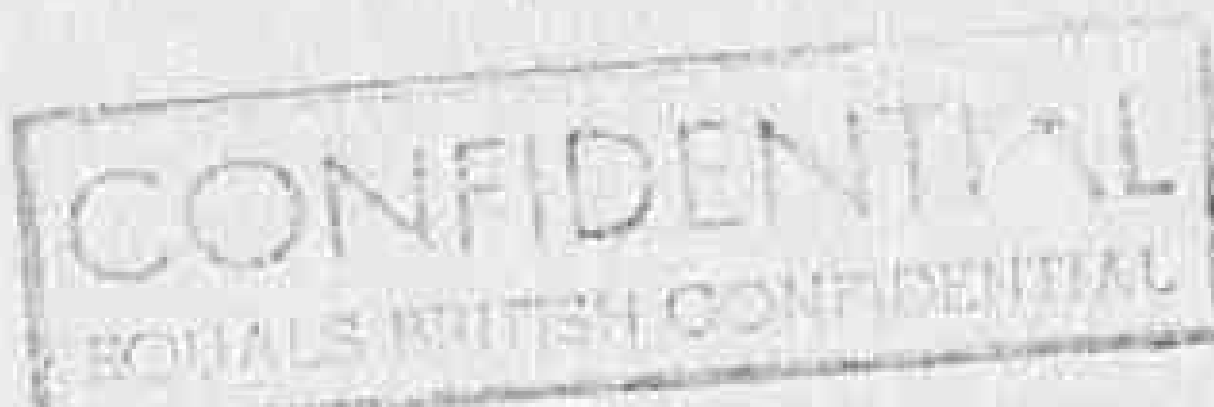
3. In addition we have forwarded this date by similar transport, direct to Colonel Spofford, Headquarters Allied Military Government, Naples, five (5) copies of the October 1943 Report made by the Director of Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives Sub-Commission per instructions from JGR Nr 118, dated 24 December 1943 (our #PBS3212).

4. Copies of above directive telegrams are attached herewith.

ROBERT A. PERSELL,
Major, Infantry,
For the Administrative Director.

2 Incls:
Cable JGR 133
Cable JGR 118

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445

Adm Div.

INCOMING MESSAGE

NR: 3283
CONFIDENTIAL

ADDRESSED FOR ACTION TO : SEARS FOR ROGERS
FOR INFORMATION TO :
FROM : FENNER (FARGO)
IN REPLY REFER TO : JGR 133

IBS NUMBER : 6286
TIME SENT : 241921A
TIME REC'D : 251215A
PRECEDENCE : ROUTINE

- EDITED LITERAL TEXT -

Imperative this office receive soonest 10 copies of October
mimeographed report of Property Controller, Fine Arts Division, and
Finance Division. Please send copies or stencils soonest by fast air.

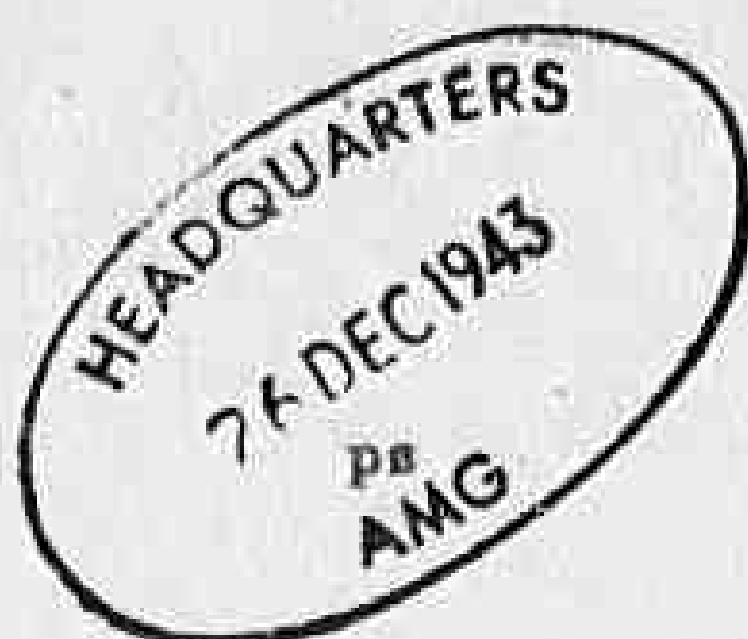
copy to Econ Div.
Info " " Col. Rogers
Action taken
by Adm Div.

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DISTRIBUTION :
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**ORIGINAL
INCOMING MESSAGE**

449

NR: PBS-3212

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ADDRESSED FOR ACTION TO: AMG HQ IBS FOR * IBS NUMBER: 6291
FOR INFORMATION TO : TIME SENT: 241030A
FROM : FENCE (FARGO) TIME REC'D: 251215A
IN REPLY REFER TO : JGR 118 - PRECEDENCE: ROUTINE
FOR ROGERS ACTION DIRECTOR MONUMENTS SUBCOMMISSION

- EDITED LITERAL TEXT -

ORIGINAL

Forward immediately by air 5 copies October Monthly Report. AMGOT
Advisers Fine Arts to Colonel SPOFFORD AMG Headquarters NAPLES.

Info copy to Col Rogers.

*1702
26 Dec*

action taken

DISTRIBUTION :

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December 4th, 1943

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FIRST INTERIM REPORT
of the
PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY SECTION OF P.W.B. IN SICILY.

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B. <u>Suggestions for improving officialdom.</u> . . .	2
Any steps that would develop greater honesty and competence amongst the non-fascist officials would help to build confidence.	
C. <u>The food situation.</u> . . .	2
An average family of 4.7 persons gets just over half of their alleged bread needs during one week. No macaroni, flour, oil or sugar had been secured from official sources during the week sampled. Two-thirds of the bread bought had been obtained from the black market.	
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Police action should be tightened up, and sentences on offenders should be more severe.	
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An average family in Palermo has 3.3 rooms in which to live. Evacuation of bomb-damaged houses does not seem to have caused much over-crowding, since there is an increase of only 8% in the average of persons per household. Of people interviewed, more than two persons in an average family do not possess a serviceable overcoat, suit or dress, or warm underclothes. More than three persons have no serviceable pair of shoes.	
F. <u>Extent of public's information on government Decrees.</u> .	5
Newspapers are the most effective channel by which to disseminate government Decrees.	

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FIRST INTERIM REPORT
of the
PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY SECTION OF D.W.B. IN SICILY.

The following is a summary of the preliminary findings from the first four hundred interviews made in Palermo. A random geographic sample was used, selected by visiting every fifth house in every street.

A. Confidence in public officials.

The aim of the questions was to try and ascertain the degree of people's confidence in the existing local Italian officials.

The findings indicate that the food administrators hold the least degree of public confidence, with the Questura and Carabinieri next in order of unpopularity. Prefects and Finance officers enjoy a greater measure of public confidence, but at best the confidence expressed was very low, not rising beyond a quarter of the people polled.

About fifty percent of the informants, who replied to the other questions in both Schedules A and B, either refused to answer these questions about public officials, or professed to have no ideas on the subject. This would seem to be a commentary on the extent to which people, accustomed to official restraint, now feel free to voice their political views.

Nevertheless, in the second sample of two hundred people, when publicity on the survey had reduced distrust and inspired greater freedom of reply, the proportion of refusals was reduced by half (from 15% to 7%). The full significance of this decrease in the percentage of refusals will only become evident with later surveys when any increase of the promised democratic freedom may well be reflected by an increase in the number of people willing to reply to questions of this kind.

Summary of statistical findings.

NOTE: The complementary percentage in each row represents the persons who expressed partial confidence, 1052-A persons who either refused to answer or had no ideas.

<u>Public officials</u>	<u>Percent of people expressing</u>	
	<u>Confidence</u>	<u>No confidence</u>
Food administrators	6%	54%
Questura	14%	40%
Carabinieri	22%	33%
Municipio	20%	26%
Prefects	25%	21%
Finance officers	23%	14%

2.

R. Suggestions for improving officialdom.

The aim of the questions was to try and ascertain what measures the public themselves considered should be taken to improve the local Italian administration.

Of all the people polled, two-thirds produced ideas on this subject. Of these, nearly half voted for more honest officials, with the displacement of fascist officials still in office and a desire for more competent officials following next in order.

There was no marked demand for an increase in Allied military control; in fact the votes in favour of greater Allied military control were considerably less than those favouring other suggestions.

In sum, the problem of improving local administration was popularly believed to lie in whatever steps would develop greater honesty and competence among the non-fascist officials.

Summary of statistical findings.

<u>Suggestions made</u>	<u>By percent of people</u>
Secure more honest officials	44%
Displace fascist officials	33%
Secure more competent officials	30%
Secure Allied military officials	16%
Secure a different set of officials	9%
Declined to answer	6%
No ideas	26%

C. The food situation.

The aim of these questions was to try and discover 1) the amount of food alleged to be necessary in a family for one week; 2) the actual amounts purchased; 3) the proportions of purchases made on the official and black markets; 4) the prices paid in each source.

The analysis of replies to these questions is a complex one since as many as twenty-four articles of food and fuel were investigated.

The chief finding concerned bread.

Persons interviewed asserted that their families, averaging 4.7 to each family, need an average of 11 kilos of

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bread a week. 6.8 kilos were said to have been purchased during the week sampled, which is 62% of a family's estimate of its normal bread consumption.

The alleged normal consumption of macaroni was very much curtailed, averaging only 28% of the family's needs.

When bread and macaroni are considered together and reduced to the daily needs of each person, the figures show that only 252 grams were purchased daily during the sample week, as against a need of 495 grams.

Informants asserted that no ration allowances of macaroni, flour, oil or sugar had been secured from official sources during the week sampled in the latter half of November. In fact the people declared that these items have not been available from official sources since a date which ranged from four to seven months ago.

The failure by the food administration to honour the official rations seems to cause as much resentment amongst the people as the necessarily low amounts of these rations.

The people interviewed actually admitted that two-thirds of the bread they had obtained during the sample week was got from black market sources. For this bread they had paid a unit price of 45 lire a kilo - almost ten times that of the official unit price of rationed bread.

The general nature of these findings is, of course, nothing new. But these precise amounts, and the possibility of observing differences which exist in different areas and at different times, should produce increasingly useful data in the future as surveying continues.

Summary of statistical findings.

<u>Commodities</u>	<u>Grams per person per day</u>		<u>Percent of alleged needs</u>
	<u>Needed</u>	<u>Bought</u>	
Bread	331	207	62%
Macaroni	164	45	27%
Oil	43	24	65%
Sugar	21	3	14%

4.

D. Suggestions for improving food distribution.

The aim of the questions was to try and ascertain what measures the public themselves consider should be taken to improve the distribution of food.

Severer action on the part of the police was popularly believed would improve the food situation. The general opinion seems to be that AMG has been too easygoing. Comments such as, "Pass death sentences on the men who cause hunger" emphasise the common belief that stricter measures by the police and law courts are the chief need.

Greater severity seems to be the main cry. A stricter system of food control is wanted, whilst few people voted for diminished control. On the other hand the suggestion that all control should be abolished and a return made to the free market had two-thirds as large a following as that of increased control.

Improvement in transport was thought to be the next most important step, followed closely by the need to increase the price for wheat paid to the farmer.

Summary of statistical findings.

<u>Suggestions made</u>	<u>By percent of people</u>
More severe police action	4 3%
Increased control of food	2%
Better transportation of food	31%
Higher prices paid to farmers	30%
Free market (abolition of control)	21%
Diminished control	3%
Other proposals	17%
No proposals	15%

E. Shelter and clothing needs.

The aim of the questions was to try and gauge the peoples' immediate needs for the winter in the way of shelter and clothing.

15% of the people interviewed in Palermo are living in temporary quarters. The extent of crowding due to evacuation from bomb-damaged houses is suggested by the average of 4.7 persons in a family, compared with the average of

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5.1 persons living in a household. This is an increase of only 8% over the usual number of persons per household.

The average number of useable rooms in a home was reported as 3.3 and that .7 more are repairable from bomb damage. This again does not seem to indicate over-crowding, though in order to judge more accurately, the normal number of persons per room would have to be determined.

From another angle half the informants reported that no repairs are needed in their homes, whilst a further forty percent declared that the repairs they need are minor ones for windows, and cracks in roofs and walls.

As to clothing, more than half of an average family are without either an overcoat, a suit or dress, or warm underclothes in a serviceable condition for the winter, and that more than three persons in a family do not possess one pair of shoes that are useable.

Thus at least half the members of an average family in Palermo alleged that they are without one, or all, of these articles of clothing. How far this need is exaggerated by wishful thinking, or by a desire to reach peace-time standards, cannot be estimated without more exact enquiries.

A story told by an interviewer in the provinces throws into relief the frustration caused by lack of suitable or even adequate clothing in which to go out and seek work. The interviewer was questioning a young woman, whose husband had been a prisoner-of-war. He was a young man, who sat morosely in a corner of the room, listening silently to the interview. Suddenly he jumped up, clutching a cloth round him, and started crying in a high, nervous voice, "Look at me! Look at me! No trousers. No shoes. How'm I to get work? How'm I to get bread? What the hell am I to do?" he said.

F. Extent of people's information on government Decrees.

The aim of the questions was to try and find out what channels of dissemination reach the public most effectively, and how quickly they hear of government Decrees after their publication. 1050-A

The most effective means of disseminating government Decrees in Palermo appears to be the newspapers, quoted by more than half the informants as their channel of information. Radio, posters and word-of-mouth respectively reach about one-third of the people polled.

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5.

The time-lag is not great in Palermo. Almost all the informants claimed to hear of Decrees within one day of their publication.

These findings from the first sampling in Palermo are likely to differ from those in other cities of Sicily, since Palermo is not only the distributing centre of one of the three existing newspapers in the Island, but has also a radio station operating from the city. At least one person in nine is reached through the newspaper in Palermo, which has an average circulation of 40,000.

Summary of statistical findings.

<u>Channel used</u>	<u>Percent of people informed</u>
Newspaper	65%
Radio	33%
Posters	35%
Word-of-mouth	35%

Enquiries contained in Schedule A were made at the request of various departments of AMG.

At the request of P.W.B. in Algiers another enquiry, contained in Schedule B, was made into radio listening habits and news dissemination.

Both these enquiries were the first made, following immediately after the completion of the training course. Investigations are still being carried out in Palermo, Caltanissetta, Catania and Messina by a force of some seventy interviewers.

Further enquiries on political and administrative issues and on the food situation, and a more exact study of news dissemination are at present being prepared. In the latter enquiry the cinema, handbills and public talks, as well as the channels already partially investigated, will all be explored for their relative effectiveness and overlap in coverage. A design for a scientific experiment is being planned to measure the effectiveness of different media employed, their particular effectiveness in different towns, and what should be their most effective position when used in sequence.

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7.

Technical note on reliability of findings.

- a) An interview made before all assembled interviewers showed less than 1% of recording discrepancies. This test established one proof that the interviewers' own opinions do not affect their observation of the public's opinion.
- b) To assess the sincerity of the informant's answers a sample of five hundred people are each interviewed twice, once by a stranger and later by a personal friend. Thus the degree of identity in the answers given at both interviews can be measured.

(signed) S.C. Dodd.
Director.

P.W.B.,
Public Opinion Survey Section,
Sicily.

December 4th, 1943.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
Public Safety Division

DEP/rj

AMG/16027/10

December 2, 1943

SUBJECT : Monthly Report
TO : Chief of Staff (thru Admin. Director).

1. Herewith report dealing with the activities of the Public Safety Division for the month of November 1943.

P. G. Kirk

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

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HEADQUARTERS
6-DECEMBER
AMC

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File: AD/110

SUBJECT: Report on wheat purchased and sold by Consignment - 1941

TO : All 32.0's - Secret.

Re: It is requested that you order to units to R.C.F.O. at this headquarters as promptly as possible by our office showing:

1. Amount of wheat purchased;
2. Amount paid for wheat purchased;
3. Amount of wheat sold;
4. Amount received for wheat sold;
5. Amount of wheat on hand as of 1 November.

6. Amount of wheat to be submitted for each other class of wheat received.

7. In order to ensure prompt action, wheat to be even distributed, at headquarters are not immediately available. Accurate figures should be provided later.

8. Amount of wheat should be obtained in units at the end of each calendar month and submitted to R.C.F.O. at this headquarters.

By Order of C. Colonel C. Allen 2011/11/11

R.E. 1047
Colonel
30.30

- (4) quantities of wheat purchased;
- (5) amounts paid for wheat purchased;
- (6) quantities of wheat sold;
- (7) amounts received for wheat sold;
- (8) quantity of wheat on hand as of 1 November.

2. Summary returns are to be submitted for the second class of produce indicated.

3. In order to ensure prompt action, returns to be given by the Government or cooperative ones are not to be delayed. Quantities of wheat should be produced later.

4. Summary returns should be obtained in return at the end of each calendar month and submitted to R.C.N.O. at the same time.

By order of Lt. Colonel C. M. L. L. L. L. L.

R.E. L. L. L. L. L.
Lt. Colonel
R.C.N.O.

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Distribution:

- 1. Lt. Col. L. L. L. L. L. (5)
- 2. Lt. Col. L. L. L. L. L. (5)
- 3. Lt. Col. L. L. L. L. L. (10)
- 4. Lt. Col. L. L. L. L. L. (10)
- 5. Lt. Col. L. L. L. L. L. (100)
- 6. Lt. Col. L. L. L. L. L. (5)

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

Region I, Sicily

Advisers for Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives

Ref.
MFAA
Reports

1 December 1943

Subject : Monthly Report for November of Advisers for Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives.

To : RCAC, Region I (Sicily)

Personnel and Office Space

1. At the beginning of November, an AG Regional Hq. for Sicily was established independently of AMC Hq. However, limitations of space made it impossible for the Advisers for Region I to be assigned quarters in the Regional Hq. and they have continued to share the quarters of the Sub-Commission for Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives of AMG-ACC.

2. On November 10 the Sub-Commission for MFAA, with the Advisers for Region I, were moved from 8 Via Bari and given rooms by the Director of the Sub-Commission for Education, Lt. Col. Gayre, in the former quarters of the British Council. Happily, a week later, a return to the Hq. building was made possible by the requisition of further space. This has enabled the Advisers to keep in close touch with the Hq. without handicapping their relations with Region I Hq. any more than if they had remained with the Sub-Commission for Education.

3. The close association of the Advisers and the Sub-Commission for MFAA has had mutual advantages. The Sub-Commission has been brought into close touch with the actual problems faced by the Regional Advisers and, more important, the Advisers have had the benefit of the advice and cooperation of the members of the Sub-Commission.

4. (a) Capt. Hammond was appointed Deputy Director of the MFAA Sub-Commission of AMG.

(b) In anticipation of the official authorization of Advisers for MFAA to Regions, the Acting Director of the MFAA Sub-Commission designated the following officers to act as Advisers for Region I (Sicily):

Capt. F.H.J. Maxse (E)
Lieut. (USNR) F.B. Cote (A)

1. At the beginning of November, an AGO Regional Hq. for Sicily was established independently of AGO Hq. However, limitations of space made it impossible for the Advisers for Region I to be assigned quarters in the Regional Hq. and they have continued to share the quarters of the Sub-Commission for Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives of AGO-AGO.

2. On November 10 the Sub-Commission for MEAA, with the Advisers for Region I, are moved from 6 Via Eandi and given rooms by the Director of the Sub-Commission for Education, Lt. Col. Gayre, in the former quarters of the British Council. Happily, a week later, a return to the Hq. building was made possible by the requisition of further space. This has enabled the Advisers to keep in close touch with the Hq. without handicapping their relations with Region I Hq. any more than if they had remained with the Sub-Commission for Education.

3. The close association of the Advisers and the Sub-Commission for MEAA has had mutual advantages. The Sub-Commission has been brought into close touch with the actual problems faced by the Regional Advisers and, more important, the Advisers have had the benefit of the advice and cooperation of the members of the Sub-Commission.

(a) Capt. Hammond was appointed Deputy Director of the MEAA Sub-Commission of AGO.

(b) In anticipation of the official authorization of Advisers for MEAA to Regions, the Acting Director of the MEAA Sub-Commission designated the following officers to act as Advisers for Region I (Sicily)

Capt. F.H.J. Maxse (B)
Lieut. (USNR) F.B. Cott (A)

(c) EM. Cpl. N. Berino was absorbed in the AGO Hq. continued to do duty with Region I till the last week of November, when Cpl. D.A. Pascale was assigned to the MEAA Sub-Commission and was designated by the Acting Director to assume clerical duties for the Advisers for Sicily. This NEO has since been withdrawn for other duties.

5. The Advisers have continued to benefit by the advice of Ins. Perricone on estimates, works, and bills.

6. In view of the likelihood that AGO-AGO will leave Sicily, your attention is invited to the need of providing quarters and enlisted personnel and transport for the Advisers left behind. Since the Advisers deal chiefly with Finance and Civilian Supply, quarters should if possible be in Regional Hq. It is anticipated that two officers (see para.

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4.1) will remain in Sicily for the Staff of Region I. They should have at least one clerk able to type English and Italian, and should have available a car and driver capable of winter trips around the island (see below, paras. 8 and 33.c).

Transportation.

7. The Ballata "Hammond's Peril" was placed in operation for the balance of the month but has again succumbed, this time to a broken spring. The Fiat "Defino's Delight" is not yet in operating condition despite the labors of the Transport Section. Since the end of November, orders have been received to hand in both these cars. The Advisers are thus without any specifically assigned transport.

8. Attention is called to the need indicated above, para. 6, for sturdy and dependable transport. The Advisers are unable to advise properly on expenditures unless they can visit the buildings under discussion. This need becomes increasingly urgent as more estimates come in from the region outside of Palermo and as the question of the artistic value of buildings becomes more acute (see below, para. 33).

Trips

9. Lt. Cott made a trip to AGRIGENTO from 15-19 November, travelling by courier. Enroute he inspected the work on the Cathedral at IMBA and the Church at ASSORO. At AGRIGENTO he inspected all the other monuments and consulted with the Honorary Inspector of Monuments, Prof. Zivetti, and with the Superintendent of Antiquities, Dr. Giliro. The chief object of his visit was to determine what steps should be taken to conserve the process in the Church of Sta. Maria dei Greci and S. Nicola (below, para. 31). He returned by air.

10. Capt. Maxse left on a tour of the eastern provinces on 18 November and had not returned by the end of the month. Reports have been received of his inspection of monuments and the museum at MESSINA, of his inspection of monuments at TORMINA, and of his arrival at CATANIA, where he joined with Capt. La Farge.

11. Capt. La Farge left on a tour of the eastern provinces on 22 Nov. with Lieut. Pelli (USNR) of the Sub-Commission for Fisheries. He joined Capt. Maxse at CATANIA to continue with him.

12. Major Sizor, Major Newton, and Capt. La Farge made a series of inspections of monuments in PALERMO under the guidance of Ing. Sannasardo of the Superintendency of Monuments.

13. The value and need of such trips is steadily more apparent. There is a pressing need for a trip to the western provinces if transport can be secured.

At FENA and the Church at ASSORO. At AGRICENTO he inspected the chief monuments and consulted with the Honorary Inspector of Monuments, Prof. Zirella, and with the Superintendent of Antiquities, Dr. Grillo. The chief object of his visit was to determine what steps should be taken to conserve the churches in the Church of Sta. Maria del Greci and S. Nicola (below, para. 31). He returned by air.

10. Capt. Maxse left on a tour of the eastern provinces on 18 November and had not returned by the end of the month. Reports have been received of his inspection of monuments and the museum at MESSINA, of his inspection of monuments at TROJANO, and of his arrival at CATANIA, where he joined with Capt. La Farja.

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12. Major Sizor, Major Newton, and Capt. La Farja made a series of inspections of monuments in PILERMO under the guidance of Ing. Santasardo of the Superintendency of Monuments.

13. The value and need of such trips is steadily more apparent. There is a pressing need for a trip to the western provinces if transport can be secured.

Progress

14. In accordance with the request of the Advisers (Memorandum, para. 21), most of the Superintendents and Directors have submitted monthly reports from the middle of October to the middle of November. The Progress Reports are based on these, supplemented by such later information as has come to hand.

Palermo

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

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

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

26. Acute problems in Palermo are the following:

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

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

Outside Palermo

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

28. He reports further on the continuance of work to recover the choir-stalls of S. Demetrio at BAGHERIA and on the work in progress on the churches of ENNA and ASSORO. He also submits a report on damage at MILAZZO. Further details on these works and on estimates received from MESSINA, TRAPANI, ENNA, and CATTANEO are expected with the return of Capt. Maxe and La Farge.

29. It now seems certain that the Greek manuscripts from the University library of MESSINA were stored with other books from that library and from CATANIA at PRONTO and are safe.

30. In SYRACUSA, Dr. Bernabè Bras, Superintendent of Antiquities for Eastern Sicily, has supervised work on monuments on behalf of Dr. Dillon. He reports the completion of work on the roof and corner of the Palazzo Beneventano, on the recovery of pictures from the churches of S. Cristoforo and of Monreale, the reconstruction of several portions of the churches of S. Cristoforo and S. Maria del Miracolo and of the Palazzo Nave. No sums are specified. Estimates of lire 200,000.00 have been received for repairs of the Archaeological Museum by the Genio Civile. Repairs have been effected to the Museo Bellomo.

Outside Palermo

27. Dr. Dillan, Superintendent of Antiquities for Eastern Sicily, reports that work is progressing in the Castello Ursino, on the Church of St. Benedicet and on other churches in CATANIA.

28. He reports further on the continuance of work to recover the choir-stalls of S. Domenico at TAORMINA and on the work in progress on the churches of ENNA and ASSORO. He also submits a report on damage at MILAZZO. Further details on these works and on estimates received from MESSINA, TAORMINA, ENNA, and CATANISSETTA are expected with the return of Capt. Maxse and La Farce.

29. It now seems certain that the Greek manuscripts from the University Library of MESSINA were stored with other books from that library and from CATANIA at BRONTE and are safe.

30. In SIRACUSA, Dr. Bernabè Bran, Superintendent of antiquities for Eastern Sicily, has supervised work on monuments on behalf of Dr. Dillan. He reports the completion of work on the roof and corner of the Palazzo Benaventano, on the recovery of pictures from the churches of S. Cristoforo and of Montevergine, the destruction of dangerous portions of the churches of S. Cristoforo and S. Maria dei Miracoli and of the Palazzo Nava. No sums are specified. Estimates of lire 200,000.00 have been received for repairs of the Archaeological Museum by the Garib. Civile. Repairs have been effected at the Museo Bellomo.

31. At AGRIGENTO, Lt. Catt (at. v. para. 9) reports that work is in progress on the Monastery of S. Spirito and that repairs have been effected to the Museum. He inspected projects for work of conservation to the temples, which, though not directly necessitated by war damage, is urgent and has been approved. He also inspected the frescoes at Sta. Maria del Greco and S. Nicola and a recommendation on these from the local authorities is awaited.

32. It is now reported that an illuminated manuscript missing at MARE Prov. Agrigento, in July was almost immediately returned to the C.A.O.

33. Unrelated difficulties affect the work of the advisers outside of AGRIGENTO.

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(a) The Advisers are constantly in receipt of requests for the repair of buildings, particularly churches, and of wholly not of a monumental character. The Advisers find that it is certain, not to say considerable, that the Italian State assisted in the maintenance and repairs of many non-monumental churches from the time of the war. They feel that the preservation of such buildings may be an important element in public morale and in preventing further deterioration and eventually greater expense for repair. Since a G is, at least theoretically, making expenditures available to the Italian Government, the Advisers feel that the above consideration should be kept in mind. However, only based on the spot can weigh them effectively and it is therefore the practice of the Advisers to refer such requests back to the SAC's for action on the recommendation of the SAC's. As the number of SAC's is limited it seems to be increasingly hard to obtain an accurate evaluation of such cases.

(b) The estimates sent in from the provinces often give inadequate information as to the monumental or non-monumental character of the buildings or the nature of the repairs, whether the estimate is for total restoration or urgent conservation. The Advisers are forced, again, to refer back to the SAC's for full information (see above, para. 6).

(c) The lack of adequate transport, referred to in paras. 5 and 6 above, seriously handicaps the Advisers in controlling on the spot such projects as the two just raised. It is extremely hard work when the various Italian contributions are now being handled by lack of transport. As the number of all offices is slowly increasing, the need for the Advisers to visit remote parts of the Italian hill increases.

Publicity and Propaganda

24. Of the three projects mentioned in the last report, the small pending:

(a) Sicily, Agrigento, Superintendent of Antiquities for the provinces of Agrigento and Caltanissetta, request a restoration of the collection of antiquities in the city of Agrigento on 2 November. A project to have antiquities in the National Library and the Agrigento and Caltanissetta favor with the Psychological Warfare Branch, who run the Radio.

(b) A thousand copies of "Notes on the history, art, and monuments of Sicily" (36 small pages) were printed and have been widely distributed through the.

(c) The last issue on Sicily completed the "Notes on the organization of the administration concerned with monuments, art, and antiquities in Sicily", which preparation has been in progress for the Advisers.

25. On 13 November, Radio Roma (which is a daily series) removed its charges that the allies were executing national art treasures from Sicily. It carried several works stolen from the island and the allies.

(c) The lack of adequate transport, referred to in paras. 6 and 8 above, seriously handicaps the advisers in conducting on the spot such work as the two just traced, or in examining finds work done. The various Italian superintendents are even more handicapped by lack of transport. As the number of air flights is slowly diminished, the need for the advisers to visit remote parts of the island is increased.

Publicity and Propaganda

24. Of the three projects mentioned in the last report as still pending:

(a) Silvano Parenti, Superintendent of antiquities for the provinces of Palermo and Catania, broadcast a description of the condition of antiquities in Sicily over Radio Palermo on 2 November. A project to have broadcasts on the National Italian and the American radio has been favorably received by the Psychological Warfare Branch, who run the Radio.

(b) A thousand copies of "Notes on the history, art, and monuments of Sicily" (28 small pages) were printed and have been widely distributed through RSC.

(c) The Sub-Commission on Italian completed the "Notes on the Organization of the Administrations Concerned with Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives in Italy", whose preparation was begun last month by the advisers.

25. On 13 November, Radio Roma (linked to by radio sets) received its charges with the allies were excellent. National art treasures from Sicily. It mentioned several works specifically, including the altar of St. George, which is still to be seen in the Palermo Museum, and the Madonna of Antonello da Messina, which was taken to Sicily for an exhibition over a year ago. However, retention in the Palermo Museum. : 1044-A

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Capt. A.D.

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Capt.

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Lieut. (Capt.)

advisers for monuments, fine arts, and antiquities for section 1

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
Monuments Fine Arts & Archives Sub-Commission

Ref.: Reports AMM-ACC.

4 December 1943

Subject : First Monthly Report, for November 1943.

To : Chief of Staff.

ORGANIZATION.

1. On October 25th, at a meeting of the Executive Council, Brigadier General McSherry announced that the Sub-Commission for Education and Fine Arts would be split into two separate Sub-Commissions, and verbally instructed Major P.K. Baillie Reynolds (B) to act as Director of the Fine Arts and Monuments Sub-Commission. On October 28th H.Q.A.M.C. General Order No. 2 appointed Major T. Sizer (A) as Acting Director of Fine Arts. On November 5th Major Sizer arrived. On November 7th H.Q.A.M.C. General Order No. 3 appointed Major P.K. Baillie Reynolds (B) Acting Director and Capt. M. Hammond (A) Assistant. These last appointments stand for the present.

2. At the same conference the inclusion of Archives in the scope of the Sub-Commission was announced.

3. On November 27th the title of the Sub-Commission was officially changed to Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives, in order to avoid the verbal confusion between Fine Arts and Finance.

4. No official decision has yet been communicated as to whether the separation of Education from Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives is to take effect at the Regional level.

5. In anticipation of an official decision temporary ^{experts} advisers for Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives have been made to Regions I and II.

PERSONNEL.

6. Officers. The following officers were assigned to this Sub-Commission by A.M.C. General Order No. 2 of 10th November.

Acting Director.

Major P.K. Baillie Reynolds, T.D., R.A. (B)

Deputy.

Capt. M. Hammond (A)

Major T. Sizer

Capt. I.B. La Farge (A)

Capt. W.T. Newton (A)

(since promoted Major)

arrived Nov. 5

Acting Director and Capt. M. Hammond (A) Assistant. These last appointments stand for the present.

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4. No official decision has yet been communicated as to whether the separation of Education from Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives is to take effect at the Regional level.

5. In anticipation of an official decision temporary assignments of advisers for Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives have been made to Regions I and II.

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6. Officers. The following officers were assigned to this Sub-Commission by A.B.C. General Order No. 2 of 10th November.

Acting Director.

Major P.K. Baillie Reynolds, T.D., R.A. (B)

Deputy.

Capt. M. Hammond (A)

Major T. Sizer

Capt. I.B. La Farge (A)

Capt. N.T. Newton (A)

(since promoted Major)

Capt. P.H.J. Maxse (B)

arrived Nov. 5

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The following officer was assigned to the Sub-Commission in October, but was omitted from the above-mentioned order.

Lieut. (USNR) P.B. Cott (A)

The following officer reported on November 28th, but has not yet been officially assigned to the Sub-Commission.

Capt. E. Croft-Murray (B)

APPOINTMENTS.7. Officers.

(a) The undermentioned officers have been provisionally assigned as Advisors to Region I (see para. 5).

Capt. F.H.G. Maxze (E)
Lieut. (USNR) P.E. Cott (A)

Authority has not yet been received for these assignments.

(b) Authority was obtained for the assignment of an officer as Adviser for Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives to Region II, and

Major N.I. Newton (A)

was nominated. He left for Region II on November 30th.

(c) Authority was requested for attaching an officer of the Sub-Commission as adviser to A.M.G. 15 Army Group. Technical difficulties prevent such a direct attachment, but authority was obtained for the attachment of Capt. M. Hammond (A) to Region III to be at the disposal of C.C.A.C. 15 Army Group. Capt. Hammond has unfortunately been in hospital since this authority was granted.

(d) The following assignments to Regions were made previous to the establishment of a separate Sub-Commission for Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives:

Region IV.	Major E.T. Dewald (A)	} assignments made at Tizi Ouzou
	Capt. S. Waugh (A)	
Region I. I. Major P. Gardner (A)	--	authority for this assignment is not known.

Reports indicate that Major Gardner is in fact acting as adviser for Education as well as Monuments and Fine Arts.

(e) The undermentioned officers have been unofficially reported as being present at Tizi Ouzou:

Capt. G. Downey (A)
Capt. B. Keller (A)
Capt. A.S. Pennoyer (A)

It is considered that these officers should NOT be assigned to Regions which may not be activated for many months, but should be sent to A.M.G.HQ. where they could gain experience, and could form a pool to be used at the discretion of the Acting Director of the Sub-Commission as and where necessary.

8. Unlisted Men.

Staff Sergeant E.M. Peoples (A) was assigned to the Sub-Commission on November 8th, and acts as chief clerk.

Cpl. N. Delfino (A), who was clerk to the advisors to AMGOT, has been assigned to accompany Capt. Hammond on his attachment to A.M.G. 15 Army Group.

Cpl. D. Pascale (A) was assigned to the Sub-Commission about November 21st, and was designated as clerk to the advisors for Region I. He was withdrawn however from the Sub-Commission on November 30th.

VISITS.

Region I. E. Major P. Gardner (A) -- assignments made at Tizi Ouzou
 Capt. S. Wauh (A) -- authority for this assignment is not known.

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 (c) The undermentioned officers have been unofficially reported as being present at Tizi Ouzou:

- Capt. G. Downey (A)
- Capt. D. Keller (A)
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It is considered that these officers should NOT be assigned to Regions which may not be activated for many months, but should be sent to A.M.G.HQ. where they could gain experience, and could form a pool to be used at the discretion of the Acting Director of the Sub-Commission as and where necessary.

8. Enlisted Men.

Staff Sergeant B.M. Peables (A) was assigned to the Sub-Commission on November 21st, and acts as chief clerk.

Cpl. N. D'Amico (A), who was clerk to the Advisors to AMGOT, has been assigned to accompany Capt. Hammond on his attachment to A.M.G. 15 Army Group.

Cpl. D. Pascale (A) was assigned to the Sub-Commission about November 21st, and was designated as clerk to the Advisors for Region I. He was withdrawn however from the Sub-Commission on November 30th.

VISITS.

2. Lt. Col. Sir Leonard Wolley, B.M., advisor for Monuments and Fine Arts to the Civil Affairs branch of the War Office, visited H.Q.A.M.G. from 28th November to 1st December.

REPORTS.

- 10. Region I. Copy of monthly report from the Regional Advisors is attached (Incl. 1).
- Region II. In the absence of an advisor for this Region no report has been received.
- Region III. These Regions being under A.M.G. 15 Army Group no reports have been received from the advisors who are there (para. 7.d).
- Region IV.)

1043-B

PROTECTION OF MONUMENTS.

11. A meeting was arranged on Nov. 2th with Prof. Zuckerman of the Special Mission of the M.A.A.A.P. He was supplied with a list of fifty cities of Italy, in order of priority, which the Sub-Commission considers should be spared from aerial bombardment, if military considerations allow. He was also supplied with plans of these and other cities showing the sites of the principal monuments therein.

12. It has not so far been ascertained what orders, if any, have been issued by the armies to the troops to ensure respect for and protection of monuments and works of art in areas immediately behind the battle front.

GENERAL.

13. The Acting Director has been mainly occupied in drafting and re-drafting directives, as follows:-

- (a) Directive from A.C.C. to the Sub-Commission.
- (b) Directive from Sub-Commission to officers in Regions under A.C.C.
- (c) Directive from Sub-Commission to officers in Regions under A.M.C.
- (d) Instructions from Sub-Commission to officers in Regions on change-over from A.M.C. to A.C.C.
- (e) Notes for the guidance of possible Advisors for Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives with H.Q. A.M.C. 15 Army Group.

14. Other officers of the Sub-Commission have joined with the advisors to Region I in inspecting and advising upon monuments in Palermo and the neighborhood. Advantage was taken of transport ordered for another Sub-Commission to send Capt. La Farago on a visit to the east and centre of Sicily.

15. "Notes on the Organisation of the Administration concerned with Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives in Italy" have been prepared and duplicated. A copy is attached (Incl. 2).

16. A draft has been prepared for an order to be issued by the Commander in Chief to control the purchase and/or export of works of art etc. by Allied Nationals.

P:HR/bmp

P.K. BAILLIE REYNOLDS
Major
Acting Director, Monuments,
Fine Arts and Archives
Sub-Commission.

(e) Notes on the Fine Arts and Archives with HQ.MIG.15 Army Group.

14. Other members of the Sub-Commission have joined with the advisors to Region I in inspecting and advising upon monuments in Palermo and the neighborhood. Advantage was taken of transport ordered for another Sub-Commission to send Capt. La Farce on a visit to the east and centre of Sicily.

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PNBR/bmp

P.K. BAILLIE REYNOLDS
Major
Acting Director, Monuments,
Fine Arts and Archives
Sub-Commission.

2 Incls--

Incl 1--Copy of monthly report of Advisors to Region I.
Incl 2--Copy of "Notes on the Organisation of the Administration
concerned with Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives in Italy".

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

Ref. 31.9.1
 Ref. 31.9.1
 Instructions

Notes on the Organization of the Administrations concerned with Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives in Italy for the use of the Sub-commission and Regional Advisers in the Allied Military Government and the Allied Control Commission

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II. Introduction

A. General Organisation;

The following notes have been prepared for the use of the Monuments Fine Arts and Archives Sub-commission of A.M.C. (A.C.C.) through the co-operation of the Superintendent of Galleries for Sicily and of the Directors of the National Library and of the State Archives in Palermo. They represent the most recent information available from the State Annuaries of 1939 and 1941, corrected to some extent from personal knowledge, but not to be regarded as up to date in respect to the latest changes.

Monuments and Fine Arts, and State Libraries are under the control of the Ministry of National Education, the former under the Direction General for the Arts, the latter under the Direction General for Academies and Libraries. Archives are controlled by the Ministry of the Interior, and come under the Direction General of Civil Administration, Section for State Archives.

The Ministry of National Education in Rome is situated in the Viale del Re in Trastevere; the Ministry of the Interior is in the Via D'Arretis, between the Via Nazionale and Sta. Maria Maggiore.

The officials throughout the Italian bureaucracy are classified in "grades" from the Highest, or First, to the lowest, or eleventh. Entry into the service and promotion between the lower grades depend upon competitive examination. In the higher grades promotion is based partly on merit, partly on length of service, and partly on official favour. The rates of pay depend upon the grade of an official and not on the position which he happens to hold. An official may be in the grade appropriate to his position, in which case he has an official right to the title, and is called "titolare", or he may be in a grade beneath that appropriate for his position, in which case he has no official right to the title, and is called "reggente". The "reggenti" are, however, by courtesy addressed by the titles of their positions.

Employees also have various subdivisions. Those who have become career members of a service by competitive examination and are on its rolls are called "di ruolo". Employees who have not got onto the official ladder are called "avventizi", and are subdivided into various categories. Those who have a permanent appointment,

the Interior, and come under the Direction General of Civil Administration, Section for State Archives.

The Ministry of National Education in Rome is situated in the Viale del Re in Trastevere; the Ministry of the Interior is in the Via Depretis, between the Via Nazionale and Ste. Maria Maggiore.

The officials throughout the Italian bureaucracy are classified in "grades" from the highest, or first, to the lowest, or eleventh. Entry into the service and promotion between the lower grades depend upon competitive examination. In the higher grades promotion is based partly on merit, partly on length of service, and partly on official favour. The rates of pay depend upon the grade of an official and not on the position which he happens to hold. An official may be in the grade appropriate to his position, in which case he has an official right to the title, and is called "titolare", or he may be in a grade beneath that appropriate for his position, in which case he has no official right to the title, and is called "reggente". The "reggenti" are, however, by courtesy addressed by the titles of their positions.

Employees also have various subdivisions. Those who have become career members of a service by competitive examination and are on its rolls are called "di ruolo". Employees who have not got onto the official ladder are called "avventizi", and are subdivided into various classes. "Avventizi" proper have a permanent appointment.

"Salaristi" have an annual contract with monthly payments.

"Giornalieri" work on a daily basis. The Superintendents of Antiquities and Monuments have a special group called "Incaricati" who are the custodians of remote sites and monuments, and are often local farmers. These have a yearly contract.

B. Payment of Salaries.

Employees "di ruolo", including Superintendents and Directors, were paid directly by the Government through the Provincial Treasuries and the Banca d'Italia, from which they drew their salaries in person. Avventizi, Salaristi, Giornalieri and Incaricati were paid by the Superintendant, Director or other authority who employed them

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from lump sums made available for the purpose from Rome. Payments were made monthly, except to *giornalieri*, who were paid by the day, and *incaricati*, who were paid quarterly.

A regular addition to the basic salary was the Family Allowance (*assegni familiari*) which was paid to all employees in proportion to the size of their families.

Deductions from salaries were made for taxation and insurance.

In Sicily the Government had in some cases anticipated payment of salaries for four or five months from the spring of 1943.

C. Payment of Extras.

During the war an increase of pay became necessary, and this was achieved by granting various extras and bonuses, without raising the basic salary on which pensions were computed.

These extras were as follows:

- a) "*Indennità di bombardamento*": a special reward for being in a place subjected to bombing. This was to cease two months after the last bombing of a given locality.
- b) "*Indennità di esilio*": an extra paid to employees who stayed at their posts when their families fled from bombed areas.
- c) "*Indennità di operosità*": a lump sum granted to lower classes of employees at a given date on the recommendation of the Superintendent or Director as to the diligence of the individual.
- d) "*Lavoro straordinario*" or "*ore straordinarie*": the final intimation of the Ministries was apparently to pay each employee for hypothetical extra hours each month, at a rate per hour varying with the employee's grade from 2.75 to 4.00 Lire; the number of extra hours per month was also to vary from 30 to 75 on the recommendation of the Superintendent or Director as to the diligence of the individual.

In fact, though these extras were first approved by the Council of Ministers in August 1942, to begin as from August 1st 1942, the Ministries did not notify their dependents until the following May, and in consequence negotiations for payment were still in progress in Sicily when the allied occupation occurred, and no payments had been made. It is not known to what extent these payments were made in other parts of Italy.

These extras were as follows:-

- a) "Indunità di bombardamento": a special reward for being in a place subjected to bombing. This was to cover two months after the last bombing of a given locality.
- b) "Indunità di sfollamento": an extra paid to employees who stayed at their posts when their families fled from bombed areas.
- c) "Premio di operosità": a lump sum granted to lower classes of employees at a given date on the recommendation of the Superintendent or Director as to the diligence of the individual.
- d) "lavoro straordinario" or "op. straordinaria": the final intimation of the Ministerials was apparently to pay each employee for hypothetical extra hours each month, at a rate per hour varying with the employee's grade from 2.75 to 4.00 Lire; the number of extra hours per month was also to vary from 10 to 75 on the recommendation of the Superintendent or Director as to the diligence of the individual.

In fact, though these extras were first approved by the Council of Ministers in August 1942, to begin as from August 1st 1942, the Ministerials did not notify their dependancies until the following May, and in consequence negotiations for payment were still in progress in Sicily when the allied occupation occurred, and no payments had been made. It is not known to what extent these payments were made in other parts of Italy.

D. Repair of Buildings.

The repair and physical maintenance of buildings is solicited by a division of control introduced by a war measure. If a building is a national monument, its artistic part is repaired under the direction of the Superintendent of Monuments from funds supplied by the Ministry of National Education, and the "vaticio", or non-artistic part (roof, etc.) comes under the direction of the "Genio Civile" (State Engineer), who belongs to the Department of Public Works (Provv. Vittorato delle opere pubbliche) and draws his funds from the Ministry of Public Works (Lavori Pubblici). Churches and other ecclesiastical buildings, other than national monuments, were supported by the Ministry of the Interior from a special fund for Religious worship (fondi per culto), but the exaction of repair

5. Integrated communities not found in any

II Administration of Monuments, Fine Arts, and Antiquities

A. Preface

The administration of monuments, fine arts, and antiquities in Italy comes under the Ministry of National Education and is entrusted to one of the Direzioni Generali of that Ministry, the Direzione Generale delle Arti. The organization of the Direzione Generali may be divided under two main headings, the office establishment in Rome and the field establishment throughout Italy. The office establishment of the headquarters in turn has two main divisions, an administrative and a technical. The administrative offices have to do with the mechanics of operation, as the title Inspectorship (Ispettorato), used for several of them, shows. The technical divisions concern themselves with the various activities which the Direzione Generali has in its charge. These various branches are broken down in more detail as follows:

B. Headquarters Organization

a. Administrative Inspectorships etc.

The Direzione Generale delle Arti is directed by a Direttore Generale (4th grade), who is assisted on the administrative side by five offices as follows:

- 1) Administrative Inspectorship (Ispettorato Amministrativo) composed of 3 Inspectors General (Ispettori Generali, 5th gr.) and 2 Superior Inspectors (Ispettori Superiori, 6th gr.).
- 2) Central Technical Inspectorship for the Arts (Ispettorato tecnico centrale per le arti) composed of 2 Central Inspectors (Ispettori centrali) of the 1st class (5th gr.) and 3 of the 2nd class (6th gr.). In addition, there is an inspector (9th gr.) and an architect (9th gr.).
- 3) Six Directors-in-Chief of Divisions (6th gr.) (Direttori Capo-Divisioni).
- 4) Superior Inspector of Accounts (Ispettore superiore di ragioneria), head of the bookkeeping office (6th gr.).
- 5) One of the younger Superintendents (Soprintendente) of Galleries etc., head of the Central Restoration Institute (Istituto Centrale del Restauro) (6th gr.).

b. Technical Divisions

B. Headquarters Organization

a. Administrative Inspectorships etc.

The Direzione Generale delle Arti is directed by a Direttore Generale (4th grade), who is assisted on the administrative side by five offices as follows:

- 1) Administrative Inspectorship (Ispettorato Amministrativo) composed of 5 Inspectors General (Ispettori Generali, 5th gr.) and 2 Superior Inspectors (Ispettori superiori, 6th gr.).
- 2) Central Technical Inspectorship for the Arts (Ispettorato tecnico centrale per le arti) composed of 2 Central inspectors (Ispettori centrali) of the 1st class (5th gr.) and 3 of the 2nd class (6th gr.). In addition, there is an Inspector (9th gr.) and an architect (9th gr.).
- 3) Six Directors-in-Chief of Divisions (6th gr.) (Direttori Capo-Divisioni).
- 4) Superior Inspector of accounts (Ispettore superiore di ragioneria), head of the bookkeeping office (6th gr.).
- 5) One of the younger Superintendents (Soprintendente) of Galleries etc., Head of the Central Restoration Institute (Istituto Centrale del Restauro) (6th gr.).

b. Technical Divisions

Alongside the administrative offices, the Direzione Generale delle Arti contains six distinct divisions, which deal with the technical activities of the Direction General. Each is directed by a Director-in-Chief (Direttore-Capo-Divisione), who is one of the six mentioned in a par. 3 among the administrative offices. The Divisions and their functions are as follows:

1st. Division. 1. General affairs; assists the 5th section of the National Educational Council for Science and Arts (Consiglio Nazionale dell'Educazione per le Scienze e per le Arti); administration of foundations; personnel of the list (personale di ruolo), hiring and paying of superintendents of galleries, monuments, excavations, and archaeological museums; administration of palaces and villas, formerly supported by the Crown; entrance fees to institutions of antiquities and fine arts; honorary inspectors; guides; interpreters and messengers.

2nd. Division. Archaeological research and excavation; acquisition and appropriation of archaeological areas; preservation and maintenance of archaeological monuments, ancient objects, and related matters; arrangement and maintenance of archaeological museums; care of archaeological museums and collections outside the country; and the Royal Italian School of Archaeology at Athens.

4th. Division. Defense of the national artistic heritage in case of war (Art protection of art collections, single works of art, monuments); preservation of natural and panoramic beauties; proper names of places; administration, arrangement and personnel of the Royal Reproduction Works (R. Calcografaria); Royal Hazy Stone Works (R. Opificio delle Pietre Dure); National Photographic Office (R. Gabinetto fotografico Nazionale).

6th. Division. Elementary or primary art instruction (R.R. Scuola C.R.N. Istituto d'Arte); museums of applied art and ethnographical museums.

C. Operational Organization: Superintendencies
 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 846. 847. 848. 8

The Direzione Generale della Artel operates in the field for the care and preservation of monuments, fine arts, and antiquities through 59 Superintendencies. These depend directly from the Direzione Generale, though naturally their administrative machinery comes under the supervision and control of the Inspectorships etc. and their technical operation under the relevant Divisions. In general, their personnel falls into three main

of the Royal Reproduction Works (R. Calcografia); Royal Hard Stone Works (R. Opificio delle Pietre Dure); National Photographic Office (R. Gabinetto Fotografico Nazionale).

5th Division. Art instruction in secondary (R. R. Licei Artistici) and advanced schools (R. R. Accademie di Belle Arti); institutions and organizations which are not under the government but have the same purpose as the above; Royal Conservatories of Music (Regi Conservatori di Musica) and institutions and organizations not under the government but having the same purpose as the conservatories; dramatic and musical art in general.

6th Division. Elementary or primary art instruction (R. R. Scuole e R. R. Istituti d'Arte); museums of applied art and ethnographical museums.

7. Besides these six divisions, an office for contemporary art also forms part of the same Direction General, and is directed by one of the Inspectors General (5th gr.) of the Administrative Inspectorship (above, a par. 1).

C. Operational Organization: Superintendencies

A. Preface.

The Direzione Generale delle Arti operates in the field for the care and preservation of monuments, fine arts, and antiquities through 59 Superintendencies. These depend directly from the Direction General, though naturally their administrative machinery comes under the supervision and control of the Inspectorships etc. and their technical operation under the relevant Divisions. In general, their personnel falls into three main classes, Superintendents, who are subdivided into first and second

classes; Directors, also with two classes; and Inspectors of various classes. The first class Superintendents correspond to the 5th grade in the bureaucratic hierarchy, the second to the 6th, and so on down. In many cases Superintendencies are filled by men who are not of a grade to qualify officially for the title so that there are two types of Superintendents, "titolari" and "sostituti" (cf. Introduction, A). "Titolari" are those who are Superintendents of the 1st and 2nd classes (category A, 5th and 6th grades) or Directors of the 1st or 2nd classes (category A, 7th and 8th grades). They have an official right to the title as well as the position. "Sostituti" are those who are Inspectors or Architects (9. gr. as well as assistant Inspectors or Assistant Architects (10th grade). They hold the position but enjoy the title only by courtesy.

The 59 Superintendencies are filled, as will appear from the details presented below, by 22 archaeologists, 22 architects, and 15 art historians. They are divided into the following groups:

1. 22 Superintendencies of Antiquities
2. 14 Superintendencies of Galleries and Works of Art
3. 13 Superintendencies of Galleries and Monuments of the old type.
4. 13 Superintendencies of Monuments.

The areas in charge of the Superintendents of the different groups do not necessarily correspond nor do Superintendents of different groups, who are areas more or less coherent, necessarily have their offices in the same cities. To take for an example Sicily, the Superintendent of Galleries and Works of Art is responsible for all Sicily and has his office in Palermo. There are two Superintendents of Monuments, one for the five eastern provinces with his office in Catania and one for the four western provinces with his office in Palermo. Finally, of three Superintendents of Antiquities, one covers the five eastern provinces with an office in Syracuse, one the two south central provinces with an office at Agrigento, and one the two north-western provinces with an office at Palermo.

The offices of the various Superintendents are given hereafter in detail and at the end of these notes will be found an alphabetical list of cities with all the various offices in each.

B. Superintendencies of Antiquities

Soprintendenza alle Antichità

The Superintendents of Antiquities are concerned with both monuments and works of art which date before 400 A.D. They have charge of museums or parts of museums devoted to archaeology, of archaeological monuments and sites, and of archaeological excavations. There are 22 in all, 14 "titolari" and 8 "regionali", as follows:

AGRIGENTO

Prov. of Agrigento, Caltanissetta.
Sott. Reg. Dott. PIETRO GRIFIO
Off. at Viale della Vittoria, 29.

ANCONA

Prov. of Ancona, Ascoli-Piceno, Macerata, the territory of Isernia and Terni on the left of the Tevere, Pesaro, Zara.

Sicily, the Superintendent of Galleries and Works of Art is responsible for all Sicily and has his office in Palermo. There are two Superintendents of Monuments, one for the five eastern provinces with his office in Catania and one for the four western provinces with his office in Palermo. Finally, of three Superintendents of Antiquities, one oversees the five eastern provinces with an office in Syracuse, one the two south central provinces with an office at Agrigento, and one the two north-western provinces with an office at Palermo.

The offices of the various Superintendents are given hereafter in detail and at the end of these Notes will be found an alphabetical list of cities with all the various offices in each.

b. Superintendence of Antiquities

Superintendenze alle Antichità

The Superintendence of Antiquities are concerned with both monuments and works of art which date before 400 A.D. They have charge of museums or parts of museums devoted to archaeology, of archaeological monuments and sites, and of archaeological excavations. There are 22 in all, 14 "titolari" and 8 "incassanti", as follows:

AGRIGENTO

Prov. of Agrigento, Caltanissetta.
Sopr. Reg.: Dott. Pietro GRIFEO
Office: Viale della Vittoria, 29.

ANCONA

Prov. of Ancona, Ascoli-Piceno, Macerata, the territory of Isernia and Terni on the left of the Tevere, Pesaro, Zara.
Sopr. tit.: Dott. Edoardo GALLI.
Office: Via Fanti, 10

BOLOGNA

Prov. of Bologna, Ferrara, Forlì, Modena, Piacenza, Ravenna, Reggio Emilia.
Sopr. tit.: Prof. Giulio IACONI.
Office: Via Belle Arti, 52.

CAGLIARI

Prov. of Cagliari, Nuoro, Oristano, Sassari.
Sopr. reg. (name unknown, formerly Prof. DELGOU).
Office: Piazza Indipendenza, 7.

CHIETI

Prov. of Chieti, Aquila, Campobasso, Pescara, Teramo.
Sopr. reg.: Dott. Giovanni ANNIBALDI.
Office: Via dello Zingaro, 10

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FIRENZE

Prov. of Apunntia, Arezzo, Firenze, Grosseto, Livorno, Lucca, Pisa, Pistoia, Siena, the territory of Perugia and Torni on the right of the Tevere.

Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Antonio LINTO.
Office: Via della Pergola, 61

GENOVA

Prov. of Genova, Imperia, Savona, Spezia (?).
Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Giuseppe CULTRERA.
Office: Via Balbi, 10.

MILANO

Prov. of Bergamo, Brescia, Como, Cremona, Mantova, Milano, Pavia, Sondrio, Varese.
Sopr. tit.: Dott. N. VIO DECHASSI.
Office: Via Filodrammatici, 3.

NAPOLI

Prov. of Napoli, Avellino, Benevento.
Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Amedeo MALTINI.
Office: Piazza Museo Nazionale.

PADOVA

Prov. of Belluno, Bolzano, Fiume, Gorizia, Padova, Pola, Rovigo, Trento, Treviso, Trieste, Udine, Venezia, Verona, Vicenza.
Sopr. tit.: Prof. Giovanni BRUSIN.
Office: Via Aquileia, 21

PALERMO

Prov. of Palermo, Trapani.
Sopr. tit.: Dott. Iolo Mario MARCONI.
Office: Via Bura, 24.

REGGIO CALABRIA

Prov. of Catanzaro, Cosenza, Reggio Calabria.
Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Paolo ARIAB.
Office: Piazza De Nava.

ROMA I.

City of Rome (exclusive of the Palatine, the Forum, the Ethnographical Museum, the Villa Giulia Museum, ancient Ostia, and the delegations of Isola Farnese and Cesano, which are the territory of ancient Veio); Prov. of Frosinone, Littoria, Rieti, and Rome - (excluding the districts of Civitavecchia, Bracciano, Castelnuovo di Porto, and the communes of Mazzano, Campagnano, and Formello).
Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Salvatore AURIGIMBA.
Office: Piazza delle Finanze, 1

ROMA II.

Southern Etruria, the Villa Giulia Museum and the delegations of Isola Farnese and Cesano which are, the territory of Frosinone, Bracciano, Campagnano, and Formello.

PALERMO

Prov. of Palermo, Trapani.
Sopr. tit.: Dott. Iolo Savio MARCONI.
Office: Via Bara, 24.

REGGIO CALABRIA

Prov. of Catanzaro, Cosenza, Reggio Calabria.
Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Paolo ARBAS.
Office: Piazza Le Nave.

ROMA I.

City of Rome (exclusive of the Palatine, the Forum, the Ethnographical Museum, the Villa Giulia Museum, Ancient Ostia, and the delegations of Isola Farnese and Cesano, which are the territory of ancient Veio); Prov. of Frosinone, Littoria, Rieti, and Rome - (excluding the districts of Civitavecchia, Bracciano, Castelnuovo di Porto, and the communes of Mazzano, Campagnano, and Formello).
Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Salvatore AURIGIERA.
Office: Piazza delle Finanze, 1

ROMA II.

Southern Etruria, the Villa Giulia Museum and the delegations of Isola Farnese and Cesano which are the territory of ancient Veio; Prov. of Viterbo; Districts of Civitavecchia, Bracciano, and Castelnuovo di Porto; Communes of Mazzano, Campagnano, and Formello in the prov. of Rome.
Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Giuseppino MANCINI.
Office: Piazzale di Villa Giulia, 9.

ROMA III.

Ancient Ostia.
Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Guido CALZA.
Office: Ostia, excavations.

ROMA IV.

Palatine and Forum.
Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Alfonso BARTOLI.
Office: Piazza S. Maria Nuova, 53.

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ROMA V.

Prehistoric-Ethnographical Museum.
Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Pietro BAROCCHI
Office: Via Collegio Romano, 26.

SALERNO

Prov. of Salerno, Potenza.
Sopr. tit.: Dott. Roberto VIGNI
Office: Via Roma, 31.

SIRACUSA

Prov. of Catania, Enna, Messina, Ragusa, Siracusa.
Sopr. tit.: Dott. Luigi BERNARDI
Office: Piazza Duomo.

TARANTO

Prov. of Taranto, Lecce, Brindisi, Bari, Foggia, Matera.
Sopr. tit.: (in 1941): Dott. Ciro DRAGO.
Office: Corso Umberto, 43.

TORINO I.

Prov. of Torino, Alessandria, Asta, Aosta, Cuneo, Novara, Vercelli.
Sopr. tit.: Dott. Carlo GARIBOLDI
Office: in Accademia delle Scienze, 4.

TORINO II.

Egyptology.
Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Giulio FARINA.
Office: Via Accademia delle Scienze, 4 (near the R. Museo Archeologico).

C Superintendencies of Galleries and Works of Art
Soprintendenze alle Gallerie di Opere d'Arte

For the medieval and modern period, from 400 A.D. on, there used to be single Superintendents of Galleries and Monuments, a few of these, listed in the next section, survive. But for the most part, the functions were divided. The Superintendents of Monuments received charge of the actual fabric and of works of art which definitely formed part thereof. The Superintendents of Galleries and Works of Art got museums or parts of museums devoted to medieval and modern art, and works of art elsewhere, like paintings in churches. There are 14 Superintendents of Galleries and Works of Art, all art historians, of whom 10 are "titolari" and 4 "supplenti", as follows:

BOLOGNA

Prov. of Bologna, Forlì, Ravenna.
Sopr. tit.: Dott. Antonio SONZENTINO.
Office: Via delle Arti, 56.

FIRENZE

Prov. of Arezzo, Firenze, Pistoia.
Sopr. tit.: Giovanni ROCCI.

TORINO II.

Supr. ref.: Dott. CARLO CARDUCCI
Office: in Accademia delle Scienze, 4.

EGYPTOLOGY.
Supr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Giulio TARLINI.
Office: Via Accademia della Scienze, 4 (Rector Pal-
la. Museo Archeologico).

2 Superintendencies of Galleries and Works of Art
Superintendenza alle Gallerie ed Opere d'Arte

For the medieval and modern period, from 400 A.D. on, there used to be single Superintendents of Galleries and Monuments, a few of these, listed in the next section, survive. But for the most part, the functions were divided. The Superintendents of Monuments received charge of the actual fabric and of works of art which definitely formed part thereof. The Superintendents of Galleries and Works of Art got museums or parts of museums devoted to medieval and modern art, and works of art elsewhere, like paintings in churches. There are 14 Superintendents of Galleries and Works of Art, all art historians, of whom 10 are "titolari" and 4 "volontari", as follows:

BOLOGNA

Prov. of Bologna, Ferrara, Forlì, Ravenna.
Supr. tit.: Dott. ANTONIO SCHIANTINO.
Office: Via delle Arti, 56.

FIRENZE

Prov. of Arezzo, Firenze, Pistoia.
Supr. tit.: Giovanni POGGI.
Office: Via della Ninna, 5.

GENOVA

Prov. of Genova, Imperia, Spezia, Savona. 1038-A
Supr. tit.: Prof. ANTONIO MORASSI.
Office: Via Balbi, 10.

MANTOVA

Prov. of Mantova, Verona, Cremona.
Supr. ref.: Dott. LEONARDO OZZOLA.
Office: Piazza Sordello, 40.

MILANO

Prov. of Bergamo, Brescia, Como, Milano, Pavia, Sondrio, Varese.
Supr. tit.: Dott. GIUGIELMO PACCHIONI.
Office: Via Brera, 28.

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MODENA

Prov. of Modena, Renato Emilia.
Sopr. reg.: Prof. Roberto SALVINI.
Office: Piazza S. Agostino, 48.

NAPOLI

Prov. of Avellino, Benevento, Napoli, Salerno.
Sopr. tit.: Dott. Bruno MOLAIOLI.
Office: Piazza Castelnuovo.

PALERMO

Prov. of Agrigento, Caltanissetta, Catania, Enna,
Messina, Palermo, Ragusa, Siracusa, Trapani.
Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Filippo DI PIETRO.
Office: Palazzo reale.

PARMA

Prov. of Parma, Piacenza.
Sopr. tit.: Dott. Armando QUINIVALLI.
Office: Palazzo delle Pilotta.

ROMA I.

Prov. of Roma, Frosinone, Littoria, Viterbo,
Rieti.
Sopr. tit.: Dott. Aldo DE RINALDIS.
Office: probably now in the n. Galleria Borghese.

ROMA II.

R. Galleria d'Arte Moderna e Contemporanea.
Sopr. reg.: Dott. Palma EUCHELLI.
Office: Villa Giulia.

TORINO

Prov. of Torino, Alessandria, Asti, Cuneo,
Novara, Vercelli.
Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Carlo ALO.
Office: Via Accademia delle Scienze, 5.

URBINO

Prov. of Ancona, Pesaro, Urbino, Ascoli-Piceno,
Macerata.
Sopr. reg.: Prof. Pasquale ROTONDI.
Office: Palazzo Ducale.

VERIZIA

Prov. of Venezia, Belluno, Padova, Rovigo, Treviso,
Vicenza.
Sopr. tit.: Prof. Vittorio MOSCHINI.
Office: Accademia, Calle Garbura, 23.

- a. Superintendencies of Galleries and Monuments.
Soprintendenze alle Gallerie e Monumenti.

These Superintendencies survive from the period before the
Fascist reform, a time when the medieval and modern Superinten-
dencies had charge of both monuments and works of art as the
Superintendents of Antiquities still do. All of the Superintendents
are architects except the one at Perugia, who is an art historian.

ROMA II.

R. Galleria d'Arte Moderne e Contemporanea.
Sopr. reg.: Dott. Palma EUCARELLI.
Office: Villa Giulia.

TORINO

Prov. of Torino: Alessandria, Asti, Cuneo,
Mauria, Vercelli.
Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Carlo AND.
Office: la Accademia della Scienze, 5.

BRISNO

Prov. of Ancona, Pesaro, Urbino, Ascoli-Picena,
Macerata.
Sopr. reg.: Prof. Pasquale ROTONDI.
Office: Palazzo Ducali.

VENEZIA

Prov. of Venezia, Belluno, Padova, Treviso,
Vic 2a.
Sopr. tit.: Prof. Vittorio MOSCHINI.
Office: Accademia, Calle Gambare, 23.

1. Superintendencias of Galleries and Monuments.
Superintendenze alle Gallerie e Monumenti.

These Superintendencias survive from the period before the
Fascist reform, a time when the medieval and modern Superinten-
dencias had charge of monuments and works of art as the
Superintendencias of antiquities still do. All of the Superintendencias
are architects except the one at Perugia, who is an art historian.
There are 10, 6 "titolari" and 4 "regenti," as follows:

BARI

Prov. of Bari, Brindisi, Foggia, Lecce, Taranto,
Potenza, Matera.
Sopr. tit.: Arch. Dott. Alfredo BARRACCI.
Office: Via Dalmazia, 70B.

CAGLIARI

Prov. of Cagliari, Nuoro, Sassari.
Sopr. reg.: Name unknown.
Office: Piazza Delfina, 3.

COSSENZA

Prov. of Catanzaro, Cosenza, Reggio Calabria.
Sopr. reg.: Probably the architect PACINI.
Office: in Riva, 147.

PERUGIA

Prov. of Perugia, Terni
Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Achille PERTINI-CALOSSO.
Office: Piazza Umberto I, 9.

AQUILA

Prov. of Aquila, Campobasso, Chieti, Pescara, Teramo.
 Supr. reg.: arch. Dott. Umberto CHIRIACI,
 Office: Piazza S. Marcolano, 9.

PISA

Prov. of Pisa, Apuana, Livorno, Lucca.
 Supr. tit.: arch. Dott. Vittorio INVERNIZZI,
 Office: Via Mazzini, 37.

SIENA

Prov. of Siena, Grosseto.
 Supr. reg.: arch. NICOLÒ
 Office: Via di Siena, 24.

TRENTO

Prov. of Bolzano, Trento.
 Supr. tit.: arch. Dott. Antonio RUSSONI
 Office: Via Bernardo Clesio, 1.

TRIESTE

Prov. of Trieste, Gorizia, Pola, Trieste, Udine.
 Supr. tit.: arch. Dott. Fausto FRACCO
 Office: Corso Littorio, 17.

UDINE

Prov. of Udine.
 Supr. tit.: arch. Dott. Luigi CREMA.
 Office: Location unknown.

e. Superintendencies of Monuments
 Soprintendenza di Monumenti

These are concerned with the fabric of buildings dating after 400 A.D. as explained in the Introduction, E, F. F. repeats the Superintendent deals with the artistic part and the State Engineer (Genio Civile) with the "static" part, where no question of alteration of artistic values is involved. The Superintendents of Monuments are all architects; there are 13, 9 "titolari" and 4 "regenti," as follows:

ANCONA

Prov. of Ancona, Ascoli-Piceno, Macerata, Pesaro.
 Supr. reg.: Probably the architect PAGINI
 Office: Viale della Vittoria, 10.

BOLOGNA

Prov. of Bologna, Modena, Parma, Piacenza, Reggio Emilia.
 Supr. reg.: arch. Corrado CARLUCCI.
 Office: Via Belle Arti, 44.

CATANIA

Prov. of Catania, Enna, Messina, Ragusa, Siracusa.
 Supr. reg.: arch. Armando BILION.
 Office: Via Etnea, 389.

Prov. of Fiume, Gorizia, Pola, Trieste, Udine.
Sopr. tit.: Arch. Dott. Fausto S. ACCO
Office: Corso Littorio, 17.

ZARA

Prov. of Delmatia.
Sopr. tit.: Arch. Dott. Luigi GRANA.
Office: Location unknown.

e. Superintendentes of Monuments
Superintendence of Monuments

These are concerned with the fabric of buildings dating after 400 A.D. As explained in the Introduction, E, for repairs the Superintendent deals with the artistic part and the State Engineer (Genio Civile) with the "static" part, where no question of alteration of artistic values is involved. The Superintendents of Monuments are all architects; there are 13, 9 "titolari" and 4 "regenti," as follows:

ANCONA

Prov. of Ancona, Ascoli-Piceno, Macerata, Pesaro.
Sopr. reg.: Probably the architect PAGANI
Office: Via della Vittoria, 10.

BOLOGNA

Prov. of Bologna, Modena, Parma, Piacenza, Reggio-Emilia.
Sopr. tit.: Arch. Gennaro CAPIZUOLI.
Office: Via Belle Arti, 42.

CATANIA

Prov. of Catania, Lucca, Messina, Ragusa, Siracusa.
Sopr. reg.: Arch. ARMANDO DILLON.
Office: Via Lione, 389.

FIRENZE

Prov. of Firenze, Arezzo, Pistoia.
Sopr. tit.: Arch. ARMANDO VINI.
Office: Palazzo Vecchio.

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GENOVA

Prov. of Genova, Imperia, Spezia, Savona.
Sopr. tit.: Arch. Carlo Cesold.
Office: Via Balbi, 10.

MILANO

Prov. of Bergamo, Brescia, Como, Milano, Pavia, Sondrio, Varese.
Sopr. tit.: Arch. Prof. Gino CHIMICCI.
Office: Piazza del Duomo, 10.

NAPOLI

Prov. of Avellino, Benevento, Napoli, Salerno.
Sopr. tit.: Arch. Dott. Giorgio ROSI.
Office: Castelnuovo.

PALERMO

Prov. of Agrigento, Callenisseta, Palermo, Ingegnari.
Sopr. reg.: Arch. Dott. Mario GIULIOTTI.
Office: Palazzo Reale.

RAVENNA

Prov. of Ravenna, Forlì, Ferrara.
Sopr. reg.: Certainly an architect of the 9th or
10th grade, and possibly the architect GAZZIN.
Office: via S. Italo, 11.

ROMA

Prov. of Frosinone, Rieti, Littoria, Roma, Viterbo.
Sopr. tit.: Arch. Dott. Alberto TERNANZIO.
Office: Piazza S. Ignazio, 152.

TORINO

Prov. of Alessandria, Aosta, Asti, Cuneo, Novara,
Torino, Vercelli.
Sopr. tit.: Arch. Dott. Vittorio MESTURINO.
Office: Via Accademia delle Scienze, 5.

VENEZIA

Prov. of Belluno, Padova, Rovigo, Treviso, Venezia,
Venezia.
Sopr. tit.: Arch. Dott. Ferdinando FORLATI.
Office: Palazzo Reale.

VERONA

Prov. of Verona, Mantova, Cremona.
Sopr. tit.: Arch. Dott. Pietro GAZZOLA.
Office: Stradone San Fermo, 21

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III. Administration of Libraries and Archives.

A. Libraries

a. Preface

The State Libraries in Italy depend from the Ministry of National Education under the Direzione Generale delle Accademie e Biblioteche. The headquarters organization of the Direction General resembles that of the Direction General for the Arts. In the field, the individual libraries depend directly from the Direction General; for that reason the Superintendencies exist largely on paper and exercise a much less strong control than do the Superintendencies for the Arts. The Directors of the chief libraries are usually, though not invariably, also Superintendents for their areas. When a Superintendency is vested in a Director of lower grade, he is called "Soprintendente incaricato (inc.)", equivalent to a "Sopr. reggente" in the Direction General for the Arts. A Superintendent in grade enjoys the title unmodified, though he is usually a Director as well.

The first of the following lists gives the Superintendencies (all fourteen Superintendents are "incaricati"). The second list gives the chief State Public Libraries and their heads, who are either Director or some grade of Librarian. It will be seen that only two Superintendents are not at the head of a State Public Library--those at Bari and at Pescara.

The two State Libraries, Turin and Palermo, which have the title "National" have the right to copies of all books published in their general areas, while the two, Rome and Florence, which are "General National" have the right to a copy of anything published anywhere in Italy

b. Bibliographical Superintendencies

Reale Soprintendenza Bibliografica

BARI

Prov. of Bari, Brindisi, Foggia, Lecce, Matera, Potenza, Taranto.

Sopr.: Dott. Francesco BARBERI.

Office: Biblioteca Consorziale Sagarra-Visconti-Volpi.

BOLOGNA

Prov. of Ancona, Ascoli-Piceno, Bologna, Forlì, Macerata, Pesaro, Ravenna.

Sopr.: Dott. Domenico FAVA.

Office: Biol. Universitaria.

CAGLIARI

Prov. of Cagliari, Nuoro, Sassari.

Sopr.: Dott. Renato PAPO.

The first of the following lists gives the titles of the fourteen Superintendents are "vincariati"). The second list gives the chief State Public Libraries and their heads, who are either Director or some Grade of Librarian. It will be seen that only two Superintendents are not at the head of a State Public Library--those at Bari and at Pescara.

The two State Libraries, Turin and Palermo, which have the title "National" have the right to copies of all books published in their general areas, while the two, Rome and Florence, which are "General National" have the right to a copy of anything published anywhere in Italy.

b. Bibliographical Superintendencies

Regie Soprintendenze Bibliografiche

BARI

Prov. of Bari, Brindisi, Foggia, Lecce, Matera, Potenza, Taranto.
Sopr.: Dott. Francesco BARBERI.
Office: Biblioteca Consorziale Serrigna-Visconti-Volpi.

BOLOGNA

Prov. of Ancona, Ascoli-Piceno, Bologna, Forlì, Macerata, Pesaro, Ravenna.
Sopr.: Dott. Domenico FAVA.
Office: Bibl. Universitaria.

CAGLIARI

Prov. of Cagliari, Nuoro, Sassari.
Sopr.: Dott. Renato PAPO.
Office: Bibl. Universitaria.

CATANIA

Prov. of Catania, Messina, Ragusa, Siracusa.
Sopr.: Dott. Maria DIAZ.
Office: Bibl. Universitaria.

FIRENZE

Prov. of Arezzo, Firenze, Grosseto, Livorno, Lucca, Pisa, Pistoia, Siena.
Sopr.: Comm. Antonio BOSELLI.
Office: Bibl. Nazionale Centrale.

GENOVA

Prov. of Genova, Imperia, La Spezia, Apuania, Savona.
Sopr.: Dott. Pietro NUORA.
Office: Bibl. Universitaria.

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MILANO

Prov. of Bergamo, Brescia, Como, Cremona, Mantova,
Milano, Pavia, Sondrio, Varese.
Sopr.: Dott. Paolo Nelli
Office: Bibl. Nazionale.

MODENA

Prov. of Ferrara, Modena, Parma, Piacenza, Reggio.
Sopr.: Dott. Guido STENDARDO
Office: R. Biblioteca Estense.

NAPOLI

Prov. of Avellino, Benevento, Caserta, Cosenza,
Napoli, Reggio, Salerno.
Sopr.: Dott. Gino GAMBURINI
Office: Bibl. Nazionale.

PALERMO

Prov. of Agrigento, Catanzaro, Enna, Palermo,
Trapani.
Sopr.: Dott. Albert. CIGALDI, now in charge:
Dott. Angela DANIS L. FIANZI
Office: Bibl. Nazionale.

PESCARA

Prov. of Aquila, Campobasso, Chieti, Pescara,
Teramo.
Sopr.: Dott. Arturo DI CROANE
Office: Bibl. Provinciale.

ROMA

Prov. of Grosseto, Livorno, Perugia, Rieti,
Roma, Terni, Viterbo.
Sopr.: Dott. Nello SANTOVITO-VICHI
Office: Bibl. Naz. Centrale V.L.

TORINO

Prov. of Alessandria, Asti, Cuneo, Novara,
Torino, Vercelli.
Sopr.: Dott. Ester PASTORELLO
Office: Bibl. Nazionale.

VENEZIA

Prov. of Belluno, Fiume, Gorizia, Padova, Pola,
Rovigo, Treviso, Trieste, Udine, Venezia, Zara.
Sopr.: Dott. Luigi TERNARI.
Office: Bibl. Nazionale Marciana.

VERONA

Prov. of Bolzano, Trento, Verona, Vicenza.
Sopr.: Dott. Luigi VERRARI.
Office: Bibl. Comunale, Provisional in Venice, at the
Bibl. Nazionale Marciana.

PESCARA

Prov. of Aquila, Campobasso, Chieti, Pescara, Teramo.
Sopr.: Dott. Arturo DI CESARE
Officer: Bibl. Provinciale.

ROMA

Prov. of Frosinone, Littorio, Perugia, Rieti, Roma, Terni, Viterbo.
Sopr.: Dott. Nello SANTOVITO-VICHI
Officer: Bibl. Naz. Centrale V.E.

TORINO

Prov. of Alessandria, Asti, Cuneo, Novara, Torino, Vercelli.
Sopr.: Dott. Ester PASTORINO
Officer: Bibl. Nazionale.

VENEZIA

Prov. of Belluno, Fiume, Gorizia, Padova, Pola, Ravenna, Treviso, Trieste, Udine, Venezia, Zara.
Sopr.: Dott. Luigi FERRARI.
Officer: Bibl. Nazionale Marciana.

VERONA

Prov. of Bolzano, Trento, Verona, Vicenza.
Sopr.: Dott. Luigi FERRARI.
Officer: Bibl. Comunale, Provisional in Venice, at the Bibl. Nazionale Marciana.

C. State Public Libraries.

Biblioteca Pubbliche Governative

BOLZANO

Biblioteca Universitaria: Via Zamboni 35, Pal. Universitario
Director: Dott. Domenico PAVA.

CALTANISSETTA

Biblioteca Universitaria: Via dell'Università
Dir.: Dott. Prof. Renato FAFO.

CATANIA

Biblioteca Universitaria: Pal. Universitario
Dir.: Dott. Maria DIAZ

CREMONA

Biblioteca Governativa: Via Martiri Fascisti 3 (1941)
Librarian (Bibliotecario): Dott. Virginia CAHINI

FIRENZE

Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale: Piazza dei Cavallotti
Dir.: Dott. Antonio ROSELLI

GENOVA

Biblioteca Universitaria: Via Balbi 3, Pal.
Universitario
Dir.: Dott. Pietro NERDA

GORIZIA

Biblioteca Governativa: Via Mameli 12
Lib.: Dott. GIOVANNISIMONATO

LUGO

Biblioteca Governativa: Piazza G.D. Mansi 1
Coordinatore principale (charged with the Director-
ship): Uff. Gabriello BRIGANTI.

MESSINA

Biblioteca Universitaria: Pal. Universitario
Lib.: Dott. SERIO SAMER LOLOVICI

MILANO

Biblioteca Nazionale Arciducense: Via Brera 28
Dir.: Paolo NALLI

MODENA

Biblioteca Estense (Universitaria): Piazza
Italo Balbo (1941)
Dir.: Dott. Guido SIENDARDO

NAPOLI

Biblioteca Nazionale V.E. III
Dir.: Dott. Gino TARELLINI

PADOVA

Biblioteca Universitaria: Via S. Biagio 3
Chief Lib.: (Bibliotecaria capo) Dott. Bianca
TANTINI SARACENI

PALERMO

Biblioteca Nazionale: Via Vitt. Em.: at present
located in the Pal. Mazzarini, Via Maqueda 389.
Chief Lib.: Dott. Alberto GIULIELLI: now in charge:
Dott. Angela DANEU-LAFRANZI

PARMA

Biblioteca Palatina: Palazzo della Pilotta
Chief Lib.: Dott. Giovanni MASI

PIA

Biblioteca Universitaria: Corso V.E., Pal.
Universitario
Lib.: Dott. Agost. IG VESCO

PISA

Biblioteca Universitaria: Pal. Universitario
Chief Lib.: Dott. Cesarina PACCHI

ROMA

Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale V.E., Via del
Collegio Romano
Superior Bibliographical Inspector charged with
the Directorship: Dott. Nella SANTOVITO VIGHI

PADOVA

Biblioteca Universitaria: Via S. Biagio 3
Chief Lib.: (Bibliotecaria capo) Dott. Bianca
TANTINI SARACENI

PALERMO

Biblioteca Nazionale: Via Vitt. Em., at present
located in the Pal. Magarino, via Maqueda 389.
Chief Lib.: Dott. Alberto GILIBI: now in charge;
Dott. Angela DANBU-LATLANZI

PARMA

Biblioteca Palatina: Palazzo della Pilotta
Chief Lib.: Dott. Giovanni NASI

PIA

Biblioteca Universitaria: Corso V.E., Pal.
Universitario
Lib.: Dott. Agata LO VASCO

PISA

Biblioteca Universitaria: Pal. Universitario
Chief Lib.: Dott. Casimiro PACCHI

ROMA

Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale V.E., Via del
Collegio Romano
Superior Bibliographical Inspector charged with
the Directorate: Dott. Nella SANTOVITO VIGHI

SASSARI

Biblioteca Universitaria: Piazza dell'Università
Chief (ordinatrice primo): Prof. Salvatore
CARRAI

TORINO

Biblioteca Nazionale: Via Po, Pal. Universitario
Dir.: Dott. Ester PASTORALE

VENEZIA

Biblioteca Nazionale Marciana: Piazza S. Marco 7
Dir.: Dott. Luigi MURARI

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E. Archives

A. Preface

The State Archives (Archivi di Stato) depend from the Ministry of the Interior under the Direzione Generale dell'Amministrazione Civile, Divisione Archivi di Stato. The present law governing Archives dates from 22 Dec., 1939. The inclusion of Archives under the Direzione Generale for Civil Administration is due to the fact that so much of the material in them deals with legal and civil matters. The Division for Archives corresponds to one of the technical divisions under the Direzione Generale delle Arti (II.B.b). The various State Archives depend directly from the Division at Rome, as the Libraries do from their Direction General (III.A.a). Under the law of 1939, it was proposed to establish Archival Superintendencies independent of the Directorships of actual Archives but this was put into effect to an over least degree than it was for the Libraries and in consequence the Director of the most important Archives in any region or area is in most cases Director for that region or area.

Besides State archives, there are, of course, many provincial, communal, church, and even private archives (see IV). The Archival Superintendents may exercise a greater or less degree of surveillance over these and can probably in most cases give information as to their location and contents. The most important are the institutions for local history, the State Archives. Originally these were independent organizations, supported locally, but the Fascist Government sought to concentrate them under a central Institute, the Royal Deputation for Local History (Regia Deputazione per la Storia Patria) by a law of 1934. Since that law was enacted but, at least in Sicily, the funds continued to be raised chiefly locally and there is strong local feeling. However, payments for salaries, maintenance, and repair, are a charge on the State.

TORINO

I. Archivi Superintendenziali

Soprintendenza Archivistica

Prov. of Torino, Alessandria, Asti,
Cuneo, Novara, VerCELLI.
Sect.: Dott. Carlo Conte BELLACCI
Office: Piazza Castello

Prov. of Genova, Imperia, La Spezia, Liguria,

Besides State archives, there are, of course, many provincial, communal, church, and even private archives (see IV). The Archival Superintendents may exercise a greater or lesser degree of surveillance over these, and can probably in most cases give information as to their location and contents. The most important are the institutions for local history, the Storici Patria. Originally these were independent organizations, supported locally, but the Fascist government sought to concentrate them under a central institute, the Royal Deputation for Local History (Regia Deputazione per la Storia Patria) by a law of 1934. Some states did not grant it, at least in Sicily, the funds continued to be raised chiefly locally and there is a strong local feeling. However, payments for salaries, maintenance, and repair, are a charge on the State.

I. Archival Superintendencies

Sovrintendenze Archivistiche

TORINO

Prov. of Torino, Alessandria, Aosta, Asti, Cuneo, Ivrea, Vercelli.
Sopr.: Dott. Carlo Cotto BULGHI
Office: Piazza Castello

GENOVA

Prov. of Genova, Imperia, La Spezia, Alassio, Savona, Cagliari, Sassari, Nuoro.
Sopr.: Dott. Felice Salvatore PERRONI
Office: Palazzo Ducale

MILANO

Prov. of Milano, Bergamo, Brescia, Como, Cremona, Mantova, Pavia, Sondrio, Varese
Sopr.: Dott. Guido MANCINI
Office: Via del Senato 10

VENEZIA

Prov. of Venezia, Belluno, Padova, Rovigo, Treviso, Udine, Trieste, Gorizia, Fiume, Pola, Zara, Treviso, Udine, Verona, Vicenza.
Sopr.: Dott. Eugenio RONGA
Office: Piazza dei Ruri.

BOLOGNA

Prov. of Bologna, Modena, Ferrara, Parma, Piacenza, Reggio Emilia, Forlì, Ravenna.

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BOLOGNA (cont.) Sopr.: Dott. Fulvio Salselli
Office: Via Zamboni.

FIRENZE
Prov. of Firenze, Arezzo, Grosseto, Livorno,
Lucca, Pisa, Pistoia, Siena.
Sopr.: Prof. Antonio Panella.
Office: Via degli Uffizi.

ROMA
Prov. of Rome, Frosinone, Littoria, Perugia, Rieti,
Terni, Viterbo, Ancona, Pesaro, Ascoli-Picena,
Macerata.
Sopr.: Dott. Emilio RE
Office: Palazzo della Sapienza.

NAPOLI
Prov. of Napoli, Avellino, Benevento, Caserta,
Caserta, Reggio Calabria, Salerno, Aquila,
Campobasso, Chieti, Pescara, Teramo, Bari,
Brindisi, Foggia, Lecce, Taranto, Potenza,
Matera.
Sopr.: Dott. Riccardo Conte Filangieri
Office: Via Grande Archivio

PALERMO
Prov. of Palermo, Agrigento, Caltanissetta,
Catania, Enna, Messina, Ragusa, Siracusa, Trapani.
Sopr.: Dott. Salvo CINTILE
Office: Castello Delle Gancia, Via Alloro 2.

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Catania, Lamezia, Reggio Calabria, Messina, Siracusa, Trapani.
S. P.: Batt. Agilio CINTILE
Office: Cantile Della Guardia, Via alloro 2.

IV. Monuments, etc. not dependent on the State.

A. Provincial, Communal, and Private.

Besides the various monuments, museums, libraries and archives which are directly dependent on the State, Italy is rich in those maintained by various provinces, communes, and private persons. Reference has already been made (Introduction, I.) to the restrictions and control imposed by the State on "classified" monuments, works of art, collections, etc. In addition superintendents of monuments are entitled to intervene to protect or any building more than 50 years old. The Superintendent of Gallia, Liguria, and archives exercises a general surveillance over provincial, communal, and even private collections, libraries and archives. These lesser collections were in general poor in funds and inadequately cared for at the best of times.

B. Ecclesiastical.

The supervision of buildings and inscriptions depending from the Church presented many complex problems. So far as buildings were notified monuments, repairs were made according to the procedure described above (Introduction, I.3), by the Superintendent of monuments for the artistic part and by the Genio Civile for the static part, with funds provided by the State. Furthermore the Superintendent of monuments had to be consulted in cases of repairs to any church more than 50 years old, even though no contribution to the cost was to be expected from the State. The Superintendent of Gallia was interested in any works of art, pictures, tapestries, vestments, treasures, or the like, contained in a church, whether the building itself was monumental or not, and in relation to the structure at State expense might be justified for the protection of its contents. Bishops' palaces were often national monuments, and were put to diverse uses, being partly the habitation of the Bishop and partly diocesan offices, and they frequently contained in addition seminaries, schools, museums, libraries, and archives. Archives were often to be found in quite modern buildings or parish priests' houses.

A considerable liveliness of authorities and of interests was thus frequently involved in the maintenance of ecclesiastical monuments, and there was often occasion for some argument as to

B. ecclesiastical.

The conservation of buildings and institutions upon the part of the Church presented many complex problems. So far as buildings were national monuments, repairs were made according to the procedure described above (Introduction, I.2), by the superintendent of monuments for the artistic part and by the public works for the static part, with funds provided by the State. Furthermore the Superintendent of Monuments had to be consulted in case of repairs to any church more than 50 years old, even though no contribution to the cost was to be expected from the State. The Superintendent of Galleries was interested in any works of art, pictures, tapestries, vestments, treasures, or the like, contained in a church, whether the building itself was monumental or not, and reported to the structure at least. Expenses might be justified for the protection of its contents. Bishops' palaces were often national monuments, and were put to diverse uses, being partly the habitation of the bishop and partly diocesan offices, and they frequently contained in addition seminaries, libraries and museums, archives, and archives. Archives were often to be found in quite modern seminaries or parish priests' houses.

A certain number of authority and of interest was thus frequently involved in the maintenance of ecclesiastical property, and that was often occasion for some argument as to the proper distribution of responsibility.

The financial support of churches and church institutions was also complicated. The Church has no such centralized agencies of control over its buildings and collections as has the State. At present, such control was diocesan, but actually a large measure of independence was enjoyed by individual master builders or priests. The relationship between church and State varied greatly before 1800 among the different states of Italy, and these variations have in part survived until today. The Concordat of 1801 did not wholly eliminate them, partly because its provisions were never thoroughly enforced, and partly because when the Church already enjoyed better treatment than the Concordat offered, early conventions continued. In general, however, it may be said that the central

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repairs are made by the superintendents of monuments, and certain Catholic parishes, whose priests or secular "curators" are supported entirely by state tax funds and enjoy a large degree of autonomy in their property. Even these, however, need to receive subsidies from the fund for worship. Other churches are maintained by lay contributions or by private individuals. Cathedrals are administered by council, appointed by the bishop of the interior. Mr. Pennell (Baltimore) is under the jurisdiction of the bishop and the prefect. Funds for ordinary expenses were derived from the patrimony of the cathedral, but for extraordinary expenses they had to be raised by subscription or executed through one of the two ministries: National Education or the Interior.

In general therefore the ordinary costs of parishes and missions for ecclesiastical buildings derived from various sources: the church patrimony as far as these survived the requisition of 1808 or had been acquired since, special funds raised by subscription or direct support by the Communes or by the State through the Fund for worship.

Extraordinary crises, such as war or earthquake, involving great expenditures, have generally been met by considerable, if not total, state aid.

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V. Indices

A. Alphabetical Index of Cities with Superintendencies in each

This index merely reorders the lists found in Sections II, C and III above.

AGRIGENTO, Prov. Agrigento, Reg. I

Antiquities. Sopr. reg.: Dott. Pietro GRIFFO.
Office: Viale della Vittoria 59.
Prov. of Agrigento, Calvanissatta.

Galleries. See PALERMO.

Monuments. See PALERMO.

Libraries. See PALERMO.

Archives. See PALERMO.

ANCONA, Prov. Ancona, Reg. V

Antiquities. Sopr. tit.: Dott. Edoardo GALLI.
Offices: Via Fanti 18.
Prov. of Ancona, Ascoli-Piceno, Macerata, the territories of Perugia and Feral on the left of the Tevere, Pesaro, Zara.

Galleries. See URBINO.

Monuments. Sopr. reg.: Probably the architect PACINI.
Office: Viale della Vittoria 10.
Prov. of Ancona, Ascoli-Piceno, Macerata, Pesaro.

Libraries. See BOLOGNA

Archives. See ROMA.

Archives. See FALENNO.

ANCONA, Prov. Ancona, Reg. V

Antiquities. Sopr. tit.: Dott. Edoardo Galli.
Office: Via Fanti 18.
Prov. of Ancona, Ascoli-Piceno, Macerata, the territories of Perugia and Terni on the left of the Tevere, Pesaro, Lera.

Galleries. See URBINO.

Monuments. Sopr. reg.: Probably the architect PACINI.
Office: Viale della Vittoria 10.
Prov. of Ancona, Ascoli-Piceno, Macerata, Pesaro.

Libraries. See FOLIGNO

Archives. See ROMA.

AQUILA, Prov. Aquila, Reg. IV

Antiquities. See CHIETI.

Galleries & monuments. Sopr. reg.: Arch. Dott. Umberto CHIERICI.
Office: Piazza S. Marcello 9
Prov. of Aquila, Campobasso, Chieti, Pescara, Teramo.

Libraries. See PESCARA

Archives. See NAPOLI

BARI, PROV. BARI, REG. II

Antiquities. See BARBARO.

Galleries & Museums. Sopr. tit.: Dott. Alfredo BARBARO.
Office: Via Dalmazia 70B.
Prov. Bari, Brindisi, Foggia, Lecce, Taranto,
Potenza, Matera.

Libraries. Sopr. inc.: Dott. Francesco BARBERI.
Office: Biblioteca Consorziale Sagarviana-Visconti-
Volpi.
Prov. Bari, Brindisi, Foggia, Lecce, Matera, Potenza,
Taranto.

Archives. See M. POLI.

BOLIGNA, PROV. BOLOGNA, REG. IX

Antiquities. Sopr. tit.: Dott. Gullio LACORI.
Office: Via Belle Arti 52.
Prov. of Bologna, Ferrara, Forlì, Modena, Parma,
Piacenza, Ravenna, Reggio Emilia.

Galleries. Sopr. tit.: Dott. Antonio SORRENTINO.
Office: Via Belle Arti 56.
Prov. of Bologna, Ferrara, Forlì, Ravenna.

Monuments. Sopr. tit.: Arch. Corrado CAPPEZZUOLI.
Office: Via Belle Arti 42.
Prov. of Bologna, Modena, Parma, Piacenza,
Reggio Emilia.

Libraries. Sopr. inc.: Dott. Domenico FAVI.
Office: Bibl. Univ., Palazzo Univ., Via Zamboni 35.
Prov. of Bologna, Ascoli-Riceno, Bologna, Forlì,
Macerata, Pesaro, Ravenna.

Archives. Sopr.: Dott. Fulvio MASCELLI.
Office: Via Zamboni.
Prov. of Bologna, Modena, Ferrara, Parma, Piacenza,
Reggio Emilia, Forlì, Ravenna.

Galleries.

Sopr. tit.: Dott. Antonio Soprannino.
Office: Via Belle Arti 56.
Prov. of Bologna, Ferrara, Forlì, Ravenna.

Monuments.

Sopr. tit.: Arch. Corrado Caricciulli.
Office: Via Belle Arti 42.
Prov. of Bologna, Modena, Parma, Piacenza,
Reggio Emilia.

Libraries.

Sopr. inc.: Dott. Domenico Fatti.
Office: Bibl. Univ., Palazzo Univ., Via Zamboni 15.
Prov. of Ancona, Ascoli-Piceno, Bologna, Forlì,
Macerata, Pesaro, Ravenna.

Archives.

Sopr.: Dott. Fulvio Vascelli.
Office: Via Zamboni.
Prov. of Bologna, Modena, Ferrara, Parma, Piacenza,
Reggio Emilia, Forlì, Ravenna.

CACCIARI, Prov. Cagliari, Vol. VI

Antiquities.

Sopr. reg.: (Name unknown; formerly Prof. DELOGU.)
Office: Piazza Indipendenza 7.
Prov. of Cagliari, Nuoro, Sassari.

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Galleries & Monuments.

Sopr. reg.: (Name unknown.)
Office: Piazza Defenu 3.
Prov. of Cagliari, Nuoro, Sassari.

CAGLIARI (cont.)

Libraries. Soppr. inc.: Dott. Renato ENO.
Office: Biblioteca Univ., Via dell'Università.
Prov. of Cagliari, Nuoro Sassari.

Archives. See GENOVA.

CATANIA, Prov. Catania, Rep. I

Antiquities. See SIRACUSA.

Galleries. See PALERMO.

Monuments. Soppr. reg.: Arch. Armando DILLON.
Office: Via Etna 389.
Prov. of Catania, Enna, Messina, Ragusa, Siracusa.

Libraries. Soppr. inc.: Dott. Maria DIAZ.
Office: Bibl. Universitaria, Palazzo Universitario.
Prov. of Catania, Messina, Ragusa, Siracusa.

Archives. See PALERMO.

CHIETI, Prov. Chieti, Rep. IV

Antiquities. Soppr. reg.: Dott. Giovanni ANNIBALDI.
Office: Via dello Zingaro 10.
Prov. of Chieti, Aquila, Campobasso, Pescara, Teramo.

Galleries & Monuments. See AQUILA.

Libraries. See PESCARA.

Archives. See NAPOLI.

COSENZA, Prov. Cosenza, Rep. II

Antiquities. See REGGIO CALABRIA.

Galleries & Monuments. Soppr. reg.: Probably the architect PACINI.
Office: Via Rivoalti 147.
Prov. of Catanzaro, Cosenza, Reggio Calabria.

CHIETI, Prov. CHIETI, REG. IV

Antiquities. Supp. reg.: Dott. Giovanni ANNIBALDI.

Office: Via dello Zingaro 10.

Prov. of Chieti, Aquila, Campobasso, Pescara, Teramo.

Galleries & Monuments. See AQUILA.

Libraries. See PESCARA.

Archives. See NAPOLI.

COSENZA, Prov. Cosenza, REG. II

Antiquities. See REGGIO CALABRIA.

Galleries & Monuments. Supp. reg.: Probably the architect PACINI.

Office: Via Pivocati 147.

Prov. of Catanzaro, Cosenza, Reggio Calabria.

Libraries. See NAPOLI.

Archives. See NAPOLI.

CREMONA, Prov. Cremona, REG. XII (9)

Antiquities. See MILANO.

Galleries. See MANTOVA.

Monuments. See VERONA.

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CREMONA (cont.)

Libraries. See MILANO.

State Public Library. Biblioteca Governativa.
Librarian (Bibliotecaria): Dott. Virginia
CAPINI.
Office: Via Martini Fascisti 3 (1944)

Archives. See Milano.

FIRENZE, Prov. Firenze, Reg. VIII

Antiquities. Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Antonio MINTO.
Office: Via della Pergola 61.
Prov. of Apuania, Arezzo, Firenze, Grosseto, Livorno,
Lucca, Pisa, Pistoia, Siena, the territory of
Perugia and Torni on the right of the Tevere.
Sopr. is also Director of the P. Museo Archeologico.

Galleries. Sopr. tit.: Dott. Giovanni POGGI.
Office: Via della Ninna 5.
Prov. of Arezzo, Firenze, Pistoia.

Monuments. Sopr. tit.: Arch. Armando VENEI.
Office: Palazzo Reale.
Prov. of Firenze, Arezzo, Pistoia.

Libraries. Sopr. inc.: Conte Dott. Antonio BOSCELLI.
Office: Bibl. Nazionale Centrale, Piazza dei
Cavalleggeri.
Prov. of Arezzo, Firenze, Grosseto, Livorno, Lucca,
Pisa, Pistoia, Siena.

Archives. Sopr.: Prof. Antonio PANTILLI.
Office: Via degli Uffizi.
Prov. of Firenze, Arezzo, Grosseto, Livorno, Lucca,
Pisa, Pistoia, Siena.

GENOVA, Prov. Genova, Reg. X (2)

Antiquities. Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Giuseppe CULTRERA.
Office: Via Balbi 10.
Prov. of Genova, Imperia, Spezia, Savona.

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Monuments.

Office: Via della Nanga 3.
Prov. of Arezzo, Firenze, Pistoia.

Sopr. tit.: Arch. Armando VENE'.
Office: Palazzo Reale.
Prov. of Firenze, Arezzo, Pistoia.

Libraries.

Sopr. inc.: Conte Dott. Antonio DOCELLI.
Office: Bibl. Nazionale Centrale, Piazza dei
Cavalleggeri.

Prov. of Arezzo, Firenze, Grosseto, Livorno, Lucca,
Pisa, Pistoia, Siena.

Archives.

Sopr.: Prof. Antonio FANELLA.
Office: Via degli Uffizi.

Prov. of Firenze, Arezzo, Grosseto, Livorno, Lucca,
Pisa, Pistoia, Siena.

GENOVA, Prov. Genova, Reg. X (F)

Antiquities.

Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Giuseppe CULTRERA.
Office: Via Balbi 40.

Prov. of Genova, Imperia, Spezia, Savona.

Galleries.

Sopr. tit.: Prof. Antonio MORASCI.
Office: Via Balbi 40.
Prov. of Genova, Imperia, Spezia, Savona.

Monuments.

Sopr. tit.: Arch. Carlo CESCHI.
Office: Via Balbi 40.
Prov. of Genova, Imperia, Spezia, Savona.

Libraries.

Sopr. inc.: Dott. Pietro MURRA.
Office: Biblioteca Univ., Palazzo Univ., Via Balbi 3.
Prov. of Genova, Imperia, Spezia, Aponia, Savona.

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GENOVA (cont.)

Archives.

Sopm.: Dott. Felice SALVATORE FERRENI.
Office: Palazzo Ducale.
Prov. of Genova, Imperia, Spezia, Abruania, Savona,
Cagliari, Sassari, Nuoro.

GORIZIA, Prov. Gorizia, Reg. XIII (?)

Antiquities. See PADOVA.

Galleries & Monuments. See TRIESTE.

Libraries. See VENEZIA.

State Public Library. Biblioteca Governativa.
Lib.: Dott. Giovanni SIMONATO.
Office: Via Mameli 12.

Archives. See VENEZIA.

LUCCA, Prov. Lucca, Reg. VIII

Antiquities. See FIRENZE.

Galleries & Monuments. See PISA.

Libraries. See FIRENZE.

State Public Library. Biblioteca Governativa.
Coadiutore principale (charged with
the Directorship): Uff. Gabriello
BRIGANTI.
Office: Piazza G.D. Mansi 1.

Archives. See FIRENZE.

MANTOVA, Prov. Mantova, Reg. XII (?)

Antiquities. See MILANO.

Galleries.

Sopr. reg.: Dott. Leandro OLZOLA.
Office: Piazza Sordello 40.
Prov. of Mantova, Verona, Cremona,

Monuments. See VERONA.

Antiquities. See FIRENZE.

Galleries & Monuments. See FISM.

Libraries. See FIRENZE.

State Public Library. Biblioteca Governativa.
Coadiutore principale (charged with
the Directorship): Uff. Gabriello
EPICANTI.
Office: Piazza G.D. Mansi 1.

Archives. See FIRENZE.

MANTOVA, Prov. Mantova, Reg. VII (7)

Antiquities. See MILANO.

Galleries. Sopr. reg.: Dott. Leandro OZZOLA.
Office: Piazza Sordello 40.
Prov. of Mantova, Verona, Cremona,

Monuments. See VERONA.

Libraries. See MILANO.

Archives. See MILANO.

MESSINA, Prov. Messina, Reg. I

Antiquities. See SIRACUSA.

Galleries. See PALERMO.

Monuments. See CATANIA.

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MESSINA. (cont.)Libraries. See CATANIA.

State Public Library. Biblioteca Universitaria.
 Lib.: Dott. Sergio SAMER IODOVICI.
 Office: Palazzo Universitario.

Archives. See PALERMO.MILANO. Prov. Milano, Reg. XII (?)

Antiquities. Sopr. reg.: Dott. Nivio DEUTASSI.
 Office: Via Filodrammatici 3.
 Prov. of Bergamo, Brescia, Como, Cremona, Mantova,
 Milano, Pavia, Sondrio, Varese.

Galleries. Sopr. tit.: Dott. Guglielmo PACCHIONI.
 Office: Via Brera 28.
 Prov. of Bergamo, Brescia, Como, Milano, Pavia,
 Sondrio, Varese.

Monuments. Sopr. tit.: Arch. Prof. Gino CHIERICI.
 Office: Piazza del Duomo 10.
 Prov. of Bergamo, Brescia, Como, Milano, Pavia,
 Sondrio, Varese.

Libraries. Sopr. inv.: Dott. Paolo NALLI.
 Office: Bibl. Nazionale Bresciana, Via Brera 28/
 Prov. of Bergamo, Brescia, Como, Cremona, Mantova,
 Milano, Pavia, Sondrio, Varese.

Archives. Sopr.: Dott. Guido MANGANELLI.
 Office: Via del Senato 10.
 Prov. of Milano, Bergamo, Brescia, Como, Cremona,
 Mantova, Pavia, Sondrio, Varese.

MODENA. Prov. Modena, Reg. IX

Antiquities. See BOLOGNA.

Galleries. Sopr. reg.: Prof. Roberto SALVINI.
 Office: Piazza S. Agostino 48.
 Prov. of Modena, Reggio Emilia.

Monuments.

Sopr. tit.: arch. Prof. Gino CHIERICI.
Office: Piazza del Duomo 10.
Prov. of Bergamo, Brescia, Como, Milano, Pavia,
Sondrio, Varese.

Libraries.

Sopr. inc.: Dott. Paolo NALLI.
Office: Bibl. Nazionale Breslense, Via Broletto 18/
Prov. of Bergamo, Brescia, Como, Cremona, Mantova,
Milano, Pavia, Sondrio, Varese.

Archives.

Sopr.: Dott. Guido MANCANELLI.
Office: Via del Senato 10.
Prov. of Milano, Bergamo, Brescia, Como, Cremona,
Mantova, Pavia, Sondrio, Varese.

MODENA, Prov. Modena, Reg. IX

Antiquities. See BOLOGNA.

Galleries.

Sopr. ref.: Prof. Roberto SALVINI.
Office: Piazza S. Agostino 48.
Prov. of Modena, Reggio Emilia.

Monuments.

See BOLOGNA.

Libraries.

Sopr. inc.: Dott. Guido SPENDARO.
Office: R. Biblioteca Estense (Universitaria),
Piazza Italo Balbo (1941)
Prov. of Ferrara, Modena, Parma, Piacenza, Reggio Emilia;

Archives.

See BOLOGNA.

NAPOLI, Prov. Napoli, Reg. III

Antiquities.

Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Amedeo MAIURI.
Office: Piazza Museo Nazionale
Prov. of Napoli, Avellino, Benevento.

NAPOLI, (cont.)

Galleries.

Sopr. tit.: Dott. Bruno MOLAIOLI.
Office: Piazza Castelnuovo.
Prov. of Avellino, Benevento, Napoli, Salerno.

Monuments.

Sopr. tit.: Arch. Dott. Giorgio ROSI.
Office: Castelnuovo.
Prov. of Avellino, Benevento, Napoli, Salerno.

Libraries.

Sopr. inc.: Dott. Gino LAMURINI.
Office: Biblioteca Nazionale Vittorio Emanuele III.
Prov. of Avellino, Benevento, Catanzaro, Cosenza,
Napoli, Reggio Calabria, Salerno.

Archives.

Sopr.: Dott. Riccardo Conte MILANGIETI.
Office: Via Grande Archivio.
Prov. of Napoli, Avellino, Benevento, Catanzaro,
Cosenza, Reggio Calabria, Salerno, Aquila, Campobasso,
Chieti, Pescara, Teramo, Bari, Brindisi, Lecce,
Mantova, Potenza, Matera, Foggia.

PADOVA, Prov. Padova, Reg. VIII (F)

Antiquities.

Sopr. tit.: Prof. Giovanni BRUSH.
Office: Via Aquileia 21.
Prov. of Belluno, Bolzano, Fiume, Gorizia, Padova,
Tola, Rovigo, Trento, Treviso, Trieste, Udine,
Venezia, Verona, Vicenza.

Galleries.

See VENEZIA.

Monuments.

See VENEZIA.

Literaries.

State Public Library. Biblioteca Universitaria, Chief Lib.
(Biblioteca Capa): Dott. PIANON
BARTINI SARACENI.
Office/Via S. Piegio 3.

Archives.

See Venezia.

PALESTRA, Prov. Palermo, Reg. I

Antiquities. Sopr. tit.: Prof. Giovanni BRUSIN.
Office: Via Aquileia 24.
Prov. of Belluno, Bolzano, Fiume, Gorizia, Padova,
Tela, Rovigo, Trento, Treviso, Trieste, Udine,
Venezia, Verona, Vicenza.

Galleries. See VENEZIA.

Monuments. See VENEZIA.

Libraries. See VENEZIA.
State Public Library. Biblioteca Universitaria; Chief Lib.
(Biblioteca Capa): Dott. Bianca
FANTINI SARACENI.
Office/Via S. Biagio 3.

Archives. See Venezia.

PALERMO, Prov. Palermo, Reg. I

Antiquities. Sopr. tit.: Dott. Iole BOVIO MARCONI. (a lady)
Office: Via Pera 24.
Prov. of Palermo, Trapani.

Galleries. Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Filippo DI PIETRO.
Palazzo Reale.
Prov. of Agrigento, Caltanissetta, Catania, Enna,
Messina, Palermo, Ragusa, Siracusa, Trapani.

Monuments. Sopr. reg.: Arch. Dott. Mario GIUSTO...
Office: Palazzo Reale.
Prov. of Agrigento, Caltanissetta, Palermo, Trapani.

PARMA (cont.)

Libraries.

Sopr. inc.: Dott. Alberto CIRARDI.
 Now in charge: ANGELA DABEN-LATTANZI.
 Office: Biblioteca Nazionale, Via Vitt. Em: III;
 et present in Pal. Nazario, Via Maqueda 389.
 Prov. of Agrigento, Caltanissetta, Enna, Palermo,
 Trapani.

Archives.

Sopr.: Dott. Emilio GENTILE.
 Office: Corte della Gancia, Via Alloro 2.
 Prov. of Palermo, Agrigento, Caltanissetta, Catania,
 Enna, Messina, Ragusa, Siracusa, Trapani.

PARMA, Prov. Parma, Reg. IX

Antiquities. See BOLOGNA.

Galleries.

Sopr. tit.: Dott. Armando QUINTAVALLI.
 Office: Palazzo della Pilotta.
 Prov. of Parma, Piacenza.

Monuments.

See BOLOGNA.

Libraries.

See MODENA.
 State Public Library. Biblioteca Palatina.
 Chief Lib. (Bibl. Capo): Dott. Giovanni NASI.
 Office: Palazzo della Pilotta.

Archives.

See BOLOGNA.

PAVIA, Prov. Pavia, Reg. XII (?)

Antiquities. See Milano.

Galleries. See MILANO.

Monuments. See MILANO.

Libraries. See MILANO.

State Public Library. Biblioteca Universitaria.
 Lib.: Dott. Agata LO VASCO.
 Office: Palazzo Universitario, Corso Vercelli.

1029-A

Office: Palazzo della Pilotta.
Prov. of Parma, Piacenza.

Monuments. See BOLOGNA.

Libraries. See MODENA.
State Public Library, Biblioteca Palatina.
Chief Lib. (Bibl. Capo): Dott. Giovanni NASI.
Office: Palazzo della Pilotta.

Archives. See BOLOGNA.

PAVIA, Prov. Pavia, Sec. XII (?)

Antiquities. See Milano.

Galleries. See MILANO.

Monuments. See MILANO.

Libraries. See MILANO.
State Public Library, Biblioteca Universitaria.
Lib.: Dott. Agata LO VASCO.
Office: Palazzo Universitario, Corso Vitt. -

Archives. See MILANO.

PERUGIA, Prov. Perugia, Sec. V

Antiquities. See ANCONA and FIRENZE.

Galleries & Monuments. Sec. tit.: Prof. Dott. Achille JERTINI.
CALOSSO.

Office: Piazza Umberto I°.
Prov. of Perugia, Terni.

Libraries. See ROMA.

Archives. See ROMA.

PESCARA, PROV. FROSINONE, REG. IV

Antiquities. See CHIETI.

Galleries & Monuments. See AQUILA.

Libraries.

Sopr. inc.: Dott. Arturo DI CESARE.
Office: Biblioteca Provinciale.
Prov. of Aquila, Campobasso, Chieti, Pescara, Teramo.

Archives.

See NAPOLI.

PISA, PROV. PISA, REG. VIII

Antiquities. See FIRENZE.

Galleries & Monuments.

Sopr. tit.: Arch. Vittorio INVERNIZZI.
Office: Via Mazzini 37.
Prov. of Pisa: Apuania, Livorno, Lucca.

Libraries.

See FIRENZE.

State Public Library. Biblioteca Universitaria.
Chief Lib.: Dott. Cesarina P. CONI.
Office: Istituto Univ., Via XXIX Maggio.

Archives.

See FIRENZE.

RAVENNA, PROV. RAVENNA, REG. IX

Antiquities. See BOLOGNA.

Galleries.

See BOLOGNA.

Monuments.

Sopr. reg.: Certainly an architect of the 9th or 10th
century, and possibly the architect of the 11th.
Office: Via S. Vitale 11.
Prov. of Ravenna, Forlì, Ferrara.

Libraries.

See BOLOGNA.

Archives.

See BOLOGNA.

REGGIO CALABRIA, PROV. REGGIO CALABRIA, REG. II

Antiquities. Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott.

Archives. See TRENKLE.

R. VIGNA, Prov. Vercelli, Ital.

Antiquities. See HOLOGN.

Galleries. See HOLOGN.

Monuments. Sopr. ref.: Certainly an architect of the 9th or 10th
century, and possibly the architect of the 11th.
Office: Via S. Vitale 11.
Prov. of Ravenna, Forlì, Ferrara.

Libraries. See BOLOGNA.

Archives. See BOLOGNA.

REGGIO CALABRIA, Prov. Reggio Calabria Ital. II

Antiquities. Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Paolo APALIS.
Office: Piazza De Nave.
Prov. of Catanzaro, Cosenza, Reggio Calabria.

Galleries & Monuments. See COSENZA.

Libraries. See N. FOLL.

Archives. See N. FOLL.

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Antiquities I; Soppr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Salvatore LUCICENNA.
Office: Piazza delle Finanze 1.
City of Rome (exclusive of the Palatine, the Forum, the Ethnographical Museum, the Villa Giulia Museum, ancient Ostia, and the delegations of Isola Farnese and Cesano, which are the territory of ancient Veio); Prov. of Frosinone, Littoria, Rieti, and Rome (excluding the districts of Civitavecchia, Bracciano, Castelnuovo di Porto, and the communes of Mazzano, Campagnano and Formello).

Antiquities II, Soppr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Gioacchino MANCINI.
Office: Piazzale di Villa Giulia 3.
Southern Etruria, the Villa Giulia Museum and the delegations of Isola Farnese and Cesano, which are the territory of ancient Veio, Prov. of Viterbo; Districts of Civitavecchia, Bracciano, and Castelnuovo di Porto; Communes of Mazzano, Campagnano and Formello in the Prov. of Rome.

Antiquities III, Soppr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Aurelio CALZA.
Office: Ostia excavations.
Ostia excavations.

Antiquities IV; Soppr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Alfonso BARBOLI.
Office: Piazza di Maria Nuova (53);
Palatine and Forum.

Antiquities V; Soppr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Pietro BAROCCELLI.
Office: Via Collegio Romano 28.
Prehistoric-Ethnographical Museum.

Monuments. Soppr. tit.: Arch. Dott. Alberto TRENTIZIO.
Office: Piazza S. Ignazio 152.
Prov. of Frosinone, Rieti, Littoria, Roma, Viterbo.

Libraries. Soppr. inc.: Dott. Nella SANTOVITO VIGHI.
Office: Bibl. Naz. Centrale Vitt. Em. II, Via del Collegio Romano 27.
Prov. of Frosinone, Littoria, Frosina, Rieti, Roma, Terni, Viterbo.

Archives. Soppr.: Dott. Emilio RE.

the territory of ancient Veio; Prov. of Viterbo; Districts of Civitavecchia, Bracciano, and Castello Nuovo di Porto; Communes of Mazzano, Campagnano and Formello in the Prov. of Rome

Antiquities III. Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Orazio Galza.
Office: Ostia excavations.
Ostia excavations.

Antiquities IV. Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Alfonso Baroli.
Office: Piazza St. Maria Nuova (51);
Palatine and Forum.

Antiquities V. Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Pietro Barocelli.
Office: Via Collegio Romano 26.
Prehistoric-Ethnographical Museum.

Monuments. Sopr. tit.: Arch. Dott. Alberto Lorenzini.
Office: Piazza S. Ignazio 154.
Prov. of Grosseto, Livorno, Lucca, Massa, Pisa, Pistoia, Prato, Siena, Viterbo.

Libraries. Sopr. tit.: Dott. Nella Santovito Vichi.
Office: Bibl. Naz. Centrale Vitt. Em. II, Via del Collegio Romano 27.
Prov. of Grosseto, Livorno, Massa, Pisa, Pistoia, Prato, Siena, Viterbo.

Archives. Sopr.: Dott. Emilio 4E.
Office: Palazzo della Sapienza.
Prov. of Rome, Grosseto, Livorno, Massa, Pisa, Pistoia, Prato, Siena, Viterbo, Ancona, Pescara, Ascoli-Piceno, Macerata.

SALERNO, Prov. Salerno, Reg. III

Antiquities. Sopr. reg.: Dott. Roberto Vichi. Mon. See NAPOLI.
Office: Via Roma 31. Lib. See NAPOLI.
Prov. of Salerno, Potenza. Arc. See NAPOLI.

Galleries. See NAPOLI

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SASSARI, Prov. Sassari, Reg. VI

Antiquities. See CAGLIARI.

Galleries & Monuments. See CAGLIARI.

Libraries. See CAGLIARI.

State Public Library. Biblioteca Universitaria.

Chief (Ordinatrice princ.). Prof. Salvatore CAFFAI.
Office: Piazza dell'Università.

Archives. See GENOVA.

SIENA, Prov. Siena, Reg. VIII

Antiquities. See FIRENZE

Galleries & Monuments. Sopr. reg.: Arch. NICOLI.
Office: Via di Città 24.
Prov. of Siena, Grosseto.

Libraries. See FIRENZE.

Archives. See FIRENZE.

SIRACUSA, Prov. Siracusa, Reg. I

Antiquities. Sopr. reg.: Dott. Luigi FERNANDO BREA.
Office: Piazza Duomo
Prov. of Catania, Enna, Messina, Ragusa, Siracusa.

Galleries. See PALERMO

Monuments. See CATANIA.

Libraries. See CATANIA.

Archives. See PALERMO.

TARANTO, Prov. Taranto, Reg. II

Antiquities. Sopr. tis.: Dott. Gino DRAGO (1941)
Office: Corso Umberto 43.

Galleries & Monuments. Sopr. reg.: Arch. NICCOLI.
Office: Via di Città 24.
Prov. of Siena, Grosseto.

Libraries. See FIRENZE.

Archives. See FIRENZE.

SIRACUSA, I.P. . Siracusa, Reg. I

Antiquities. Sopr. reg.: Dott. LUIGI BERNABO BREA.
Office: Piazza Duomo
Prov. of Catania, Enna, Messina, Ragusa, Siracusa.

Galleries. See PALERMO

Monuments. See CATANIA.

Libraries. See CATANIA.

Archives. See PALERMO.

TARANTO, Prov. Taranto, Reg. II

Antiquities. Sopr. tit.: Dott. Ciro DRAGO (1941)
Office: Corso Umberto 43.
Prov. of Taranto, Lecce, Brindisi, Bari, Foggia,
Matera.

Galleries & Monuments. See BARI.

Libraries. See BARI.

Archives. See NAPOLI.

TORINO, Prov. Torino, Reg. XI (?)

Antiquities I; Sopr. reg.: Dott. Carlo CARDUCCI.
Office: Via Accademia delle Scienze 4.
Prov. of Torino, Alessandria, Aosta, Asti, Cuneo,
Novara, Vercelli.

TORINO, (cont.)

Antiquities II; Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Giulio FARINA.
Office: Via Accademia delle Scienze 4.
(P. Museo Archeologico)
Seyriology.

Galleries. Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Carlo ARU.
Office: Via Accademia delle Scienze 5.
Prov. of Torino, Alessandria, Aosta, Asti, Cuneo,
Novara, Vercelli.

Monuments. Sopr. tit.: Arch. Dott. Vittorio MESTURINO.
Office: Via delle Scienze 5.
Prov. of Alessandria, Aosta, Asti, Cuneo, Novara,
Torino, Vercelli.

Libraries. Sopr. inc.: Dott. Eter PASIORELLI.
Office: Biblioteca Nazionale, Pal. Univ., Via Po.
Prov. of Alessandria, Aosta, Asti, Cuneo, Novara,
Torino, Vercelli.

Archives. See VENEZIA.

TRENTO, Prov. Trento, Reg. XIII (?)

Antiquities. See PADOVA.

Galleries & Monuments. Sopr. tit.: Arch. Dott. Antonio TUSCONI.
Office: Via Bernabò Olesio 1;
Prov. of Bolzano, Trento.

Libraries. See VENEZIA. Monuments. See ANCONA.

Archives. See VENEZIA.

TRIESTE, Prov. Trieste, Reg. XIII (?)

Antiquities. See PADOVA.

Galleries & Monuments. Sopr. tit.: Arch. Dott. Fausto FRANCO.
Office: Corso Vittorio 17.
Prov. of Trieste, Gorizia, Fola, Trieste, Udine.

Libraries. See VENEZIA.

Prov. of Alessandria, Asti, Cuneo, Novara,
Torino, Vercelli.

Archives. See VENEZIA.

TRIESTE, Prov. Trieste, Reg. VIII (2)

Antiquities. See PADOVA.

Galleries & Monuments. Supp. tit.: Arch. Dott. Antonino BUSCONI.
Office: Via Bernardo Glesio 1,
Prov. of Polzano, Triento.

Libraries. See VENEZIA. Monuments. See ANCONA.

Archives. See VENEZIA.

TRIESTE, Prov. Trieste, Reg. VIII (2)

Antiquities. See PADOVA.

Galleries & Monuments. Supp. tit.: Arch. Dott. Fausto FRANCO.
Office: Corso Littorio 17.
Prov. of Trieste, Gorizia, Pola, Trieste, Udine.

Libraries. See VENEZIA.

Archives. See VENEZIA.

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URBINO, Prov. Pesaro-Urbino, Reg. V

Antiquities. See ANCONA.

Galleries. Supp. reg.: Prof. Pasquale ROTONDI.
Office: Palazzo Ducale.
Prov. of Ancona, Pesaro-Urbino, Ascoli-Piceno,
Macerata.

Libraries. See BOLOGNA. Monuments. See ANCONA

Archives. See ROMA.

VENEZIA, Prov. Venezia, Reg. XIII (?)

Antiquities. See PADOVA.

Galleries.

Sopr. tit.: Prof. Vittorio MOSCHINI.
Office: Accademia, Calle Gambara 23.
Prov. of Venezia, Belluno, Faenza, Rovigo,
Treviso, Vicenza.

Monuments.

Sopr. tit.: Arch. Dott. Ferdinando FORLATTI.
Office: Palazzo Reale.
Prov. of Belluno, Padova, Ravigo, Treviso, Venezia,
Vicenza.

Libraries.

Sopr. inc.: Dott. Luigi FERRARI.
Office: Bibl. Nazionale Marciana, Piazza San Marco 7.
Prov. of Belluno, Fiume, Gorizia, Padova, Pola,
Rovigo, Treviso, Trieste, Udine, Venezia, Zara.

Archives.

Sopr.: Dott. Eugenio RONCA.
Office: Piazza dei Frari.
Prov. of Venezia, Belluno, Padova, Ravigo, Treviso,
Udine, Verona, Vicenza, Trento, Bolzano, Trieste,
Gorizia, Fiume, Pola, Zara.

VERONA, Prov. Verona, XIII (?)

Antiquities. See PADOVA.

Galleries.

See PADOVA.

Monuments.

Sopr. tit.: Arch. Dott. Pietro GAZZOLA.
Office: Stradone S. Zeno. 21.
Prov. of Verona, Mantova, Cremona.

Libraries.

Sopr. inc.: Dott. Luigi FERRARI.
Office: Biblioteca Comunale, provisionally in Venice,
at the Bibl. Nat. Marciana.
Prov. of Bolzano, Trento, Verona, Vicenza.

Archives.

See VENEZIA.

ZARA, Palmaria, Reg. (?)

Office: Piazza dei Prati.
Prov: of Venezia, Belluno, Padova, Rovigo, Treviso,
Udine, Verona, Vicenza, Trento, Bolzano, Trieste,
Corizia, Trieste, Pola, Zara.

VERONA, Prov. Veronese (P)

Antiquities. See PADOVA.

Galleries. See MANTEVA.

Monuments. Sopr. tit.: Arch. Dott. Pietro Gazzola.
Office: Stradone S. Verno. 21.
Prov. of Verona, Mantova, Cremona.

Libraries. Sopr. inc.: Dott. Luigi Ferrari.
Office: Biblioteca Comunale; provisionally in Venice,
at the Bibl. Naz. Marciana.
Prov. of Bolzano, Trento, Verona, Vicenza.

Archives. See VENEZIA.

ZARA, Dalmatis. Reg. (?)

Antiquities. See ANCONA.

Galleries & Monuments. Sopr. tit.: Arch. Dott. Luigi Crema.
Office: Location unknown.
Provinces of Dalmatia.

Libraries. See VENEZIA.

Archives. See VENEZIA.

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B. Index of Regions with Superintendencies in Arch.

This index serves as a key to Index V.A and to the lists in sections II.C and III above.

REGION I: Sicilia.

Ant. Agrigento, Palermo, Siracusa.
Gall. Palermo.
Mon. Catania, Palermo.
Lib. Catania, Palermo. -- State Public Libraries at Catania, Messina, Palermo.
Arch. Palermo.

REGION II: Puglia, Lucania, Calabria.

Ant. Reggio, Calabria, Salerno, Taranto.
Gall. & Mon. Bari, Cosenza.
Lib. Bari, Napoli.
Arch. Napoli.

REGION III: Campania.

Ant. Napoli, Salerno.
Gall. Napoli.
Mon. Napoli.
Lib. Napoli. -- State Public Library at Napoli.
Arch. Napoli.

REGION IV: Lazio, Abruzzi & Molise.

Ant. Chieti, Roma I, II, III, IV, V.
Gall. Roma I, II.
Gall. & Mon. Aquila.
Mon. Roma.
Lib. Pescara, Roma. -- State Public Library at Roma.
Arch. Napoli, Roma.

REGION V: Umbria, Marche.

Ant. Ancona, Firenze.
Gall. Urbino.
Gall. & Mon. Perugia.
Mon. Ancona.

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Call. & Mon. Bari, Napoli.
Lib. Napoli.
Arch. Napoli.

REGION III: Campania.

Ant. Napoli, Salerno.
Call. Napoli.
Mon. Napoli.
Lib. Napoli. -- State Public Library at Napoli.
Arch. Napoli.

REGION IV: Lazio, Abruzzi & Molise.

Ant. Chieti, Roma I, II, III, IV, V.
Call. Roma I, II.
Call. & Mon. Aquila.
Mon. Roma.
Lib. Pescara, Roma. -- State Public Library at Roma.
Arch. Napoli, Roma.

REGION V: Umbria, Marche.

Ant. Ancona, Firenze.
Call. Urbino.
Call. & Mon. Perugia.
Mon. Ancona.
Lib. Bologna, Roma.
Arch. Rome.

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REGION VI: Sardegna.

Ant. Cagliari.
Call. & Mon. Cagliari.
Lib. Cagliari. -- State Public Library at Cagliari, Sassari.
Arch. Genova.

REGION VIII: Toscana.

Ant. Firenze.
Call. Firenze.
Call. & Mon. Pisa, Siena. - 39 -

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REGION VIII: Toscana. (cont.)

Mon. Firenze.
Lib. Firenze, Genova. -- State Public Library at Firenze,
 Lucca, Pisa.
Arch. Firenze, Genova.

REGION IX: Emilia.

Ant. Bologna.
Gall. Bologna, Modena, Parma.
Mon. Bologna, Ravenna.
Lib. Bologna, Modena. -- State Public Library at Bologna,
 Modena, Parma.
Arch. Bologna.

REGION X: Liguria (2)

Ant. Genova
Gall. Genova.
Mon. Genova.
Lib. Genova. -- State Public Library at Genova.
Arch. Genova.

REGION XI: Piemonte (2)

Ant. Torino I, II.
Gall. Torino.
Mon. Torino.
Lib. Torino. -- State Public Library at Torino.
Arch. Torino.

REGION XII: Lombardia (2)

Ant. Milano.
Gall. Mantova, Milano.
Mon. Milano, Verona.
Lib. Milano. -- State Public Library at Cremona,
 Milano, Pavia.
Arch. Milano.

Ant. Genova
Gall. Genova.
Mon. Genova.
Lib. Genova. -- State Public Library at Genova.
Arch. Genova.

REGION XI: (Prov.) Piemonte (24)

Ant. Torino I, II.
Gall. Torino.
Mon. Torino.
Lib. Torino. -- State Public Library at Torino.
Arch. Torino.

REGION XII: Lombardia (2)

Ant. Milano.
Gall. Mantova, Milano.
Mon. Milano, Verona.
Lib. Milano. -- State Public Library at Cremona,
 Milano, Pavia.
Arch. Milano.

REGION XIII: Le Tre Venezie, (Dalmazia) (2)

Ant. Ancona, Padova.
Gall. Mantova, Venezia.
Gall. & Mon. Trento, Trieste, Sara.
Mon. Venezia, Verona.
Lib. Venezia, Verona. -- State Public Library at Gorizia,
 Padova, Venezia.
Arch. Venezia.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT.
ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTORATE.

APC 512

FIG/wb

25 November 1943.

SUBJECT: Record of Events.

TO: Adjutant General, HQ. AMG.

1. On 24 November 1943, Lt. Col. Charles Poletti, O-923774 in compliance with par. 7, S.O. 16, 23 November 1943, HQ. AMG, proceeded to BRINDISI on temporary duty in connection with Allied Control Commission activities.

For the Administrative Director

(SGD.) CAPT. F. DIGIACOMO

for R.R. CHIFFO,
Lt. Col.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION.
AF0512

ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTORATE.

15 November 1943.

SUBJECT: Record of Events.

MEMO TO: A.G., A.C.C.

1. In compliance with para. 5, Daily Bulletin No. 7, dated 14 November 43, the following information is submitted:

- (a) General Order No. 3, this Headquarters, dated 7 November 1943 established the Administrative Directorate with the following assigned officers:

Acting Director:	Lt. Col. W.C. Chanler	(A)
Staff Officers:	Lt. Col. R.R. Cripps	(B)
	Major R.A. Percell	(A)
	Capt. F. Di. Giacomo	(A)
	Capt. L.H. Van Dusen Jr.	(A)
Clerk:	S/Sgt. W. Barber (P.A.S.C.)	(B)

R.R. Cripps
R.R. CRIPPS,
Lieut. Colonel.
for the Administrative Director.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION.
ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTORATE.

10 November 1943.

SUBJECT: Re-allocation of Offices.

TO: Executive Officer, Administration.

1. In compliance with para. 7, memo. 7 November 1943, the following information is submitted:

Room 36: Lt. Col. W.C. Chanler.
Lt. Col. R.R. Cripps.

Room 37: Maj. R.A. Persell.
Capt. F. Di Giacomo.
Capt. L.H. Van Dusen Jr.

Room 38: S/Sgt. W. Barber.

FDG/cb.

[Signature]
Lieut. Colonel.
Administrative Directorate.

To: Lt. Col. Chandler -
70 your info + file

U.S. CONFIDENTIAL (Equals British CONFIDENTIAL)

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
APO 512

9011/LAB

6 November 1943

SUBJECT: Summary Report of Labor in Sicily from 10 July 1943 to
26 October 1943.

TO : Chief Civil Affairs Officer.

1. Introduction.

a. The original AUGOT Plan provided that Labor should be a section under the direction of the Civilian Supply Division. Later, September 1943, Labor was established as a separate division directly responsible to the Chief Civil Affairs Officer.

b. During the period of planning in North Africa prior to invasion of Sicily, the Civilian Supply Division had been unable to obtain current Italian labor intelligence which could be used as a basis for determining a definite labor policy. Intelligence was limited to:

- (1) Approximate number of Sicilian workers,
- (2) 1939 base wage rates,
- (3) Geographical distribution of workers,
- (4) General theoretical description of the Corporative Syndical System, and
- (5) Type of industries.

c. It was decided that in view of the lack of information, study would be limited to theory; that labor principles would be tentatively established along general lines; and that

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c. It was decided that in view of the lack of information, study would be limited to theory; that labor principles would be tentatively established along general lines; and that definite decisions would be made in the field after ^{10.22} with live problems and opportunity to study and evaluate them.

d. A wage scale was proposed for use of the Seventh and Eighth Armies (Ex. A). This scale was to govern pay of civilians employed by the armies during invasion and was submitted to the armies as a tentative guide which would probably need correction and revision after experience in the occupied territory. There could be no assurance that the scale was consistent with the Sicilian pay levels of that period. The Seventh Army adopted the wage guide in toto and issued it in the form of a directive (Ex. B). The Eighth Army also adopted it, but made some revisions and additions. In the main, the guide was based upon the experience of the British wage classifications and rates in Tripolitania plus the available indefinite intelligence which had been received from Italy.

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e. Promulgation of the wage scale was the only specific labor action taken by the Division prior to D-Day.

2. The Sicilian labor experience.

a. First Phase. 10 July 1943 (D-Day) to 22 July 1943
(date of Allied Occupation of Palermo).

(1) During this phase the Labor Section had not yet commenced to function in Sicily. Labor was handled by Civil Affairs Officers of AMGOT who were attached to tactical troops. This duty was in addition to others, and in view of the pressing nature of other problems, received minimum attention. Proclamation No 8, which froze wages and prices to the 9 July 1943 level was posted in every occupied town and city (Ex. C). Employment offices were opened in cities where labor was needed by the Army or Navy, and notices posted inviting the public to register for work. Fascist Syndicate Offices were taken over and utilized for this purpose.

(2) The Armies had no difficulty in procuring labor. Large surpluses were available where required. In addition, the AMGOT wage scale was particularly attractive to workers in view of Proclamation No 8 and the fact that the scale paid was in many cases 70% above the scale prevailing prior to Occupation.

(3) In each occupied city where offices of Fascist trade unions and associations were located, records were impounded and left for subsequent examination.

(4) There was one development which indicated trouble ahead. While the Seventh Army had adopted the AMGOT wage scale, the Eighth Army had adopted it only in part, and the Air Force and Navy paid wages without careful consideration of existing wage rates or the AMGOT scale, falling back on the expedient of paying whatever they thought should be paid, and using the Italian or British standards of payment as a criterion. The lire had been devaluated. Thinking was in terms of the lire being worth one cent.

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b. Second Phase. 22 July 1943 to 26 October 1943.

(1) During this phase a definite labor policy for Sicily was established. A study was first made of the labor situation in Palermo Province. As the Allied tactical situation improved, the study was enlarged to include newly acquired occupied territory, until finally on 19 August 1943 the entire island was in Allied hands.

(2) Certain immediate general observations were made which should be recorded in this report for background purposes. First, immediately before D-Day every important labor and trade association official on the island had fled to Rome. It was apparent that they had left in a hurry, because in many cases personal possessions and correspondence were found intact, some of which disclosed that by date their departure was in the main from

8 to 10 July 1943. This left labor and trade associations and their offices leaderless, though in each instance clerical staff remained at work, and records were found intact. Second, pre-invasion statistics were confirmed in that island employment was found to be approximately 50% agricultural, 26% industrial, and 24% miscellaneous. In these categories, agricultural employment was least affected by invasion. Workers remained, and as circumstances permitted, continued their daily duties. Industrial employment was at a standstill. Pre-invasion bombing had completely disorganized and dislocated industry. Many cities had been reduced to ruins and industrial workers feared the personal physical risk incident to further employment. This was especially true in sea port cities like Palermo, Catania, Siracusa, Messina, and Agrigento. Miscellaneous employment which included shop-keepers, domestic workers, and government employees was in varied state of disorganization. The shop-keepers and domestic workers were not working, while government employees of all levels, except those who had fled to Rome, remained at their work waiting to learn whether or not the Allies would permit them to continue in their employment. Third, there was no evidence of pre-invasion sabotage by workers. Fourth, during Fascism, there was general non-compliance by employers, employees, trade unions and associations with wage covenants or wage provisions stipulated in collective labor contracts. (This did not apply to government employees. Their wage scale was statutory and not covered by collective contracts. The level of wages depended largely upon labor supply and demand. The black market had become an accepted institution, and official Fascist commodity price lists were respected only in their breach. Cost of living was high and presented a problem with which the Fascist Government had not been able to cope.

(3) Labor was divided into the following broad classifications for preliminary study and action:

Procurement and supply of labor,
Wages, which included the question of cost of living,
Trade unions, associations, and labor relations.

(a) Procurement and Supply of Labor for Branches of the Allied Armed Forces.

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(a) Procurement and Supply of Labor for Branches of the Allied Armed Forces.

(1) This was given A-1 priority. The various S.C.A.O.'s in each province had done their best. In each province the main Fascist trade union office was taken over by the S.C.A.O. and opened as an employment office. The clerical and executive staffs (except known Fascist leaders who were removed on the spot) who were familiar with the office records, and registration of workers under Fascism, were directed to continue at work under A.L.G. supervision. The public was invited to register for work and the offices were immediately overrun by men, women, and children of all ages who desired employment. Compulsory registration was not required. The problem was not one of procuring sufficient labor, but in finding enough work for the thousands of persons who for the moment were out of employment because of disorganization of trade, industry and commerce. In Palermo city alone over 1,800 persons were registered for work the first day. Headquarters of the Allied Forces were notified of the location of the employment offices. The offices were kept open 24 hours a day.

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til the latter part of August when the pressure was relieved as a result of fulfillment of the larger military labor requirements. The offices were then put on a 10 hour a day working schedule. An employee was always kept on duty to handle emergencies. The military made its own arrangements for transportation of workers to work areas.

(ii) Certain fundamental rules were established for the employment offices. (a) Registration was voluntary under Fascism it had been compulsory. (b) Persons were classified for work by skill with full listing of all skills; under Fascism they were classified under the skill and could only work in that classification. (c) Preference in employment to members of the Fascist party abolished. Persons were to be employed on an equal basis regardless of race or creed. (d) Preference for employment was to be given to political prisoners who had opposed Fascism and had been imprisoned by the Fascists for that reason; individuals who had been denied employment opportunities under Fascism because of religion, anti-Fascist activity, or refusal to join the Fascist party; and to heads of families who could show great economic need.

(iii) Actual statistics on the number of workers employed through these offices are not available at this writing, though the figures will be compiled at a later date. It can be said generally, however, that labor was well absorbed in the larger coastal cities -- the balance being taken care of by temporary relief or city "clean-up" projects. However, in areas which had previously depended on operation of one specific industry as, for example, sulphur and asphalt mining (Agrigento, Etna and Catanzaretta) there were totally unabsorbed workers of such industries. Approximately 40,000 miners were in that category. They received temporary relief and some work with city "clean-up" projects pending reopening of the mines which were as yet not operating because of lack of power and vital equipment parts. At this writing a few mines have reopened, and A.M.G. has made arrangements for the reopening of others.

(b) Wages and Cost of Living. This problem fell into the following employment categories: Civilians employed by the Armed Forces, Government employees, and persons employed by private employers. First, Civilians Employed by the Armed Forces. This category presented problems of an emergency nature because of the war.

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(b) Wages and Cost of Living. This problem fell into the following employment categories: Civilians employed by the Armed Forces, government employees, and persons employed by private employers. First, Civilians Employed by the Armed Forces. This category presented problems of an emergency nature because the military was at the time the largest single employer of labor on the island; wage rates paid were not uniform between the various branches of the service; and it was obvious that the official and unofficial army rates of pay were in most cases too high, and in some too low. Wages were not related to the economy of the island, and in cases where they greatly exceeded prevailing customary rates, were drawing persons away from private and government employment and adding to the spiral of inflation. The lack of an official Armed Forces wage policy and scale caused confusion in the labor market. In view of these circumstances conferences were called by the Labor Section of A.M.G. attended by representatives of the Allied Armies, Navies, and Air Forces, and a

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uniform wage scale was adopted (Ex. D). The scale was promulgated by A.M.G. and issued to all of the branches to be reissued in routine military orders or directives. The scale became effective 1 October 1943, and included 171 working categories. In addition, it was agreed that periodic joint conferences would be called by A.M.G. for further revision of wages and addition of job classifications. It was also agreed that if between conferences a branch had to establish a rate for a job not covered by the uniform scale, that it would be submitted to A.M.G. for study and determination and when fixed would be made uniform for that job throughout the Island. Basic conditions of employment were also established and made part of the wage publication. An effort was made to eliminate the wide discrepancies between wages paid by the military and those prevailing in other fields. It was borne in mind that the scale would establish an Island Wide precedent which would eventually be reflected in wages paid to Government and private employees. The result was that approximately 50% of the then existing military rates of pay were reduced from L 10 to L 30 per day, while in other cases rates were left unchanged, and in some cases increased. (Comparison of Exs. A, B, and D will disclose the adjustments made.) While the uniform scale was not the answer to the wage problem as such, it was of constructive value since it established a uniform wage scale and policy; stabilized wages and wage procedure; and revised rates to a more economically desirable level. Second, was the question of Governmental Employees, and third, Private Employees. This question was complicated by an elaborate Italian wage structure which had been confused during Fascism by the addition of many indemnities (more than 38 in the case of Governmental employees) which were in each instance proclaimed as socially desirable government grants, but were acutely attempts to meet the rise in cost of living without admitting the fact. When cost of living increased, the State would add an indemnity for workers, but instead of calling it a cost of living adjustment, or wage increase, they would call it an indemnity for bombing, "bombardamento", or appearing at work, "presenza", and thus hide its true purpose. The result was a "hodge podge" wage structure which started with a low base rate and concluded with an accumulation of indemnities which in many cases represented between 60 to 70% of a worker's total income. There was no relation between base pay, indemnities, and the job. Not only was the situation confusing to the workers, but universally resented because the wage was not stable, was in such form that it could be altered by the State at any time, and hence, threatened the worker's sense of security. It was

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and the Italian government before making changes which would so vitally affect the basic financial and economic structure of the country. (Ex. E - Rough draft of summary report.)

(c) Trade Unions and Labor Relations.

(i) There was no free labor movement or industry association under Fascism. State labor-industry control was the key to the Fascist theory of government and was accomplished through the Corporative Syndical System. The syndicate was the basic cell of the Fascist social and economic concept. Workers and employees within certain occupations were organized into separate syndicates and permitted to function by positive law. The economic field (except government) was divided into industry, commerce, banking, and agriculture. In addition there was the group known as artists and professional men. Each of the aforementioned economic divisions had a separate independent organization for employers and employees, except artists and professional men, who were combined into one organization. Each province had 9 such organizations known as provincial "Unione". Syndicates were constituent members thereof. Provincial Unions then selected representatives which composed the Federations, and the Federations selected representatives for the Confederations. The Federations and Confederations were situated in Rome and represented the Unions involved, but at different levels. All representatives of each unit starting with the base syndicate and ending with Confederations had to be members in good standing of the Fascist party and approved by Mussolini. That was the syndical structure. On top of that was the corporative superstructure. This was composed of 22 Corporations, the members of which were Confederation delegates and Fascist party members appointed by the Ministry of Corporations. Each Corporation represented a whole cycle of an economic activity. At the head of these Corporations sat the Minister of Corporations -- Mussolini.

(ii) Workers and employers paid dues in the form of syndical taxes. Dues were deducted from payrolls by employers and sent directly to the Ministry of Corporations in Rome, not to the syndicates. Rome decided how much was necessary for the next annual budget of the Syndicates, and sent same to the Provincial Unions for allocation to itself and syndicates, and kept the balance. Collective labor agreements were negotiated by the Federations and approved by Mussolini, after which they became

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(iii) After examination of the Corporative Syndical System, conferences with pro-Fascist labor leaders, anti-Fascist groups, government representatives, employers, and workers; and after an intensive survey of the Island, it became

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clear that the system should be abolished. Revision was impossible. It would have meant appointing administrators of syndicates, financing them, and hence complete government regulation and control. Continuation of the system meant continuation of Fascism. (This view was concurred in by the Finance Division, which had already abolished the syndical tax.) The situation demanded a new start with an assurance to both employees and employers that they would not be coerced by government into any particular organization. Collective bargaining had been a mockery. Collective contracts were imposed by decree. The Corporative Syndical System was openly resented and protested against by the great majority of employers and employees. Syndicates were not labor organizations or trade associations, but rather agencies of the Fascist party. The system to the public meant subject slavery, and they literally asked to be freed from it -- not by half measures, but by a clean sweep which would leave them free to digest their new liberty and decide on a fresh course of action. It was, therefore, decided that each group should be left to build for itself what it thought would best serve its purposes, the social and economic welfare of the Island, and its sense of freedom and liberty. To this end, the Fascist Corporative Syndical System was dissolved and all Fascist officials removed.

(iv) Various plans were drafted to accomplish the objective stated above. Plan "B" was finally approved (Ex. F) and was signed on 24 September 1943 to become effective 1 October 1943 as General Order No. 8 (Ex. G). This plan dissolved the Corporative Syndical System; established a system of Provincial Labor Offices, a Regional Labor Office for Sicily, method of adjusting labor disputes; and assured a free labor movement for Sicily. Rules and Regulations were issued to aid in effectuating the order (Ex. H), and a covering letter of preliminary instructions to all S.C.A.O.'s to emphasize its importance (Ex. I).

(v) To assure stability during the period of transition from the old system to the new freedom, Administrative Instruction - Labor No. 2 was issued (Ex. J). It provided for continuation of the substantive hour, wage, and condition of employment provisions of existing collective agreements pending opportunity for revision.

(vi) The Ispettorato Corporativo which

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(vi) The Ispettorato Corporativo, which was a direct representative of the Ministry of Corporations in Rome and functioned in Sicily for the purpose of inspecting health, hygiene and similar laws for workers was continued, though transferred for administrative and other purposes to the new Regional Labor Office for Sicily (Ex. K).

(vii) On 10 October 1943 labor proposal No 3 was prepared and submitted for approval (Ex. L). The purpose of this proposal was to clarify the question of whether or not General Order No 8 actually gave employees the right of selection of representatives for purposes of collective bargaining, and to round out the labor program. The proposal was submitted to AFHQ, MGS for instruction. No reply to date.

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3. Conclusion.

a. Part I. By 26 October 1943 AMGOT had accomplished the following in the field of labor:

- (1) Established a uniform wage scale for Sicily governing civilians employed by branches of the Armed Forces.
- (2) Completed a study of the Italian wage structure and system with recommendations for revision and adjustment.
- (3) Completed a cost of living study for Sicily (Ex. M).
- (4) Concluded the task of procuring and supplying labor to branches of the Armed Forces.
- (5) Abolished the Fascist Corporative Syndical System.
- (6) Substituted civilian government agencies for handling labor problems subject to A.M.G. guidance and supervision.
- (7) Consolidated under the Regional Labor Office for Sicily previous Fascist functions which were found to be of benefit to workers and the public; having eliminated those which were found objectionable.
- (8) Provided a machinery for present and future self determination of labor disputes and contracts.
- (9) Assured a framework for a free labor and trade association movement.
- (10) Initiated a study of cooperatives, workmen's compensation, and public health systems.

b. Part II. As of 26 October 1943 there was considerable unrest among the workers who were asking for wage increases to meet the higher cost of living. Several unions had been organized on the island. The most prominent in Palermo (Ex. N). The public was voicing itself in the first free press that they have had in 25 years, on questions relating to labor. There had been no strikes or lockouts. There had been 4 important labor disputes between employers and employees, all of which were resolved by agreement between the parties after reference by employer and employee representatives to the new Regional Labor Office. The outstanding

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c. Part III. A framework for democracy in labor and industry has been established in Sicily. The third phase will answer the question of whether or not the Sicilians will responsibly accept their new challenge of freedom. Much will depend upon the ability of the population and the Allies to meet the need for procurement and supply of food, eliminating the black market, and arresting the rise in cost of living.

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W. A. Morse
DAVID A. MORSE,
Capt., A.C.,
Labor Division.

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PROPERTY CONTROL SUB-COMMISSION

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT FOR JANUARY 1944.

1. In accordance with para 10 of my report for January 1944, I submit the following supplementary report on Region I.

2. ALLIED PROPERTY.(a) General.

Very considerable progress has been made during the month with the taking into custody of the remaining British and American properties, particularly in Messina Province. Those now remaining are small and relatively unimportant.

(b) Bronte Estate.

Inventories etc have now been received as at date of Cav. Modica taking over administration, i.e. 18 Aug 43, revealing a very considerable stock of timber. A full report for period to 31 Dec 43 has now also been prepared, together with a statement of the position at that date. From a perusal of records very satisfactory progress has been made. Houses repaired, roads, bridges, etc, essential for the efficient control and administration of the Estate have been either reconstructed or repaired, and improved methods of cultivation employed which compare very favourably with those employed by the Ente di Colonizzazione del Latifondo Siciliano, which in many cases left much to be desired. From an examination of the administration of this estate by Ente di Colonizzazione del Latifondo Siciliano it can be readily understood the general criticism which is always levelled at this organization. The financial position is satisfactory, but everything depends on the sale of the orange crop. Every effort is being made to find a market at some reasonable price.

(c) Barab Bros.,

No further sales have been permitted, and after a very careful examination of the position it has been decided to dispense with the services of Signorina Schenbri, thus reducing overhead expenses considerably. It is proposed to leave this business on the principle of conserving the stock, the lire value of which increases from day to day. It is regretted that so far Insurance Division have not been able to arrange any form of insurance. Trading for the period 15 Sept to 31 Dec 43 shows a handsome profit.

(d) L'Insulare.

The taking into custody of this concern has been effected. Such available cash (over and above working requirements) and all securities have been earmarked for payment of outstanding dividends to English shareholders, whose claims amount to Lire 976,000. It is hoped that 50% can be covered in cash immediately, and a further 25% in the course of the next few months. Accounts, inventories, etc, have been submitted to 31 Dec 43, and the position with this concern may be considered as satisfactory.

(e) Ragusa Asphalt Mines.

Official Orders Nos. 23, 24 and 25 dated 16 Jan 44, have now been issued, and the property under the concession have been returned to the British.

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(e) Ragusa Asphalt Mines.

Official Orders Nos. 23, 24 and 25 dated 16 Jan 44, have now been issued, whereby the mining rights under the concession have been returned to the British concerns. Under the Orders Sig. Luigi Paterno has been appointed Special Commissioner. As from 1 Feb 44 arrangements have now been made to be confirmed by proper contract for the sale of British rock to ABCD, price and conditions of sale having been approved by Sig. Ing. Giangi, Chief Engineer in Mining in Sicily. Under this arrangement a fair price is being obtained for all rock mined, and the British interests may also participate in contracts made directly and not through the intermediary of ABCD.

In this way the question of mining rock as from 1 Feb 44 has been settled. There remains the question of the accounting for the following periods:

- (a) Period of sequestration and subsequent annulling of concession rights in favour of ABCD. This is dependent on details and records from Rome. Certain assets have been transferred during this period, and this must be examined later by competent authority. Meantime all possible records are being obtained.

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- (b) Date of occupation to date of Original Declaration of Custody. Records kept.
- (c) Date of Declaration of Custody to 28 Dec 43. Date of returning of mine concessions under Orders 23, 24 and 25 of 1944. Records kept.
- (d) 28 Dec 43 to 31 Jan 44, period during which ABCD have worked the concessions. Keeping full records, but the British interests have not been worked separately. Here again full records have been kept.

It is felt that Controller of Property at this stage must content himself with the preparation of sufficient data as will suffice for the consideration of the British claim.

3. A.G.I.P.

In accordance with instructions received from AFHQ, all A.G.I.P. assets, with the exception of funds lodged in banks and deposited with AMFA, have been transferred to C.I.P. The final completion of records and accounts is still awaited. Owing to the confusion consequent upon the military operations in Sicily, these will require a considerable time to complete.

4. PARASTATAL CONCERNS.

(a) E.N.I.C.

Work in this concern continues to make real progress. Variety introduced in the programme has resulted in a very marked increase in receipts. Modern American films with more than a tinge of propaganda flavour have also increased public interest.

The "Riviera" in Catania is due to open in the course of the next few days, and should prove both a good investment and a real contribution to civil life in Catania. Arrangements are also being made to repair the large and modern cinema "Impero" in Messina, and this too should be opening in less than six weeks time. The principle here has been to advance such sums as necessary against ENIC liability for rents and percentage of takings.

The Balance Sheet covering the administration to 31 Dec 43 makes very satisfactory reading. After making general provision for contingent liabilities and depreciation, a net profit of Lire 1,057,825.25 is shown. To this figure must be added the very considerable sum charged to the accounts in respect of abnormal repairs effected during this period.

(b) Unione Militare.

Restricted sales continue, although the stocks are now very considerably reduced. Instructions have been received from a Commissioner appointed by the Badoglio War Ministry to Unione Militare, but in accordance with general instructions on this subject, Unione Militare will remain under control of Controller of Property for the time being, any disposition to be effected through intermediary of Controller of Property.

(c) Corriere di Sicilia.

Several offers have been received for the purchase of this paper by the leaders of the various political movements, but these have been refused on the

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(c) Corriere di Sicilia.

Several offers have been received for the purchase of this paper by the leaders of the various political organizations. These have been refused on the principle of

- (a) not selling fascist property,
 - (b) policy,
 - (c) necessity for establishing the ownership of the paper and for examination of various transactions effected by Fascists to gain control.
- This will be a matter for examination and decision by Italian Govt.

5. FASCIST PROPERTY.

The appointment of subliquidators is still being held up by two provinces, to whom representation has been made to arrange for the nomination forthwith. The work of tracing fascist property is continuing and much good work has been done by the Special Commissioner. From Controller of Property's records of Dissolved Fascist Institutions, Foreign Representative of the Library of Congress has extracted over 200 books, 800 pamphlets and 160 Serial Publications, which should prove tremendously useful additions to the collections of the Library of Congress. Controller

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of Property has rendered every facility in this work, which should prove of great value in the study of the Fascist organization.

6. ENTE DI COLONIZZAZIONE DEL LATIFONDO SICILIANO.

The records and accounts as at 30 June to 13 Sept 43 have now been submitted, although in view of difficult conditions some of the information has not been completely checked, and may be the subject of adjustments. Over 150 staff have been dismissed and very considerable economies effected, resulting in a saving of overhead expenses of Lire 4,700,000. Sig. Faravino is adopting a very rigid system of economy and effective control which should result in increased efficiency on the part of the reduced organization. The propositions submitted for the financing of Ente di Colonizzazione del Latifondo Siciliano were in the first place rather on the "long term" principle. AMG was asked to release to E.C.L.S such sums as would have normally been paid in due course by the Italian Government as part of its responsibility to E.C.L.S for Public Works. Further, the general question of pre-occupational debts was considered. Finally it was arranged to finance only:

- (a) overhead expenses on the basis of Lire 10,000,000 per annum, applications to be submitted monthly,
- (b) Essential cost of works of paramount importance to agriculture, being continuation of projects already started and which if not finished would result in complete loss or disorganization of existing facilities. No new works are to be permitted. Censorzi di Bonifica may submit their projects to be examined by competent authority, these estimates to be submitted bi-monthly. That of February and March amounted to L.11,400,000.

It has again been stressed on the Commission the general principle of conservation of property and the progressive development of only those activities where the agricultural conditions or productivity are improved by E.C.L.S contribution. Anything else will not be encouraged.

24 February 1944.

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

1013

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PROPERTY CONTROL FOR JANUARY 19441. General.

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

2. Personnel.

I arrived in Naples by air from Palermo on 6 Jan. About the middle of the month Major Bevard (A), who had been in Naples since 26-Dec 43, left for the U.K. Captains Cavanaugh (A) and Hewett (A) arrived in Naples on Jan 11 and 12 respectively. At the end of the month Major Evans (B) and Major Sencore (A) were released from temporary duty with HQ Commandant Naples and rejoined my staff. Major King (A), who had arrived in Naples early in January, was immediately posted for temporary duty with the Displaced Persons Sub-Commission, whence he has not yet returned, and Capt. Sirota (A) who left Palermo on the last day of December, has been on temporary duty during the whole of the month with HQ Commandant Salerno. Lt. Col. Glenn (A) and 1st Col. Bennett (B) remained in rear HQ Palermo throughout the month. Capt. Wellington (A) continued to be employed on temporary duty with G-4 Naples.

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

3. Region I.

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

4. Region II.

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

5. Region III.

Conditions in Region III are far from satisfactory. Until the beginning of December Major Hewett (A) C.P. was with at headquarters and it was that

1012-A

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4. Region II.

No report has been received from Region II for the month under review, the C.P. Major Weader, having been transferred to the end of the month to temporary duty as WFO in the assistance. Major Weader has been placed on the list of officers to be transferred to U.K. and has been in his capacity as C.P. by Capt. Savanough (A).

5. Region III.

Conditions in Region III are far from satisfactory. Until the beginning of December Major Hitchcock (A) C.P. was without assistance, and though since that date Major Garde (B), Capt. Weaver (A) and Lt. Miller (A) both now transferred elsewhere - and Capt. Swaile (A), who has unfortunately been sick for a considerable portion of the time - have been made available to assist him, the work in the Region is greatly in arrears. There are between three and four hundred pieces of real property in the Region belonging to Allied and French Nationals, besides some 20 commercial and industrial concerns needing supervision. Very little progress has hitherto been made in taking custody of the former. I have therefore arranged for temporary assistance to be given to Major Hitchcock by placing at his disposal the services of Major Sansome (A) and Major Evans (B). Lt. Col. Glenn (A) D.F.C. is now in the Region on a visit of inspection, with a view to re-organizing the work so as to enable arrears to be overtaken.

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- 2 -

4. Region IV

Contact has been made with Lt. Col. Carroll (A) and his staff. These plans for Regions IV and V Army areas have now reached an advanced stage.

7. Region V.

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

6. Negotiations with the Italian Government.

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

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

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

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

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

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

11 February 1944.

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

1012-B

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PROPERTY CONTROL FOR JANUARY 19441. General.

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5. Region III.

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21 February 1944.

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

1011-B

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

Subcommission for Monuments Fine Arts and Archives

FILED/dep

20345/MFA

12 February 1944.

Subject: Third Monthly Report, for January 1944.

To : Chief of Staff.

ORGANISATION

1. Throughout the month of January the Director remained in Palermo with the chief clerk and all the office files etc. of the Subcommission. At the time of writing of this report the Director and chief clerk had arrived in Naples, but the office equipment had not.
2. Owing to the fact that the then Deputy Director, Capt. M. Hammond, and Major T. Sizer, who had proceeded to Naples ostensibly to be attached as MFAA Advisors to HQ. 15 Army Group and HQ. 8th Army respectively, were not in fact attached to those formations, they constituted, together with Major Ward Perkins, an unofficial advanced section of the Subcommission. Official dealings between HQ. AMG and the Subcommission were all conducted through this Advanced Section, the Director being kept informed of what was going on only by personal correspondence with Capt. Hammond.
3. During January relations with the MFAA officers of Regions III and IV were conducted unofficially by Capt. Hammond through personal contacts. The issue of the Memorandum of 31 Jan on the fusion of AMG 15 Army Group and AMG has resolved the difficulty for the future.
4. On 28 Dec 43, AMG General Order No. 14 confirmed as valid the acting appointment of the Director.

PERSONNEL

5. Officers.
 - a. Capt. Hammond was warned on 15 Jan for another theatre. Application was made for his release from this assignment, on the ground of his experience of Italy and knowledge of the Italian language. The application was first accepted and then refused, and Capt. Hammond is thus due to leave the Subcommission.
 - b. Major T. Sizer was similarly warned for another theatre and left the Subcommission on 29 Jan.
 - c. Capt. L.B. La Farge, having returned to the Subcommission on 4 Jan from temporary duty with the Allied Advisory Council, was assigned on 9 Jan, for temporary duty, to the Displaced Persons Subcommission. On 15 Jan he was warned for another theatre, and left the Subcommission on 29 Jan.

- d. Capt. E. Croft-Murray was assigned on 8 Jan for temporary duty with the Displaced Persons Subcommittee, and so remains.
- e. Major J.B. Ward Perkins was assigned for duty as Special Advisor to AG 8th Army on 4 Jan. After his departure for this duty had been postponed, he left Naples on 16 Jan for Foggia.
- f. Capt. P.H.J. Moore, one of the advisors to Region I, is wanted for another theatre.

REPORTS

6. a. The reports from Regions I and IV have not been received.
- b. The report from Region II indicates that little remains to be done in that Region.
- c. Two reports from Region III, dated 10 Jan and 5 Feb, have been received. The main items are:
- (1) Continuation of necessary repairs to damaged monuments and of salvage of works of art etc. from them.
 - (2) Arranging protection for libraries, museums, monuments, stores of museum materials.
 - (3) Inspection of various monumental buildings requisitioned and occupied by the army. In one case (Amphitheatre of S. Maria di Capua Vetere) a requisition is reported as terminated; in another (Montecassino Abbey, Avellino) a requisition was prevented. Other existing requisitions in Naples and of the Palace of Caserta continue.
- d. Three reports have been received from Major Ward Perkins from the area of 8th Army and from the four provinces of Puglia, dated 22 Jan, 29 Jan, and 3 Feb. The last is referred to below in para. 9. The two former report considerable damage both to monuments and to museums and libraries in the city of Foggia, where apparently few steps had been taken to remedy the situation until his arrival. Damage in the rest of Puglia is negligible, but Castel del Monte (prov. Bari), which has served as a safe repository for the bulk of the works of art of the Region, is in military occupation.

PROTECTION OF MONUMENTS

7. Authoritative orders on the Protection of Monuments have now been published. A letter from the G. in C., General Eisenhower, to all Commanders was issued on 29 Dec 43 drawing attention to the importance of monuments and to the responsibility of all Commanders to protect them. AFHQ General Order No. 68, of the same date, prohibited the requisition of any monuments mentioned in the "Zone Handbooks" and placed upon AG (i.e. this Subcommittee) the responsibility for providing further lists of monuments of importance, which however are allowed to be occupied "when deemed necessary". A circular No. 57, dated 20 Dec 43, issued by PMS, had to some extent anticipated these general orders so far as the Region was affected. These orders are most welcome. It is perhaps a little unfortunate that the "Zone Handbook" lists, which are by no means exhaustive, should have been given such high authority, but the Subcommittee has provided supplementary lists for the Regions at present concerned, and has in preparation similar lists for the rest of Italy.

8. The Commission appointed by AMB to enquire into the requisition of monuments etc. continued to function until 23 Jan. Officers of the Subcommission testified before it. No report has yet been issued.

COOPERATION WITH RAF

9. The contact established in Palermo with the Special Mission of the RAF under Prof. Zuckerman was unfortunately broken by his departure, and a letter to the Mission asking for some of the information which Prof. Zuckerman had hoped to be able to supply has not received an answer. Major Ward Perkins however reports (on 3 Feb) renewed contact within 8th Army area. The substance of his report is as follows:

a. On the orders of A.G. C. in C., in October 1943, a list was prepared for the use of RAF of monuments etc. containing (1) world-famous monuments, (2) towns and monuments of secondary importance, (3) repositories of museum etc. material.

b. A revised list is now in preparation by the RAF containing town plans.

c. The officer seen by Major Ward Perkins had in his possession a complete set of the town plans such as the Subcommission has received from the Frick Art Reference Library, these being presumably the set which was given to Prof. Zuckerman by the Director at Palermo.

This is most welcome news. It is, however, unfortunate that there should have been duplication of effort, with the RAF preparing lists which the Subcommission could have supplied. It is also unfortunate that no official information of this should have reached the Subcommission, especially after the contact made at Palermo. That Major Ward Perkins re-established contact was due to a personal acquaintance. Now that it has been re-established it is hoped that steps may be taken to put it on an official basis, and that the Subcommission may be supplied with information which the RAF collects as to the bomb-damage to monuments.

VISITS OF INSPECTION

10. The Director was able to visit Agrigento and eastern Sicily on his way from Palermo to Naples, using air transport, train, and a car put at his disposal by the SMAC, Catania. Capt. Hammond and Major Sizer visited the site of the University of Pennsylvania excavations of the 1930's at Mixturnae, and report that damage has been relatively slight.

TRANSPORT

11. As the work of the Regional Advisors consists almost entirely in visiting monuments etc., preferably with the Italian Superintendents concerned, and that of the Director in inspecting the work done or in progress under the direction of his officers, it is essential that adequate transport should be readily available as required. Major Ward Perkins reports that none of the three Italian Superintendents with jurisdiction over Foggia Province have been able to visit it since the occupation and he is so far unable to help them, having himself to depend to a large extent on "hitch-

hiking". Work cannot be properly done under such conditions.

COOPERATION WITH ITALIAN AUTHORITIES

12. Two of the Italian Superintendents (for Antiquities, for Salerno and Potenza, and for Monuments, for Campania) are missing. All others in occupied Italy continue to give willing cooperation.

P.K. MILLER RECHOWS
Major, R.A.
Director.

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ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Education Subcommittee

REPORT FOR JANUARY 1944

TEXT BOOKS

The first text book for elementary schools was published and the proofs of two others were passed.

UNIVERSITIES

The University of Messina opened with an inaugural ceremony on 3 January thus completing the opening of the last of Sicily's three Universities.

In recognition of their work for Italian education, honorary degrees were conferred upon Lt. Col. Gayre (D. Phil.), Major W. H. Sherwood (D. Litt.), and Major Carleton W. Washburne (D. Pedagogy).

A beginning was made in the examination of the position of Naples University preparatory to the elimination of fascist elements.

ACADEMIES

The Antropological Academy of Palermo was opened on 30 January. Lt. Col. G.R. Gayre accepted the Honorary Presidency.

Investigation of the Members of the Royal Academy of Naples was begun.

ENTE AUTONOMO TEATRALE OF PALERMO

An investigation was made and plans are being prepared for its reorganization.

SCHOOLS

Eliminations of fascist elements from the schools continued and 30 dismissals were ordered.

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

The several reproofs which have been transmitted through the Hq of ACC, to Signor Cuomo, under-secretary for Education, do not seem to have been effective. He has again taken unwarrantable action, without consulting this organization, in the ordering of the abolition of the Royal Academy of Naples. Representations in this regard have already been made to the Vice-President. The replacement of Signor Cuomo might well be considered.

POLICY Experience at Naples, where unadvised actions taken by local officials have had to be remedied, with consequent loss of time and some confusion show that it is essential for the Education Subcommittee to operate as far forward and as early as possible. This will be especially apposite with regard to early entrance in Rome.

219.1/5

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
LEGAL SUBCOMMISSION
APO 394

ACC/4042/L

9 February 1944.

SUBJECT: Legal Subcommittee - Monthly Report for January 1944.

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

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

2. GENERAL

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

(a) Numerous conferences with Labor Subcommittee with respect to proposed declaration of principle of collective bargaining resulting in preparation of General Order No. 17 and Italian translation thereof; conferences with Labor Subcommittee in re its reproduction and distribution; examination of contract for purchase of furniture; numerous conferences with Finance Subcommittee resulting in preparation of General Order No. 18 containing qualified renewal of prohibition on land transactions; numerous conferences with Property Control Subcommittee resulting in the preparation of Proclamation No. 15 authorizing inclusion of property of French Government and its nationals under Article IV of Proclamation No. 6, and preparation of General Order No. 19 implementing the same; conferences at Brindisi with Italian Government relating to restoration of civil and political rights to Jews, resulting in preparation of General Order No. 18 and Italian translation thereof; making of arrangements for printing, etc; securing English translation of Royal Decree Laws Dec. 1943, N. 168 (Dissolution of Volunteer Militia) and N. 218 (General Income Tax); extended study of proposal for compulsory domicile, admonitions, etc., and preparation of opinion with respect thereto; conferences with Public Welfare Subcommittee in re questions of Italian citizenship; conferences with Finance Subcommittee in re motus operandi for putting Italian Decrees into effect in occupied territory; conferences with Capt. Teibot and Public Welfare Subcommittee in re Juvenile problem; and preparation of opinion as to enforced labor for juveniles, etc; conferences in re Regional Order covering matter of 1934 Unified Text Law.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Alleged delays and shortcomings on the part of the Italian Courts in unoccupied territory in dealing with sabotage and pilfering of Allied stores and equipment, the procedure to be adopted for the handing over of stores to the Italian Police, and the reporting of cases taken by

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

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

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

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

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

4. REPORT OF REGION I.

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

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

(111) Review of Cases:

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

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

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

(iv) General Courts:

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

b. Several important General Courts were held in Catania and Rango Province during the month, the court consisting of Lt. Col. Brennan, S/Adj. Dickie and Major Campbell, Major Radice or Capt. Davis.

(v) Italian Courts:

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

(iv) General Courts:

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

b. Several important General Courts were held in Catania and Messina during the month, the court consisting of Lt. Col. Roberts, Major Dickie and Major Campbell, Major Radice or Capt. Davis.

(v) Italian Courts:

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

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

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

(vi) Personnel.

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

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

c. One legal officer is now assigned each Province.

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

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

(viii) Directives:

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

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

5. REPORT OF REGION 2.

(i) Personnel.

a. Lt. Col. D.E.S. Cousins took over as RCLO on 10-1-44.

b. Each province has one LO, and that of Cosenza has two.

c. A return is awaited showing what other officers not officially in the Legal Division, have legal knowledge and particulars of same.

d. Major A.H.R. Franklin now LO Catanzaro has made a special study of the Italian Courts throughout Calabria.

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

(ii) Allied Military Courts.

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

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- a. The number of cases tried by Military Courts during the month was 175.
- b. Of these, a General court held at Salerno passed the death sentence on a conviction for wounding with intent to kill.
Superior Courts have tried several cases of local disorders connected with the distribution of grain.
In each, there were a considerable number of accused, who received sentences ranging from 2 years imprisonment to fines for minor delinquents.
- c. Prosecutions in the province of Matera have assisted the assessing of grain. Summons served on defaulters on Jan 10th had by Jan 14th induced the assessing of 1132 quintals as opposed to 178 quintals previous to that date. Persons still in default at the date of trial, were served with an order to assess the deficit by Jan 28th, fined, and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment to be held in suspense until that date. The fines were all paid, and almost all the grain then due, had been assessed by Jan 28th.

(iii) Circuit of the CJO.

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

demonstrate Court Procedure to them, and other officers arrested, the CJO will visit provinces as under, and will provide at cases which LO's have been instructed to arrange for trial within the following respective dates:

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

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

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

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

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

(vii) Regional Orders

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

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

6. REPORT OF REGION 3.

(1) There is attached as Appendix "A" a list of officers serving in Region 3 under the Regional Chief Legal Officer, Region 3, as at 31 January 1944. This list does not include the officers who won the Military Courts as these officers are under the direct control of the SCACs. 1000

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

(12) The problem of finding sufficient personnel to man the Military

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(xi) Consent to transfer of land. In continuation of para 4 g of the Monthly Report of the Legal Division for December 1943, approval has now been given to the RCO granting consents to transfer of land in cases 999

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

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

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- (e) Release of a French prisoner.

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

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

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

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

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

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

7. REPORT OF REGION 4.

(1) A.M.C. Courts

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

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

(c) There has been a marked improvement in the administration of justice by C.A.O.'s in Summary Courts, and in the maintenance of Court Records. For the first time it has been possible, by examination of the Records, to obtain a reasonably clear idea of what took place on the trial of each case. The whole way on the side of active liaison, and there is still

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(1) A.M.G. Courts

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

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

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

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

(11) ITALIAN COURTS

- (a) Nothing to report with regard to the Pretore and Tribunale, which are understood to be functioning satisfactorily in Foggia Province.
- (b) Reopening of the Court of Assize is held up pending directions with regard to selection of Assessors. Meanwhile, the Provincial Legal Officer has been instructed to prepare and submit a list of existing Assessors who are actually available, so that when the awaited directions are received there may be as little delay as possible in appointing the necessary Assessors to get the Court to work.

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

(111) PERSONNEL

(a) Officers.

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

(b) HM/Offs.

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

...by the ... in ... of a ...
in identical terms. The terms of the proposed decree and Provincial Order
were recently discussed with the Chief Legal Officer, A.M.G., HQ., A.C.M.F.,
who undertook to have the necessary documents prepared for publication.

(111) PERSONNEL

(a) Officers.

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

(b) EM/OPS.

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

(iv) Q. MESSAL

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

G. R. UFFORN, Colonel
Chief Legal Officer.

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EXHIBIT "A"
Chart Showing Breakdown by Provinces of cases reported

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PROVINCE	GENERAL COURTS		SUPERIOR COURTS		SUMMARY COURTS		TOTAL CASES Jan 1 - Jan 21, 1944.	TOTAL CASES July 12, 1943 to Jan 21, 1944
	Guilty	Not Guilty	Guilty	Not Guilty	Guilty	Not Guilty		
PALESTRA	4	0	60	7	555	34	820	5092
CATANIA	4	0	34	9	219	27	293	1971
MESSINA	0	0	33	10	6	0	49	395
AGRIGENTO	0	0	15	4	232	37	268	2065
TRAPANI	1	0	4	0	61	9	75	820
SIRACUSA	0	0	4	0	3	0	7	543
RAGUSA	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	216
CALTANISSETTA	0	0	6	2	6	0	14	151
ENNA	5	0	35	8	0	0	48	108
TOTALS	14	0	196	40	1162	167	1579	11369

Cases reported from Jan. 1, 1944 to Jan. 21, 1944 inclusive with total number of cases reported during the occupation shown in the right hand column.

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EXHIBIT "Y"
Analysis of Cases according to Categories

Province	Black Market	Thefts, and Poss. of Military Prop.	Curfew Blackout Circulation	Poss. of firearms	Wire Cutting	All Others	Totals
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PALERMO	92	183	27	171	0	180	566
CATANIA	2	0	129	22	0	64	257
MESSINA	3	1	8	2	0	6	39
AGRIGENTO	112	16	51	6	1	40	227
TRAPANI	6	0	1	0	0	44	66
SIRACUSA	0	0	3	0	0	4	7
RAGUSA	0	0	2	0	0	2	5
CALTANISSETTA	0	0	3	0	0	2	12
ENNA	2	2	0	0	0	8	40
TOTALS	217	35	380	57	176	350	1372

Appendix A.

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

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

* ; Attached from Region VIII.

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Appendix #2REGION No. 2

REPORT ON ALLIED MILITARY COURTS FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1944

A. CASES TRIED AND FINDINGS.

Province:	Summary Court	Superior Court	General Court		Totals		Total Cases
	Not Guilty:Guilty	Not Guilty:Guilty	Not Guilty:Guilty	Not Guilty:Guilty	Not Guilty:Guilty	Not Guilty:Guilty	
of							
Naples	388	2951			388	2951	
Avellino	73	99	2	22	75	121	
Benevento	2	80	23	28	25	116	
TOTALS	463	3136	25	50	488	3186	

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Appendix "C"

REGION NO. 2

REPORT ON ALLIED MILITARY COURTS FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1944

B. CONVICTIONS.

Province of	Curses and Violations	Theft and Poss. of Allied Prop.	Black Market	Looting	Poss. of Arms and Ammunition	Violat. of Ital. Pen. Code	Others	TOTAL
Naples	1265	1432	38	22	162	16	58	2951
Avellino	6	29	20	17	9		40	121
Benevento	5	52	13		25	18	3	116
TOTALS	1276	1513	71	17	196	34	81	3188

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

Total number of persons arrested: 279

TRIALS

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

(1) Judicial pardons were granted in 11 cases

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

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

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

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

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

- COURT OF APPEAL
- 115 Black Market (from 200 lire fine to 1 year in prison and 1000 lire fine)
 - 22 Theft (from 20 days in prison and 300 lire fine to 3 years, & 4 months in prison and 2500 lire fine)
 - 22 Aggravated theft (from 2 months in prison and 500 lire fine to 6 years and 6 months in prison and 500 lire fine)
 - 12 Buying stolen goods (from 40 days in prison and 300 lire fine to 1 year in prison and 4000 lire fine)

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Appendix E*
BLACK MARKET CASES TO 20 JANUARY, 1944 (ALL CASES).

NUMBER OF CASES	809
NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS	737
NUMBER OF CASES WHERE IMPRISONMENT IMPOSED	557
TOTAL IMPRISONMENT ALL CASES	68 years, 9 months, 12 days
HIGHEST SENTENCE OF IMPRISONMENT IN ANY CASE	1 year
LOWEST SENTENCE OF IMPRISONMENT IN ANY CASE	1 Day
AVERAGE SENTENCE	45 DAYS
NUMBER OF CASES WHERE FINES IMPOSED	401
TOTAL OF FINES IN ALL CASES	872,425 L.
HIGHEST FINE IN ANY CASE	50,000 L.
LOWEST FINE IN ANY CASE	30 L.
AVERAGE FINE	2,175 L.
SUBSECTION OF SENTENCE WITHOUT IMPOSITION OF PENALTY	6
FOUND NOT GUILTY	11
DISMISSALS	7

Appendix "F"

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

TOTAL ARRESTS OF BLACK MARKET CHARGES

No. 559

	<u>Convictions</u>	<u>Acquittals</u>
PIEMONTE	177	20
Sentences ranged from 30 lire fine to 3 months imprisonment		
TRIESTE	311	32
Sentences ranged from 100 lire fine to 1 year imprison- ment and 9600 lire fine		
JUVENILE COURT	19	
Sentences ranged from Judicial pardon to 3000 lire fine		
TOTAL	507	52

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

SECTION 4

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

A. Cases Tried, and Findings:

Province	General Court		Superior Court		Summary Court		Total	
	NG	G	NG	G	NG	G	NG	G
Pasig	1	1	--	1	52	355	53	357
Total	1	1	--	1	52	355	53	357

B. Convictions:

Province	Theft & Poss. of Violations Allied Fr.		Black Market		Looting		Poss. of Arms & Ammo.		Viol. of Italian Pen. Code		Others		Total	
	NG	G	NG	G	NG	G	NG	G	NG	G	NG	G	NG	G
Pasig	242	71	20	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	15	357		
Total	242	71	20	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	15	357		

EXHIBIT "B"

ASSIGNMENT

Headquarters

R.C.L.O.
Chief Judicial Off.
Chief Counsel
Off. i/c Italian Courts
Superior Court Judge
Prosecuting Officer

Rome City

Summary Court (1)
Summary Court (2)
Summary Court (3)

Provinces

Littoria
Frosinone
Rome Province
Viterbo
Rieti
Terni
Perugia

REGION 4 - LEGAL DIVISION

EMPLOYMENT OF OFFICERS

NAME

Col. Willmer
Lt. Col. Chapman
Capt. Cotes
Lt. Col. Mammone
Major Elder
Capt. Howell Jones

Lt. Gaudio
2/Lt. Posard
(Vacant)

(Vacant)
Major Waugh
Major McFadyen
Major Stump
Capt. Falk
(Vacant)
Major Stabbins

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EMPLOYMENT

R.C.L.O.
Attached Region 3
Assistant to R.C.L.O.
Attached 5th Army
Attached 5th Army
Attached 5th Army

Attached 5th Army
Assistant to R.C.L.O.

Attached 5th Army
Assistant to R.C.L.O.
Attached 5th Army
Attached 5th Army
Attached 5th Army

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 354

*Seen
Slammag
10.2.44*

AMC/114027/76

8 February 1944

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

TO : Vice-President, Administrative Directorate, ACC.

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

I. POLICE DIVISION

A. CARABINIERI REGALI.

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

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

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

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

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(cont'd Monthly report)

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

A report is awaited.

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

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

B. GUARDIA DI FINANZA

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

2. In accordance with a request from Lt. Col. Polletti, one hundred ⁹⁸⁴ members of the Guardia di Finanza, taken from the Rome group, will be transferred to Palermo to report to Lt. Col. Polletti upon arrival. Lt. Col. Pollock will select the men and arrange for transportation. Col. Polletti's request was based on a promise made several weeks ago by Col. Accampore, Guardia di Finanza Chief with Headquarters at Brindisi, during a visit to Palermo.

(cont'd Monthly report)

C. PUBLIC MORALS AND DISCIPLINE

1. Crimes of Violence. With the exception of Matera Province, all Provinces reported crimes of violence, each having several cases of homicide. Many of the cases concerned only Italian nationals, with no special features, and were the result of family differences. Several cases of violence, shooting or stabbing of British soldiers were reported. In each of these cases arrests were made. All undetected cases are being further investigated; returns of crime do not appear to be excessive in comparison with reports of recent years, and detections are high.
2. Civil Disorders. Civil disorders diminished during the month of January, insofar as the facts can be determined from information reaching this office.
3. Sabotage. No cases of sabotage have been reported from the Regions. This is not to state positively however, that there were not some such cases. No cases of serious subversive activity have come to notice of the Police Div.
4. Black Market. There appears to be "black market" operations generally throughout the Regions; to combat this, Guardia di Finanza and UCRS are co-operating closely with Alimentation authorities. Road blocks have been established in the Province of Salerno in an endeavour to check the movement of contraband food. This appears to have had good results as large quantities of food have been confiscated and turned over to the Alimentation section.

D. MISCELLANEOUS.

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

II FIRE AND CIVIL DEFENSE

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

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

(cont'd Monthly Rep)

III PRISONS

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

IV LICENSING AND REGISTRATION

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

A. MOTOR VEHICLE CIRCULATION PERMITS.

1. This matter is now regulated by AFHQ Administrative Instruction No. 12 dated 1 December, 1943, which was issued to Regions without any prior knowledge on the part of this sub-commission that such an instruction was likely to be issued.
2. The instruction is unsatisfactory from a public safety point of view and the matter was taken up with AFHQ (Int. Section), which agreed with the objections advanced.
3. It was found that AMG 15 Army Group (main) were also raising objections to the instruction, and that no provision had been made for the issue of a General Order by means of which the provisions of the instruction could be enforced.
4. Contact was made with AMG 15 Army Group, and this section prepared a draft enforcement order which was agreed to by the Chief Legal Officers of the two AMG Headquarters. The order has been submitted to AFHQ for their comment.
5. Draft instructions relating to the issue of motor vehicle permits (supplementing those contained in AFHQ Administrative Instruction No. 12) and suggested amendments to the instruction referred to, were prepared by this section and agreed to by AMG 15 Army Group. The draft instructions and suggested amendments have also been submitted to AFHQ for their consideration.

(cont'd Monthly Report)

B. CONTROL OF RABIES.

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

C. REGISTRATION OF CATTLE

1. The question of the proper enforcement of the existing Italian laws with regard to the registration and slaughtering of cattle has been the subject of discussion with Public Health Sub-Commission.
2. A draft directive has been prepared by this section, but is held at the moment pending verification of certain facts.

D. ALIENS

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

VI ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION

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

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

Lt. Col. Pickering, Major Shepherd, Capt. Ballance, Powell, and Ronnie, Lt. Mastroianni, Col. Kirk, CWS, and Col. Seaney arrived on the 27th inst.

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

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

(cont'd Monthly Report)

Lt. Col. A. B. Mitchell (A)
Major E. G. Sawyer (B)
Capt. J. Burke (A)
Capt. J. Lowe (A)
Lt. E. Hallersen (A)

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

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

Jan. 2 Capt. H. Young (A) joined from Palermo
Jan. 3 Lt. E. Hallersen (A) transferred to 15th Army Group.
Jan. 21 Capt. J. Ronnie (B) joined Sub-Com. from MOS & HC
Jan. 21 Lt. E. Hallersen (A) transferred to Sub-Com. from 15th Army Group.

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

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

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

Col. P. G. Park (A) C.P.S.	Salerno.
Col. R. Menney (A)	"
Lt. Col. R.M.J. Martin (B)	Detached duty at ACMP
Lt. Col. S. Pickering (B)	Salerno
Major R. Anderson (A)	MOS & HC
Major E.W. Garrett (A)	"
Major A.G. Shepherd (B)	Salerno
Major C.H.L. Mason (B)	Detached duty at AGC Rear.
Major J.A. Taylor (A)	Detached duty at AGC Rear.
Capt. A.C. Hallance (B)	Salerno
Capt. B. Powell (B)	Salerno
Capt. Ronnie (B)	Salerno
Capt. E.P. Weaver (A)	Naples (Hospital)
Capt. H. Young (A)	Detached duty at AGC Rear.

(cont'd Monthly Report)

Lt. F. Philby (A)	Palermo
Lt. G.O.A. Mastroianni (A)	Salerno.

III/US's

Sgt. Brooks (B)	Salerno
Sgt. Keenan (B)	"
Pfc. Marinelli (A)	"
Pfc. Pelleri (A)	"
Pfc. Lisbery (B)	"
Pfc. Diaz (A)	"
Pfc. Patti (A)	Brindisi
Pfc. McClurg (B)	"
Pfc. Jones (P)	Palermo

VI ADVISORY OPINION

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

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

VII GENERAL COMMENT.

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

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

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

(cont'd Monthly Report)

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

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

Paul G. Kirk

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

APPENDIX "A"

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

Public Health Sub-Commission

APC/3008/PH

31 January 1944

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

TO : - The Director, Public Health Sub-Commission

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

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

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

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

- a. There are three abbatoirs in Naples, one of which is not suitable for use. The two abbatoirs which are suitable for use are both idle.
- b. Even though the existing Italian laws regarding livestock slaughtering and meat inspection state that all livestock slaughtering will be done in a public abbatoir under the direction and supervision of a veterinarian, the slaughtering is now being done in various sheds, houses, and in some cases an open field with no supervision. This condition has been brought to the attention of Region III (Agriculture and Public Health Sections), Region IV (Agriculture), the Public Safety and Agriculture Sub-Commissions of A.C.C., Headquarters. All of those whose attention has been drawn to the fact that this condition exists have shown keen interest and plans are being made to enforce these laws in the near future. Copies of the laws in English are now in my possession.

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

APPENDIX "H" - Sheet 2

AM/3203/PA - Report on Veterinary Activities - (Continued)
31 January 1944

- a. Dr. Giovanni Manna, Provincial Veterinarian, Naples Province, states that forty persons reported for treatment of dog bites during the first week of January. As there was no rabies vaccine available, a sufficient quantity was secured by Colonel Griffin.
- b. Prof. C.G. Carrati, Veterinarian, diagnosed rabies after histopathological examination of a dog's head during the first week of January.
- c. Major Carlson, V.C. (A) made a positive diagnosis after histopathological examination of a dog's head during the first week in January. This dog had bitten two soldiers six days prior to the examination.

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

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

- a. The Public Safety Sub-Commission has been furnished, at their request, with a copy, in English, of the existing laws pertaining to the control of rabies.
- b. A directive to CAP's and medical officers has been prepared and will be distributed in the very near future.
- c. The Provincial Veterinarian, Naples Province, has prepared a similar directive for distribution to the appropriate Italian personnel in that province.

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

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

Rowland W. Rushmore
ROWLAND W. RUSHMORE
Major, Vet. Corps
Allied Control Commission

PH/RWR/ja

APPENDIX "I"

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
(Salerno Detachment)
APO 394

Public Health Sub-Commission

ACC/3691/PH

5 February 1944

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX "1" - Sheet 2

ACC/3091/PH - "Inspection of Region II Water Analyses & Records." - Continued.
5 February 1944

As indicated in the supplement to this report some of the laboratories take 30 or 40 cc portions only, while others take 50 or 100 cc portions or only 10 cc portions. Finally, the report is made with simply a comment that the water is either potable or non-potable. If the sample is declared non-potable there is no follow up procedure by engineers or inspectors to determine the cause of the contamination, and no compiled data on the results of analyses for each supply. Each sample on a supply is judged by itself, with no reference to past analyses. This fault is due in part to the small number of samples submitted.

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

PH/LWT/ja

LEONARD W. TRAGER
Captain Sn. C.
Sanitary Engineer

APPENDIX "J"

Information Concerning the Provincial Laboratories
and the Bacteriological Examination of Water in
Region IIMATERA

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

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

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

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

COSSENZA

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

Coliform examinations are made in Meri Solution to which has been added a Blue Vittoria indicator, followed by partial confirmation in Endo Agar and final confirmation with gram stain. The Blue Vittoria indicator changes color at Ph. 6.4. The number of fermentation tubes inoculated and the quantity of water placed in the tubes are given as follows:

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

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

REGGIO

The procedure for the inoculation of the fermentation tubes for the coliform determination is to first, place 300 c.c. of water in an erlenmeyer flask followed by 10 c.c. of their so-called Meri solution number one, then 5 c.c. of Meri solution number two, then 3 c.c. of Bacterio Statico, and finally 3 c.c. of fucsin. This mixture of water and broth media is then measured out and placed in gas tubes. The ten tubes each containing 10 c.c. placed in a 37 degree C. incubator for only 24 hrs. If gas is produced the sample is declared to be positive for B. coli, - on 97% basis. There is no further confirmation made.

APPENDIX "A"
Sheet 2

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

- - Continued - -

Plate counts are also made on both Gelatine and Agar. Portions of 1 c.c., $\frac{1}{2}$ c.c. and $\frac{1}{10}$ c.c. are used. The Gelatine plates are incubated for 24 to 48 hours at a temperature of 40 to 42 degrees C. while the Agar plates are placed in another incubator regulated for a temperature of 45 degrees C.

CATANZARO

Since 1934 only 246 bacteriological water analyses have been made and these have been taken, for the most part, from the Catanzaro City supply. Any analyses that is done either for Catanzaro or for the other smaller cities and communes is made only at the request of the Medico Provinciale.

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

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

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

POTENZA

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

The laboratory is extremely short of both Pepton and Agar.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
AFC - 394.
Public Health Sub-Commission.

APPENDIX ^K 10

SUBJECT:- Medical Supplies Sub-Section - January Report.

TO :- Brigadier G.S. Parkinson.

1. During the month adequate supplies have been received from US Army sources, which included a large quantity of insecticide powder for anti-typhus work by the Typhus Commission. Approximately 425 tons of medical supplies have been received in Italy and Sicily during the last month.

2. The work of this section has been considerably handicapped by lack of personnel trained in supply work. This officer made a special trip to AFHQ in an effort to obtain officer and enlisted personnel required to carry on medical supply activities in this area. Although MGS, AFHQ, and Medical Section, NATOUSA, concurred in the request for additional personnel, and in spite of evident need, G-1, AFHQ, refused to allow additional personnel, due to the over-strength position of the 2675 Regiment.

3. Authority was granted this Sub-Commission to operate A Central Medical Depot in Naples, prior to the amalgamation of ACC, AMG and AMG 15 Army Group, in order that centralised control might be effected. Here again lack of personnel has interfered with a satisfactory operation of the Depot, which has been able to operate only by taking all enlisted personnel assigned to this Section, and putting them on duty at the Depot.

4. Repairs to the roof of the depot were completed during the month, so that there is now a dry place in which to keep medical stores. Repair to the building has been extremely slow, and unsatisfactory. At the close of the month, electricity, water, and sewage were not repaired and available. The doors have not been repaired so that this depot can be locked, necessitating the use of Civil police guards day and night.

5. Inventory of the stock in the Central Medical Depot was completed with the aid of personnel loaned from the Finance Sub-Commission. The Finance Sub-Commission also loaned one Master Sergeant to go over the accounts of the depot, and bring these back accounts of the depot, when operated by Region III, up to date, so that this section would have a clean starting point for accounting records.

6. This Section has been unable to comply with a request from MGS, AFHQ, that all requisitions for medical and sanitary supplies would be put in on an item by item basis rather than on the CAD Unit basis, due to lack of personnel, and at this time inadequate records of usage from several regions. It is estimated that it will be for the July requisitions that this Section might be able to place item by item requisitions. The gathering of statistical information from the Regions on the rate of use of drugs and the actual requirements for a long range requirements program is extremely difficult, due to the limited Public Health personnel in the field, and the slowness of communication. Lack of transport is also a material factor.

7. With the separation of the Public Health Sub-Commission between Salerno and Naples, the Supply Section and Clothing Committee were left with but one clerk to act as chief clerk of the Naples office, file clerk, typist and messenger. Request has been submitted for the required additional personnel to operate this central office at Naples.

APPENDIX K, Sheet 2.

Medical Supplies Sub-Section - January Report (Continued).

8. Captain Doerr made a trip through Region II and the King's Provinces in an effort to determine the status of medical supply, and to confer with ACC and AMG Public Health personnel on the supply problems. In all the provinces visited, Potenza, Bari, Brindisi, Lecce and Taranto, the situation was about the same, in that there was shortage of supplies, and not adequate transport. During the last of the month, supplies were delivered to Bari and Taranto, and the situation in Bari, Brindisi and Lecce has been relieved by the distribution of some 25 tons of supplies under the direction of Captain Imery at Brindisi. Rail transport is improving, but it is still necessary to have all shipments closely guarded to prevent theft.

9. A new Price List of Imported Medical Supplies was started as a result of a ruling that all Medical Supplies would be sold to the first Italian agency at the USA cost price plus 28% to cover the transportation and warehousing costs. This Section is adding 30% to most items, and it is expected to have this work completed and published before the end of the first week in February.

10. Due to the reorganization of ACC/AMG, 15 Army Group AMG, it has been found advisable to re-write existing Administrative Instructions referable Medical Supply procedures, and this has been started with the cooperation of the Finance Sub-Commission. It is believed that this revision will considerably clarify the field procedures and have all instructions in one document.

11. It cannot be too strongly reported that the lack of sufficient trained personnel has seriously handicapped the successful operation of the medical supply system.

(Signed) M.E. GRIFFIN.
Colonel, Med.Corps.,
Supply Officer.

APPENDIX 6

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

SUBJECT: Sub-Section of Public Welfare - January Report.

3rd February 1944.

TO : Brigadier G.S. Parkinson, D.S.O.

1. During the month of January the Sub-Section on Welfare lost 4 officers; Major Witte, Director of the Sub-Section, Captain Bevier, Lt. Roessing and Lt. Vlcek by transfers to other theatres and one officer, Major Goldsmith, was attached to Col. Spofford's Office to direct the warehousing, transportation and allocation of American Red Cross clothing. At the same time 3 Welfare Officers in Region I, Major Drake, Regional Director of Welfare, Capt. Strash and Capt. Wills were also transferred to other theatres.

2. On 13th January 1944, Captain Earnest was appointed Director of the Sub-Commission on Welfare to succeed Major Witte. The number and assignment of Welfare Officers on 31 January 1944 was therefore: at Sub-Commission HQ - 3 Welfare Officers Capt. Earnest, Director, Capt. Silveira, Statistician, research and budgets, and Capt. Wilcox who is still at Tizzani Geronzi. One Welfare Officer in Region I, Capt. Savin, one in Region II, Capt. Carver, one in Region III, Capt. Kirk and four in Region IV, Major Kenny, Major Birt, Lt. Brown and Lt. Solenberger. One of these Region IV Welfare Officers should be transferred to the Rome planning group and as rapidly as possible additional trained welfare personnel should be made available for work in Regions II and III and at Sub-Commission HQ.

3. As Regions III and IV become a responsibility of this Headquarters only in the closing days of January no information is presently available on the work done in those Regions. Region III was, however, assisted by this Sub-Commission as Lt. Vlcek was loaned to this Region to assist in the re-establishing regional child welfare programs and also as Lt. Roessing was loaned to this Region for part of the month to act as welfare officer in two provinces in the Region.

4. Region I Welfare Dept. continued its program of directing and supervising and where they had not been already established, of establishing Italian provincial welfare departments. These did not exist in the Fascist Italian Governmental structure, as party organization largely dominated the welfare field, and preliminary plans were made for the establishment of a Regional Italian Welfare Dept., to coordinate the Provincial Italian Welfare Departments. Arrangements were completed in conjunction with the Allied Red Cross for the distribution of Red Cross clothing through local committees upon its arrival in Sicily.

5. Region II - The work in this Region has been much retarded by the distances to be covered, the difficulties of communications and the fact that Region II has never had more than two welfare officers and for some months only one officer, Captain Carver, has been on duty in the Region. Capt. Carver has had to devote most of his time to meeting emergency situations relating to children's matters, institutions of all kinds, requests for financial assistance by communes and provinces and in working with the Red Cross in establishing distribution committees and distribution facilities for Red Cross clothing. It has been impossible for him to devote much time to the program of developing Italian Provincial Welfare Departments who can and must eventually shoulder the burdens in the Region. Certainly, in the coming months attention and assistance in this problem must be given to Captain Carver.

APPENDIX 18 is 2.

Welfare Sub-Section Report for January (Continued).

6. At Headquarters much work was done in clarifying the areas of responsibility to the Italian Government and people, between the Sub-Commission of Public Health and those of Labour (notably in the fields of social insurances), Interior, Food and Displaced Persons and Refugees. It is hoped during the month of February to continue this work of clarification and to reduce to memorandum form, an outline of these responsibilities on specific subjects for the use of this Headquarters and the Regional staffs.

7. A start was also made on the collection of statistics and information concerning the welfare and relief programs now in operation in the Regions and plans are being made for a proposal to be submitted to the Italian Government for the establishment of an Italian Welfare Department in one of the existing Italian Ministries with the hope that with the establishment of such a department, much of the administrative burden of welfare work, now carried on by Allied Officers, can be assumed by the Italian Government and at the same time a closer control can be kept by ACC of the work being done and of the expenditure of AMFA funds.

(Signed) JOEL G. EARNEST,
Captain, A.C.,
Director, Welfare Sub-Section.

JGE/ja.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

Capt. (one):

25 March

Now that officer promotions have again been opened, I propose to recommend Capt. Slaughter for promotion. Have you any objections?

RD

967-A

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO - 394
Public Health Sub-Commission.

APPENDIX 21

SUBJECT:- Medical Supplies Sub-Section - January Report.

TO :- Brigadier G.S. Parkinson.

1. During the month adequate supplies have been received from US Army sources, which included a large quantity of insecticide powder for anti-typhus work by the Typhus Commission. Approximately 425 tons of medical supplies have been received in Italy and Sicily during the last month.

2. The work of this section has been considerably handicapped by lack of personnel trained in supply work. This officer made a special trip to AFHQ in an effort to obtain officer and enlisted personnel required to carry on medical supply activities in this area. Although WIS, AFHQ, and Medical Section, MATCUSA, concurred in the request for additional personnel, and in spite of evident need, G-1, AFHQ, refused to allow additional personnel, due to the over-strength position of the 2675 Regiment.

3. Authority was granted this Sub-Commission to operate A Central Medical Depot in Naples, prior to the amalgamation of AGO, AEG and AMG 15 Army Group, in order that centralized control might be effected. Here again lack of personnel has interfered with a satisfactory operation of the Depot, which has been able to operate only by taking all enlisted personnel assigned to this Section, and putting them on duty at the Depot.

4. Repairs to the roof of the depot were completed during the month, so that there is now a dry place in which to keep medical stores. Repair to the building has been extremely slow, and unsatisfactory. At the close of the month, electricity, water, and sewage were not repaired and available. The doors have not been repaired so that this depot can be locked, necessitating the use of Civil police guards day and night.

5. Inventory of the stock in the Central Medical Depot was completed with the aid of personnel loaned from the Finance Sub-Commission. The Finance Sub-Commission also loaned one Master Sergeant to go over the accounts of the depot, and bring these back accounts of the depot, when operated by Region III up to date, so that this section would have a clean starting point for accounting records.

6. This Section has been unable to comply with a request from WGS, AFHQ, that all requisitions for medical and sanitary supplies would be put in on an item by item basis rather than on the CAD Unit basis, due to lack of personnel, and at this time inadequate records of usage from several regions. It is estimated that it will be for the July requisitions that this Section might be able to place item by item requisitions. The gathering of statistical information from the Regions on the rate of use of drugs and the actual requirements for a long range requirements program is extremely difficult, due to the limited Public Health personnel in the field, and the slowness of communication. Lack of transport is also a material factor.

7. With the separation of the Public Health Sub-Commission between Salerno and Naples, the Supply Section and Clothing Committee were left with but one clerk to act as chief clerk of the Naples office, file clerk, typist and messenger. Request has been submitted for the required additional personnel to operate this central office at Naples.

987-B

APPENDIX K set 2.

Medical Supplies Sub-Section - January Report (Continued).

8. Captain Doerr made a trip through Region II and the King's Provinces in an effort to determine the status of medical supply, and to confer with ACC and AMG Public Health personnel on the supply problems. In all the provinces visited, Potenza, Bari, Brindisi, Lecce and Taranto, the situation was about the same, in that there was shortage of supplies, and not adequate transport. During the last of the month, supplies were delivered to Bari and Taranto, and the situation in Bari, Brindisi and Lecce has been relieved by the distribution of some 25 tons of supplies under the direction of Captain Isary at Brindisi. Rail transport is improving, but it is still necessary to have all shipments closely guarded to prevent theft.

9. A new Price List of Imported Medical Supplies was started as a result of a ruling that all Medical Supplies would be sold to the first Italian agency at the USA cost price plus 20% to cover the transportation and warehousing costs. This Section is adding 30% to most items, and it is expected to have this work completed and published before the end of the first week in February.

10. Due to the reorganization of ACC/AMG, 15 Army Group AMSI, it has been found advisable to re-write existing Administrative Instructions referable Medical Supply procedures, and this has been started with the cooperation of the Finance Sub-Commission. It is believed that this revision will considerably clarify the field procedures and have all instructions in one document.

11. It cannot be too strongly reported that the lack of sufficient trained personnel has seriously handicapped the successful operation of the medical supply system.

(Signed) M.E. GRIFFIN.
Colonel, Med. Corps.,
Supply Officer.

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

APPENDIX 10

SUBJECT: Sub-Section of Public Welfare - January Report.

3rd February 1944.

TO: Brigadier G.S. Parkinson, D.S.O.

1. During the month of January the Sub-Section on Welfare lost 4 officers; Major Witte, Director of the Sub-Section, Captain Beaver, Lt. Roensing and Lt. Vicek by transfers to other theatres and one officer, Major Goldsmith, was attached to Col. Spofford's Office to direct the warehousing, transportation and allocation of American Red Cross clothing. At the same time 3 Welfare Officers in Region I, Major Drake, Regional Director of Welfare, Capt. Strash and Capt. Wills were also transferred to other theatres.

2. On 13th January 1944, Captain Earnest was appointed Director of the Sub-Commission on Welfare to succeed Major Witte. The number and assignment of Welfare Officers on 31 January 1944 was therefore: at Sub-Commission HQ - 3 Welfare Officers Capt. Earnest, Director, Capt. Silsira, Statistician, research and budgets, and Capt. Wilcox who is still at Tizi Ouzou. One Welfare Officer in Region I, Capt. Savin, one in Region II, Capt. Carver, one in Region III, Capt. Kirk and four in Region IV, Major Renny, Major Birt, Lt. Brown and Lt. Solenberger. One of these Region IV Welfare Officers should be transferred to the home planning group and as rapidly as possible additional trained welfare personnel should be made available for work in Regions II and III and at Sub-Commission HQ.

3. As Regions III and IV became a responsibility of this Headquarters only in the closing days of January no information is presently available on the work done in those Regions. Region III was, however, assisted by this Sub-Commission as Lt. Vicek was loaned to this Region to assist in the re-establishing regional child welfare programs and also as Lt. Roensing was loaned to this Region for part of the month to act as welfare officer in two provinces in the Region.

4. Region I Welfare Dept. continued its program of directing and supervising and where they had not been already established, of establishing Italian provincial welfare departments. These did not exist in the Fascist Italian Governmental structure, as party organization largely dominated the welfare field, and preliminary plans were made for the establishment of a Regional Italian Welfare Dept., to coordinate the Provincial Italian Welfare Departments. Arrangements were completed in conjunction with the Allied Red Cross for the distribution of Red Cross clothing through local committees upon its arrival in Sicily.

5. Region II - The work in this Region has been much retarded by the distances to be covered, the difficulties of communications and the fact that Region II has never had more than two welfare officers and for some months only one officer, Captain Carver, has been on duty in the Region. Capt. Carver has had to devote most of his time to meeting emergency situations relating to children's matters, institutions of all kinds, requests for financial assistance by communes and provinces and in working with the Red Cross in establishing distribution committees and distribution facilities for Red Cross clothing. It has been impossible for him to devote much time to the program of developing Italian Provincial Welfare Departments who can and must eventually shoulder the burdens in the Region. Certainly, in the coming months attention and assistance in this problem must be given to Captain Carver.

APPENDIX ¹/₂ 2.

Welfare Sub-Section Report for January (Continued).

6. At Headquarters much work was done in clarifying the areas of responsibility to the Italian Government and people, between the Sub-Commission of Public Health and those of Labour (notably in the fields of social insurances), Interior, Food and Displaced Persons and Refugees. It is hoped during the month of February to continue this work of clarification and to reduce to memorandum form, an outline of these responsibilities on specific subjects for the use of this Headquarters and the Regional staffs.

7. A start was also made on the collection of statistics and information concerning the welfare and relief programs now in operation in the Regions and plans are being made for a proposal to be submitted to the Italian Government for the establishment of an Italian Welfare Department in one of the existing Italian Ministries with the hope that with the establishment of such a department, much of the administrative burden of welfare work, now carried on by Allied Officers, can be assumed by the Italian Government and at the same time a closer control can be kept by ACC of the work being done and of the expenditure of ANFA funds.

(Signed) JOEL G. HARVEST,
Captain, A.C.,
Director, Welfare Sub-Section.

JGE/ja.

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

len Slanšgal

10 2 44

ACC/3616/PH

8 February 1944

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

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

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

In addition to these officers, Lt. Col. Joseph A. Bell (A), Major R. P. Drake (A), Captain Alden Bevier (A) and Lt. George B. Roessing (A) were withdrawn from the Regional Organization for a similar purpose.

Major O. J. Pizzozero (A) and Major L. G. Norman (E) were assigned to Hq. 5th Army for special planning in Rome Province.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ACC/5016/MI - P. I. Sub-Commission - January report. (Continued)
February 3, 1944.

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

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

(A) Hospitals and Medical Care Sub-Section:

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

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

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

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

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

(B) Public Health Sub-Section:

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

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

2. The typhus situation occupied much of the time of the Sub-Commission. The Director, Brigadier Parkinson, became a member of the Typhus Control Board on 24th January 1944.

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

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

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

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6 February 1944

(Continued)

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

Major Cherry, Major Rogers, Lt. Manzelli and Pvt. D'Alco were lent to the Typhus Commission to assist in the immunization, dusting and case finding programs. Lt. Manzelli has submitted a report of the work of dusting teams - APPENDIX "F".

The Typhus Commission report shows that a total of 1,352,124 of the population has been dusted, while 32,464 persons have been dusted outside the City.

A total of 3,200 key persons such as doctors, nurses, Red Cross workers, dusting teams, railway and municipal workers has been inoculated against the disease.

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

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

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

4. With the approach of the malaria season, the experiences of last summer are being re-evaluated and in the light of these experiences, fresh approaches are being planned. Requisitions have been placed for larvacides, fuel oil has already been received and Paris Green for seasonal needs has been requested.

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

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

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

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

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3 February 1944

(Continued)

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

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

(C) Medical Supply Sub-Section:

1. The most important points arising from this Sub-Section's report, APPENDIX "K", are the satisfactory flow of imported medical supplies to occupied territory and the wholly unsatisfactory lack of personnel to deal with them. Ever since the invasion of Sicily this lack of personnel has been a great handicap and it must obviously increase as more territory is occupied. Colonel Griffin, Chief of the Sub-Section, asked AMHQ for four officers and twelve enlisted men trained in supply work and though the necessity for this was appreciated, the request could not be granted due to the fact that the 26th Regt is already over strength. When it is realized that only the British GHQ officers are in charge of hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of medical supplies in Sicily and Italy the position must be acknowledged to be serious. The distribution of supplies is also handicapped by the lack of adequate transport.

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

(D) Welfare Sub-Section:

1. Assistance was given to Region III for part of the month by the loan of Lt. Vlack to organize the Regional Child Welfare program. Lt. Roessing was also lent to act as Welfare Officer in two provinces.

2. Large consignments of clothing for the Italian civil population called for by AMH through the American Red Cross have begun to arrive and some 350 tons have already been received. A committee known as the Central Clothing Committee has been set up to deal with the warehousing, sorting and distribution of these supplies. Major Goldsmith has been seconded from the Sub-Commission to act as Senior Staff Officer to the Committee.

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

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

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

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8 February 1944

(Continued)

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

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

SUMMARY:

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

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

3. Distribution of food to hospitals in Region II and III leaves much to be desired.

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

5. Contact with AMG Gen and 8th Armies and Senior Medical Officer "Kings Italy" has been effected and discussed.

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

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

8. Increased emphasis will be placed on malarial control in succeeding months.

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

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

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

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

CONCLUSION

The activities of the Sub-Commission covered a wide and varied field. The reports submitted for the month of January 1944 are distinctly encouraging. Satisfactory progress is being made in most directions but three ⁹⁵⁹ remain:

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

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3 February 1944

(Continued)

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

3. The procurement of sufficient officer and U'/21 personnel and transport to deal with the pressing needs for adequate supervision and distribution of the vast quantities of medical supplies being shipped into the country.

G. S. Parkinson
Brigadier

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

PH/GMF/ja.

APPENDICES:

- "A" -- Composition of HQ. P.H. Sub-Commission.
- "B" -- Report on Hospitals & Medical Care, Lt. Col. C.O. Shields.
- "C" -- Report on Organization of Typhus Hospital, Major G.M. Frizelle.
- "D" -- Report on Laboratory and Biologics Control, Lt. Col. E.F. Woods.
- "E" -- Graph - Incidence of Typhus, Maples and Districts.
- "F" -- Report on Typhus Dusting, Lt. M. A. Lanzelli.
- "G" -- Report on Venereal Disease Control, Major J. A. Lewis.
- "H" -- Report on Veterinary Activities, Major R.W. Ruesmore.
- "I" -- } Report on Water Supply Situation, Region II, Capt. L.W. Frager.
- "J" -- }
- "L" -- Report on Welfare Activities, Capt. J. G. Larned.
- "K" -- Report of Medical Supply Sub-Section, Col. M.E. Griffin.

HEADQUARTERS, ROBBING HEADQUARTERS, SUB-COMMISSION

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Director

Brigadier G.S. Parkinson, D.S.O. (B)

Deputy Director

Lt. Col. Wilton C. Williams (A)

Executive Officer

Captain Noel G. Earnest (A)

SUB-SECTIONS

Hospital & Medical Care

Lt. Col. G.D. Shitids (A)
Lt. Col. Z. I. Dobos (A)

Public Health

Major G.M. Trizelle (B)
Major J. A. Lewis (A)
Maj. E. E. Jonhwick (A)
Major R.F. Rogers (A)
Major R. A. Cherry (A)
Major R.W. Ausimovs (A)
Lt. M.A. Menzelli (A)

Medical Supply

Col. M.E. Griffin (A)
Capt. G.V. Doerr (A)
Capt. (W) F.H. Light (B)
Capt. S.E. Silveira (A)

Welfare

Capt. J.G. Earnest (A)
Maj. S.A. Goldsmith (A)
Capt. S.E. Silveira (A)

APPENDIX 'B'

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

Public Health Sub-Commission

AOC/3015/PA

1 February 1944

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

To : - Director, Public Health Sub-Commission

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

Lt. Col. Charles D. Shields - O-317364 (A)
Major G. M. Frizelle - 47301 (V)

2. A directive on hospital and medical care was prepared for Regional Medical Officers. Also a questionnaire to be completed for all hospitals with a bed capacity of fifty or more.

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

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

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

In the early days of January, an emergency hospital at San Giorgio was also admitting cases of Typhus to the maximum capacity of circa 150. With the increase of bed space at the Cotugno Hospital, due to the delivery of 956 beds, and the convalescent overflow at the Albergo dei Poveri, Typhus admissions to San Giorgio were stopped toward the end of the month.

APPENDIX "B" SHEET 2

ACC/3016/PH - "January Report, Hospital and Medical Care SubSection"- Continued
1 February 1944

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

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

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

RV/CD5/ja

APPENDIX 'C'

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Public Health Sub-Commission
1 February 1944

The organization of a Typhus Hospital

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

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

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

These courses being set up at the point of entry to the hospital.

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

Dusting Centre.

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

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

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

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

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

Cleansing Centre.

This is divided into two portions:-

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

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

APPENDIX "C" - Sheet 2
 Suggestions concerning the Method of Reception and Disposal of Typhus Cases (Cont'd)

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

When the clipping has been completed, the patient is moved by the two clipping orderlies to the bathing section.

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

General

The system outlined above calls for a considerable number of personnel whose work should be divided into shifts of eight hours each. This necessitates:-

	Male	Female
Dusting Teams	--- 3	--
"Dirty" orderlies	6	-
Care Police	3	-
Clipping orderlies	6	6
Bathing Orderlies	6	6
"Clean" orderlies	6	-

Where possible orderlies who have suffered from typhus should be employed.

Great care must be taken not to have the "dirty" and "clean" stretchers used for any other purpose than that for which they are designated.

All personnel should be given as high a caloric diet as possible.

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

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

All orderlies should wear dusted anti-louse clothing. This should be removed and kept in a separate room on completion of a tour of duty.

In order to prevent the introduction of the stray louse, all hospital beds, patients nightgowns and patients should be re-dusted once a fortnight.

It is suggested that the initial dusting of the patients and his clothes in the Dusting Centre and bathing section should be done with quick setting A.L. 65 or D.D.T. The fortnightly dusting in the ward should be done with DDT.

The above suggestions are based on experiences gained when acting as Medical Intendant of the Cotugno Typhus Hospital, Naples.

(Signed) G. M. FRIZELLE,
 Major, RAMC.

APPENDIX "D"

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

ACC/3072/P1

7 February 1944

SUBJECT: - Monthly Report - Laboratory and
Biologics Control.

TO : -

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

I received orders to investigate the laboratories of the Provinces on 12 January 1944 and departed on 16 January 1944 with Lt. Col. Sniellie on a tour that covered Salerno, Potenza, Bari, Brindisi, Lecce and Taranto provinces. The purpose of the trip was to collect data on the laboratories operated by the Provincial Governments known as "Laboratorio Provinciale d'Igiene e Profilassi". The titular head of these laboratories is the respective "Medico Provinciale" of the province. Each of these laboratories consists of a medical and chemical division which operate under a director appointed by the Prefect on the recommendation of the Medico Provinciale. The chemical laboratory is engaged in the testing of food to ascertain the conformity with the pure food laws of the Government. The medical laboratory functions as a diagnostic laboratory doing urine analyses, blood chemistry, serology, bacteriology, smears for Neisserian infection, tuberculosis, malaria, diphtheria etc., and is also charged with the laboratory control of the water and milk supply. The treatment of rabies is administered in the medical laboratory of each province and the examination for negri bodies are performed here.

EMERIC I. DOBOS
Lt. Col. Sn. C.

APPENDIX "D" - Sheet 2

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

Physical equipment:

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

Personnel:

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

The Amount and Quality of Work:

The number of tests performed in the laboratories is incredibly low when one considers the population they serve. In Taranto, for instance, where the laboratory serves a population of 300,000 only about 1400 tests were performed in six months time. This is a daily average of 3. When one considers the fact that half of the tests consisted of urine analysis it becomes self evident that these laboratories are not fulfilling the functions for which they were created. The tabulation of six month's work shows that in that period only 1 spinal fluid examination, 1 blood culture, 2 haemoglobine determinations, 1 for bacillary dysentery, 5 for amoebic dysentery, 17 for TBC, 10 for diphtheria, 36 for malaria and 69 G.C. smears were done. All tests for the sero-diagnosis of syphilis averaged less than 2 a day and darkfield examination of primary lesions is not even mentioned. With the exception of the laboratory in Bari none of the laboratories visited had on hand a single tube of media for the cultivation of diphtheria bacillus.

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

Materials:

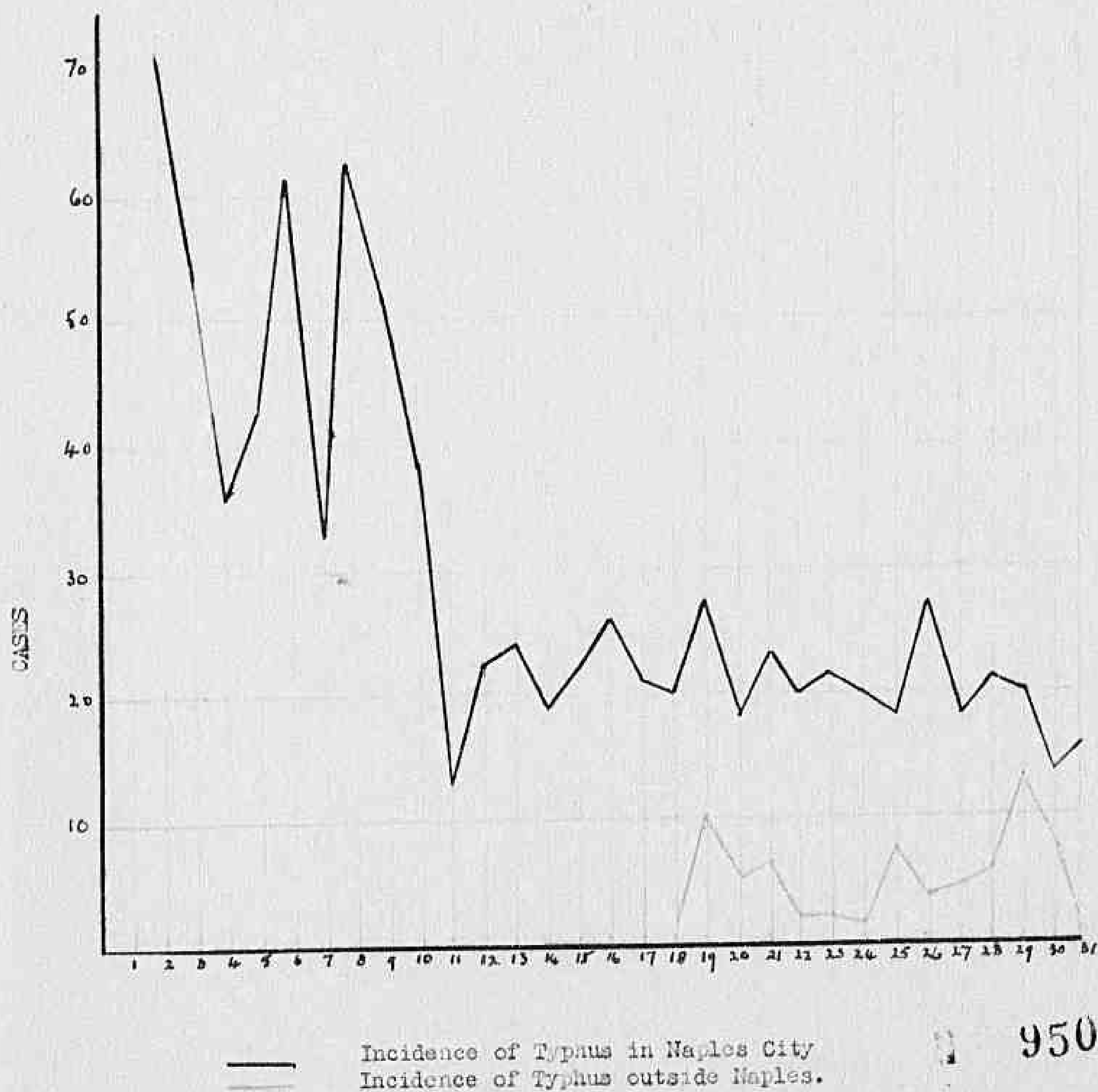
The main shortages are: agar, peptone, alcohol, glycerine, acetone, pipets, meat extract and Petri dishes. Glassware, sugars, aniline dye and most of the reagents seem to be in adequate quantities to assure operations for six months. 951

EMERIO I. DOBOS

Lt. Col. Sn. C.

APPENDIX

Daily Incidence of Typhus in Naples and District
during January 1944.



APPENDIX "F"

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
(Salerno Detachment)
APO 394

Public Health Sub-Commission

ACC/3040/PH

4 February 1944

SUBJECT: - Typhus Control Activities, Naples City.
From Dec. 18, 1943 to January 25, 1944.

TO : - Director, Public Health Sub-Commission.

This report covers the period spent with AMG, Region III, on temporary duty, for the purpose of aiding in the control of typhus in Naples City. At the time of my reporting for duty, December 18, 1943, the control work was being organized by AMG, Naples City, and the Rockefeller Foundation Typhus Unit. On January 3, 1944, a reorganization took place, with the U.S.A. Typhus Commission taking charge of the control program.

I. Period of December 18 to January 3rd.

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

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

1. Case Contact Dusting.

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

2. Recoveri Service.

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

3. Powdering Stations.

Permanent powdering stations began to be organized in areas of dense population and of high incidence of reported typhus cases. Each station consisted of male and female dusters, with either a nurse or doctor in charge. Very little advertising was necessary in order to attract large numbers of people who wished to be powdered. 949

4. Epidemiological Investigations.

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

ACC/3040/FH - "Typhus Control Activities" - Continued.
4 February 1944

APPENDIX "F"
Sheet 2

B. Material Employed in Delousing.

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

Later, when the D.D.T. was obtainable in sufficient quantity, it became the standard powder in use, and the usage of K.T.L. stopped altogether.

Between 10 and 20 persons could be dusted per pound of mixture, the number depending on the size of the person and the number of garments he was wearing.

C. Equipment Used in the Dusting Process.

1. Hand Dusters
 - a. Hudson Duster.
 - b. Dobbins Duster.
2. Compressed air Dusters.

A sufficient number of the Hudson Dusters, which is a light affair, were in stock at the U.S.A. Qa. Warehouse. Only a few of the Dobbins Duster, which is heavier, but much more efficient than the Hudson type, were obtainable. The Hudson Duster had the disadvantage of quickly becoming useless with usage, due to structural deficiencies, and held only enough powder to dust two or three people.

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

D. Personnel Employed.

1. Italian Red Cross.
 - a. Nurses - females
 - b. Assistants (used as dusters) males.
2. Italian - Civilians.
 - a. Doctors - males and females.
 - b. Nurses - males and females.
 - c. Dusters - males and females.

E. Method Employed in Dusting.

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

"The operator, in using the duster, should remember that the powder should be distributed within the inner surfaces of the clothing and on the skin 948

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

ACC/3010/PH - "Typhus Control Activities" - Continued.
4 February 1944.

APPENDIX "F"
Sheet 3

The following rules have been found to be useful:

1. Spray the powder in the hat. Spray the powder on the head, letting it penetrate well to the very roots of the hair, especially so at the back portion of the head and at that portion above the ears.
2. With arms outstretched laterally and at shoulder height insert the pump first in the right sleeve and then in the left sleeve and spray the powder between the skin and the underside of the clothing. Afterwards the arms should be raised in such a fashion that the powder can fall towards the armpits. The powder should reach well within the armpits, and the position of the mouth of the pump should be changed about in order to insure that the powder will reach all the exposed parts of the shoulders. In case the subject has more clothing the powder should be applied between the outer garments and the underwear just as has been done between the undergarment and the skin.
3. The pump must then be inserted at the back of the neck and the spray of the powder must reach down the entire back; see to it, moreover, that the posterior region of the neck is well sprayed.
4. The tube of the sprayer should be inserted at the front part of the garment, spraying first the right side, then the breast and lastly the left side, paying particular attention to again spray the armpits.
5. For Men - Anteriorly.
Unbutton the trousers, insert the tube at the front and spray a good dose of powder between the innermost garments and the skin; a good dose of powder must be sprayed at the inguinal and pubic regions. With the tube still in contact with the skin, spray the underside of the clothing, paying particular attention to the waist and to all side seams.
For Women - Anteriorly.
Raise the gown and dust the underside of the clothing next to the skin.
6. For Men - Posteriorly.
With the trousers unbuttoned insert the tube at the back of the trousers between the underwear and the skin and spray the glutea region and the region of the glutea fold.
For Women - Posteriorly.
With the gown in a raised position, powder posteriorly the underside of the undergarments.

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

F. During this phase my work consisted of obtaining supplies, and ⁹⁴⁷ent, hiring labor, checking the work being conducted in the air-raid shelters, and in teaching personnel how to dust.

II. Reorganization - as of January 3, 1944.

A. On January 3, 1944 the U.S.A. Typhus Commission took charge of the control work. An increase in personnel and in available transportation allowed the control work to be divided into four main services, which were as follows:

ACC/3040/FH - "Typhus Control Activities" - Continued.
4 February 1944

APPENDIX "F"
Sheet 4

1. Case Finding Service - Made up of medical officers and civilian nurses, whose duty it was to check all reported typhus cases, whether suspects or verified. Findings and disposition of the cases were recorded, and the names of the patients and contacts were given to the Contact Delousing Service as soon as possible.
2. Contact Delousing Service - Made up of the following sub-services:
 - a. Case-Contact Service - The squads of this service dusted all typhus patients and their contacts, as reported by the Case Finding Service.
 - b. Special Service - The squads, made up of male dusters with nurses as leaders, dusted the occupants, personnel and bedding of the following type of institutions: hospitals, clinics, sanatoriums, prisons, and other institutions of a like nature.
 - c. Recoveri Service - Dusting of occupants and bedding of air-raid shelters was the sole function of this service. All recoveri being occupied were routinely visited and dusted once a week. At first, five squads of twelve dusters each, headed by five medical men, were used. Later the individual squad personnel was cut down to six men, with further reductions taking place as less and less people remained in the recoveri.
3. Immunization Service - The duty of this service was to immunize, with vaccine, all personnel of hospitals and prisons, nuns and priests, civilian workers who came into contact with the public, clinic personnel, firemen, trainmen, police and the like.
4. Mass Delousing Service - This service was in charge of the Rockefeller Foundation Typhus Unit.
 - a. More stations were established at convenient locations, and near areas of high incidence of typhus.
 - b. These stations were staffed by both male and female dusters, and were usually in charge of a doctor or a nurse.
 - c. Hudson hand dusters were used.
 - d. By the 25th of January, 36 of these stations were in operation, and they were accounting for 9/10 of all the dusting being accomplished.

B. Zoning of the City of Naples.

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

C. Method of Reporting.

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

III. Additional Changes that Followed.

A. "Flying Squadron" Service Instituted.

The duties of this Service was to investigate all typhus cases ⁸⁴⁶ inside the City boundaries of Naples, and to dust all contacts of such cases.

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

APPENDIX "F"

Sheet 5

ACC/3040/PH - "Typhus Control Activities" - Continued.
4 February 1944

IV. During this later phase I was assigned to the Control Dusting Service, and my duties were again quite diverse, consisting of the following:

- a) Contacting institutions, and arranging working dates for the Special Service squads,
- b) Handling of the Service personnel,
- c) Computation and recording of the daily service results.

M. A. Mangel

M. A. MANZELLI
1st. Lt. Sn. C.
Public Health Sub-Commission.

PH/MAV/ja

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO - 394.
Public Health Sub-Commission.

APPENDIX ⁶ 6

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

TO :- Brigadier G.S. Parkinson.

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

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

(A) The Provost Marshall performs the following functions:

- i. Enforcing the brothels 'Out of Bounds' order.
- ii. Campaign against clandestine prostitutions and 'pimps'.

While this is a civilian matter it is impractical to rely on Italian Police alone because troops are so often involved. Prostitutes are arrested for the following violations of Italian law:

- (a) Soliciting
- (b) Prostitution without licence.
- (c) Operating in unauthorised dwelling.

These charges are comprehensive as long as authorised houses are 'out of bounds'. Difficulty is encountered in obtaining evidence but the charge is sufficient to bring about detention for examination and further detention for those found infected. An active 'pimp' campaign is carried out by both the military police and Italian police. Convictions have been obtained in 75% arrested and sentences given up to 3 months.

(B) The Surgeons and DDMSs have been helpful by:

- i. Providing counsel on planning of local programs.
- ii. Giving technical assistance in laboratory work, diagnosis and treatment.
- iii. Furnishing information of assistance in identifying infected prostitutes. In some instances infected soldiers have been permitted to accompany military police to the sites of their exposure; this has resulted in positive identification in 30 per cent of trials.

iv. Explaining the program to local commanders and provost marshalls.

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

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

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

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

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APPENDIX 18 Sheet 2.

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

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

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

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

Authorized brothels operating	34.
Prostitutes licensed and operating in authorized houses	87
Unauthorized brothels closed	7
Prostitutes arrested	1184
Prostitutes hospitalised	859

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

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX ^G Sheet 3.

hospitals through channels.

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

Prophylaxis given

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

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

JAL/cjd.

ADMINISTRATIVE
REPORTS
REPORTS OF ACTIVITIES FOR MONTH OF JANUARY, 1944

FILE NO. 13

5 February 1944

REPORT, REPORT OF ACTIVITIES FOR MONTH OF JANUARY, 1944.

TO : Vice President, Administrative Section

ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION

1. Work in connection with local government reorganization outlined in my report for December, 1943, was continued and developed.
2. Consultations of a detailed nature have passed with Region II regarding the administrative instructions issued in December for the application in that Region of the reorganization effected in Region I. In the latter Region, the Field Office has the arrangements are working satisfactorily, and according to plan.
3. In connection with Region I, the developments in Region II is proceeding more slowly, but they have been requested to introduce the reorganization as soon as practicable, and achieve a state of uniformity with the Region I pattern.
4. Regions III and IV have been informed of the above instructions with a view to eventual adoption there. At present the redeployment of those areas is in the embryonic stage. Region III has been contacted and is anxious to follow the uniform plan. The Mayor of Naples has also been interviewed.
5. Between 17th-22nd January, I, with Captain Temple, visited the above mentioned places to study and assist towards reorganization, both provincial and communal, and to discuss the subject with the officers and Italian Officials.

Date	Place	Person Interviewed
Jan 17	Salerno	It Col. F. P. Robertson, 3000, Salerno Province
Jan 18	Salerno	Sig. Vasco De Dominicis, Prefect, Salerno Province
Jan 18	Salerno	Sig. Giuseppe Notaro, local lawyer
Jan 18	Salerno	Sig. Michele, 3000, Salerno Province
Jan 19	Salerno	Sig. Mario De Dominicis, Prefect, Salerno Province
Jan 19	Salerno	It Col. F. P. Robertson, 3000, Salerno Province
Jan 20	Salerno	Dr. Guido Lombardo, Prefect, Salerno Province
Jan 20	Salerno	It Col. F. P. Robertson, 3000, Salerno Province
Jan 21	Salerno	Sig. Silvio Lombardo, Chief of Staff to

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5. Between 17th-24th January 1968, the subject was interviewed on a regular basis, and the following information was obtained:

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

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

10. The abrupt transfer of Captain Elliott, and his, Redleigh and Siegler (the latter 10, Region II), and my inability, through shortage of personnel to have 10s with Region I and II, must have serious effect on the efficient working of this Sub-Commission. My letters and reports to the Vice President referring

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

1st Col H. G. S. Spicer
Capt R. R. Temple
1st Vernon Lewis
1st T. G. Adams

at Bristol:

1st J. Mcweeney

[Handwritten signature]

R. C. B. BROWN
1st Col
Acting Director
Interior Sub-Commission

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

785016

R. G. E. EPTON

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Acting Director

Interior Sub-Commission

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
Interior Sub-Commission
APO 512

319.1

2 December 1943

SUBJECT: Review of Activities (Monthly Report)

TO : Admin. Director.

1. In the month of November meetings of the Local Government (Giunta Comunale, Giunta Amministrativa, and Deputazione Provinciale) have been attended by representative Officers as frequently as possible. Further conversations were held with Italian officials in the Region.
2. Lt. Col. R.G.B. Spicer and Lt. Col. W.J. Legg made a tour of the Island to study local administration and Food rationing problems and Capt. A. J. Parker visited the Western side in connection with food supply questions.
3. Major J. McSweeney was despatched on special duty for Intelligence in the Lipari Islands, where he accompanied the Yugoslav delegation.
4. The ecclesiastical position was surveyed and reported. Leading members of the Church were interviewed, and their opinions noted.
5. A representative attended the conference held at Advanced H.Q. with leaders of the local Italian Government. Personal contact was established with Italian Ministers and their Deputies.
6. Two officers have proceeded to Region II to investigate conditions of local government and to compare them with those found in Region I.
7. Internal (HQ) Committees and Conferences were attended, and liaison maintained with other Sub-Commissions, particularly those concerned with Public Safety and Public Health.

R. G. B. Spicer 539
R. G. B. SPICER,
Lt. Col.

Deputy Director of Interior Sub-Commission

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 512

4 Dec. 1943

Report on the Major Activities of Food Distribution and Rationing Sub-Division
of Interior Sub-Commission during November 1943

1. (a) Discussions have taken place with S.C.A.O.s and Civilian Supply Officers in the Provinces of Caltanissetta, Enna and Agrigento.
(b) The systems and problems of food distribution, rationing and price control were reviewed and a report submitted to the Food Committee.
(c) Certain problems were resolved in the course of these discussions and recommendations put forward in respect of others vis a vis civilian officials, accounting and auditing.
2. Numerous interviews have taken place with officers of the Alimentazione Provinciale of Palermo as a result of which all round improvements have been effected in the quality of bread and the system of distribution of flour to the baking establishments.
3. Study of Italian provincial organization and administration continued coupled with personal contacts with local government officials.
4. Research has been carried out in connection with the use of bean flour and various kinds of grain other than wheat. As a result there is every prospect of developments which should lead to considerable economy in wheat imports and a better utilization of home produced maize and bean flour.
5. Consideration has been given to the policy to be followed to create an efficient central, Regional and provincial administrative organization and provisional plans have been prepared.
6. In co-operation with Industry and Commerce Sub-Commission a survey of Western Sicily was undertaken to ascertain grain and oil resources and to investigate the systems and problems of food rationing and distribution.
7. ~~Information of Reports.~~ --- Conferences with Food and Black Market Committees.

W. H. L. 1943. 12.22

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file 3/9.1 - Interior Admin Div

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COL UPJONK EARLIEST

J. F. NICHOL,
Lt. Col., AGC,
Adjutant General.

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
ACTION SHEET

15 Jan 1944
Date

Suspense _____

FROM	TO
C.S., A.M.G.	
G. of Staff	
D.C. of Staff Ser (Q&SI)	
D.C. of Staff Admin.	
Industrial Plan	
Mil. Sec.	
Pol. Sec.	
Econ & Admin Sec.	
Communications Sec.	
Economic Director	
Administrative Dir.	✓
Executive Off. Admin.	
G-1	
G-4	
Adjutant General	
Personnel	
Publications	
Miscellaneous	
Supply Officer	
Bill-filing Officer	
Transportation Off.	
Hy. Commandant	
Camp Commandant	
Message Center	
Sub-Commission on:	
Public Safety	✓

For: Signature _____
 Recommendation _____
 Information _____
 Approval or Disapp. _____
 Appropriate Action _____
 Investig. & Report _____
 File _____
 Return to Cent. Files _____
 Transmission _____

Remarks:

Please return to Admin.

DIRECTORATE

mt

Noted in 752
B

936-A

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

Info. Admin. Div.
CONFIDENTIAL

1005.

PENINSULAR BASE SECTION

SIGNAL MESSAGE CENTER

Public Safety.
15 JANUARY 1944

CONFIDENTIAL

PRIORITY

TO: 53 PBS FOR FARGO *(HQ RMG)*

NONE

FROM: SEARS FOR FOLETTI *(Region I)*

150057A

151251A

9-5839

RP6-II

Region I
FOLLOWING POLICE OFFICERS BEING ORDERED TO REPORT YOUR HEADQUARTERS CAPTAIN
G GODBOLD, LIEUTS KRUPSHI, ATKINSON, JOHNSON, AND FERGUSON. ADDITION OFFICERS WILL BE
ORDERED UPON ARRIVAL REPLACEMENTS FROM TIZI OUZOU.

Orig. 6-1

Info. Ex. Office 936 *B* *319 A-2*

9517

21013

CONFIDENTIAL

ADMIN. DIVISION	
STAFF OFFICER	
STAFF OFFICER 1	
STAFF OFFICER 2	
STAFF OFFICER 3	
CHIEF CLERK	
DATE	15/1

104-

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 512
Public Health Sub-Commission

AMG/3010/PH

13 January 1944

SUBJECT: - Report on Field Trip, 7-12 January 1944.

TO : - Brigadier Parkinson, Director, Public Health Sub-Commission.

Trip was planned for conferences with HQ., ACC, Brindisi, RCOA #2, Director of Public Health & Welfare, 15th Army and others. There was some delay in getting around because of weather and road conditions.

The RCOA of Region 2 agreed to release Major Johnwick (Medical) effective January 17 for special venereal disease control assignment. Major Craig is not available for re-assignment at this time. This information was transmitted to HQ. with request that orders be issued for Major Johnwick as above.

Conferences were held at Brindisi with officials as follows:

1. Col. Edo Rossi, Chief Liaison Officer (Italian) and his assistant, Major Campello.
2. Provincial Medical Officers at Brindisi for Conference
 - Dr. Giuseppe Misumarra (Brindisi)
 - " Salvatore Messina (Lecce)
 - " Cancellera Ettore (Bari)
 - " Ferdinando Martorana (Taranto)

Dr. Sicca, Acting Director of Public Health for the Italian Government was not available for conference although he was "met" during the stay at Brindisi.

Medical supplies, laboratory equipment and supplies and hospital facilities were discussed at some length with the group and arrangements made for visit by Colonel Griffin, Lt. Col. Shields and Lt. Col. Dobos to contact Colonel Lawrence (ACC) at Brindisi who would arrange definite conference dates for the group with each of the above Provincial Medical Officers in their respective provinces. The Italian officials were advised to get data regarding local needs for consideration by the above group at an early date and that the list should be limited to basic essentials. This material will be available by the time the group can arrange travel.

Fifty (50) cc of typhus vaccine should be sent to Col. G.F. Lawrence HQ. ACC at Brindisi for transmittal to Med. Prov. of Lecce at once.

Assistance should be provided each Medico Provinciale in setting up maritime quarantine programs.

AMG/3010/PH - Report (Field Trip - 7-12 January 1944) (Continued)

13 January 1944

Large numbers of refugees were observed in the Foggia area and a smaller number north of Bari. In view of the unsettled status of displaced persons and refugee programs nothing more than informal academic discussions of the problem were engaged in.

The report of a typhus case at Lecce was called to the attention of this HQ by telephone with a request that the Typhus Commission be notified and check made as requested by the Medico Provinciale.

The necessity for planning malaria control programs was stressed during the conference. Each Medico Provinciale was requested to have an estimate of larvicidal needs available for consideration by the medical supply representative.

The Public Health Director, 15th Army was not available for conference. It is probable that he can be seen in Naples shortly.

Lt. Col. Farinacci, public health officer attached to 8th Army, was seen and overall problems discussed. It is hoped that a short trip to his HQ. can be arranged in the near future, as per his suggestion.

Summary - Recommendations.

1. Re-establishment of maritime quarantine needed.
2. Plan for current typhus investigations should be considered, including special instructions to all health officials regarding reporting and handling of cases, contacts, etc.
3. The refugee problem is quite serious both from standpoint of ^{individual} welfare and the general public. ^(Italian)
4. The likelihood of concerted and effective public health planning does not appear any too good under existing conditions.
5. All hospital staffs and persons who may handle typhus cases (doctors, nurses, etc.) should have typhus vaccine. Similar consideration should be given attendants in all institutions.

PH/WCW/ja

WCW
WILSON C. WILLIAMS, Lt. Col., M.C.
Deputy Director, Public Health Sub-Commission.

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 394

Public Health Sub-Commission

AMG/3010/PR

8 January 1944

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

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

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

For Brigadier G.S. Parkinson

PR/JGE/ja

J. G. E.
JOSE G. EARNEST, Captain
Executive Director

1 Inclosure

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

Forwarded 3/1

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 394
Public Health Sub-Commission

AMG/3016/PH

4 January 1944

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

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

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

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

A. PUBLIC HEALTH SUB-SECTION

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

After movement of Hq. Major Cherry, Major Rogers and Lt. Manzelli were loaned to Region 3 (Dr. Soper) to assist in typhus control. Close touch was kept by our staff with problem and program in Naples. November report of communicable diseases for Region I received. No untoward problem (326 cases typhoid, 425 cases of malaria reported which is normal for the area).

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

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

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

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

Sanitation - Captain Trager studied current programs in Sicily in order to get background. Field trip to Salerno and studied and made recommendations in Salerno water supply and ⁹³²sewage.

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

B. MEDICAL SUPPLY SUB-SECTION

Capt. Doerr was assigned to this Sub-Section by transfer from

After movement of Lt. Manzelli to Region 3 (Dr. Coper) to assist in typhoid control. Close touch was kept by our staff with problems and program in Naples. November report of communicable diseases for Region I received. No untoward problem (326 cases typhoid, 125 cases of malaria reported which is normal for the area).

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

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

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

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

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

B. MEDICAL SUPPLY SUB-SECTION

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

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

PAGE #2

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

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

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

C. PUBLIC WELFARE SUB-SECTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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5. Inspected the progress made by several orphanages in carrying out plans for reorganization which had previously been worked out with them.
6. Assumed temporary jurisdiction of the Palermo Camp for Displaced persons at the request of Major Driffeld-White (Assistant to the DCAO).
7. Investigated the complaints made by the Boccone Del Povero (Palermo) where deplorable conditions were found. (See Report dated 4/12/43). This situation was brought forcefully to the attention of Region I.
8. Lt. Vlcek was loaned to Region I to assist in getting the child welfare program under way. This was made necessary when it was discovered that the machinery established was not functioning owing to the failure to provide adequate supervision and instruction to the new Italian staff.
9. Agreement made with Red Cross regarding distribution of personnel and procedures. (See report dated Dec. 2 1943).
10. Five officers were attached to the Displaced Persons Sub-Commission at the request of 15 Army Group for work in forward areas. The officers so designated were: Major Cunningham, Captain Simpson, Captain Mills, Captain Molen and Lt. Roessing.

PAGE 3

11. Two additional officers were attached to 15th Army Group for special duty in Region III. These were Major Goldsmith and Captain Silvera.
12. Prepared a recommendation that the bread allowance of all childrens institutions be fixed at a minimum of 200 grams per day per child.
13. Continued work on report and recommendations of the Dopolavoros.
14. Reported to Region I the situation resulting from the closing of the Institute for Retraining Delinquent children in Palermo and urged that substitute facilities be provided.
15. Since arriving at our new Headquarters the major portion of staff time has been given to dealing with the distribution of available personnel and to the care of 320 tons of Red Cross clothing received for free distribution in Regions I, II, III and IV.

G. S. Parkinson
Brigadier

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

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

12930

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
Public Safety Division

4 January 1944.

AMS/14021/P

SUBJECT: Monthly Report.

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

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



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

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
Public Safety Division

4 January 1944.

AMG/14021/PS

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

Foreword

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

Civil Police Sub-Division

Carabinieri Regale

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

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

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

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

-2-

Guardia di Finanza

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

Municipal Guards

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

Special Police Sub-Division.

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

1. Report on strikes and Labor Disorders in Palermo Section of Sicily (file 14602 - 10A).
2. Preparation of plan for authorized civilian travel between Sicily and the mainland. (Published as Administrative Order No. 9, AMG Hq., dated 8 Dec. 1943).
3. Attendance at and recommendations to Child Welfare Conference, and Black Market Committee.
4. Informal conferences with such GAF's as transportation facilities permitted.
5. Study of current reports on Italian Police.

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

Fire & Civil Defense Sub-Division.

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

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Prisons

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

Licensing and Registration Sub-division.

1. Arrangements were made for the printing and supply of Builetari, (motor car tax receipts), to the office of Reale Automobile Club d'Italia throughout Region I.
2. A directive for the control and registration of aliases, and the regulation of their movement was approved and distributed to Regions I and II and (through 15th Army Group) to Regions III and IV.
3. A revised form of motor vehicle permit was adopted, and arrangements were made for the printing and distribution of the form in Region I.

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

A special report on this subject is in course of preparation. It is hoped that the proposal will be modified after Jan. 1st to meet the objections which have been advanced.

Administrative Section.

Move of Division

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

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

Personnel

1. Lt. Col. S. Pickering (B) joined the Division on Dec. 3rd and was assigned to Special Police Sub-Division. 926
2. Lt. Col. Martin was assigned as of the 18th Dec. to temporary duty with 15th Army Group at Bari.
3. Capt. Lowe (A) was sent forward on detached duty with the Hq. Goadt's Staff, Advance Party, Hq. AMB, which proceeded to the mainland on Dec. 6th. Since the 27th, he has been confined, sick in hospital.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

At Naples:-

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

At Salerno:-

Lt. O. G. A. Mastreianhi (A)

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At Palermo:-

Major J. A. Taylor (A)
Capt. H. Young (A)
Lt. E. Sellsen (B)
Lt. E. G. Philby (A)

At MG & BCI:-

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

Attached 15th Army Group:-

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

Miscellaneous

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

General

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

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

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

Finally it should be borne in mind that there is a multiplicity⁴²⁴ of agencies which deal with different aspects of the same subject-matter, namely, Public safety. Contact with these agencies has been established and will be maintained, with a view to promoting uniformity of policy, and thus reduce to the minimum the administrative difficulties which otherwise would confront the Italian government upon the resumption of its sovereignty.

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

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
Public Safety Division

BRF/rj

AMG/11,027/PS

December 2, 1943

SUBJECT : Monthly Report
TO : Chief of Staff (thru Admin. Director).

1. Herewith report dealing with the activities of the Public Safety Division for the month of November 1943.



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

U.S. SECRET

British SECRET

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION

Progress Report for November, 1943

AMG/14027/PS

1. A.C.C. SUB-COMMISSION

Organisation and Function

At the beginning of November, Colonel P.G. KIRK having arrived from Holding Centre, took up his duties as Commissioner, Public Safety Sub-Commission, A.C.C., with Colonel A.E. YOUNG and Colonel C.G. LOOMS who had already been here some days, as Deputy Commissioner and Head of Special Police Sub-Division respectively. (At the time Colonel LOOMS was sick and in hospital). Office accommodation was taken in the rooms occupied by the former Chief and Deputy Chief, Public Safety, and staff, A.M.G., H.Q., situated on 2nd floor, Banca d'Italia. The HM/OR clerical staff of the Public Safety, A.M.G., were taken over.

With the arrival from Holding Centre on the 5th November of officers assigned to Public Safety, A.C.C., the prepared organization was set up here as follows :-

Civil Police; Special Police; Prisons; Fire and Civil Defence;

Licensing and Registration,

with appropriate functions and responsibilities to each, the Head of each Sub-Division being responsible to the Commissioner.

The Commission then commenced to function, as directed by higher authority, as a fusion of A.C.C. - A.M.G., and on 10 November the establishment of the Allied Control Commission was formally announced in A.C.C. General Order No. 1.

But on 18th November orders were received to function purely as Public Safety Division, A.M.G., H.Q., and it is in this capacity, with jurisdiction over Regions I and II, A.M.G., that the Division is now working.

As heretofore, the Chief, Public Safety Division continues to act as adviser to higher authority on Public Safety and relevant matters, to issue directives, when approved, to Regions on Policy, and as an advisory "medium" to Regional Staffs.

During the month, the attention of the Chief and Heads of Sub-Divisions has been engaged on preparation of Draft Directives called for by higher authority, on the following terms :-

1. Directives from Deputy President to Sub-Commissions under A.C.C. conditions.
2. Directives to Chiefs of Regions and Specialised Personnel as to their power and procedure on change from A.M.G. to A.C.C.
3. Directives to Regions limiting Regional powers or reserving certain powers to this H.Q. under A.M.G., terms.
4. Memorandum from Sub-Commissions to A.M.G., 15 Army Group Officers as to their procedure in relation to such matters of policy as Sub-Commission Chiefs believe should be controlled from this H.Q. either under A.M.G. or A.C.C. conditions.

Also Directives initiated from this office :-

1. Civilian Internees - Regional Review Boards, to Region II.
2. Licensing of motor vehicles and estimate of supplies required for 1944, to Regions I, II, and III.

Chief, Public Safety and Heads also considered, and recommendations were made, to Chief Legal Officer, on aspects concerning Proclamations and General Orders issued under A.M.G., when A.C.C., conditions became operative.

Major SAWYER, Special Police Sub-Division discussed with Chiefs of Security Intelligence Section and Displaced Persons Sub-Commission, the mechanics and principles of "screening" displaced persons, and a memo on the subject was prepared and forwarded to Chief of Staff.

2. Special Investigations

On 6th November, Lt. Col. A.B. MICHELL reported the results of investigations made by him at Lipari Island, concerning alleged political and counter intelligence activities there. His conclusions were that there were no political activities, or reason to suspect any subversive movements, and that the administration of the Island is being conducted properly, and that the majority of the population is in hearty accord with the policies of the Allied Governments.

3. Indiscipline of Allied Troops

Reports continue to come in respecting acts of indiscipline by members of the Allied Troops, and a report on the subject has been forwarded to Chief of Staff recommending that firm action be initiated to bring about an improvement. It is felt that these acts, chiefly committed against public officials, particularly Police Officers, are having a very demoralizing effect on officials whose duties are already difficult.

4. Appointment.

A new office has been established by the appointment of a Regional Director (Italian) of Public Safety for Region I: the Director will be responsible to the Chief, Public Safety Division, Region I, for the organisation and control of Agents of Public Security throughout the Island.

5. Fire Brigades

Strong recommendations were made by Major MASON, Regional Fire and Civil Defence Section, on the pay and rations and general conditions of the Fire Services. In particular he emphasised the need for extra rations for men engaged in heavy work such as is called for in the Fire Service. The recommendations were forwarded to Deputy Chief of Staff and reply received that no one class of worker could be authorised to receive extra rations. A recent order by the D.C.C.A.O., has authorised an increase in wages for the Fire Service, but it is felt that the question of rations is still urgent.

6. Personnel

(a) On the 1st November, Colonel P.G. KIRK (A) took up duties as Chief, Public Safety;

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on the 5th November Major SAWYER (B), Major SHEPHERD (B), Major TAYLOR (A), Captain WEAVER (A), Captain POWELL (B), Captain BURKE (A), Captain YOUNG (A), Captain LOWE (A), Lt. PHILBY (A) and 2nd Lt. FEHR (A) arrived from Holding Centre and took up duties in this Division. On the same date, Colonel A.E. YOUNG (B) Deputy Commissioner transferred from Public Safety to the Chief, Security Intelligence Service.

(b) The following appointments within the Division were made :

Head of Civil Police Sub-Division	Colonel MEANEY
Acting Head of Prisons Sub-Division	Captain BURKE
" " " Licensing and Registration	Major TAYLOR
" " " Fire and Civil Defence	Major SHEPHERD

Colonel MEANEY also acts as the Deputy Commissioner of Public Safety consequent on the transfer of Colonel YOUNG.

(c) During the month Lt. MASTROIANNI (A) was assigned to and took up duties with Special Police Sub-Division, and Lt. FEHR (A) was transferred to Security Intelligence Service under Colonel YOUNG.

Colonel LOOMS (B) Superintendent of Special Police resumed duty on 15th inst., from sick list, but on 20th inst., left this Division to proceed to U.K., on medical grounds.

(d) The following assignments to Public Safety Sub-Commission, A.G.C., were made by the Military Government School and Holding Centre:-

Lt. Col. R.L. DAINES	(B)
Major E.W. GARRETT	(A)
Captain B.S. ALPER	(A)
Captain W. RONNIE	(B)

(e) Consequent on the change over from A.C.C. - A.M.G., to A.M.G., terms the following officers were absorbed into the Sub-Division :-

Lt. Col. R.M.J. MARTIN	(B)
Lt. Col. A.B. MICHELL	(A)
Major G.H.L. MASON	(B)
Captain W.C. BALLANCE	(B)
Captain K. WALLACE	(A)
Lieut. E. BELLERSEN	(A)

Lt. Colonel MARTIN was appointed Acting Head of Special Police Sub-Division vice Colonel LOOMS. Lt. Colonel MICHELL Acting Assistant Head of Civil Police Sub-Division, Captain BALLANCE to Licensing and Registration; Major G.H.L. MASON, Captain WALLACE, and Lieut. BELLERSEN to Fire and Civil Defence at Central Fire Station. Captain WALLACE is at present on detached temporary duty at Trapani.

On the 11th November, Major SAWYER proceeded to the mainland on Security Intelligence duties.

(f) EM/OR's

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A list was submitted showing EM/OR personnel required for duty in this Division, and requirements have been met in part, and is sufficient for immediate needs, but as the work increases, as it is doing daily, a further increase of clerks, particularly typists, will be necessary.

7. Accommodation

On the 10th November, the Division moved into new offices on the third floor, and although there is some congestion in certain offices, this is under consideration, and extra office space has been requested. Improvements re repairs and serviceability of the offices are in hand.

8. Civilian Internees.

The question of Civilian Internees was raised in Executive Council Meeting. The Chief Legal Officer advised it was against the International Law to hold these internees in prisons. On the East side of the Island they are properly held in Internment facilities but on the west side, were confined in prisons.

On 3rd November, 70 internees detained at Palermo Central Prison were transferred to Boys' Home, 135 Via Principi Pagalonia, Palermo. This establishment has accommodation for about 500, and a staff of Director and 49 other ranks. There will be approximately 250 political prisoners detained on the Island, but the majority are in Camp at Friolo, Syracuse; these are being "screened" and as this progresses and accommodation becomes available they will be gradually transferred to Palermo.

9. Licensing of Firearms

The Licensing and Registration Sub-Division consulted with the Questura on the subject of the Italian system of licensing of firearms and consideration is being given to such licensing being re-established under the supervision of the Provincial C.A.P.O.

10. Firearms

Following orders from the Chief of Staff respecting confiscated firearms in the possession of the Police, returns have been called for and Major SHEPHERD of this Division is engaged in examining those held in Palermo, as to their serviceability.

11.. (a) Carabinieri

During the month, investigations have been made concerning the organisation, efficiency and conditions of the CC.RR.

Two outstanding items which came under consideration were pay and rations.

Strong recommendations were made by me to obtain increases in pay and rations, and orders have now been issued by the D.C.C.A.O. increasing both, but they have not yet become effective.

(b) Improvements in communications between CC.RR. and Military formations in the event of requests for assistance, have been recommended, and a request has been forwarded through channels by the Region Public Safety Officer for this to be put into effect.

(c) Efficiency and Morale: The efficiency of the CC.RR. is beginning to attain something of required standards, due to the strong backing being given to them by the Allied Military Governments, and this has quite an effect on their morale as well as the hoped for extra rations and increase in pay. The above is borne out by (see (e)) the manner in which they have handled the demonstrations during the month with a minimum of violence.

(d) Data regarding organisation, pay, location and strength, etc., respecting the CC.RR. which it is considered would be valuable for future reference, is being collected and tabulated by the Civil Police Sub-Division.

(e) Public Demonstrations:

The following demonstrations were quelled by the CC.RR. during the month of November:

Nov. 3rd 1943 Monreale (Palermo Prov)

About 100 people gathered which was later increased to about 1000 claiming that they desired an increase in their bread rations. Stones were thrown at the Municipio Building and in the ensuing demonstration one of the CC.RR. who was guarding the Municipio Building was shot by one of the demonstrators who fired a pistol.

Nov. 8th 1943 CANICATTI (Agrigento Prov)

A demonstration took place over the removal of five trucks of grain by about 300 to 400 people and in which 3 sacks of grain were taken from a truck before order was restored. During the disturbance 3 civilians were wounded and 5 arrests were made.

Nov. 8th RAFFADALI (Agrigento Prov)

Approximately 3000 people took part in a demonstration during which the Municipal Building was stoned and later a sledge hammer was used to gain admission to the building and into a safe where some of 22,500 Lira were stolen. At one phase of the disturbance the C.A.O., Lt. GORMAN and his chauffeur Pvt. Boca were disarmed by the crowd. 61 arrests were made in this connection.

Nov. 9th ALESSANDRIA della ROCCA (Agrigento Prov)

About 200 people took part in a demonstration which was quelled by the CC.RR.

Nov. 9th FORTO IMPEDOCLE (Agrigento Prov)

Approximately 200 persons took part in a demonstration for more grain rations. No violence. Later a hand grenade was discovered at the Municipal Building and an investigation by the CC.RR. led to the arrest of 3 persons who admitted having in their possession hand grenades. Further investigation being conducted.

Nov. 9th S. STEFANO (Messina Prov)

A crowd of about 50 persons gathered but before it could attain momentum 15 arrests were made. No further disorder.

Nov. 11th CANICATTI (Agrigento Prov)

19 persons arrested by the CC.RR. for inciting to riot.

No further demonstration.

Nov. 14th RACAIMUTO (Agrigento Prov)
3 Persons arrested for inciting to riot. No demonstration.

Nov. 15th SEARA-DI'ALCO (Caltanissetta Prov)
Approximately 50 people took part in a demonstration which was quelled by the CC.RR.

Nov. 17th RIESI-SOMMATINO Highway (Caltanissetta Prov)
An A.M.G. truck was stopped by a barricade in the road and fired upon and also a hand grenade was thrown at it and its occupants. The fire was returned and later investigation by the CC.RR. apprehended the culprits who admitted the occurrence and also to the discovery of their arsenal, and burial place of one of the bandits who participated in the robbery and was shot by the A.M.G. Employees.

Nov. 20th TERMINI IMMERESE (Palermo Province)
About 500 people took part in a demonstration for more food rations. This was dispersed by the CC.RR. without any violence.

Nov. 22nd TERMINI IMMERESE (Palermo Province)
A large crowd of approximately 500 took part in a demonstration and during it lowered the British flag at the Municipal Building and raised the Italian flag. No violence before being dispersed.

Nov. 22nd. MARSALA (Trapani Prov)
Approximately 200 persons took part in a demonstration and after being dispersed by the CC.RR. some hand grenades were discovered in the highway after the crowd had dispersed.

Nov. 22nd REALMONTE (Agrigento Prov)
A small demonstration began forming which was dispersed by the CC.RR. before it could assume any proportions.

Nov. 23rd SCLAFANI (Palermo Prov)
A crowd of approximately 200 persons staged a demonstration and sacked the Amasso Grano of some grain that had been stored there. No further demonstration which was broken up by the CC.RR. 911

Nov 23rd TREBIA (Palermo Prov)
About 400 to 500 persons took part in a demonstration that resulted in the sacking and later burning of the Municipal Building and also the sacking of the Amasso Grano. 17 arrests were made at that time by the CC.RR. which has since been increased to 60 arrests.

Nov. 23rd CALTANISSETTA (Caltanissetta Prov)
A number of signs suggesting the removal of Allied Forces, Viva Mussolini, we await you Mussolini, etc., were posted. These were taken down by the

CC.RR. and extra patrols established. No disturbances.

Nov. 24th

PALERMO (Palermo Prov)

From information received the CC.RR. posted extra patrols at the Prefectura, Municipal and Railroad Stations. The information was to the effect that a large demonstration was to take place and that the above mentioned buildings were to be burned. No disturbances occurred.

12.

Black Market.

During the month, Public Safety, with Legal, has been actively engaged in studying the ramifications of the Black Market activities.

Colonel KIRK, Chief, Public Safety was appointed Chairman of the Black-Market Committee, which has met to consider the problems in detail. As a result of the Committee's Studies, reports have been submitted to the D.C.C.A.O.; in essential aspects have been approved, and Draft Directives to Regions prescribing the plan of operations have been prepared.

Lt. CORREA (Legal) has been appointed to work in close liaison with Public Safety on Black Market activities.

13.

Relations between H.Q., A.M.G., and Regions.

On November 23rd, 1943, General Order No. 8 was published defining the relations between Regions and H.Q., A.M.G. It is perhaps too early to venture comment on the efficacy of the procedural devices thus established when applied to law enforcement agencies which normally operate on a national basis. It is not too early to state, however, that its effect is to make the Public Safety Division of A.M.G., a purely planning and advisory body, set entirely apart from the operational agencies of Public Safety, without executive authority, and therefore without executive responsibility.



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

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