

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

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MONTHLY REPORTS
FEB. 1944 - FEB. 1946

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
ECONOMIC SECTION

HK/US

Tel: 550

14 February 1946

Ref: ES/1.22

15 FEB 1946

SUBJECT: Final Reports of Sub-Commissions

Re : See Distribution Below

1. Before the Sub-Commissions of the Economic Section wind up their activities, it is desired that a final report of each Sub-Commission be written, for submission to the Executive Commissioner and the Chief Commissioner, to higher authority, and possibly for public release.

2. This report should not be a summary of all the facts in all the monthly reports of the sub-commission, although those monthly reports would be an excellent source of reminiscence for this purpose. Rather, the final report (not to exceed five single-spaced pages in length) should attempt to examine critically:

- (a) The problems with which the sub-commission was faced at its inception.
- (b) The changing nature of that problem during the last two and a half years.
- (c) The activities of the sub-commission in solving the problems.
- (d) The lessons for future civil affairs or relief and rehabilitation operations to be drawn from A.C.'s experience in the field which the sub-commission has covered.

3. Drafts of these final reports should be submitted to my office not later than 7 March 1946.

4. The type of job that is required in this connection does not, in my opinion, permit a very substantial amount of delegation to junior officers or late arrivals in the operation. Each director, and his immediate associates, should take it as a personal responsibility to distill into this form their experience of the past in the operation and their feelings about how it might have been done differently, if we had to do it over again.

HARLAN CLEVELAND
Acting Vice President

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

26A

Ref: 2/3B/CA

10 Jan 46

SUBJECT: Final Report on Archives, MFAA S/C

TO : The Office of the Executive Commissioner

Two copies of Final Report on Archives are forwarded alongwith copies of Monuments and Fine Arts and Archives Sub Commission's letter 20905/A/1 of 9 January.

26B

JK.

M. CARR Brigadier
VP CA Section

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Legal
Tutor
Safety
Health
Comp
Legal
Education
MFA
Principles

Please pass quickly
by hand - strike
out title when seen

Sub-Commissioners monthly reports
are for the purpose of assisting staff officers
at HQ to prepare the chief
Commissioners report.

Staff officers have represented
that with very lengthy reports they
have a great deal of work to
do.

That Directors are far better
equipped to know what is important
in their own field. That if
Directors would reduce their reports
to the more important matters then
it would be simplified.

This report shows the type of matters
required. Regional reports need not be
submitted.

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Prisoners of war will only be released
on the promise of health ^{and} return to the home country
with the Army

1. Prisoners of labor will only be released on grounds of health or when their services are necessary for the furtherance of the war effort.
2. In the event of any application for the release of a prisoner being received it will be submitted to the Sub-Com and no other for the class of work which the prisoner is capable of doing unless who will decide whether or not his services are required for the furtherance of the war effort.
3. The affirmative answer to this question is invaluable or exceptional Sub-Coms may inquire the ground of a prisoner may be invaluable or exceptional his services are required a reason must be given for a request for the prisoner's release supported by a summary of the reasons for that.
4. On being satisfied that the services of a prisoner are necessary for the purposes of a Sub-Com, the Sub-Com must not an application for release has been received.

CONFIDENTIAL 14 APR 1944

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

APG 034

1. This report covers the activities of the Allied Control Commission in Regions I, II, III, V, VI and in the 5th and 6th Army areas during the month of February 1944, which was the first complete month of the United Headquarters under Lieutenant General Mason MacFarlane. As from 15 February, Puglia, the only territory which was being administered by Region IV, was placed in Region V.

POLITICAL

2. Upon the return to Naples of the delegates from the Congress of the six parties of National Liberation, which was held in Bari on January 28 and 29, the Executive Giunta was formed. The Giunta has met several times in Naples, one of its first acts being the dispatch of a communication to the King, which recited the decisions of the Bari Congress and invited him to abdicate forthwith. This communication was made on February 6, but has up to the present elicited no apparent action from the monarch or his Government. Pending further developments in this respect, which are however not anticipated, the Giunta is endeavoring to reach a greater degree of agreement in respect of the points not clarified at Bari. Count Sforza and Senator Croce, with whom the Giunta's terms of reference require it to maintain close association, are likewise attempting to bring about a compromise, which will enable the opposition to present a united program of action to the Badoglio Government and the Allies.

3. Meanwhile, as previously scheduled, the transfer of administration of the southern mainland provinces, Sicily and Sardinia to the Italian Government took place on February 11 and the Badoglio Government with the exception of the Defence Ministries began to operate from its new temporary capital of Salerno. The transfer created very little reaction throughout the territory concerned. Some regret has been expressed that this handing back of territory seemed to show the intention of the Allies to strengthen the Badoglio Government.

4. At Taranto two manifestations of labor disturbances occurred during the first week in February which resulted in the removal of the Prefect but did not take the form of the threatened strike among the dock workers. Although the alleged cause had been lack of food and dissatisfaction with working conditions, a person was killed.

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4. At Taranto two manifestations of lesser disturbances occurred during the first week in February which resulted in the removal of the Prefect but did not take the form of the threatened strike among the dock workers. Although the alleged cause had been lack of food and dissatisfaction with working conditions, investigation indicates that the underlying reason was political in order to discredit the government.

5. On 24 February the British Prime Minister made a statement in the House of Commons that the "policy which His Majesty's Government have agreed to provisionally with the Government of the United States was to win the battle of Rome and take a new view when we are there." This statement was received with satisfaction in Royal and Governmental circles, but was taken by the opposition as a negative reply to their proposal. The party of action and the Socialist and Communist parties in Naples decided to call a ten minute strike for eleven a.m. Saturday, 4th March, 1945, but in order to emphasize that they did not intend any distant the allied war effort they called upon workers to do fifteen minute overtime during the function period on the same day. It was made

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however, that party differences are still supreme and self interest stronger than any sentiment for national unity. This self interest is emphasized by the fear among most men of military age that they may be recalled to the army.

7. In Sardinia political activity is increasing. It remains to be seen to what extent the local Concentrazione anti-Fascists will hold together or how soon there will be a cleavage between parties of the left and center. The feeling for some form of increased autonomy for Sardinia is strong.

8. The Padoglio Government has announced the appointment of Sincer Zanfoni as High Commissioner for the purging of Fascism from public life. Zanfoni was elected a Socialist Deputy in 1916, continued in active opposition to Fascism after the advent of Mussolini and was involved in an attempt on his life in 1925. Since that date he has been in prison and only reached the mainland of Italy from the island of Ponza with the arrival of Allied troops. He has expressed his intention of working in the closest possible collaboration with Allied authorities and his determination to carry out his duties with thoroughness and method. On accepting this post, he was expelled from the Socialist Party of Naples which continues to refuse to permit any of its members to collaborate with the Padoglio Government.

PUBLIC SAFETY

9. Public Security during the month can be said to have been "normal" in all regions. No case of sabotage or subversive activities were reported but there were several cases of violence, including a few of shooting at British and American soldiers. Arrests were made in all cases. In the 5th Army area, Algerian and Moroccan troops have become involved in a considerable number of cases of alleged rape or attempted rape and have used fire-arms to enter houses.

10. The morale and efficiency of the Carabinieri, Guardia di Finanza and the other police agencies continues on the whole to be good and useful work was accomplished by them in all regions. Examples of their activities are, patrolling of ports and railways, checking civilian vehicles at road blocks in search of contraband, dealing with the problems of venereal disease, and the prompt dispersal of various minor disturbances, all in connection with the desire for more food. A decision by him that the Carabinieri and the Guardia di Finanza are to be classified, in so far as rations, uniforms and equipment are concerned, as parts of the

clear to the three parties and the union leaders that the Commander-in-Chief would not tolerate any strike under any circumstances in this area. Further announcement was therefore made at the last moment by the three parties and the Confederation of labor cancelling the strike and announcing, in agreement with Allied authorities, that a public meeting should take place on Sunday, 12th March, in Naples and that a petition should be drawn up to demonstrate the extent of popular support of the opposition. No suspension of work in Naples area occurred on 4th March.

6. Two large meetings were held in Palermo on successive Sundays and were attended by some 4000 people on each occasion. The first meeting, which was organized by the Free Sicily movement, favored the separation of Sicily from Italy and was openly hostile to the Monarchy and the Badoglio Government, while the second, sponsored by the Committee of Liberty, emphasized the need for unity as a prerequisite of liberty. Subsequent announcements in the local press by the parties which compose this committee show, however, that party differences are still supreme and self interest stronger than any sentiment for national unity. This self interest is emphasized by the fear among most men of military age that they may be recalled to the army.

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10. The morale and efficiency of the Carabinieri, Guardia di Finanza and the other police agencies continued on the whole to be good and useful work was accomplished by them in all regions. Examples of their activities are: policing of ports and railways, checking civilian vehicles at road blocks in search of contraband, dealing with the problems of venereal disease, and the prompt dispersal of various minor disturbances, all in connection with the desire for more food. A decision by Rome that the Carabinieri and the Guardia di Finanza are to be classified, in so far as rationing, uniforms and equipment are concerned, as parts of the

Italian armed forces, should have a very good effect on it.

11. Extracts from civilian mail collected by the censors have proved a useful means of assessing public morale in various parts of the country. Allusions of black market activities by named individuals have proved of value.

12. The prison situation remains satisfactory. In Sardinia there is considerable congestion and steps to relieve it are being taken (see paragraph 10 of this report).

13. The publication of General Order No. 20 which relates to the issue of motor vehicles and petroleum permits was delayed pending discussions with the Italian Government in regard to their issuing a similar order in their territory.

ALLIED COURTS

14. Allied Courts continued to function satisfactorily during February. Totals of cases disposed of were much the same as the previous month, namely, around 600 for the army areas and around 600 for the other regions. An exception was Region III in which no less than 4507 cases were tried in allied Courts, or which 5840 resulted in convictions. This large number is due mainly to curfew and petty theft cases in the city of Naples. In all regions the large proportion of the cases dealt with were for very minor offences.

15. Among the more important cases tried were those of the leader of a gang of mail robbers in Bari, of a man charged with murdering an allied soldier in Catanzaro and of persons in Reggio for taking part in disturbances. The mail robber was sentenced to death for interference with allied mail. Those convicted of disturbing the peace in Reggio received sentences ranging from three months to ten years. 386 grain cases were tried in Matera province. Four cases of wire cutting were dealt with in Sicily and in the 5th Army area a man was charged with espionage before a General Military Court but was acquitted.

ITALIAN COURTS

16. During the month R. L. Giuseppe de Santis, who had been acting for some months as Minister of Justice, was replaced by R. E. Ettore Casati. The Ministry of Justice was at all times cooperative and the transaction of business between it and the Legal Subcommission was smooth and expeditious.

17. The Italian Court-d'Appello at Avellino and Benevento have been reopened. Two officers, specialists in Italian law, have been appointed to assist the regional legal officer and

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17. The Italian Court of Appeals at Avellino and Benevento have been reopened. Two officers, specialists in Italian law, were loaned to Region III to aid the regional legal officer and his Italian Court Officer in bringing about the more efficient functioning of the Italian courts and securing space for the conduct of such courts.

18. In Region II the Italian Courts are functioning satisfactorily except in Apulia where little or no progress was being made before February 11th in the trial and punishment of civilian offenders against the Allied Forces, many of whom had committed serious crimes. Constructive steps are being taken to remedy this situation.

19. The crowded state of the jails is a disturbing feature of the present situation in Sardinia. Of the 500 inmates of Cagliari jail only 2 have received legal trial. The situation

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rendered difficult by the dispersion of the judiciary in a number of small villages and the lack of suitable accommodations in Cagliari. At the beginning of March an officer with wide knowledge of Italian law proceeded to Sardinia to help clear up the situation with regard to Italian courts in that island.

20. In Region V the Court of Assize opened at Lucera on 19 February and disposed of 5 cases. The tribunals of both Foggia and Lucera have been in constant session throughout the month, and arrangements have been made for the Court of Appeal to open in Lucera on April 1st.

21. In other areas no special problems have arisen during the month and Italian Courts have functioned with reasonable efficiency, if somewhat slowly. The policy of handing over to these Courts all possible cases except where military interests are directly involved is being developed.

ECONOMICS, RESOURCES AND SUPPLY

Food

22. The food situation improved during the month in all Regions. On February 7th the bread ration was increased to 260 grams per capita per day and in some regions a limited amount of pasta was made available. In other areas the 200 grams was distributed in the form of 150 grams of bread and the balance in flour, in order that the people could make pasta. The increased ration of bread, although less than normal, is nevertheless a sufficient subsistence ration and has been generally welcomed. Supplementary meals are available for heavy workers in some industries.

23. The arrival of a considerable quantity of sugar at Reggio made possible a general distribution throughout Region II on the basis of 100 grams per head per month. This distribution, the first for many months, has given great satisfaction. In this region the milk situation, both tinned and fresh, has improved. In most areas soup, peas and beans were received in sufficient quantities to allow of a limited distribution. Dehydrated soup is, however, proving an unsatisfactory item, since this food is not understood by the people and they do not want to accept it. Instructions as to its use in English and Italian are being prepared for general distribution. Considerable difficulty in distribution was experienced during the month due to heavy snowfalls in the mountain districts, preventing movement of transport, particularly in Comptessan Province. No commune, however, lacked basic rations for more than a day or two even in this province.

24. Supply officers in all regions are trying to keep control of the constant tendency towards further inflation. They are also very little real help from Italian

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24. Supply officers in all Regions are trying to keep control of the constant tendency towards further inflation. Unfortunately, they receive very little real help from Italian officials, even in the areas handed back to the Italians, though promises and fair words are plentiful. Possibly this is due to the natural inertia of most Italian officials, or it may be that they take a realistic view of the fact that the only "work" a very large proportion of southern Italians have to do is the planning of black market operations, a vocation in which most have had considerable experience in the years since the Italian "self sufficiency drive" was initiated. The black market plays a very important part in the life of Italy, and evidence is constantly accumulating that the Consorzi play a very important part in the black market. It is to be hoped that the new Minister of Agriculture can be persuaded to do something about this.

25. From Sardinia came reports of a notable increase in the number of ration card holders. Part of them are due to the fact that farmers, having been allowed to keep a portion of their crop for their own needs and part of this in the black market, having some for the next season they are now coming to the aid of their store bins and are asking for allied flour. This situation is being fully investigated. The island is almost entirely without olive oil.

Export Trade

26. Total shipments to U.K. up to and February include:

Lemons	275,000 boxes approx.	15,000 tons
Lemon Juice	25,000 imperial gallons	
Lemon Oil	100,000 lbs	
Bitter Oranges	50,000 boxes	
Sweet Orange Oil	5,000 lbs	
Bitter Orange Oil	5,000 lbs	
Tangerine Oil	750 lbs	
Pargumot Oil	65 tons	
Citric Acid	200 tons	
Aracids	110 tons	
Pilberts	270 tons	
Almonds (all kinds)	1,100 tons	
Mustard Seed	45 tons	
Sausage	400 tons	
Pumice Stone	110 tons	
Gulphur	45 tons	

27. Two filatures in Reggio and Cosenza started production. Allocations of last season's rations were made to them and at the end of the month about a ton of spun silk was ready for shipment.

Mining and Fuel

28. In accordance with instructions from ARS, production of coal from the Sardinia mines was limited to 15,000 metric tons for the month of February. These mines are in fact in a position at the present time to produce well over 2,000 metric tons of coal per day, provided adequate timber and other supplies are available. The total number of workers employed at the mines is 5,554.

29. Arrangements have been completed for exporting 5,525 metric tons of lead metal from Sardinia to North Africa and future production is to be completed in Sardinia pending allocation.

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Barbados oil	30 tons
Citrus oil	300 tons
Argols	110 tons
Almonds (all kinds)	370 tons
Mustard seed	1,100 tons
Sulfur	40 tons
Pumice stone	400 tons
Sulphur	110 tons
	45 tons

27. Two filatures in Rosale and Cosenza started production. Allocations of last season's production were made to them and at the end of the month about a ton of spun silk was ready for shipment.

Mining and Fuel

28. In accordance with instructions from ARMA, production of coal from the Sardinian mines was limited to 25,000 metric tons for the month of February. These mines are in fact in a position at the present time to produce well over 2,000 metric tons of coal per day, provided adequate timber and other supplies are available. The total number of workers employed in the mines is 5,554.

29. Arrangements have been completed for exporting 2,523 metric tons of lead metal from Sardinia to North Africa and future production is to be stockpiled in Sardinia pending allocation.

30. A comprehensive study has been made of barite deposits and stocks in Sardinia. An existing stockpile of 1200 metric tons with not less than 92% barium sulphate content is available at mine near the port of Sant'Antioco. Investigation indicates that production of barite from Sardinia could be made with an average of 1,200 metric tons per month during the first three months and an output of over 3000 tons per month at the end of one year's operation. Most of the heavy equipment required is available in Sardinia.

31. A general inspection of Sardinian sulphur mines has been made, together with an investigation of processing equipment for the preparation of refined ground sulphur. There are now 1583 in Sicily at the present time for producing 700 metric tons.

flewars of sulphur and 1,300 metric tons of ground sulphur per month. An allotment of 4,000 tons of raw sulphur has been made for dusting purposes, and will be processed in the Sicilian plants. An inspection of sulphur mines on the Italian mainland is in progress. If conditions warrant reopening, supplies will be requisitioned for these mines and production started.

32. Fuel and petroleum products requirements for essential services for the whole of liberated Italy for 12 months were estimated for submission to Washington and London. As from the beginning of the month the entire responsibility for the distribution of petroleum products was handed over to C.I.P. and the Industry and Commerce Subcommission now has the duty of full coordination between ACC (and, through them, the Italian Government) and Headquarters, and (Adm. Gen.), Petroleum Section. Arrangements for handling over to the Italian Government the licensing of motor vehicles and the rationing of petroleum products were well advanced and were expected to be successfully concluded early in March.

Development of Industry

33. The program of surveying and reporting on industries and individual establishments, with a view to their rehabilitation where deemed necessary, was continued and the collection of information on the availability of commodities was extended to cover fresh goods.

34. Industrial surveys were carried out during the month on the industrial establishments known as Bertoldi, Naples; the Alfa Steel Works, Bologna; the Ansaldo Works, Genoa; and the Solaris Works, Bari. All these had been heavily damaged by enemy demolitions and are incapable of rehabilitation except under a long term policy. Considerable quantities, however, of valuable raw materials, special alloy steels, non-ferrous metals and machine tools escaped destruction and reports have been made on these, with recommendations as to their recovery and utilization.

35. Gear production possibilities were investigated and recommendations on the auxiliary industries of carbon bisulphide for olive oil extraction and glycerine recovery from soap manufacturing plants were made. Acquisitions have been made for caustic soda for restarting the industry to an extent sufficient to meet minimum essential civilian needs.

36. The Hosiery Industry has commenced production and is already supplying cordage and cloth to various services. Manufactured materials actually delivered up to end of February are:

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AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY & FISHERIES

35. During the month the work was continued of replacing the top-heavy and cumbersome group of corporate organizations in agriculture which grew up under the fascist system, with a simplified organization, running down from the minister through the Comptrols, Provinces and the Communes. When this work is completed it will bring all agricultural, forestry and fisheries control under the absolute authority of the Ministry of Agriculture.
36. Estimates were secured of the probable production of all the principal crops this year.
40. One thousand tons of Canadian Spring Wheat have been released for planting from supplies brought in for consumption. This seed is being used to plant land which might otherwise be idle.
41. Late in 1943 arrangements were made to ship about 40,000 tons of seed potatoes from southern Italy, Sicily and Sardinia for planting. This seed has arrived in large quantities and during February distribution was made and planting begun.
42. Timber cutting by 8th and 8th Army representatives in Calabria was reviewed. In that Army has so far cut much standing timber in this area; both have confined operations to the sawing of large stockpiles of logs, produced by the Italians previous to occupation and the work seems to have been carried out according to good forest practice. There is no doubt that the Italians themselves have cut the private lands very heavily.
43. A plan to meet 8th Army's requirements of fuelwood was initiated during the month in cooperation with the Peninsular Base Section Quartermaster Corps. The Army has agreed to tender all proposed contracts for fuelwood to the Allied Control Commission and to bring prices paid by the Army more in line with present market conditions.
44. An area containing suitable timber for fuel was located between Ligonaro and Cassino and a contract was signed by 8th Army with a civilian contractor for 8000 tons of wood, at a price of 700 lire per ton delivered to a motor road usable by 8th Army trucks.
45. Cutting is now in progress and is being supervised by the 100th representative of the General Forest Corps.

idle.

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43. A plan to meet 5th army's requirements of fuelwood was initiated during the month in cooperation with the Peninsula Base Section Quartermaster Corps. The army has agreed to refer all proposed contracts for fuelwood to the Allied Control Commission and to bring prices paid by the army more in line with present market conditions.

44. An area containing suitable timber for fuel was located between Mignano and Cassino and a contract was signed by PEG with a civilian contractor for 3000 tons of wood, at a price of 700 lire per ton delivered to a motor road usable by 5th army trucks.

45. Cutting is now in progress and is being supervised by the local representative of the Royal Forest Corps.

46. Considerable progress was made during the month in regard to fishing in the bay of Naples and to the marketing of fish in the city. Night fishing is, however, still prohibited except around Sicily and in certain areas around Sardinia. New regulations were drafted earlier February which aim at restoring night fishing in many areas in southern Italy where it is compatible with security.

PUBLIC WORKS AND UTILITIES

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47. Considerable advance was made in planning the road bridge program in southern Italy (about 2000 Km) and similar work in occupied territory. A revolving fund of six hundred million lire has been agreed upon to be earmarked for military roads and utilities.

48. Various applications were made to increase charges to consumers. Three of these were from Water Companies operating near Naples. Applications were also received from Gas Companies and from seven electrical undertakings. These are under examination. On the 11 February 1944 the heads of the principal utility companies met the Director of the Public Works and Utilities Subcommittee for a general discussion on charges and rationing. At this meeting it was disclosed, somewhat surprisingly, that considerable capital sums are invested in some of these companies by the nationals of Switzerland, Belgium and France. The Naples Gas Company and the Soc. Merid. Elettrica, for example, are controlled from a head office in Geneva; the Vesuviana Water Company has its main office in Liège, Belgium.

49. A special investigation was made of existing conditions at the large Naples Gas Works, which were subject to extensive and most destructive bomb damage. Production has now reached about 85% of normal, giving a supply of gas to many areas of the city and efforts are being made to increase this still further.

50. The repair of transmission lines which will be used to transmit electric power to Rome was undertaken.

51. Good progress continues to be made in Saravalle in the clearance of Cambrini City. It is estimated that about 30,000 people now live in the city as compared with a normal population of 110,000 and a population of about 5,000 in mid-December.

Labor

52. In Sicily the General Electric Company's employees at Agrigento and Palermo made demands for increased wages but there was no trouble and no strike.

53. The labor unrest at Taranto is referred to in paragraph four of this report. When the Apulian provinces became part of Region II it was found that no provincial labor offices had been set up in them. This matter is being dealt with. There is practically no unemployment in Region II owing to its largely agricultural character.

54. Provincial labor offices are now functioning in Naples, Avellino and Benevento provinces and employment exchanges in Region III now number over 100 and have met all the demands of the armed forces during the month. There are about 20,000 male unemployed workers unemployed in Naples at the present time.

city and efforts are being made to increase this still further.

50. The repair of transmission lines which will be used to transmit electric power to Rome was undertaken.

51. Good progress continues to be made in Sardinia in the clearance of Cagliari City. It is estimated that about 35,000 people now live in the city as compared with a normal population of 110,000 and a population of about 5,000 in mid-December.

LABOR

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54. Provincial Labor Offices are now functioning in Naples, Avellino and Benevento Provinces and employment exchanges in Region III now number over 100 and have met all the demands of the Armed Forces during the month. There are about 30,000 male and female workers unemployed in Naples at the present time. In this Region some labor unrest and disturbances were experienced due almost entirely to demands for more food and increased wages to buy food in the black market, but in spite of this it may be said that labor has responded in an admirable way to the suggestions, requests and guidance of ACC and to the calls of the Armed Forces for workers.

FINANCE

Prices and the Cost of Living

55. In Naples the effect of the increase in the bread ration to 200 grams was to reduce the weekly expenditure necessary for the purchase of 2 kilos of bread nearly 50%. Increases in the prices of other foods have partially offset this gain, but the cost of purchasing the representative food budget for one person for one week declined to about 320 lire for the week ending

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15 February. Comparable figures for other recent dates are as follows:

Month of January	-	248
Week ending 30 January	-	391
Week ending 7 February	-	389
Week ending 16 February	-	319
Week ending 23 February	-	314
Week ending 29 February	-	342

The price of black market bread in Naples rose sharply during January and the first week of February, reaching 100 lire per kilo. After the increase in the ration the price fell to 120 lire on 15 February and rose again to 150 lire, the current price.

55. An increase of 12% in living quarter rentals and 15% in other rentals has been proposed by the Italian Government. The Finance Subcommittee recommended that the increase should not be granted. While it is true that rents are very low in comparison with other prices, it was believed that the hardship that would be imposed upon hard-pressed urban workers by a rent increase would not justify an increased income to the owners of urban real estate who are for the most part wealthy and who are holding real estate more as a hedge against inflation than as a source of current income.

Allied Financial Agency

57. On 7 February 1944 the U.S. Treasury and War Department announced the restoration of facilities for living expenses remittances to Sicily, and the Treasury Department issued General License No. 32A to implement the decision.

58. A procedure in regard to advances to British, American and other Allied Nationals was embodied in a draft executive memorandum which, however, has not yet been finally approved. In the meantime the various National Finance Commissioners are making advances in cases where they are satisfied that the applicants are nationals and that the funds are required to cover minimum essential needs.

Financial Institutions

59. To implement AFAC Administrative Memorandum No. 95, a comprehensive program was developed whereby the Italian Government is to pay for all goods and services furnished to the Allied Armed

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

The Finance Subcommittee has advised that rents are very low in comparison with other prices. While it is true that rents are very low in comparison with other prices, it was believed that the hardship that would be imposed upon hard-pressed urban workers by a rent increase would not justify an increased income to the owners of urban real estate who are for the most part wealthy and who are holding real estate more as a hedge against inflation than as a source of current income.

Allied Financial Agency

57. On 7 February 1944 the U.S. Treasury and War Department announced the restoration of facilities for living expenses remittances to Sicily, and the Treasury Department issued General License No. 324 to implement the decision.

58. A procedure in regard to advances to British, American and other Allied Nationals was embodied in a draft Executive Memorandum which, however, has not yet been finally approved. In the meantime the various National Finance Commissioners are making advances in cases where they are satisfied that the applicants are nationals and that the funds are required to cover minimum essential needs.

Financial Institutions

59. To implement ARRA administrative Memorandum No. 25, a comprehensive program was developed whereby the Italian Government is to pay for all goods and services furnished to the Allied Armed Forces.

60. The Minister of Finance was informed that ACC was prepared to terminate restrictions on real property transactions provided details of the number of transactions are presented at regular intervals. The Minister of Finance agreed to do this and a general order will be published in all territory lifting the prohibition.

61. A Committee of Insurance Interests is being formed in Naples to act as a responsible and representative body with the Finance Subcommittee on deal and through which instructions can be transmitted to insurance companies.

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62. Considerable attention has been devoted to bringing the Naples offices of insurance companies into control of their organizations in liberated Italy, as it was known that the most important companies had empowered their Naples offices to assume this control in the event of severed communications with their head offices, and had provided them with funds for the purpose.

63. Employment of large numbers of civilians by allied armed forces, including AGO, has raised certain problems relative to their status under Italian social insurance laws. Employers contracting with our armed forces should be subject to the same obligations relative to social insurance of their employees, as are other private employers. The Italian Government has now adopted a plan for covering all necessary social insurances for civilian employees of the allied armies, for 20% of payroll (plus a fraction of one per cent for expenses). The application of this plan has met with certain objections which are, however, likely to be overcome in the near future.

64. The report on proposed state pension increases, estimated that additional payments of from L. 25,000,000 to L. 20,000,000 will probably be required monthly in the twenty-six provinces completely liberated when the estimate was made. Pressure for a similar adjustment of private pensions must be expected.

Italian Government Finance - Expenditures and Revenue

65. At the present time there is little Italian Government budgetary control over expenditures. The Italian budget was made in Rome and included expenditures for all of Italy. To meet this difficulty the Minister of Finance has required that "accredimentati" be signed by the Minister of Finance. This device, however, provides little control, for accredited officials have no time period and expenditures in any period may be greater or smaller than the amount of accreditation issued in that period. Indeed, many Ministries are still using accreditation issued by the Fascist Government. Through the use of accreditation the Government is not able either to control the expenditures of the Ministries or to know what their expenditures are. Finally, no adequate figures of disbursements can be obtained even after the disbursements have been made, since reports of large amounts of Civil Government disbursements are grouped under the heading "pagamenti collettivi", rather than under the Ministry for whom account the disbursements were made.

66. Figures submitted by the Banca d'Italia on cash disbursements by the Civil Ministries in Puglia are very incomplete. They total only 60 million lire for December and 40 million lire for January. The great incompleteness of these data is shown

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66. Figures submitted by the Banca d'Italia on cash disbursements by the Civil Ministries in Puglia are very incomplete. They total only 30 million lire for December and 40 million lire for January. The great incompleteness of these data is shown below, where they are compared with the Finance Minister's estimates of expenditures.

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Comparison of Estimates for Civil Ministries
Made by Minister of Finance with Disbursements
Recorded by the Banco d'Italia (Public)

Ministry	(Millions of lire)			
	Dec. 1943 Estimates	Dec. 1943 Disbursements	Jan. 1944 Estimates	Jan. 1944 Disbursements
Finance	25.0	24.0	20.0	29.8
Justice	2.5	1.5	5.0	3.4
Foreign Affairs	1.0	-	1.0	-
Italian Africa	-	-	-	-
Education	7.0	2.2	13.0	3.2
Interior	100.0	1.0	53.0	1.4
Public Works	5.0	.5	5.0	.5
Communications	165.0	-	190.0	.3
Agriculture	1.0	.3	3.0	.4
Industry & Commerce	1.0	.1	.5	.1
Popular Culture	1.0	-	-	-
Foreign Exchange	-	-	-	-
Total Civilian Ministries	376.5	30.7	293.5	39.5

In addition to these disbursements, the Italian Government makes large disbursements grouped under the heading "payments collectively". These disbursements totalled 480 million lire in December 1943 and 514 million lire in January 1944. Thus to the total known ministerial expenditures of 40 million lire would have to be added an unknown part of differentiated expenditures totalling 514 million lire if true monthly cash disbursement figures for January were to be obtained.

87. It is sometimes thought that AOC can control Italian Government expenditures through its ability to provide or refuse lire to the Government. The experience in February, when no currency advances were made, clearly demonstrates that this is not the case. Specific control cannot be achieved because there is no direct relation between any particular expenditure and the advance of currency to the Government. General control cannot be achieved because total government expenditures are only one of the factors which affect the cash position of the Banco d'Italia and, therefore, the necessity for making currency advances. With effective control of the money market and with popular confidence in the Government, the return flow of currency to the Banco d'Italia through government revenues, sale of deposits at the Banco, and growth of bankers' deposits at the Banco

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Agriculture	1.0
Industry & Commerce	1.0
Popular Culture	1.0
Foreign Exchange	-
Total Civilian	3.0
Ministries	29.7
	<u>32.7</u>

	0.1
	-
	-
	<u>39.8</u>

In addition to these disbursements, the Italian Government makes large disbursements abroad under the heading "permanenti collettivi". These disbursements totalled 490 million lire in December 1943 and 514 million lire in January 1944. Thus to the total known ministerial expenditures of 40 million lire would have to be added an unknown part of indifferently estimated expenditures totalling 514 million lire if true monthly cash disbursement figures for January were to be obtained.

67. It is sometimes thought that ACC can control Italian Government expenditures through its ability to provide or refuse lire to the Government. The experience in February, when no currency advances were made, clearly demonstrates that this is not the case. Specific control cannot be achieved because there is no direct relation between any particular expenditure and the advance of currency to the Government. General control cannot be achieved because total Government expenditures are only one of the factors which affect the cash position of the Banca d'Italia and, therefore, the necessity for making currency advances. With effective control of the money market and with popular confidence in the Government, the return flow of currency to the Banca d'Italia through government revenues, sale of government securities and growth of bankers' deposits at the Banca d'Italia should normally be enough to take care of the currency needs of the Government. The provision by ACC of currency to fill the gap in the currency circuit is quite a different problem from that of expenditure control. Effective expenditure control must, therefore, depend upon direct methods.

68. The unreliable state of communications between the provincial capitals in Sicily and the Italian Government makes it obviously impossible to restore expenditure control to the present pattern of centralization. The shortage of qualified Italian personnel make it desirable for ACC officers to continue for the time being some of their functions and to assist such Italian personnel as can be assigned to Sicily. The present political situation in Sicily makes it necessary that any regional expenditure office be established in such a way as to avoid an

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appearance of autonomy. With these three points in mind a plan for expenditure control in Sicily was developed and presented to the Italian Government. For that portion of the mainland now under the Italian Government no restrictions have been issued, but agreement has been reached that this area will be administered from 1 April under the procedure now in effect for Puglia.

69. A copy of the full report of the Finance Subcommittee is attached as appendix "A".

COMMUNICATIONS

70. Authority was obtained for the Italian Government to transmit official messages to Palermo (Sicily), and Cagliari (Sardinia) via the military operated submarine cables from Naples.

71. On 16th February an International letter and postcard service was started, linking up Sicily, Sardinia and the provinces of Italy with all Allied countries abroad other than those occupied by the enemy.

72. The registration of schooners within the whole area of occupied Italy, Sicily and Sardinia, as requested by the C.-in-C., Mediterranean, has continued; 36 vessels of some 6,400 deadweight tons having been added to the list.

73. The difficult and complicated questions of crews wages and bonuses as well as insurance of Italian vessels employed inside the Mediterranean area were studied and are in a fair way to solution.

74. During the month a further advance of 5 million lire was made through the Deputy Ministry of War Transport Representative, Mediterranean, to the Comitato Italiano Sestione Navi to enable the Italian Government to meet running expenses such as crew wages, stores, etc., of vessels requisitioned by them and placed at the disposal of the Allied C.-in-C.

75. Some progress was made in the salvage of ships in Sicily. The "Modena" and her cargo of coal has been completely salvaged and salvage of "Giocosa Cresta" is well under way and the removal of 5000 tons of coal from her is expected shortly.

76. The successful operation of the weekly "trading" system for the coordination of ABC railway and shipping movements with those of operational forces was continued.

service was started. Planning up to that time of Italy with all Allied authorities showed other than those occupied by the enemy.

72. The registration of seagoing ships within the whole area of occupied Italy, Sicily and Sardinia, as requested by the C.-in-C., Mediterranean, has continued; 56 vessels of some 8,400 deadweight tons having been added to the list.

73. The difficult and complicated questions of crews wages and bonuses as well as insurance of Italian vessels employed inside the Mediterranean area were studied and are in a fair way to solution.

74. During the month a further advance of 3 million lire was made through the Deputy Ministry of War Transport representative Mediterranean, to the Comitato Italiano Sestiere Navi to enable the Italian Government to meet running expenses such as crew wages, stores, etc., of vessels requisitioned by them and placed at the disposal of the Allied C.-in-C.

75. Some progress was made in the salvage of ships in Sicily. The "Mondena" and her cargo of coal has been completely salvaged and salvage of "Micomis Costa" is well under way and the removal of 5000 tons of coal from her is expected shortly.

76. The successful operation of the weekly "bidding" system for the coordination of ACC railway and shipping movements with those of operational forces was continued.

77. All civilian railway traffic was suspended in Western Sicily on 11 February because of a coal shortage precipitated largely by the unexpected use of coal allotted for civilian traffic for movement of military traffic in December, and failure to recoup the civilian allocation so used. Three workers' trains (out of Palermo) were restored to service 21 February and the coal situation was reported eased, at least up to the latter half of March.

78. By the end of the month the regions (except Region I) had not completed their arrangements for the reception of the 800 M.T. trucks which are being made available, though considerable progress was made.

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73. As regards 1001 S.T. Coy (120 trucks organized on an Italian military basis), it was most disappointing to find this Company was not in a fit state to work when due to be handed over to Region II. The 21st and 22nd QM Truck Coys (Italian) (20 trucks) are now being operated by Region III.

PUBLIC HEALTH

80. The general health of the population is surprisingly good considering the high cost of living, the shortage of food and the very poor living conditions in some of the badly devastated villages in the forward areas. There have been few epidemics with small numbers of people involved in widely scattered districts.

81. Typhus in Naples no longer represents a serious danger and the situation is well under control. The Italian Directorate of Public Health has been approached with the request to nominate teams of Italian workers in all provinces. These teams are to be trained in dusting and will constitute flying squads to deal with a typhus emergency in their territories. In this way it is hoped to educate the Italians to a realization of their own responsibilities in combating this disease and also in time to relieve the strain put upon allied personnel.

82. Venereal disease still presents a very formidable problem, especially in Naples, and the control of prostitutes under Italian law is a matter of the utmost difficulty. Special hospitals are to be established in all regions for the treatment of women infected with this disease. These hospitals will be staffed by Italian doctors.

83. Large quantities of clothing have been received and distributed in Regions I, II, III, and V in cooperation with the American Red Cross.

EDUCATION

84. The second of the new text-books has been published in Palermo and two others are nearly ready for distribution. The text-book program in Naples has involved a long search for materials, most of which have now been found and work is proceeding rapidly in three printing houses. One book is just going to press; the other three are in various stages of composition and all are scheduled for publication during March.

85. The course of study and instructions to teachers are

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85. The courses of study and instructions to teachers prepared in Sicily have been reprinted for all other parts of liberated Italy. In addition, part 2 of the elementary program has been completely rewritten and a new edition published. A commission in Naples is writing a new course in pedagogy and psychology for the program of the Magistrali Superiori which will complete the series.

86. A youth committee has been established in Naples to consider the problems of recreational and constructive activities for youth outside of school hours. This Committee is for the most part composed of able, intelligent and interested civilians (mostly teachers, professors, etc.). The church has been invited to appoint representatives to serve on subcommittees. For providing allied help and advice there is an advisory council composed of the Region III Education officer, the Region III Welfare officer

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and an unofficial representative of the American Red Cross, who is a specialist in recreation and a representative of the Education Subcommission. A full time civilian Executive Secretary has been employed for the work of the youth committee which is operating entirely in the Naples area as a proving ground.

27. The surrender of Fascist books in all regions is proceeding with the full cooperation of Italian officials, as is also the removal of teachers with a Fascist background. The number removed is now about 200.

28. On the mainland the public schools throughout Campania and 45 private schools have now been opened. About 50% of elementary school class rooms in Naples are still requisitioned for military purposes and 30% of the secondary schools, in normal times there were about 320 schools in Naples Province and at present there are 220 schools in session, many of them in temporary quarters.

29. The rebuilding and repairing of the damage to Universities in Sicily is now in progress. Some of 6 million lire to Messina and 2 million lire to Catania University have been earmarked for urgent repairs. The principal buildings of Naples University and the library of the Royal Society of Naples which was housed in the University were deliberately destroyed by the Germans.

PROPERTY CONTROL

30. Following the transfer of territory to the Italian Government on February 11 the Director of Property Control continues to be responsible for the custody of United Nations (including French) property, but all property belonging to the Italian Government or Italian Nationals which has been taken into custody in the area restored, is now handed back to the Italian authorities.

31. Only a few British and American properties now remain to be taken into custody except in the Province of Messina, in Region I where about 100 cases have still to be dealt with. For the most part these are small houses or plots of land belonging to persons born in Italy but resident in America.

32. A decree has been issued by the Prefect of Catania in Sicily revoking the decrees of sequestration and expropriation of the Pronta Estate and restoring it to its owner, Viscount Bridport.

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MONUMENTS & FINE ARTS

93. A further case of the requisition of a monumental building was reported, this time from Sicily, where the Palazzo Reale at Palermo was requisitioned on 4 February without any advice to the Regional Commissioner. The Palace itself is not in the Zone Handbook lists of monuments, only the Cappella Palatina being mentioned. Protest was made to the military authority but it was without effect. Shortly after the requisition, the quarters occupied by the military were considerably damaged by fire. Fortunately the Cappella Palatina was not effected, though at one time the priceless wooden ceiling was in considerable danger. It is estimated that the cost of repair or damage will be over 1 million lire.

94. In the Palazzo Scialfani in Palermo the removal of the "Triumph of Death" fresco is progressing and in the same town it is reported that the temporary quarters of the National Library will open in March.

95. In Naples, repairs to churches and other monuments are proceeding. The damage done to the Palazzo Reale by Allied troops is still subject to investigation at the time of writing this report.

96. Worldwide interest was aroused by the bombing of Monte Cassino and plans are ready for all officers to enter the monastery as soon as it is captured to inspect the damage caused by the bombardment and check up on the available evidence of German occupation. The Corps SCMO concerned is maintaining close touch with security branches in order to obtain all possible information from individuals who from time to time make their way across from the enemy lines. So far no fully convincing stories have come to light.

PRESS & PUBLIC RELATIONS

97. In Sicily the daily papers controlled by R.I.B., "Sicilia Liberata" and "Corriere di Sicilia" continued to provide a source of news to the Italian population, as did "Risorgimento" in Region III.

98. The growing shortage of newsprint seriously affected the control and publication of newspapers. Paper stocks on the open market in Bari were exhausted, but black market stocks facilitated the issue of many clandestine journals and brochures. To meet this problem the Allied Publications Board drafted two decrees, laying down a procedure with suitable penalties for applications to publish and for the declaration of all stocks of paper. Authority was also received, permitting the distribution of Bari newspapers in Foggia Province, thus giving the people there the first opportunity in many months to obtain printed news. For this purpose the "Gazzetta del Mezzogiorno" was permitted to increase its daily circulation from 30,000 to 40,000 copies.

99. At present there are two daily papers in Sardinia, "L'Unione Sarda" published in Cagliari, and "L'Isola" published in Sassari. Both these, at least in theory, express the general view of the Concentrazione Antifascista. There are in addition three weekly papers:

"Liberta"
"Orto bene"

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"Liberta"
"Orto Bona"
"Sardagna Catolica"

These weekly papers are all published under clerical auspices. They contain some news and local reports, but chiefly leading articles of a religious or educational nature. Many of the political parties which comprise the Concentrazions Antifascista would like to publish their own weekly or monthly papers. It has already been pointed out to them that the best method of maintaining the unity of the Concentrazions is to give their united support to one good paper.

100. The establishment of a Public Relations Branch, hitherto somewhat neglected, to cover AGC and AGG activities was discussed and steps were taken to centralize and strengthen its functions. In order to meet criticism effectively and to provide a rapid service of information to the Allied Press, better and swifter transmission of newspapers and press clippings from Washington are urgently needed and were requested, so far without result. The publication of a monthly record of AGC activities was approved.

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press releases were issued on the transfer of territory to the Italian Government; the increase in the bread ration, the resumption of foreign mail services, the proposals of the Executive Office, the withdrawal of the Giampa's manifesto, the meeting of the Labor Conference, conditions in Sicily, the issue of revised text-books to elementary schools and the three-party cancellation of the proposed strike. Interviews were arranged with all the leading press correspondents and contact was established with P.H.O.s of all organizations in the area.

REFUGEES

101. During the first three months of the campaign in Italy there have been large movements of refugees. On the west they had moved uncontrolled and dispersed themselves. On the east, S.C.A.C., 5th Army, with his limited staff and no refugee specialist officers, had collected and sent them to the rear areas, where they had dispersed independently.

102. From the start of the campaign until 31 January 1944 the movement was:-

2 Army side	20,500
5 Army side	1,200

Nearly all of these were dispersed in the areas adjacent to Bari, Brindisi and Lecce. During February the movement was:-

2 Army side	900
5 Army side	13,500

Included in the 5 Army figure are refugees from the beachhead numbering 4,900. The main evacuation started on Feb. 14. All these refugees have been sent back to the provinces of Potenza, Cosenza, Catanzaro and Reggio in Region II.

103. Great difficulty has been experienced in the matter of transit camps and the whole of the numbers handled during February have been passed through 2 small centers. These two centers can accommodate some 750 persons but are devoid of proper cooking and sanitary facilities. In the hot weather the situation would have been impossible, but as it was, the refugees were fed and the children given milk. Doctors were in attendance and the sick sent to hospitals. Security surrounding was done and the Red Cross distributed clothing to all the needy.

104. Plans are now in hand for proper camps with capacities

102. From the start of the campaign until 31 January 1944 the movement was:-

3 army side	20,000
3 army side	1,000
3 army side	200
3 army side	13,000

Nearly all of these were dispersed in the areas adjacent to Bari, Brindisi and Lecce. During February the movement was:-

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104. Plans are now in hand for proper camps with capacities as follows:

West:

Capua	-	Capacity 4000	-	Tented and mobile
Aversa	-	Capacity 3000	-	In existing buildings
Naples	-	Capacity 2000	-	In existing buildings

East:

Foggia	-	Capacity 5000	-	WATS
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The camp at Aversa is already functioning.

105. Though a lot still remains to be done, the refugee problem was on the way to being solved by the end of the month. The biggest problem now is the dispersal of the refugees in the countryside, mainly in Region II.

106. The civilian population of Anzio and Nettuno were evacuated by the Germans in September 1943. These civilians were sent inland to the northern wooded Campagna region where they have been confined ever since. The Germans left about 350 persons in the two towns and issued them with passes. They are bakers, doctors, electricians, railroad workers, etc. Approximately 15,000 were evacuated to the Campagna region and it is estimated that about 3000 additional refugees have filtered in, making a total population of about 18,000 in this area.

107. This rather unusual situation of the two towns being almost entirely evacuated and the population being concentrated and controlled in one area is working well. AMG is carrying out food distribution along the lines established during the last five months. There is no major problem in the Campagna area, the people having thoroughly settled down and become used to their life. The bread ration is being increased to 200 grams a day as evacuation reduces the number of civilians to be fed.

108. The details of the Allied Nationals Camp in Sicily are as follows:-

Nationality	Living in the Camp			Living without the Camp		
	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children
Yugoslavs	63	9	5	19	13	4
Greeks	5	-	-	-	-	-
Polish	9	-	-	2	1	-
Czechoslovaks	5	-	-	-	1	-
Bulgarian (friendly)	1	-	-	-	-	-
French	2	-	-	-	-	-
Total	92	9	5	21	15	4
Grand Total:-	146					

Adequate provision in the way of medical attention, food, clothing, shelter and recreational facilities has been made for these people.

W. J. M. J. J. J.

food distribution along the lines established during the last five months. There is no major problem in the Campagna area, the people having thoroughly settled down and become used to their life. The bread ration is being increased to 200 grams a day as evacuation reduces the number of civilians to be fed.

106. The details of the Allied Nationals Camp in Sicily are as follows:-

Nationality	Living in the Camp			Living without the Camp		
	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children
Yugoslavs	69	9	5	19	13	4
Greeks	6	-	-	-	-	-
Polish	3	-	-	2	1	-
Czechoslovaks	5	-	-	-	1	-
Bulgarian (friendly)	1	-	-	-	-	-
French	2	-	-	-	-	-
	Total 95			21	15	4
Grand Total:-	148					

adequate provision in the way of medical attention, food, clothing, shelter and recreational facilities has been made for these people.

Noel Mason MacFarlane
 NOEL MASON MACFARLANE
 Lieutenant General
 Chief Commissioner

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PROPERTY CONTROL SUB-COMMISSIONSUPPLEMENTARY REPORT FOR FEBRUARY 1944

1. In accordance with para 12 of my report for February 1944 I submit herewith a supplementary report for the above period.

REGION III2. Personal.

On 25 Feb Major W. A. Hitchcock (A) was transferred from Property Control Sub-Commission, and his place was taken by Major E. M. Gurn (2). The following officers have been temporarily assigned to the Region: Major W. M. Gillard (3), Major R. L. Bennett (B), Capt. N. H. Stora (A), and Capt. O. P. Love (A). The following officers from this HQ were temporarily attached to the Region: Major Sansome (A) and Major Evans (B - Can L). Major Sansome and Capt. Swayle (A) were detailed to take over Allied properties in the islands of Capri, Ischia and Procida.

3. Real Property.

A survey of United Nations and French property in the Region has been made by Major Hitchcock, who had given general directions to the Bank of Naples, which had been appointed by EALI to manage sequestered properties in the Region. Formal custody in accordance with ANCO General Administrative Instruction No. 10 had not been taken. The Bank of Naples has now been appointed as administrator for all real estate and the contents of such real estate. They have been informed that they must look to the Italian Government for their fees up to the date of occupation by the Allies of the territory concerned, also that as from the date of taking custody the Bank and agents for the Allied Military Government and will be entitled to a remuneration, the scale of which will be fixed in due course. Preparations were in course for the taking of formal custody as the necessary formalities, such as the taking or checking of inventories, are completed.

4. Chattels.

In a number of cases chattels of all kinds were placed by the Italian Government in the custody of individual sequestrators. The taking of formal custody was begun during the month under review.

5. Industrial and Commercial Concerns.(a) Gutteridge & Co.

This is a retail department store owned by Mr. Francis Roe and Mr. Herbert Roe, two Englishmen. The capital of this business is shown as approximately £20,000,000 by the tentative balance sheet at 26 Oct 43, the date of taking custody.

(1) Unallocated Bank Account. A Bank account was ascertained to have been in existence at the date of sequestration, 7 Nov 40, but was omitted from subsequent balance sheets. On being taken over by the administrator the balance in this account was £1,993,653.10. Later this balance was augmented by deposits and interest, so that as to the date of the closing of this bank account, 28 Dec 43, a total of £1,136,882.15 had been withdrawn during the period of sequestration. Mr. Macella, the former assistant administrator, indicated that £425,000 was withdrawn from this account to purchase Government bonds referred to in the following paragraph. The remaining withdrawal of £1,136,882.15 are still to be accounted for.

custody in accordance with Allied General Regulations. The Bank of Naples has now been appointed as administrator for all real estate and the contents of such real estate. They have been informed that they must look to the Italian Government for their fees up to the date of occupation by the Allies of the territory concerned, also that as from the date of taking custody the Bank can agents for the Allied Military Government and will be entitled to a remuneration, the scale of which will be fixed in due season. Preparations were in course for the taking of formal custody as and when the necessary formalities, such as the taking or creating of inventories, are completed.

4. Chattels

In a number of cases chattels of all kinds were placed by the Italian Government in the custody of individual sequestrators. The taking of formal custody was begun during the month under review.

5. Industrial and Commercial Concerns

(a) Carteridge & Co.

This is a retail department store owned by Mr. Francis Mac and Mr. Herbert Mac, two Englishmen. The capital of this business is shown as approximately £25,000,000 by the tentative balance sheet at 26 Oct 43, the date of taking custody.

(i) Unallocated Bank Account. A Bank account was discovered to have been in existence at the date of sequestration, 7 Nov 43, but was omitted from subsequent balance sheets. On being taken over by the sequestrator, the balance in this account was £93,665.10. Later this balance was suggested by deducted and interest, as that up to the date of the closing of this bank account, 21 Jul 43, a total of £1,058,852.15 had been withdrawn during the period of sequestration. Mr. Macellia, the former assistant sequestrator, suggested that £1,058,000 was withdrawn from this account to purchase Government Bonds valued to in the following paragraph. The remaining withdrawal of £873,852.15 are still to be accounted for.

(ii) Unallocated Government Bonds. The bonds of £195,000 referred to above have not been shown on the records. Of this total, bonds of £20,000 have been located in a safe deposit vault in the name of Mr. Macellia. These have been transferred to the Controller of Property for safekeeping. The remaining bonds of £1,235,000 are presumed to be in Rome, in the possession of Mr. Macellia, the former sequestrator.

(iii) Merchandise not accounted for. The sub-statement of accounts which is in effect a perpetual inventory of merchandise at selling prices, is dated 15 Feb 44. It continued when the sequestrator took over on 7 Nov 43, so that the amount of missing merchandise, if any, cannot be readily ascertained. The debt necessary for such a determination is however available, and may well serve as a basis for a claim for missing merchandise. Before sequestration, no administration of the retail outlet for the period of sequestration, which would probably entail a great amount of detail work, tests are now being made to determine the manner of following such a procedure.

(iv) Merchandise Under-valuation. Merchandise on hand at 31 Jan 43, at cost prices, was £11,619,459.13, but was shown on the books as £2,403,000.73, an over-valuation of the declared inventories at that date showed that such items were valued

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at 30% of cost. The balance sheet showing this valuation was signed by Sig. Pellizzari who, according to Sig. Maella, gave instructions for this undervaluation because the business was about to be sold at a very low figure to a group of Italians. With the approval of the Italian Government, Sig. Maella states that all arrangements had in fact been made to complete the sale, and Sig. De Malt, the present manager, confirms this.

(v) Demand for Taxes on Foreign Capital. A demand for payment of taxes amounting to L. 575,385 was received, covering the ten-year period 1932 to 1942. Article 10 of No. 23 Dec 23 No. 5280 has been examined, and it is considered that the firm does not come within the section in view of the fact that the capital of the firm had been built up over a period of sixty years out of profits earned in Italy. In consequence the firm has been instructed not to pay, and a letter to this effect has been sent to the Intendenza di Finanza concerning the demand to be cancelled.

(b) Societa Imprese Pubbliche e Private Ischia e Capri.

Prior to March 1942 the share capital of this business amounted to L. 3,000,000, of which an American group held approximately L. 1,133,000. On 27 Mar 42 a meeting of shareholders was held and a resolution passed to reduce the nominal value of the shares to L. 1,500,000, and to issue further shares to the value of L. 500,000. These shares were subscribed for by the Italians, who already had a majority holding. It is considered that the value of the assets at the time of the reduction of the share capital was about L. 7,500,000, and before fresh shares were issued it is considered that some shares should have been issued to existing shareholders, having regard to the value of the assets. It is desired to reverse the fact that the American interests have been heavily penalized by the methods adopted in their absence.

6. Bank Accounts.

The balances of all bank accounts of Allied Nationals in the Region have been transferred to the time of the Controller of Property, and all securities being the property of Allied Nationals have been placed at his disposal. The balances of most of these accounts were transferred to Northern Italy prior to the occupation by the Allied forces, but over 3,000 accounts are now in the Controller's name.

7. German Property.

(a) Schmidt & Pignatelli.

The case of the jewellery firm trading under the name of Schmidt & Pignatelli for special mention. This firm, whose shop is situated in Naples, is owned by two German Nationals, both of whom fled immediately prior to war occupation, leaving the property in charge of the manager. The Regional Property Control Officer (Major Hitchcock), at some date subsequent to the 25 Nov 43, purportedly an undated written contract to undertake to sell to the manager the stock of merchandise for L. 35,998. 65, a figure which appears to be the same amount as the difference between the assets and liabilities of the firm. In view of the fact that the Regional Property Control Officer was without even a shadow of authority or power to sell or otherwise deal with the property in question, and that the contract under which he purported to sell the same was a nullity and of no legal force or effect, I have, under authority of the Legal Sub-Commission, ordered the present £00 to take as the contribution to the legal Sub-Commission, and to restore the parties involved as possible to

6. Bank accounts

The balances of all bank accounts of Allied Nationals in the Region have been transferred to the name of the Controller of Property, and all securities being the property of Allied Nationals have been placed at his disposal. The balances of most of these accounts were transferred to Northern Italy prior to the occupation by the Allied Forces, but over 1,000 accounts are now in the Controller's name.

7. German property

(a) Schmidt & Parent.

The case of the jewellery firm trading under the name of Schmidt & Parent is for special mention. This firm, whose shop is situated in Naples, is owned by two German Nationals, both of whom fled immediately prior to our occupation, leaving the property in charge of the manager. The Regional Property Control Officer (Major Hitchcock), at some date subsequent to the 25 Nov 45, purporting to have written a contract to undertake to sell to the manager the stock of merchandise for L 35,998. 65, a figure which happens to be the same amount as the difference between the assets and liabilities of the firm. In view of the fact that the Regional Property Control Officer was without even a shadow of authority or power to sell or otherwise deal with the property in question, and that the contract under which he purported to sell the same was a nullity and of no legal force or effect, I have after consultation with the legal Sub-Commission, ordered the present RCO to take steps forthwith to rescind this transaction, and to restore the parties insofar as possible to the status quo.

(b) Elginetti - Property of P. Walter Hermann

Nine boxes of documents, the property of P. Walter Hermann of Leipzig, were removed from the German steamer 'Marburg' on 11 Nov 39, and placed in the Depository of Elefantino-Mangila at Naples. The 'Marburg' had put into Naples for repairs when the war broke out. AAG Neapolitan III published instructions that all German-owned property would be declared to the Controller of Property. Elefantino-Mangila declared the documents and submitted an account for L 5,079 05, charges against the rate for storage, insurance, etc. Early in December Major W. Hitchcock, then Controller of Property Neapolitan III, wrote to Capt. Harvey P. Winstate, now and the Transportation and Public Utilities Officer at Am Naples City, and advised him that he had nine boxes of documents in his custody, which were valued for insurance at L 30,000. Later in December Major Hitchcock again wrote to Capt. Winstate giving him authority to take possession of the nets, and requesting payment of the sales

price of L.10,000, as agreed. Capt. Wingate took the nets and paid L.10,000 to the Controller of property, who paid L.5,079.05 to Elefante-Mangili to cover their charges. On enquiry Major Hitchcock stated that Capt. Wingate could give a complete explanation of how the price was set, and that he understood that the nets had deteriorated in storage. Major Hitchcock was undoubtedly of the opinion that he was entitled to dispose of the nets, and that if he had not done so, the storage company might have applied to the Tribunale for permission to sell in order to collect the storage charges.

REGION IV

8. Personnel.

Capt. H. D. Weaver (A) was assigned to temporary duty AFHQ NATOUSM on 5 Feb.

9. General.

Lt. Col. C. Carroll (A), Major P. D. Shriver and Major Giannelli have attended various conferences at HQ AMG 5 Army in connection with Rome Planning and the steps to be taken to protect properties in Rome.

REGION V

10. No property is reported in the territory at present under the control of this Reg. About a number of properties are known to exist in Campobasso province.

20 March 1944.

C. R. S. HARRIS,
Lieut. Colonel,
Director of property control.

REGION V

10. No property is reported in the territory at present under the control of this Reg. - but a number of properties are known to exist in Campobasso Province.

20 March 1944.

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

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

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REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF PROPERTY CONTROL FOR FEBRUARY 1944.Part I - General

1. The negotiations with the Italian Government concerning the measures required to regularise the functions of the DPC in restored territory, which had been initiated in January, were held up by the resignation of Signor de Santis. They were continued towards the end of the month, through the Legal Sub-Commission, with his successor Signor Caserti, but no definite solution has yet been reached of the somewhat delicate legal problems involved.
2. The main work of the HQ Staff of this Sub-Commission during the month was mainly devoted to:
 - a. the revision of the General Directive concerning Property Control contained in General Administrative Instruction No. 10 of the ANGOT Manual, and
 - b. the preparation of information for the guidance of PC officers in the field, including a translation of Italian War Legislation affecting enemy property, and a complete list of all commercial and industrial concerns subjected to sequestration, control or liquidation by the Italian Government since the outbreak of war. With regard to the latter, the general picture is shown in the following table:

	All Italy	Regions I to V
Concerns sequestered or controlled ...	629	89
Concerns released from sequestration, etc. ...	149	17
Concerns placed in liquidation ...	67	15
3. Personnel.

Major C. M. Gulland (B) and Major R. L. Bennett (B) reported for duty on 19 Feb, and were assigned temporarily to Region III on 21 Feb. Capt. N. H. Samsone (A), who had been temporarily assigned to HQ Commandant Salerno, rejoined this HQ on 18 Feb, and was assigned to Region III for temporary duty on 21 Feb. Capt. O.P. Lee (A) reported for duty on 19 Feb. Major E. C. King (A), who had been temporarily assigned to Displaced Persons Sub-Commission, rejoined this HQ for duty on 25 Feb. Major F. A. Sansone (A) and Major E. B. Evans (B), who had proceeded to Region III for a visit of inspection in the last days of January, remained there on temporary duty throughout the month.
4. Major E. J. W. Hellmuth, RPOC Region I, received orders to proceed to Naples en route for U.K. on 24 February. His post was assumed by Major H.P. Bunn (B). Capt. W. G. Board (B), temporarily assigned to Region I during December, has now been permanently assigned to that Region.
5. Handover to Italian Government.

The transfer of Region I to the Italian Government was effected on 11 Feb 44. In accordance with the instructions laid down in Executive Memorandum No. 15, the PC continues to be responsible for the custody of United Nations and French property, but all property belonging to the Italian Government or Italian nationals which has

Part II - Regional ReportsRegion I

in the following table:

	All Italy	Regions I to V
Concerns sequestered or controlled	629	69
Concerns released from sequestration, etc.	149	17
Concerns placed in liquidation	67	15

3. Personnel.

Major C. M. Gulland (B) and Major R. L. Bennett (B) reported for duty on 19 Feb, and were assigned temporarily to Region III on 21 Feb. Capt. N. H. St. (A), who had been temporarily assigned to HQ Commandant Palermo, rejoined this HQ on 18 Feb, and was assigned to Region III for temporary duty on 21 Feb. Capt. O.P. Lee (A) reported for duty on 19 Feb. Major E. C. King (A), who had been temporarily assigned to Displaced Persons Sub-Commission, rejoined this HQ for duty on 25 Feb. Major F. A. Sansone (A) and Major E. B. Evans (B), who had proceeded to Region III for a visit of inspection in the last days of January, remained there on temporary duty throughout the month.

Part II - Regional Reports

Region I

4. Major E. J. W. Hellmuth, RECO Region I, received orders to proceed to Naples en route for U.K. on 24 February. His post was assumed by Major R. P. Bond (B). Capt. W. G. Board (B), temporarily assigned to Region I during December, has now been permanently assigned to that Region.

5. Handover to Italian Government.

The transfer of Region I to the Italian Government was effected on 11 Feb 44. In accordance with the instructions laid down in Executive Memorandum No. 15, the property continues to be responsible for the custody of United Nations and French property, but all property belonging to the Italian Government or Italian nationals which has been taken into custody is handed back to the Italian authorities. In Palermo province a preliminary meeting has already been held with the prefect on the question of the procedure for such transfer, but in the case of "island wide" concerns such as Ente di Colonizzazione del Latifondo Siciliano no action can be taken until the Italian Government appoint a High Commissioner for Sicily and he, in turn, has appointed Special Commissioners to whom the control of such concerns can be transferred. In the case of the Unione Militare, a Special Commissioner has already been appointed by the Italian Government, and as soon as he can be contacted the control of this concern will be handed over to him. As the result of conversations since 11 Feb 44 with Commissioners and Officials managing para-statal concerns under the control of the Controller of Property, the impression is obtained firstly that such Commissioners and Officials have been well satisfied with their treatment by AMG in general, and by Controller of Property Major Hellmuth in particular.

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6. Extension of property Control to French property.

By the joint effect of proclamation No.15 dated 30 Jan 44 and General Order No.19 dated 2 Feb 44, the provisions of Article IV of proclamation No.6 were extended to the property of the French Government and French nationals. Owing to delays in translation, these documents did not however reach Region I before the administration thereof passed to the Italian Government, and they were therefore not published. Instructions were however given, after consultation with the Legal Sub-Commission, for custody to be taken of such properties.

7. Real Estate - British and American.

Only a few properties in this category now remain to be taken into custody, except in the province of Messina, where approximately 100 still remain to be dealt with. For the most part these are small houses and plots of land belonging to persons born in Italy but now resident in America, though not necessarily American citizens, and persons suspected of being American citizens. The properties in practically all cases are in the occupation of near relatives of the owner, but were sequestered by the Italian Government.

8. Bronte Estate.

A decree has been issued by the Prefect of Catania revoking the decrees of sequestration and expropriation of the Bronte Estate, and restoring the same to its owner, Viscount Bridport.

9. Property of Nationals of United Nations, other than U.S and British Commonwealth.

Four properties, all Greek, are reported by the Bank of Sicily. There are also commercial concerns belonging to Greek subjects in Sicily which were sequestered by the Italian Government.

10. French property.

Fourteen French properties in Sicily were sequestered by the Italian Government. The sequestration of one was subsequently revoked. Of these properties, only one, the estate of the House of Orleans, was taken into custody by CP AMG, in September 1943, on instruction from the COAG, Major General Lord Rennell. Instructions have been issued for the remaining properties which remain sequestered to be taken into custody as soon as practicable.

11. Industrial Concerns.

(a) Allied.

(i) Regusa Mines.

As stated in my last report the British concessions, the property of the United Liner & Vorechle Reck Asphalt Co.Ltd, and the Val de Travers Asphalt Paving Co.Ltd, which had been sequestered by the Italian Government, were formally revoked by order of the RCCAO (Orders Nos. 23, 24 and 25 dated 16 Jan 44), and Ing.Paternò was appointed Special Commissioner. The concessions, together with the buildings and plant of the British companies, were formally re-assigned to the British companies on 1 Feb 44, since when the concessions have been

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(ii) Borab Bros.

Sales have now been suspended owing to the inability to replace stock, the value of which, as mentioned in my last report, is continually rising as this was a business which worked largely for export. The manageress has been dismissed and the responsibility for looking after the remaining merchandise has been transferred to Sig.Daniele. Final accounts covering the period of sequestration and showing an apparent shortage of approximately Lire 52,000 in the stock on hand as at 15 Sep 43 have now been prepared and agreed with Dott.Rag. Filisto Umberto, on behalf of Senatore Drago, the sequesterator. Senatore Drago has been requested to furnish an explanation.

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(b) Italian Semi-statal.(1) A.G.I.P.

As stated in my supplementary report for January, the properties of this concern have been transferred to CIP. The compiling of accounts for the period of CP's control is still in progress.

(11) Under Military.

An audit of this concern was carried out by Capt. Beard, covering the period of custody, namely 19 Oct 43 to 11 Feb 44, in preparation for handing over to the Italian Government, which has appointed a Special Commissioner to take control.

(111) E.N.I.C.

An audit covering the period of custody was carried out by Capt. Beard, in preparation for transfer to the Italian authorities.

12. Blocked Accounts.

The transfer of Allied accounts pursuant to General Order No. 6 dated 14 Nov 43 of AMG is now practically complete, and good progress has been made with the opening of ledger accounts in accordance with CP Accounting Instruction No. 2 dated 2 Dec 43. Compliance with such instruction, having regard to the limited staff available and the number of accounts involved, has been a somewhat slow process.

13. Dissolved Fascist Organizations.

Sub-liquidators for all provinces (except Palermo) were appointed by Official Order No. 87 dated 10 Feb 44 of Sicily Region. Judge Criscuoli, besides being Chief Liquidator, is also responsible for Palermo province. Detailed instructions have been issued to sub-liquidators as to their duties.

Region II14. General.

Capt. G. K. Cavanaugh (A) reported for duty to HQ Region II on 14 Feb in succession to Major Meader (A), who had been transferred towards the end of January to temporary duty as SCAO Catanzaro province. Owing to absence of staff and difficulties in transport, the work of Property Control in this Region is still very behindhand, and though most of the important properties have been visited by Major Meader and his assistant 2/Lt. Sbrille (who was transferred to another assignment in December), inventories, declarations of custody, etc, have not been completed, nor has General Order No. 6 referred to in para 12 above been complied with.

15. The amount of Allied and French property in this Region is comparatively small and (with the exception of Salerno Province now restored to Region III), relatively unimportant. The total number of real properties in the Region is 13, related to 10 in Salerno Province, and 10 in Salerno Province.

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The transfer of Allied accounts pursuant to General Order No. 6 dated 14 Nov 43 of AMG is now practically complete, and good progress has been made with the opening of ledger accounts in accordance with CP Accounting Instruction No. 2 dated 2 Dec 43. Compliance with such instruction, having regard to the limited staff available and the number of accounts involved, has been a somewhat slow process.

13. Dissolved Fascist Organizations.

Sub-liquidators for all provinces (except Palermo) were appointed by Circular Order No. 67 dated 10 Feb 44 of Sicily Region. Judge Criscuolo, besides being Chief Liquidator, is also responsible for Palermo Province. Detailed instructions have been issued to sub-liquidators as to their duties.

Region II

14. General.

Capt. G. K. Cavenaugh (A) reported for duty to HQ Region II on 14 Feb in succession to Major Meader (A), who had been transferred towards the end of January to temporary duty as SCAO Catanzaro Province. Owing to absence of staff and difficulties in transport, the work of Property Control in this Region is still very behindhand, and though most of the important properties have been visited by Major Meader and his assistant 2/Lt. Sbralla (who was transferred to another assignment in December), inventories, declarations of custody, etc, have not been completed, nor has General Order No. 6 referred to in para 12 above been complied with.

15. The amount of Allied and French property in this Region is comparatively small and (with the exception of Salerno Province now restored to Region III), relatively unimportant. The total number of real properties in the Region is 30, of which 5 are in Apulia and 10 in Salerno Province, by the Italian Government was 24, of which 5 are in Apulia and 10 in Salerno Province.

16. The Proclamation and Special Order extending the provisions of Article IV of Proclamation No. 6 to French property did not reach Region II in time to be published before the restoration of that territory to the Italian Government. The number of French properties in the Region is 7, of which 2 are situated in the Province of Salerno, and 2 in Apulia.

17. Allied Property - Real Estate.

The Villa Ruffolo at Ravello, the property of the Windsor Clive family, has been let to the Italian Royal Household, and the Villa Cimbrone, property of Lt. Col. Lord Grimthorpe, has been requisitioned by AGC.

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REGION III

18. Major W. A. Hitchcock (A) relinquished the post of RPCC towards the end of the month, and was succeeded by Major E. M. Gard (B). All available officers have been posted to temporary duty in Region III to make up arrears of work (see para 3 above).

19. No report from Region III for the month of February has been received.

20. Region IV. Nothing to report.

21. Region V. Capt. H. C. MacDonnell (A) was appointed RPCC Region V in February, but no report from him has yet been received.

22. A supplementary report will be issued when reports from Regions III and V become available.

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

11 March 1944.

NEAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
INTERIOR SUB-COMMISSION
APC 394

File, ACC/19/Int

9 March 1944

SUBJECT: Report of Activities for month of February, 1944

TO : Vice President, Administrative Section

1. Local Government -

(a) Reorganization in Regions

This is being continued, but the shortage of staff has, to a certain extent, retarded further development.

(b) Survey Report on a Province

A pro-forma "Outline" of a Survey Report on the local governments within a Province has been prepared to facilitate uniformity by "Contact" Officers carrying out his work.

(c) Survey Reports on Salerno Province

Survey Reports, including Communes, covering background data, governmental structure and administration, names of officials and other pertinent data concerning them, have been made. Notes have also been made on the problems connected therewith. A copy has been forwarded to Region II.

(d) Statistical Tables

Statistical Tables on Provinces and the respective Civil Servants in various Regions have been prepared.

(e) Schedules of Salaries of Officials

These have been prepared and circulated to those interested.

(f) Financial and Budgetary System

A report on this subject has been prepared and circulated.

(g) Schedule Personnel

A glossary of terms contained in this schedule has been prepared and circulated to those concerned.

(h) Information Questionnaires

These have been issued to Regions with the view of obtaining information concerning certain officials, viz:-(1) those at present in office and engaged in Provincial and Communal administration, and (2) those who have held office previously, and have been removed for certain reasons, or who left their posts after invasion, but before occupation. This information together with information from any other source, is "carded" and forms a valuable link in the organization.

2. Conferences - The Director has attended, among others, the following con-

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These have been issued to Regions with the view of obtaining information concerning certain officials, viz:-(i) those at present in office and engaged in Provincial and Communal administration, and (ii) those who have held office previously, and have been removed for certain reasons, or who left their posts after invasion, but before occupation. This information together with information from any other source, is 'carded' and forms a valuable link in the organization.

2. Conferences - The Director has attended, among others, the following conferences:

- (a) With Brigadier Lush and Lieut-General/Mason-MacFarlane at Salerno on 3 Feb 44.
- (b) With R.O.'s, Chiefs of Staff, Economic Director at Main Headquarters on 5 Feb 44 - Lieut-General/Mason-MacFarlane presided.
- (c) With Liaison Officer Italian Government, Deputy Commissioner and Executive Commissioner at Salerno on 15 Feb 44.
- (d) Periodical conferences convened by the Vice President.

3. Interviews

- (a) On 19 Feb 44 the Chief Commissioner, Lieut-General/Mason-MacFarlane interviewed the Acting Director at Salerno.
- (b) At Salerno on 22 Feb 44, Colonel Pennycook, R.O. designate, Region VIII.
- (c) On 4 - 3 Feb 44, Captain R.R. Temple of this sub-commission interviewed at Salerno, the Prefect, Vice-Prefect, Head of Cabinet, and

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other prefectural provincial officials regarding local government officials in Salerno Province, and other matters, by permission of P.C.

(e) Lt. Col. Robertson, P.C. of Salerno Province was interviewed by Captain Temple regarding the carrying out of local government instructions and order on reorganization of local government in Salerno. Reports on these matters were prepared by Captain Temple. The work was in the nature of requests for information.

4. Meetings with the Minister of Interior of Italian Government - The Minister of Interior (Signor Reale) called on the Director at his office here on the dates mentioned, viz:

- (a) On 11 Feb 44, when, among other things, was discussed the question of replacing the Prefect of Campobasso.
- (b) On 16 Feb 44, when the Prefects of Matera and Campobasso were discussed.
- (c) On Feb 18, '44 when there was conveyed to him the views of ACC regarding the Prefect of Matera, and Comm. Dr. Rovello, Francesco (late Quastore of Campobasso). The question of local government now existing in Italy was discussed also.

5. Prefects

(a) Change of - to effect uniformity in connection with the change of Prefect, instructions, together with a pro-forma of an official Order has been issued to regions concerned, ASD 5th Army and ASD 6th Army, for information and use as necessary.

6. Mayors - It having been observed that in different areas, Mayors had been styling themselves by various titles, the question was taken up with the Italian Minister of Interior. Pending the publication of a decree, instructions have been issued by the Italian Government to Prefects for Mayors to be called "Sintesi".

7. Internees who are local Government officials - Regional Review Boards have been asked to furnish a precise of the findings of all cases involving the following officials, viz: Prefect, Vice-Prefect, Vice-Prefect, Vice-Prefect, Consigliere, Director of Religious Affairs, and Sindaco of Communes containing over 15,000 population.

8. Handling Requests for Release of Prisoners of War - Meetings of the Administrative Section and its Sub-Commissions were held to clarify the questions involved in this matter, it being instructed that so far as this Sub-Commission is concerned, it will act only in cases of local government officials. This is now understood to be cancelled.

9. Ministry of Interior Mail for Occupied Territory - Arrangements have been made with the Italian Minister of Interior in connection with dispatch of mail to ASD territory.

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9. Ministry of Interior Mail for Occupied Territory - Arrangements have been made with the Italian Minister of Interior in connection with dispatch of mail to AMB territory.

10. Mission and Functions of Sub-Commission - From experience gained since the last Directive was issued (Nov. '43), the functions of the Sub-Commission have been clarified and certain extensions and variations have been made to its originally intimated duties. Consequently a proposed new draft has been drawn up and its approval is awaited.

11. Local Government Course - Arising out of a Conference between the Executive Commissioner, Brigadier General Lush, the Rt. Hon. The Viscount Stanagate and the Director of this Sub-Commission in connection with the question of local government and adequate personnel representing this Sub-Commission in the field, it had been decided to have a short course at Rear Headquarters. Arrangements are at present under consideration.

12. Liaison with Italian Government at Brindisi - On 7 Feb 44, Major J. Mcweeney (A) reported back at this Sub-Commission, his mission as Liaison Officer being completed - the officials of the Italian Government having moved to Salerno.

13. Personnel

(a) Military - The following is the personnel of this Sub-Commission as at 29 Feb 44:

(i) Lt Col N. G. B. Spicer	Director	(B)
(ii) Capt R. R. Temple	Executive Officer	(A)
(iii) Lt W. V. M. Lewis	Staff Officer	(B)
(iv) Lt T. C. Shanks	Adjutant	(B)
(v) S/Sgt R. C. Wright	Chief Clerk	(AR)
(vi) Tech/Sgt J. G. Prigony	stenographer	(AR)

(b) Civilian

(i) Marchesello, Salvatore	Typist
(ii) Bandiera, Dr. Martin	Typist

(c) Transfers

(i) On 23 Feb 44, Major J. Mcweeney (A) Liaison Officer was relieved of his assignment and transferred to Public Health Sub-Commission.

(ii) On 29 Feb 44, Sgt T. A. Rapiccia (AR), Clerk and Interpreter, was transferred to the 'pool'.

(d) General

(i) The work of the Sub-Commission which is growing in volume and importance daily is being greatly handicapped by the shortage of staff, but it is hoped with will be remedied in the near future.

(ii) To obtain real efficiency in this Sub-Commission it is essential that the T/O - W/E be increased. We are not sufficiently in touch with the development and activities of local Government in either occupied or unoccupied Italy. Since I understand Liaison Officers are not approved, the only alternative is additional staff officers to this Sub-Commission who can radiate to Regions where they can accordingly advise and report. It is highly desirable and, indeed, vital for this Sub-Commission's officers to be 'in the field', but with an officer sick, I find it is, to my regret, not practically feasible at present.

14. Special Report

After almost daily contact with Signor Reale, the Minister of Interior, or his staff, since his arrival here, I come to the conclusion that he is chiefly concerned insofar as the administration of local government is concerned, in reinstating his 'career officials' who were deposed by AMG and in endeavouring to remove certain AMG appointees whom he does not approve because they are either, in his opinion, not sufficiently high grade in career to hold such posts, or because they are not 'King's men'.

He is shrewd, and I have found him helpful in many matters, but in my

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He is shrewd, and I have found him helpful in many matters, but in my judgment, he is not a difficult man to read. I am convinced, moreover, that he has begun to see the red light, and I do not think he will pursue his former course much further, although he was at the outset indubitably embarked on this policy.

His recent nominations for the Prefects of Casapoggio and Chieti, who are not career men, would appear to me to indicate a change from his early policy. I feel certain, however, that he is politically minded in appointments, and would not, for example, appoint a Communist or a man of extreme left politics under any condition if he could avoid it. His first remark to me in endeavouring to remove Prefect Priolo of Reggio was "He is a Communist".

In my judgment, the citizen members (or Assessors) of the various local Councils should be truly democratic representatives of their areas in order that, in this limited respect, at any rate, the voice of the man-in-the-street in Italy may find some expression which has been denied him so long.

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It is, I feel sure, a matter of great importance that local government should be reconstructed wherever, and as soon as, possible throughout both unoccupied and occupied Italy, and thus give the people themselves an opportunity of rehabilitating their country.

I conclude this special report by saying that local government does not seem to be to be treated with sufficient enthusiasm in any region as yet, except Region I.

[Signature]

M. G. B. SMITH
Lt Colonel
Director
Interior Sub-Commission

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ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Education Sub-Commission

MONTHLY REPORT FOR FEBRUARY 1944

1. UNIVERSITIES AND ACADEMIES.

Dismissals and appointments were completed in the Sicilian Universities. Lt. Colonel Geyre and Major Sherwood visited Messina University for completion of work there. Dismissals and appointments were carried out at the University of Naples and the Royal Society of Naples.

The Peloritana Academy of Naples was reopened, restored to the independence of which fascism deprived it.

Free election of the Rector of Naples University resulted in the election of Professor Omodeo by a large majority.

2. SCHOOLS

A survey of Italian schools is progressing. Data as to types of schools and normal enrollments etc. is being gathered province by province. Regional Directors of Education have been asked to submit request for types of information desired. A professor from Naples University, working under the Sub-Commission, has been employed for this work.

3. TEXT-BOOKS.

A second of the new text-books has been published in Palermo, and two others are nearly ready for distribution.

The text-book programme in Naples has involved long search for materials; paper, binding cord, zinc, glue etc. Most of these have been found and work is proceeding rapidly in three printing houses. One book is just going to press; the other nine are in various stages of composition and all scheduled for publication during March.

4. PROGRAMMES OF STUDY.

The courses of study and instructions to teachers prepared in Sicily have all been reprinted for all other parts of liberated Italy. In addition Pt. 2 of the Elementary programme has been completely rewritten and a new edition published this month.

A Commission in Naples is writing a new course in pedagogy and psychology for the programme of the Magistrale Superiore which will complete the series.

5. YOUTH COMMITTEE.

A youth committee has been established in Naples to consider the problems of (a) opening kindergartens, (b) school lunches, (c) recreational and constructive activities for youth outside of school hours. The committee is composed of five sub-committees dealing, respectively, with: (a) Pre-school children; (b) elementary school children; (c) children of the Scuola Media Inferiore; (d) youth of higher secondary school age; (e) youth of University age. These Sub-committees are, for the most part, composed of able, intelligent, and

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interested civilians (mostly teachers, professors, etc). The Church has been invited to appoint a representative to each sub-committee. The sub-committees are meeting frequently and preparing concrete, practical plans.

The chairmen of the subcommittees, with one representative each from the Church, the University, and the provveditorate, constitute the coordinating and executive committee.

For providing Allied help and advice there is an advisory council composed of the Region 3 Education Officer, the Region 3 Welfare Officer, an unofficial representative of the American Red Cross who is a specialist in recreation, and a representative of the Education Sub-Commission. A full time civilian executive secretary, Luigi Barbati, has been employed for the work of the youth committee, which is operating entirely in the Naples area as a proving ground.

6. STAFF

Lt. Colonel G.R. Gayre departed for England and the Office of Director of Education was assumed by Lt. Colonel T.V. Smith.

Captain Sam V. Noe was assigned to Education and re-assigned from H.Q. to Region 3 in anticipation of the imminent departure of Captain G. Geyer from that Region.

Captain Willis E. Pratt was assigned to the Sub-Commission and is employed on school and text-book problems.

Captain Paul L. Heilmen was also assigned and is attached to Education Region 3 for training with a view to future operations.

Captain F.F. Gregory was also assigned and has been working in the Salerno and Naples Offices of Education prior to going as assistant in Region 2 on temporary duty.

Lieutenant J.V. Villa was also assigned and is employed on political investigation and university work in H.A.

7. MISCELLANEOUS.

A representative of the Cardinal Secretary of State at the Vatican visited the Palermo Office prior to its close. He expressed himself as much impressed with progress, but was inclined to insist that people holding political and religious beliefs contrary to those approved by the Catholic Church should not be given employment in the schools.

The surrender of fascist books is proceeding satisfactorily with full cooperation of Italian Officials.

Civil Affairs branch, Washington, called for a report on Education at the behest of the V.S. Apostolic delegate who expressed the concern of the Church in regard to educational matters. A report was sent which it is believed should allay his uneasiness, which seems to be the result of inaccurate information.

A separate report has been submitted this month on the opening and occupation of schools.

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REG HEADQUARTERS
ARMED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Health Sub-Commission

ACC/3016/PH

7 March 1944

SUBJECT: - Sub-Commission of Public Health and Welfare
Report - Month of February 1944.

THRU : - Administrative Directorate.

TO : - Chief of Staff.

1. During the month of February Captain Paul S. Savage (A) was taken on the strength of the Headquarters of this Sub-Commission on arrival from Tizi Ouzou and assumed the duties of Executive Officer.

Major John A. Lewis (A), having completed his tour of duty with Region III returned to duty with this Sub-Commission.

Major Edgar B. Johnwick is awaiting transfer to another theater of operations.

Major Lendon Spedeker (A) came to this Headquarters consequent upon the dissolution of AMB 15 Army Group and was temporarily attached to Region III as Venereal Disease Control Officer.

Major Samuel A. Goldsmith (A) has relinquished his position as Senior Staff Officer to the Central Clothing Committee and has been attached to Region III for temporary duty as Welfare Officer.

Major John McSwaney (A) has been transferred from the Interior to this Sub-Commission and has been assigned to the Welfare Section.

Captain L. M. Wilcox (A) on arrival from Tizi Ouzou was assigned to the Welfare Section of this Sub-Commission.

Captain Clayton C. Goddington (A) has been assigned for duty with the Typhus Control Service.

Captain George H. Silbela, Sanitary Corps, and Captain Francis W. Dushard, Sanitary Corps, have been temporarily attached to the Medical Supply Section of this Sub-Commission from Personnel Center, No. 5 I.B.S., and from 105 Station Hospital respectively.

2. In Salerno, contact has been made with Dr. Vezzoso, head of the Public Health Department of the Italian Government. In Italy there is no Minister of Health and the Health Department comes under and has its orders issued by the Minister of the Interior. Regular weekly meetings have been arranged with Dr. Vezzoso and already a number of conferences covering the fields of typhus, VD, and Malaria have taken place. Dr. Vezzoso has evinced the utmost eagerness to cooperate with ACC and has already shown initiative in dealing with the numerous problems confronting his Department.

Contact has also been made with the ANMS, 9th Sub-Area and localized public health problems have been discussed with him.

3. During the month the Sub-Commission assumed responsibility for the Typhus Control Program. This will be discussed more fully in the report of the Public Health Section.

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4. The food situation is confused as conflicting reports are received as to the adequacy of rations in different areas. A scheme has been projected in Region III for the scientific examination of a cross section of the school children for the purpose of ascertaining whether malnutrition and avitaminosis exists or not. A similar line of investigation will be instituted in Region I.

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ACC/1106/18 - C.B. Sub-Commission February Report (Continued)
7 March 1944.

At the moment a scheme is in course of preparation for the standardization of rations for hospitals, institutions and prisons. This is being prepared in co-operation with the Food and Public Safety Sub-Commissions.

The more detailed work of the Sections was:

A. HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE SECTION:

Lt. Col. Shields (17) and Lt. Col. Jones (18) visited Region VI. Lt. Col. Shields reports that adequate hospital facilities exist on the island, that there is sufficiency of doctors and that medical supplies are coming in satisfactorily. He is not satisfied, however, that children and young adults in hospitals are receiving an adequate diet.

Lt. Col. Jones in his report at APPENDIX "A" expresses himself satisfied with the capabilities of the Director of Hygiene at the University of Cagliari, who also fills the role of Director of Public Health for the island. He also speaks highly of the ability of the Director of the Malaria Control Laboratory and the Director of the Veterinary Laboratory. Apart from these men, however, the standard of laboratory work in the island is not considered good.

Lt. Col. Jones has also submitted a more detailed report on his inspection of laboratories in Region II. This report was summarized in the January monthly report of the Sub-Commission.

Lt. Col. Shields toured the 5th and 8th Army Areas and made arrangements for the assignment of an Italian 50 bed field hospital to the 5th Army Area. This hospital is to be utilized in dealing with wounded civilians and refugees and is meant to supplement static civil hospitals in the area.

Lt. Col. Shields' report, which covers all his activities during February, is to be found at Appendix "B".

A directive and questionnaire covering the field of hospitals and alternative accommodation similar to that used in Regions I and II has been sent to Regions III, IV, V, and VI - APPENDIX "C".

B. PUBLIC HEALTH SECTION:

On 20th February 1944 this Sub-Commission assumed responsibility for the Typhus program. The Deputy Director, Lt. Col. Wilson C. Williams (19), is in charge of the Typhus Control Service and his preliminary report is to be found at APPENDIX "D". It will be noted that a large number of Italian civilians, including doctors, is being utilized in this service, the principle being that, as time passes, more and more Italians will be trained in Typhus Control work thus enabling ACC Officers to act only in a supervisory capacity.

The incidence of typhus within the City of Naples has greatly decreased, while the incidence outside Naples shows some increase. A graph, APPENDIX "E" indicates the rates for the month of February. This graph should be compared with the graph contained in the January report.

The total number of persons dusted in Naples is:

Inside Naples,	2,065,561
Outside Naples,	152,081

The total number of persons immunized is: 55,696.

A dusting team has also been set up at the Anzio Beachhead to deal with refugees leaving this area. These refugees are again dusted on arrival in Naples.

A dusting team has also been established at Reggio to deal with the flow of travellers from Italy to Sicily. This means it is hoped to prevent any outbreak of the disease in Region I.

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ACC/3016/18 - P.R. Sub-Commission February Report (Continued)
7 March 1944.

Dr. Verzoso, the Italian Director of Public Health, has been approached with the request to nominate teams of Italian workers in every province of "King's Italy". These teams are to be trained in dusting technique and will constitute flying squads to deal with any cases in their respective provinces. In this way it is hoped to educate the Italians to a realization of their own responsibilities in combatting this disease and also in time to relieve the strain put upon Allied personnel.

2. Venereal Disease still presents a very formidable problem especially in Naples and the control of prostitutes under Italian law is a matter of the utmost difficulty.

During February, Brigadier Parkinson, Major Lewis and Major Johnwick attended a conference on VD at Palermo. This conference was held with medical, provost and legal officers of the American and British forces and ACC.

Captain Rino (A) has been put in charge of the VD program in Region I and is working in close collaboration with QM, No. 1 District and the Surgeon IB.

Major Johnwick attended a conference of a similar nature at HQ, No. 2 District.

Major Lewis prepared a directive on the establishment by ACC of hospitals in various areas for the treatment of infected women together with a detailed guide to the methods of examination and treatment to be employed. This guide which is both in English and Italian is in the course of being mimeographed and when completed will be given as wide a circulation among Allied officers and Italian officials as is possible. The VD Control Officer's report - ACC/ENBIX "F" covers the activities mentioned above.

Major Lewis has proved himself to be extremely zealous in his efforts to cooperate with the military and take every possible step to control the scourge of Venereal Disease.

3. Brigadier Parkinson's proposal to set up a Malaria Control Board for this Theater has been favorably received by AFHQ and steps have been taken for the formation of such a board.

A request has been made to AFHQ for the release from NATO-USA of Col. Russell (A), an outstanding authority on malaria, for the purpose of supervising and coordinating ACC's malaria control program. If Col. Russell's services are made available, it is proposed that he be co-opted to a seat on the Malaria Control Board.

Estimates have been submitted on the quantity of Diesel Oil required for Malaria control. These are enormous and are completely disproportionate to the requirements of Paris Green for the same purpose. It is felt that every effort should still be made to obtain Paris Green instead of Diesel Oil. A letter setting out the various advantages of Paris Green over Diesel is to be found at ACC/ENBIX "G".

The refugee camp at Ferramonte is situated in a highly malarious district and it is felt that steps should be taken to have it closed. A letter to this effect was addressed to the Administrative Directorate.

Capt. Treger and Lt. Manzelli made a survey of malaria and malaria control in the Province of Naples - ACC/ENBIX "H" contains Lt. Manzelli's report.

Lt. Manzelli stresses the point that owing to military activity, canals have been demolished and hydraulic pumps destroyed. In consequence, severe flooding has occurred in various districts. As a result of this, it is anticipated that the incidence of malaria this year will be very high. Military formations are responsible for malaria control to a radius of 2 kilometers from their camps. All areas beyond this are the responsibility of ACC. Unless adequate transport facilities and a sufficiency of tools are made available to the Italian workers, plans for malaria control will be largely negated. A questionnaire is now being circulated to regions calling for information regarding the local availability of personnel, transport and equipment.

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

ACC/3016/FB - I.I. Sub-Commission February Report - (Continued)
7 March 1944

14. The chief concern of the Veterinary Officer during the past month has been to afford Italian officials all possible assistance in obtaining animals for the purpose of manufacturing biological preparations.

Major Rushmore is now on his way to Region I with an exhaustive questionnaire covering all aspects of veterinary activity. If the results obtained are satisfactory, it is proposed to standardize this questionnaire for all Regions. Major Rushmore's report is to be found at ARMDIX "I" together with a copy of the questionnaire.

C. MEDICAL SUPPLY SECTION:

1. Colonel Griffin's report, ARMDIX "I" states that two supply officers and six M.C.O.'s have been attached to the Medical Supply Section. One supply officer is, however, detailed for transfer to another theater, so the increase in staff is more apparent than real. The work of this Section has always been handicapped by a lack of personnel.

2. A price list covering all items in the CAD list has eventually been approved and circulated to Regions. Instructions covering accounting and distribution procedures have been prepared for some time but cannot be issued as they are still being considered by higher authority.

3. The use of CAD units is being discontinued. In future separate items will be indented for as they are required.

4. Lack of transport, which is a perpetual source of complaint, is handicapping the free distribution of medical supplies throughout the Regions.

D. Welfare Section:

1. The proposed Italian Welfare organization referred to in the January report was established in Region I on 8th February 1944. Immediate problems have occupied the time of the Regional Welfare Officer, Region II, to such an extent that up until now no opportunity has presented itself of instituting a similar organization in this Region. Preliminary contacts have been made with the Italian Government for the purpose of discussing the setting up of an overall Italian welfare program.

2. The head of the Welfare Section recently made a tour of the 5th and 8th Army Areas. He reports that the most immediate need is for the allocation of a welfare officer to 5th Army Area. Steps are being taken to assign an officer to this area. ARMDIX "K" contains Capt. Barnett's report.

3. It is reported that large quantities of clothing have already been received and distributed through Regions I, II, III, IV and V. This work has been done in conjunction with the American Red Cross. In addition, further bulk supplies continue to arrive.

SUMMARY:

1. Both concise and detailed reports on the activities of the Sub-Commission for the month of February are submitted.
2. Regular and frequent discussions are taking place between this Sub-Commission and representatives of the Italian Public Health Department of the Ministry of Interior.
3. Scientific investigations of alleged malnutrition have been instituted.
4. The hospital and laboratory situation in Sardinia has been investigated.
5. An Italian Field Hospital has been moved into the 5th Army Area.
6. Responsibility for Typhus control has been assumed. The incidence of Typhus in Naples shows a satisfying decrease.

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ACC/3016/44 - P. H. Sub-Commission February Report - Continued
7 March 1944.

7. ACC has undertaken to establish special hospitals in all Regions for the treatment of women infected by VD. These hospitals will be staffed by Italian doctors.
8. A high incidence of malaria is anticipated in areas where recent fighting has occurred. Paris Green is essential for carrying out an efficient anti-malaria program.
9. A full investigation of veterinary activities in Region I is being carried out.
10. Large quantities of clothing have already been distributed in conjunction with the Red Cross. An Italian welfare organization has been instituted in Region I.
11. Medical supplies continue to arrive satisfactorily but distribution has been handicapped by lack of transport and trained personnel.

CONCLUSION:

It can now confidently be said that typhus in Naples no longer represents the serious danger which threatened in December and January. The work of the Typhus Control Service in reducing this menace deserves the highest praise.

Malaria is expected to prove a difficult problem during the coming summer and a high incidence is anticipated in areas over which fighting has recently taken place. The Sub-Commission is making every effort to deal with the situation and services of an expert malarialogist have been requested.

Attention is again directed to the shortage of personnel and transport for dealing with medical supplies.

G. S. Parkinson
Brigadier

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

H/GMF/3a

APPENDICES:

- "A" - Monthly Report by Lt. Col. R. L. Robos.
- "B" - Monthly Report by Lt. Col. C. D. Shields.
- "C" - Directive & Questionnaire re Hospitals.
- "D" - Report by Lt. Col. Williams re 'Typhus'.
- "E" - Graph - Incidence of Typhus Naples & District.
- "F" - Monthly Report by Major J. A. Lewis.
- "G" - Letter re Advantages of Paris Green over Diesel Oil in Malaria Control.
- "H" - Report of Lt. Manzelli - Malaria, Naples.
- "I" - Monthly Report by Major A. H. Bishmore & Copy of Questionnaire.
- "J" - Monthly Report by Colonel Griffin.
- "K" - Monthly Report by Capt. J. G. Earnest.

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REAR ADMIRAL HARTER
ALLIED COM. M. COMMISSION
APR 1941
Public Health Sub-Commission.

SUBJECT: - Monthly Report - Laboratory and Biologics Control.

TO: - Director, Public Health Sub-Commission.

On the request of Brigadier Dunlop, Commissioner of Sardinia, the Island was visited during the first half of the month.

Following my arrival in Cagliari met with Captain Brooke, Medical Officer of the Island Commission who gave a comprehensive picture of the laboratories and helped to plan my ~~tour~~ ^{trip} through Sardinia. Captain Brooke seems to be an experienced man in Public Health Administration and has done a creditable job during his brief stay in his present post. He is well acquainted with the problems and with the civilian personnel and pursues a vigorous policy in matters of health. Some of his fellow officers find his meticulous attitude somewhat objectionable but from the point of view of competence his activities appear to be highly satisfactory and effective.

The civilian Director of Public Health for all three provinces of the Island is Giuseppe Berton, Doctor of the University and Chief of the Department of Hygiene of the University of Cagliari. He is energetic, well trained and experienced man with an excellent knowledge of laboratory medicine, and its application in the field of Public Health. All observations and opinions he expressed during my first conference with him I was able to verify during my subsequent visits of the provincial laboratories.

The provincial laboratories which were individually discussed in my report dated 17 Feb '41 are functioning quite ineffectively. The equipment is not adequate if proper diligence is used to exploit it to a greater extent than shown at the present time. Each of the provincial laboratories visited is capable of performing much greater variety of work and many times the amount that they are turning out at present time. These laboratories follow the same stereotype pattern as I have described when discussing the laboratories on the mainland. The choice of tests, methods and technique are left to the individual director who, as a rule, is lacking training and experience. It should be part of the duties of a medical laboratory director and of the Medical Provinciale to promote a greater utilization of laboratory diagnostic methods within his territory. That such effort is not made is clearly evident when one views the statistics dealing with the average number of tests these laboratories are performing. This inadequacy of the utilization of laboratory diagnostic methods is not a phenomenon that appeared as the result of this war but it is a partial manifestation of that general picture that characterizes the entire Italian Public Health programme: an inherent inability of lack of desire to convert to practical use and effective application those well thought out measures that are promulgated by the decrees of the Sanitary Code.

Laboratories that are functioning outside of the Provincial Public organisational setup are functioning a great deal more satisfactorily. The malaria control laboratory which was originally established by the Rockefeller Foundation in Porto Torres is under the able direction of Prof. Francesco Maria ~~Marra~~ ^{Marra} a man of wide experience in malaria and tropical diseases in India and in the Italian Colonies in North and East Africa. At present it is functioning in Sassari. Its function is limited entirely of diagnostic work. The equipment,

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Subsequently I was informed that the John antigen they are using at Rice Hospital is about to be exhausted. To provide an additional supply of John antigen arrangements were made with the Institute of Virology, the National Institute of Health to prepare 500 cc of fresh antigen which will be standardized against our known antigen RhoMax under my supervision at the Rice Hospital and by Col. Cornell's laboratory.

WILLIAM L. BOWEN, -r. Cal. A.S.
Laboratory & Explosion - on - re -

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The two models shown in addition to explain the reasons for
discrepancies in the present data.

As shown in the model of the relationship between the
three variables the first model is the most important.

Model 1 explains the relationship between the two variables
and the third variable. The second model is the most important.

Model 2 explains the relationship between the two variables
and the third variable. The third model is the most important.

The model shown in the present data is the most important
one. It is the most important one. It is the most important one.

Model 3 explains the relationship between the two variables
and the third variable. The fourth model is the most important.

Model 4 explains the relationship between the two variables
and the third variable. The fifth model is the most important.

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It must be concluded that the model shown in the present data
is the most important one. It is the most important one.

The model shown in the present data is the most important
one. It is the most important one. It is the most important one.

END.

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"C"

- 2 -

8. Hospitals and institutions rendering medical service should be inspected by the Regional Director of Public Health or his representative at suitable intervals to determine proper use of facilities, standards of practice, adequacy of water, heating, sewage, cooking facilities, sterilization, sanitation in general, condition of buildings, etc.

9. Disaster relief plans for the treatment of medical cases should be fostered, especially in larger centers.

10. Hospitals providing training for internes, nurse, technicians, etc., should be closely supervised as to standards, methods and facilities inasmuch as these centers will raise or lower the medical standards of the future.

11. Consultation services are available at this Headquarters in matters concerning problems of medical care and hospitals.

10/10/50.

A. B. CARPENTER, Director
Director, Public Health Sub-Commission.

1 Enclosure
Copy of Report for Hospital Survey.

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

FORWARDED
ALLIED OFFICE COMMISSION
PUBLIC HEALTH SUB-COMMISSION
1943

APPENDIX "D"

20 February 1943

Subject: Supervision, Typhus Control Service.
To: 1. Chief Commissioner, Borough Executive Commission.
2. Director, Public Health Sub-Commission.

Hand-over of typhus control by A.S. became effective this date in accordance with agreement reached by Chief Commissioner, A.S., and Director, B.S. Typhus Commission early in February. A brief summarization of the service as of this date follows:

1. Administrative Headquarters will be maintained in rooms 14 and 15, Post Office Building, telephone rooms 14 and 15, until on or about March 1, when transfer will be made to Post Office Building, rooms 3 and 6, and 7 will be utilized by Typhus Control Service and other Public Health Sub-Commission. A.S. services. Administrative personnel consists of:
 - a. Medical Director
 - b. Executive Assistant
 - c. Supply Officer
 - d. Civilian Personnel and Transportation Officer
 - e. Stenographic and Records Officer
 - f. Typewriter - vacant
 - g. Clerk-typist - vacant on or about March 3.

Positions 4 to 8, inclusive, are filled by Officer Personnel.

2. Operations Headquarters will be maintained at 35, Vienna Brigade (Laboratory Building, Providence). All Service Officer, Staff, Officer and Civilian personnel (civilian and officers) (a.d. and above) will work out of Operations Headquarters. In addition, the power and equipment distribution center will be located at this place. Personnel of service units consists of:

a. <u>Civilian Personnel and Transportation</u>	
Officer	1
Civilian	15
	<u>16</u>
b. <u>Case Finding Service</u>	
Officer	2
Civilian	6
	<u>8</u>
c. <u>Quarantine Detachment Service</u>	
Officer	6
Civilian M.O.	3
Civilian	50
	<u>59</u>
d. <u>Mass Immunization Service</u>	
Officer	2
Civilian M.O.	10
Civilian	23
	<u>35</u>

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APPENDIX "D"

Sheet 3

4. INCIDENTAL

a. Types

Incident	1
/	23
Civilian-	
Cases	$\frac{2}{15}$

b. Sources

Incident	1
/	23
Incident - 1	1
Civilian	$\frac{2}{15}$

5. RESULTS

QUEST: Results in incidents for civilians at designated allied places, the third (3) or one (1) case without of protection and last dependent and individual circumstances.

QUEST: Results in incidents	1,450
QUEST: Results in incidents	1,450
QUEST: Results in incidents	1,450

The number of cases occurring daily outside the city of Saigon are recorded from the daily morning meeting held every day.

All cases are not being reported either by civilians seeing cases or by cases of civilians in which cases occur.

The supply of belching powder now available is adequate for a period of at least three (3) days at present rate of use.

Special attention in the future, will be given to a program providing for the "training" of all persons seen as possible by:

1. Immediate removal of case to hospital.
2. Relieving of family and case contacts.
3. Vaccinations (one dose initial) of family contacts.
4. "Block" delousing of area where case occurs.
5. Mass delousing of general population.
6. Preventive delousing of refugees, displaced persons and other lower groups.

Respectfully submitted:

WILLIAM C. WILLIAMS, Lt. Col. M.C.
Director, Typhus Control Service,

Distribution:

Original to Chief Commissioner (through Executive Commissioner)

Copy to DWH, AGC

General House

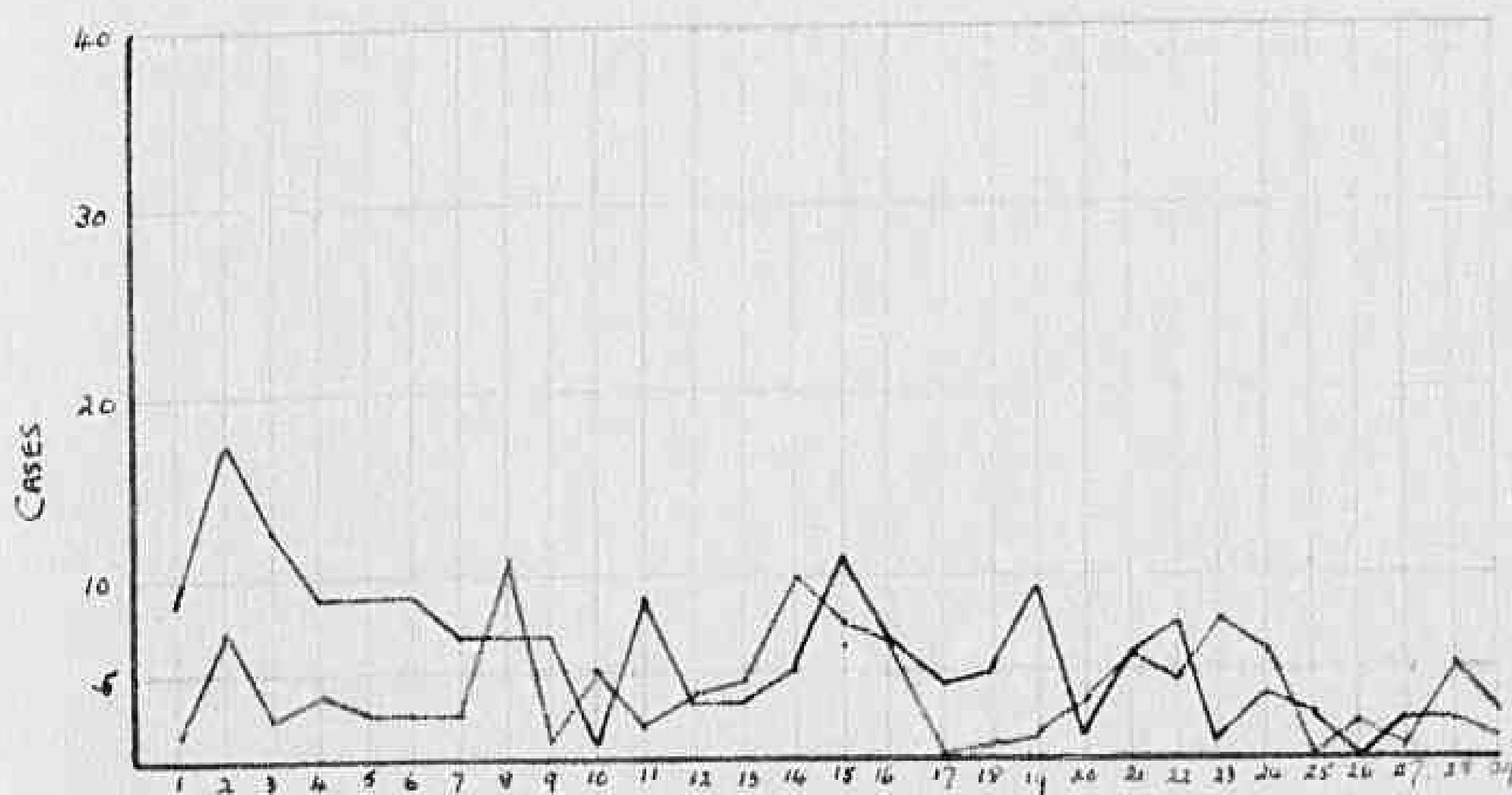
Brigadier Calloway

File (2)

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APPENDIX "E"

Daily Incidence of Typhus in
Naples and District During
February 1944.



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

AF HDBIA "F"

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

27 February 1944.

SUBJECT: - Report of Venereal Disease Control Activities
for the Month of February, 1944.

TO: - Director, Public Health Sub-Commission.

1. During the month of February, venereal disease control conferences were held in Palermo and Bari; venereal disease control officers were assigned to Regions I and III; field visits were made by the Venereal Disease Control Officer to Astara and Bari in Region II, Palermo and in Region I to study progress made in Naples, Region I.

2. The conference in Palermo, 11 February, signaled an intensification of the efforts being made in Sicily to bring about a reduction in the venereal disease rates of troops stationed there. The conference was attended by the Director, of the Public Health Sub-Commission. Represented at the conference were Region I AGC, District 1, 1st, and 7th Army. Agreement was reached that AGC would provide hospitalization for women suspected to be sources of venereal disease among the troops; and that, the finding and bringing to the hospital of these persons would be the joint responsibility of the Provost Marshal and Italian Police Authorities.

3. The situation in Palermo at the time of the conference was that a program had been started using the Dermocoelectric Hospital which had been used to hospitalize prostitutes in pre-war days. Unfortunately for the program it had been necessary to also use this hospital as the principal civilian hospital as civilian hospitals were in use as military hospitals. The result was that when this hospital was visited it was found to have about 100 women under observation and only about fifty beds for them to sleep in. It was apparent that another institution was needed. The Surgeon General suggested a private mental hospital called Casa Salute located on the outskirts of Palermo. This place was visited and found to have about 30-40 private patients located in one of three buildings the sum of which could take care of 300 or more patients. The RPHC Region I also visited this place and started proceedings to get possession. While in Palermo arrangements were made for the assignment of Capt. Anthony Rino to venereal disease control activities in Sicily. Capt. Rino was ordered to Naples where he was given full instructions to begin hospital program in Messina, Catania and Syracuse under the direction of AGC Region I. While in Naples he was shown the program in effect in that city. VD rates obtained from the Surgeon General show very little recent improvement. In this connection it is well to bear in mind that it was only recently (26 January 1944) that houses of prostitution were placed "out of bounds" to American troops in Sicily, hence the results of a repression would not be immediately apparent.

VD RATES 1st per 1000 per annum:

Months	White	Colored.
September	62.5	263.5
October	107.5	390.6
November	125.9	375.7
December	186.1	728.8
January	186.2	631.6

It is expected that the situation in Palermo will improve in February and March provided present orders and directives are carried out in letter and in spirit.

4. A conference was called on the 17 of February in Bari by the District 2 AGC. Substantially the same recommendations were made at this conference as were made at the Palermo conference. The situation in Bari is that there is much clandestine prostitution by Italian women highly infected with the venereal diseases and inadequate facilities for their hospitalization.

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AN EXHIBIT "F"

Sheet 2

A study of this situation disclosed that a hospital where troops are now billeted would be suitable. The DDA of District 2 promised to make this hospital available to AOC. Developments at Bari await the delivery of the institution. The need for a program in the cities of Region II was discussed with the RHC, Region II. He is well aware of these needs and is trying to arrange such programs. It happens that the provinces of Region II which most urgently need these programs do not have AOC medical officers namely: Bari, Taranto, Brindisi and Lecce. A plan is under consideration by the Region II RHC to transfer a medical officer to this area.

Weekly VD rates per 1000 per annum 9th sub area.

<u>Week Ending</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Week Ending</u>	<u>Rate</u>
6 November	166	18 Dec.	156
13 Nov.	120	25 Dec.	227
20 Nov.	170	1 Jan. 44.	100
27 Nov.	285	8 Jan.	60
4 December	265	15 Jan.	86
11 Dec.	188	22 Jan.	82

5. A visit was made to the race Hospital in Naples where a program is under way taking care of about 600 women. This hospital was found to be operating very unsatisfactorily. The difficulty seems to be that the present Italian director of the hospital does not give sufficient time to the administration of the hospital. The director is a practicing physician who can spare only mornings from a busy practice to the direction of the hospital; furthermore, he is too busy making the examinations of patients personally, so there is little time left for planning, ordering supplies and directing personnel. By actual observation this director arrived at the hospital at 0900 hrs, examine patients until 1100 hrs and then left at 1130 hrs. No one can expect a hospital to operate efficiently if only thirty minutes per day is given to its operation. The suggestion was made by the venereal disease control officer to the RHC Region III that the present director be relieved of his responsibilities as administrator for the hospital and to confine his activities to the medical care of the patients; and that, an experienced hospital administrator be appointed to direct the hospital.

VD Rates Metropolitan Area, Naples.
per 1000 per annum

<u>Month</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Colored.</u>
Dec.	212.4	175.2
Jan.	166.1	339.6

The overall situation in Naples looks encouraging. It is to be expected that as the full weight of the present repression program makes itself felt there will be a further decrease in the VD rates of the troops.

6. Detailed instructions for the management of patients in the venereal disease hospitals have been prepared in English and in Italian and sent to Headquarters for transmittal to the Regions.

7. Additional reports on venereal disease control activities may be found in the reports of the Regional Public Health Officers which are sent directly to HQ.

(Signed) John A. Lewis
Major, USMC

Venereal Disease Control Officer.

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APPENDIX "G"

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Health Sub-Commission

ACC/3072/FH

21 February 1944

SUBJECT: - Sanitary Supplies & Equipment.

TO : - Col. W.B. Griffin, Chief Medical Supply Section,
ACC Forward H.Q.

Reference your letter dated 17 February 1944, Para. 1 (Substitute of Diesel Oil for Paris Green). Many cogent arguments exist in favour of the use of Paris Green instead of Diesel Oil for malaria control.

The entire Italian control program is based upon the use of Paris Green. Italian technical assistance, upon which ACC has to rely, is trained in its use and suitable equipment is already on hand. The personnel used in this work has, through custom and training, become expert in the use of Paris Green and it is felt that to introduce an entirely new method, will at once reduce the efficiency of the workers to a marked degree and so impede the working of the program for the coming season.

Additional Allied personnel would also be required to train the workers in the new methods. It is not known where such personnel might be obtained.

The discrepancy in tonnage which exists between the Paris Green and the Diesel Oil required to produce similar results is enormous. A tremendous amount of shipping space, labor and transport would be required to import and distribute the Diesel oil and necessary equipment, while only 60 tons, approximately of Paris Green would be required.

There is evidence to show that, as a larvicide, Paris Green is very much more effective than Diesel Oil.

Diesel Oil can be used for other purposes than Malaria control. The import of such vast quantities of oil would be an immediate inducement for much of it to be diverted to the Black Market.

In short, on grounds of custom, available equipment, personnel, economy, effective control and prevention of Black Market activities, the use of Paris Green is strongly recommended.

FH/GMF/jc

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

Copy to: A.D.H., AFHQ (Advanced)

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HEALTH DEPARTMENT
ALLIED COM. COMMISSION
L-0 - 394
Public Health Sub-Commission

APPENDIX "H"

Malaria and Malaria Control in the Province of ManilaI. Malaria.(A) Anophelines found within the Province.

1. *Anopheles maculipennis*, *labranchiae*.
2. " " *sinensis*.
3. " " *typicus*.
4. " " *triseriatus*.
5. " " *claviger*.
6. " " *claviger* (*bifurcatus*).

The important malaria vectors in the Province are reported to be

- A. *maculipennis labranchiae* and A. *claviger* (*bifurcatus*).

(B) Types of parasite species present.

1. *Plasmodium vivax* - causative agent of benign tertian fever.
2. " *maligianum* - " " malignant " "
3. " *calarias* - " " quartan fever.
4. *ovale*

The important parasite for this area is *P. vivax*.

(C) Length of malaria season.

It is said to be from April-May through the month of October.

(D) Malaria Incidence (Pop. of Province = 2,500,000 - Census 1941).

Year.	CASES.			FEVERS.			
	Primary.	Recurrent.	Total.	Benign tertian.	Malign. tertian.	Quartan.	Total.
1935	?	?	7744	?	?	?	7744
1936	512	4340	4852	4298	456	98	4852
1937*	680	3250	3930	3426	402	102	3930
1938	137	3235	3372	3320	?	?	3372
1939	442	2561	3003	2732	?	?	3003
1940	340	2245	2585	2483	?	?	2585
1941	456	2223	2703	2423	323	27	2703
1942	340	2132	2472	2416	315	27	2703
1943	No data available.						

Thirty-four (34) of the 130 Provincial communes are considered to be malarious. Following is the statistics of these communes for the year 1941 and 1942.

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APPENDIX "B"

Sheet 2

- 2 -

Village	Population	1941		1942	
		Primary	Recurrent	Primary	Recurrent
		Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases
1. Alcamora	18,100	15	24	15	24
2. Areva	37,260	7	13	3	10
3. Baia e Latina	2,100	6	11	7	10
4. Brack	No record.				
5. Cafarella	1,378	7	10	6	12
6. Calvi Alasca	1,052	20	30	5	16
7. Castiglione	3,100	31	216	-	13
8. Cavallotti di Arona	2,100	31	265	20	252
9. Capra	11,100	4	2	-	-
10. Carinola	11,300	65	112	71	140
11. Castel Volturno	1,178	28	30	17	22
12. Castellone	2,000	23	37	17	22
13. Criciano	10,100	7	11	4	3
14. Criciano in Arona	11,100	76	250	65	100
15. Criciano	1,100	16	11	6	7
16. Lago	No report.				
17. Lago	7,100				
18. Lago	7,100				
19. Lago	11,100	28	207	9	205
20. Lago	1,100	1	1	-	3
21. Lago	12,100	1	10	-	8
22. Lago	1,100	-	-	-	1
23. Lago	6,375	1	3	-	4
24. Lago	1,100	1	1	-	1
25. Lago	1,100	1	1	-	1
26. Lago	1,100	1	1	-	1
27. Lago	1,100	1	1	-	1
28. Lago	1,100	1	1	-	1
29. Lago	1,100	1	1	-	1
30. Lago	1,100	1	1	-	1
31. Lago	1,100	1	1	-	1
32. Lago	1,100	1	1	-	1
33. Lago	1,100	1	1	-	1
34. Lago	1,100	1	1	-	1
35. Lago	1,100	1	1	-	1
36. Lago	1,100	1	1	-	1
37. Lago	1,100	1	1	-	1
38. Lago	1,100	1	1	-	1
39. Lago	1,100	1	1	-	1
40. Lago	1,100	1	1	-	1
41. Lago	1,100	1	1	-	1
42. Lago	1,100	1	1	-	1
43. Lago	1,100	1	1	-	1
44. Lago	1,100	1	1	-	1
45. Lago	1,100	1	1	-	1
46. Lago	1,100	1	1	-	1
47. Lago	1,100	1	1	-	1
48. Lago	1,100	1	1	-	1
49. Lago	1,100	1	1	-	1
50. Lago	1,100	1	1	-	1
51. Lago	1,100	1	1	-	1
52. Lago	1,100	1	1	-	1
53. Lago	1,100	1	1	-	1
54. Lago	1,100	1	1	-	1
55. Lago	1,100	1	1	-	1
56. Lago	1,100	1	1	-	1
57. Lago	1,100	1	1	-	1
58. Lago	1,100	1	1	-	1
59. Lago	1,100	1	1	-	1
60. Lago	1,100	1	1	-	1
61. Lago	1,100	1	1	-	1
62. Lago	1,100	1	1	-	1
63. Lago	1,100	1	1	-	1
64. Lago	1,100	1	1	-	1
65. Lago	1,100	1	1	-	1
66. Lago	1,100	1	1	-	1
67. Lago	1,100	1	1	-	1
68. Lago	1,100	1	1	-	1
69. Lago	1,100	1	1	-	1
70. Lago	1,100	1	1	-	1
71. Lago	1,100	1	1	-	1
72. Lago	1,100	1	1	-	1
73. Lago	1,100	1	1	-	1
74. Lago	1,100	1	1	-	1
75. Lago	1,100	1	1	-	1
76. Lago	1,100	1	1	-	1
77. Lago	1,100	1	1	-	1
78. Lago	1,100	1	1	-	1
79. Lago	1,100	1	1	-	1
80. Lago	1,100	1	1	-	1
81. Lago	1,100	1	1	-	1
82. Lago	1,100	1	1	-	1
83. Lago	1,100	1	1	-	1
84. Lago	1,100	1	1	-	1
85. Lago	1,100	1	1	-	1
86. Lago	1,100	1	1	-	1
87. Lago	1,100	1	1	-	1
88. Lago	1,100	1	1	-	1
89. Lago	1,100	1	1	-	1
90. Lago	1,100	1	1	-	1
91. Lago	1,100	1	1	-	1
92. Lago	1,100	1	1	-	1
93. Lago	1,100	1	1	-	1
94. Lago	1,100	1	1	-	1
95. Lago	1,100	1	1	-	1
96. Lago	1,100	1	1	-	1
97. Lago	1,100	1	1	-	1
98. Lago	1,100	1	1	-	1
99. Lago	1,100	1	1	-	1
100. Lago	1,100	1	1	-	1

II. Malaria Control prior to 1944.

(A) Type of Control carried on.

Anti-malaria measures consisted of spreading a 1% Paris green mixture over mosquito breeding waters, the treatment of malaria patients, and the distribution of malaria suppressive drugs. Indirect control of malaria was effected by the construction of drainage in the coastal and inland low plains.

(B) Main mosquito breeding areas.

Upper Naples Province is characterized by its low plains, which

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run from the coast to many miles inland. Two rivers, the Volturno and the Garigliano lead in a northeast to west direction across these plains from their interfluve in the surrounding mountains. To assist in the drainage of the upper plains a network of canals, known as the Regio Lagni Canals, were built. A few miles inland from the coast, and northwest of Naples City lies Lake Patria. The lower Volturno River drains the Lake Patria region and empties into the sea. A government undertaking reclaimed much of the land in this area by constructing hydraulic pumps and canals.

These water-reclaiming plains have been the major breeding of malarious areas.

(6) Control Organization.

The Province had an Anti-Malaria Committee consisting of the following members:

1. Governor of the Province.
2. Provincial Medical Officer.
3. Provincial Malaria Officer.
4. Director of the Provincial Malaria Office.
5. Director of the Public Health.
6. Representative of the Italian Red Cross.
7. Representative of the Railroad.
8. Representative of the Agraria.

Most of the actual control work was carried on by the Provincial Malaria Office, which was in charge of the large reclamation areas. The Public Health conducted the control work in these areas outside the Provincial Malaria Office. In some cases the Committee supervised small projects of its own.

(7) Types of establishments, their locations, duties and personnel.

1. Anti-malaria stations - Two, located at Camello Leone and Lancia. Their functions were as follows:

- (a) Area headquarters for control agents and control work.
- (b) Centers for receiving, mixing, storing, and distributing malarious green.
- (c) Received malarious patients.
- (d) Diagnosed malarious cases, carried out the suppressive treatment and cure of malaria.
- (e) Examined blood slides sent in from outside areas.
- (f) Maintained entomological laboratory.
- (g) Kept statistics, distributed literature pertaining to malaria.

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- 4 -

APPENDIX "H"

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The personnel of these stations are as follows:

- (a) Director (Medical)
- (b) One or more hygienist technicians, who examine blood smears.
- (c) A nurse.
- (d) Two assistant technicians to conduct the examination activities of the station.
- (e) One labor supervisor.
- (f) One or more of women or in larval work.

2. Laboratories - These were twelve, located at the following towns.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------------|
| (a) Cuzco | (g) Lima |
| (b) Arequipa | (h) Huancayo |
| (c) Puno | (i) Tarma |
| (d) Iquitos | (j) Ayacucho |
| (e) Chicla | (k) Huaran |
| (f) Tarma | (l) Villa Velazquez |

These examinations served the inhabitants of the districts concerned. Blood smears were collected at these laboratories and if no microscope was available they were sent to the anti-malarial stations or to the provincial laboratory at Cuzco. Malaria was treated with drugs such as quinine. Anti-malarial agents also used these laboratories as laboratories.

The personnel consisted of the station director, and if necessary, an assistant.

3. In these stations where no laboratories were established, the personnel would manage the distribution of malarial drugs.

4. Mosquito Control.

1. Division of work.

As noted before, the Comandante Municipal was in charge of all anti-malarial measures within the boundaries of their land reclamation projects, and the Sanio Civile was responsible for control work in the remaining provincial areas.

2. Types of control work.

- (a) Larviciding - If Paris green (5% road dust) mixture was used.
- (b) Construction of drainage canals and their maintenance.
- (c) Dredging of drains.
- (d) Adult mosquito control w/ use of insecticide.

3. Length of mosquito control program.
April through October.

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APPENDIX "H"
Sheet 5

I. Control Funds.

The Minister of Agriculture, the Minister of the Interior and the Provincial Government, through the Ministry of Agriculture, have given the following amounts:

1941	1,122,000
1942	375,000
1943	3,300,000

For 1944 the following control amounts have been submitted:

Ministry of Agriculture	1,122,000
Ministry of the Interior	375,000
Total	1,497,000

II. Control Work Accomplished in 1943.

Anti-malaria activities were reported to have been carried on up to the end of the month of September, when the final invasion, plus subsequent minor invasions, ended all work. The results of these events will be discussed in a later paragraph.

III. Control Work Requirements for 1944.

(1) Control of malaria (Anopheles) and other insects have been noted for control work.

IV. Control of malaria in the lower Yellow River system.

(A) Malaria has been eliminated, killed in, and in some instances, the local malaria has been killed. The malaria has been destroyed, as well as the power lines and the local malaria. The local malaria has been eliminated, killing and the inhabitants and their livestock. The local malaria has been destroyed. In many sections the water has flooded the land to a depth of five (5) feet.

There is an estimated 200 feet of malaria to be removed and maintained.

(B) Many built bridges, without culverts, or with inadequately built ones, have caused pooling of water.

(C) The anti-malaria stations and the establishments have all been entirely destroyed or badly damaged. The public health authorities state that all the malaria, drugs and equipment of these establishments were either stolen or destroyed.

(D) Mud graters, tank traps, trenches, and fox holes have created new water holding hazards.

(E) Breakdown in the malaria suppressive and curative treatment of humans.

IV. Conclusion.

(A) Present Situation.

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APPENDIX "H"
Sheet 6

- (1) All the Naples Province area south of the Volturno river is at the present time under the control of the Armed Forces. This is also true of some areas north of the Volturno. All malaria control measures around such areas will be under the supervision of the Army.
- (2) Some of the damaged hydraulic works in the Sanifica di Volturno area are being repaired.
- (3) An inventory is being made of available malaria drugs within the province.
- (4) The requested malaria green will not be forthcoming, but in its stead a limited amount of alcohol oil will be furnished, the quantity being based on estimates of Col. Mario del St. del Volturno, Army.
- (5) Neither the Consorzio di Sanifica di Volturno nor the Sanio Civile have equipment with which to conduct either a darning or sailing program. However, the Consorzio does claim to have, on land, trained personnel to conduct a darning program.
- (6) The provincial Governor (Prefetto) of Naples Province, for the purpose of aiding in the control of malaria, has issued a decree, said decree forming an anti-malaria committee (see Appendixes 'A' and 'B').

However this Committee does not differ in any great respect from the previous year's Provincial Malaria Committee, said organization being formed under the same articles of the Testo Unico degli Enti Locali. An individual has been appointed to head the forthcoming control program.

(H) Recommendations.

It is recommended that:

- (1) All possible effort be made to repair damaged roads and bridges, filling in of craters, fountains and the like should be undertaken where feasible.
- (2) Anti-malaria stations and ambulances be repaired or relocated.
- (3) The provincial malaria control program be based on the assumption that the Army will at some future time move out of its present areas leaving all control work to the civilian organizations.

In the meantime, all possible Army assistance would be welcomed.

(4) An itemized budget be submitted by the provincial Anti-Malaria Committee. The requested estimate of the Consorzio and the Sanio Civile for the 1944 season is quite high, though in all probability it includes the cost of repairing canals, bridges, and hydraulic pumps, in addition to conducting direct malaria control.

(5) A qualified individual, preferably the Medico Provinciale, be placed in charge of all civilian malaria control activities.

(6) Efforts be continued for the purpose of obtaining malaria green.

M. A. MANZELLI
1st Lt. Sn. C.
Malaria Control Officer.

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APPENDIX "H"
Sheet 7

ALPH - LA

IL PROGETTO DELLA PROVINCIA DI NAPOLI

Sanità' No. 1261

Denota la necessità di coordinare i servizi per la lotta
all'antimafia.

Vista la richiesta del Comando S.S.

Visto il art. 23 e seguenti del Testo Unico Leggi Sani-
tarie approvato con D.L. 17.7.1974 n. 1267

DISCUSSIONE

È costituito il seguente Comitato antimafia avente lo
scopo di coordinare e facilitare la esecuzione dei servizi
assistenziali e profilattici:

Dir. Dist. S. Benedetto - Medico provinciale	
Cap. Med. Dr. Abate Unico - Delegato della S.S. componente	
Prof. Dr. Magliaro Rinaldo	Medico civile
Dr. Gallaro Giovanni	Comandante S.S.
Dr. Raffaele Carlo	Assistente S.S.
Prof. Giuseppe Leone	Ispettore S.S.
Cap. Francesco Antonio	Correlatore

Napoli 17 febbraio 1984

Il Procuratore
(Cavaliere)

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APPENDIX "B"

APPENDIX "B"
Sheet 8

Translation of Annex 'A'

Province of Naples.

Public Health No 1261

Having been aware of the necessity to coordinate services
in order to combat malaria.

Having known the request of the Allied Military Government.

In accordance with Art. 17 and following of the Testo Unico
Sanita' Italiana, approved by Royal Decree, 27.7.1944 No 1264.

DECRETO

There is constituted the following Anti-Malaria Committee
whose function is to coordinate and facilitate the carrying out of
malaria and prophylactic services.

Gen./Col. G. Canale	Provincial Health Officer.
Cap. Med. Dr. Angelo Arrese	Deputy of the Health Officer.
Prof. Ing. Saverio Placido	" " " "
Dr. Alfano Giovanni	" " " "
Prof. Giuseppe Leone	Inspector of Hyg.
Dr. Giovanni Leone	Secretary.

Naples, 27 Feb 1945.

Il Prefetto.
(Cavalieri)

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REAR QUARTERS
ALLIED CORRAL COMMISSION
APO 394

Public Health Sub-Commission

AF GNDIA "I"

AOC/3008/2H

26 February 1944

SUBJECT: - Report of Veterinary Activities During
Period of 1 February to 29 Feb. 1944, Incl.

TO : - Director, Public Health Sub-Commission.

1. The Provincial Veterinarians of Potenza, Matera, Cosenza, and Catanzaro provinces were interviewed for the purpose of obtaining information regarding the kind and amount of Veterinary biologics and veterinary supplies which will be needed to carry on a satisfactory program of livestock disease control during the next six months in their respective provinces. Additional information was obtained. The most serious infectious disease now in existence is Infectious Laryngo Tracheitis of poultry. This disease is taking a considerable number of birds. As there is no known effective means of preventing or treating the disease, the control measures are limited to the segregation and isolation of infected birds. Transportation facilities for all of these Provincial Veterinarians are very scant.

2. Request has been made through Colonel Griffin, Medical Supply Officer, for all of the necessary Veterinary drugs and supplies which will need to be imported to meet the requirements of the Italian Veterinarians for the next six months.

3. A directive to all SCAG's pertaining to the enforcement of anti-rabies laws has been distributed.

4. The livestock slaughtering laws are not being enforced. The possibility of enforcing these laws is being discussed with the proper Italian officials with a view to starting the enforcement of the laws at an early date.

5. Doctor Igino Martini is acting chief veterinarian for the Minister of Internal Affairs. Numerous conferences have been held with Doctor Martini for the purpose of discussing Veterinary problems.

6. The Veterinarians (A) at the PHS Quartermaster Supply Depot, Pescara, have been consulted regarding the infectious diseases of horses and mules at the depot.

RM/RWR/ja

HOWLAND W. BUSHNELL
Major, Vet. Corps.

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AF 2001A "I" Sheet 2

THE HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

Public Health Sub-Commission

24 Feb. 44.

VETERINARIAN QUESTIONNAIRE

- (1) What biological preparations for the treatment of animals are being produced?
- (2) What biological preparations for the treatment of animals were produced in 1942?
- (3) How do present production figures compare with 1942 production figures?
- (4) Was 1942 production sufficient for the needs of the region?
- (5) Did Region I supply biologicals to any other region?
- (6) What are the prevalent diseases among horses, cattle, sheep and goats?
- (7) Are adequate tests in force for the diagnosis of tuberculosis, brucellosis and other diseases?
- (8) Is an adequate system of disease reporting in existence?
- (9) Are the anti-rabies laws being enforced?
- (10) What is the Regional Veterinary organization?
- (11) Is the Regional Chief satisfied that the Provincial and Local Veterinarians are doing their 'jobs'?
- (12) Is there any system of inspection or checking of work done?
- (13) Did the Germans export any horses, cattle, sheep or goats?
- (14) How do present herd figures compare with 1942 figures?
- (15) What is generally drunk - Cow's or goat's milk?
- (16) Is the local milk production adequate for the needs of the Region?
- (17) What steps are taken to pasteurize milk or insure clean milk distribution to communities?
- (18) Are supplies of dried milk still necessary?
- (19) What further assistance is required by Regional Veterinarians?
- (20) What regulations are in force concerning the slaughtering and inspection of meat?

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APPENDIX "B"

RECEIVED
ALLIED MEDICAL GROUP INC
C-104

Public Health Sub-Commission

REPORT

Summary - Monthly report - Supply Service.

1. - Director, Public Health Sub-Commission (Salerno).

1. During the month AGC Headquarters took over control of all AGC activities including the 15 AGC which permitted this service to deal directly with all regional Public Health Officers and AGC's. This permitted this service for the first time to render real assistance to Public Health Officers having supply responsibility.

2. Because of the separation of this office from the Director, Public Health as a result of move to Salerno of the Director, permission was obtained to deal directly with the AGC Director on all matters of a purely supply nature.

3. During the month the AGC took over the warehouse No. 47, with the civilian personnel and also the Central Medical Warehouse an AGC organization. The warehouse is now in very satisfactory repair except for the floors which are being covered in. Electricity has been laid on, the elevator repaired and the work on roof completed.

4. Two officers, Captains, American with supply training reported to this office for duty with the AGC. This military personnel was assigned to this AGC for temporary duty by HQ USA - AFM. It is understood this duty assignment will be changed to permanent when the T/O of 257 is issued. Request was submitted through channels requesting an attachment to the AGC of a Transport Company under T/O 3-551 in order that the personnel doing supply work might be properly covered into a T/O. This T/O would not cover the Supply Officer, Public Health Sub-Commission but would cover all other military personnel if approved.

5. On February 10 price list for CAP items (Medical) to be supplied to occupied Italy was approved by Finance Sub-Commission and sent out. Instructions covering accounting, requisitioning and distribution procedures also prepared and held up by higher authority.

6. Capt. Gault went to Turin and arranged for distribution of 17 CAP Basic Units and 12 Hospital Units to Provinces of Turin, Aosta, Biella, Novara, Pavia, Varese, Lecco, and Milan. This officer also had conference with AGC and AGC's. Region I and Region II, on prices and distribution of medical supplies.

7. Region II has established a Regional Medical Depot at Reggio Emilia. Region III has a Medical Depot in Naples. Regions IV and V are not as yet active regions. AGC 5th and 8th Areas have also established depots. Region I

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APPENDIX "J"
Sheet 2

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still has the medical warehouse at (location which is not believed) to be the ideal location. It is believed a regional warehouse at Palermo would be more ideal with the anticipated reduction in Allied Officer personnel in Region I and the turnover of the island to Italian control.

8. Inspection trip made to Cagliari, Sardinia by the undersigned, Brigadier Dunlop and Capt. Brooke interviewed and also attended malaria conference. Cagliari is seriously in need of additional public health Officers. Capt. Brooke is only officer with too many problems to handle all efficiently. There will be a very large malaria control program which cannot be properly handled by Capt. Brooke except at the expense of his other duties. No other medical supplies have been distributed. Brig. Dunlop wants an officer to handle supply problems and one was provided. It was soon learned however that one of our officers is being transferred and since it is impossible to send an officer over except on temporary duty, an additional public health officer could assist Capt. Brooke and allow him to handle the supply problem himself.

9. Capt. Wilhelm made a trip to Bari to offer our assistance to the Food Sub-Committee regarding any medical supply problems. An American MCC will be sent to Bari to assist in this as soon as he has had two weeks training here.

10. Preparations of requisitions for the six months period, July - December, have been started. These requisitions will be on an item by item basis and not on the basis of funds as in the past. Requisition has been received for delivery of 100,000 gallons of Diesel Oil No. 2 for anti-malarial use throughout Italy. Transport requests are also to be furnished.

11. The main points of interest obtained by Capt. Dunlop, Capt. Wilhelm and the undersigned is that although medical supplies have arrived in Italy from the U.S.A., there is not an adequate distribution of these supplies within the Regions and Provinces. The fault seems to be twofold: a) lack of adequate transport, b) inability of this office to get instructions to field agency on systems of accounting and distribution.

WJD/cjd.

H.M. GRIFFIN, Col.,
Medical Supply Officer.

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

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Public Health Sub-Commission
April 1944

25/2/44

1 March 1944

Subject: - February Report - Welfare Section.

To: - Brigadier G. E. Sargison, Director, P. H. Sub-Commission.

1. During the month of February, the Section on Welfare visited two officers, as against the four left in January. Major Mammery was transferred from the Interior Sub-Commission on February 25 and Captain F. M. Milcox arrived from Tizzi Gouzou on February 8, 1944.

2. The personnel of the Section on Welfare as of 25 February consisted of a Welfare Officer: Captain G. E. Sargison, Major John Mammery, Capt. F. M. Milcox and Captain F. M. Milcox. There is 1 welfare officer in Region I, Capt. (Vet.) I in Region II, Capt. Mammery; 1 in Region III, Capt. Milcox; and 1 in Region IV and V, Major Mammery, Major Mirt, Lt. Brown and Lt. Klinkenberg was 1 with the 1st Army, Capt. Milcox. There is no welfare officer at present in Region VI or with the 1st Army.

3. The number twenty-five thousand items of clothing have already been received which was already been distributed, through the Division of the Section, to Regions I, II, III and those parts of IV and V which have been liberated to date. (Free distribution within the regions to the recipients is proceeding rapidly through the efforts of the regional welfare officer and various local staff personnel.)

4. Estimates were prepared in cooperation with the P. H. for additional clothing needs for destitute persons through December 1944. These estimates have been forwarded to the Economic Section, P. H. In addition 307,000 more are envisaged from the P. H. and some of these are currently being received. The estimate calls for an additional 300,000 more, making a grand total of 700,000 sets of clothing. As one set of clothing can be divided among seven persons, considering the period through December 1944, the estimates plus present receipts will allow distribution to about 2,500,000 persons.

5. In Region I, a regional welfare department of Italian Government was established by order of the S. A. I. I. on 15 January 1944. This Italian department has jurisdiction over the provinces of Sicily in respect to public welfare matters, and exercises directive and inspection functions for control and coordination over provincial public welfare officers of Italian Government, and over all public and private welfare institutions in Sicily.

6. In the remaining regions, no material progress has been made in the organization of provincial welfare departments. Such as Regions II and III have had one welfare officer. These officers have had their work taken up by emergency matters, and particularly by the handling of Italian refugees in Region II, with 15,000. That supervision of welfare progress in Italian Government, and the better organization of Italian Government to meet such problems has not taken place. Differ more have also developed in the work of aid personnel, in the manner of extending aid, and in the supervision of welfare institutions.

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

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ACW/30/1/7 - February Report - Welfare Section - Continued
3 March 1947

7. The preparation of a plan by the Italian National Government, with the approval of ACW, will be necessary to adjust these divergencies, and to guide the development of welfare organization in regions still under AII so that they can be brought under the surveillance of ACW with the least possible confusion or adjustment. For this purpose, contacts with the Italian Ministry of Interior have been begun.

8. For the purpose of clarifying the functions of the Welfare Section and Regional Welfare Offices, a "draft" memorandum has been circulated among certain sub-committees setting forth the scope of the welfare section, and asking that the indicated sub-committees offer a report, one of their own files. From this material there will be prepared a memorandum outlining the scope and functions of the Welfare Section and of Regional Welfare Offices.

9. Considerable information has been obtained on the question of Italian welfare agencies and programs, for use in dealing with the Italian National Government. However, it has not yet been possible to institute the regular collection of statistics on monthly welfare expenditures in any region but Region I, for lack of an organization to do this work adequately.

10. Capt. Wilcox has been assigned as statistical officer of the Section and a field trip is being made for the purpose of developing practical statistical procedures which, when completed, will be submitted to the Italian Government and through which it is hoped the Allied Control Commission will be able to know the number of people receiving assistance, the adequacy and type of that assistance.

11. Capt. Wilcox was placed on temporary duty in Region II for a period of 14 days in order to receive some experience in the actual working of a Regional Welfare Office before assuming his duties in the sub-commission.

12. Capt. Wilcox spent 14 days in the 1st and 2nd Army areas.

The 2nd Army Area is requesting a welfare officer as no one has been available to him for some time. The need for such an officer is apparent, particularly in contrast to the situation in the 1st Army Area where a welfare officer has been on duty for 7 months. On the 2nd Army front information as to the amount of food actually being provided for the enemy, the amount of cash assistance being given etc. was practically unknown both in the ACW's office and by several C.O.'s who were questioned on these matters. In the 1st Army Area, though the welfare officer has had to devote much of his time to medical matters in addition to his duties, information was readily available on the subject of food and assistance. American Red Cross clothing has been distributed in the towns within artillery range of the German lines. In one town which is periodically shelled by the enemy, there is a children's home still in operation, with orphaned children, clean and well fed, playing peacefully, and in another building, a nursing school recently organized where 10 children whose parents are employed during the day are absorbed in learning arithmetic and spelling, apparently oblivious to the rubble of the guns a few miles away.

15.6

JOEL C. BARNETT
Capt. A.C.
Chief, Welfare Section.

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