

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

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(VOL. I)

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JANUARY, MONTHLY REPORTS, REGION III
JAN. 1944

Reports Region III Jan.

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

Copies sent to [unclear]
Regional Commissioner

12 February 1944

31/3

SUBJECT: monthly Reports.

TO : A.M.G., R.C., A.C.M.F.

1. Forwarded herewith is the Report of Region 3
for month of January 1944 pursuant to AMG/620/14, 4 Jan-
uary 1944.

2. The report consists of a summary in quadru-
plicate to which is attached detailed reports of the
respective Sections of this Headquarters.

For the Regional Commissioner:

Harold Pomeroy
HAROLD E. POMEROY
Captain, AUS
Acting Adjutant General

P.A
PR

MONTHLY REPORT

AMG REGION 3

January 1944

In accordance AMG/E20/14-4 January 1944

1. GENERAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

The general condition of the people in the month of January presents many contrasts. Large numbers of people on the streets of Naples are well dressed. Many shops display pastry, candy and other foods at very high prices. Until all restaurants were placed off limits to military personnel, food of all kinds was served daily in plentiful quantities and new restaurants were being opened to take care of the booming business. In contrast to this are many beggars and hungry looking ragged children and other distressed individuals on the streets. People swarm over the dumps where military garbage is disposed of and many stories of individual hardship and distress come to this office.

The Italian Agencies for dispersing relief under vigorous prodding from AMG have continued to step up their efforts and are assisting more than three times the number of people in January than were given assistance in November.

The group of persons most seriously affected by inflation are low salaried civil servants, government pensioners and others with small fixed incomes.

While food is limited in both variety and quantity, the most serious lack seems to be milk for children and invalids.

Distribution of Red Cross clothing has begun and should relieve the clothing shortage in its most critical aspects. This distribution has shown again the serious lack of organization of Italian services and the classic difficulty of lack of local initiative.

In face of these serious lacks in Italian resources the shortage of AMG welfare officers has meant little accomplishment outside the city of Naples itself. The welfare services for children are confused and overlapping and there is great need for administrative planning if the welfare of many dependent Italian children is to be protected.

2. POLITICAL.

Political activity and tension decreased materially during January in Region 3.

Generally the parties within the Committee of National Liberation seemed less active, preparing for the Congress at Bari. However, parties of a royalist tinge, especially the Liberal Royalist Party for Reconstruction, became more active. The Social Democratic Party of Southern Italy, a party generally recognized as having royalist convictions, was reactivated.

"Il Domani," a monarchist paper, was placed on sale (February 9) without authorization. Reports are also received that indicate preparation of a manifestation in favor of Prince Umberto by the Liberal Royalist Party for Reconstruction.

Individuals hoping to obtain AMG to back them or their parties politically have been informed that Allied

military Government would not change its policy of remaining impartial. One individual wished AMG recognition for a group of well-known citizens as a non-political advisory committee. He was told all groups of citizens spontaneously organized would receive the courteous attention of AMG but that it could not originate such a committee for such general and undefined purposes.

The channels through which applications for permission to publish newspapers were explained to leaders of the Comitato.

Evidence that the Communist Party is the most powerful party in the Naples area was apparent in meetings held by AMG and Comitato leaders to discuss elimination of Fascists from certain types of offices.

By month's end the monarchist group appeared to recover from the state of bewilderment and confusion in which the events of September had thrown them. The "opposition" parties of the Comitato, satisfied that their minimum demands are being satisfied for the elimination of Fascists, freedom of the press and of assembly as well as for a more developed and democratic political newspaper situation, gave the impression of adopting an increasingly more responsible attitude in preparation of their assumption of a share in the government which they seem to believe will soon be theirs.

3. ADMINISTRATION.

The physical reorganization completed in January facilitated changes in internal administration.

The Sergeant Major was relieved of other duties to devote full-time to handling the movement of correspondence. This has increased the speed of movement of papers in, out and within Headquarters to a satisfactory degree.

An effort was made to centralize all files and movement of correspondence but the nature of operations seemed to require decentralization to Sections. This required establishment of a numbering system by sections, which has been done, as well as clear definition of (a) material to be signed by or for the RGAO and (b) material to be signed in sections.

Employment of adequate, competent civilian help is important to efficiency. Recruiting and placement of civilian help for Headquarters has been centralized and is handled by an Assistant Adjutant General. This means one contact with the Labor Section and sorting of applicants before referral to sections. The result is that requirements for civilian employees have been met promptly with a good grade of worker.

4. JUSTICE.

The problem of finding sufficient personnel to man the military courts in the City of Naples is becoming increasingly more difficult. A superior court and three summary courts sit daily whole time and the remaining two take the full time of a judicial officer.

The officers necessary to man these courts have been loaned to Region 3 by other regions and there is danger they will be required for other duties. If that happens virtual breakdown is foreseen because the GAOs

do not have the time to devote to the courts. In addition PBS has requested the formation of another port area court because the present court cannot handle all the cases.

The General Court situation is also unsatisfactory. Region 4 officers who had operated this court have been withdrawn. Arrangements were then made with ACC to provide seven officers for this court when they could be spared from ACC duties. Now they too have gone north. At present the legal officer of the province and two CAGs are conducting the court.

It is believed that an official Italian translation should be provided when Allied Military Government orders are issued for publication by more than one headquarters. Recently an order was released for the provinces of Naples and Benevento and the published Italian versions were different.

A summary of court cases follows:

In all courts	Guilty	3188
	Not Guilty	488
Summary Courts	Guilty	3138
	Not Guilty	463
Superior courts	Guilty	50
	Not Guilty	25

No General Court decisions rendered.

There were in the region 1276 convictions in curfew cases, 1513 theft and illegal possession, 71 black market, 17 looting, 196 possession of arms and ammunition, 34 violations of Italian penal code and 81 other. Total convictions, 3188

Italian courts disposed of 1076 cases. There were 824 convictions and 252 acquittals. Eleven judicial pardons were granted. Eleven convictions were announced in juvenile court and two acquittals.

Allied military Courts have heard in all 809 black market cases through January 20. There were 737 convictions and 557 resulted in jail sentences. Prison terms totalled 68 years, 9 months and 12 days. The highest sentence, one year; the lowest, one day. Average, 45 days. Fines were assessed in 401 cases. Total L. 872,425. The highest fine, L.50,000; lowest, L. 30. The average, L.2,175. There were six suspended sentences, 41 acquitted and seven dismissed.

Black market cases in Italian courts from their reopening in October to January 7 resulted in 507 convictions and 52 acquittals. The court of appeals heard 344 appeals and 296 resulted in convictions.

5. PUBLIC SAFETY

Improvement is noted in the efficiency of most of the civil police organizations. The various forces are handicapped by demands made on them by Allied agencies for services in addition to their normal duties. There is also a general need of clothing, boots, transport and improved communications.

The Municipal Guards are co-operative but not efficient. In some districts there is feeling against the Forest Guards because the unit is considered Fascist and one that should be disbanded.

Crime is slowly decreasing. Drives on particular types of crime show good results. Special measures have been adopted to reduce the following types of crimes which have been the most numerous: Black market, wrongful possession, unlawful meetings, prostitution, larceny.

The conduct of Allied troops has shown slight improvement but there are still many complaints of armed holdups, assaults and thefts.

There have been no serious civil disturbances. Several minor demonstrations, mainly by women, demanding increased rations or pensions or demanding the removal of certain officials have been easily handled. A group of civil police searching for unsurrendered grain in Benevento province found about 200 farmers meeting at a farmhouse and a melee ensued. One farmer was shot, three policemen injured and eight persons arrested. One case of sabotage (a mortar shell wired to a railroad track) was discovered.

More train service from Naples to Pari is needed. The present bi-weekly schedule is not enough to handle those who wish to travel. As a consequence many of them attempt to crowd on train without passes. On one occasion the police tried to disperse the crowd attempting to crowd on the train and some persons were injured.

Public morale is fairly good. The attitude toward Allied Military Government is quite good. The attitude toward the Italian government is not easily defined and is indifferent. Feeling is favorable toward neither the King nor Badoglio. The Committee of National Liberation is increasing its influence in the provinces and applications for meetings, particularly left-wing, are numerous.

The refugee problem is not acute but still exists in Benevento.

A communication to the Foggia authorities on the matter of issuing passes to civilians who transport grain to outlying communes remains unanswered. Meanwhile communes have no grain which is available in Foggia.

The curfew is well observed in towns but not in rural areas.

Fair conditions are maintained in the prisons considering the difficulties. Room for women inmates will be needed as a result of the drive on prostitutes. Sanitary conditions are improved and no new cases of typhus in prisons were reported. The food ration is now 300 grams of bread and 50 of soup per day.

There is a question on the matter of removing unexploded mines in Naples province. Fifth Army maintains it is a task for AMG and AMG has asked the Engineer Service, Fifth Army, to assume the responsibility. No reply has been received.

6. FINANCE.

The financial conditions within Region 3 continue satisfactory.

Authority to redeem and service the ordinary Italian Treasury bonds was granted on January 1 and proved a good thing for banks, business and citizens. Previously authority to meet the maturing 9-year bonds had been granted on December 15.

This action provided income for bondholders, increased the value of bonds and enabled the Treasury section of the Bank of Italy to receive some additional

revenue from the sale of new bonds. The sale of new bonds was beyond expectations. The following figures reflect this condition:

	AVELINO	BENEVENTO	NAPLES
Bonds redeemed for cash	L.2,419,000	L.7,752,000	L.78,569,000
Old bonds ex- changed for new	5,339,000	5,251,000	37,326,000
New bonds sold	3,162,000	539,500	85,346,000
Interest paid	4,767,000	3,240,000	45,230,000

Although the Finance department did not permit the Naples Stock Exchange to open there has been a certain amount of bonds sold through the banks with the departments approval. The banks were held responsible to know both parties in the sale and to refrain from handling transactions for leading Facciata or others outside their sphere of operations. With this limited market, the "unofficial over the counter" sale prices have shown a steady increase which reacted favorably on the sale of new bonds and increased the revenue of the State. Following are unofficial prices in Naples City for Treasury Bonds:

	9 Years 5%	9 Years 4%
3/18/43	75	No Market
11/9/43	71	No Market
3/11/43	54	49
2/12/43	58	53
3/ 1/44	75	69
2/ 2/44	80	73

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Tax collection figures also proved satisfactory. Consumers taxes, which are collected by five large private collection agencies, presented such a problem that the Finance Department permitted the collection firms to organize a mutual aid association for the purpose of pooling information and the joint study of tax laws and interpretations. Minutes of meetings are submitted to the Chief Revenue Officer.

Collections of indirect tax levies for the account of the State Treasury were as follows:

	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
NAPLES	L. 3,531,000	L. 6,401,000	L. 10,215,000
AVELLIRO	15,000	526,000	910,000
BENEVENTO	60	29,000	132,795

Direct tax collection totals are:

	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
NAPLES	L. 34,016,000	L. 43,862,000	L. 42,782,000
AVELLIRO	1,039,000	11,000	5,126,000
BENEVENTO	0	768	19,173

(The main collections of direct taxes are always in alternate months).

From the first to the thirty-first of January bank deposits increased from L. 4,120,000,000 to L. 5,255,000,000 while cash in the banks in Naples City increased from L. 840,000,000 to L. 1,045,000,000.

The salt and tobacco monopolies are functioning according to plan. Price changes ordered by the Ministry of Finance are in force throughout the region. Matches

5904

are not being sold although they are being manufactured in Naples and Benevento. Information concerning prices of matches is expected from the Monopolies Division, ACC.

Financing systems outlined by higher headquarters have been discussed with financial officers of the region and put into effect.

Customs are not being collected. Offices are prepared to operate but the security officer of the Naples Port Area will not allow any Italian Government Agency to function in the Port Area.

AMFA has advanced L. 360,000,000 to the French Army, L. 400,000,000 to the British, and L. 640,000,000 to the U.S. Army. No advances have been made during the month to the Italian Army but Allied Military Government authorized the Bank of Italy to pay certain orders by the Badoglio Government in Brindisi.

Allied Military Government revenues in December totalled L. 1,102,042 and expenditures L. 1,950,654.

7. SUPPLIES.

The food situation within Region 3 was worse in January than in December. Black market prices rose accordingly.

A civilian Office of Central Control was established to co-ordinate the efforts of the various alimentation agencies. Given power to remove unsatisfactory personnel, the new office is expected to improve the situation by exacting greater efficiency of personnel and attaining the greatest possible spread of available food stocks.

5938

The bread ration was maintained at 125 grams in Naples and 100 in the provinces during January. The ration for the islands within Region 3 was raised to 125 grams because it is difficult to get other food supplies to them.

Some outlying consumers suffered from lack of flour and wheat because transportation was not available. Generally poor conditions created a tendency to ask for food supplies for an extra mid-day meal for civilian employees on military installations.

Six flour mills commenced partial production during the month. A match factory also began operations. Considerable work on the rehabilitation of grain elevators and silos was accomplished in Castellammare di Stabia and Torre Annunziata.

C. AGRICULTURE.

Legal and other technical questions are delaying the operation of the agricultural organization formed on compartmentale and provincial levels. The organization has the approval of the Italian Government, ACC and the RCAC, Region 3.

The manufacture of hemp, needed by the Allies, is proceeding despite shortages of power. The price of hemp has been increased 65 per cent. A civilian expert, W. R. Backhouse, is helping producers of hemp.

About 100 tons of soft wheat has been received and distributed for spring planting. About 5,700 tons of

seed potatoes has been allocated as follows: 1,500 tons, Salerno Province; 400, Region 4; 3,800, Naples, Benevento and Avellino Provinces.

Lack of transport prevents more equitable distribution of supplies available. As soon as transportation difficulties are lessened, it is expected the Central Municipal Pasteurization firm in Naples can operate. An initial daily distribution of 10,000 litres is anticipated. A plan to distribute bran to farmers who supply milk has been completed.

The Ente Economico Zootecnico has been abolished and a new organization formed to control the meat industry. The new unit will operate under the Ispettorato Agrario. It will include a chief provincial veterinary officer and a staff of district assistants. Their duties will include: Livestock census, examination of slaughter houses, general supervision of consignments and general management.

Quantities of tobacco have been obtained in Benevento but no price has been fixed yet. Attempts to work out some plan for fishing in Naples Bay have so far been futile. Conferences are continuing. There is some olive oil in Benevento. Officials are expected to obtain more north of the Volturno as soon as that region is released to Region 3 by AMG, Fifth Army.

AMG control has facilitated the shipment of fruits and vegetables in reasonable quantities and price into Naples City.

Some lumber earmarked for use as railroad ties and other purposes helpful to the military has been taken by Allied soldiers who used it as firewood.

9. MEDICAL.

Although the number of typhus cases increased from 341 in December to 914 in January the increase is misleading. The epidemic has shown a definite and sustained decline since January 11. The weekly average declined, during January, from 44.4 to 20.3. The epidemic is believed now under control in Naples but will continue indefinitely as long as the overcrowding in riceoveri and malnutrition continues.

A disquieting feature of the month was the manifestation of the disease beyond the limits of Naples City. The idea of establishing police control posts on roads leading out of the city had to be abandoned for several reasons.

Plans to deal with the disease in communes where it strikes were made and notice was issued that travelers would have to be disinfested or show evidence of it. An office was set up to issue certificates of disinfection but these are finding their way into the black market.

There can be no doubt the rapid decline of the epidemic was due to the extension of dusting service organized by the Typhus Commission. Mortality has not exceeded 15 per cent. There was one case in the British Army. There was one mild case in the U. S. Army and several in the Italian Army and Navy.

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There is no unusual outbreak of typhoid and the Montesarchio epidemic is under control. There is some increase in Ariano and Montefalcone.

Efforts to curb venereal diseases and to treat infected prostitutes have been pushed. The number of beds in hospitals has been increased and steps are being taken to remove prostitutes from the neighborhood of troops. Although figures of incidence among troops are not available the number of "pro" treatments has dropped to 3,049 in one week. In December there were 12,263 in one week.

Naples has been placed off limits as have the brothels. This has caused the "ladies" to spread their activities to outlying districts.

Efforts to treat infected prostitutes with the benefit of the best methods and drugs are proceeding under the direction of AMG. A serious handicap is the fact that most doctors employed in the hospitals and VD clinics are there part time only and paid accordingly. A plan to overcome this has been made.

The food situation has not improved during January, either for hospitals or the general public. A scale of diet was approved following meetings with officials of the Department of Economics and Supply. (This scale is included in the report of Department of Public Health and Welfare, appended). This scale represents a caloric value of 3,000 grams which is the barest minimum consistent with life. However, by the end of January the scale had not been implemented fully and may not until the distribution system is improved. 596.

Hospitals in the provinces are even worse off for similar reasons.

Olive oil still continues to be a rare commodity. The projected revival of milk producing and distributing plans is welcomed by health authorities.

Lack of transport seriously hampers the various officers of the department who are required to do a great deal of field work. Many projects, arranged despite many difficulties, fail because there are no vehicles.

Progress in the revitalization of hospitals is slow owing to the shortage of building materials, glass, plumbing, etc. and utility services such as gas. The departmental report includes a survey of work done in hospitals in outlying districts.

In Naples City the refuse removal situation has improved slightly but can be further improved with more trucks. Conditions are bad in the communes but improving under AMG prodding.

Illness of the welfare officer and lack of personnel hampered the welfare program. The Red Cross has aided to keep the relief work going.

Anticipation of the usual spring conditions, the department has requested ACC to provide adequate quantities of anti-larval, anti-mosquito and anti-malaria drugs by April 1. Pumping and drainage will be required to supplement the anti-larval program to make it effective since the area involved is so large and has so many people.

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10. REFUGEES.

Refugees are now handled under the jurisdiction of the Refugee Sub-Commission, EC and MG Section, ACC. It is assumed that a direct report is being made by this unit.

11. STAFF.

During the month 29 officers arrived, seven for assignment and 22 for attachment to the Region. At the same time all of the officers assigned to Allied Military Government 5th Army from Region 3 and who remained attached to the Region on 1 January were withdrawn by AMG 5th Army. At 31 January 1944 officer personnel was as follows:

American	Assigned 68	Attached 40
British	Assigned 25	Attached 32

Officer personnel was short, particularly for general CAO duty covering communes. For example, in Naples Province south of Naples there were only two CAOs covering 60 communes of approximately 400,000 population. Other areas were nearly as thinly covered. At the same time the volume of pressing work confronting Staff Headquarters Sections was a constant reminder that more officers were needed.

EM/OR assigned to Allied Military Government 5th Army from Region 3 and who remained attached to the Region on 1 January were withdrawn by AMG 5th Army. Replacements were received during the month. On 31 January 1944 enlisted men and other ranks were as follows:

American 114	British 69
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12. MISCELLANEOUS.

A. Schools.

As conditions permitted schools in the three provinces of Region 3 were opened in January.

In Avellino the public schools opened on January 10 except in the city of Avellino where almost all facilities have been requisitioned. In Benevento province the situation was the same. In Naples province schools in 20 communes were opened on January 20. In Naples City opening of schools was delayed until February 1 because of the typhus epidemic.

As of January 31 about half of the 2,000 elementary school classrooms in Naples City were requisitioned.

Basic programs of study were reprinted in the style developed for Sicily by Major C. W. Washburne with the exception of Part 2 of the elementary program. In all 12,000 elementary programs and 2,000 secondary were reprinted.

Col. Gayre, education director, ACC-AMG, Director of Education, AMG, Region 3, and Dr. Godeo, rector of the University of Naples, are discussing problems affecting re-opening of the several colleges of the university. Personal political histories of teachers have been submitted, plan outlined for reorganizing the administration and nominations for key positions offered. Proposed decrees and matters of policy have been discussed.

Examination of the political histories of all teachers is continuing. Doubtful cases are investigated by CIC. Three teachers were discharged for Fascist background during January.

B. Fine Arts

Twelve centers of cultural and historical interest were inspected in January. Projects of protective and salvage nature are progressing. At Caserta, the Royal Palace, lately occupied by Headquarters, 15th Army Group, most of the apartments are now in use. Most of the furniture has been taken, often without receipt.

Requests have been made to all occupying units to co-operate with the resident custodian by providing regular requisitions for all furnishings.

For February funds will be authorized for protective projects supervised by the Royal Superintendent of Monuments and Antiquities. A maintenance budget of L. 320,000 for the period of January 1 to June 30 has been approved. Major Paul Gardner, Chief of the Arts Section, testified twice before the Commission of Enquiry which is investigating vandalism and damage by Allied forces.

Part of the Guiness-Mignano collection that remained in the Castle of Mignano was brought to Naples. The Biblioteca Nazionale, the Biblioteca Circolanini and the private library of Benedetto Croce were brought to Calvi Risorta for safekeeping.

C. Labor.

Experience in Sicily assisted the program of the Labor Division, Region 3, in its task of liquidating Fascist syndicates. To insure orderly procedure and to safeguard syndical property the following program was adopted:

(1). Instructions were issued on the form of payrolls and inventories.

(2). Termination date announced when all employees would be discharged.

(3). Responsible heads were named to assume liability for all properties until transferred. Allowance will be made for maintenance of one or two employees, where needed, to keep properties and records in good shape.

(4). Liquidation Section of the Regional Labor Office was established to handle problems in this field.

Following discussions with the Finance Department, it was decided to continue payment of "the 13th month" on the ground that it affected insurance matters and that this practice is recognized in collective labor contracts which have been approved by Allied Military Government.

A number of non-Fascists have been placed in responsible labor positions. These civilian offices operate in a manner similar to those in Sicily. Plans are being made for a meeting of all civilian labor officials in liberated Italy.

The trend toward a single union is prevailing and the single confederation of labor is obtaining support of the Communists, Socialists and Christian Democrats. The Confederazione Generale del Lavoro has been the most active of trade union centers.; It has requested permission to meet sometime in February to unite the various central labor councils and individual unions.

The Christian Democratic Unione dei Lavoratori will probably merge with the Confederazione if ^{upon} a meeting

is held. There are two large and important independent unions, the Sindacato Ferrovieri and the Gente di Mare.

The Regional Labor Office maintains close contact with all important elements in the union field. Labor leaders have so far offered excellent co-operation.

D. Property.

Real estate and personal property valued at L. 347,000 was released to Judge Salvatore D'Anna and Giovanni Cesareo by the AMG Office of Controller of Property.

The legality of the codicil to the will of Jennie May Higgins has been questioned on grounds of fraud and undue influence. It will be brought to the proper Italian court by the Bank of Naples.

As a matter of expedience personnel of the Bank of Naples who are serving as sequestrators of property for the Italian Government have established an office with the Controller of Property, AMG.

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

9 February 1944

POLITICAL REPORT FOR JANUARY 1944

Political activity and tension decreased materially during the month of January in Region 3. The six parties belonging to the Committee of National Liberation, apparently satisfied with the permission to hold the National Congress at Bari on 28, 29 and 30 of the month, gave an impression of being rather less active than the month before and of concentrating on preparatory work for the Congress. The characteristic of the month would appear to be increasing activity of the so-called Royalist parties, especially of the Liberal Royalist Party for Reconstruction, and the reactivation of the Social Democratic Party of Southern Italy, a party which is generally recognized as having Royalist convictions.

On two separate occasions during the month, Mr. d'Ambrosio, claiming to be the local head of the Social Democratic Party, called on this Headquarters in order to obtain what he referred to as "the official recognition by AMG," and further requested that AMG compel the Comitato to accept his party as a member thereof. This Headquarters did not see fit to change its policy of impartiality and refused to interfere in what it considered a purely internal Italian political matter. Mr. d'Ambrosio was advised that at any time the Social Democratic Party cared to submit any recommendations or complaints these would be taken into careful consideration.

It was reported that a Monarchist paper, to be called "Il Domani," is being prepared and that a Mr. Bear is to be the editor. (This is confirmed as copy No. 1 has just been placed on sale at this writing--9 February--without authorization). The same source reports preparation of a manifestation in favor of Prince Umberto by the Liberal Royalist Party for Reconstruction but this has not materialized.

-2-

Mr. Reale, under-secretary of state in the Badoglio Government (for the interior), has named a personal representative in Naples, a Mr. Andreis. Mr. Andreis called during the first part of the month to introduce himself and give assurances of his cooperation. On this occasion he asked the undersigned officer what would be AMG's attitude towards a non-political advisory committee for the Campania on matters of general interest, and which would be made up of a small number of outstanding personalities. He named Messrs. de Nicola, Giovanni Forzio and Giulio Rodino. Mr. Andreis was told that should such a committee form itself spontaneously it would be received with the courtesy and consideration due such outstanding personalities. Mr. Andreis was clearly informed, however, that AMG could not consider originating such a committee for such general and undefined purposes.

On 25 January Mr. Andreis called again, accompanied by Mr. Philipson, bearer of a memorandum signed by Mr. Reale, proposing the formation of the same committee including this time the name of Mr. Benedetto Croce. The initiative, however, was squarely entrusted to AMG in this memorandum. No further explanation could be obtained as to exactly what duties this committee was supposed to perform. The same position was again taken as explained above but upon insistence by Messrs. Philipson and Andreis, it was stated that a memorandum would be communicated to higher authority. This was done, our position was sustained, and this position was again confirmed to the representatives of the Italian government.

The Committee of National Liberation and its six component parties gave the impression during this month of giving most of their time to preparatory work for the Bari convention on 28 January and in reaching a preliminary accord as to the position to take and resolutions to adopt at the convention.

During the first part of the month the Comitato was informed that the APB had advised this Headquarters through PWB that there would soon be adequate paper stocks to take care of the requests formulated by the Comitato for at least one additional daily paper in Naples and a weekly publication for each party. The Comitato was also informed that requests would have to

-3-

be made according to the formal procedure to AID for each publication.

During the month there were various informal meetings with the representatives of the Comitato for the purpose of discussing and preparing the machinery for application and enforcement of the elimination of certain categories of Fascists from public and semi-public positions. These conversations progressed satisfactorily, notwithstanding occasional differences in position which were all satisfactorily adjusted. In the course of these informal discussions it was interesting to note that on one occasion there was a split between the Communists on one hand, and the remaining five parties on the other. Subsequently the position adopted by the Comitato as a whole was the one originally taken by the Communists. While it is not believed that one should conclude from the above that the Communists are more powerful than the other five parties put together, there is no doubt in the opinion of the undersigned officer that the Communists are distinctly the most important single party in the Naples area and that the other parties would go a long way to prevent the Communists from seceding from the Comitato.

In conclusion it can be said that January was a quiet month in the political field, a month of work and preparation for the future on the part of all political parties, just as much those belonging to the Comitato as the so-called "Monarchist Parties," not members thereof. There were no disturbances and no incidents such as those which received such unmerited publicity during December, the Gorda Fratres affair and the interdiction of the convention of Comitatos in Naples. The political parties in presence gave the impression of counting their strength. The Monarchist group appeared to recover from the state of bewilderment and confusion in which the events of September had thrown them. The "Opposition" parties of the Comitato, satisfied that their minimum demands are being satisfied for the elimination of Fascists, freedom of the press and of assembly, as well as for a more developed and democratic political newspaper situation,

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

-4-

gave the impression of adopting an increasingly more responsible attitude in preparation of their assumption of a share in the government which they seem to believe will soon be theirs.

NIDGWAY D. KNIGHT
Major, A. U. S.
Executive Officer

595½

ADMINISTRATION HEADQUARTERS.

1. The physical reorganization completed in January facilitated changes in internal administration.
2. The Sergeant Major was relieved of other duties to devote full-time to handling the movement of correspondence. This has increased the speed of movement of papers in, out and within Headquarters to a satisfactory degree.
3. An effort was made to centralize all files and movement of correspondence but the nature of operations seemed to require decentralization to Sections. This required establishment of a numbering system by sections, which has been done, as well as clear definition of (a) material to be signed by or for the AGO and (b) material to be signed in sections.
4. Employment of adequate, competent civilian help is important to efficiency. Recruiting and placement of civilian help for Headquarters has been centralized and is handled by an Asst Adj General. This means one contact with the Labor section and sorting of applicants before referral to sections. The result is that requirements for civilian employees have been met promptly with a good grade of worker.

HAROLD S. POMEROY,
Captain, AUS,
Acting Adjutant General

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

GBA/MS
3/6002/L

6 February 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF LEGAL OFFICER,
LEGAL SCH-COMMISSION, NO. 400.

SUBJECT: Report on the work of the Legal Division
Region III for the month of January 1944.

1. In continuation of the practice commenced by
the Senior Legal Officer, 4th 5th Army, before Region
III was activated I submit a report of the work of the
Legal Division of Region III during January 1944.

2. There is attached as Appendix "a" a list of
officers serving in Region III under the Regional Chief
Legal Officer, Region III, as at 31 January 1944.
This list does not include the officers who men the
military Courts as these officers are under the direct
control of the SCAOs.

3. MILITARY COURTS. There are attached as Appendices
"b" and "c" tables showing the number of cases tried by
the Allied Military Courts during January and the various
types of offences tried.

4. The problem of finding sufficient personnel to
man the Military Courts in the City of Naples is becoming
increasingly more difficult. There are now six Military
Courts sitting in the City. One Superior Court and three
District Courts sit daily while time and the remaining two
also take the full time of a Judicial Officer. The
officers necessary to man these Courts have all been lost

550.

REPORT FOR THE LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION, HQ, AGO.

Subject: Report on the work of the legal institution
Region III for the month of January 1944.

1. In continuation of the practice commenced by the senior Legal Officer, A-3 5th Army, before Region III was established I send a report of the work of the Legal Division of Region III during January 1944.
This list does not include the officers who were the Military Courts as those officers are under the direct control of the JAG.
2. There is attached as Annex No 11st of Officers serving in Region III under the Regional Chief Legal Officer, Region III, as at 31 January 1944.

3. Military Courts. There are attached tables showing the number of cases tried by the Allied Military Courts during January and the various types of offences tried.

4. The problem of finding sufficient personnel to man the Military Courts in the City of Naples is becoming increasingly more difficult. There are now six military Courts sitting in the City. One Superior Court and three Summary Courts sit daily whole time and the remaining two also take the full time of a judicial officer. The officers necessary to man these Courts have all been lent

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1. The people of the United States do solemnly swear or affirm, that they will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that they will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that they will defend the same and the Laws of the United States in all their might; that they will not fail in their duty, and will bear arms against all enemies to the United States when required by law.

2. That we will support and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Laws of the United States in all their might; that we will bear arms against all enemies to the United States when required by law.

3. That we will support and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Laws of the United States in all their might; that we will bear arms against all enemies to the United States when required by law.

4. That we will support and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Laws of the United States in all their might; that we will bear arms against all enemies to the United States when required by law.

5. That we will support and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Laws of the United States in all their might; that we will bear arms against all enemies to the United States when required by law.

6. That we will support and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Laws of the United States in all their might; that we will bear arms against all enemies to the United States when required by law.

7. That we will support and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Laws of the United States in all their might; that we will bear arms against all enemies to the United States when required by law.

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8. A personnel was concerned that a section of

General Court of Appeals were no longer in possession of the General Court of Appeals. It was requested that a copy of the General Court of Appeals be returned to the General Court of Appeals.

7. The appointment of a substitute prosecutor

was a table showing the number of cases tried by the Italian Courts during January and the various types of offenses tried.

6. LEAVING COURTS. There is attached as Appendix
- to the section 14 of the Criminal Code. The
- new sentence in Article 14 was inserted in Article 14 of the Criminal Code.
- Section IV. These officers were made to obtain officers
- from 100 and 14 were granted that seven officers should
- in the first section. Officers were made to obtain officers
- from 100 and 14 were granted that seven officers should
- be placed at the disposal of Section 11 when there
- officers could be spared by 100; not persons who could
- not be spared but the best that could be used. Not those
- officers too have gone together, so that this only
- three that can be done now is to form a General Court
- with the legal officer of the Province of Naples and
- two others.

and that a session should be established

to deal with offenders in the Port Area in Naples. The

existing Summary Court is now barely able to cope with

the number of cases coming before it. This request is

under consideration.

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Revolving funds available to the State Police auto collection
13. Investigation of alleged zones police auto collection
Reported to the State Police Department, 57 pages,

(b) possession etc.)
ex (b) they have been retained because he
only to an exclusive possession if it is proven to be possessed because he
ex (b) to a court that he or his
may at any time after the present time. The instant, however,
the parties have real estate are extended until
the parties have real estate are extended until
of 24 March 1942 (See, 200) all rental contracts otherwise
terminated by 25 January 1943. (See, 200)

12. Investigation into possible violations of
Section 24 of the Motor Vehicle Law before
termination by 25 January 1943.

11. General Summary. The work of the General
Police Department, the points of which services etc. have been given to the
police department. Among
the points of which services etc. have been given to the
police department.

These officers are engaged in
and the Italian Courts and the outcome is passed. As
cases tried since the appearance by both the New York
court for a due hearing of the matter of black market
matter conclusion to
not yet been pursued. A recent trial case has
recently been the case of the Italian Court, the Italian
for the recordation of the
longer conclusion to
(Ref. 2/607/1) 202 the trials to the public in January 1943.
In general it is known that the Italian authorities
have proceeded to a great extent to prevent
the course. After consultation with the Italian authorities
a reversal of a proposed plan to do so to the
the Court of Appeal at the same time the Italian authorities
are to be given to the

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that the author of the book is a man of great ability.

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11. Opposite its entrance, the whole square was occupied
by the points on which should be placed
the poles of the tent of the King.

(See 3/16078/1) For the record reference of the Board of Education, Boston, Massachusetts, it is requested that the Board of Education furnish the Board of Education with a copy of the proposed by-laws of the Boston Public Schools, Boston, Massachusetts, as now in effect.

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THE HISTORY OF THE
CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA

15. Protocol. A Protocol is a formal record of a meeting or conference. It is a written statement of the proceedings of a meeting, showing the resolutions adopted, the actions taken, and the decisions made. It is usually prepared by a secretary or a designated representative of the organization. The protocol may be used as a reference for future meetings or as a record of the proceedings of the current meeting.

14. Constitutive to extinguishing of large fires.

Heisenberg's theory of quantum mechanics.

16. Orders, resolutions etc., two Orders relating to the collection of taxes and the price to be paid by the same made. Copies of these orders were made up to the date of January 1st.
17. Receipts or documents sent to the officer issued by a copy of the Order issued by the Board of Health, County Council, for the payment of the Officer in question entirely in respect of the amount of the sum received from him. These documents shall be transmitted to the officer in question by the Board of Health, County Council, within one month of the receipt of the same.
18. Receipts for payment of the Officer in question by the Board of Health, County Council, for the payment of the sum received from him. These documents shall be transmitted to the officer in question by the Board of Health, County Council, within one month of the receipt of the same.
19. Receipts for payment of the Officer in question by the Board of Health, County Council, for the payment of the sum received from him. These documents shall be transmitted to the officer in question by the Board of Health, County Council, within one month of the receipt of the same.
20. Price fixing Order. I have issued this on the strength of intelligence received by me on the 20th instant that the set of orders issued were liable to be recovered by me on the strength of the same. I have issued this on the strength of the same.

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• POLICE VITIAGE 2014

17th February 1905
Dear Mr. H. C. Gaskins,
I am sending you a copy of my
note to Mr. D. C. Jackson, which
you will see is dated January 25th.
Yours very truly,
John W. Moore

785017

Article II of Proclamation No. 8 contemplates that there shall be a formal order of altering prices and that it is essential, in my opinion, that before an offence under article V of Proclamation No. 8 could be successful, for the prosecution to prove either that the defendant saw the order or that he had a reasonable opportunity of doing so. I considered that where a large number of sellers were involved, as in the case of the order were published in all the newspapers circulating in the locality affected by the order. Reliance should not be placed on the post. In this connection it should be mentioned that the Italian price fixing laws are extremely complex and have never provided a solution to the rationing problem.

21. Release of a French prisoner. The officer in charge of the French Legion, attached to the Fifth Army, made application to the R.C.A., Region III, for the release from prison of one Oberbuch, a former Italian citizen born at Bolzeno 5 October 1910 who joined the French Foreign Legion in 1937 and the Free French Forces in July 1940 after having been naturalized a French citizen. Oberbuch was captured by the Italians while fighting with the Free French Forces at Bir Hachim on 13 June 1942. Oberbuch was tried by the Italian Military Tribunal at Homs. The court could not recognize the French citizenship of Oberbuch but tried him as an Italian citizen, found him guilty and sentenced him to life imprisonment. At the time of the filing of the petition for release from prison Oberbuch was suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, aggravated by his tie his imprisonment and囚禁, constantly worse as a result thereof. On my advice the R.C.A., Region III, issued an order for the release of Oberbuch and he was released and delivered to the

In the number of sellers were involved, it was considered that there is
little of importance, it would be sufficient if a copy
of the order were published in all the newspapers
circulating in the locality affected by the order.
In other cases the order should be served personally.
Reliance should not be placed on the post. In this
connection it should be mentioned that the Italian price
fixing laws are extremely complex and have never provided
a solution to the rationing problem.

21. Release of French prisoner. The officer
in charge of the French Mission, attached to the Fifth
Army, made application to the R.C.H.Q., Region III, for
the release from prison of one Oberstuch Albert, a former
Italian citizen born at Bolzano 5 October 1910 who joined
the French Foreign Legion in 1937 and the Free French
Forces in July 1940 after having been naturalized a
French citizen. Oberstuch was captured by the Italians
while fighting with the Free French Forces at Bir
Hakeim on 13 June 1942. Oberstuch was tried by the
Italian Military Tribunal at Arco. The court would
not recognize the French citizenship of Oberstuch
but tried him as an Italian citizen, found him guilty
and sentenced him to life imprisonment. At the time
of the filing of the petition for release from prison
Oberstuch was suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis,
attributed by his to his imprisonment and growing
constantly worse as a result thereof. On my advice
the R.C.H.Q., Region III, issued an order for the release
of Oberstuch and he was released and delivered to the

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785017

In care of the French Mission, This division is assisting
Oberstack in the preparation of a petition for a pardon
to be presented to the Italian government.

RILEY MC GEE, III,
Lt. Col., J.A.A.F.D.,
Regional Chief Legal Officer.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

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-7-

RECORDED BY
Lt. Col., J.A.T. D.,
Regional Chief Level Officer.

Appendix A.

Officers on strength of Legal Section Region III

as at 31 January 1944.

Personal Officer Legal Officer:

General Counsel,

Assistant General Counsel and

Prosecutor to General Military Court

Colonel (or equivalent) Captain (A)

Adjutant to Legal Officer:

Captain or C. Grade (A)

Officer 1/o Italian Courts:

Major or C. Grade (B)

Legal Officer, Peoples Province:

Colonel (or equivalent) Captain (A)

Colonel (or equivalent) Captain (A)

Major (or equivalent) Captain (A)

* Attached from Region VIII

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

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Appendix "B"

BOSTON Reg. 3

REPORT ON UNITED MILITARY COURTS FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1944

A. Cases TRIED AND PENDING.

Province	Summary Court		Superior Court		General Court		Total		Total	
	of	not Guilty	Guilty	not Guilty	Guilty	not Guilty	Guilty	not Guilty	Guilty	Cases
Naples	388	2951						388	2951	
Avellino	75	99	2	22				75	111	
Pennevento	2	85	13	28				25	116	
TOTALS	463	3138	25	59				488	3188	

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Appendix "B"

SECTION NO. 3

MILITARY COURTS FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1944

BY DIVISIONS.

Court	Superior Court		General Court		Total	Total Cases
	Guilty	Not Guilty	Guilty	Not Guilty		
2051	1	1	1	1	388	2951
39	2	22	1	1	75	111
86	25	28	1	1	75	116
318	25	50	1	1	488	3166

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Appendix "C"

REGION No. 3

REPORT ON ARRESTED MILITARY COURTS FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1944

B. CONVICTIONS.

Province of Violations	Curfew and loss. of aliad Prov.	Theft and loss. of aliad Prov.	Block Market	Looting	Losses of munition	Violat. Arms and of Ital.	Other Pen. Code	to co
Naples	165	1432	98		162	16	38	?
Avellino	6	29	23	17	9		40	
Benevento	5	52	13		25	18	5	
TOT. LS	1276	1515	71	17	196	34	81	

.....
signature (Right) (Official Designa-

Others

592
593

Appendix "C"

REGION No. 3

REPORT OF ALIEN MILITARY COURTS FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1944

CONVICTIONS.

Carfew and motions	Theft and Poss. of Allied arm.	Black Market	Looting	Cases of Arms and Ammunition			Violat. Pen. Code	Other	TOTAL
				Violat. Pen. Code	Violat. Pen. Code	Violat. Pen. Code			
1 65	1432	38	1	162	16	58	2931		
6	29	20	17	9	40	121			
5	53	19	1	25	18	2	116		
776	151	71	17	195	34	81	3188		

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

Others

Appendix D.

RETURN OF PENAL CASES, MAPPS from 1 Jan. to 30 January 1944.

Total number of person arrested

279

TRIALS

<u>TRIALS</u>	<u>Convictions</u>	<u>Acquittals</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
By Pretura Court	245	125	370
" Tribunale "	392	90	482
" Juvenile "	11 (1)	2	13
" Appeal "	176	35	211
Total	<u>824</u>	<u>252</u>	<u>1076</u>

(1) Judicial pardons were granted in 11 cases

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

PRETURA	32	Soliciting (from 10 days to 6 months imprisonment)
	14	Brothel (from 6 months in prison and 1000 lire fine to 1 year in prison and 5000 lire fine)
	30	Black market (from 50 to 300 lire fine)
	10	Betting (5 days in prison)
	6	Blackout (from 50 lire fine to 3 months 15 days in prison)
	17	Procuring (from 2 months to 21 months in prison and 4000 lire fine)
	7	Abuse (from 100 lire fine to 7 months in prison)
	12	Omission to pay tax (from 50 to 100 lire fine)
	17	Omission to return pawn (from 40 to 800 lire fine)
TRIBUNALE	187	Black market (from 200 lire fine to 8 months in prison and 1000 lire fine)
	15	Gambling (from 200 lire fine to 3 months in prison and 1000 lire fine)

Convictions	Acquittals	TOTAL
By Pretura Court	245	125
" Tribunale "	392	90
" Juvenile "	11 (1)	2
" Appeal "	176	35
Total	<u>824</u>	<u>252</u> <u>1076</u>

(1) Judicial parsons were granted in 11 cases

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

- | | | |
|-----------|----|---|
| PRESTURA | 32 | Soliciting (from 10 days to 6 months imprisonment) |
| | 14 | Brothel (from 6 months in prison and 1000 lire
(fine to 1 year in prison and 5000 lire fine) |
| | 30 | Black market (from 50 to 300 lire fine) |
| | 10 | Beggars (5 days in prison) |
| | 6 | Blackout (from 50 lire fine to 3 months 15 days
(in prison) |
| | 17 | Procuring (from 2 months to 21 months in prison
(and 4000 lire fine) |
| TRIBUNALE | 7 | abuse (from 100 lire fine to 7 months in prison) |
| | 12 | Omission to pay taxes (from 50 to 100 lire fine) |
| | 17 | Omission to return pawn (from 40 to 800 lire fine) |

- | | | |
|-----------|-----|--|
| TRIBUNALE | 107 | Black market (from 200 lire fine to 8 months
(in prison and 1000 lire fine) |
| | 15 | Gambling (from 200 lire fine to 3 months
(in prison and 1000 lire fine) |

- 63 Theft (From 15 days in prison and 500 lire fine
(to 1 year and 6 months in prison and
(2000 lire fine))
- 70 Aggravated theft (From 3 months and 1000 lire
(fine to 1 year, 3 months, 15 days in
prison and 2500 lire fine))
- 16 Using abusive language (From 20 days to 7 months
(In prison and 500 lire fine))
- 17 Buying stolen good (From 300 lire fine to 6 months
(In prison and 2000 lire fine)).

JUVENILE CRIMES 16 Aggravated theft Juvenile section
1. Injury by one criminal pardon.

- Count of Juvenile 116 Steal Market (From 200 lire fine to
(1 year in prison and 1000 lire fine))
- 72 Theft (From 20 days in prison and 500 lire
(fine to 3 years, 4 months in prison
(and 2500 lire fine))
- 20 Aggravated theft (From 2 months in prison
(and 500 lire fine to 6 years and
(6 months in prison and 500 lire fine))
- 17 Buying stolen goods (From 40 days in prison
(and 300 lire fine to 1 year in
(prison and 4000 lire fine))

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Appendix "E"

BLACK MARKET TO 30 JANUARY, 1944 (VIG Cases).

NUMBER OF CASES	809
NUMBER OF CONVICTION	737
NUMBER OF CASES WHERE IMPRISONMENT IMPOSED	557
TOTAL IMPRISONMENT ALL CASES	50 years, 9 months, 12 days
HIGHEST SENTENCE OF IMPRISONMENT IN ANY CASE	1 year
LARGEST AMOUNT OF IMPRISONMENT IN ANY CASE	1 day
AVERAGE SENTENCE	45 Days
NUMBER OF CASES WHERE FINES IMPOSED	401
TOTAL OF FINES IN ALL CASES	\$72,425 L.
HIGHEST FINE IN ANY CASE	\$20,000 L.
LOWEST FINE IN ANY CASE	30 L.
AVERAGE FINE	2,175 L.
NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS WITHOUT IMPOSITION OF PENALTY	6
NUMBER NOT OUTLAW	41
DISMISSED	?

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Appendix "B"

REvised To 20 JANUARY, 1944 (120 Cases).

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EXEMPTION	809
NUMBER OF PRIOR CHARGE DATES	737
IN ALL CASES	557
NUMBER OF PRIOR CHARGE IN ANY CASE	62 years, 9 months, 12 days
NUMBER OF PRIOR CHARGE IN ANY CASE	1 year
NUMBER OF PRIOR CHARGE IN ANY CASE	1 day
NUMBER OF PRIOR CHARGE IN ANY CASE	45 Days
NUMBER OF PRIOR CHARGE IN ANY CASE	401
IN ALL CASES	872,435 L.
IN ALL CASES	50,000 L.
NUMBER OF PRIOR CHARGE IN ANY CASE	30 L.
NUMBER OF PRIOR CHARGE IN ANY CASE	2,175 L.
NUMBER OF PRIOR CHARGE IN ANY CASE	6
NUMBER OF PRIOR CHARGE IN ANY CASE	41
NUMBER OF PRIOR CHARGE IN ANY CASE	7

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

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sentences imposed, of which sentence from 10 to 5 months imprisonment
and fine of 1000 lire.

507

508

522

523

sentences ranging from 1000 lire to 1 year imprisonment

524

sentences ranging from 1000

sentences ranging from 1000 lire to fine.

sentences ranging from 1000 lire to 1 year imprisonment

sentences ranging from 1000 lire to 1 year imprisonment

sentences ranging from 1000 lire to 1 year imprisonment

sentences ranging from 1000 lire to 1 year imprisonment

sentences ranging from 1000 lire to 1 year imprisonment

sentences ranging from 1000 lire to 1 year imprisonment

sentences ranging from 1000 lire to 1 year imprisonment

sentences ranging from 1000 lire to 1 year imprisonment

sentences ranging from 1000 lire to 1 year imprisonment

sentences ranging from 1000 lire to 1 year imprisonment

sentences ranging from 1000

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

5939

The Court of Appeal has held 34 appeals in block
sentence reducing from 2 to 8 months imprisonment
and 3 months fine.

50

567

total

Sentences ranged from
14 to 20 years imprisonment
and 3 to 960 life time.

19

50

14 to 20 years imprisonment
and 3 to 1 year imprisonment.

112

32

Sentences ranged from 100
to 1 year imprisonment.

117
20
112
Conditions admitted

No. 553

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

9 February 1944

SUBJECT: Public Safety Report for the month of January 1944.

TO : RCAO, AMG Region 3.

A. POLICE.

1. Police Efficiency.

Carabinieri. A decided improvement in efficiency and there is good co-operation. A conference was held on 29 January 1944 with senior officers of the CG.RR and problems discussed. This force is handicapped in the performance of its ordinary duties owing to the demands made for its services by Allied Military bodies.

Agenti di Pubblica Sicurezza. Efficiency has improved and good co-operation exists. The Metropolitani also have improved and are working with more zeal. Here again they are handicapped owing to excessive demands for special duties.

Guardia di Finanza. Are showing improvement and have co-operated well in their own particular sphere of activity.

Forest Guards. These are reasonably efficient and are co-operative. They are doing more work but in some districts there is a certain amount of public feeling against them owing to the fact that it is considered a Fascist organisation and should be disbanded. There has been opposition in some Communes when they have gone to take over stocks of carbons.

Municipal Guards. Quite co-operative but not too efficient

It is hoped that for all these bodies clothing and boots will be shortly forthcoming. Shortage of transport and communications are still a difficulty.

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2. State of Crime.

On the whole it seems that crime is on the decrease, although not markedly so. Drives on particular types of crime by joint patrols of Military and Civil Police have had good results.

The main types are:-

- (a) Black Market
- (b) Wrongful possession.
- (c) Unlawful meetings and assemblies.
- (d) Prostitution.
- (e) Larceny of Allied property.

Special patrols, escorts and road blocks have been beneficial.

Wherever there are large military units, a good deal of Allied property finds its way into civilian hands, often through military personnel, and flows into the "black market".

Special measures have been taken to deal with all above-mentioned types of crime.

3. Conduct of Allied Troops.

- Fair. A slight improvement is noticeable but far too many complaints continue to be received of armed hold-ups, assaults and thefts by Allied personnel, particularly U.S., on Italian civilians.

4. Relations with Military Police.

Good relationship exists and is excellent. Only one instance is recorded of a "rift in the lute" and that was at AVERSA. It was necessary for an officer from Regional HQ to attend to investigate and clear up certain difficulties and misunderstandings. I think this has been satisfactorily accomplished.

Some trouble is still being experienced as regards Arrest Reports, mainly owing to constant changes of MP Companies, but this matter is being taken up with those concerned.

5. Refugees.

5427
The refugee problem is not acute in this Region, although there are still a number in Benevento Province.

6. Special Problems.

To effectively maintain the present standard of work in the Public Safety Section of Region 3, at least four officers with police experience are needed. During the month 12 officers have been taken from the Section and only 6 replacements received.

The train that runs bi-weekly from Naples to Bari was on 29 January, on its arrival at Battipaglia (Salerno) at 22.30 hours, found to be crowded with travellers without regular documents. They were hanging on the steps of the carriages and out of the windows. Allied soldiers on duty at the station were compelled to use firearms in order to clear the passages and intimidate the crowd. In the darkness they injured some travellers who were taken to the hospitals of Cava dei Tirreni and Salerno. CC.RR helped to disband about 1000 of these clandestine travellers.

It seems that if this railway service is to continue, serious consideration will have to be given to increasing the number of trains. Bi-weekly trains cannot possibly cater for the number of passengers.

B. SECURITY.

1. General state of public morale. Fairly good.

2. (a) Attitude of Public towards AMG. Quite good.

(b) Attitude towards the Italian Government. Not easily definable and mainly indifferent. It is neither favourable to the Italian Royal Family nor to the Badoglio Government. There is, without doubt, a strong section of the public against the Royal Family.

3. Political Activities.

The National Committee of Liberation continues to gain a hold in the Provinces. An increased number of Left Wing political parties are applying for permits to hold public meetings.

4. Riots and Civil Disturbances. 5936

No serious disturbances have taken place. A number of minor demonstrations, mainly by women demanding increased rations and pensions, or demanding removal of certain officials, have occurred. The situation is likely to improve with the

increased bread ration which has been sanctioned as from
7 February.

The most serious disturbance occurred at Paduli, Province of Benevento, on 2 February. A combined patrol of CG.RR, Finance and Municipal Guards were visiting farms for the purpose of detecting grain not properly surrendered to the Ammasso and, on entering one farm, found some 200 farmers assembled. When formal demand was made for the production of the grain, the gathering attacked the police. One farmer was shot and three of the police were injured. Eight persons have been arrested.

5. Industrial agitation and industrial conditions generally.

No agitation. There is very little industry owing to general disorganisation due to war damage.

6. Strikes, lock-outs, etc.

None have been reported.

7. Sabotage directed against Allies or Italian Government.

Only one case reported - a German mortar shell wired to explode on the railway line in Benevento Province.

There have been several cases of wire cutting but, as far as is known, these were merely thefts.

8. Control of Movement, Passes and Permits.

An increased number of applications for travel permits and in the length of the journeys have been received.

Considerable difficulty is encountered in the issue of passes for Foggia Province. It is necessary to authorize agents to go into Foggia for grain and they require passes at short notice when transport is available. Owing to a Foggia Provincial Order, this Region is not able to issue passes without the approbation of SCAC Foggia and this takes a considerable time. In the meantime the Communes are without grain and the chance of the available transport is lost.

A communication to Foggia on the subject has remained unanswered.

The issue of passes for the Calore and Volturno Rivers continues to give a deal of work.

5935

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9. Civilian Interness (POW).

Improved since last report. The stopping of payment of advances to civilian interness, other than British and American, has created hardship but there has been no trouble.

10. Curfew.

Curfew is fairly well observed and enforced in towns but it is impossible to enforce it to any extent in rural areas. Prosecutions are undertaken from time to time to ensure compliance. An extension of the curfew has just been announced - it is now from 20.30 hours to 04.00 hours.

C. PRISONS.

1. General.

It was expressed in the previous report on the prisons in the Region that apart from a few black spots, accomodation being the main one, a fair condition prevailed. This is true to date.

Some progress has been made, especially in regard to repairs to buildings and in the general hygiene of the prisons.

Lack of accomodation has been acute during the past month, and if the present increase is maintained it is estimated that all available accomodation will have been taken up in the very near future. This is apart from the fact that owing to the drive against prostitution, accomodation for hundreds of women will have to be found.

2. Administration.

Most of the problems encountered during the period ending 31 December 1943 have, if not entirely solved, been considerably eased. There is still room for improvement in the general administration but generally speaking the prison authorities are now settling down.

Reports on individual prisons, especially those in outlying parts of the Provinces, are still hard to obtain - this is due to lack of staff and transport. However, this month a new system is being tried. Report proformae printed in Italian have been despatched, and are to be collected through the medium of the CC.RR courier service. It is hoped that this method

solve a more comprehensive report.

3. Sanitation.

There were no fresh cases of typhus reported during the month. All inmates and staffs of the prisons in the affected area have been inoculated. Segregation of new arrivals until such time as they have been inoculated and disinfected is still being enforced.

There has been some improvement in hygiene. Small amounts of soap and disinfectants have been issued, and the Public Health Division, who in spite of the burden imposed upon them by the typhus situation, are giving every help and promise that adequate supplies will be available in the near future.

Repairs to the shower baths at Poggioreale have been completed, and also the laundry is now functioning.

4. Discipline.

Strict segregation is being maintained, and there have been no reports of disorders.

Discipline on the part of the staffs is satisfactory. There was one incident at the Mandamentali prison at Barra where lack of discipline on the part of members of the staff was noted and this has been dealt with.

5. Buildings.

Repairs to the prison buildings are still being carried out. Much improvement has been made at Avellino and Poggioreale which were extensively damaged by bombs. At the latter, both the ablution rooms and the hospital are now functioning.

6. Food.

The old ration scale issued by AMG has been revised and a uniform ration of 300 grams of bread and 50 grams of soup is now issued to all inmates.

Difficulty is still experienced, however, in obtaining other rationed foodstuffs, the supply of which is the responsibility of the Italian Alimentation office. Representation has been made to that office with a view to obtaining adequate supplies, but so far without results.

7. Political Prisoners.

Records of all security prisoners are being maintained.

8. Awaiting Trial.

There are still a great number of persons awaiting trial, especially in the Naples City area, the majority of whom, however, are held for the disposal of the Italian Courts. The authorities concerned have been requested to dispose of the cases with the minimum of delay.

9. Accommodation.

Apart from the Naples City area the position is satisfactory.

The juvenile prison of San Eframo, Naples, is definitely over-crowded, but it is hoped to ease this during this month as we are informed that the Indian troops will vacate the women's wing at Poggioreale in the near future. This will enable the female prisoners to be transferred back there from Vilangieri which in turn will be used to accomodate the overflow of minors from San Eframo.

D. FIRE AND CIVIL DEFENCE.

1. Fire Brigade - efficiency, equipment, personnel.

(a) There have been no fires caused by enemy action. Within the City and Province of Naples 3 major and 22 minor fires were dealt with in a satisfactory manner. Three of these fires were dealt with in co-operation with Military Fire Brigades. The Brigade also dealt with 3 major and 8 minor cases of houses which collapsed owing to previous indirect damage.

Daily drills are still being carried out.

In the Province of Benevento Engineer De Rienzo has been relieved of his duties as Commandant of the Brigade and his place taken by the Maresciallo. The arrangement is a satisfactory one and is working well.

(b) In the Naples Area the equipment situation is still improving and the work of repairing vehicles progressing, although it is still handicapped by the lack of spare parts.

In Avellino Province there is lack of transport, but I am hoping to rectify this in the near future.

(e) The strength of the Brigade is adequate to deal with normal contingencies.

2. Civil Defence Organisation - efficiency, equipment, personnel.

(a) In the City of Naples, following the reduction in the number of whole time personnel from 600 to 200, the most suitable employees are now being selected for the Wardens' Service. I understand that the new scheme, which involves the division of the City into 29 Sectors, has not yet been put into operation. I will make it my duty to ensure there is no unnecessary delay in this respect.

In Avellino Province work is at present in progress for repairing the siren system which was partially destroyed during the bombardment of September 1943. The Military have undertaken to instal a telephone line between their exchange and the Civil Defence Control Room at the Prefettura and to relay the necessary warning messages. Three English-speaking operators will be employed in the Control Room, where also is situated the remote control of the air raid sirens.

55 volunteer Civil Defence personnel are enrolled, a substantial number of whom could be relied upon to turn out upon the 'alert'.

The Town Major has stated that in the event of a raid occurring the military would be ready to give every assistance.

In Benevento Province a start has been made in connection with the preparation of a simple Civil Defence scheme on similar lines to that of Avellino. Here again the military have promised every assistance.

(b) There are now 34 sirens in working order in the Naples area. Work is almost complete on the new siren switchboard in the Central Control Room.

3. Disposal of Unexploded Bombs and Mines.

In the Provinces of Avellino and Benevento no difficulty is being experienced in connection with this subject, but in the Province of Naples, in the 5th Army territory, there are a number of unexploded mines still requiring removal. Headquarters 5th

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Army have intimated that the removal of mines in their territory is an AMG responsibility. A request has been made to Engineer Service, 5th Army, to again take over this responsibility and a reply is awaited.

Names of Public Safety Officers (CAPOs) and how employed.

Headquarters

Lt. Col. C.T. Francis	Chief, Public Safety.
Lt. Col. Doherty	Deputy Chief, Public Safety.
Capt. E. Dell'Osso	Administration of Justice, Licensing & Registration.
Capt. A.A. Lewis	Civil Police.
Capt. A.H. Heath.	Security Officer.
Lieut. G.R. Daley	Prisons.
Lieut. L. Toes.	Fire and Civil Defence.
Lieut. Lynch.	Police and Courts.

Naples City and Province.

Lt. Col. Warner	SCAPO
Lt. Col. Arnold.	Courts (attached)
Capt. Gordon	Courts and MP Liaison.
Capt. Madill	Executive Officer.
Capt. Gram.	CAPCO - Investigation and Permits.
Capt. H.H. Dowdy	CAPCO - Enquiries.
Lieut. Fielding	CAPCO - Investigation and Permits
Capt. Whyte.	CAO Ischia.
Lieut. D.R. Roberson	CAPCO

Avellino Province.

Captain T. Goodacre	SCAFC
Lieut. P.A. Edwards	CAPCO (Region 4 attached).
Lieut. Hartley	CAPCO

Benevento Province.

Major P.J. Armstrong	SCAPO
Major D.F.W. Stephens	CAPCO
Major J.J. Reer	CAPCO
Capt. A.B. Baldwin	CAO
Lieut. L.M. Totaro.	CAO

...../Changes of Staff

Changes of Staff.

Capt. J.R. Macfarlane	Returned to Great Britain.
Captain C.H. Owen (attd from Region 4)	Transferred to AMG 5th Army
Captain A.E. Heath (C.2 Region 3)	Transferred to Region HQ Public Safety Section as Security Officer.
Lieut. L. Toes (Avellino)	Transferred to Region HQ as Fire and Civil Defence Officer.
Capt. Hoelscher (Region 4)	Returned to Region 4
Capt. Luckman (Region 4)	Returned to Region 4.
2/Lt Clegg (Region 4)	Transferred to AMG 5th Army
Lt. Col. Cornwall (Region 4)	Returned to Region 4
Capt. Mitchell (Region 4)	" " " "
Lieut. Scaife (Region 4)	" " " "
Capt. H.H. Dowdy (Region 8)	Attached to Naples Province.
Lieut. Hartley	Assigned to Avellino Province
Lieut. Scafuti	Transferred to Economics and Supply.
Capt. L.J. Monson (Region 4)	Returned to Region 4
Capt. J.R. Cowan (Region 4)	" " " "
Lieut. T.W. Glasspool (Region 4)	" " " "
Major J.J. Baer	Assigned to Benevento Province
Capt. E.A. Baldwin	" " " "
Lieut. L.M. Totare	" " " "

A. Francis

C.T. FRANCIS
Lieut. Colonel, C.L.,
Chief of Public Safety.

CTF/jb

HEADQUARTERS REGION
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
FINANCE DIVISION

REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1944.

Government Bonds.

As of the first of the year authority was obtained to redeem and service the ordinary Italian Treasury bonds. (Authority had previously been received only to meet a maturity of 9 year bonds on Dec. 15th.). This proved a very good thing not only for the banks but ^{FOR} business and the Italian citizens in general as it not only enabled the numerous bondholders to receive an income which in some cases was badly needed but increased the value of bonds and enabled the Treasury section of the Bank of Italy to receive some additional revenue from the sale of new bonds. The latter was way beyond the writer's expectations, as in view of the existing inflated prices and possibility of further inflation the writer did not expect that many new bonds would be sold; - at least at this time. The following figures will show what has been done in the Treasury section of the Bank of Italy in the three Provinces of Region 3, during January:-

	Avellino	Benevento	Naples
Amount of bonds redeemed	L. 2,419,000	L. 7,752,000	L. 78,569,000.
Amount of old bonds exchanged for new	" 5,339,000	" 5,251,000	" 37,326,000.
Amount of new bonds sold	" 3,162,000	" 539,500	" 85,346,000.
Amount paid in interest	" 4,767,000	" 3,240,000	" 48,230,000.

In normal times the bulk of the Government Bonds, sold in the Region were sold on the Naples Stock Exchange but for reasons

-2-

explained in previous reports, the writer has not permitted Exchange reopen. There has however been a certain amount of Bonds sold through the banks with the writer's permission with the understanding that it is the responsibility of the banks to know both parties and that they will handle no transactions for leading Fascists, Nazis, persons outside of their sphere of operations or persons they do not personally know. With this limited market and with the servicing of ^{new} unofficial, over the counter sales prices have shown a steady increase which of course has helped the sale of new bonds and increased the revenue of the Italian State. There follows un-official prices in Naples City for the Treasury Bonds:

	<u>9 years - 5%</u>	<u>9 years - 6%</u>
3/8/43	75	No market
11/9/43	71	" "
3/11/43	54	49
2/12/43	58	53
3/1/44	75	69
2/2/44	80	73

These figures are self explanatory and together with the figures above, showing new bonds sold reflect the steadily increasing confidence of the Italian public in the bonds of its government, which in the writer's opinion is difficult to understand with the strong threat of increased inflation in the offing.

As previously brought out, under the existing accounting system, due largely to inability to get figures in from outlying communes promptly figures are always one month behind. Attached as Exhibit A are figures showing Revenue and Expenditures for Regio 3 for December.

5926

-3-

REVENUE.

1. Monopolies - During the month of January price changes on the salt and tobacco monopolies were received from the Italian Ministry of Finance through AMG, 15th Army Group, and the necessary information was disseminated to proper Italian officials in the provinces of Naples, Benevento and Avellino. The two monopolies are functioning in the three provinces at present according to existing directives.

Matches are being manufactured in Naples and Benevento Provinces but are not be sold as a price has not been established. An effort is being made to obtain some information as to prices from the Monopolies Division, A.G.C.

2. Consumers Taxes - An association, called the National Association, Collectors of Consumers Taxes, has been established in Region 3 with permission of Finance Section, A.M.G. This private organization was proposed by the various consumer tax collecting firms to help alleviate the confusion existing in the collection of consumers taxes. The method of collecting consumers tax, and the variety of articles on which the tax is imposed has made coordination an important factor, especially in the present war confused areas especially as the collection of consumers taxes is handled by private firms. The Association is made up of representative of the five consumers tax collecting firms in the Region, each firm having agreed upon the representation. The function of the association is to coordinate the tax firms in their collection and interpretation of the various tax laws. Also, any problems which a firm may have may be referred to the association for study. All beneficial findings will be reported

-4-

to all firms. A copy of all the minutes of the meetings held by the Association are submitted to the C.R.O. for information and action if necessary.

In the Provinces of Naples, Avellino and Benevento, as, due to war conditions, the functioning of the direct tax collecting system was hampered, certain changes of procedure had to be made to meet the situation and collect the maximum amount of taxes possible. In Naples for the 6th instalment of 1943 the following procedure was employed and proved successful. On 22 December 1943 the various esattorie turned over to the Provincial Receiver all the tax money they had collected on the 6th instalment. No tolerance was given at this time, but the esattorie were told by the Intendente to continue making collections and on 15 January 1944 to turn over to the Provincial Receiver the money so collected. At this date the Intendente and the C.R.O. studied the various reports of collections and issued tolerances to the various esattorie. The remaining amount due by each esattoria will be turned over to the Provincial Receiver on 5 February 1944. Similar procedures are also being employed in the Provinces of Avellino and Benevento and proving successful.

The following figures will show collections from State Indirect taxes in the Regions:

<u>Province</u>	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>
Naples	L. 3,531,000	L. 6,401,000	L. 10,215,000
Avellino	" 15,000	" 526,000	" 910,000
Benevento	" 60	" 29,000	" 132,795

January figures are not available at this time. 532

785017

-5-

The following figures will show the amounts collected from State Direct Taxes in the Region:

<u>Province</u>	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>
Naples	L. 34,016,000	L. 15,868,000	L. 42,782,000
Avellino	" 1,039,000	" 11,000	" 5,126,000
Benevento	" 0 "	768	" 19,173.

January figures not available at this time.

* Figures for November are lower than for October and December because the bi-monthly system of collecting direct taxes payments being made in even numbered months.

BUDGETS.

Meetings were held this month by the C.P.O. with the F.O.s of Region 3 regarding the system of State, Provincial and Communal financing as set down by directives from A.M.G., 15th Army Group. The financing program was discussed thoroughly and put into effect in the Provinces. At the time of this writing enough reports have not been received to make any further statements regarding the progress.

CUSTOMS TAXES.

The question of resuming the collections of customs duties was discussed with the Intendente of Finance, Naples Province and the Chief Inspector of Customs Duties of the Compartiment of Campania. At present no customs duties are being collected, but the offices of the customs collectors are organized and are ready to function upon authorization. The Security Office of the Naples Port Area

-6-

at present will not allow any Italian Government Office to function in the Port area.

BANKS.

The banking situation continues to be satisfactory and quiet. Cash in the Naples City Banks which represent from 80 to 90% of the Region's Banking strength increased from L. 840,000,000 on the 1st. of January to L. 1,045,000,000 on the 31st., while deposits increased from L. 4,120,000,000 to L. 5,265,000,000. As of February 5, the cash in the Bank of Italy, Naples amounted to L. 858,316,135, balances of other Naples banks in the Bank of Italy, totalled L. 1,627,123,000, while they were indebted to the latter to the extent of L. 590,522,000. The heaviest borrower, was the Bank of Naples, which owed L. 514,570,000, Monte dei Paschi di Siena coming second with a debt of L. 22,693,000, and Banca di Calabria third with a debt to the Bank of Italy of L. 11,601,000. The large banks such as Banca Commerciale Italiana, Credito Italiano, Banca Nazionale del Lavoro, and Banca d'America e d'Italia were out of debt entirely to the Bank of Italy while the others were indebted for nominal amounts only. Based solely on securities deposited with the Bank of Italy as collateral to loans, the Bank of Naples has an available credit line of L. 56,393,000, Monte dei Paschi di Siena L. 14,121,000 and Banca di Calabria L. 11,109,000, while the banks as a whole, including the three just mentioned have available lines totalling L. 172,916,000. These credit lines of course are subject to change without notice.

A.M.F.A. Naples has continued to make such advances to Allied Forces as they have required and during January advanced L. 360,000,000 to the French Army, L. 400,000,000 to the British

-7-

and L. 640,000,000 to the U.S. Army, making total advances to the French of L. 559,968, to the British L. 500,000,000, and L. 3,669,472,000 to the U.S. Army. It is the writer's understanding that some of the British paymaster have been funded direct by the Chief Paymaster who in turn received his funds from a source other than A.M.P.A. Naples. No advances have been made to the Italian Army but we, working with Col. D'Ambrosio, Gen. Lasso's Chief Administrative Officer have assisted them in obtaining their financial requirements by authorising the Bank of Italy to pay vaglia Cambiari and payment orders issued by the Badoglio Government in Brindisi. As of January 31st. A.M.P.A. Naples had on hand, in storage under guard, or deposited in current account at the Bank of Italy, total cash L. 10,091,234,497.

PERSONNEL.

On January 22, 1944 Col. John R. Kellam, Lt. Col. Leslie H. Battensby, Maj. A.H. Randall and Capt. Caspar Degersdorf were assigned for duty to the Finance Division per par. 1, S.O. 7 HQ. Region 3, A.M.G. All of these officers except Maj. Randall reported on Jan. 23rd. the latter reporting on Feb. 6, due to the fact that he had landed at Taranto, instead of at Naples as did the others and had to come overland. These officers had come here with the understanding that they were assigned to Region 8, with Col. Kellam as Chief F.O., of that Region and were to be temporarily superimposed on Region 3, to observe and gain actual experience, as none of them had any previous experience in Military Government.

DJR/AB

1 Incl.

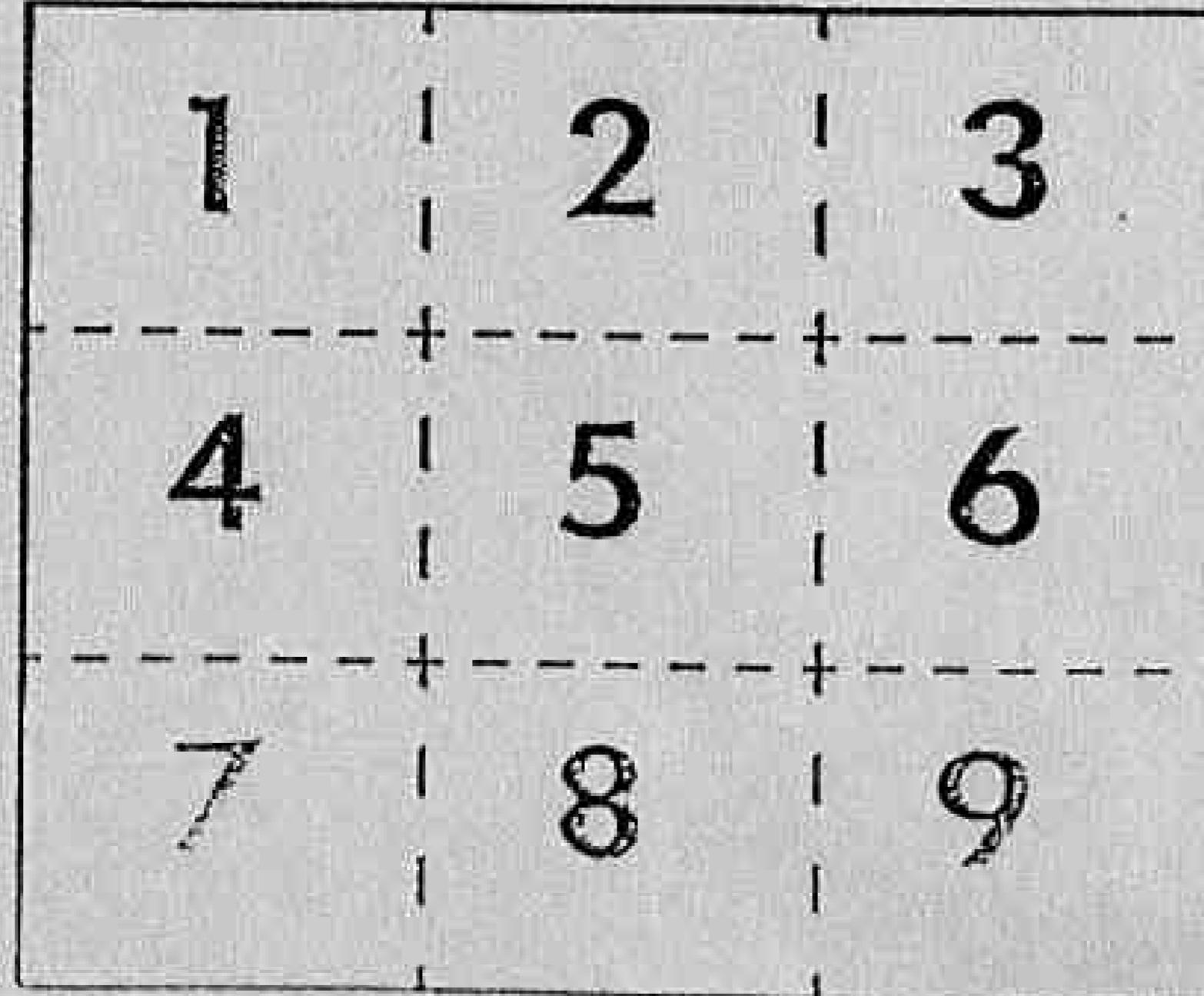
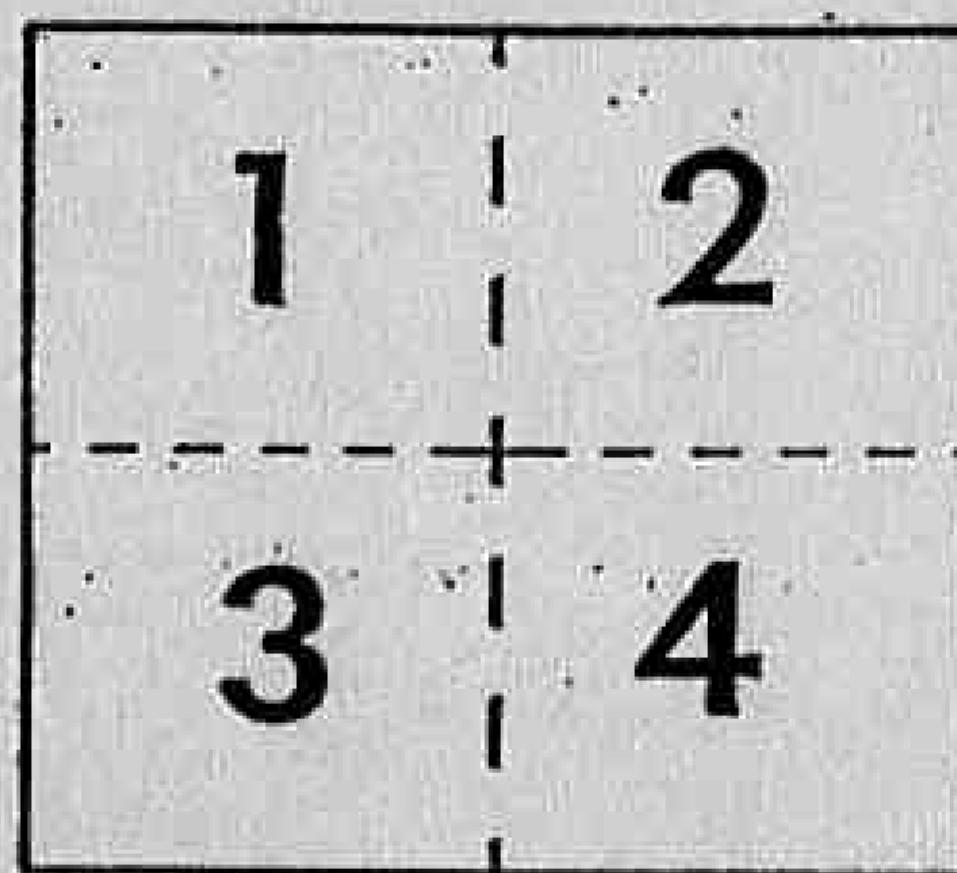
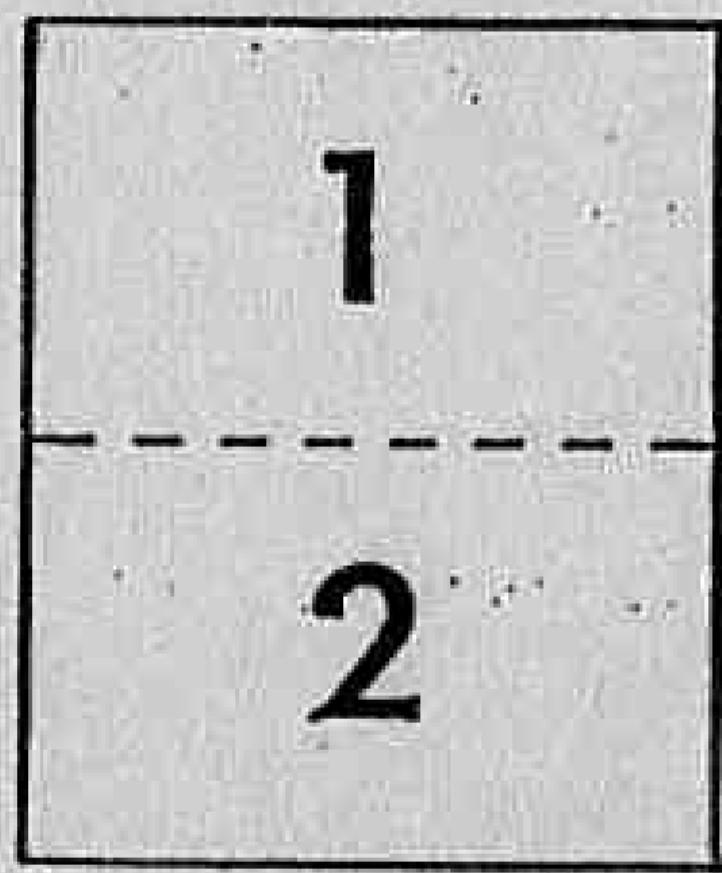
DAVID J. NIELSON,
Lt. Col. A.U.S.
Regional Chief Finance Officer

5921

Dec]

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

SEE DIAGRAMS BELOW.



Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

EXHIBIT A

ALLIED ST.

REG

STATEMENT OF ARG REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR

(EXHIBIT)

R E V E N U E

SALE OF CONFISCATED OR CAPTURED COMMODITIES:

Foodstuffs.....	15.452
Fuel & - Petrol, Oil & Lubricants.....	86.705
Tobacco.....	2.720
Wines.....	263.100
Cash.....	3.382

FINES IMPOSED BY ALLIED MILITARY COURTS: 605.350

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS:

Forfeited Bail.....	500
Others.....	124.833

5920

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENTREGION 3

EXPENDITURE FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1st DECEMBER 1943 TO 31st DECEMBER 1943
(EXPRESSED IN LIRE)

E X P E N D I T U R EHEADQUARTERS ADMINISTRATION:

15.452 Emoluments of AMG Civilian Personnel.....

PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION:

26.705 Emoluments of AMG Civilian Personnel.....

2.720

Emoluments of AMG Civilian Personnel.....

AGRICULTURAL DIVISION:

263.100 Emoluments of AMG Civilian Personnel.....

3.302

Emoluments of AMG Civilian Personnel.....

CONTROLLER OF PROPERTY:

605.350 Emoluments of AMG Civilian Personnel.....

ECONOMIC & SUPPLY DIVISION:

Emoluments of AMG Civilian Personnel.....

500

FINANCE DIVISION:

Emoluments of AMG Civilian Personnel.....

124.833

LABOUR DIVISION:

Emoluments of AMG Civilian Personnel.....

LEGAL & JUDICIAL DIVISION:

Emoluments of AMG Civilian Personnel.....

MOTOR TRANSPORT (ALL DIVISIONS):

Emoluments of AMG Civilian Personnel.... 76.127

Other charges:

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

V. GOVERNMENT

(PERIOD FROM 1st DECEMBER 1941 TO 31st DECEMBER 1943)

(IN LIRE)

E X P E N D I T U R E

HEADQUARTERS ADMINISTRATION:

Emoluments of ANC Civilian Personnel..... 114.074

PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION:

Emoluments of ANC Civilian Personnel..... 771.377

AGRICULTURE DIVISION:

Emoluments of ANC Civilian Personnel..... 4.324

CONTROLLER OF PROPERTY:

Emoluments of ANC Civilian Personnel..... 20.240

ECONOMIC & SUPPLY DIVISION:

Emoluments of ANC Civilian Personnel..... 50.635

FINANCE DIVISION:

Emoluments of ANC Civilian Personnel..... 13.375

LABOUR DIVISION:

Emoluments of ANC Civilian Personnel..... 9.580

LEGAL & JUDICIAL DIVISION:

Emoluments of ANC Civilian Personnel..... 24.689

MOTOR TRANSPORT (ALL DIVISIONS):

Emoluments of ANC Civilian Personnel.... 76.127

Other charges:

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785A17
3525

<u>TOTAL REVENUE</u>	1.102.042
<u>EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE OVER REVENUE</u>	848.612
	1.950.654

RECORDED AND INDEXED - 12/10/64

Note: Details of December sales are not yet available from the Economics & Supply Division, but will be forwarded as soon as they reach this Division.

EXpenditures of New Civilian Personnel.....

MOTOR TRANSPORT (ALL DIVISIONS):

Enrolments of ANC Civilian Personnel....	76.127
Other charges:	
Hire of Vehicles.....	27.513
Maintenance of Vehicles.....	<u>99.895</u>

PUBLIC HEALTH DIVISION:

Enrolments of ANC Civilian Personnel.....	
---	--

PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION:

Enrolments of ANC Civilian Personnel.....	
---	--

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES (ALL DIVISIONS):

Printing & Stationery.....	347.451
Rent of Offices & Billets.....	13.065
Maintenance of Offices & Billets.....	64.443
Cleaning of Offices & Billets.....	175
Maintenance of Office Equipment.....	10.420
Transport & Travelling (Civilian Personnel).....	9.712
Expenses of Handling & Storing	
Confiscated or Captured Supplies.	1.250
Sundries.....	<u>19.342</u>

SPECIAL EXPENDITURE (ALL DIVISIONS):

Purchases of Office Furniture and Equipment.....	197.349
Reconditioning of Offices & Billets...	14.333
Purchase of Cash Boxes and Safes.....	<u>1.185</u>

1.102.042848.6121.950.654TOTAL EXPENDITURE

1.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

AMOUNTS OF EXPENDITURE BY DIVISIONS.....

24.689

MOTOR TRANSPORT (ALL DIVISIONS)

Emoluments of AG Civilian Personnel.... 76.127

Other charges:

Hire of Vehicles..... 27.513

Maintenance of Vehicles..... 99.875

203.515

PUBLIC HEALTH DIVISION

Emoluments of AG Civilian Personnel..... 47.330

PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION

Emoluments of AG Civilian Personnel..... 16.670

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES (ALL DIVISIONS):

Printing & Stationery..... 347.451

Rent of Offices & Billets..... 13.065

Maintenance of Offices & Billets..... 64.443

Cleaning of Offices & Billets..... 175

Maintenance of Office Equipment..... 10.420

Transport & Travelling (Civilian Personnel)..... 9.712

Expenses of Handling & Storing

Confiscated or Captured Supplies. 1.250

Sundries..... 10.342

465.858

SPECIAL EXPENDITURE (ALL DIVISIONS)

Purchases of Office Furniture and

Equipment..... 191.349

Reconditioning of Offices & Billets... 14.333

Purchase of Cash Boxes and Safes..... 1.185

206.867

TOTAL EXPENDITURE

1.950.654

Declassified 8-11-1996 Section 1.2/WDN No 785A17

Note: Details of December sales are not yet available from the Economics & Supply Division, but will be forwarded as soon as they reach this Division.

CHIEF
REG

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

CAPTAIN

CHIEF ACCOUNTANT
REGION 3

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3,3/NND No. 785017

CAPTAIN

CHIEF ACCOUNTANT
REGION 3

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

785017

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

8 Feb. 44.

SUBJECT : Report for January 1944.

TO : Chief of Staff.

1. The attached report is submitted on the activities of
this Section for month of January.

C.R. MERRALL,
Lt. Colonel,
Director of Economics &
Supply, Region 3.

1 enclo.

5914

ECONOMICS & SUPPLY, REGION 3

7 Feb. 44.

REPORT FOR JANUARY 1944

1. General -

The food position during January was rather worse than in December and black market prices rose accordingly. The ration of bread was retained at 125 gms in the City and 100 gms in the Province, the only difference being that the Islands were put into the 125 gms rate owing to their difficulties of getting other food supplies.

A new Italian body was brought into being, a Central Control Committee who act directly under the Prefect in the Control of All - mendment and food transport with power to change unsatisfactory personnel. The organization has not been at work long enough to give any real assessment of its value but in the short time it has been at work it looks as if it might be a large factor in the improvement of con - ditions.

Certain of the outlying communes experienced some shortages in supply of flour owing to the difficulty in transportation.

During the month, owing to the general poor conditions there was a strong tendency to call for food for the supply of extra mid day meals to civilian workers of the services, of contractors and from the utility organisations.

2. Supplies.

Arrivals in January were considerably greater than those of De - cember amounting to 11'103 tons flour and wheat and 3'984 tons other food stuffs.

5918

3. Industry.

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

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3,3/NND No. 785017

- 2 -

100 firms completed reports on their availability for Industry.
6 flour mills commenced partial production and a match factory
started production.

Considerable work was done on the rehabilitation of the
grain elevators and silos at Castellammare di Stabia and Torre
Annunziata.

- 0 -

5917

AGRICULTURAL DIVISION - A.M.G., REGION 3 -
REPORT OF ACTIVITIES FOR MONTH OF
JANUARY

C O M P O N E N T S

- | | Page 1 |
|------------------------------|--------|
| 1. STAFF CHARGES | |
| 2. ITALIAN ORGANIZATIONS | |
| 3. HEMP | |
| 4. OPERA NAZIONALE CONTRATTI | 2 |
| 5. TIMBER | |
| 6. PLANTING | 3 |
| 7. FERTILIZERS | |
| 8. MILK | |
| 9. MEAT | 4 |
| 10. TOBACCO | |
| 11. FISHING | 5 |
| 12. OLIVE OIL | |
| 13. FRUIT AND VEGETABLES. | |
| (a) General | |
| (b) Services | 6 |

5916

785017

- Page 1
- 1. STAFF CHANGES
 - 2. ITALIAN ORGANISATIONS
 - 3. HERB
 - 4. OPERA NATIONALE COALITION
 - 5. TIMBER
 - 6. PLANTING
 - 7. POTATOES
 - 8. MILK
 - 9. MEAT
 - 10. TOBACCO
 - 11. FISHING
 - 12. OLIVES OUT
 - 13. FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.
 - (a) General
 - (b) Services

5916

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

TO: Adjutant General. 10 February, 1944.
SUBJ: Monthly Report for January.

1. STAFF CHANGES:

For the period under review Lieut. R.J.W. Barbato, was transferred from this Office to assume his official capacity as Agricultural Officer, Benevento Province.

Major H. Pennington, M.C. attached to Agricultural Section on the 21st January.

Major Guy assigned to Agricultural Section on 7th Feb.

2. ITALIAN ORGANISATIONS:

Efforts were made throughout the month to arrive at some final solution as to the new organisation for Italian Agriculture on a Compartimentale and Provincial level. This has had to be done in conjunction with the changing ideas of A.C.C. and Italian Government, and also a new set-up in process of being formed by Economics and Supply Division, involving Alimentation, Transport and certain portions of Agriculture.

A solution was finally arrived at towards the end of the month, approved 100% by the Italian Government, A.C.C. Agriculture and R.C.A.O., Region 3, but owing to Legal and other technical difficulties, and the proposed set-up by Economics and Supply not being quite in accord, it has not been carried out.

The Compartimentale set-up has been left alone, pending the hopeful return of Signor di Stefano once Rome is liberated, and all efforts are being made on getting the ~~possible~~ in working order.

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The head of the former Zootecnia Department has been dismissed but his hopeful successor from Brindisi has not yet arrived. A Provincial Director has been appointed, who seems possibly adequate.

3. HELP.

This was de-centralised to Lt. Comdr Schlee and two U.S. Captains as assistants, as regards the managing of the crop and the restarting of the industry. Later, a civilian expert, Mr. W.H. Backhouse, arrived from England, to be concerned primarily, with the production side of this industry.

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785017

-2-

The price to be paid for the hemp was increased a further 65%, and during the month an increasing quantity of hemp has been coming in through the Amuss. Fairly large quantities illegally moved or owned have been confiscated.

The manufacturing side, in spite of lack of electric power, has recommenced and the whole industry may now be said to be under control.

Lt. Col. Herman of A.C.C. has been in close contact with the obtaining of seed from abroad for planting, for 1944 crop, but up to date there is no certainty that seed will arrive. An Allocation has been worked out by Col. Herman and myself, allowing for 400 tons Super-phosphate and 700 tons Ammonium Sulphate to be used in growing the new crop.

4. OPERA NAZIONALE COMBATIMENTI.

Major Pennington has been specifically charged with putting this concern in working order. The head man, Christarosa was dismissed and a new one shows every sign of being honest and industrious and competent, though lacking in drive.

Major Pennington, however, has made up for this and has effected remarkable improvement in the zone, in the short time involved.

Three or four tractors are now repaired and working, and some 70 pairs of bullocks ploughing.

It is planned to send out fairly large quantities of British seed potatoes and also some 100 tons of Spring seed wheat, some of which has already gone and is in the ground.

5. TIMBER.

Great assistance was received during the period by Major Fuller, Chief of the Forests Section, A.C.U. Agfip-Hilfure. This Officer made a detailed tour of the saw mills and lumber area in Avelline Province, and on his advice it is hoped that

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From interviews with and reports from the Chief of the Guards Forestry, it appears that this Organisation has given assistance to all the Armed Forces in obtaining their requirements of firewood and other timber. There have, however, been several regrettable cases where large quantities of valuable timber for railroad ties and other purposes, has been taken by the Armed Forces and used as firewood.

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785017

-3-

6. PLANTING.

Wheat. Approximately 100 tons of soft wheat was obtained from a consignment of milling wheat, received from Carablanca. Experts reported on this as being suitable for spring planting. Unfortunately more of this seed could not be obtained as the shipload was withdrawn when half empty owing to other priority needs on berthing space. The ship in question berthed again during the height of the potato off-loading, and no more seed was obtained, as all transport and storage facilities are being used on potato seed. Cleaning of this imported seed wheat was commenced and distribution to farmers is in progress.

7. POTATOES.

The following amount of potato seed has docked or is about to dock - 5,700 tons. Of this, 1,500 tons has been allotted to Salerno Province. 400 to Region IV for Campobasso, and 3,800 to Naples, Avellino and Benevento Provinces.

Transport difficulties are constantly cropping up, as rail transport is impossible owing to military needs. This difficulty prevents the exact equitable distribution as previously planned.

The off-loading of the Salerno Province allotment is proceeding smoothly and that for Naples Province has commenced. The seed arrived in good condition, but has been a long time aboard and must be distributed with the utmost rapidity. A very large number of sacks are broken (5,000 on one shipment alone), causing a great deal of re-bagging and I fear considerable losses.

8. MILK.

5/13

Milk has been sent

785017

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8. MILK.

Meat has been kept with the Public Health Dept. over the renewal of Naples City Milk Supply, in particular, as applied to hospitals and institutions. It is intended to re-open the Central Municipal Pasteurization Plant (Naples), early in February for the provision of milk entirely to approved institutions. Transportation difficulties are again paramount, but as soon as these have been overcome, it is expected that a daily distribution of 10,000 litres can be maintained and augmented later.

A plan has been made to link up the distribution of

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-24

bran to those farmers who supply milk, as one means of increasing the milk production.

9. MEAT.

In view of the difficulties encountered and explained in the general review of the agricultural situation up to 15th December, 1943. It was decided that the Ente Economico Zootecnico Department was a totally unsuitable organisation under present conditions for carrying out the work for which it was designed and that a new organisation must be set up to take its place. It was decided that the new organisation should be placed directly under the Ispettorato Agrario and should be composed of a Chief Provincial Veterinary Officer with a staff of District Veterinary Officers, whose duties would be -

1. The taking of a correct livestock census.
2. A check up on all public slaughter-houses, whether in condition to re-open or no, plus alternative suggestions.
3. General supervision of the consignments of livestock to slaughter-houses - as regards quantities and evasions of the law.

This organisation is being formed, but in order that it should work, transportation is again the difficulty as District Veterinary Officers must be able to get about their districts rapidly.

The Ente Economico Zootecnico Department has been abolished.

10. TOBACCO.

Lieut Barbatto in Benevento has succeeded in getting in

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The State Economic Zootechnic Department has been abolished.

10. TOBACCO.

Lieut Barbatto in Benevento has succeeded in getting in considerable quantities of 1943 tobacco from the farmers, although no new price has been fixed, and up to the writing of this report I have been quite unable to ascertain at what price the monopoly are supposed to buy the tobacco, though high prices for the products have been issued to go into effect.

-5-

11. FISHING.

Supplies of hemp were obtained, both for Sicily and local fishing, and preliminary arrangements made to have available the estimated required amounts of fuel for fishing facilities. Continuous attempts had been made to establish, in conjunction with Economics and Supply, some workable scheme to control fishing industry of Naples Bay, but all attempts in bringing it into effect have so far proved futile. The greatest possible help has been given by Lieut Mulliner, U.S.N., Fishery Section, A.C.C. Agriculture, and his Staff in every way.

12. OLIVE OIL.

Lieut Barbato in Benevento has succeeded in forcing the massing of some small quantity of olive oil. Avellino very little, if any. In Naples Province where the production is naturally confined to a very small quantity in Sorrenti Peninsula, the bulk on the North side of the Volturno River. Arrangements were made, however, to send out Consorzio and Ispettorato Officials into the area North of the Volturno to attempt an excess of oil early in February, or as soon as taken over by Naples Province, from A.M.G. 5th Army.

13. FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

(a). Close contact has been maintained throughout with the Vice Commissario, AVV. Palermo and the Director of Naples Market, and Committees of producers to attempt to ensure that the required volume of vegetables and fruit arrives daily in Naples, and at a reasonable price. Many difficulties have all along been encountered in this project, but I feel that the measure of control we have been able to effect since arrival, has been a helpful factor in the general feeding situation, imperfect though it has been.

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During the month apples began to get short and arrangements were made with the Army and the Prefect of Naples to requisition the remainder of the crop, if it was not forthcoming at the agreed price. Matters will come to a final head in this connection some time in April. Oranges now in plentiful supply will get the same way by April, or even earlier if Rome falls. Almost all onions are already off the market and those remaining are held by speculators in secret stores. Some action in requisitioning or similar procedure will have to be taken in this product also?

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there is to my mind no doubt at all that before long
emergent steps will have to be taken to control the price of
certain fruits and vegetables at the producer end. The price
already up is really, in my opinion, not due to the actual
producer but to speculator middlemen who buy crops for a rise.

(b) Services.

Close liaison has been maintained with all the relative
Services of Allied Forces. I myself have been a Member of the
Food Committee of the Italian Local Food Resources Board, since
its inception.

Douglas Kennedy
for E.G. DOUGLAS KENNEDY,
Major R.A. 1/c.

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

785017

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Douglas Kennedy

dr E.G. DOUGLAS KENNEDY.
Major R.A. 1/c.

5910 •

British Health & Welfare Division
A.M.C. Region III
Report for January 1944

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

1. Staff:-

(1) The staff assigned to this Division during the month and their distribution was as follows:-

Colonel W.H. Crichton, C.I.E., I.M.S., R.D.P.E. & H.
Major C. Gill, U.S. I.C., S.A.P.E.O. Naples City
Capt. V. Mackenzie, F.A.W.C., S.A.P.H. O. Naples &
Benevento Provinces
Capt. L.S. Snegireff, U.S.W.C., S.A.P.E.O. Avellino
Province and assistant to R.D.P.E. & H.
Capt. W.T. Kirk, U.S. Welfare Officer
Capt. S.O. Hill, U.S. San. Corps, Welfare Officer
Capt. E.A. Turner, U.S. San. Corps, attached A.M.G.
Naples City
Major J.A. Lewis, U.S. V.D. Adviser, Region III
Capt. (Q.M.) F.W. Light, R.A.M.C., Officer 1/c
Medical Stores A.M.C.
Lieut. Vlcher, Welfare Officer, Ass.5 Jan. Left 27 Jan
Lieut. Roessing, Welfare Officer, Ass.5 Jan. Left 27 Jan
Major Goldsmith, Welfare Officer, Ass.5 Jan. Left 5 Jan

It will be noted that the Division has been left with only one Welfare Officer namely Capt. Kirk and as he has been on the Sick List, the Division had to proceed without any at all during the last week of January.

Capt. Light does not properly belong to Region III as he is in charge of Medical Stores serving the whole of Italy.

(1) The following were attached for duty to the

Division:-

Major G.M. Frizzell, R.A.F.C., (Hospitals)Left on 2 Feb
Mrs. Pellegrin, A.R.C., 1/c Hospitals Welfare, H.Q.
Region III, appointed on 28 Dec 43; Left 31 Jan 44.
Mr. Sullivan, A.R.C., Liaison Officer, H.Q. Region III
15 Nov 43.
Miss Morin, A.R.C., attached Welfare Naples City
appointed 9 Nov 43; Left 10 Feb 44.
Mr. Condict, appointed 15 Jan 44.
Mr. St. Aubin, appointed 12 Jan 44.
Miss Mulcahy, appointed 24 Jan 44.
Miss Rush, British Red Cross, appointed 1 Feb 44.

2. Veterology:-

It has been possible to ascertain the following data
Month:-

785017

Capt. L.S. Snegireff, U.S.W.C., S.A.P.E.O. Benevento Provinces
Province and assistant to R.D.P.L. & W.
Capt. V.T. Kirk, U.S. Welfare Officer
Capt. S.O. Hill, U.S. San. Corps, Malaria Officer
Capt. E.A. Turner, U.S. San. Corps, attached A.M.G.

Major J.A. Lewis, U.S.V.D. Adviser, Region III
Capt. (Q.M.) F.W. Light, R.A.M.C., Officer 1/c
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last week of January.

Capt. Light does not properly belong to Region III
as he is in charge of Medical Stores serving the whole of Italy.

(III) The following were attached for duty to the
Division:-

Major G.W. Prizelle, R.A.V.C., (Hospitals) Left on 12 Feb
Mrs. Pelegrin, A.R.C., 1/c Hospitals Welfare, H.Q.
Region III, appointed on 28 Dec 43; Left 31 Jan 44.
Mr. Sullivan, A.R.C., Liaison Officer, H.Q. Region III
Miss Morin, A.R.C., attached Welfare Naples City
appointed 9 Nov 43; Left 10 Feb 44.
Mr. Condict, appointed 15 Jan 44.
Mr. St. Aubin, appointed 12 Jan 44.
Miss Mulcahy, appointed 24 Jan 44.
Miss Rush, British Red Cross, appointed 1 Feb 44.

2. Meteorology:-

It has been possible to ascertain the following data
Month:-

Average Maximum Temp.	52.8F	Highest	56.8
Average Minimum Temp.	42.5	Lowest	32.3
Average Humidity	59.5%		
Rainfall	1.3mm		

3. Vital Statistics:-

No information of value is obtainable yet.

5909

Problems of Disease

(a) Typhus (71) The number of cases during January was 914 compared with 341 during December. This increase however is misleading because, from progressing, the epidemic has shown a very definite and constant decline ever since the 11th January. This is apparent from the average daily number of cases during the month. Thus during the first week it was 44.4; during the second week it was 35; during the third week it was 22.5; and during the last ten days it was 20.3.

(ii) It was generally agreed by the end of the month that the epidemic was under control in Naples City but would continue indefinitely so long as the overcrowding in Ricovero and malnutrition due to lack of adequate food continued.

(iii) A disquieting new feature during the month was the manifestation of the disease outside Naples. The necessity of establishing Police Control Posts on the roads leading out of Naples was considered but the project had to be abandoned owing to the difficulty of maintaining interfronc with military traffic, the possibility of attack (Carabinieri), difficulties of transport and finally the fact that as the disease was already in the Communes it was too late to take steps directed to prevent it getting there. It was therefore deemed advisable to deal with the disease in the Communes in which it had occurred. At the same time a Public Notice was issued warning all those intending to travel from Naples that they would be required to be disinfested or to show proof of recent disinfection if they failed to avoid the risk of bringing typhus back. An office for the issue of these certificates has been established but the Certificate has already been reported on the Black Market.

(iv) The Typhus Commission, in addition to sending "Plague Squads" to the Communes on receipt of notification from their Officer, also established permanent Dusting Stations in the most seriously affected i.e. Resina e Portici, and have also had their Mass Immunisation Services to these areas.

(v) There can be no doubt that the rapid decline of the epidemic in Naples is due to the rapid extirpation of the Bustling Services organised by the Typhus Commission which reached the total figure of 62,762 in one day and 1,384,041 by the end of the month. Mass Immunisation in Naples has been carried out on some 40,000 people including all civilian personnel employed in Navy posts, headquarters or Offices and close association with all concerned in lending staff and transport. This organisation has only been possible by the co-operation of all concerned. The Commission has to pull out the same assistance if the Typhus Commission has to pull out the same assistance will be extended to ... G. as without it it will be quite impossible to maintain control. This eventuality has already been considered by the Typhus Control Board.

(vi) It is a curious fact that although the condition of the people affected is so poor, the Case Mortality has so far not exceeded 15%. This figure reflects no distinction of adults and children

(iii) . disqualiting new feature during the month was establishing Police Control Posts on the roads leading out of Naples. The necessity of this was considered but the project had to be abandoned owing to the difficulty of staying (Curabinieri), difficulties of transport and finally the fact that the disease was already in the Communes it was therefore deemed advisable to deal with the disease in the Communes vaining all those intending to travel from Naples that they would be required to be disinfested or to show proof of recent disinfection if they failed to avoid the risk of being turned back. An office for the issue of these Certificates has been established but the Office for certificates has already been reported on the Black Market.

- (iv) Typhus Squads to the Communes on receipt of notification from Police, also established permanent Dusting Stations in the d.d.t. in Mass Immunisation Services to these areas.
- (v) There can be no doubt that the rapid decline of Services organised by the Typhus Commission which reached the number of 62,762 in one day and 1,384,041 by the end of the month. Mass Immunisation in Naples has been carried out on some occasions or in close association with Civilian personnel employed in key posts. The co-operation of all concerned in lending staff and transport. It is hoped that if the Typhus Commission has to pull out the same assistance will be extended to A.V.G. as without it it will be quite impossible to maintain control. This eventually has already been considered by the Typhus Control Board.
- (vi) It is a curious fact that although the condition of the people affected is so poor, the Case Mortality has so far not exceeded 15%. This figure makes no distinction of adults and children among whom the disease is always mild.
- (vii) As there was reason to believe that cases were not being notified as early as they could be. A Decree was issued giving notification and making the concealment of cases punishable by law of practice.

785017

(viii) One case of typhus occurred in the British Indian soldier who had married and inoculation against the disease by frequent moves and who had exposed himself very thoroughly to the risk of infection. Another case of mild character was also recorded in the U.S. Army and few cases in the Italian Army and Navy. Vaccination of all the Services was made available by A.R.E.S. and it is believed that all were immunised.

(ix) The important problem of providing adequate medical facilities to cope with the number of cases found caused considerable anxiety. Every effort was made to obtain the accord of the operator responsible at the Cotugno Hospital and Major Pirizzi, the temporary Administrative Officer in charge of the Hospital, was compelled to consider additional accommodation. For this purpose, etc., the assistance and co-operation of both Civil and Military Authorities, former clearing a large number of inmates (old, infirm, delinquent children, etc.) and the latter's large hospital, The Alberto de' Poveri was taken over and by the 15th January 500 additional beds were ready for the reception of patients. Mr. Alberto de' Poveri is being used largely for convalescents and is being efficiently managed by Dr. Italian R. d Grossi, Director.

(x) The shortage of medicine was solved by the timely import of supplies from Detention Camps at Ponza and Ventotene, credit for which is due to the prefect. The transportation of the equipment from the Islands was arranged by the A.G. Naples Province (Lt. Col. Bore) whose help at a critical time is most gratefully acknowledged.

(xi) Arrangements were made for the demonstration of cases of Typhus to Army Officers at Cotugno on two days a week and for attachment to the Typhus Control Commission for a study of the methods employed. A large number of Officers have availed themselves of this opportunity.

(b) Other Diseases -

Typhoid

No unusual outbreak of the disease was noted. The Montecorichio epidemic is under control. There has been some slight increase in the incidence at Arlanda and Montefalcone.

Venereal Disease

(i) In concert with the Military authorities concerned every effort was made during the month to provide additional facilities for the hospitalisation of prostitutes found infected. By the 3rd January the number of beds at the Prince Hotel hospital had been increased to 283 and by the end of the month it had

785017

at the Göttingo could not hold more than 500 patients, at most, it was necessary to consider additional accommodation. For this purpose, the authorities and co-operation of both Civil and Military Authorities, the former covering a large number of inmates (e.g., institutions, delinquent children, etc.) and the latter - later - Part C.D., the Alberto da Poveri was taken over and by the 15th January 500 additional beds were ready for the reception of patients. The Alberto da Poveri is being used largely for convalescents and is being sufficiently managed by Dr. J. Russell as Director.

(x) The shortage of bedding was solved by the timely finding of sufficient equipment for the Detention Camps at Ponza and Ventotene, credit for which is due to the prefect. The transportation of the equipment from the Islands was arranged by the A.G.C. Hospitals Department (Lt. Col. Borg) whose help at a critical time was most gratefully acknowledged.

(xi) Arrangements were made for the demonstration of Geisse's Tephys to Army Officers at Catubino on two days & check and for attachment to the Typhus Control Commission for a study of the methods employed. A large number of Officers have availed themselves of this opportunity.

(b) Other Diseases:-

Typhoid

No unusual outbreak of the disease was noted. Small outbreaks in the incidence at Arlanda and Montefalcone.

Venereal Disease:-

(1) In concert with the Military Authorities concerned, efforts were made during the month to provide additional facilities for the hospitalisation of prostitutes found infected. By the 3rd January the number of beds at the Facc. Hosptial had been increased to 283 and by the end of the month it had risen to 500. This is considered to be the limit of the capacity of the Hospt. and if further steps are contemplated which are likely to increase the demand, for accommodation, other arrangements and premises will have to be found.

(ii) In addition to the increased accommodation at the Ponza, 48 beds for Venereal cases have been provided at Torre Annunziata and now Hospital beds are to be opened at Caserta and at Ischia. The steps which are likely to be taken to check prostitution in Naples have been limited to the activities of the medicals concerned to outlying districts and communities. It is intended by the Police to move these undesirable characters from the main towns and to traps if possible.

785017

(iii) No signatures of incisives among the troops are so far known. It is noted, however, that the placing of N.P.L. and "C" brands in particular, out of bounds had a good treatment which stands to the record of 3049 for a week.

(iv) With the assistance given by Major Lewis it has been possible for supervision to be exercised on the Italian procedure in hospitals and clinics in favour of thorough examinations under optimum conditions at the P.D. Hospital; a better check was kept on the organization of studies, its regard into the Standards of Treatment and Care of the Hospital; blood examinations were made available; medical facilities in Army Laboratories were made available; 1000 units of blood could be procured; V.D. dispensaries have been opened at the places of public convenience.

(v) One of the most striking findings in the establishment of an efficient V.D. service is the fact that most of the only part-time medical staff at the Hospital and at the V.D. Clinic are, that they devote less time to their private practice. A recommendation has been submitted to the Director to the effect that the salaries should be improved as far as possible on the condition of public duties on the part of the Virologists concerned.

(vi) Learning units are in hand for the distribution of Army Hospital "agent" books to recognized specialists, number of whom special interest has been listed and a maximum quantity of drugs for patients has been issued. Payment is to be made by the Physician on presentation of the Bill Receipt. The maximum allowed for patient is: Neosynephrine 0.6 gr., Sulforphinine 0.2 gr. Sulphonal 50 tablets and Bismuth Subsulphate 12cc.

(vii) As a number of civilian practitioners were reported to be practicing without permission the practice was restricted to less than December 1st. A report from the Physician on the 24th January and all notices were served.

5. Food

(1) In the first month of the month no improvement whatever had taken place in the food situation report during December although the promises of improvement had been given both for the general public.

It is recommended that the Standards of Treatment and Cure be carried up to the standard of the Army Hospital and the V.D. Dispensaries in Army Laboratories were made available until such time as they could be procured; V.D. dispensaries have been kept in direct contact, encouraged by Price notices, hand-bills and advertisements in places of public convenience.

(v) One of the most serious handicaps in the establishment of an efficient V.D. service is the fact that most of the Doctors employed at the Hospital and at the V.D. Clinics are only part time, and are not available according to the V.D. Dispensaries. It is only to be expected that the doctors devoted entirely to private practice, A recent induction has been submitted to the effect that the salaries should be lowered so that in fact no doctor could be made an better attention to public duties on the part of the V.D.ologists concerned.

(vi) Arrangements are being made for the distribution of drugs, i.e., stocks, in "agent" form of V.D. to recognized specialists, numbers of whom have been listed and a maximum quantity of drugs per patient, 1.0 gm. daily. Payment is made by the practitioner in kind of the requirements and issue is made by the A.W.C. Doctor on presentation of the Bank receipt. Maximum allowed per patient is: Aspirin 0.6 gm., Sulphacetamide 0.2 gm, Sulphathiazol 60 tablets and Bleometh Salicylate 12cc.

(vii) As a number of civilian practitioners were reported to be practicing military personnel the request is to issue a Decree forbidding such practice under pain of removal from the practice, this Decree was issued on the 24th January and will notice is given to the Civilian V.D. practitioners in English and French.

5. Ende-

(1) At the end of the month no improvement whatever had taken place in the food situation or port during December although progress of improvement had been given both for the hospitals and for the general public.

(1) At a consultation with the Economics and Supply Division on the stock position a Scale of diet planned for Institutions was first proposed as follows:-

Bread	• • •	250 gm.	Price (S.P.L.)	• • •	100 gms.
Soup	• • •	125 gm.	Spout (S.P.L.)	• • •	100 gms.
Yeast, vcp.	• • •	100 gm.	Flour	• • •	120 gms.
Olive oil	• • •	25 gm.	Banilla	• • •	1 cub.

(11) This section presents a brief view of 2000 miles of the burqa roads particularly in the provinces of Herat, Kandahar, and Uruzgan. It is difficult to distinguish between a hospital, a school, a madrasa, Hospital, a Religious School, an Orphanage, and a Home for the aged, very frequently one Institution is combination of all these functions. It is however to be noted that the institutions quoted in this section apply only to Hospital patients and staff.

(iv) Between the end of January and mid February it is expected that the distribution will be recovered in early February. It is doubtful if the other distribution will be distributed until the break down in the distribution system can be remedied. Hospitals have little or no means of their own, the chances of them getting the full scale before the middle of February, when the transport situation are expected, are extremely slim.

(v) Hospitals in the provinces are still worse off for the moment. The impression held in some quarters that the present situation in the Communists had caused no concern does not reflect the true picture. In fact, because whilst food there is attract prices obtained by the block market, distribution of food to Hospitals in the Communists is said to be bad. It is not for the money and enterprise of the S.A.P.E.O. (Central Medical Organization) which has been sent to 19 Institutions, this would have been a close fought.

(vi) Oil oil still continues to be a rare commodity in spite of the urgent demand for the population, and in spite of reports that South Iran, Turkmenistan, "endemic" in oil. It is believed that the lack of transport and exploitation of available resources, but it is felt that something or might have been done to improve the existing situation which only along oil pipelines, is not worth the cost of perhaps, a very large sum of money.

(vii) A very limited supply of the milk containing sand distribution Schools, at least part, Esfahan, Isfahan and Kerman, this is direct and it is believed that such should be revised as soon as possible. The situation in December out it was apparently considered by the Ministry of Health at that time. Now given the lack of the C.I.A.O.'s who are supposed to bring pressure on First, with the prospect of an improvement, and with the offer of an exchange of food in return, it is to be expected to work.

Report:-

- (1) Transport arrangements A.C., and in addition to the trouble of the lack of it is the lack of

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for distribution in Italy, Germany, it is doubtful if it will result in a hospital, until the breath over in the distribution of its own, the chances of the improvement, the full scale of the transport situation are expected.

(v) Capitals in the provinces are still worse off for the situation in the communes in fact, b cause no one in some quarters that it is more basic in fact, b cause what food there is is attract to the capital, because obtained in the Black Market. It is not for the majority of enterprises of the S.A.P.E.O. (Cottbus) to 10 Institutions, this would have been a very difficult task to do.

(vi) Oldest old still continue to a rare commodity in spite of large amount of food for the population, and in spite of reports that Southern Italy and Sicily are "enduring" in oil. It is pr. sur. of the lack of transport in previous the full exploitation of available resources, but it is felt that so existing situations will improve the existing situations in which only follows of distribution of oil or paint or paint. On does not like to end perhaps, Dovorholt, it would be true.

(vii) A welcome arrival of the Milk Collection and Distribution Service, established by the Agricultural Section of the Ministry of Agriculture, helped by the help of the C.I.O.s who are expected to bring pressure on Farmers, with the prospect of a large increase in production and with the offer of an exchange of unexchangeable products for the transport, the way of A.G. is probably without transport, the way of A.G. is probably.

Transport:-

(1) Transport for the serious lack of it in the area of S.S. of the trouble afflicting A.G. and I hope it in V.L. S.S. of the section of the agricultural services if A.G. is to be used, without transport or not, I think it is best to let it go.

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return to normal function, until it is still, they cannot be put into accommodation there is.

(iv) Although the heavy and fast vehicles can be used, it is difficult to appreciate what will be its possible future, or like P. S. for instance, to have all the Corps it requires to fulfil its function efficiently, when in A.P.C. there is no connection available. In no case will provide Corps. If A.M.G. is expected to rely on the Army for assistance then the Corps for Improvement in the manner mentioned, or assisting in the due development of the Metropolitan Army, PBS and 57th Armoured Artillery, for their assistance in trucks for refuelling, fuel, ammunition, supplies, or the other hand to the Loc. 1 (It lies) authorities have no more of a responsibility than loss and damage to its own personnel and equipment, it would appear to be a necessary form of social War Establishment to be insisted on otherwise A.M.G. cannot function satisfactorily.

7. Hospitals:-

(1) Preference in the revitalisation of Hospitals is given to those which are still suffering seriously from the service causes. Although this has been restarted in a section town, it is not expected to be available for other sections owing to lack of manpower, materials and of coal. Many of the Hospitals in the Commonwealth depend on electricity for many of their activities but extension can only be provided for diverse and distant.

(ii) Two children's Hospitals (The Reveschieri Group) which had been vacated due to the bombardments were assisted immediately with transport to return to Naples. The justification for this was (a) because they were serving and (b) because it is hoped to use the premises built up by the Germans the present on the Caserta Civil Hospital which is connected with civilian houses in the battle area.

(iii) At Montecchio due to the energy of the S...F.H.O. (Capt. MacKenzie) a new Hospital has been opened for Typhoid Cases, a fact which has played no small part in the control of the plague. At Campania the Civil Hospital has been largely destroyed, repaired and now serves the Volturno, but the services are now proceeding satisfactorily.

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(v) At Avellino, the French Ordnance Depot is being cleared by the end of February.

(vi) The Fucinello Hospital, for which a grant of 3 million lire has been budgeted to be in commission, at least in part, by the end of February.

(vii) At Foggia, the accommodation has been increased from 16 to 20 beds.

(viii) At Avellino, Diabetic Clinic has been established, in connection with the S.P.E.O. once a week, on a (50 beds) and at the Villa Aloina (30 beds). The Provincial Laboratory has been re-commissioned.

6. Sanitation:-

(1) In Naples City refuse removal has been subject to close supervision by the S.P.E.O. and the subject has been increased from 17 to 35 cars. Additional civilian trucks have recently been lent by P.B.S. The Police are co-operating in preventing the indiscriminate disposal of refuse from private houses. Application has been made to the Naval authorities for permission to dispose of refuse in the sea. The situation has improved slightly but there is considerable room for further improvement if transport were available.

(2) In the Communas there has been evidence of laziness in the maintenance of sanitation. The PR Fleet has, at the request of this Office, rendered assistance in responsibility for further improvements in this matter and has the reports received. Conditions have improved, especially in the provinces where it has had to do what it can, when it could.

9. Welfare:-

(i) As already recorded under the paragraph on Staff, this important section of this Division has been left with the Departmental Officer (Capt. Kirk) until he was sick during the period when the former W.L.F. officers (Vlachuk, Roegain, Mr. Golde, 1st Lt.) all for varying and short spaces of time, have been away from the W.L.F. Section has never been properly organised and it has had to do what it can, when it could.

(ii) Lts. Vlachuk and Rossing have conducted a useful tour of Royal Cross Clothing and Ironing Committees of the reception, the 1st Lt. in inspections of the provinces which had been neglected. It has been possible to render assistance of the Royal Cross Committee.

(iii) With the welfare assistance of the Royal Cross Committee

Chlorine Disposal account number has been established, (50 bags) and the Villas Milanesi (30 bags). The Provincial Laboratory has been re-commissioned.

8. Smitratti:-

(1) In Naples City Refuse Removal has been carried out by S.M.I.P.C.O. under the direction of the Municipal Police from 17 to 35 additional civilian trucks have recently been lent to the Municipal Corporation for private houses. Application has been made for further permission to dispose of refuse in the town for further transport if transport vehicles were available.

(2) In the Committee there has been evidence of a certain amount of dissatisfaction. The Prefect has, at the request of their responsibilities in this office, received a communication from the Provincial Police Department. Conditions have been proved.

9. Wolfson:-

(1) An application for record under the paragraph on Staff, Division of the Captain (Capt. Kirr) who was sick during the strike. In his absence, Major (Major Goldfarb) has been given charge of the work of the Welfare Section has never been properly organised and it has had to do what it can, when it could.

(2) (iii) The Welfare and Housing Unit a good deal of useful information, the former in the receiving Committees of Distribution which had been neglected.

(iii) With the exception of the Red Cross workers, local welfare workers as well as could be decentralised and made it went the Regional level, the work was assist in the activities concerned.

590

(iv) The main distribution centre, which corresponds to the script on the United States of America, is located at the port of Kandy. Distribution is poor and expensive. Distribution is difficult as there have been overcoats.

(v) Representations are being made regarding the adequacy of the P.C.A. Supply Department. It is reported that the present supplies available are not sufficient to meet the economic challenge. This is particularly true in the provinces where second hand clothing is available.

(vi) At present there is no centralised distribution system, the latest estimate being 115 tons, the second 15 tons now available.

(vii) The distribution of milk to clinics for nursing and expectant mothers, and for poor children attending schools is very limited. It is services encouraging the attention of the Welfare Section and children 50% of the children are reported to be suffering from malnutrition.

10. Medical Stores:-

(1) Provincial Medical Stores and a City Depot have been established so as to decentralise the demands on the Main Depot. Thus, supply Institutions only.

(ii) A scheme has been drawn up for the distribution of medical stores to pharmaceuticals. A Committee has been nominated by the President who is responsible for the control of demands supplied by a number of wholesale dealers, each of whom serves a particular area and made by A.M.G. to that office. Only, who will, in turn, distribute to retail sellers and they to retailers. This scheme has been delayed several weeks because of changes in the price list which have not yet reached the offices.

(iii) Initially it appears that anti-rabies treatment is induced in war patients. But with economic use, a request for a large quantity is submitted to the Government through A.C.C., P.H. & W. Commission. For recent supplies please refer to Mr. Alfieka.

(iv) Requests have been forwarded to the same Office for Vaccination. Lupton for vaccination of all school children. This is to be in proportion to those in the same category.

11. Marriage:-

785017

(vi) Rationing the meat, flour, oil, dried fruit, The difficulty of raising black-market prices requires centralised rationing, has now been satisfactorily solved. Maximum Total All National Rations per month.

(vii) The better distribution of milk to Clinics for nursing and expectant mothers, and of soup for poor children attending the Welfare Section especially in the towns where 50% of the children are reported to be suffering from malnutrition.

10. Medicinal Stores:-

(1) Provincial Medical Stores and City Depot have been established so as to centralise the demands on the Main Depot. Drugs supply Institutions only.

(2) A scheme has been drawn up for the distribution by the Provinces to Pharmacists. A Comptroller has been nominated by a number of wholesale dealers, each of whom serves a prescribed number of dispensers. Payment is made by the Comptroller himself to the official only, who will, in turn, distribute to whole sellers and the retailers. The scheme has been delayed merely because of changes in the price list which have not yet reached this office.

(3) Is induced in very rapidly. Even with economic use, a request for a large quantity has been made by the authorities and it is being arranged for regular supplies from Sri Lanka through A.C.C. P.H. & W. Commission.

(4) Requests have also been forwarded to the same Office for Vaccine Lymph for anti-rabies vaccination of all school children. This has been promised from N. Africa.

11. Malaria:-

(1) Preparations are in hand for the control of typhus against malaria which promises to be more serious than the typhus epidemic in view of the many serious infections that have been reported to the Province. A recommendation has been forwarded to the President that the M. Mico Province be placed under martial law.

should, by Decree, be delegated to responsible for all anti-larval activities, and coordinate their activities of the several interested parties namely Agriculture, Consorzio di Bonifica, Red Cross, Gino Civil, etc.

(ii) Adequate quantities of anti-larval, anti-sea-lion and larval drugs have been ascertained for through A.C.C. Little time remains that they should be available by the 1st April at latest in art.

(iii) The problem is likely to be so vast (34 Communes with a population of 311,578) and so wide-spread, that anti-larval work will be out of the question unless flooded areas can be reduced by 1. planned, organized, dipping and drainage, anti-larval work will have to be restricted to an area $\frac{1}{2}$ mil. in radius round inhabited localities, and the greatest concentration will be centered on built-up points. Insecticide is made available. As there are no troops it is hoped that any ban placed on the use of insecticidal sprays for civilian purposes will be lifted.

(iv) The incidence of new cases in re-lapse cases in the year 1942 is stated to be on 340 and 2412 respectively, but these figures are likely to be greatly exceeded under the conditions prevailing now.

(v) The majority of cases are of the Benito Tertianus but 13% of the cases recorded in 1942 were Acuticavo Autunmal. The carriers are h. ecclipticus and Elutus.

(vi) Contact with the Army, both British and American, has been maintained on the Joint Committee. Meeting was called by the D.D.M.S. et A.P.H.Q. or the 1st Feb. The policy decided on broadly was that the Military authorities should be responsible for anti-larval measures in areas affecting the health of the troops, thereby calling in the assistance of the Civil authorities when this is required. As the Civil authorities are likely, in any case, to be engaged in anti-larval activities on their own account, it would appear that this arrangement may lead to redundancy of effort. The vital of this office is that the Civil authorities will proceed with their work which will be enforced by the Army Units when these happen to be present in that area.

DISTRIBUTION:
 R.C.A.O. 5
 Director 3
 P.R.O. 1
 S.I.PHO's 3
 P.M.S. 1
 A.F.H.C. 1

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

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work will be cut out of the question unless flooded areas can be reduced by fireproof, or non-combustible, paving and draining. Anti-tarvel work will have to be restricted to an area $\frac{1}{4}$ mil. in radius round inhabited localities in the greatest concentration will be centres of adult spraying provided pyrethrum insecticide is made available. As the Army in question is likely to effect the health of large numbers of troops it is proposed that any ban placed on the use of insecticidal sprays for civilian purposes will be lifted.

(iv) The incidence of new cases on re-lapse cases in the year 1942 is stated to have been 340 and 2412 respectively, but these figures are likely to be greatly exceeded under the conditions prevailing now.

(v) The majority of cases are of the Benign tertian but 13% of the cases recorded in 1942 were Acute Autochthonal. The carriers are A. maculipennis and *llutus*.

(vi) Contact with the Army, both British and American, has been maintained via the Joint Committee. Meeting was called by the D.D.W.S. at W.H.Q. on the 1st Feb. The policy decided on broadly was that the Military Authorities should be responsible for anti-malaria measures in areas affecting the health of their troops, thereby calling in the assistance of the Civil authorities when this is required. As the Civil Authorities are likely, in any case, to be engaged in anti-malaria activities on their own account, it would appear that this arrangement may lead to redundancy of effort. The view of this office is that the Civil Authorities will proceed with their work which will be reinforced by the Army Units when this happens to be needed in that area.

DISTRIBUTION:
 R.C.A.O. 3
 Director 3
 P.R.O. 1
 SAPEO's 3
 P.W.B. 1
 A.E.F.C. 1
 L.D.M.S. 1
 R.A.P. 1
 R.M. 1

/s/ W.H. CRICHTON

Colonel
 Public Health & Welfare Div.

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ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
Region III - Education Division

Report of Director of Education for January, 1944

1. Opening of schools. The major tasks of the Education Division during January were connected with the opening of the public schools. They were chiefly as follows:

a. Programs of study. The Education Division reprinted the basic programs of study as developed in Sicily under the direction of Major C.W. WASHBURN with the exception of part 2 of the elementary program. Programs reprinted in January were:

1. Programmi di Studio (elementary) 12,000 copies
2. Piano di Studi (lower secondary) 2,000 copies

The basic instructions for the upper secondary schools were sent to the printer the last week in January and will be ready for distribution soon.

b. Date of opening. Public schools were opened throughout Campania as follows:

1. Avellino Province. Except in the town of Avellino where public school facilities are almost totally requisitioned, public school facilities were generally reopened throughout the Province on 10 January '44.
2. Benevento Province. The situation in Benevento City was the same as in Avellino. Otherwise schools were generally reopened on 10 January '44.

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- 2 -

3. Naples Province. Public schools were opened in 20 rural communes on 20 January '44.
4. Naples City. The opening of schools in Naples City was postponed until 1 February '44 because of the typhus epidemic. Of approximately 2000 elementary school classrooms in public schools, 50% were requisitioned for military purposes, as of 31 January '44.

2. University of Naples. Under the direction of Lt. Col. GAYRE, Educational Director, AGC-AMG, several conferences were held with Dr. OMODEO, Rector of the University. Dr. OMODEO was instructed to submit Schede Personali for himself and for his titular professors by 22 January, and for the balance of his Faculty by 31 January; to submit a plan to this Headquarters for the reorganization of the Administrative Council of the University; to submit to Col. GAYRE all nominations for key positions; to submit to Col. GAYRE all proposed decrees and other questions of high policy; and to submit the dates upon which the several colleges of the University might open.

3. Political examinations of teachers. The Educational Division has examined all Schede Personali received in its office and has referred doubtful cases to the CIC for investigation and report. Three dismissals were made during January for past political activities. These were:

Silvio GIGLIO = Instructor, Istituto Giovanni Battista Della Porta.
Giulio ADDRIZZOLI = Professor, University of Naples.
Ciro MATONE = Director, R. Angiulla, (Elementary School).

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5903

- 3 -

It is to be noted that the Schede Personali are very slow in coming back from the Senior Civil Affairs Officer's and as of 31 January, less than 5% of public school personnel have been screened.

By decree of the Prefetto of Naples Province of 25 January '44, the mechanical task of recommending the dismissal of politically undesirable teachers was given to the R.Prevveditore agli Studi.

Action against active Fascists among the rank and file of the teachers of Campania is the number one priority for February.

4. Personnel. As of 31 January, the personnel of the division was as follows:

Division Chief	= Capt. George H. GEYER, AUS
Interpret and assistant	= Sgt. H. E. MATHES, AUS
Typist and translator	= Sig. Plinio PAGNI

5. Difficulties. Actual inspection of the work in the field has been virtually impossible because of the lack of a commissioned assistant in the division owing to the large amount of work required in the Naples Area. Lack of transport has been another limiting factor.

George H. Geyer
GEORGE H. GEYER, Capt. AUS
Capt. Spec. Res.
Div. of Education

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

5 February 1944

SUBJECT: January Report of Division of Fine Arts
TO : Regional Civil Affairs Officer, HQ., Region 3,
ANG.

1. Inspection of Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives

During the month of January 1944, the following inspections were made:

a. The Excavations of Pompeii: to check on progress of protective project; to arrange closer supervision by Military Police; to investigate reports of damage to monuments by Allied forces.

b. The Excavations of Herculaneum: to check on progress of protective project.

c. Capua: to check on progress of salvaging of collection of bomb-damaged Museo Campana and from the Cathedral.

d. Caserta Vecchia: to check on condition of the important 13th century Church of St. Michael; found undamaged.

e. Salerno: at the request of the Head of Division of Fine Arts, Region 2, to check on the condition of the important Cathedral; found very little damaged and repairs being carried out by the Archbishop through the local Civil Engineers.

f. Nocera: to check on condition of the important 4th century Church of S. Maria Maggiore; found undamaged except some repairs needed on roof to prevent leaking.

g. Cava dei Tirreni: to inspect depositories of Museo Nazionale, Villa Floridiana and Museo San Martino; found in good condition.

h. Caserta: to check status of Palazzo Reale and its furniture since recent occupation by Hq. 15th Army Group; found most of royal apartments now occupied and the majority of furniture being used, often without receipts; requests have been made to all occupying units to cooperate with the resident custodian to provide regularized requisitions for all furnishings now being used; all other furnishings and books being stored in fairly safe sections.

i. Cumae: to confer with G. O. of Allied forces now occupying Acropolis to ensure protection of all monuments there.

j. Pozzuoli: to check on progress of protective project at Amphitheatre and to inspect the Temple of Serapide.

k. Sorrento: to check on monuments and on condition of Museo Correale, where it was found all important collections had been moved to safety.

l. Benevento: to check on progress of salvaging of Bronze Doors and two 13th century Pulpits from wreckage of the destroyed Cathedral.

2. For the month of February 1944, funds will be authorized to be put at the disposal of the Royal Superintendents of Monuments and Antiquities for fifteen projects of a purely protective nature.

3. Other activities of the Division included:

a. Approved the maintenance budget of the Super-

intendent of Antiquities for the period 1 January to 30 June for Lire 320,000.

b. Testifies twice before the Commission of Enquiry which was investigating alleged vandalism and damage by Allied forces to historical monuments and works of art.

c. Marked plans of the Museo Nazionale for the Commission of Enquiry, indicating sections housing unprotected collections.

d. Periodic inspections of historical monuments occupied by Allied forces.

e. Periodic inspections of historical monuments where projects of protective measure by the Civil Engineers are in progress.

f. Brought to Naples and turned over to the custody of the Superintendent of Monuments of the Museo Nazionale, the part of the Guiness-Mignano Collection that remained in the Castle of Mignano.

g. Aided the Director of the Biblioteca Nazionale to bring to Naples the books of the Biblioteca Nazionale, the Biblioteca Girolamini and the private library of Benedetto Croce which had been stored at Calvi Risorta.

h. Interviewed the Director of the Aquarium of Naples in connection with a possible grant of funds from the Royal Society of London for their research program.

i. Attended a conference in the office of the Commanding General, FBS, in connection with the planned use of the Palazzo Reale of Naples as a rest center for Allied troops.

j. Arranged for access to the exhibition grounds for Avv. F. Maglietta, recently appointed by the Prefect of Naples as Liquidation Commissioner of the Oltre Mare Exhibition.

k. Arranged for a requested raise of pay of overtime salary for night guards at the Excavations of Pompeii.

l. Arranged for telephone connections and the issuing of automobile circulation permits for the Superintendents of Monuments, Antiquities and State Archives.

m. Reported to Military Government Section, AFHQ on the status of the Reale Osservatorio Astronomico di Capodimonte.

n. Arranged with the FAD, 57th Area for the disposal of an unexploded bomb in the Excavations of Pompeii.

o. Arranged for the withdrawal of Allied forces from the Zone Handbook Monument on the amphitheatre at Santa Maria Capua Vetere.

p. Furnished lists of historical monuments in Zone Handbook No. 6, Campania, and auxiliary historical monuments in Region 3 to Hq., PBS, 5th Army Hq. and Division 2 Hq. It is firmly believed that the various reports from Hq., Region 3; AMG on the billeting of troops in the historical monuments of Naples and the efforts of the RGAO in this matter were responsible for the AFHQ General Orders No. 68, dated 29 December 1943.

Paul Gardner,
Major, AUS.
Division of Fine Arts.

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* REC'D

LABOR DIVISION
REGION 3, A. M. G.

7 February 1944

SUBJECT: "Monthly Section Report"
TO : A. G. Reg. 3

1. Refer Daily Bulletin No 30, 30 Jan 44, Para III, calling attention of Section Heads to AMG/620/I4 requiring monthly reports with data set forth under 12 headings.

2. In conversation with Assistant Chief of Staff, Major Pddy, it was pointed out that the type of report called for is not adaptable to division or section reports. Authorization was granted to submit the type of report attached.

THOMAS A. LANE
Lt. Col. C.E.

Chief Labor Division Region 3

CIGW/G

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REPORT - LABOR DIVISION, REGION 3
FOR MONTH OF JANUARY 1944

LIQUIDATION OF FASCIST SYNDICATES. In the liquidation of the Fascist syndicates and the safeguarding of the syndical properties attempt was made to profit from the Sicilian experience in trying to introduce a more orderly and organized procedure, the more important because the organizations in Naples were more numerous and of larger size. A conference of the heads of the various syndical organizations was called, at which the following procedures were established:

1. Instructions as to form in which payrolls and inventories of properties should be submitted.
2. Setting of termination date at which all employees would be discharged.
3. Designation of responsible heads to be held liable for all properties until duly transferred to Property Custodian; allowance being made for maintenance of one or two employees, where needed, to keep properties and records in good order until transfer.
4. Establishment of a Liquidation Section of the Regional Labor Office to which all special problems of liquidation should be referred such as "liquidation pay" special claims, and the like.

A policy question arose in regard to the payment of the "13th month" pay to the discharged workers. Investigation of the Labor Division showed this to be an integral part of the annual salary having an insurance character, and covered specifically in collective labor contracts, which by AMG rulings continue to be effective. The Regional Finance office at first refused to pay this in the case of the dissolved syndicates; however, on 22 January 1944 a decision to pay it was made.

Other special problems arose in the liquidation of two of the corporative organizations -- the Consiglio dei Corporazione (Consiglio dell'Economia) and the Unione degli Agricoltori (Agricultural Employers Syndicate). In the former case, the Consiglio was performing certain functions of distribution of commodities for the Economics and Supply Division. Legally, the Consiglio was liquidated in order to terminate its labor functions; but the office was in fact permitted to continue, while being reorganized along lines of the pre-Fascist Chamber

-2-

of Commerce, from which it was created. The unione degli Agricoltori was similarly engaged in distribution of seeds and fertilizers for the Division of Agriculture, and the section of that organization engaged in those functions was transferred intact to the Inspectorato dell'Agricoltura (as state agency).

ORGANIZATION OF THE ITALIAN LABOR OFFICES. In view of the somewhat complex political situation in Naples, the choice of suitable personnel for leadership in the Regional and Provincial Labor Offices offered a problem requiring the greatest care. Discussions were held with the Committee of Liberation and with prominent government and political figures, for advice in selection. Avv. Leopoldo Rubinacci, a lawyer familiar with labor questions and prominent in the Christian Democratic Party, was appointed General Secretary and acting head pending the selection of a Director for the Regional Office. Bruno Pierleoni, pre-Fascist trade unionist, and a member of the "Justice and Liberty" group, was appointed acting Director of the Provincial Office. A director, Avv. Napoli, was appointed in the Province of Avellino and preparatory work has been done in finding a suitable person for Benevento Province.

Since the appointment of responsible personnel in Naples Offices the organization is now in considerable part set up and is already actively functioning in handling an increasing share of the labor problems in the area. In general, the plan of organization follows precedents established in Sicily as regards the departments to be established. The Ispettorato del Lavoro has been moved to the same location as the Regional Labor Office, but the order placing it under the jurisdiction of the Regional Director of Labor has not yet been issued. It has been submitted to the R.C.A.O. for his action.

There remain also multiple technical problems of office organization, salary of personnel, points of procedure, etc. Toward the solution of these problems it seems now opportune to proceed with plans for the holding of a conference of all major Labor Office officials in liberated territory.

LABOR ORGANIZATION. Organization of trade unions in the Naples area had already begun prior to the issuance to Regional Order No. 1. Since the issuance, organization was proceeded very rapidly. In reviewing the trade union situation; it is important to note the ideological treads behind the organization of labor.

The main problem facing the Italian workers has been to

785017

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choose the direction in which the organization would develop, once granted the freedom of choice: toward a single trade union in each shop and a single trade union Federation, having a non-political character; or toward "multiple unions", that is, unions more or less appendages to the political parties existing side by side in each shop, with two or more labor confederations. Of the political parties composing the Committee of Liberation the left wing -- Communists, Socialists, And Social Democrats advocated the policy of the single non political trade union on the U.S. or British model; the Liberal Party and Party of Action have inclined toward multiple unionism; the Christian Democrats have been undecided.

Seemingly, the trend toward the single union is prevailing, and recent indications are that the Christian Democrats are reaching an agreement with the Communists and Socialists to join and support a single Confederation of Labor. Of the trade union centers so far organized, the Confederazione Generale del Lavoro has been the most active, and has apparently nearly reached dominance in the trade union field. A Central Labor Council for Naples was established in a conference at which some 50 trade unions were represented, having a combined membership of an estimated 40 - 50 thousand members. The Confederazione Generale del Lavoro has requested the Allied authorities for permission to hold a general conference in Bari or Salerno in the middle of February, to unite the various central labor councils and individual unions in liberated territory into a single national Confederation.

The Christian Democratic Unione dei Lavoratori, which has been apparently much slower to get under way, will probably merge with the Confederazione del Lavoro, if the above mentioned agreement is carried out.

In addition to the two confederations, there are two large and very important independent unions -- the Sindacato Ferrovieri ('railroad workers' union) and the Gente di Mare (Maritime Union) which includes all maritime workers from sea captains to cabin boys.

Close contact has been constantly maintained with all important elements in the trade union field by the Labor Division. In part as a result of this, excellent cooperation to AMG has been given by the Labor Leadership.

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JANUARY
M THLY REPORT
OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF PROPERTY
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT, REGION III

I. Sequestrators of property appointed by the Italian Government prior to Allied Occupation have been notified by letter to appear at this office. To date, however, all sequestrators have not made their required appearance or rendered their reports. It is contemplated by this office to again order by letter the personal appearance of all known sequestrators who have failed to comply with the prior orders.

2. Formal release of companies or properties to their owner or management, together with a general release of the Controller of Property, is followed when this office has determined the circumstances justify such action. During the month of January, real estate and personal properties were released to :

<u>Owner or Custodian</u>	<u>Est. Value (lire)</u>
Judge Salvatore D'Anna	347.000
Giovanni Cesareo	

3. Estate of Jennie May Higgins ; The legality of the Codicil to the deceased's. Will has been questioned on the grounds of fraud and undue influence. The adjudication of the Codicil will be placed in the Italian Courts through the Bank of Naples.

4. That portion of the Bank of Naples and its personnel which, prior to occupation, acted as sequestrator of properties for the Italian Government, was moved to the office of the Controller of Property. This move was deemed advisable as a matter of expediency.

5. Property under the jurisdiction of this office and located on the Isle of Capri, was personally inspected by the Controller of Property. A great portion of this property as been rented to the Army Air Forces Rest Camps.

W.A. Hitchcock
W.A. HITCHCOCK

Major, C.E.
Controller of Property

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