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Miscellaneous

Dec. 43 - Jan 44

NAPLES CITY

On 22nd September we placed a party of officers and men at Amalfi for the dual purpose of looking after the numerous refugees coming from Naples, and in preparation for immediate entry into the metropolis as soon as captured. This proved a good step for it enabled us to have twenty of our personnel in Naples before sunset on the very day of the city's capture. Much general information of ~~xx~~ value came to this group from persons escaping from the city.

We felt sure that there was serious sabotage in Naples. We could hear loud explosions at fairly frequent intervals and at night flashes of flame were often visible. Stragglers said that not only was the port being wrecked, but that public utilities, hospitals, and factories were being systematically destroyed by the Germans. We heard likewise that the University had been burned. Unfortunately, most of these statements were found to be turn. 2049

Naples was occupied by the American and British troops on the morning of 1st October 1943. A party of officers of the Allied Military Government were the first representatives of the Allies to enter the city. They were Brigadier-General Frank J. McSherry, Deputy Chief Civil Affairs Officer for Italy; Colonel Edgar Erskine Hume; Regional Civil Affairs Officer for Region III (The Campagna), Lieutenant-Colonel Carl A. Kraege, who had been selected as the Civil Affairs Officer for the City of Naples, and Major Ridgeway B. Knight, Assistant to Colonel Kraege. These officers were accompanied by Staff Sgt. Lazzarini. These officers, riding in two jeeps,

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were able to make better progress than the armored vehicles of the ~~km~~ leading elements of the Allied troops, and entered the City first. They went at once to the Municipio and received official possession of Naples from the acting Mayor. This was not the first time that Allied Military Government officers had entered a town at the time of its capture, but it was the first in which they had arrived to perform their duties prior to other officers. It is the policy of the Allied Military Government to have its representatives set up military government as early as practicable, because it has been found that any delay results in looting and other lawlessness.

The people of Naples were enthusiastic in their reception of the Allied Military Government officers. After it became known that they had arrived, there was the wildest excitement in the streets. People on all sides were laughing, weeping, cheering, praying, and in every possible way showing their happiness at their deliverance from the Germans. Our officers were called "deliverers" and "liberators", and their cars could hardly pass through the streets for hysterical multitudes. They were pelted with flowers and attempts made on all sides to touch them, kiss their hands, and receive their benedictions.

It having been learned that a member of Marshal Badoglio's government was in Naples the officers of the Allied Military Government called upon him in the Prefettura. This official, Hon. Leopoldo Piccardi, is Minister of Labor, Commerce, and Industry. He

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was most cordial and together with the acting mayor, tendered the officers a luncheon at the Bella Vista Restaurant, where there were speeches and toasts and indeed all manner of evidence of welcome.

Naples was the objective of our invasion of the Italian mainland. It was felt by officers of the Military Government Section of the Fifth Army that important as was our work in other cities and in the several provinces of the Campagna, our first duty was the proper government of ~~xxxxxxxxxxx~~ Naples; and so as to free the Army Commander of all burden of its management. This was in accordance with the expressed policies and orders of the Commanding General of the Fifth Army, Lieutenant-General Mark W. Clark, U.S. Army. Accordingly, the time intervening between our first landing in the Gulf of Salerno early in September and the taking over of the city days later, was spent not only in performing the duties usually incident to our work, but also in planning for what we might expect to do in Naples.

2047
For many reasons it represented the greatest military government problem yet undertaken by the Allies. It was an important port and the Germans would naturally do as much damage as possible to it prior to their departure to minimize its use to us. It contained the largest concentration of population, with all the problems that usually accompany such an area.

We considered the feeding of the people as our first and most serious problem. All reports reaching us indicated that there

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was a most serious shortage of food in the city. Military operations had largely prevented the normal flow of food from the rural areas nearby into the metropolis. The Germans were reported to have seized what little food there was on hand, which proved to be true. We knew that we must be prepared to give the people food immediately on our arrival and in adequate quantities. For this reason the Army Commander directed that leaflets telling the Neapolitans of our intentions be sent into the city; chiefly by being dropped from aircraft. Accordingly, the Psychological Warfare Branch asked our cooperation in the preparation of appropriate text for such leaflets. This we did. The following:

"To the People of Naples

"A ship has arrived in the Gulf of Salerno, loaded with food ordered by me for the people of Naples. This includes:

800,000 kilos of flour
200,000 kilos of condensed milk
100,000 kilos of concentrated soup

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"There are also seventy tons of medicines

Bread for the hungry, milk for babies, medicines for the sick and wounded, are at your disposal as soon as the gates of Naples are opened to the Allies.

"This ship is but the beginning. I have ordered that provisions be sent in at regular intervals. The people of Sicily today are well fed; thanks to the Allies.

"The only reason that you and your children do not receive food and medicines is the presence of the Germans in Naples.

"If you allow the Germans to damage your port and port equipment, so that we cannot unload supplies in the port until the damage has been repaired, your suffering will last so much the longer.

"In order to effect your liberation and to guard your women and children, rebel against German tyranny. The German is your enemy. Kill him. Burn his munitions stores, foods, etc. Cut the tires of his automobiles. Save all that you can of the port and the port equipment.

"Begin the Rebirth of Italy!

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Mark W. Clark
Lieut-General, United States Army
Commanding

After talking with the heads of the city government, the chiefs of the several police ~~tax~~ forces operating in the city were called into conference to be given instructions/. They were told of our plans for military government of the city, with particular emphasis on the duties of the police. They all assured us of immediate and complete cooperation, and this we received. We gave each policeman accepted for service an armband identifying him as a representative of the Allied Military Government authorized civilian police service. We made it clear that we expected all members of each of the police forces to give his best service to us, and that we would not accept any excuse that any particular type of work was to be given exclusively to any one police organization. Their mission we told them was:

2045

- a. To reestablish order in the city of Naples.
- b. To search for and place guards over food supplies.
- c. To scour the city for automotive vehicles, both passenger cars and trucks. All cars found were to be assembled in pools, kept under guard. Damaged cars, of which there were many, were likewise to be assembled. Many cars in fairly good condition but without tires, were found. The Germans had carried off all cars that they could marshal and had removed the tires from many others.
- d. To search for German soldiers hiding in the city, and also other

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enemy agents, women as well as men. Many such individuals were turned over to the Military Police of the Allies in this way.

2. To search for and report evidence of damage to public property particularly such as might endanger health. This included mines, the water supply system, the sewage disposal system, etc.

f: To cooperate in all things with the representatives of the British and American Forces.

g. To become familiar with and enforce the terms of the Allied Military Proclamations by arrests and notice to us. They were directed that they would be held personally responsible for seeing to it that their men likewise became familiar with the terms of these proclamations.

Each special staff office (Public Health and Welfare, Economics and Supply, Finance, etc.) called into conference their parallel Italian officials and directed them to carry on their duties under our supervision. These officers directed these departments of government and constantly made checks to make certain that their orders were carried out. A detailed record of the accomplishments of each of these departments will be found in sections of this report which follow and in the detailed Annexes.

Dealings, both official and unofficial, with the Italians in general and Neapolitans in particular have been satisfactory. In nearly all

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all instances cooperation has been immediate and to the full. The reaction of the people has been as to a group of liberators and never as to a hostile army of occupation. This was true from the day of our arrival, and particularly so after 13th October, on which day Marshal Badoglio, in the name of the King, declared war against Germany.

The nature of the position of the Civil Affairs Officer in Naples and the Campagna is such that he has met personally nearly all of the important military, civil, religious and cultural leaders. This has been at once a help and a hindrance in the administration of civil affairs. It has helped by bringing out the organization of the government, the opinions of the people and their needs. It has hindered, however, by the injection of personal likes and dislikes, seeking after individual advantage, and an attempt to involve the Allied ~~Military~~ ³⁰ Government in local and general Italian political issues. This situation was recognized from the outset and anything that could be interpreted as expression of political preferences, adherence to the following of this group or that, has been sedulously avoided. The difficulties incident to the anomalous position occupied by an alien military government in a country technically "co-belligerent" in this war are many.

During the first week of our occupation contact with the Italians in official position was maintained largely through Signor Leopoldo Piccardi. Piccardi, as the only member of the Marshal Badoglio's government actually present, and as it was impossible to communicate with the Marshal or any of his other representatives, was willing to act for his chief in matters of interest to us. His cooperation was unflinching, and

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did much to assist us in the difficult period of establishing Allied Military Government. The Prefect of the Province of Naples, Domenico Soprano, was intensely unpopular on account of his having cooperated with the Germans, particularly in regard to requiring Italians to serve in German labor battalions. It was thought necessary that Soprano be removed. This was done by Piccardi. The acting Prefect, Nicola Spirito, carried on the duties of the office, always in cooperation with us, until Marshal Badoglio appointed Enrico Cavallieri to the office on 31st October 1943. The Podestà, or Mayor, of Naples at the time of our capture of the city was Giovanni Orgera/. He had fled with the Germans, so we heard. At least he had departed. The Acting Mayor was Giuseppe Solimena, Extraordinary Commissioner. He continues to perform the duties of mayor, and has always carried on in a satisfactory manner.

Soon after arrival I called on His Eminence Alessandro Cardinal Ascalesi, Archbishop of Naples. I have had frequent interviews with Cardinal Ascalesi, who has caused special Masses to be said in the Cathedral in honor of General Clark, and of the Allies in general. We have been able to accede to many requests made by the Cardinal or his representatives, as well as such members of the Hierarchy as Mgr. Alfonso Castaldo, Bishop of Pozzuoli, and others/.

Relations have also been established with the University of Naples officials, members of the medical, legal, engineering, and other professions; Italian diplomats; members of the Royal Family;

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and, Italian military officers and officials. These various persons are mentioned only to call attention to the wide range of contacts which work of this kind entails. ~~xxxxxx~~ Dealings with many of them have been carried on so that the time of the Commander of the Fifth Army ~~xxxxx~~ would not be required.

The Naples of December 15th is not the Naples of October 1st. At the time of our arrival the city was in darkness. ~~There was~~ no electric power, gas, sewage disposal, means of collecting refuse, facilities to bury the dead, air raid signals, telephones, ambulance service, fire protection, telegraphs, postal service, street cars, buses, taxis, funiculars, railways, or regular water supply. Police organization had broken down and after days of terror there was almost a state of anarchy. Water was so scarce that people had no more than a quart per day, and that carried by hand, for the entire water supply system had been wrecked. Many persons actually suffered from thirst. Hospitals had ~~been~~ ^{been} dispoiled of their equip,ent and supplies. The library and other parts of the ancient university were smoldering ruins: No schools were open. Courts were not functioning. The great port, second largest in Italy, had been almost wholly destroyed. All banks were closed and the city's financial system was at a standstill. There was filth in the streets and all shops were closed. Food was practically unobtainable and people were starving. The wanton burning of all stocks of coal, wood, and charcoal made it almost impossible for the people to cook what little food remained. ~~xxxxxx~~ Looting was prevalent. The Germans had

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opened the doors of all twelve prisons of Naples and ~~xxxxxx~~ criminals were set free to prey on the public. All these things were added to the widespread destructions of public and private buildings. Despair was everywhere. The Fascist mayor had fled and the Prefect had ~~xxxxxx~~ betrayed his people. Such was the Naples left by the retreating Germans.

Two and one-half short months have seen a complete change. Electric power has returned. There is ample water. The streets are clean. Drains are again working properly. Refuse is removed regularly. The dead is buried. Air raid signals are once more in order and air raid shelters, once indescribably filthy, are clean. Telephone service has been partially restored. Hospitals have been refurnished and provided with necessary ambulance service. ~~xxxx~~ A limited number of taxis are again on the streets, and a portion of the public transport system restored. An efficient public safety system is in operation, making use of all three of the Italian police forces. Fire fighting equipment is on hand, though limited in amount. Banks are open again and without restriction. We are supplying food to the people daily ~~2000~~ ²⁰⁰⁰ not all that they wish, but at least there is no actual want. Shops are open. Law courts are functioning. Buildings damaged in the bombing are in many instances being repaired. And Naples is well on the way to resuming its traditional air of gaiety.

All this took place while a great Allied Army was waging an active campaign but a few miles distant, and its troops continually passing through the city, with many quartered here. The great port of Naples

Naples - page 11

under military control is once again in extensive operation. In the words of the newspaper Roma, "Naples sings once more, and a million Neapolitans may hope."

The Allied cause owes a debt of gratitude to the British and American officers and men of Allied Military Government. It is with pride that I pay tribute to them, and commend their efficiency, skill, and devotion to duty.

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FORMER DIRECTIVES REINCINDED

5. a. The following directives are rescinded:

- (1) letter, this headquarters, AG 370.43-309 GCT-AGM, subject: "1. of C Organization in Italy, dated 16 August 1943, (HSD/420 dated 14 August 1943).
- (2) letter, this headquarters, AG 370.43/399 GDS-AGM, subject: "Organization and Administrative Directive, Operation AVANGUARD", dated 24 August 1943. (AG 370.43-9 GDS-AGM)

By command of General EISENHOWER:

T. J. Davis
Brigadier General, United States Army,
Adjutant General.

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ALLIED FORCES HEADQUARTERS
AFC 512

21 September 1943

ADMINISTRATIVE MEMORANDUM)
Number 63)

REVISED COPY

ORGANIZATION AND MILITARY ADMINISTRATION OF ITALY

1. Administrative Memorandum No. 63, this headquarters, ca, with all appendices thereto is revised as follows:

ORGANIZATION OF THE AREA OF ITALY

2. a. The area occupied by the Allied Forces in Italy will be divided into:

- (1) Army Area (Br).
- (2) Combat Zone (U.S.)
- (3) Line of Communication (Rear of 8th Army, Br.)
- (4) Communication Zone (Rear of Fifth Army, U.S.)

b. The boundary between the Combat Zone (Fifth Army) and the Army Area (Eighth Army) will be fixed from time to time by the 15th Army Group. The rear boundaries of the Zones will be fixed from time to time by this Headquarters, based on recommendations of the 15th Army Group. The Boundary between the Communication Zone (US) and the Line of Communication (Br.) will be prescribed by this headquarters. (See Paragraph 3 of AFHQ Administrative Memorandum No. 11, Revised).

c. The Line of Communication (Br) and the Communication Zone (US) will be organized as provided in Field Service Regulations (British and US). In due course this will result in two contiguous and distinct geographical areas, the Line of Communication (Br) and the Communication Zone (US).

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LINE OF COMMUNICATION AND COMMUNICATION ZONE

3. a. The coordination of the control of the area in rear of the Army Area (Br) and Combat Zone (US) will be exercised by AFHQ.

b. The area in the vicinity of Naples will be organized as shown in appendix "A", attached.

ARRANGEMENTS OF ITALIAN PORTS

4. a. The Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean will be responsible for the Naval arrangements at Italian ports.

b. Port organization of Naples and subsidiary ports will be arranged in accordance with Appendix "B".

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III - MILITARY GOVERNOR

General Sir Harold Alexander, as Commanding General, Force 141, is hereby designated Military Governor of HONORIFIED. He will be responsible to the Commander-in-Chief for the conduct of the military government of the territory which will be administered through AMGOT.

IV - AMGOT Organization

a. Chief Civil Affairs Officer and Deputy Chief Civil Affairs Officer. Chief Civil Affairs Officer will advise the military Governor on questions relating to the military government of HONORIFIED. He will be Chief of AMGOT, and as such will be responsible to the Military Governor for the Military administration of the territory.

There will be a Deputy Chief Civil Affairs Officer (DCCAO) who will be Deputy Chief of AMGOT.

b. Special Divisions. There will be initially six special divisions as follows:

Legal Division
Financial Division
Civilian Supply Division
Public Health Division
Public Safety Division
Enemy Property Division

The general functions of these divisions will be to give advice to the Chief Civil Affairs Officer on questions in their respective fields; to furnish special personnel for the existing administrative organizations in the territory; to provide advisers and assistants to local Civil Affairs Officers as directed by the Chief Civil Affairs Officer; and, as far as they are called on to do so by the Chief Civil Affairs Officer, to execute the functions pertaining to their subjects. The particular functions of the special divisions and the organization thereof will be as determined by the Military Governor and included in the detailed operational plan hereinafter referred to.

c. Advisers. Advisers on special subjects will be appointed as required by the Military Governor.

d. Civil Affairs Officers. The local military administration of the territory will be conducted through Civil Affairs Officers who will be stationed in important cities and towns in the territory. The general functions of the Civil Affairs Officers will be: To continue in operation provincial and municipal administration and essential local services, and ordinances, and in conjunction with Civil Police Officers to enforce proclamations, orders, etc., of military authority and to ensure that civil laws are respected; to issue local regulations to ensure security and local order; to organize and hold military courts; to coordinate with combat units in requisitioning, procurement, and billeting in the local area; and to assist the local unit commanders in any other matters involving the civil population.

For purposes of administration, there may be created regions

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and provinces, the boundaries of which shall be according to the existing territorial subdivisions or otherwise, as may be determined.

e. Civil Police. All civil police functions in the territory shall be exercised by the Civil Police Officers (CPOs) who will be stationed in important cities and towns in the territory. The general functions of the CPOs will be: to take over and supervise the administration and control of the existing police forces; to coordinate with military intelligence and military police officers; and to assist the Civil Affairs Officers in enforcing military law locally.

V - RELATION OF ANGOT PERSONNEL TO COMMANDERS COMBAT UNIT OR FORMATIONS

During the assault and initial phases of any operations in which ANGOT is concerned, ANGOT personnel assigned to Task Forces will operate as staff officers of their commanders. Tactical commanders shall have final responsibility and authority; provided however, that an administrative line of communication directly from the Chief Civil Affairs Officer to local military administrators may be established and authorized, delegated to such administrators at the discretion of the GOC, Force 141.

VI - PLAN OF OPERATIONS

Subject to the provisions of this Memorandum the organization of ANGOT and its method of operation shall be as determined by the Military Governor who shall cause to be prepared an operational plan for submission to the Commander-in-Chief for approval.

VII - ASSIGNMENT OF CHIEF AND DEPUTY CHIEF OF ANGOT

Announcement is made of the assignment of Major General Lord Rennell to be Chief Civil Affairs Officer of HONNIFIELD and Chief of ANGOT; and Lt. Colonel Charles W. Spofford to be Acting Deputy Chief Civil Affairs Officer of HONNIFIELD and Acting Deputy Chief of ANGOT.

By command of General Eisenhower:

/s/ T. J. Davis
T. J. DAVIS
Brigadier General, A.G.D.
Adjutant General.

2035

S E C R E T
(Equal British Most Secret)

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
APO 512

1 May 1943

ADMINISTRATIVE MEMORANDUM }
NUMBER 38

Allied Military Government of Occupied Territory (AMGOT),
Establishment of
AMGOT, Functions and objectives of
Military Governor
AMGOT, Organization
Relation of AMGOT Personnel to Commanders Combat Units or
Formations
AMGOT, Plan of Operations
Chief of AMGOT and Deputy Chief, Assignment of

I
II
III
IV
V
VI
VII

I - ESTABLISHMENT OF ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF OCCUPIED TERRITORY (AMGOT)

Announcement is made of the establishment of an organization for Allied Military Government of Occupied Territory (AMGOT). Functions of AMGOT are placed under the direct supervision of the Commanding General, Force 141.

II - Functions and Objectives

The purpose of AMGOT will be to administer the Allied Military Government of TERRITORY under the Military Governor of the territory in accordance with the rules and usages of international law.

The objectives of AMGOT will be:

a. To insure the security of the occupying forces and their lines of communication; and to facilitate this operation. 2037

b. To restore law and order and normal conditions among the civil population as soon as possible, procure the necessary food supplies for them and where necessary provide relief and maintenance for destitutes within available resources.

c. To relieve combat troops of the necessity of providing for civil administration.

d. To assist in making available to the occupying forces the economic resources of the occupied territory.

e. Through efficient government of the territory and the application of the policies toward the civil population laid down by the Commander-in-Chief, to promote political and military objectives of the Allied Force in connection with future operations.

PERSONNEL AND ORGANIZATION

By 24 August 1943 there had been assembled at the Military Government School, Tizi Ouzou, Algeria, several hundred British and American officers and men to make up the several units of military government that would be used in the forthcoming invasion of the Italian Mainland. Many of these officers had been brought directly from special military training centers in the United States and England, others had been brought from the Middle and Far East, and still others from the immediate theater; all were there because of specialized skills: broad administrative experience in civilian or military affairs, law, finance, civilian supply, public health, public safety, ~~/or/~~^{or}. On this date AFHQ directed the formation of Region III (The Compagna) Echelon of military government, to be under the supervision of Headquarters, Algiers Area, with effect from that date.

General Order No. 1, 30th August 1943, Colonel Edgar Erskin Hume, General Staff Corps, U. S. Army. In accordance with AFHQ Administrative Memorandum No. 35, 1 May 1943, two officers and two men were temporarily attached to each of the three British Divisions, the British Corps, and the American division participating in the initial phases of the landings near Salerno. These officers were tactical staff officers of the commander of the tactical units to which they were attached. Although the tactical commanders had final responsibility and authority

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~~in~~ for the civilian administration of the territory occupied by his troops, an administrative line of communication directly from the Chief Civil Affairs Officer to these local military administrators was established. Other Region III officers continued to arrive in the area each day; it was their duty to take over the civilian administration as these tactical administrators moved on with their units. These secondary, or static, ^{the} administrators were organized along regional, provincial, and ~~communal~~ communal lines of the Italian Government.

This was in accordance with the principle that the nationality of the senior officer of a formation Civil Affairs branch follows the nationality of the higher formation commander, the second-in-command ^{being} a British Officer, ~~Mr~~ Colonel J.O.M. Ashley. *

Regional Headquarters was established at Agropoli, Salerno Province, where it remained until ~~2/2 October~~ 2nd October when it ~~was~~ was moved to Naples City, taken from the Germans ~~two~~ two days before. By that date all of Salerno Province, under command of _____, was occupied; a large portion of the three remaining provinces of Naples, Benevento, and Avellino was occupied, the provincial staffs set up and in operation of those areas. As the combat forces moved forward more and more of the territory of the Region was shifted from the direct supervision by the tactical administrators to the provincial

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stuffs; ~~which by December~~ By 15 December 1943 there remained to be transferred to the provincial staffs only a few communes in Benevento and Naples Provinces. In the meantime Salerno Province, including its staff, was turned over to Region II by order of AMG, 15th Army Group, effective 3rd December. ~~for~~

it was provided ^{should} Effective 12 December 1943/AMG 5th Army and AMG Region III ~~will~~ operate as separate units of military government, ~~with~~ the former directly under the Army Commander, and the latter ^{directly} under ~~the~~ 15th Army Group. The Memorandum containing ~~the~~ notice of this division announced that Colonel Edgar Erskin Hume was appointed SCAG, 5th Army, and Colonel J.O.M. Ashley, C/S and DCCAG; Lt. Colonel Carl A. Kraege was appointed RCGAG, Region III, and Lt. Colonel, The Lord Forrester, ⁵⁰³¹ DRCAG. It was further provided that Colonel Hume "...in his personal capacity will continue to direct political policy vis-a-vis Italians where appropriate in Region III (and Region IV where it affects 5th Army)." Colonel Hume was also designated as the Chief Liaison Officer between the Commanding General, 5th Army and the Regions concerned. A second AMG, 15th Army Group, taking effect the same date, traced out certain jurisdictional lines to be observed by these Army and Regional echelons of Military government. It was provided that where a province or comune is partly in one Region or Army Area and partly in another Region or Army Area, the Prefect or Podesta of that Province or Comune will be

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allowed to exercise his administration over the whole ... on the usual place of government, or, if such place is not in occupied territory, from the most convenient place for the purpose. All instructions to Prefects or Podestats will be given by the SCAG or CAG of the place where the seat of government is located. Where any military legislation of the Allied Military Government is required to be made in divided Provinces or Communes, such legislation will be made over the hand of the SCAG or CAG of the place where the seat of government is located. In the event such instructions ~~are~~ are planned to be given, or military legislation made, the SCAG or CAG, who is the proper officer to give such instructions or make such legislation, will ~~before~~ acting consult with the officer of the adjoining Region or Army Area having jurisdiction over the remainder of the Province or Commune. If any difference of opinion arises it will be referred by both officers concerned to their Provincial, Regional, or Army Headquarters, and, in default of settlement, to the AGC, 15th Army Headquarters. The proposed T/O for the 5th Army echelon provided for 56 officers and 56 ~~noncommissioned~~, the plan being to recruit most of them from the Region III staff; that of the Region III staff for 132 officers and 205 men, vacancies existing in its staff, or to be created by transfers to 5th Army, to be filled ^{by transfers of} military government personnel in the theater.

The whole of Region III occupied by the Allied Forces was administered

Por. & Org. - page 5

the
under/Commanding General, 5th Army until 17 November. On that date AMG, 15th
Army group took charge of all occupied territories north of the Bari - Salerno
line, whether these territories were within or behind 5th and 8th Army areas.
"In effect there CCAC 15th ~~XXXXXX~~ Army Group will have control under the Military
Governor of SCACs 5th and 8th Armies (subject to the standing arrangement whereby
GCCs 5th and 8th Armies have full jurisdiction control of CA personnel and cur-
rent affairs in the two Army Areas; and RCACs Regions III and IV. SCACs will
be directly under Commanders 5th and 8th Armies with general directions from
AMG, 15th Army Group; Regions III and IV will be directly under AMG, 15th Army
Group until ^{the} territories are handed over to the Italian Government under ACC.
Although AMG Headquarters, Palermo, had no command function insofar as Region
was concerned it did exercise certain control over the manner in which the ad-
ministration was being conducted. It was the responsibility of the RCACs and
special staff officers to administer the territory in conformity with the policies
announced in the AMGOT Manual and the various instructions issued by AMG, Head-
quarters, Palermo. From time to time officers from that headquarters visited
the area

Introduction

As the combat forces are moving from the few remaining Communes of Region III (The Compagna) and the ^{civilian} administrative problems of the area passing from the combat to the static phase, it may be worthwhile for its value to future occupations and history to record the problems confronting the British and American officers and men assigned to military government and note the steps taken by them.

When the invasion was being planned the military commanders were not free to decide whether ^{they} ~~it~~ would establish military government in the occupied areas ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ ~~xxxxxxxx~~ for with the occupation the military commander automatically assumes these control problems, onerous as they may be. The only question before these planners was whether ~~xxxxxxxx~~ the commanding officer would discharge this duty through delegation of the numerous tasks to old and established units of the army, which had many ~~xxxx~~ other ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ all of a strictly military nature and ~~xxx~~ ^{personnel un} trained for civil affairs, or whether these duties would be delegated to officers and men, organized as a special civil affairs units, and whose training and ~~xxxx~~ experience specially fitted them for these duties. In ~~xxxx~~ adopting the latter alternative it was thought that a group so trained would be more conscious of the many problems apt to be confronted and the solutions probably leading to success. The wisdom of the decision can only be decided by

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the results of this and similar ventures that have preceded it and those to follow. History records many ventures in military government, but few in which the personnel assigned to the task were specially trained, both by their civilian and military experiences. In this age of total war ~~we find~~ all nations have found that the magnitude of the situation no longer permits partial mobilization; nor does it permit a nation to disregard the previous civilian experience of its soldiers. Organization of civil affairs units in which the civilian ^{or military} background of those selected to serve in it is but another manifestation of total mobilization of not only the manpower, but also the skills, of the nation. In doing this not only is it making the most efficient use of its own manpower it is also adopting a course which is most apt to result in the most efficient use of the resources and services in the occupied country for the benefit of its own advancing army.

It is variously said that the end of military government is always to aid the army in its advance, and having done that it has satisfied its obligation. ~~There are many ways of doing this~~ ^{First;} This aid is rendered by making available to the army the resources ~~of the~~ ^{of} the territory over which it is passing and the services of the civilians occupying that territory; secondly, maintaining law and order behind the lines ~~without the necessity of~~ without the necessity of calling on combat troops for garrison duty. The Fifth Army has just passed over territory which, while not rich in resources of *just*

24 December 1943

SUBJECT: Report on activities of AMG, Region 3 to 15 December 1943.

TO : Col. Hume.

1. Before proceeding further with the preparation of the report covering the activities of AMG, Region 3 up to 15th December 1943 I would like to submit certain recommendations for your approval.

2. In undertaking this report the first question that has arisen concerns the type of report desired, i.e., a general report of interest to the public, one of a more technical and detailed nature of interest to other branches of the Army, one containing the detail necessary to give an accounting of this administration, which would be of especial interest to others who might become engaged in military government, or a combination of these types. Inasmuch as it is not now possible to determine the use to which the report may be put it is felt that a combination of the three types listed be undertaken. It is felt this could be accomplished by writing an article of reasonable length, which would contain the detail necessary to inform other units of the Army of the functions and activities of AMG, Region 3, followed and supported by annexes made up of the detailed reports of the CO's of those echelons of military government desired to be reported on, together with detailed reports of the chiefs of the several special staff sections of those echelons.

3. For the preparation of this report I have been given reports from most of the special staff sections of AMG, Region 3 and a few from the special staff members of the Comune of Naples Administration. In addition I have your general account of the overall problems and activities. Most of this material covers only the period to 1st November. Insofar as it falls short of 15th December it must be supplemented. Most of the Special staff reports are deficient in that there are omissions which should be filled in, insufficient data on personnel employed, activities engaged in, information concerning the agencies of Italian Government being supervised. In order to give more life to the report and to present a more accurate picture it will be necessary to supplement the finished detailed reports with information obtained from personal interviews with the CO's and chiefs of special staff sections.

4. I recommend that a report of a general nature be written supported by detailed reports of AMG, Region 3, the SCAD's of the four provinces, and the Comune of Naples. The general report should

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contain an account of the manner in which CO's of divisions, corps, and sub-districts of provinces operate and the ends they seek to attain. If this recommendation is approved I would like authority to call on the CO's and chiefs of special staff sections for the detailed reports described above, and to commence the person I interviews mentioned. The requests for reports should be accompanied by the attached list of suggestions and facts desired to assure completeness.

RICHARD M. WELLS,
CAPTAIN, AUS.

2025

contain an account of the manner in which C O's of divise loans

Situation and Developments:

- ✓1. By keeping old people in office we are accused of perpetuating facism.
- ✓2. Parties
- ✓3. All are trying to cleanse themselves and obtain power.
- ✓4. Cry for overhauling the institutions.
- ✓5. Attempts to get voice thru newspapers.
- ✓6. Granting of status of cobelligerents
- ✓7. Patriotic national theme - that's what we desired them to adopt.
- ✓8. Expressions of political opinion permitted, but no public assembly.
- ✓9. Announcement of estb. of Italian Command, Naples - gave more justification for claim for some political recognition and life.
- ✓10. Flags will not be flown - 24 Oct - but no action for violation.
- ✓11. Activity reaches point where we are being accused of perpetuating their devastation and ruin, hunger.
- ✓12. Badoglio gov't recognized five parties.
- ✓13. Any action on our part will cause an accusation of taking sides.
- ✓14. Anti-monarchists
- ✓15. By coming in under armistice with Bad. gov't we recognized there would be activity.
- ✓16. Italian attempt to resolve political differences have so far failed.
- ✓17. Communist by 30 Dec. were stating that we were being simple enough to be hoodwinked and they were going to use force.
- ✓18. People in perfect situation to become preys to mischievous individuals.
- ✓19. Shortage of food - more than H.A.
- ✓20. Nat'l anthem may be played.
- ✓21. They are united in one effort and that's to get more freedom to carry on their partisan activities.
- ✓22. Institutional changes demanded by Sforza - 4 Nov.
- ✓23. Public opinion has not existed in 20 years.
- ✓24. Transition back, preparing them for that.
- ✓25. Angling for vote.
- ✓26. Too, there was the situation of an Italian government that smacked too much of the old regime, even those we admit that it had been responsible for ousting Mussolini and that it did not operate in any of Region III.

POLITICAL SITUATION

Almost before the sound of the firing died out of communes and cities, the pull and tug of individuals and parties for political power commenced. The self-appointed voices of the people were united on only one point and that was the cry for unlimited political freedom in territory which was ~~strictly~~ literally in the combat zone of operations; This freedom was desired only for the purpose of advancing, strengthening, ~~partisan~~ and entrenching partisan aims and ambitions. There was ^{none} ~~nothing~~ of the national patriotic theme in their politics.

Although the people realize that it was the Badoglio government responsible for the ousting of Mussolini and the leading fascists, yet there is much antipathy felt toward this government, ~~it~~ still smacked too much of the old regime, ~~for~~ many of the familiar personalities remained in or on the periphery of such activities as were permitted, the outstanding one being the King, who they remember as one not able to defend ~~their~~ their liberty against the always increasing abuses of fascism. It is true this government had no official functions in the Region insofar as civilian affairs ²⁰²³ were concerned//. However, it is the one which ^{was} ~~had~~ operated ^{ing} in the territory prior to ^{allied} ~~our~~ arrival and would be the one to ^{continue} ~~operate~~ ^{again} unless replaced, ^{after some} ~~prior to our~~ departure. Refusal of the King to abdicate ^{in 1946} ~~has~~ probably caused

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for all failure of the various parties to support the Badoglio
any steps taken by the several parties to bring about national unity to fail,
government. *Some* ~~they~~ *declare* their willingness to overlook differences that
for the liberal or anti-fascist groups support the Allied war effort and would
waited between them & Badoglio & felt they would advocate.
support the Badoglio government if the King were not there. Thus the efforts

~~the expression of~~ of Italians to compose the differences which divide them

Rome was taken on 29th July 1943.
~~are~~ abandoned until the taking of Rome or thereafter.

The Neapolitans were were not slow in establishing local ~~representative~~
organizations representing the five parties recognized by the Badoglio Govern-
ment after 25th July 1943. These parties--the Liberal, Christian Democracy,
and
Labor Democracy, Socialist, Communist, /Party of Action--, although they had
existed prior to their disbandment on ~~xxx~~ 23rd January 1925 by Mussolini, can
not be said to have existed in Naples at the time of ~~at~~ their recognition by
Badoglio. The representatives were for the most part self-elected, and rep-
resented ^{almost} /non-existent constituents. With the addition of the War Veterans Asso-
ciation and the War Disabled Veterans Association the parties banded themselves
together in the Neapolitan Committee of National Liberation, which presents a
united front in name only. ^{was} It is felt that since the inception of ^{allied} our occupa-
tion the liberal and anti-fascist ^{think} ~~are taking~~ a ²⁰²² more firm stand against con-
tinuance of the Monarchy. In addition ~~the~~ to the reasons mentioned above it

^{was} ~~is~~ felt that the King would not be able to discuss peace ~~the~~ with the victors

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to as good advantage as ~~would someone~~ ^{one} who had not previous. led the nation in the war against them. ~~Naturally these parties almost immediately commenced to~~ ^{AME officials discovered a sly purpose being behind the} ~~activity of certain ambitious individuals who wanted not only in offering~~ ^{angle furiously for supporters both directly and indirectly by attracting to} ~~other services. When accepted by AMGO or for value these individuals~~ ^{who in turn were members individuals holding themselves out to the military} ~~in turn in improving the reputation of AMGO was not putting~~ ^{administration, any little service accepted from them as individuals being} ~~their political part. They were able to give the handover,~~ ^{paraded before the people as official sanction. Aside from such partisan} ~~political activity, many former pro-fascist individuals and are adopting vio-~~ ^{lence} ~~lent anti-fascist sentiments as a ruse to~~ ^{purge} ~~disown themselves and~~ ^{exist} ~~and~~ ^{exist} ~~recollections of their past.~~

The parties representatives have had practically virgin soil in which to work. ~~with the exception of the fascist regime every man has a voice where once~~ ~~has been a fascist~~ ^{Practically every citizen is a prospect} ~~for alignment~~ ^{because of his new-found political freedom.} ~~by one party or the other.~~ ^{Add to this the fact that the mass have had their} ~~incomes taken away by destruction of the factories, their homes bombed out, and~~ ^{the} ~~terrific displacement caused by the~~ ^{terrific} ~~fighting over their territories.~~ ²⁰⁰⁴

In an effort to win these supporters each party is attempting to outdo the others in promising solutions for their suffering, action against their former oppressors. Having been promised a ~~democratic~~ government based on democratic and liberal principles by the Allies, these parties recognized by us, have

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inevitably come to ~~criticizing~~ criticism of the Allies who ~~are~~ maintaining a government largely opposed by these parties which are without means of constructive action. ~~However~~ However, precipitous their demands may be in light of the military situation everyone is insistent that not only should every local fascist be immediately discharged, but that major institutional changes be effected at once.

These signs of political activity as healthy in a nation that has not had an opportunity for the formation of public opinion for 22 years and has received such liberties ^{from us} as can be permitted in light of the military situation. ~~have~~ have ~~At the same time we~~ followed the policy of ~~ridding~~ ridding government offices of those who were active and ardent fascists as rapidly as possible going from the top down, and from the most ~~active and ardent~~ active and ardent to those less so. Along with this we have considered it our duty to reinstate ~~former employees who are competent but~~ ²⁰²⁰ were dismissed because of anti-fascist activities or beliefs. The speed with which this program might be carried out ~~was~~ was influenced by the necessity that a functioning civilian administrative organization be kept alive at all times, that officials should not be dismissed until an unbiased investigation of their former activities could be made, and suitable replacements found for

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Govt of Am.

those who should prove to be unacceptable. ~~after~~ We could not adopt a policy of wholesale dismissals that would have paralyzed the civilian administration. Our ~~policy~~ job was looked upon merely as that of ~~an~~ administrators for the preservation of law and order, but committed to certain tasks of ~~house~~ political house-cleaning, staying clear always of politics, ~~never to discuss~~ ^{always} refusing ~~to discuss~~ to enter into political discussions with Italians.

It is obviously difficult to decide just who is a fascist. At one extreme there are individuals who are always active leaders in the fascist party administration; holders of high office in the fascist fabric, many of whom have been continuously connected with the party since the "March on Rome" - and other events of its earlier days. At the other extreme, there are people who hold nominal membership in the fascist party merely because any failure to do so would have prevented them from holding positions of any kind or even drawing pensions which their prior service had earned. Between those two extremes there are all gradations. Too, the investigative task is no little one for every person accused of having been ~~an~~ intimately associated with fascism has at least one person of the so-called "unquestioned integrity" type to defend them. It is a simple matter to remove men who have always been fascist leaders, but to remove everyone ~~possessed~~ ²⁰¹⁹ of a fascist membership card would be equivalent to removing every

page 5 - Pol.

official office bearer in a civil or military office. ~~It~~ ~~such extra step must,~~
~~in the end, have been embarrassing to our military Commander because~~

Bearing all these facts in mind, AMG has had to study each case individually and pass its decisions as to removal on the man's past record and present performance. In some cases an efficient officer, who was a fascist in little more than name, has been retained rather than removed, and replaced by a far less efficient person who was always an anti-fascist.

In performing the difficult task of selecting those officials to be removed, AMG has made use of a Board of Officers drawn from its staff on the basis of experience, judgment, and position. Valuable information has been received from various official Italian sources, civilian and military, including the records of the police. The Counter-Intelligence Corps of the U.S. Army and the Field Security Service of the British Army have both given information in many instances.

Since it is a policy of AMG rather to supervise administration by the Italian officials rather than to do the work outright, we have wherever practicable,
2018
conferred with Italian Prefects and other senior officials in the removal of

fascist officers. Whenever the removal could be effected by the Italians themselves, this was facilitated, *but always he is acting as our agent, and*
being the only recognized governmental authority
This is, obviously, a rational procedure on the part of any government maintained by an army of occupation. ~~In the list which~~

Some of the officials removed were merely put out of office and ~~no~~ ~~xxx~~ further

0155
page 7 - Pol.

action taken on our part, in other instances actual arrests have been carried out.

Since our arrival in the Region early in September _____ fascist officials

have been removed from office.

In order to make a systematic study of the present and past records of office bearers, & functionaries, and other public servants, a questionnaire has been prepared. Each individual is required to complete this questionnaire and sign it under oath. Any statements found to be false can be made in themselves the bases for trial. On the returns given by the officers themselves, we are able to initiate further studies of present and past activities which might be held objectionable from our standpoint.

As the fighting moved on it was of course possible to permit more political freedom. Assemblies have been permitted wherever it ~~is felt~~ was felt the military situation warranted it and that no public disorder would result.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

2017

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Almost before the sound of the firing died out of communes and cities the pull and tug of individuals and parties for political power commenced. The self-appointed voices of the people were united on only one point and that was the cry for unlimited political freedom in territory which was ~~strictly~~ literally in the combat zone of operations; this freedom was desired only for the purpose of advancing, strengthening, ~~maintaining~~ and entrenching partisan ^{none} aims and ambitions. There was ~~nothing~~ of the national patriotic theme in their politics.

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The parties representatives have had practically virgin soil in which to work. ~~With the overthrow of the fascist regime, everyone has a voice where none~~
~~had before.~~ Practically every citizen is a prospect ~~ready~~ for alignment because of his new-found political freedom. by one party or the other. Add to this the fact that the mass have had their incomes taken away by destruction of the factories, their homes bombed out, and the ~~horrific~~ displacement caused by t/errific fighting over their territories. In an effort to win these supporters each party is attempting to outdo the others in promising solutions for their suffering, action against their ²⁶¹⁵ ~~order~~ oppressors. Having been promised a ~~democratic~~ government based on democratic and liberal principles by the Allies, these parties recognized by us/ have

page 4 - Pol.

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page 5 - Pol.

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page 7 - Pol.

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As the fighting moved on it was of course possible to permit some political freedom. Assemblies have been permitted whenever it ~~was felt~~ was felt the military situation warranted it and that no public disorder would result.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

	Reg 3			Others - Pr. Reg 4		
	OF	Elm	civ.	OF	Elm.	civ.
Naples Prov.	29	22	120	4		NG
Benevento	6	9		5		
Avellino	8	2	11	3		
Finance	6	5	7	6		
Misplaced Persons	1					
Pub. Safety	7	1	NG	2		
Fine Arts + Ed	2	2				
Legal	4	3	12	13		
Controller	1		5	2		
PAD	1			1		
Agriculture	2	3	3	2		
Labor	5	4		2		
PRO	3					
Int.	1	5	3			
Eco + Sup.	2	16	514 (abroad)	9		
	89	74		49		

200 Reg

1205
 75 = civ. Prov. Nap.
 120 =

14/174
 Am Em -
 Br. OR -
 14/163

Reg 3			Other - Pr. Reg 4		
OF	Eln	civ.	OF	Eln.	civ.
29	22	120	4		NG
6	9		5		
8	2	11	3		
6	5	7	6		
1					
7	1	NG	2		
2	2				
4	3	12	13		
1		5	2		
1			1		
2	3	3	2		
5	4		2		
3					
1	5	3			
8	16	5/4 (abnd)	9		
89	<u>74</u>		<u>49</u>		

200 Reg

Pr. Reg.

Am Em - 14/74

Br. ORs - 14/63

Agriculture - 3

The fishing problem has been one of the enigmas of our administration. ^{fish} This ~~food~~ item is ~~one~~ of especial importance to the two coastal provinces of Naples and Salerno, ^{the industry provides food for many throughout the country and a livelihood for thousands of fishermen.} ~~not only for food purposes, but as a means of livelihood as well.~~ Many small boats on the sea, especially at night, ^{was regarded as a} ~~creates a~~ security problem and the Naval officials ^{felt} ~~have~~ justifiably resisted ^{ed in stopping} ~~unrestricted exercise of the~~ ^{selling of fishing boats.} ~~right such activities.~~ ^{Nevertheless, black market profits} ~~It was extremely~~ ^{involved a clandestine fishing trade to flourish.} ~~difficult to prevent the small quantities of fish there were brought~~ ^{it was then decided to make out permits to permit a legal trade in fish} ~~in from xxxxxxxx being sold on the black market and hence~~ ^{within the limits of recent needs in order to make fish available to the public} ~~denied to the great masses.~~ ~~Efforts~~ Plans for effective control by permitting landings at certain controlled ports ^{was subjected} ~~have been made~~ ^{to} ~~and should~~ settle this troublesome problem.

The Campagna farmer ^{was} ~~has been~~ found to be a very rugged ~~indiv~~ ~~idualist~~ and hardworking individualist. Before the firing had scarcely ceased over his fields he was out marking ~~land~~ mines and duds, and bringing the oxen he had ~~xxxxxx~~ hidden from the Germans back to his fields to commence his fall plowing and planting.

Agriculture - 2

~~will have~~ ^{had} to be reduced for there ~~had~~ ^{had} been a 50% reduction in the livestock population, ~~xxxxxx~~ one of the most serious consequences ^{There is also a} of which will be a shortage of draft animals. Breakdown of the Italian ~~with~~ ~~xxxxxx~~ governmental control of the milk distribution system through ~~subsidies and purchases~~ in August of this year, reduction of the livestock population, and the high price cheese ~~de-~~ ^{ad} ~~commande~~ on the black market ~~has~~ made it impossible to attract to city areas any appreciable quantities of fluid milk. ^{The Allies} this shortage ~~caused the situation somewhat by importing powdered milk~~ ~~has been made up in part by imports by the Allies of dried powdered milk.~~

^{Army purchasing units co-operated with} ~~Close liaison with Army purchasing units was maintained at all~~ ^{minimum to purchase food needed by civilians.} times to assure that local stocks of produce needed by the civilian population were not needlessly bought by Army units. ^{An order was} ~~At an early~~ ^{issued prohibiting} ~~this cooperation resulted in a prohibition of purchase by such~~ ^{the} the military of meats, potatoes, and any ~~but~~ ^{perishable} perishable produce ^{could be} ~~Further, where possible military installations were made to avoid~~ ^{refrained from} ~~fertile fields when non-productive land was available.~~

^{were} ~~Plans have been made for the importation from the United Kingdom~~ ^{heretofore} of 6,800 tons of seed potatoes ~~normally~~ supplied by Holland and Germany. Immediate steps ^{were} ~~xxxxxx~~ taken to ^{return} ~~put~~ the ²⁰⁰⁰ ~~per~~ fertilizer plant in Bagnoli, Naples Province in operation. The 1942 carry-over of 700 tons and the 1943 production of 16,000 tons of strategically ^{not} ~~import hemp has been put in channels~~ ^{was made available} for purchase by the Allied Forces.

AGRICULTURE

~~Our~~ ^{allied military command} pre-invasion planning in this field ^{anticipated that} indicated that ~~we would~~ ^{have most} serious problems with which ~~to contend~~ ^{would have to be solved in order to} in our attempts to reestablish production. ~~in this field~~ Although the Vesuvian Plain is one of the richest producers in the world of vegetables and fruits, cereal production for the area as a whole ^{falls far short of needs.} imports annually approximately 300,000 tons of wheat, ^{the most essential food item.} ~~to the~~ ^{population.} ~~XXXXX~~ ^{AMG} We notified the Army prior to invasion of the fact that the soldiers' rations might be supplemented with locally produced fruits and vegetables, but that it would be necessary ~~to~~ ^{import} in ~~large~~ ^{also} ~~amounts~~ to bring in wheat and flour. There was the ~~problem~~ ^{further} problem of keeping the ~~area~~ ^{rich} agricultural fields as clear of military installations as the situation ^{would allow} ~~permitted~~ ^{to permit} so that this area ~~might become~~ ^{might} attain maximum production at the earliest moment.

Surveys on the ground confirmed ^{AMG} ~~our~~ predictions. The wheat crop was ~~only~~ 75% of normal for the Region; there ~~were~~ ^{was} very little in warehouses, the Germans ~~having~~ ^{or carted away} destroyed ~~such stocks~~ ^{some of it} in many cases, and in others ~~had~~ ^{carried} either carried them off or ~~opened the doors to the~~ ^{invaded public looting.} ~~public.~~ ^{looting} ~~XXXXX~~ This ~~last~~ ^{caused an} action resulted in uneven distribution in those areas where ~~these actions~~ ^{it} had taken place. Very little meat is normally produced and consumed, but even ~~this~~ ^{this} relative ~~short~~ ^{short} ration

PUBLIC HEALTH & WELFARE

Public health and welfare problems are always ^{most acute just after a} ~~at this time~~ ^{very soon} ~~immediately~~ ^{usually} ~~after~~ ^{invasion/} The conditions for epidemics are ~~all~~ present, the welfare problem created by the destructive forces of war is so great that normal civilian agencies ^{of the} break under the added load. ~~The situation in this area has been an~~ ~~exception in the past~~ Although neither of these problems can be said to have gotten out of hand, ^{by Dec 15} the conditions ^{AMG} found in the Region were such that unless proper steps had been taken there was a real danger of epidemics.

In accordance with plans ^{many of} ~~prepared~~ the City of Naples ^{civilian} hospitals were used soon in use by the Allied Forces as their large Station and Base Hospitals. ~~Many~~ ~~thousands~~ Space for more than 8,000 beds were provided in this city alone by AMG for the military, ~~in accordance with~~ with proper regard for civilian needs. Space for 4,500 was provided in school and other public buildings, 3,500 in civilian hospitals. To accomplish this it was necessary ^{to consolidate} ~~that~~ many of the civilian hospital, ~~be consolidated~~, and less space per patient allowed than in normal times. Those civilians suffering minor ailments or ^{from} chronic diseases, ^{who} ~~which~~ were not receiving any particular benefit from hospitalization were sent to their homes. ²⁰⁰⁶ More than 40% of the space was ^{reclaimed} ~~relieved~~ by this expedient ^{to}.

Medical and surgical supplies were very short in the ~~xxx~~ city on ~~our~~ arrival.

page 2 - PH & W

Here again it was necessary to draw a line between cases requiring hospitalization and those that could be satisfactorily treated at home. AMG had brought in 800 tons of medical and ^{surgical} supplies, all of which ~~was to be~~ ^{were} allocated to hospitals. The supplies in drug establishments in the city were left for ~~max~~ purchase by non-hospitalized cases. This was sufficient to supply minimum needs. The most serious shortage, only now being met, was that of soap, one of the most essential items in any public health program. The civilian supply in Naples was practically exhausted and ~~inconceivable~~ because of the urgent military need of shipping space at the outset the supply necessarily continued short.

~~was~~

More than sixty waters points at artesian and other wells for civilian and military ~~max~~ requirements were put in use during the time the regular system was being repaired. Grave concern was felt during this repair period because of the inherent dangers of a large city being without water for bathing and sewage disposal. It was with great relief that ~~we~~ ^{officials waited out} saw the ~~passage of~~ ^{end of} the period restoration without an ^{new} serious outbreak of disease.

~~was~~ It has been necessary to supplement the food rations issued hospitals ²⁰⁰⁵ by the civilian agencies. To bring the ration up to the necessary minimum, 800 calories per day were supplied by AMG. Because of the ^{normally} large number of indigents in a city as large as Naples and ~~others rendered so~~ ^{those made needy} by the bombings it was necessary to es-

page 3 - PH 227

establish six soup kitchens. Food was supplied by AMG, the civilian relief agencies supplying ^{and} labor and equipment. The ECA was immediately set going again for distribution of money relief and ~~it~~ arrangements made for the releasing of its funds ~~from the banks~~ from the banks which had been closed.

~~During the period the sewer system was out of order~~ What few trucks were available were requisitioned for ~~the purpose of~~ garbage disposal, supplemented by a number of horse-drawn carts ^{new} brought in from the ~~country-side~~ country-side ^{to help}.

The contagious disease situation has been surprisingly good with the exception of ~~typhus~~ typhus. ~~Incidence~~ Incidence of this disease in Naples was noted several months before ^{occupation following} our arrival ~~with~~ the bombing of a prisoner of war enclosure on the waterfront where Serbian/prisoners were interned. The rate gradually increased as time passed, ~~and this was naturally increased under~~ conditions prevailing in the city following destruction of all its utilities, ^{no water source} without water, ^{or adequate disinfection facilities} for baths, soap, or heat. ^{standards} It was most difficult for ~~minimum~~ minimum health ~~rules~~ to be ^{maintained} followed. ^{contagious} ~~spreading~~ spreading was further facilitated by the breakdown of communications which ~~seriously~~ interfered with reporting of new cases.

The 57 Base Section, ~~RBS~~ ^{co-operated efficiently} RBS and 5th Army Surgeons have been ~~most cooperative~~

^{and AMG etc} to us in our work throughout the area, and especially in the City of Naples and other urban centers. Many orders ^{clarifying situations} in fields where the civilian and military ^{functions} over-

page 4 - FH &C

^{are} lapp have been issued most promptly, and ^{resulted in mutual benefit} have proved mutually ~~beneficial to the~~
two interests.

2003

PUBLIC SAFETY

On entering provinces and cozones in the Region the heads of the ~~several~~ police ^{units} were immediately called together to receive instructions for the maintenance of law and order. Studies had been made prior to the invasion to determine which of the several police organizations would be retained and which would be disbanded because of previous Fascist influence. It was decided to retain the CC.RR., Questore, Finance Guards, and the Forest Guards; the Highway, Railway, Post and Telegraph, and Port Militias, all Fascist organizations, were disbanded. Duties formerly performed by these units were assumed by ~~an~~ ^{the} enlarged ~~CC.RR.~~ ^{which was expanded.}

On the first meeting with the police heads they were clearly instructed concerning the terms of the proclamations and ~~of~~ their responsibility ^{to} of enforcing ~~the~~ them. ~~At the same time~~ ^{also} they were advised that ~~on the fact that a particular thing fell outside the~~ ^{an assigned task was} jurisdiction of their force, ^{it} would never be accepted as excuse for failure to carry out ~~one of our orders.~~ ^{an} Most helpful in ~~our~~ relations with the CC.RR., the most important police force, was the appointment of one of their officers who spoke English as their liaison officer, ~~with us.~~ ^{given} Arrest slips were ~~turned over~~ ^{given} to these civilian police whose duty it was to fill out a slip for each prisoner. This slip provided for the name of the prisoner, reason for arrest, brief note of the evidence, and the name, rank, and unit of the Allied soldier responsible for the arrest. Experience

Public Safety - page 2

had shown that unless such a practice was adopted many civilians would be arrested by military police without written charges and the prisoner apt to remain in jail for many days before he could be released or charged. The ~~mex~~ civilian police were also informed that ^{when} ~~were~~ an act ^{was} ~~constituted~~ an offense under both Italian law and ^{AMG} ~~the~~ our proclamations, the accused would, ^{except in} ~~in the absence of~~ special circumstances be tried by the Italian courts.

The whole subject of civilian movement and circulation passes was a most perplexing one and required much AMG personnel. From time to time certain arterial roads and highways ^{restricted} ~~were~~ ^{by the Army} ~~declared~~ to be for military use, ~~only~~. AMG through the

^{Italian} ~~civilian~~ military organizations established twenty-four hour patrols in many places

to relieve the burden ^{on allied} ~~of~~ military police units. Passes were required by those

desiring to go beyond 10 kilometers ^{People} ~~and~~ ^{wanted} ~~those who wished~~ to protect their

motor vehicles ^{from} ~~against~~ requisition by the Army. ^{would allow passes of a good reason margin.} The former type were issued only

for most cogent reason, the latter only if the owner could show the use was essential

in the public interest, e.g., transport of food for public consumption, doctors, etc.

To prevent holders of passes from exceeding the license granted by a pass, it was

found necessary to state precisely the extent both as to purpose and time. Motor

vehicle passes were issued at Province level, each Province adopting a different

color to facilitate detection of excess use. Control points were established through-

Public Safety - page 3

out the Region to prevent unlawful circulation. ~~Incidentally~~ by black market operators and ~~many~~ ^{others wanted} persons desired by the military on security grounds were arrested at these places.

When large numbers of troops are brought together in ~~fixrix~~ a fairly confined area difficulties are apt to arise between them and the civilian population. It was found necessary to limit the hours during which ^{wine} and other alcoholic beverages ~~could~~ ^{might} be sold, ~~later~~ ^{brothels} houses of prostitution were put off limits, ~~and because the~~ ^{occasionally} civilian police ~~no longer~~ ^{were} sometimes prevented in discharging their duties by Allied troops, ^{and} the practice ~~affixink~~ of joint Military Police-CC.RR. was established.

The prisons, national organizations, were largely disorganized when ~~we~~ ^{AMG} arrived and required ~~much~~ ^{overhauling} assistance to ~~set them going once more~~. Since the line ^{with Rome} was cut

~~with Rome~~ an Italian with considerable experience was appointed Regional Supervisor with the responsibilities and powers formerly vested in the national official. The gaps in the prison staffs were filled, repairs possible under the situation were made, and certain consolidations ^{made necessary by} effected ~~because of~~ ^{for collecting} Army requisitions ~~of some of~~

^{were made} the ~~prisons for~~ ^{prisons} ~~lille~~. Before ~~this~~ ^{the} ~~German~~ ^{German} departing, the Germans ~~had~~ ²⁵⁰⁰ released many ~~of the~~ prisoners for the demoralizing effect it would have on the community.

Immediate steps were taken and many of these put back in prison. ~~AMG immediately~~ ordered a re-examination of all persons ~~imprisoned~~ in prison ~~status~~ as criminal

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lunatics to make certain that the Fascists had not used this as a means of disposing of anti-Fascists.

provided that
Under Italian Law/the Questore had the power authority to jail without charge

anti-Fascists, under his "disposition of the Questore" power. It was reported to

(apparently believing under a perverted sense of Monarch justice)
AMG that this official was imprisoning Fascists under this power. He answered our

inquiry by the simple reply that during the Fascist regime he had used his power to

not jail anti-Fascists and that it was only fair just that now we are in power

it should be used to jail Fascists. Despite the logic of his reasoning, in his

victims
alleged Fascists were ordered released, pending investigation by our security police.

kept them under surveillance. Thereafter formal charges were made necessary before arrests could be made.

1999

ASSIGNMENTS OF E AMOUNTS IN WHEAT, BY ROME OFFICE,
FOR THE PERIOD 7/1/41 to 6/30/42, for THE MOV. OF
NAPLES, CONSUMPTION.

From	FOGGIA	q.li	628,744
"	MATERA	"	314,100
"	RAVENNA	"	55,200
"	REGGIO EMILIA	"	5,000
"	PESARO	"	14,000
"	PIACENZA	"	200
"	CATANZARO	"	61,998
"	AVELLINO	"	8,738
"	COSENZA	"	80,589
"	TARANTO	"	15,000
"	MACERATA	"	211,000
"	ANCONA	"	152,644
"	POTENZA	"	147,163
"	URBINO	"	99,000
"	PERUGIA	"	15,618
"	BRESCIA	"	18,800
"	CREMONA	"	10,340
"	PAVIA	"	20,000
"	VERONA	"	25,000
"	PADOVA	"	10,000
"	BOLOGNA	"	176,818
"	FERRARA	"	41,416
"	ROVIGO	"	13,862
"	ASCOLI	"	92,439
"	TERAMO	"	100,000
"	MODENA	"	66,888
"	CAMPOBASSO	"	45,548
"	PARMA	"	50,000

TOTAL q.li 2,480,105

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times to rise above those "normally" prevailing. However, it is believed the average worker is able now, as he was in the past, to purchase his minimum needs of rationed goods plus black market goods.

1997

Economic & Supply - page 6

invasion this system almost disappeared with the producers refusing to dispose
~~of it through this governmental agency. Many of the officials were~~
~~active Fascists and fled with the retreating Germans; warehouses were destroyed~~
~~and looted; and the desire~~ ^{desire} ~~of the producers for a free market~~

The fleeing of the active Fascist officials with the ~~the~~ ^{the} retreating Germans, des-
~~truction~~ ^{and looting} ~~of the warehouses preceding our occupation, and the desire of the pro-~~
~~ducers for a free market left very little public control for our use.~~

~~Prices were~~ ^{Prices were} ~~fixed by the national government~~
~~were fixed at abnormally low levels.~~ ^{were fixed at abnormally low levels.}

~~for the political purpose of indicating suf-~~
~~ficiency, the government making up the difference by subsidies to producers. The~~
~~Prefect of the Province then raised these prices before publication in his Province.~~

^{rationed}
 The people then supplemented their purchases at ~~the~~ ^{fixed} prices by purchases on
 the black market at such higher prices.

The collection and distribution system has been set going again since our
 arrival. ~~With this food plus~~ ¹⁹³⁶ ~~the normal ration was~~ ^{applied}
 the population. At usual this is supplemented by purchases on the black market.

^{increased}
 Because of the ~~fear~~ ^{and} ~~and~~ ^{hoarding} brought on by the unsettled conditions and
 the lack of internal and external transport these black market prices have con-

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or produced ~~in excess of~~ and sold in legitimate channels. ~~offensive military~~

All ~~available~~ military ~~transport~~ and civilian transport was used to relieve

this situation so far as possible. Owners of civilian vehicles were encouraged

by issuance of AIC passes to use ~~the~~ ~~in this business~~. These passes protected such ve-

hicles from requisition by the Army and permitted them to circulate in the Region.

~~Inter-regional~~ Inter-regional trading was even more difficult. Rail and water

transport were the only worthwhile means to transport the surplus supplies of

wheat in Foggia, Matera, Potenza, and Bari. When the rail connection was rees-

tablished by the Army very little space could be allotted for civilian goods be-

cause of ~~Italian~~ ~~military~~ ~~needs~~; ~~coastal~~ ~~shipping~~ had been

greatly reduced by our own ~~action~~, and later German. Control of the

little that remained was a Navy function and to permit license to operate pre-

sented a ~~real~~ / real security problem.

Italy as a whole has traditionally be short of food and in the Fascist

self-sufficiency program resort ~~to~~ was had to increased production and ~~1945~~

fixing and rationing. In spite of these laws and appeals to the national patrio-

tism of the people a large part of the food supply was sold on the black market

in peace time. This practice continued in the war years. The ~~black~~ ~~market~~ system

for collecting the produce was never successful ~~in effecting~~

public control of distribution. With the political upheaval preceding our

Economics & Supply - page 2

As in every other area ^{in the world} where the food supply does not ~~equal the demand~~ equal the demand and there is a price and rationing system

There is a Black Market in Region 3 III just as there is in every other area in the world where the food supply does not equal the demand and there is a price and rationing system. ~~Unequal distribution of such an essential food as AG~~ has been no more successful in curing this evil of unequal distribution of food than has any other agency of civil government. If prices are fixed at too low a level, then owners of goods withdraw them from legitimate channels of trade; to fix the price at ~~some~~ a figure sufficiently high to keep the goods off the black market makes it impossible for people of limited means to purchase. ~~Raising of wages will not cure the evil.~~ After a very momentary lag ~~prices~~ prices will go up to the point that the total food that has gotten into uncontrolled channels ~~will~~ will command from those who are willing to pay to supplement that supplied ~~in~~ through legitimate channels. This competition for food and ^{unequal} ~~unequal~~ distribution ^{in this short supply situation} ~~will go on~~ will go on ^{as} so long/the purchasing power of the consumers is ^{unequally distributed} ~~unequally distributed~~ 1991

~~The lack of transport is a major factor in the unequal distribution of food internally~~ Internally the distribution problem has been difficult because of lack of transport between ~~regions~~ provinces, and even between communes, of even those items locally pro-

page 3 - Economic & Supply

by absence of proper Italian officials ^{credit} some/sales have been ~~be~~, e.g., in combat areas ~~impossible~~ ~~urgent~~ CACs of Divisions have provided food for concentrations of ~~refugees~~ civilian refugees, a charge against the Italian Government having been entered on our books.

Supplies of goods and machinery for repair of urgently needed factories and utilities were brought in during this period. These ~~materials~~ enabled the restoration of most of the water supply systems in the area, electric power installations, principle highways/ ^{some} and railways, and/factories producing arms or other strategically important goods. ~~Complete~~ ~~surveys~~ ~~of~~ ~~factories~~ ~~and~~ ~~other~~ ~~producers~~ ~~employing~~ ~~more~~ ~~than~~ ~~10~~ ~~people~~ ~~as~~ ~~of~~ ~~January~~ ~~1943~~. From these surveys it will be possible to determine the kind and amount of production of each plant, stocks of raw materials and finished goods on hand, normal source of supply, ~~existing~~ ~~type~~ of power and source, ~~1943~~ ~~present~~ of damage and possibility of making repairs with materials obtainable locally. From this information it is then possible to determine priorities of repair and ~~import~~ and arrangements made for imports. Immediately on occupation industrial supplies of strategic importance were blocked through Consiglio Provinciale dell'Economia. Such supplies as caustic soda, skins and hides, still, hemp, and communication equipment was saved for the military by this action.

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that period.

The most important and greatest bulk of civilian goods brought in by the Allied Forces during this period was food. Most of this was allocated for distribution in the Naples area and its immediate vicinity around the Gulf of Naples, with its great concentrations of population, and for the Salerno area. During this period the rural areas were able to provide minimum requirements from local production. A total of 15,173 tons of Allied ~~grain~~ foodstuffs, principally flour, was brought in for civilian consumption. This food was sold from ~~government~~ Allied warehouses to the Italian Government ~~distributing agency~~, which in turn sold it to retailers who supplied the Italian public under the ration system or institutions to ~~provide relief~~ administering relief in kind. This food was merely to supplement the Italian supply and was not necessary to satisfy even the needs of any great class of user. According to established ~~procedures~~ first, ~~priorities~~ supplement required by health and relief institutions ^{and their re-}quisitions ~~which~~ required approval of the Public Health and Welfare ~~and~~ Division of ~~the~~ before going to the Economics and Supply Division; second, that required by civilian employees of the Allied Forces, civilian police organizations, and prisoners; third, ~~that~~ required by the general public. These sales have produced a cash income of 11,642,350 lire. ~~However~~ In emergencies caused

ECONOMICS & SUPPLY

most

The Campagna, as ~~any~~ other relatively small areas in a large modern state, is highly specialized in its production of both consumer and capital goods. ~~It is therefore, if it is to compete successfully with other regions, it must devote its resources and energy to the most productive purposes. Hence, it is absolutely dependent on transport if it is to be supplied~~ variety of the goods ~~it requires to sustain life.~~ ~~During the period of fighting in the region, first the Allied Forces and later the Germans successfully destroyed most of the means of transport in this area. To date little more than that required by the Allied Forces to supply its troops have been restored.~~ To date the Allied Forces have been able to reestablish little more than the means required to supply its own troops. For the region generally, and the Region Port of Naples in particular, continues to be the zone of supply for our fighting troops.

In planning the invasion ~~this~~ this situation was predicted. ~~It was~~ ~~made~~ of minimum civilian supplies needed to supplement those likely to be found in the region during the first 90-day period. These supplies were brought in during the period, and proved sufficient to prevent ~~starving~~ starving, and permitted rehabilitation of those plants and utilities thought absolutely essential during

Keep Rationing at pub. price & with wages they can afford to supply the supply on ~~the~~ the black market.
Black Market

- I* 1. Factors causing black market: production, supply, processing, transportation, distribution, sale, price control, etc.
- I* 2. Most of the system of control and organizations set up to administer them were rotten in politics and very ~~are~~ inefficient in their operations.
- I* 3. Prices were fixed by the Minister of Agriculture primarily for political reasons to indicate plentiful supply and low cost of living, but when these reached the prefect for his supervision, he usually raised them to what he considered reasonable for his area, then the black market established the actual price--this in normal times.
- I* 4. Even insufficient supply of wheat and meat in normal times.
5. Soldiers with money; fear of length of time it would take to get more--producers wouldn't release--for a certain price he will sell and go hungry.
6. Lack of popular interest in assisting in an equitable distribution--they had had these operations for years.
7. The Amassi was not functioning and we found no control over marketing and distribution.
8. Tax system is not designed to aid--draining off money, and there is an unequal distribution of money.
9. Practices: individuals with a little cash and some kind of transport go directly to producers, by-passing Amassi and retailers.
10. They agree that effective road-blocks to eliminate illegal flow of goods when we are not prepared to replace it, under present conditions would strangle the food supply--however illegal it might be--and thus immediately create a much more serious tragedy.
11. Exchange rate: applying external rate internally; corrective influences start.
12. Unemployment; many people in the trade.
13. Road blocks show that military and personnel engaged in black market; may drive army transport for a consideration; or share in the profits of the venture.
14. Black market is charged with all the hardships of the people ~~then~~ food is scarce. (Humes.)
15. If prices are fixed at too low a level, then owners of goods withdraw them from legitimate channels of trade; to fix the price too high makes it impossible for some of the poorer people to purchase.
16. Not simply a question of raising wages for what of people with fixed incomes: e.g., retired worker who is living on insurance annuity, etc.
17. Punishment does not stop practice for the rewards of success are too high; difficulty of enforcement: purchasers won't tell.
18. Raising of prices won't eliminate it for people with the money will pay more for better quality, or for supplement to rations.

They are holding goods for sale to ~~the~~ soldiers and money

Temporary at most

Finance

Immediately on establishment of ~~our~~ Regional Headquarters in ~~Naples~~ ^{financial heart of the region,} ~~the~~ governmental and finance officials and bankers were called together. The proclamations were explained to them, notification served on them that the banks were being temporarily closed, and methods ~~followed~~ followed by AMG in approving advances ~~was~~ explained. Local Managers of large banks having their headquarters in Rome, Milan, Genoa, etc. were made Regional Director of their respective banks so that ~~we~~ ^{AMG} ~~would have to~~ ^{could} deal with only one person representing each banking house.

The direct tax rolls of Naples Province ~~were~~ £95,000,000 per bi-monthly period, of which £20,000,000 was from "contributi sindacali" ^{by the I offi.} abolished by our proclamations. It was estimated ^{that} no more than 1/3 of this tax was collectible within any reasonable time because of the serious economic conditions caused by the war and invasion. As a matter of fact our actual experience has been much better than the prediction. % of these taxes have been collected.

Inventories of the banks were immediately made and disclosed ~~that~~ £675,000,000 on hand, with deposit liabilities of £3,200,000,000. Realizing the importance ^{of financial institutions} to the economic life of the ~~region~~ ^{plans for} opening of the banks were executed as rapidly as possible. ~~Realizing~~ ^{Anticipating large demands} ~~great demands would be made~~ on the banks in the early days, £600,000,000 was deposited ⁱⁿ ~~by~~ AMFA No 2 account in the Banca d'Italia to ~~be used~~ ^{be used}

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for the benefit of all banks in the Region in supplying these early demands. Under ^{AMG} ~~our~~ direction £425,000,000 of credit lines were granted by the Banca d'Italia to the other banks. This depository agreed to keep on hand currency equivalent to our AMFA No 2 account, less advances made to other banks on this credit line agreement. The Naples banks reopened 30th October and those in the other Provinces a few days later because of difficulty in securing transport for the large supplies of currency needed throughout the Region. Experience in the reopening was most gratifying. There were no "runs". Deposits showed a decided decrease for the first 10 days, but since that time have steadily increased.

The Royal Treasury Section, Banca d'Italia, local depository and disbursing agent for the nation was permitted to commence meeting payrolls 6th of October. AMG advances are made to this section of the bank for national and local governmental purposes to avoid a multiplicity of dealings. The governmental agencies then make their requests for funds through their regular channels and if approved by the proper Italian official ~~who has the approval~~ ^{made} if ^{AMG} ~~our~~ approval is received. A few state organizations such as railroads, so vital ^{to our} ~~to~~ military ^{success}, receive direct advances. During the period ~~the~~ £42,063,945 was advanced Italian State Treasury and State Institutions; £10,618,666 to provinces; ~~xxxxxxx~~ £57,095,855 to communes; and, £110,966 to others. The City of Naples received an advance of £38,500,000 early in October ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ princi-

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cipally for repairs to streets and city services. This provided labor for thousands of civilians. ^{these} ^{were} repairs, urgently needed by the Allied Forces who were by this time turning Naples into a great supply port.

All accounts of Fascist organizations, prominent Fascist officials, and those of a governmental and semi-governmental nature were blocked. Prior to reopening of the banks large firms were allowed to meet payroll and dismissal payments from cash in safety deposit boxes.

^{General} Reopening of safety deposit boxes, commenced 9th December under AMG supervision. To date only 1/3 of the holders of such boxes have applied for reopening, and none of the boxes have contained any appreciable amounts of the ^{types of} property ear-marked ^{for} ~~to be~~ confiscation.

Reopening of the Post Offices, which act as government ~~fix~~ financial agents for many purposes has been most difficult. Many of the buildings have been requisitioned by the Army ^{and} ~~many~~ have been damaged or destroyed by bombs and their records either lost or buried. By early November it was possible to reopen the ¹⁹⁴³ ~~the~~ Naples system after an advance by the Banca d'Italia received AMG approval. There were current savings of £822,000,000; and postal savings bonds obligations of £625,000,000, on which payment of principal and interest is prohibited. Commencing 15th December the Post Offices were authorized to begin once more payment of the "sussidi militari"

Finance - page 4

(family allowances to those dependent on persons in the Italian Armed Forces) so important in the economic life of the community.

The State Social Security Institution and private insurance companies are once more operating. With the assistance of an advance of £5,000,000 approved by AMG state unemployment benefits are being distributed.

After study and consultation with the officials of the Naples Stock Exchange it was decided to keep that institution closed for the time. A large part of the transactions had been in government bonds whose price had been supported by the Bank of Naples With funds furnished by Rome. It was felt that in absence of state support, the price would fall and might be cited by the Germans as evidence of poor economic conditions prevailing in occupied territory. Further with service on these bonds discontinued it would be most difficult to appraise their value. Since all but four of the corporations whose bonds and stocks were traded on in the Exchange are in enemy occupied territory and have no local registrars or transfer agents, it was felt that the reopening would serve no useful purpose for buyers and sellers of these shares.

The accounts of AMFA show a total occupation cost debit item of £2,685,499,929. £2,585,427,000 has been advanced American troops, 1988 £100,000,000 to ~~French~~ French the British handle their own troop financing. Financing of the Italian Army is handled ~~xx~~ in the same manner as other functions of ~~this~~ ^{that} government described in this report.

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of bonds here could be ~~marked~~ cited by Germans as evidence of ~~our~~ economic conditions.

Expenditures for State, Provincial, and Communal Accounts. ~~Direct~~ Direct advances by AMG to a few state organizations, such as railroads, are made, but in most AMG simply grants its approval, the advance being made by the Banca d'Italia, Treasury Section. In the case of Provinces and Communes direct advances are made by AMG thru the Province Finance Officer. Rlys were favored because of their value to the military.

Actual advances by AMFA have been as follows: (total amount authorized for the period not available)

Italian State Treas. and State Institutions	12,063,015
Provinces	10,618,666
Communes	57,095,855
	110,966
Others	109,888,552

~~This method of using existing Italian Government financial agencies meeting net deficits instead of making individual ~~expenditures~~ advances has the approval of CFO, 15 Army Group (what does this mean).~~

Collection of Revenue, Monopolies, etc. What percentage is it estimated were collected.

AMFA Currency and Accounting. A branch of AMFA was established on Oct 25 in Naples under the jurisdiction of this division, which meets requests of U.S. Army Finance Officers for troop disbursements; receives deposits of proceeds of sales of goods by Civilian Supplies Divisions; advance to AMG Finance Officers. AMFA is really the banking part of AMG, having physical custody of the cash and also arranges the opening of accounts by various U.S. Army organizations, such as organizations funds, P.X.'s, etc. Advances are made on the approval of the CFO but renders reports direct to AMFA Hq, its personnel not being in our T/O or charged against Reg. 3.

✓ Total payments on account of occupation costs to date have been 2,685,499,929.

✓ Payment of Italian Armed Forces. On approval by the CFO, Reg. 3 of statement of needed funds directed to the Bank of Italy, Naples, payments are made, requiring no direct payments.

✓ French Army Pay. 100,000,000 advanced on authority of AFHQ 11th Dec., January due to increase to 250,000,000.

✓ British. Have so far handled their own finances.

✓ American Army Pay. 2,585,427,000 advanced to date.

1985

Nielson apparently feels that Province FOs are directly under him and not SCAOs?

2,685,427,000

page 2 finance

The managers of the Naples branches of banks having their H.Q. in Rome, Milan, and Genoa were appointed regional managers for all their respective branches in the four provinces of Region 3. Early in Oct. large industrial companies were permitted to withdraw from their safety deposit boxes currency to meet payrolls and dismissal allowances where the employees were no longer needed because of destruction of plants. It was estimated that 50,000,000 lire would be required for unrestricted reopening of banks. 600,000,000 deposited in AMFA No.2 account in the Banca d'Italia to be used by it and other banks in the bank reopening to meet demands. emergency credit lines totalling 45,000,000 were granted by the Banca d'Italia to the other banks in Naples city, AMFA therefore being saved from making advances to banks individually. Banca d'Italia agreeing to keep currency on hand at all times to cover the AMFA No.2 account. less advances made to other banks on the above agreement, Naples banks being reopened without restriction 30th Oct. under Gen'l Ord. #3, the reopening outside Naples City not actually taking place until 8 Nov. because it was necessary to transport currency and this was done by us. Reopenings followed in the other three provinces on the following dates: Avellino, Nov.5, Salerno, Nov.6, and Benevento, Nov.9. ~~Reopening~~ Accounts of fascist organizations, prominent fascists and those of a governmental and semi-governmental nature were blocked. There were no runs (?). Reopening of safety deposit boxes commenced 9th Dec. under AMG supervision, all gold or silver bullion, foreign exchange of any kind, foreign securities, and suspicious looking documents being confiscated at the time of opening. Actually nothing of importance was found; 1/3 of the boxes being reopened under this permission. (a few US dollars, some Hungarian bonds, Czarist Russian bonds). Deposits showed a slight decrease for about ten days but then commenced to increase.

Post Offices. The task of reinstituting the Post Office Financial Services as governmental paying agent, handling of revenue stamp sales and payments and collections on behalf of the Social Security Institution and also reinstituting their banking department, was enormously complicated. Requisitions by army and damage by bombing and shelling required closing of their premises for several weeks. Naples Post Office in operation and meeting all state pensions and payroll payments by early Nov. and all insurance collections and payment benefits on behalf of the Social Security Institution. Current savings accounts deposits about 622,000,000 and postal saving bonds of about 625,000,000, payment of interest or principal being prohibited on latter. Div. arranged for PO to get 100,000,000 f. from Banca d'Italia for reopening, that in Naples city opening 20 Nov. for saving deposits, other followed as records and bldgs. in condition. Commencing 15 Dec. payment of "ausidi militari" (family allowances to those dependent on persons in the army forces of Italy) were renewed under authority granted by AMG 15 Army Group, being quite important in the Italian economic picture.

Social Security Institution and Private Insurance Companies. Unemployment benefits paid to workers throughout Naples City with an advance from AMG of 5,000,000; premiums collected with the opening of the Post Offices. Too, old age pensions, marriage payment, tuberculosis benefits, etc. are now being paid by the PO; other classes for which no premiums are paid are now being studied, payment not having been renewed. With Gen'l Ord. #3 private insurance companies commenced functioning. (the economic life is being revived.)

~~Reopening~~ Naples Stock Exchange. Reopening studied and officials asked to show why a reopening would be in the public interest. Decided to keep it closed for following reasons: a large part of the transactions had been in government bonds whose price had been supported by the Bank of Naples with funds furnished by Rome, with service on government bonds discontinued the value of bonds would be difficult to appraise, Italian Corporations did not have independent registrars or transfer agents and only four of the large corporations, whose shares are traded in on the exchange have head offices here, are in a position to record share transfer, the other six having their head offices in enemy occupied territory; too, in absence of state support low price

II 17 ~~There were no "runs" on the banks in the area, deposits showed a decided decrease for the first 10 days but since that time have been steadily increasing.~~

II 18 Reopening of safety deposit boxes commenced 9 Dec under AMG supervision, all gold or silver bullion, foreign exchange of any kind, foreign securities, and suspicious looking document to be confiscated at the time of reopening--nothing produced with reopening of 1/3--perhaps the ones with contraband did not apply to have their boxes open.

Post Offices:

- 1: The task of reinstituting the Post Office Financial Services as governmental paying agent, handling of revenue stamp sales, and payments and collections on behalf of the Social Security Institution and also reinstituting their banking department enormously complicated.
- 2 Requisitions by army - bombings - lost records - Naples by early Nov.
- 3 Current savings £822,000,000 - postal savings bonds £625,000,000 payment of principal or interest being prohibited on latter - advance of £100,000,000 for reopening fr Banca d approved by AMG
- 4 Commencing 15 Dec payment of "sussidi militari" (family allowances to those dependent on persons in the armed forces of Italy were renewed under authority by AMG 15 Army Group, being quite important in the Italian economic life.

Social Security

1. Social Security Institution and Private Insurance Companies commenced functioning under AMG authority. £5,000,000 for unemployment benefits approved by AMG -
2. After study and consultation with the officials of the Naples Stock Exchange it was decided to keep that institution closed for the time. A large part of the transactions had been in government bonds whose price had been supported by the Bank of Naples with funds furnished by Rome. With service on government bonds discontinued the value of bonds would be difficult to appraise. ~~Only a few corporations whose shares were traded on in the exchange were in enemy occupied territory and since there were no local registrar or transfer agents it was thought to be unwise to reopen. /In absence of state support low price of bonds here could be cited by Germans as evidence of poor economic conditions;~~

reopening would serve the purpose

1. Nielson brot £92;9. 000 to Italy.
2. Great difficulty experienced Salerno because nearly all state, provincial, and city officials were absent and individual and group wage and salary payments had to be handled by the HQ.
3. On moving to Naples from Zupoli on Oct 2nd principal account of Div: at Banca d'Italia and supplementary at Banca Commerciale Italiana.
4. Inventory of Naples Banks disclosed £675,000,000 in cash; £3,200,000,000 deposit liability.
5. State payrolls in Naples paid by Banca d'Italia, except CC.FR., other police, and allotments to soldier's families.
6. Called bankers together, explained proclamations, and closed banks. To how they could draw advances for provinces etc.
7. Direct tax rolls Naples Province: £95,000,000 per bi-monthly period; of which £15,000,000 was for Naples City; £20,000,000 from "contributi sindacali" abolished by our proc.
8. Bankers estimated £75,000,000 due in October only 1/3 collectible. relatively promptly.
9. £38,500,000 for city and £4,000,000 for province for repairs approved.
10. Royal Treasury Section of the Banca d'Italia reopened 6 Oct for payment of State salaries.
11. Local managers of Naples branches of the large banks having their HQs in Rome, Milan, Genoa, etc made Regional mgrs.
12. Early in Oct large firms were allowed to meet payroll and dismissal payments from cash they had in safety deposit boxes.
13. £600,000,000 deposited under No 2 account in Banca d'Italia to be used by it and other banks in the bank reopening for unrestricted reopening.
14. At our direction £425,000,000 credit lines granted by Banca d'Italia to other banks--to permit us to avoid making individual loans to each bank. Banca d agreed to keep on hand currency equivalent to our No 2 account less advances made to other banks on this credit line agreement.
15. Naples banks reopened 1/2 30 Oct, others few days later because of necessity of transporting currency: Avellino, Nov 5; Salerno, Nov 8; Benevento, Nov 9.
16. Accounts of fascist organizations, prominent fascists and those of a governmental and semi-governmental nature blocked.

- ~~# 1. AGO not concerned with war crimes.~~
- ~~2. First General court appointed 13 Oct by Clark.~~
- ~~3. Trials - military police witnesses - pleas of guilty and not guilty etc.~~
- ~~4. One can of rations - no officers are not to prosecute. 13 Dec.~~
- ~~5. Div. charged with AM Cts and supervision of Italian cts. and advising RCAC etc.~~
- ~~6. Cts AM Cts as early as 17 September, Salerno, Avellino 30 Oct, Benevento 18 Nov.~~
- ~~Naples City 15 Oct.~~
- ~~7. Plan to have GAOs sit as summary courts has worked well outside Naples and~~
~~densely populated areas. especially where there are troops.~~
- ~~8. Preservation law and order first importance. as soon as rule~~
- ~~9. Summary cts Naples: 2 gen'l, 1 dock, 1 summary.~~
- ~~10. Loan of Reg 4 officers been of great benefit.~~
- ~~11. Permanent superior ct in City of N. one in provinces. City has permanent prosecu-~~
~~tor. No sittings of a general ct during period.~~
- ~~12. Conditions for reopening of Ct of Appeal, Pretura Cts and Tribunale published~~
~~17 Oct; Tribunale and Pretura Cts opened in Naples late Oct.~~
- ~~13. Supervision over Italian cts.~~
- ~~14. Ct of Appeal open by end of Nov. and Ct of Assizes expect soon.~~
- ~~15. Naples Prov. alone civilian bts disposed of 2681 criminal and 271 civil.~~
- ~~16. Up to 30 Nov. 2155 civilians had been tried in 4 Cts, 215 guilty and~~
~~11 not guilty.~~

CMP3

LEGAL DIVISION

~~Since~~ A properly functioning court system ^{is} ~~being~~ of primary importance in the administration of justice and maintenance of law and order, Allied Military Courts were established as soon as ^{permitted by the} ~~needed~~, within the limits of the military situation. These courts were ^{established} ~~sitting~~ as early as 17th of September at Salerno, 30th October at ~~in~~ Avellino, 15 October ⁱⁿ ~~at~~ Naples, and 12 November in Benevento.

Up to ^{15th December, 3456} ~~30th November 1945~~ civilians had been tried in Allied Military Courts, ²⁸⁹² ~~2115~~ ^{were} ~~having been~~ found guilty, and ⁵⁶⁴ ~~443~~ not guilty. In the City of Naples alone it was found necessary to establish four permanent summary courts for trial of violations ^{of} ~~under~~ ^{our} military proclamations. In addition, a permanent Superior Court sat in this city with a permanent prosecutor; one Superior Court for the remainder of the Region was found to be sufficient. ^{there were} Although no sittings of a General Court during the period, General Clark ~~had~~ provided for any need that might arise by ~~an~~ designation of the members on 13th October.

The utmost cooperation in enforcement of the proclamation ^{was given by} ~~was given~~ the British and American Military Police. ~~Attendance~~ Attendance of these troops at trials as witnesses proved most burdensome on these units because of their very limited personnel. ~~To minimize~~ ^{present} ~~avoid~~ ^{from} ~~having~~ such witnesses appear unnecessarily, a practice of first ^{those} ~~calling~~ ^{were heard first} ~~all~~ cases and proceeding to sentence in those in which

Legal - page 2

the defendants pleaded guilty, ~~calling witnesses~~ ^{new male were heard} the cases in which a plea of not guilty ~~for trial~~ on a subsequent day, when attendance of these military witnesses was arranged. Inasmuch as most of the defendants were caught in the act of violating the proclamations, this practice disposed of the vast majority of cases without the necessity of calling any witnesses.

It was ~~xxx~~ with relief that notice was finally received from higher headquarters ~~announcing~~ that ~~xxxxxx~~ civilians found in possession of insignificant amounts of Allied Military property, e.g., a can of "C Ration", would not be prosecuted. There had been no choice on the part of the ^{local} law enforcement agencies prior to this ruling and many cases of apparent hardship had resulted. ~~Yux~~ Most of ~~the~~ such violators would have only a can or two of food and had ^{usually received it} ~~been given to~~ ~~xxxxxx~~ ^{from a} ~~obtained it from~~ ^{often in payment for} ~~such a person for~~ ^{rendered} ~~performance of some service,~~ e.g., laundry. ^{Since} ~~In~~ ^{search,} ~~such~~ as food was ~~short~~ at rest and conviction ^{were} ~~was~~ ineffective as a deterrent.

9 AUG 1946
Our policy ^{permit} ~~being~~ to ^{to} ~~have the~~ Italians ^{now} ~~enforce their~~ laws through their own judicial system, ^{Then courts were reopened quickly.} ~~worked toward the early opening of their courts.~~ It was first necessary to ^{ascertain} ~~assure ourselves~~ that ardent and active Fascists had been removed from the system before allowing them to proceed. After ~~the~~ the numerous staffs ^{were} ~~very~~ approved and the courts once more in operation, close supervision was gain-

page 3 - Legal

were frequently made.
tained, and examination of decisions ~~carried on~~. We wanted to be certain that
the judicial system and its administration had been finally rid of all Fascist
influence. Since ~~their~~ their reopening, these courts have disposed of a total
of 2,661 criminal and 271 civil cases.

1978

Controller of Property

AMC is charged with the continued operation, maintenance and protection of all real and personal property of Allied Governments or nationals thereof; care and custody of all enemy state property not in custody of some other branch of the Allied Armed Forces; registration of real and personal property of enemy aliens; and, appointment of administrators to take custody of all abandoned property, or property belonging to absentee owners of which no representative can be found in the ~~Occupied Territory~~.

It was found that while individuals were appointed sequestrators of enemy ~~xxx~~ properties by the Italian state, the Trust Department, Bank of Naples was responsible for administration of these properties.

Lists of sequestered properties were obtained from the Prefect, the Bank of Naples, the local representative of the Ministry of Corporations, and through voluntary information given by the managers of Branch offices of companies sequestered in other parts of Italy/. Those companies which were deemed to be essential to the needs of the Allied Forces or inhabitants of the occupied territory were ordered to resume operation and their funds released to the ~~1922~~ ¹⁹²⁴ ~~management~~. In Naples Province the Controller has already undertaken supervision of properties and businesses having a total valuation of £627,160,000. The actual restoration work of sequestered properties was done entirely by the companies themselves under direction of the Controller. Old and loyal employees of the companies were given

the moral support of the Allied Forces and have done a splendid job in getting the companies in operation once more.

1976

INTRODUCTION

This report is designed as a record of the experience of Region 3, AMG, from 24 Aug to 15 December. Since it is the result of factual reporting and analysis, it may prove of value to those whose task it will be to apply military government to other sections of Italy.

M.G. is a fact in ^{war} ~~act~~.

Allied Military Government was established by the American and British governments with one purpose in mind. It was to relieve commanding officers of combat units of the wearying task of governing occupied territory while still engaged with the enemy to his front. Officers and men assigned to AMG were especially trained (by civilian background ^{or} ~~in~~ military ^{reference} ~~method~~ tion) for the jobs assigned to them. Many of them attended American or British military government schools.

1975

Introduction

This report was designed as a historical record
 As the combat forces are moving from the few remaining Communes
 of Region III (The Campagna), and the ^{Civilian} administrative problems of
 the area passing from the combat to the static phase, it may be
 worthwhile for its value to future occupations and history to
 record the problems confronting the British and American officers
 and men assigned to military government and note the steps taken
 by them.

When the invasion ^{was} planned the military commanders
 were not free to decide whether ^{they} ~~it~~ would establish military
 government in the occupied areas ~~xxxxxxx~~
~~xxxxxxx~~ for with the occupation the military commander automa-
 tically assumes these control problems, onerous as they may be. **P**
 The only question before these planners was whether ~~xxxxxxx~~
 the commanding officer would discharge this duty through dele-
 gation of the numerous tasks to old and established units of
 the army, which had many ~~xxxxx~~ other ~~xxxxx~~ duties ~~xxxxx~~
 all of a strictly military nature and ^{personnel un} ~~not~~ trained for civil
 affairs, or whether these duties would be delegated to officers
 and men, organized as ~~x~~ special civil affairs units, and whose
 training and ~~xxxx~~ experience specially fitted them for ~~the~~
~~task~~. In ~~xxxxx~~ adopting the latter alternative it was thought
 that a group so trained would be more conscious of the many pro-
 blems apt to be confronted and the solutions probably leading to
 success. The wisdom of the decision can only be decided by

page 2

the results of this and similar ventures that have preceded it and those to follow. History records many ventures in military government, but few in which the personnel assigned to the task were specially trained, both by their civilian and military experiences. In this age of total war ~~we see~~ all nations have found that the magnitude of the situation no longer permits partial mobilization; nor does it permit a nation to disregard the previous civilian experience of its soldiers. Organization of civil affairs units in which the civilian ^{or military} background of those selected to serve in it is

This is but another manifestation of total mobilization of not only the manpower, but also the skills, of the nation. In doing this ^{it} not only is ~~it~~ making the most efficient use of its own manpower ^{and} it is also adopting a course which is most apt to result in the most efficient use of the resources and services in the occupied country for the benefit of its own advancing army. 1973

It is ~~variously~~ said that the end of military government is always to aid the army in its advance, and having done that it has satisfied its obligation. ~~The army is to aid the army in its advance~~ ^{First;} This aid is rendered by making available to the army the resources ~~of the~~ of the territory over which it is passing and the services of the civilians occupying that territory; secondly, maintaining law and order behind the lines ~~without the necessity of~~ without the necessity of calling on combat troops for garrison duty. ^{① * (see end the section)} The Fifth Army has just passed over territory which, while not rich in resources of *great*

page 3

military value and whose manufacturing plant was largely destroyed by the retreating enemy, has supplied as much as it had; and in this advance thousands of the inhabitants of the territory have been of real service in relieving combat troops from service in the rear zones for service on the fighting fronts. In spite of the fact that the area was devastated by the fighting, its factories, ~~large public services~~, public services, and homes destroyed; many of its public officials fled or killed; and its police and health agents disorganized; ~~no~~ no troops have been called on to quell riots, or clear roads of refugees, or prevent general looting and disorder. Nor have any epidemics of disease occurred that have affected the health of the troops. With only the advice and direction of the small military government unit the Italians have governed themselves through their own public officials; their own police forces have maintained order; their own physicians have attended their sick and wounded. The army has passed over a territory of almost 5,000,000 people, used its resources, and goods, and its labor, and has been called on only to the extent of approximately 150 officers and 225 men assigned to civil affairs duties.

Nor should the fact that this is a truly allied organization

be lost sight of. As pointed out by Lord Rinnell of Rood, Major General, Chief Civil Affairs Officer, 15 Army Group, in a memorandum of 18 December 1943: "...AMG has become the most completely fused Anglo-American organization in Allied Central Mediterranean

At the same time, the military necessity has been provided which the

and com. system as vital to the war effort.

And 80% of AMG's supplies and equipment have come from Italian sources.

page 4

Forces. ...I am satisfied that the effect may be very great in the years which are to come and far beyond the limits of the Allied Military Government of Italy. ...this required mutual sympathy and understanding and for the necessity of avoid^{ing} criticism of each other.

** ...no one nation can win this war alone; no one nation alone can attempt to reconstruct Europe or even a country."

* ~~The Allied Forces~~ had further, we were going into the country with ~~one of~~ ^a promise to the its people that we would see the nation rid of Fascism. & ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~make it possible~~ further, that they would be assured the right of self-determination.

① ~~Maintenance of law and order by a democratic people has implicit in it the obligation~~

~~that~~ Law and order cannot be maintained if the people do not have food, we also had the duty of providing food with the ~~whole~~ ^{whole} of military necessity.

Start with P #1

NAPLES CITY

were placed

On 22nd September ~~we placed~~ a party of officers and men ^{at} Amalfi for the dual purpose of looking after the numerous refugees coming from Naples, and in preparation for immediate entry into the metropolis as soon as captured. This proved a good step for it enabled us to have twenty of our personnel in Naples before sunset on the very day of the city's capture. Much general information of ~~xx~~ value came to this group from persons ~~escap~~ing from the city.

We felt sure that there was serious sabotage in Naples. We could hear loud explosions at fairly frequent intervals and at night flashes of flame were often visible. Stragglers said that not only was the port being wrecked, but that public utilities, hospitals, and factories were being systematically destroyed by the Germans. We heard likewise that the University had been burned. Unfortunately, most of these statements were found to be true.

Naples was occupied by the American and British troops on the morning of 1st October 1943. ¹⁹⁴⁴ A party of officers of the Allied Military Government were the first representatives of the Allies to enter the city. They were Brigadier-General Frank J. McSherry, Deputy Chief Civil Affairs Officer for Italy; Colonel Edgar Erskine Hume; Regional Civil Affairs Officer for Region III (The Campagna), Lieutenant-Colonel Carl A. Kraege, who had been selected as the Civil Affairs Officer for the City of Naples, and Major Ridgeway B. Knight, Assistant to Colonel Kraege. These officers were accompanied by Staff Sgt. Lazzarini. ~~These officers,~~ ^Riding in two jeeps,

Naples - page 2

They were able to make better progress than the armored vehicles of the ~~the~~ leading elements of the Allied troops, ~~and entered the City first.~~ They went at once to the Municipio and received official possession of Naples from the acting Mayor. This was not the first time that Allied Military Government officers had entered a town at the time of its capture, but it was the first in which they had arrived to perform their duties prior to other officers. It is the policy of the Allied Military Government to have its representatives set up military government as early as practicable, because it has been found that any delay results in looting and other lawlessness.

The people of Naples were enthusiastic in their reception of the Allied Military Government officers. After it became known that they had arrived, there was the wildest excitement in the streets. People on all sides were laughing, weeping, cheering, praying, and in every possible way showing their happiness at their deliverance from the Germans. Our officers were called "deliverers" and "liberators", and their cars could hardly pass through the streets for hysterical multitudes. They were pelted with flowers and attempts made on all sides to touch them, kiss their hands, and receive their benedictions.

It having been learned that a member of Marshal Badoglio's government was in Naples the officers of the Allied Military Government called upon him in the Prefettura. This official, Hon. Leopoldo Piccardi, is Minister of Labor, Commerce, and Industry. He

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was most cordial and together with the acting mayor, tendered the officers a luncheon at the Bella Vista Restaurant, where there were speeches and toasts and indeed all manner of evidence of welcome.

Naples was the objective of our invasion of the Italian mainland. It was felt by officers of the Military Government Section of the Fifth Army that important as was our work in other cities and in the several provinces of the Campagna, our first duty was the proper government of ~~the~~ Naples ~~area~~ so as to free the Army Commander of all burden of its management. This was in accordance with the expressed policies and orders of the Commanding General of the Fifth Army, Lieutenant-General Mark W. Clark, U.S. Army. Accordingly, the time intervening between our first landing in the Gulf of Salerno early in September and the taking over of the city days later, was spent not only in performing the duties usually incident to our work, but also in planning for what we might expect to do in Naples.

For many reasons it represented the greatest military government problem yet undertaken by the Allies. It was an important port and the Germans would naturally do as much damage as possible to it prior to their departure to minimize its use to us. It contained the largest concentration of population, with all the problems that usually accompany such an area.

We considered the feeding of the people as our first and most serious problem. All reports reaching us indicated that there

to not pay

Naples - page 4

was a most serious shortage of food in the city. Military operations had largely prevented the normal flow of food from the ^{nearby} rural areas ~~into~~ into the metropolis. The Germans were reported to have seized what little food there was on hand, which proved to be true. We knew that we must be prepared to give the people food immediately on our arrival, and in adequate quantities. For this reason the Army Commander directed that leaflets telling the Neapolitans of our intentions be sent into the city; chiefly by being dropped from aircraft. Accordingly, the Psychological Warfare Branch asked our cooperation in the preparation of appropriate text for such leaflets. This we did. The following *is a translation of the leaflet:*

"To the People of Naples

"A ship has arrived in the Gulf of Salerno, loaded with food ordered by me for the people of Naples. This includes:

800,000 kilos of flour
200,000 kilos of condensed milk
100,000 kilos of concentrated soup

1958

"There are also seventy tons of medicines.

Bread for the hungry, milk for babies, medicines for the sick and wounded, are at your disposal as soon as the gates of Naples are opened to the Allies.

"This ship is but the beginning. I have ordered that provisions be sent in at regular intervals. The people of Sicily today are well fed; thanks to the Allies.

"The only reason that you and your children do not receive food and medicines is the presence of the Germans in Naples.

"If you allow the Germans to damage your port and port equipment, so that we cannot unload supplies in the port until the damage has been repaired, your suffering will last so much the longer.

"In order to effect your liberation and to guard your women and children, rebel against German tyranny. The German is your enemy. Kill him. Burn his munitions stores, foods, etc. Cut the tires of his automobiles. Save all that you can of the port and the port equipment.

"Begin the Rebirth of Italy!

*Continue
next page*

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Mark W. Clark
Lieut-General, United States Army
Commanding

After talking with the heads of the city government, the chiefs of the several police ~~dep~~ forces operating in the city were called into conference to be given instructions/. They were told of our plans for military government of the city, with particular emphasis on the duties of the police. They all assured us of immediate and complete cooperation, and this we received. We gave each policeman accepted for service an ~~and~~ ^{ombud} identifying him as a representative of the Allied Military Government ~~which~~ civilian police service. We made it clear that we expected All members of each of the police forces to give his best service to us, and that we would not accept any excuse that ~~a~~ particular type of work was to be given exclusively to any one police organization. Their mission we told them was:

- a. To reestablish order in the city of Naples.
- b. To search for and place guards over food supplies.
- c. To scour the city for automotive vehicles, both passenger cars and trucks. All cars found were to be assembled in pools; kept under guard. Damaged cars, of which there were many, were likewise to be assembled. Many cars, in fairly good condition but without tires, were found. The Germans had carried off all cars that they could marshal and had removed the tires from many others.
- d. To search for German soldiers hiding in the city, and also other

Naples - 6

enemy agents, women as well as men. Many such individuals were turned over to the Military Police of the Allies in this way.

- e. To search for and report evidence of damage to public property particularly such as might endanger health. This included mines, the water supply system, the sewage disposal system, etc.
- f. To cooperate in all things with the representatives of the British and American Forces.
- g. To become familiar with and enforce the terms of the Allied Military Proclamations by arrests and notice to us. They were directed that they would be held personally responsible for seeing to it that their men likewise became familiar with the terms of these proclamations.

Each special staff office (Public Health and Welfare, Economics and Supply, Finance, etc.) called into conference their parallel Italian officials and directed them to carry on their duties under our supervision. These officers directed these departments of government and constantly made checks to make certain that their orders were carried out. A detailed record of the accomplishments of each of these departments will be found in sections of this ^{general} report which follow and in the detailed Annexes. 1957

~~Therewithal the Italian officials have been~~
Dealings, both official and unofficial, with the Italians in general and Neapolitans in particular have been satisfactory. In nearly all

Naples - page 7

all instances cooperation has been immediate and to the full. The reaction of the people has been as to a group of liberators and never as to a hostile army of occupation. This was true from the day of our arrival, and particularly so after 13th October, on which day Marshal Badoglio, in the name of the King, declared war against Germany.

The nature of the position of the Civil Affairs Officer in Naples and the Campagna is such that he has met personally nearly all of the important military, civil, religious, and cultural leaders. This has been at once a help and a hinderance in the administration of civil affairs. It has helped by bringing out the organization of the government, the opinions of the people, and their needs. It has hindered, however, by the injection of personal likes and dislikes, seeking after individual advantage, and an attempt to involve the Allied Military Government in local and general Italian political issues. This situation was recognized from the outset and anything that could be interpreted as expression of political preference, adherence to the following of this group or that, has been sedulously avoided. The difficulties incident to the anomalous position occupied by an alien military government in a country technically "cobelligerent" in this war are many.

During the first week of our occupation contact with the Italians in official position was maintained largely through Signor Luigi Piccardi. Piccardi, as the only member of the Marshal Badoglio's government actually present, and as it was impossible to communicate with the Marshal or any of his other representatives, was willing to act for his chief in matters of interest to us. His cooperation was unfailing, and

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did much to assist us in the difficult period of establishing Allied Military Government. The Prefect of the Province of Naples, Domenico Soprano, was intensely unpopular on account of his having cooperated with the Germans, particularly in regard to requiring Italians to serve in German labor battalions. It was thought necessary that Soprano be removed. This was done by Piccerdi. The acting Prefect, Nicola Spirito, carried on the duties of the office, always in cooperation with us, until Marshal Badoglio appointed Enrico Cavaleri to the office on 31st October 1943. The Podestà, or Mayor, of Naples at the time of our capture of the city was Giovanni Orgera/. He had fled with the Germans, so we heard. At least he had departed. The Acting Mayor was Giuseppe Solimena, Extraordinary Commissioner. He continues to perform the duties of mayor, and has always carried on in a satisfactory manner.

Soon after arrival I called on His Eminence Alessandro Cardinal Ascalesi, Archbishop of Naples. I have had frequent interviews with Cardinal Ascalesi, who has caused special Masses to be said in the Cathedral in honor of General Clark, and of the Allies in general. We have been able to accede to many requests made by the Cardinal or his representatives, as well as such members of the Hierarchy/ as Mgr. Alfonso Castaldo, Bishop of Pizzouli, and others/. 1965

Relations have also been established with the University of Naples officials, members of the medical, legal, engineering, and other professions; Italian diplomats; members of the Royal Family;

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and, Italian military officers and officials. These various persons are mentioned only to call attention to the wide range of contacts which work of this kind entails. ~~ixixix~~ Dealings with many of them have been carried on so that the time of the Commander of the Fifth Army ~~xxxx~~ would not be required.

The Naples of December ~~16~~ 15th is not the Naples of October 1st. At the time of our arrival the city was in darkness. ^{There was} ~~no~~ no electric power, gas, sewage disposal, means of collecting refuse, facilities to bury the dead, air raid signals, telephones, ambulance service, fire protection, telegraphs, postal service, street cars, buses, taxis, funiculars, railways, or regular water supply. Police organization had broken down and after days of terror there was almost a state of anarchy. Water was so scarce that people had no more than a quart per day, and that carried by hand, for the entire water supply system had been wrecked. Many persons actually suffered from thirst. Hospitals had been dispoiled of their equipment and supplies. The library and other parts of the ~~ancient~~ university were smoldering ruins. No schools were open. Courts were not functioning. The great port, second largest in Italy, had been almost wholly destroyed. All banks were closed and the city's financial system was at a standstill. There was filth in the streets and all shops were closed. Food was practically unobtainable and people were starving. The wanton burning of all stocks of coal, wood, and charcoal made it almost impossible for the people to cook what little food remained. ~~Existing~~ Looting was prevalent. The Germans had

1965

Naples - page 10

opened the doors of all twelve prisons of Naples and ~~xxxxxx~~ criminals were set free to prey on the public. All these things were added to the widespread destructions of public and private buildings. Despair was everywhere. The Fascist mayor had fled and the Prefect had ~~xxxxxx~~ betrayed his people. Such was the Naples left by the retreating Germans.

Two and one-half short months have seen a complete change. Electric power has returned. There is ample water. The streets are clean. Drains are again working properly. Refuse is removed regularly. The dead is buried. Air raid signals are once more in order and air raid shelters, once indescribably filthy, are clean. Telephone service has been partially restored. Hospitals have been refurnished and provided with necessary ambulance service. ~~Taxi~~ A limited number of taxis are again on the streets, and a portion of the public transport system restored. An efficient public safety system is in operation, making use of all three of the Italian police forces. Fire fighting equipment is on hand, though limited in amount. Banks are open again and without restriction. We are supplying food to the people daily - not all that they wish, but at least there is no actual want. Shops are open. Law courts are functioning. Buildings damaged in the bombing ^{here} in many instances being repaired. And Naples is well on the way to reassuming its traditional air of gaiety.

1985

All this took place while a great Allied Army was waging an active campaign but a few miles distant, and its troops continually passing through the city, with many quartered here. The great port of Naples

Naples - page 11

under military control is once again in extensive operation. In the words of the newspaper Roma, "Naples sings once more, and a million Neapolitans may hope."

The Allied cause owes a debt of gratitude to the British and American officers and men of Allied Military Government. It is with pride that I pay tribute to them, and commend their efficiency, skill, and devotion to duty.

1964

PERSONNEL AND ORGANIZATION

PAGE 1

With ~~Africa~~^{Sicily} cleared of ~~the Afrika Corps~~^{all German}, Allied strategists turned their attention to ~~Sicily~~^{the mainland} without further delay. Tactical units began training for ~~beach~~^{land} landings. Other units, whose mission it would be to assist the advance of the tactical units ~~across the island~~^{toward Rome} by applying military government to the occupied territories, gathered at their school at Tizi Ouzou, Algeria. By 24 August, 1943 several hundred British and American officers and enlisted men were gathered there ~~and at other points in North Africa~~.

Destined to follow the invading tactical units closely, the military government personnel organized their several units and outlined plans for assisting the Italians to operate their government without interfering with ~~the~~ tactical operations.

Many of these officers had been brought to the School directly from special government schools in the United States and Great Britain. Others had been assigned from similar posts in the Middle and Far East. Some were transferred to this group from the immediate theatre. All were chosen on a basis of specialized skill in the fields of administration, law, finance, distribution and supply, public health, public safety and public relations.

AMHQ directed on 24 August, the formal organization of Allied Military Government, Region 3, (The Campaign) Echelon of AMG. It was responsible directly to AMHQ,

1953

222222

Algers Area, until the actual invasion got underway when ~~the~~ ^{authority} ~~passed~~ ~~to~~ ~~the~~ ~~commanding~~ ~~general~~ (on a temporary attachment basis) to the commanding general, Fifth Army.

On 30 August, General Order No 1 was issued ^{by} which ~~provided the appointment of~~ Colonel Edgar Drake Hume, General Staff Corps, E. A. Army, ^{took command} ~~as commander~~ of Region 3, AMG. At that time the unit included 106 American officers and 49 British. There were 142 American enlisted men and 250 British ORs.

The appointment of Col. Hume was in line with the policy of having the senior officer of the formation Civil Affairs Branch of the same nationality as the commander of the higher unit. In this case it was General Mark Clark.

Col. Hume's second in command was Colonel J. O. M. Ashley, A British officer. A list of officers operating in the Region 3 as of 7 December, 1943, is appended in the annexes.

In accord with previously issued AFHQ Administrative Memorandum No 35 (1 May, 1943) two officers and two men were temporarily attached to each of the three British divisions, the British Corps, and the American Division participating in the initial phases of the landings near Salerno. These officers became members of the staff of the commanding officer of the tactical units to which they were attached. 1962

Although the tactical commanders had final responsibility and authority

Per. & Org. - page 3

stuffs; ~~until 15 December 1943~~ By 15 December 1943 there remained to be transferred to the provincial staffs only a few communes in Benevento and Naples Provinces. In the meantime Salerno Province, including its staff, was turned over to Region II by order of AMG, 15th Army Group, effective 3rd December. ~~AM~~

it was provided ^{should} Effective 12 December 1943/AMG 5th Army and AMG Region III ~~will~~ operate as separate units of military government, ~~under~~ the former directly under the Army Commander, and the latter ^{directly} under ~~the~~ 15th Army Group. The Memorandum containing notice of this division announced that Colonel Edgar Erskin Hume was appointed SCAO, 5th Army, and Colonel J.O.M. Ashley, C/S and DSCAO; Lt. Colonel Carl A. Kraege was appointed RCAO, Region III, and Lt. Colonel, The Lord Forrester, DRCAO. It was further provided that Colonel Hume "...in his personal capacity will continue to direct political policy vis-a-vis Italians where appropriate in Region III (and Region IV where it affects 5th Army)." Colonel Hume was also designated as the Chief Liaison Officer between the Commanding General, 5th Army and the Regions concerned. A second AMG, 15th Army Group, taking effect the same date, traced out certain jurisdictional lines to be observed by these

Army and Regional echelons of military government. It was provided that where a province or comune is partly in one Region or Army Area and partly in another Region or Army Area, the Prefect or Podesta of that Province or Comune will be

1969

Per. & Org. - page 1

allowed to exercise his administration over the whole ... in the usual place of government, or, if such place is not in occupied territory, from the most convenient place for the purpose. All instructions to Prefects or Podestas will be given by the SCAO or CAO of the place where the seat of government is located. Where any military legislation of the Allied Military Government is required to be made in divided Provinces or Communes, such legislation will be made over the hand of the SCAO or CAO of the place where the seat of government is located. In the event such instructions ~~must~~ are planned ~~to be~~ given, or military legislation made, the SCAO or CAO, who is the proper officer to give such instructions or make such legislation, will, BEFORE acting, consult with the officer of the adjoining Region or Army Area having jurisdiction over the remainder of the Province or Commune. If any difference of opinion arises it will be referred by both officers concerned to their Provincial, Regional, or Army Headquarters, and, in default of settlement, to the AMG, 15th Army Headquarters. The proposed T/O for the 5th Army echelon provided for 56 officers and 56 ~~men~~ ^{men}, the plan being to recruit most of them from the Region III staff, ~~that of~~ ^{is to include} The Region III staff for 132 officers and 205 men. Vacancies Existing ^{Resulting vacancies in Region 3} in its staff, or to be created by transfers to 5th Army, ^{filled from military government personnel replacement pool} ~~to be filled~~ ^{by transfers of} military government personnel in the theater. 1950

The whole of Region III occupied by the Allied Forces was administered

Per. & Org. - page 5

the
under/Commanding General, 5th Army until 17 November. On the date AMG, 15th

Army group took charge of all occupied territories north of the Bari - Salerno

line, whether these territories were within or behind 5th and 8th Army areas.

"In effect the CCAO 15th ~~XXXXXX~~ Army Group will have control under the Military

Governor of SCAGs 5th and 8th Armies (subject to the standing arrangement whereby

GOCs 5th and 8th Armies have full jurisdiction control of CA personnel and cur-

rent affairs in the two Army Areas) and RCAOs Regions III and IV. SCAGs will

be directly under Commanders 5th and 8th Armies with general directions from

AMG, 15th Army Group; Regions III and IV will be directly under AMG, 15th Army

the
Group until/territories are handed over to the Italian Government under ACC.

Although AMG Headquarters, Palermo, had no command function insofar as Region

was concerned it did exercise certain control over the manner in which the ad-

ministration was being conducted. It was the responsibility of the RCAO and

special staff officers to administer the territory in conformity with the policies
1958

announced in the AMGOT Manual and the various instructions issued by AMG, Head-

quarters, Palermo, ^{and from} ~~from~~ time to time officers from that headquarters visited

the area.

ECONOMICS & SUPPLY

^{most}
 The Compagna, as ~~xxx~~ other relatively small areas in a large modern state,
 is highly specialized in its production of ~~both~~ consumer and capital goods.
~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ If it is to compete successfully with other
 regions, it must devote its resources and energy to the most productive pur-
 poses. Hence, it is ~~absolutely~~ dependent on transport if it is to be supplied
 variety of
 the/goods ~~xxxxxxxx~~ it requires to sustain life. ~~xxxxxxxx~~ During the period of
 fighting in the region, first the Allied Forces and later the Germans ~~success-~~
~~fully~~ destroyed most of the means of transport, ~~in this area~~. To date little
 more than that required by the Allied Forces to supply its troops have been
~~reestablished~~. To date, the Allied Forces have been able to reestablish little more
 than the means required to supply its ~~own~~ troops. For the region generally,
 and the ~~xxxx~~ Port of Naples in particular, continues to be the zone of supply
 for ~~all~~
 of our fighting troops.

1957

In planning the invasion, ~~xxxx~~ this situation was predicted. Estimates were
 made of minimum civilian supplies needed to supplement those likely to be found in
 the region during the first 90-day period. These supplies were brought in ~~during~~
 the period, and proved sufficient to prevent ~~xxxxxxxx~~ starving ^{and permitted}
 rehabilitation of ~~these~~ ^{some} plants and utilities ^{considered} ~~thought~~ absolutely essential during

page 2 - Economic & Supply

that ~~phase~~ ^{phase}

The most important and greatest bulk of civilian goods brought in by the Allied Forces during this period was food. Most of ~~this~~ ^{it} was allocated for distribution in the Naples area and its immediate vicinity around the Gulf of Naples, with its great concentrations of population, and for the Salerno area. During this period the rural areas were able to provide minimum requirements from local production. A total of 15,173 tons of Allied ~~as~~ foodstuffs, principally flour, was brought in for civilian consumption. This food was sold from ~~government~~ Allied warehouses to the Italian Government ~~the~~ distributing agency, which in turn sold it to retailers who supplied the Italian public under the ration system or to ~~public relief agencies~~ ^{institutions} administering relief in kind. This food was merely to supplement the Italian supply and was not ~~necessary~~ ^{enough} to satisfy even the ~~needs~~ ^{+ of a (minimum)} of any ~~one~~ class of user. According to ~~the~~ established ~~minimum~~ ^{first,} priorities: supplement required by health and relief institutions (their requisitions ~~must~~ required approval of the Public Health and Welfare ~~and~~ Division of AMG before going to the Economics and Supply Division); second, that required by civilian employees of the Allied Forces, civilian police organizations, and prisoners; third, ~~that~~ ^{that} required by the general public. [These sales brought in ~~have produced~~ ^{rough income of} 44,642,361 lire. ~~Maximum~~ in emergencies caused

1956

page 3 - Economic & Supply

by absence of proper Italian officials ^{credit} some/sales have been made, ~~made~~ in combat areas ~~to provide for~~ CAOs of Divisions ~~have~~ provided food for concentrations of ~~refugees~~ civilian refugees, ^{charges} against the Italian Government ^{will} ~~having been~~ entered on ^{account} ~~our~~ books.

Supplies of goods and machinery for repair of urgently needed factories and utilities were brought in during this period. These ~~materials~~ enabled ~~the~~ restoration of most of the water supply systems in the area, electric power installations, principle highways/ and railways, and ^{some} factories producing arms or other strategically important goods. ~~Complete arrival of machinery and materials was expected~~ ^{Occupation} During this initial phase of ~~occupied~~ ^{occupied} AMG ~~has~~ commenced surveys of all factories and other producers employing ~~of~~ more than 40 ~~men~~ people as of January, 1943. From these surveys it will be possible to determine the kind and amount of production of each plant, stocks of raw materials and finished goods on hand, normal source of supply, ~~extended~~ type of power and source, and extent of damage and possibility of making repairs with materials obtainable locally. From this information it ^{will be} ~~is~~ ^{possible} to determine priorities of repair and ^{will be determined} ~~import~~ ^{plan} and arrangements ~~made~~ for imports. Immediately ¹⁹⁵⁵ on occupation industrial supplies of strategic importance were blocked through Consiglio Provinciale dell'Economia. Such supplies as caustic soda, skins and hides, ^{steel} ~~steel~~, hemp, and communication equipment ^{will} ~~was~~ saved for the military by this action.

Economics & Supply - page 1

~~As in every other area where the food supply does not~~ ^{in the world} ~~with the demand equal~~
the demand and there is a price and rationing system

There is a Black Market in Region 3 III just as there is in every other area
in the world where the food supply does not ^{satisfy} ~~equal~~ the demand and there is a price
and rationing system. ~~Unequal distribution of such an essential food item~~ AMG
has been no more successful in curing this evil of unequal distribution of food
than has any other agency of civil government. If prices are fixed at too low
a level, then owners of goods withdraw them from legitimate channels of trade,
to fix the price at ~~approximately~~ a figure sufficiently high to keep the goods
off the black market makes it impossible for people of limited means to purchase.

~~Restraining wages without~~ Raising of wages will not cure the evil. After a very
momentary lag ~~prices~~ prices will go up to the point that the total food that has
gotten into uncontrolled channels ~~demand~~ will command from those who are willing
to pay to supplement ^{food obtained} ~~that supplied~~ ~~in~~ through legitimate channels. This competi-
tion for food, and ^{unequal} ~~unequal~~ distribution ^{in this short supply situation,} ~~will go on~~ will go on

^{as} so long the purchasing power of the consumers is unequally distributed. { 95 }

~~The lack of transport and communication has prevented equal distribution~~ Internally,
the distribution problem has been difficult because of lack of ^{communication} transport between
~~between~~ provinces, and even between communes, of ~~even~~ these items locally pro-

Economic & Supply - page 5

~~re-prod-cad/xin-xxxxxx~~ ~~and sold in legitimate channels.~~ ~~liberated/military~~

All ~~xxxx~~ available military ~~xxxxxx~~ and civilian transport was used to relieve this situation so far as possible. Owners of civilian vehicles were encouraged

by issuance of AMG passes ~~to use~~ ~~xxxxxx~~ them in this business. ~~by~~ These passes protected such vehicles from requisition by the Army and permitted them to circulate ^{freely} in the Region.

~~Inter-provincial~~ Inter-regional trading was even more difficult. Rail and water

transport were the only ^{considerable} ~~worthwhile~~ means ^{if} ~~to~~ transport the surplus supplies of

wheat in Foggia, Matera, Potenza, and Bari. When the rail connection was rees-

tablished by the Army very little space could be allotted for civilian goods be-

cause of military needs; ~~xxxxxx~~ ^{xxxxxx} Italian coastal shipping had been

greatly reduced by ^{allied} ~~our own~~ ~~xxxxxx~~ action, and later ~~German~~ ^{by} ~~Control~~ of the

little that remained was a Navy function and to permit license to operate pre-

sented a ~~xxxx~~ / real security problem.

Italy as a whole has traditionally be^{en} short of food and in the Fascist

self-sufficiency program ~~resort~~ ^{attempts were made to} ~~to~~ increased production and price

fixing and rationing. ^{measures} ~~In~~ ^{Per} spite of these laws and appeals to the national patrio-

tism of the people, a large part of the food supply was sold on the black market ~~even~~

in peace time. ^{The black market expanded} This practice ~~continued~~ in the war years. The Amassi system

for collecting the produce was never successful ~~in~~ ~~xxxxxx~~ ~~xxxxxx~~ in effecting

public control of distribution. With the political upheaval preceeding our

Economic & Supply - page 6

invasion this system almost disappeared, with the producers ^{unable} to dispose ^{of this goods} of it through this governmental agency. ~~Many of the officials were~~

~~active fascists and fled with the retreating Germans, warehouses were destroyed~~

~~and looted, and the desire~~ ^{unwilling} ~~of the producers for a free market~~

The ^{flight} ~~fleeing~~ of the active Fascist officials ^{after} ~~with the~~ retreating Germans, destruction/and looting of the warehouses preceeding our occupation, and the desire of the pro-

ducers for a free market left very little public control, ~~for our use.~~ ~~The~~

~~Prices~~ ~~fixed~~ ~~to the public~~ of rationed foods ^{by the national government}

~~were fixed at abnormally low levels, the government making up the difference by~~

~~the~~ ~~for the political purpose of indicating suf-~~

ficiency, the government making up the difference by subsidies to producers. The

prefect ~~after~~ ~~then~~ raised these prices before publication in his Province.

The people ^{would} ~~then~~ supplemented their ^{rationed} purchases at ~~the~~ fixed prices by ^{buying} ~~purchasing~~ in

the black market at much higher prices.

The collecting and distribution system ^{was organized after} ~~has been set going~~ ~~since the~~

^{control.} ~~arrival.~~ ~~and~~ with this food plus ~~imports~~ the normal ration has been supplied

the population. As usual this is supplemented by purchase ⁱⁿ the black market.

^{increased} Because of the ~~fear~~ and ~~more~~ hoarding brought on by the unsettled conditions and

the lack of internal and external transport these black market prices have con-

Economic & Supply - page 7

timed to rise above those "normally" prevailing. However, it is believed the average worker is able now, as he was in the past, to purchase his minimum needs of rationed goods plus black market goods.

1951

Education - 1

EDUCATION

Educational systems in enemy countries received much study in ^{AM/6} ~~our military~~
~~occupational~~ schools and in the planning ^{stages} preceding invasion. It was realized
 that if the humanitarian aims of ^{allied} occupation were ^{to be} attained the children and ~~youths~~ of
 these countries must be returned to school as soon as the military situation ^{permitted} ~~was~~
~~varied~~. Too, if ^{allied} ~~our~~ promises ^{stated} to the ^{this} peoples of ~~these~~ ^{were} nation ~~was~~ to be fully realized,
 their ~~teaching staffs~~ textbooks and other teaching materials would have to ~~be~~
^{trimmed} ~~be~~ rid of totalitarian dogmas; ~~their teaching staffs~~ ^{The} perpetrators of such doctrines
^{had to be} ~~eliminated~~ ^{see schools} from their ~~teaching staffs~~.

Civil affairs officers commenced surveys of physical equipment of the educational
 system ~~immediately~~ ^{immediately} after the ~~more~~ ^{more} pressing pro-
 blems of food, work, and shelter for the general public were examined and acted on.
 Many of the ^{school} buildings were completely destroyed by enemy or our own shelling, ~~and~~
~~rendered unfit for use~~ in ~~many~~ heavily fought over areas. ~~In~~ In many cases
^{schools} ~~such buildings~~ were occupied by ^{allied} ~~our~~ troops as ~~shelter~~ against the rain and cold,
 and only rightly so, because military necessity must be the ~~guiding~~ ^{guiding} principle,
~~such~~ Such occupancy ^{was} ~~is~~ only temporary and ^{some} ~~the~~ buildings ^{new} ~~are~~ ^{grown} returned to normal use
 when the troops move on. In ^{these} ~~some~~ areas there was ~~very~~ ^{little} fighting, ~~consequently~~
^{schools were in fair state of repair} ~~buildings are today~~ ready to receive the students. The situation in the City of

Education - page #2

Naples represents ^{it} ~~this~~ about the average situation in the Region: of 2,000 elementary school rooms, 450 were destroyed, 450 ^{were} ~~are~~ ready ^{for} ~~to be~~ used for schools ~~pur-~~poses, and 1,050 ^{were} ~~are~~ temporarily occupied by troops. Communal and Provincial governments ^{were enabled} ~~have already~~ commenced ^{to make} ~~preparation for~~ repairs of damaged schools with AMG assistance.

Accompanying ~~these~~ surveys of physical equipment were those to eliminate undesirables from the teaching staffs. Results ^{were considered} ~~so far have been~~ most gratifying.

~~Only~~ ^{were} about 5% ~~have been~~ removed because of ~~their~~ ideological ~~political~~ beliefs,

~~and~~ ^{were} most of these ~~from~~ among the top administrative officials, those ~~who had~~

control of the system. The ^{inspired} ~~textbooks and teaching materials available are open~~

to more serious indictment. They ^{were found} ~~are~~ shot through with Fascist doctrines.

Even the arithmetic books of the elementary schools ^{fostered} ~~carry~~ the Fascist theme of

unthinking and blind obedience to the leader; CREDERE, OBBEDIRE, COMBATTERE.

Mussolini's name ^{was} ~~is~~ constantly linked with that of the deity. The fall and

~~outing~~ of such a leader ^{could} ~~can~~ have only one effect on those who ^{had been inspired} ~~have fallen prey~~

to such teachings, complete ^{crushing} ~~destruction~~ of that person's ~~whole~~ philosophy of 1939

life. ~~XXXXXX~~ Such a system ^{cannot} ~~be said to encourage~~ encourage ^{development} ~~growth~~ of the in-

dividual. All such material ^{was} ~~is~~ eliminated before being placed in the schools; ^{approved for use was granted.}

all teachers and officials ~~known~~ tainted with them ~~XXXXXX~~ are being

removed.

page 3 - Education

~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ To date ⁰12 private schools have been reopened in Naples Province alone. ^{could} Reopening of the private elementary schools will ^{was ~~not~~ anticipated.} ~~reopen~~ very soon.

~~XXXXXX~~ The unexpected slowness of the Army's advance ^{by troops} has delayed release of some of the school buildings. In the meantime work is going ahead ^{investigations to root out} on investigating ^{and} ~~eliminating~~ ardent fascists from the system, ^{passage} fascist doctrine from the books.

~~was continued.~~

FINE ARTS

Allied Military Government has not restricted itself to preservation and rehabilitation of the economic life of the occupied territory. Because of their ^{unquestioned cultural} value to the people of the world of the many fine and irreplaceable Italian art treasures, monuments, and documents in this territory ^{which have been placed under protection} under the direction of a man of long ~~and varied~~ experience in this field.

Soon after the occupation got underway action was taken to preserve and protect the ~~many fine~~ treasures in which this Region is so rich. Commanders of combat units were furnished lists of collections and monuments located in their immediate line of advance. In the first few hours ^{of occupation} ~~and days~~ it was their duty ^{(by} through posting of guards and issuing of orders) to protect these ~~historical treasures~~ treasures ~~against~~ from the pillage and vandalism so common when ~~all control~~ control ^{is} ~~is~~ lost through the disruptive effects of fighting. As many of these monuments offer accommodations for troops close liaison ^{was} is maintained with combat commanders. ^{When} If other protective cover is available troops are not permitted to occupy these places. ^{This prevented some vandalism and} ~~because of the damage they would cause and the~~ ~~damage that might have been caused by German shelling.~~ 19-57
cause concentrations of troops inevitably draw fire from enemy artillery.

Working through Italian ^{with} ~~civilian~~ art lovers and officials ~~many~~ AMG has stored ^{thousands} hundreds of items of value, repaired others, ^{Many were covered} and made essential repairs to

Fine Arts - 2

~~present~~ avoid further damage from the elements. For the guidance of fore scholars and

~~xxx~~ and others interested in art a documentary file of photographs of damaged monu-

ments ~~is being~~ ^{was established} accumulated. To date 2,000,000 lire has been advanced ~~to be used~~ ^{for}

~~in~~ the preservation of this property.

In order that troops back from the front for rest might visit/historical ruins, ^{at reasonable cost}

~~xxxxxx~~ and other famous monuments in which the region abounds regular tours have

been arranged, ^{and} ~~fair prices for entrance and guide fees xxxxxxxx~~ established.

1946

NUMBER CHANGES IN OFFICIALS UP TO 31 DECEMBER 1943

AVELLINO PROVINCE

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

1945

REMOVAL OF OFFICIALS--NAPLES PROVINCE 1 OCTOBER - 31 DECEMBER, 1943

ORGANIZATION

Comm. named for new posts
Removed by Badoglio Govt. Prior to AMG assumption of authority
Removed by AMG
Fled
Arrest.

				3	2
ARMY			92		
PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION	2		7	1	
PROVINCIAL COUNCIL			6	1	
PROVINCIAL SYNDICATES			15	1	
PROVINCIAL UNIONS			1		
INDUSTRIES	12		3		
PROVINCIAL CONSORZIO			1		
PROVINCIAL COMMITTEES	3		30	1	
PROVINCIAL INSTITUTES				1	
BONIFICA DELLA CAMPANIA		1		15	
INTENDENZA DI FINANZA				7	
CAMACIA NERA					1
MVSN RAILROAD			1		
MVSN FORT			1		
MVSN POST AND TELEGRAPH			15		
MVSN ROAD				2	
MVSN ANTI-AIRCRAFT			1	1	
COURTS		19	212	6	
COMMUNES-ADMINISTRATION OF					
TOTALS	17	20	385	39	3++

RECAPITULATION:

COMMISSIONERS NAMED FOR NEW POSTS
REMOVED BY BADOLIO GOV'T PRIOR TO A.M.G.
ASSUMPTION OF AUTHORITY
REMOVED BY ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
FLED
ARREST

17

20

385

39

3++

464

1944

++FOOTNOTE:

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

NUMBER CHANGES IN OFFICIALS UP TO 31 DECEMBER 1943
BENEVENTO PROVINCE

ORGANIZATION	REMOVAL BY BADOGLIO GOVT. PRIOR TO AMG ASSUMPTION OF AUTHORITY	REMOVED AMG
Provincial Administrations	5	4
Alimentation	1	2
Institutes	1	5
Comunes	15	58
Unions	--	3
Consorzio	--	3
Provincial Council	--	2
TOTALS	22	77
Recapitulation:		
Removed by Badoglio Govt.	22	
" " AMG	77	
	99+	

+IN ADDITION

About 100 Minor Comune Officials

CIC Interned some fascists but left no record.

NUMBER CHANGES IN OFFICIALS UP TO 31 DECEMBER 1943
BENEVENTO PROVINCE

ORGANIZATION	REMOVAL BY BADOGLIO GOVT. PRIOR TO AMG ASSUMPTION OF AUTHORITY	REMOVED BY AMG
Administrations	5	4
	1	2
	1	5
	15	58
	--	3
	--	3
ncil	--	2
TOTALS	22	77
by Badoglio Govt.	22	
" AMG	77	
	99+	

Minor Comune Officials
some fascists but left no record.

66

HEADQUARTERS
REGION 3, MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 464, U. S. Army

7 December 1943

ROSTER OF OFFICERS HQ REG 3, CITY OF SAYSAN AND SAYSAN PROVINCE

REGION HEADQUARTERS

<u>RANK</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>ARMY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
Colonel	Hume, Edgar Brekin	A	MSAO
Colonel	Ashley, J.D.	B	ORCAC
Colonel	Markos, Francis A.	A	
Lt Colonel	Nygard, John B.	B	
	Forester, The Lord	B	
Major	Huntsicker, William P.	A	
Major	Boettiger, John	A	
Major	Revere, Paul	A	Adjutant General
Major	Knight, Ridgway	A	
Major	Duncan, G. M.	B	
Major	Collins, William G.	A	Liaison Officer
Major	Peddy, George E. B.	A	
Major	Manahan, James G.	A	
Captain	Byles, Julius	A	
Captain	Dollard, William A.S.	A	
Captain	Health, A.D.	B	Intelligence Officer
Captain	Wynors, D.R.E.	B	Asst Adjutant General
Captain	La Mar, Robert D.	A	
1st Lt	Baker, Neil C.	A	Asst Adjutant General
1st Lt	Batson, Douglas H.	A	Asst Adjutant General
1st Lt	Sorra, Jerry L.	A	
2nd Lt	Padroni, Peter J.	A	Supply Officer

1942

LEGAL

Lt Colonel	Shields, J.V.M.	B	Chief Legal Officer
Lt Colonel	McClain, Riley	A	
Major	Holt, M.C.	B	
Captain	Glenn, Henry L.	A	
2nd Lt	Sabatino, Louis A.	A	
2nd Lt	Ziff, Saul	A	

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

7 December 1943

ROSTER OF OFFICERS HQ MSG 3, CITY OF NAPLES AND NAPLES PROVINCE

REGION HEADQUARTERS

<u>RANK</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>ARMY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
Colonel	Hume, Edgar Erskin	A	NSAO
Colonel	Ashley, J.C.M.	B	DRCAO
Colonel	Markoe, Francis A.	A	
Lt Colonel	Nygaard, John R.	B	
	Forester, The Lord	B	
Major	Huntzicker, William P.	A	
Major	Boettiger, John	A	
Major	Revere, Paul	A	Adjutant General
Major	Knight, Ridgway	A	
Major	Duncan, G. M.	B	
Major	Collins, William O.	A	Liaison Officer
Major	Peddy, George E. B.	A	
Major	Hanrahan, James C.	A	
Captain	Bylee, Julius	A	
Captain	Dellard, William A.B.	A	
Captain	Health, A.E.	B	Intelligence Officer
Captain	Synors, D.R.B.	B	Asst Adjutant General
Captain	La Mar, Robert D.	A	
1st Lt	Baker, Neil C	A	Asst Adjutant General
1st Lt	Batson, Douglas H.	A	Asst Adjutant General
1st Lt	Zerra, Jerry L.	A	
2nd Lt	Pedroni, Peter J.	A	Supply Officer

LEGAL

Lt Colonel	Shields, J.V.M.	B	Chief Legal Officer
Lt Colonel	McClain, Riley	A	
Major	Holt, M.C.	B	
Captain	Glenn, Henry L.	A	
2nd Lt	Sebatino, Louis A.	A	
2nd Lt	Ziff, Saul	A	

<u>RANK</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>FINANCE</u>	<u>ARMY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
Lt Colonel	Barrett, Robert T.E.	A		Chief Finance Officer
Lt Colonel	Nielson, David J.	A		
Captain	Darham, Grady C.	B		
Captain	Pearson, R. M?	B		
1st Lt	Geedcke, Walter R.	A		
2nd Lt	Paige, Eric B.	A		

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

Lt Colonel	Debos, Emerio I.	A		Chief Public Health and Welfare Officer
Captain	Hill, Samuel G.	A		
Captain	Kirk, William T.	A		
Captain	Snegireff, Leonid S.	A		
Captain	Ciulini, Fausto	A		

PUBLIC SAFETY

Major	Wilcox, . P.	B		
Captain	Dall'Osso, Enrico	A		
Captain	Jefferson, J.H.	B		
Captain	Madill, J/	B		
Captain	Lewis, Alden A.	A		

AGRICULTURE

Major	Kennedy, E.G.D.	B		Chief Agriculture Officer
1st Lt	Barbato, Nicholas J.	A		

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, & UTILITIES

1941

Lt Colonel	Hensley, Lester J.	A		Chief TCU Officer
2nd Lt	Pierattini, Marino	A		

ECONOMICS AND SUPPLY

Major	Toscani, Frank E.	A		Chief Ec & Supply Officer
Major	Snodgrass, G.A.	B		
Major	Lister, A.C.	B		
Major	Straus, Ralph I.	A		

<u>RANK</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>FINANCE</u>	<u>ARMY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
Lt Colonel	Barrett, Robert T.T.	A		Chief Finance Officer
Lt Colonel	Nielson, David J.	A		
Captain	Durham, Grady C.	A		
Captain	Pearson, R. M?	B		
1st Lt	Gaedcke, Walter R.	A		
2nd Lt	Paige, Eric E.	A		

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

Lt Colonel	Dobos, Emerie I.	A		Chief Public Health and Welfare Officer
Captain	Hill, Samuel O.	A		
Captain	Kirk; William T.	A		
Captain	Snegireff, Leonid S.	A		
Captain	Cialini, Fausto	A		

PUBLIC SAFETY

Major	Silcox, J. P.	B		
Captain	Dell'Osso, Enrico	A		
Captain	Jefferson, A.K.	B		
Captain	Madill, J/	B		
Captain	Lewis, Alden A.	A		

AGRICULTURE

Major	Kennedy, E.G.D.	B		Chief Agriculture Officer
1st Lt	Barbato, Nicholas J.	A		

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, & UTILITIES

Lt Colonel	Hensley, Lester J.	A		Chief TCU Officer
2nd Lt	Pierattini, Marino	A		

ECONOMICS AND SUPPLY

Major	Toscani; Frank E.	A		Chief Ec & Supply Officer
Major	Snodgrass, G.A.	B		
Major	Lister, A.C.	B		
Major	Straus, Ralph I.	A		

<u>RANK</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>ARMY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
	<u>ECONOMICS AND SUPPLY</u>		
Captain	Chiara, Frank J.	A	
1st Lt	Gruppaso, Nick	A	
2nd Lt	Giunta, Nicholas L.	A	
2nd Lt	Laiole, Harry J.	A	
	<u>LABOR</u>		
Lt Colonel	Lane, Thomas A.	A	Chief Labor Officer
Major	Luis, I. M.	B	
Captain	Pottle, Earle K.	A	
1st Lt	Alessandrini, Ubaldo	A	
2nd Lt	Cantilli, James J.	A	
	<u>EDUCATION AND FINE ARTS</u>		
Major	Gardner, Paul	A	Chief Education & Fine Arts Officer
Captain	Geyer, G. H.	A	
	<u>PROPERTY CONTROL</u>		
Major	Hitchcock, Walter A.	A	Chief Property Control Officer
	<u>INFORMATION</u>		
Captain	Harwell, Coleman A.	A	
2nd Lt	Caprio, Gene F.	A	
	<u>HEADQUARTERS COMPANY</u>		
Major	Gray, James A.	A	CO
Major	Chambers, J. A.	B	Hq Commandant
Captain	Wardropper, G.	B	
1st Lt	Latham, Edward	A	
2nd Lt	Bellotti, Joseph	A	Supply Officer
	<u>CITY OF NAPLES</u>		
Lt Colonel	Kraege, Carl A.	A	SCAO

1939

<u>RANK</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>ARMY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
<u>ECONOMICS AND SUPPLY</u>			
Captain	Chiara, Frank J.	A	
1st Lt	Grappaso, Nick	A	
2nd Lt	Gianta, Nicholas L.	A	
2nd Lt	Laiole, Harry J.	A	
<u>LABOR</u>			
Lt Colonel	Dane, Thomas A.	A	Chief Labor Officer
Major	Duis, I. N.	B	
Captain	Pottle, Earle K.	A	
1st Lt	Alessandrini, Ubaldo	A	
2nd Lt	Cantilli, James J.	A	
<u>EDUCATION AND FINE ARTS</u>			
Major	Gardner, Paul	A	Chief Education & Fine Arts Officer
Captain	Geyer, G. H.	A	
<u>PROPERTY CONTROL</u>			
Major	Hitchcock, Walter A.	A	Chief Property Control Officer
<u>INFORMATION</u>			
Captain	Harwell, Coleman A.	A	
2nd Lt	Caprio, Gene F.	A	
<u>HEADQUARTERS COMPANY</u>			
Major	Gray, James A.	A	CO
Major	Chambers, J. A.	B	Hq Commandant
Captain	Wardropper, S.	B	
1st Lt	Latham, Edward	A	
2nd Lt	Belletti, Joseph	A	Supply Officer
<u>CITY OF NAPLES</u>			
Lt Colonel	Kraege, Carl A.	A	SCAO

1932

<u>RANK</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>ARMY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
	<u>CITY OF NAPLES (cont'd)</u>		
Lt Colonel	Doherty, W.	B	CAFO
Major	Gill, Charles E.	A	Public Health & Welfare
Captain	Gordon, William A.	A	Public Safety
Captain	Gram, Ralph L.	A	Headquarters
Captain	Griswold, Glen G.	A	Public Safety
Captain	Guidette, Abdon F.	A	Executive Officer
Captain	Turner, Edmond A.	A	Public Health & Welfare
Captain	Wingate, Harvey F.	A	TCU
Captain	McFarlane, J. R.	B	Public Safety
Captain	Pomeroy, Harold D.	A	Finance
1st Lt	Kasen, Charles R. A.	A	Legal
1st Lt	Fielding, B.	B	Public Safety
1st Lt	Di Antonio, Joseph	A	TCU
2nd Lt	Agruso, Joseph E.	A	Economics and Supply

NAPLES PROVINCE

Lt Colonel	Kincaid, James L.	A	SCAO
Lt Colonel	Werner, Richard J.	A	CAO
Major	Ball, Edmund A.	A	CAO
Major	Lippucci, Fred H.	A	CAO
Major	McDonald, Ross R.	A	Public Safety
Major	Rogers, Henry Mead	A	Finance
Major	Rutledge, Warren J.	A	Economics & Supply
Major	Simson, N. B.	B	CAO
Major	Stephens, D.F.W.	B	Public Safety
Major	Fletcher, W. G.	B	Ec & Agriculture
Major	Ainslie, G.G.T.	B	Legal
Captain	Baldwin, Edwin A.	A	CAFO
Captain	Bannon, Paul E.	A	CAO
Captain	Prince, Elmer A.	A	CAO
Captain	Shivers, Allen	A	CAO
Captain	Welling, Richard M.	A	CAO
Captain	Jarvis, B. H.	B	CAO
Captain	Street, A; H.	B	Transportation
Captain	Mac Kenzie, W.	B	Pub Health & Welfare
1st Lt	Hartley, Richard S.	A	CAO
1st Lt	Blacklock, E.M.	B	Legal
1st Lt	Whyte, J.	B	CAFO
2nd Lt	De John, Delos	A	CAO

1937

<u>RANK</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>ARMY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
<u>CITY OF NAPLES (cont'd)</u>			
Lt Colonel	Doherty, W.	B	CAPO
Major	Gill, Charles E.	A	Public Health & Welfare
Captain	Gordon, William J.	A	Public Safety
Captain	Gram, Ralph L.	A	Headquarters
Captain	Griswold, Glen C.	A	Public Safety
Captain	Guidette, Abdon F.	A	Executive Officer
Captain	Turner, Edmond A.	A	Public Health & Welfare
Captain	Wingate, Harvey P.	A	TCU
Captain	McFarlane, J. R.	B	Public Safety
Captain	Pomeroy, Harold D.	A	Finance
1st Lt	Kazen, Charles R. A.	A	Legal
1st Lt	Fielding, B.	B	Public Safety
1st Lt	Di Antonio, Joseph	A	TCU
2nd Lt	A. Oruso, Joseph E.	A	Economics and Supply

NAPLES PROVINCE

Lt Colonel	Kincaid, James L.	A	SCAO
Lt Colonel	Werner, Richard J.	A	C.O.
Major	Ball, Edmund A.	A	CAO
Major	Bippucci, Fred E.	A	CAO
Major	McDonald, Ross R.	A	Public Safety
Major	Rogers, Henry Mead	A	Finance
Major	Ratlidge, Warren J.	A	Economics & Supply
Major	Simson, W. B.	B	CAO
Major	Stephens, D.F.W.	B	Public Safety
Major	Fletcher, W. G.	B	Ec & Agriculture
Major	Ainslie, C.G.T.	B	Legal
Captain	Baldwin, Edwin A.	A	CAPO
Captain	Hannon, Paul E.	A	CAO
Captain	Prince, Elmer A.	A	CAO
Captain	Shivers, Allen	A	CAO
Captain	Welling, Richard E.	A	CAO
Captain	Jarvis, B. H.	B	CAO
Captain	Street, J. H.	B	Transportation
Captain	Mac Kenzie, W.	B	Pub Health & Welfare
1st Lt	Hartley, Richard S.	A	CAO
1st Lt	Blacklock, E.M.	B	Legal
1st Lt	Whyte, J.	B	CAPO
2nd Lt	De John, Delos	A	CAO

1936

Report of Finance Officer of Avellino Province from 3 Oct to 15 Dec 1943
inclusive.

1. The activities of the Finance office include:-
 - a. Safeguarding and accounting for receipts of funds of the Allied Military Government, and making and accounting for loans and other authorized expenditures.
 - b. Supervision of banks, insurance companies, postal savings and other financial institutions, including the treatment of blocked accounts, and the initial opening of safe deposit boxes.
 - c. Supervision of payrolls and other expenditures of communes, provinces and the various branches of state Government operating in the province e.g. Prefettura, Courts, Schools, Inspector of Agriculture and Forest Guards, Carabinieri, Post-Office, Genio Civile etc.
 - d. Supervision of tax collections.
 - e. Collection of statistical information concerning above.
 - f. Making of loans, where necessary, to communes, to province, departments of the State and Social Welfare Institutions.
 - g. Making loans to internees of American and British nationality.

2. The Finance Office has been operated by one Finance Officer, a civilian interpreter Michele Maiella, and since 18 Nov. 1943 a civilian interpreter typist, Mrs. Ruth Deperbio. The office started operations on 3 Oct. 1943.

3. Activities:-

Banks: The banks in Avellino Province are as follows:

Bank of Italy, at Avellino

Bank of Naples, Main provincial office
at Avellino;

Four Agencies at Atripalda, Ariano Irpino, Solofra and S. Angelo Tombari. Seven Representatives at Montella, Forino, Tioni, Teora, Mirabella, Montecassino and Calitri. Thirty one correspondents located in 31 smaller communities in the province.

Branch of the Bank of Pescopagano, located in Avellino.

Banca Rossi Bartolini and Company, a small private bank at Altavilla Irpina. This bank acts as one of the 31 correspondents of the bank of Naples. These banks were closed by advance echelons of A.M.G. This office obtained statements of conditions from the Bank of Italy and the Bank of Naples, together with lists of deposits of the Fascist Party and Fascist Organizations to be blocked. While the banks were closed, communes, province and state accounts were unblocked for the payment of approved communal, province and state department payrolls. On 5 Nov. 1943, the banks in the province were opened for regular business. Daily statements of cash positions were obtained until it became evident that conditions were stabilized. Safe-deposit boxes have been opened in the presence of the Finance Officer, but no foreign currencies, foreign securities or other contraband were discovered.

1935

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Post Office: The main Post Office at Avellino had a direct bomb hit which buried some of the sales and records. As they were excavated statements of cash, stamps etc were obtained. The Post-Offices are not opened and no financial transactions of deposit or withdrawal, sale or redemption of postal savings bonds have taken place.

Payrolls etc: All payments made by the province and the various departments of the State are submitted to the Financial Officer, and when proper and in order are approved. Most of the payrolls of State Departments are presented by the Uppizio del Tesoro and Intendent of Finance with their certification, but some are presented independently, as for example the school payrolls, which are certified by the Superintendent of Schools and his chief accountant. Individual approval of commune payrolls has not been made, due to the impossibility of contact with all 3 communes. Their payments are made in accordance with their budgets and are subject to audit by the Prefect.

Tax Collections: War conditions and difficulties of transportation have affected tax collections adversely. In consultation with the Intendent of Finance some time periods for payments, returns and appeals have been extended and some penalties remitted.

Loans: 68 loans totalling 4,520,500 lire have been made to 47 communes of Avellino Province. Most of the communes show a budgetary deficit, ordinarily made up by advances from the State. Statements have been obtained from the borrowing communes, and the amount of the deficit certified by the Prefect.

200 loans totalling 235,600 lire have been made to 180 ex-internees of Allied Nationality.

Detailed statements of receipts and expenditures with vouchers have been filed each month with the Chief Accountant.

A. The Finance Office does not operate any Italian department or branch of government. It exercises some supervision over expenditures as indicated above.

B & C. The principal officials and departments with which the Finance Officer has worked are (1) The Prefect - Head of the Prefettura, in charge of communal budgets, the distribution of assistance, payment of sussidi militari etc. Financed by payment orders drawn on Bank of Italy. Funds come from tax revenues. (2) Intendenza di Finanza and Ufficio Provinciale del Tesoro. These officials are in charge of tax collections and the payments of salaries pensions etc for most of the state departments. Financed by payment orders on Bank of Italy. Funds are derived from tax revenues. A number of hitherto independent State Departments operating directly under certain ministries at Rome have for purposes of financing been placed under the jurisdiction of those officers, in the absence of direct contact with their ministries at Rome e.g. the Courts.

(3) Provocatore Stadi. The School system is under its own budget and is financed by payment orders on Bank of Italy against funds derived from tax revenues.

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(4) Director of Post and Telegraph Office. Payrolls have been met directly from Postal Funds to-date. These offices are adequately staffed with normal sized personnel. They have experienced some difficulty in operation thru bombing of their premises, and requisition of their offices by military units. Other quarters have in each case been found and all of the offices are operating with reasonable efficiency. (5) Civilian Funds for repair of bridges-water works etc, have been obtained from the Bank of Italy.

- D. Noncivilian committee was organized to assist the Finance Office.
- E. None
- F. None

Problem: The major problem in the financial administration of the province has been lack of adequate transport. Most of the bridges in the province were destroyed and civilian cars cannot travel over many of the by-passes. This situation has resulted in:-

- (1) Delay in return of taxes to the Receiver of Taxes in Avellino (The Bank of Naples)
- (2) Delay in paying farmers for grain turned over to the Anasap. Bank of Naples physically could not get the money to the region involved until an American Military Vehicle was furnished.
- (3) Delay in the payment of pensions-assistance- Sussidi Militari etc. Throughout the province, with resulting discontent and in a few cases riots. Two more Jeeps and drivers would go far in solving the financial problems of Avellino Province.

WALTER C. HANDEL
Major, P.O.

Insert A.

Viello	40,000	Lacednia	90,000
Altavilla	90,000	Laogosafo	35,000
Ariano	15,000	Manocalzati	25,000
Avellino	70,000	Marocognano	60,000
	70,000	Mirabella	50,000
	150,000	Montefalcione	40,000
	60,000	Monteforte Irp.	40,000
	100,000	Montefusco	80,000
	130,000	Montemiletto	40,000
	150,000		40,000
	200,000	Parolise	20,000
	200,000	Paternopoli	60,000
	250,000	Pietradefusi	25,000
	170,000		70,000
	200,000	Pietrastornia	50,000
	57,000	Prata P.U.	10,000
	200,000		35,000
Bonito	50,000	Pratois Serra	70,000
Candida	70,000	Roccamare	30,000
Capriglia Irp.	55,000	Rocca S. Felice	12,000
Casalhora	12,000	Salza Irp.	40,000
Castelbarone	25,000	S. Angelo all'Esca	35,000
Chianene	20,000	S. Angelo Lombardi	40,000
Fontarosa	25,000	S. Arcangelo	25,000
Frigento	50,000	S. Angelo sul Cel	70,000
Gasulio	30,000	S. Paolo	40,000

1932

Insert A contd.

Grotteninaras	20,000	S. Potito Ultra	20,000
	20,000		
Grottafella	25,000		
Solefra	50,000		
Starno	50,000		
Teora	3,500		
Terre Le Nocelle	35,000		
Trevico	40,000		
Tufo	20,000		
	15,000		
Vallata	35,000		
Villaniano	18,000		

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
Headquarters Avellino Province
Office of the Senior, Civil Affairs Officer

January 4th, 1944

I. Oct. 1 - Nov. 15.

The immediate tasks confronting A.M.G. in Avellino centered around problems of military concern or arising from military action. The following outlines the major activities of this period :

A. Assistance to transient military units :

1. Location of facilities and sites for bivouack and operations.
2. Locating and arranging for acquisition by military of available civilian materials and supplies.
3. Informational service.
4. Preparation and distribution posters and arrangement of sales for military animals.
5. Arranging recruitment of civilian labor.

B. General Military matters :

1. Location and salvage of military equipment and supplies (abandoned German and Allied as well as Italian).
2. Running down reports of German and hostile Italian activities.
3. Arranging for clearance of debris and otherwise opening highways.
4. Reporting mines, unexploded bombs, etc.

C. Civilian Affairs :

1. Visiting communes to make preliminary survey and report and to adjust problems discovered and post proclamations :
 - a. 112 communes in all, of which most seriously affected were visited first. (14 covered by Carrilio, remainder by Goodhere and myself).
 - b. Arranging for continuance of comune operation as required by:
 - I. Instructing Podestà to carry out duties.
 - II. Appointing Commissario.
 - III. Instructing comune officials as to responsibilities and regulations under proclamations, etc.
 - IV. Arranging for collecting and distribution of food, operation of mills, supply of water and similar essential needs.
 - V. Arranging for burial of killed and care injured civilians securing medical supplies from army sources during early

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phases.

VI. Surveying industrial (leather and cement) production facilities and reporting requirements for continuing operations to H.Q. Reg. 3.

VII. Reviewing and adjusting timber cutting contract of Porino.

II. Nov. 15 to Dec. 15.

By mid November, combat and supporting units had progressed beyond Avellino. Also, a town major was assigned at about this time to handle the problems arising from quartering the Canadian troops assigned to this area. Consequently, A.M.G. activities became less directly military in purpose and more toward the objective of military safety and support through civilian supervision and control. The main tasks were:

A. Food conservation and distribution (Provincial resources).

1. Consignment by producers to the ammassi of grain, chestnuts, potatoes ordered.
2. Allocation to communes and rationing to individual consumers according to traditional Italian system.
3. Prohibition of export except by A.M.G. permit.
 - a. Conducted road block and ordered confiscation by C.C.R.R. of foodstuffs being transported without permit.
4. Prohibition of grinding, slaughter, sale, etc., except on ration or other valid authorization.
 - a. Investigation and arrest of millers and butchers violating this rules.

B. Political supervision :

1. Review of accusations and statements of maladministration against Podestàs, Secretaries, etc.
2. Investigation of Commune affairs and problems.
3. Dismission of Podestàs and appointment of Commissaries.

C. Legal and Police Activities :

1. Personally set as judge several weeks.
2. Investigated several crimes - forgery - sale of public documents - theft - illegal trade and transport - bribery - contraband grinding and sale of grain, etc.
3. Investigated riots in several communes, collected evidence and instructed C.C.R.R. and Podestàs in action to be taken.

/s/ OW CAMPBELL Capt
Avellino, A.M.G.

1933

A TRUE COPY

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

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
Headquarters Avellino Province
Office of the Senior Civil Affairs Officer

Avellino, Italy.
4 January 1944

SUBJECT: Report on activities to 15 December 1943.

TO: H.Q. AMG Region 3, Naples. (through S.C.A.O.).

1. September 22 - December 15, 1943

The immediate tasks confronting AMG in Avellino centered mostly around problems of military concern or problems arising from military actions. The following outlines the primary and major activities for this period:

A. All possible assistance to transient military units:

1. Location of facilities and sites for bivouack and operations.
2. Locating and arranging for acquisition by military of available civilian materials and supplies.
3. Distribution of posters and proclamations.
4. Arranging recruitment of civilian labor, both to military and for burials and excavations of civilian dead.

B. General Military matters:

1. Location and salvage of military equipment and supplies (abandoned), Enemy, Allied, and Italian.
2. Investigating reports of enemy and hostile Italian activities.
3. Arranging for clearance of debris and opening highways.
4. Reporting mines, unexploded bombs etc. 1938

C. Civilian Affairs:

- I. Visiting comunes to make preliminary survey and to adjust problems, appoint commissaries and post proclamations.
 - a) My zone consisted of some 15 comunes, and I set up my Headquarters at Montella. These I administered

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until January . 1944.

C. Civilian Affairs (contd):

b. Arranging for continuance of comune operations as required by Italian Law.

- i. Instructing and supervising Podesta's to carry out their duties.
- ii. Appointing Commissarios.
- iii. Instructing comune officials as to their responsibilities according to regulations under proclamations.
- iv. Arranging for collecting and distribution of food, operations of mills, water supply, and supervising price lists.

D. Food conservation and distribution:

1. Consignment by producers to the ammassi of grain, Cheenuts ordered.
2. Allocation to communes and rationing to individual consumers according to Italian system.
3. Prohibition of export except by authority.

E. Political supervision:

1. Review of accusations and statements of maladministration against podesta's, secretaries etc.
2. Investigation of communes affairs and problems.
3. Dismissal of Podesta's and appointment of Commissarios.

/s/ CARL J. CARRILLO,
Major P.A.,
Civil Affairs Officer.

JB.

A TRUE COPY

Douglas E. Barton
DOUGLAS E. BARTON
1st Lt., GMP,
Actg Asst Adj Gen.

LEGAL OFFICER

The Legal Office for Avellino Province opened on 14 October 1943.

The activities of this Office to 15 December 1943 are described under the headings below.

A. ITALIAN CIVIL COURTS.

1. General Statement.

There are three Circondari in Avellino Province, namely those of Avellino, Ariano Irpino and S. Angelo dei Lombardi.

Each Circondario consists of a Tribunale Court and dependent Pretura Courts.

The Circondario of Avellino consists of the Tribunale of Avellino and dependent Pretura Courts at Avellino, Lauro, Chiusano, Montoro Superiore and Cervinara.

The Circondario of Ariano Irpino consists of the Tribunale of Ariano Irpino and dependent Pretura Courts at Ariano Irpino, Castelbaronia, Grottaminarda and Mirabella Eolana.

The Circondario of S. Angelo dei Lombardi consists of the Tribunale of S. Angelo dei Lombardi and dependent Pretura Courts of S. Angelo dei Lombardi, Calabritto, Calitri, Frigento, Lacedonia, Montella, Paternopoli.

2. Reopening of Italian Civil Courts.

a. GENERAL STATEMENT.

During the period from 14 October to 30 October 1943, conferences were held with the Presidents of the three Tribunale Courts and the Procuratori del Re of Avellino, Ariano Irpino and S. Angelo dei Lombardi, who exercise general supervision over the dependent Pretura

Courts in their respective Circondari. Also present at such conferences were many of the Tribunale judges and Pretori. These officials without exception agreed that it was important for the order and stability of the Province that the Courts be permitted to reopen, at least for the disposition of criminal business, with the least possible delay. It was recognized that the transportation difficulties would hamper the work of these Courts, but it was agreed that they could at least function within a limited geographical area which would gradually widen as transportation improved. It was ascertained by personal inspection that the Tribunale Buildings at Avellino, Ariano Irpino and S. Angelo dei Lombardi were undamaged, and the Procuratori del Re stated that the buildings where the dependent Pretura Courts were held, were also undamaged. It was also ascertained that the personnel of the Courts remained substantially intact, and that few vacancies which existed, would not hamper their work. Confidential inquiries were made in each locality as to the Fascist tendencies and honesty of the judges and other officials of the Courts

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and so far as could be ascertained in the limited time and by limited means available, none of the judges and officials were known to be ardent Fascists or dishonest.

b. REOPENING OF THE COURTS FOR THE DISPOSITION OF CRIMINAL CASES.

Authorization^s were prepared and transmitted 30 October 1943, permitting the Tribunale and dependent Pretura Courts to reopen for the disposition of all cases within the criminal jurisdiction of such Courts. The Courts were also authorized to take necessary action in 15 specifically described civil proceeding of an emergency nature.

Certain conditions were made applicable to the disposition of criminal cases, the most important of which were (1) that cases where the accused were imprisoned be given precedence over all other cases; (2) that "no person shall be arrested and/or tried for any acts or omissions which were made offences for the benefit, protection or furtherance of the interests of the former Fascist party or for acts of a purely political nature, including acts or omissions predicated upon racial or religious discrimination as to which penalties were imposed under Italian law"; (3) that the Courts could impose sentences less than the

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minimum required by Italian law if they were of the opinion that such minimum sentence under the circumstances of a particular case would be excessive; (4) that it be assured that all Italian police agencies comply strictly with articles 238 and 244 of the Italian Code of Penal Procedure, and that the cases of all persons arrested upon suspicion or without a warrant be referred to the Procuratore del Re or Pretore judge within 24 hours after arrest; (5) that all judgments or other process be issued in the name of the Law.

On accordance with such authorization, all the Courts reopened for the disposition of criminal cases and are now functioning. Most of the Courts reopened during the period between 3 and 6 November 1943, a few not until 3 or 4 days later.

In
e. REOPENING OF THE COURTS FOR THE DISPOSITION OF CIVIL CASES.

On accordance with a directive from the Regional Senior Legal Officer, dated 7 November 1943, authorization^s were prepared and transmitted, 11 November 1943, reopening the Italian Civil Courts for the transaction of all civil business, subject to the single condition that the Courts would be without power to ~~the~~ order the transfer of lands or buildings, in view of Article 3 of Proclamation 5 which remained in effect; however in the event that a

1927

Court in a particular case considered the matter an urgent one, application might be made to the Regional Civil Affairs Officer for authorization to effect such transfer.

In accordance with such authorization, all the Courts reopened for the disposition of civil business and are now functioning.

Most of the Courts reopened during the period between 16 and 23 November 1943; a few not until 6 or 7 days later.

d. SUPERVISION OF THE WORK OF ITALIAN CIVIL COURTS.

A general supervision has been maintained over the work of the Courts by means of reports and personal and written contact with the Presidents of the Tribunali and the Procuratori del RE.

The Tribunale and Pretura Courts are required to file with the Legal Officer of the Province a weekly return in triplicate of all criminal cases disposed of during the week giving the following information: Case number; name of accused; age; sex; address; description; charge; plea; findings; and sentence. A return is also required of all cases pending trial separating those persons arrested and incarcerated and those persons not incarcerated.

Due to difficulties of transportation, some of the

Pretura Courts were slow in transmitting such reports but by, ⁵ December 1943, reports were being received regularly from all Courts in the Province. Periodical reports are not required of civil cases but the Legal Officer makes personal and written inquiries from time to time in order to ascertain the amount of civil business being transacted and the general condition of the civil calendars.

The reports thus far received, both as to criminal and civil business, disclose marked differences among the Courts in the number of cases disposed, undoubtedly due to differences in means of transportation.

Although it must be admitted that the work of the Courts is still far from normal, the reports disclose a steady improvement in the dispatch of business, particularly in the disposition of criminal cases where the accused are incarcerated. Generally speaking the judges and other Court officials have recognized the need for speeding up the judicial process and have worked and are working cooperatively to that end.

Particularly worthy of note in this connection has been the untiring labor of the three Procuratori del Re.

B. MILITARY COURTS

1. SUMMARY MILITARY COURTS.

Prior to 15 December 1943, a Summary Military Court sat only at Avellino. It was soon discovered, however, that it would be necessary to establish such courts in other centers. Conferences were held with representatives of the police agencies of the Province and it was agreed that it would be desirable to make plans for a Summary Military Courts to sit, at stated intervals, at Ariano Irpino, S. Angelo dei Lombardi and Mirabella Eclano. The plan agreed upon was based upon population and means of transportation. The attached schedule, marked A, was drawn up and distributed.

The first of such Courts, that at Ariano Irpino, will be held on the first Thursday of the months (beginning from the 6th of January, 1944 and thereafter); other Courts also will be held, on the first Friday of the months at Mirabella Eclano and on the second Thursday of the months at S. Angelo dei Lombardi. If and when the need develops, sessions of the Court at these places will be held at more frequent intervals.

2. SUPERIOR MILITARY COURT.

The need for a Superior Military Court for the Province did not develop until after 15 December 1943. On first January 1944, the S/C.A.O. established a Superior Military Court to consist of one Judicial Officer

of the Allied Military Government, and appointed the Legal Officer of the Province, who also sits as a Summary Court Judge, as such Superior Court Judge.

3. SUMMARY MILITARY COURT AT AVELLINO.

The first session of the Summary Military Court for Avellino was held 7 november 1943. Sessions are held on Tuesday of each week.

Material statistics covering the work of the Court, 15 December 1943, are as follows: Number of cases: 82; accused persons: 103; pleas of guilty: 50; trials, 35; persons found guilty after trial: 28; persons acquitted after trial: 15; withdrawn by prosecution: 10; Prison sentences: 8; fines imposed: 141,475 lire; fines paid: 74,375 lire. Note: some of the fines are to be paid after prison sentences have been served.

C. PROVISIONAL LIBERTY.

On the authorization permitting the Italian Civil Courts to reopen for the disposition of criminal cases, the right of the Procuratori del Re to grant provisional liberty was considerably broadened by removing the restrictions contained in section 253 of the Italian Code of Penal Procedure. It was provided, however, that in certain types of cases, provisional liberty could be granted only with the approval of the Legal Officer after receiving a written report from the Procuratore del Re recommending such action.

Due to the condition of the Prisons in the Province and the necessary delay in the functioning of the Italian Civil Courts, the Legal Officer adopted a policy of liberality in approving recommendations

for provisional Liberty. During the period from 15 October to 15 December 1943, recommendations for provisional Liberty by Procurator del Re were approved in 72 cases, and disapproved in only 1.

D. MISCELLANEOUS.

1. CLAIMS

Prior to the opening of the Legal Office, claims by civilians against the Allied Forces were filed with the Finance Officer.

Soon after the opening of the Legal Office, such claims were transferred to that Office and all subsequent claims have been filed there.

During the period from or about 3 October to 15 December 1943, 152 claims against the Allied Forces were filed. These include claims based on requisitions, purchases, damage to property, accidental injury and death, etc.

2. TRANSFERS OF REAL PROPERTY AND LEASES FOR MORE THAN ONE YEAR.

Under article 3 of Proclamation 5, transfers of real property and leases for more than one year are invalid without the consent of the Chief Civil Affairs Officer. The present practice is to submit to the Regional Civil Affairs Officer for his approval the proposed purchase price or agreed rent, represents the approximate reasonable or rental value of the property.

1948

The Legal Officer reports that such proposed transfers and leases are increasing, and is of the opinion that it might be desirable to confer upon the S.C.A.O. the authority to grant or withhold consent.

3. OTHER LEGAL QUESTIONS.

The Legal Office has been constantly importuned by lawyers and litigants to interfere with the jurisdiction of the Italian Civil Courts in cases of purely Italian concern, to correct alleged errors and injustice and, in many cases, to enjoin the execution of judgement and decrees.

These requests seem to be based upon the theory, surprisingly widely held, that the Allied Military Government is actually operating the Government of Italy and, therefore, has and should exercise the power not only of supervision but of direction even in the judicial field. The Legal Officer, of course, has consistently refused to interfere except in cases where the claim is made that the judgement, decree, or other judicial action, was based upon hostility to the Allied Forces or upon purely political grounds, that is either because the particular Court or Judge was influenced by Fascist leanings or because the complaining litigant was an Anti-Fascist. Such claim ^{has been} made a few cases but upon investigation has been found to be groundless.

SCHEDULE A

GIURISDIZIONE DEI TRIBUNALI MILITARI ALLEATI DELLA GIUGIA
DI AVELLINO

AVELLINO: sede di udienza dei sottoelati Comuni

AVELLINO-BAIANO-SIRIGNANO-MUGLIANO-AVELLA-SPERONE-QUADRELLA-
LAURO-QUINDICI-MARZANO-DOMICELLA-ALTAVILLA IRPINA-PIETRASTOR-
NINA-S.ANGELO A SCALA-ROCCARASCERANA-CERVINARA-ROTO DI-S.MAR-
TINO V.C.-PRATOLA SERRA-S.LUCIA DI SERINO-S.NICHELE DI SERINO-
FORINO-CONTRADA-MONTEPRIDANE-GROTTOLELLA-CAPRIGLIA-MONTORO IM-
PERIORE-MONTORO SUPERIORE-SOLOFRA-CHIUSANO S.DOMENIC-PAROLI-
SE-VOLTURARA IRPINA-S.POTITO ULTRA-MONTEFORTE-AIEL-
LO DEL SABATO-PRATA P.U.-TUFO-MONTEFALCIONE-LAPIO-MONTELOCALZATI-
ATRIPALDA-S.STEFANO DEL GOLLE-MERCOGLIANO-OSPEDALETTO-SUMONTE-
~~AVELLINO~~-SERINO-SORBO-PAGO.

S.ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: SEDE DI UDIZIA DEI SOTTOELATI COMUNI

S.ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI-ROCCA S.PENICE-GUARDIA LOMBARDE-MORRA DE
SARTES-ANDRETTA-LIONI-CONZA DELLA CAMPANIA-TEORA-PILACCIA-
LACEDONIA-AQUILONIA-MONTEVERDE-CALITANO-CALIRANO-COPELLA DEI
LOMBARDI-S.ANDREA DI CONZA-SENGHIA-~~AVELLINO~~-MONTILLA-FA-
GNOLI IRPINO-MUSCO-MONTESANO-CASTELVETTERE-CASTELFRANCI-CAS-
SANO-CAPOSELE-CALABRITTO

ARIANO IRPINO: SEDE DI UDIZIA DEI SOTTOELATI COMUNI

ARIANO IRPINO-MONTECALVO-S.ARCANGELO TRIONFI-CASCIOPRE-SAVI-
GHANO-MONTAGUTO-VILLANOVA DEL BATT. ZUNGOLI-FLUMERI-S.SOSSIO BAR.

PERIORE- MONTORO SUPERIORE- SOLOFRA-CHIUSANO S. DOMENICO- LOMBARDI-
 ST- VOLTURARA IRPINO- SALZA IRPINA- S. POTITO ULTRA- MONTESPORTE- AIEL-
 LO DEL SABATO- PRATA P.V.- TUFO- MONTESALCIONE- LAPIO- M. POCOLIZATI-
 ATRIPADDA- S. STEFANO DEL SOLE- MERCOLIANO- OSSOLADETTO- S. MONTES-
 S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: SEDE DI UDENZA DEI SOTTO NOTATI COMUNI

~~ARREDA~~-SERINO -SORBO.-PAGO.

S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI- ECCA S. FELICE- GUARDIA LOMBARDI- MORRA DE
 S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI- LIONI -CONZA DELLA CAMPANIA- TEORA- PISACCIA-
 S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI- LIONI -CONZA DELLA CAMPANIA- TEORA- PISACCIA-
 LACEDONIA- AQUILONIA- MONTEVERDE- CALIT I- CHIRANO- CORTELLA DEI
 LOMBARDI- S. ANDREA DI CONZA- S. MARCHIA- ~~ARREDA~~- MONTESALCIONE-
 GNOI IRPINO- NUSCO- MONTESALCIONE- CASSELVETTERE- CASTELFRANCI- CAS-
 SANO- CAPOSELE- CALABRITTO

ARIANO IRPINO: SEDE DI UDENZA DEI SOTTO NOTATI COMUNI

ARIANO IRPINO- MONTESALCIONE- S. ANGELO TRINONTI- CASALPUORE- SAVI-
 GNANO- MONTAGUTO- VILLANOVA DEL BATT. ZINGOLI- FLUMERI- S. BOSSIO BAR.
 CASTELFRANCI- S. NICOLA BARONIA- VALLATA- TREVICO- CARIFE- GRECI.

MIRABELLA ECLANO: SEDE DI UDENZA DEI SOTTO NOTATI COMUNI 1916

MIRABELLA ECLANO- TAIRASI- PRIGIATO- S. ANGELO ALL'ESCA- LUOGOSA-
 BONITO- MELITO- PATERNOPOLI- S. MARCO S.C.- S. ANGELO ALL'ESCA- LUOGOSA-
 NO- MONTANAROSA- GROTAMARE- MONTESALCIONE- TORRE DEL NOBILE- CHIARI-
 CHE- PIETRADEPUSI- MONTEFUSCO A. PAOLINA

(7)

Report of Minister of Agriculture for 3 Oct to
13 Dec 1963 enclosure.

1. The activities of the various offices include:
 - a. Supervision of the various offices of the Ministry of Agriculture, including the various offices of the various departments and the various offices of the various departments and the various offices of the various departments.
 - b. Supervision of the various offices of the Ministry of Agriculture, including the various offices of the various departments and the various offices of the various departments.
 - c. Supervision of the various offices of the Ministry of Agriculture, including the various offices of the various departments and the various offices of the various departments.
 - d. Supervision of the various offices of the Ministry of Agriculture, including the various offices of the various departments and the various offices of the various departments.
 - e. Supervision of the various offices of the Ministry of Agriculture, including the various offices of the various departments and the various offices of the various departments.
 - f. Making of laws, where necessary, to ensure the proper functioning of the various offices of the Ministry of Agriculture, including the various offices of the various departments and the various offices of the various departments.

The treatment of the Redwoods, and the sec-

1915

Leichtkron

National Bldg.

2. The Finance Office has been headed by Finance Officer, a civilian interpreter. Michaela Wenzel, and since 18 Nov 1943 a civilian interpreter. Theopold, Mrs. Ruth DeGardes. The Office started operations on 3 Dec 1943.

3 Activities

Banks The Bank in Amelino Indonesia also has
 folders: Bank of Italy, at Amelino
 Bank of Italy - main provincial office at Bollnös;
 4 Agencies at Aetropoldas, Amelino, Espino, Espino and
 S. Angelo Lombardi. 7 Representations at Montebello,
 Torino, Rome, Lora, Montebello, Montebello and Calabre.
 31 Correspondents located in 31 smaller towns 1914 for the
 the province.

Branch of the Bank of Baccapagnano, located in

Amelino.

Branch of Banca Roma (Banco di Roma) is also present

Branches - Branch of Italy, at Anconino
Branch of Naples - main provincial office at Welland,
 44 Agencies at Atropalida, Armaso Infino, Isolofino and
S. Angelo Lombardo. 7 Representatives at Montebello,
Armino, Scione, Terza, Mirabella, Montecalvo and Calderi.
 31 Correspondents located in 31 smaller towns 1912 in
 the province.

Branch of the Bank of Pascopegano, located in

Anconino.

Raouo Rone Bartolomeo - a small private

bank at Atalanta Infino. This bank acts as one of the 31
 correspondents of the Bank of Naples.

These banks were closed by order of Dr. M. S.
 This office obtained statements of condition from the Bank
 of Italy & the Bank of Naples, together with lists of deposits
 of the Various Banks - Various by as various to be known.
 While the banks were closed, concerns, provinces & state concerns to

were withdrawn for the payment of approval commercial, promissory and state department payments. On 5 Nov 1943 the banks in the provinces were opened for regular business. Finally, attempts to obtain permission were obtained under it because it was stated that conditions were satisfactory. The department banks have been opened in the presence of the Finance Officer, but no foreign currency, foreign securities or other conditions were determined.

Post Office The main Post Office at London had a direct bond to which passed some of the paper and is used. As they were separated into elements of work, stamps etc were obtained. The Post Office did not have and no financial transactions of deposit or withdrawal, only a collection of postal savings funds than to be placed.

Payments

All payments made by the government and the provinces departments of the State are submitted to the Finance 19 and when placed in order, no approval. That of the provinces of State departments are presented by the type and the State departments of Finance with their contribution - but since was presented to avoid indirectly, a payment to the State officials.

Post Office The main Post Office at London had no direct contact with which turned some of the copy and records. As they were executed statements of good, stamps etc were obtained. The Post Office are independent and no financial transactions of deposit or withdrawal, sale or redemption of postage stamps, bonds have taken place.

Payments to

All payments made by the persons and the various departments of the State are submitted to the Treasury 19th and when proper and in order are approved. Most of the payments to State Departments are presented by the appropriate persons & the Treasury while there are certain - but some are presented independently, such as copies of the British passport which are sent by the Superintendent of Police to the Chief of the Government. Individuals approval of Government payrolls have not been made, due to the complexity of contact with all the concerns. These payments are made in accordance with their budgets and are subject to audit by the Post Office.

Pay Collections When conditions & difficulties of the transportation have affected the collection adversely, the consultation with the Superintendent of Treasury some time periods

For payments, returns and appeals have been extended —
and some penalties remitted.

Leaves

68 leaves totaling \$120,000.00 have been made
to 47 Communes of American Province. — (Exhibit A)

(Do you want the standard by which to judge — Expenditure?)

Most of the Communes show a budgetary deficit, a deficiency
made up by advances from the State. Statements have been
obtained from the borrowing communes and the amount of
the deficit certified by the Prefect.

Two leaves totaling \$35,000.00 have been made
to 180 ex-comuneros of Acahuatl & Nahuatl.

Detailed statements of receipts and expenditures
with vouchers have been filed each month with the Chief
Accountant.

A. The Finance Office does not operate any other
department or branch of government. It does not have
superior or subordinate offices or units.

Expenditures

Expenditures are made with respect to the Finance

obtained from the following measures, and the amount of

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(2) Einführung in die Veranstaltung

4-a

Insert A.

Arillo	90.000	Lacedonia	90.000
Altavilla	90.000	Lungroano	35.000
Arcano	15.000	Manacalga	35.000
Arellino	10.000	Meneghino	50.000
	70.000	Mena bella	50.000
	150.000	Montefalcone	40.000
	60.000	Monteforte Ep.	40.000
	100.000	Montefusco	80.000
	130.000	Montemiletto	40.000
	150.000		40.000
	200.000		
	200.000		
	250.000		
	60.000	Parolisi	20.000
	300.000	Patronopoli	60.000
	250.000	Pietradefusi	25.000
	170.000		70.000
	200.000	Pietrastretta	50.000
	57.000	Priata Fil.	10.000
	200.000		35.000
Bovita	20.000	Priata Senna	70.000
Candida	20.000	Roccatagliata	191.30.000

4-2

Search A - Continued

Solapuri	50,000
Shimla	50,000
Lanka	3,500
Torre de Manila	30,000
Drecco	40,000
Ingo	20,000
	15,000
Volcuta	35,000
Thelamans	18,000

0276

Lufo

20,000

15,000

Uelota

35,000

Uellamane

18,000

4910

(5) on Bank of Italy. Funds are derived from tax revenues. A number of ~~other~~ but also independent State Dept. operating directly under certain circumstances at Rome for purposes of financing ^{key} plans and the production of these plans, and the absence of direct contact with their Ministers at Rome is the cause.

(6) Brown & White. The Italian System is under a more budget and is financed by payment orders on Bank of Italy against funds derived from tax revenues.

(7) Director of Post & Telegraph Office. Payrolls have been met directly from Postal funds to date.

These offices are adequately supplied with employed personnel. They have experienced some difficulty in operations since bombing of their premises and requisition of their offices by military units. Other operations have in some cases been found and all of the offices are operating without interruption. (8) Banco di Sicilia - Funds for purposes of budget - under staff money. Funds derived from the Bank of Italy.

(9) No civilian Government was organized to conduct

Witness on Board of Ship, against funds derived from tax
revenues.

(4) Director of Post-Telegraph Office.
Pay rolls have been not correctly from Postal funds to date.

These offices are adequately supplied with small agent
personnel. They have experienced some difficulty in obtaining
these kind of their premises. And representation of their office
by military units. Other quarters have in fact been taken
found and used by the offices are operating with no make
off money.
Funds have been obtained from the Bank of India.

(5) The Civilian Commission. This was organized to assist
the Finance Office.

(a) None

(b) None.

1969

Problem

The major problem in the Finance and Administration
of the province has been lack of adequate transport.
Most of the bridges in the province were destroyed and
could not be repaired. Travel over many of the by-passes.

(6)

This situation has resulted in:

- (1) Delay in delivery of rice to the Government of Taiwan in Amoy (the Port of Haplo)
- (2) Delay in paying farmers for grain turned over to the Amoy Port of Haplo, possibly could not get the money to the region involved until an American Embassy vehicle was permitted
- (3) Delay in the payment of farmers - assistance - missed. Military etc. throughout the process - with resulting discontent & in a few cases riots.

Two more facts & drivers would go far in solving the fundamental problems of Amoy & Taiwan

Walter J. Brown
May 70

1908

(3) Policy in the payment of pensions - ~~assessments~~
 Tressed. Military etc. throughout the pension can - both
 resulting discontent from a few cases noted.
 Two more fees & drivers would go far in solving
 the financial problems of Dorellino Brown etc.

Walter Harris

May 7, 1908

1908

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
PROVINCE OF AVELLINO

10 January, 1944.

SUBJECT: Report on Activities to 15th December, 1943.

TO: Headquarters Region 3 AMG.

1. Inasmuch as the undersigned assumed command of this station on 27 December, 1943, reports requested are confined to those made by chiefs of special staffs sections and C.A.O.s who have been in this province prior to 15th December, 1943. These reports are attached.

2. Major Charles P. Sisson, A.C., at present attached to Region 3 Headquarters, was S.C.A.O. of this station from its establishment to 27th December, 1943.

Edmund A. Ball,
Major F.A.,
S.C.A.O.

EAB:JA

1987

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
Headquarters Avellino Province
Office of the Senior Civil Affairs Officer

January 4th, 1944.

I. Oct. 1 - to Nov. 15.

The immediate tasks confronting A.M.G. in Avellino centered around problems of military concern or arising from military action. The following outlines the major activities of this period :

A. Assistance to transient military units :

1. Location of facilities and sites for bivouack and operations.
2. Locating and arranging for acquisition by military of available civilian materials and supplies.
3. Informational service.
4. Preparation and distribution posters and arrangement of sales for military animals.
5. Arranging recruitment of civilian labor.

B. General Military matters :

1. Location and salvage of military equipment and supplies (abandoned German and Allied as well as Italian).
2. Running down reports of German and hostile Italian activities.
3. Arranging for clearance of debris and otherwise opening highways.
4. Reporting mines, unexploded bombs, ecc.

C. Civilian Affairs :

1. Visiting communes to make preliminary survey and report and to adjust problems discovered and post proclamations :

- a. 112 communes in all, of which most seriously affected were visited first. (14 covered by Cartilio, remainder by Goodacre and myself).
- b. Arranging for continuance of commune operations as required by :

- I. Instructing Podestà to carry out duties.
- II. Appointing Commissario.
- III. Instructing commune officials as to responsibilities and regulations under proclamations, ecc.
- IV. Arranging for collecting and distribution of food, operation of mills, supply of water and similar essential needs.
- V. Arranging for burial of killed and care of injured civilian securing medical supplies from army sources during early

- 2 -

phases.

VI. Surveying industrial (leather and cement) production facilities and reporting requirements for continuing operations to H.Q. Reg. 3.

VII. Reviewing and adjusting timber cutting contract of Forino.

II. Nov. 15 to Dec. 15.

By mid November, combat and supporting units had progressed beyond Avellino. Also, a town major was assigned at about this time to handle the problems arising from quartering the Canadian troops assigned to this area. Consequently, A.M.G. activities became less directly military in purpose and more toward the objective of military safety and support thro civilian supervision and control. The main tasks were :

A. Food conservation and distribution (Provincial resources).

1. Consignment by producers to the ammassi of grain, chestnuts, potatoes ordered.
2. Allocation to communes and rationing to individual consumers according to traditional Italian system.
3. Prohibition of export except by A.M.G. permit.
 - a. Conducted road block and ordered confiscation by C.C.R.R. of foodstuffs being transported without permit.
4. Prohibition of grinding, slaughter, sale, ecc., except on ration or other valid authorization.
 - a. Investigation and arrest of millers and butchers violating this rules.

B. Political supervision :

1. Review of accusations and statements of maladministration against Podestàs, Secretarios, ecc.
2. Investigations of Commune affairs and problems.
3. Dismission of Podestàs and appointment of Commissarios.

C. Legal and Police Activities :

1. Personally sat as judge several weeks.
2. Investigated several crimes - forgery - sale of public documents - theft - illegal trade and transport - bribery - contraband grinding and sale of grain, ecc.
3. Investigated riots in several communes, collected evidence and instructed C.C.R.R. and Podestàs in action to be taken.

*W. Campbell, Capt.
Inchiesta del Reg.*

7270
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
REGION 3
AVELLINO PROVINCE

Avellino,
3 January 1944.

SUBJECT: Report on activities to 15th December 1943.

TO: AMG Headquarters Region 3.

1. When stationed at AMG School and Holding Center North Africa was allocated to Region 3 as C.A.P.O. On September 14th 1943, I arrived in Italy with a contingent under the command of Lt. Col. Kraege. After some days at Salerno I was transferred to Agropoli where I worked in the surrounding area with Major Stevens on general C.A.O. work.

2. On 23rd September was assigned with a section under the command of Major Sisson to report to 5th Corps for C.A.O. work. Up to the 26th of September did general work with 5th Corps visiting several towns in the Province of Salerno and carrying out C.A.O. duties following Division.

3. On 26th September was instructed to take over control of Colliano and Valva in the Province of Salerno and Geneschia, Calabritto and Caposale in the Province of Avellino. Remained in charge of this towns until 1st October. I then received instructions to proceed to Lioni where I joined up with Major Sisson and under his instructions came on to the city of Avellino.

4. At this stage the officers attached to Divisions were just moving out of the city and there was a very big problem in the clearing up of the city which had received severe aerial bombardments. Streets were entirely blocked. None of the public utility services was functioning and many bodies were lying about the streets in advanced stages of the decomposition.

At this stage it was quite impossible to direct one's attention to a single branch of the service and everyone had to carry out general duties. For some weeks I was

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- 2 -

sent out taking up the preliminary reports left by Divisional C.A.O.s and reorganising administrations and getting the C.C.R. working again. Owing to lack of adequate transport, lack of personnel and the terrible state of the communications this was a very slow process. The major problems encountered were: 1. lack of food; 2. lack of water; 3. interrupted communications.

Dealing with these in more detail it was found that, 1. The entire scheme of the amassment of grain had ceased. Where it had been carried out the Germans had looted the Amassai or else the grain had been distributed back to the farmers to prevent the Germans getting it. This resulted in the non-producing peasants getting no ration of flour or bread. With the closing of banks and the post office the farmers thought that they would not be paid for their grain and no more was sent in. In many places where grain was available there lacked the facilities for grinding. There was no power for the electric mills and owing to a very dry season no water for the water mills.

This also is linked up with No.2 lack of water. With the demolition of bridges many of the water mains were destroyed leaving many communes without water. This has been relieved in some cases but there has to be a long-term policy for the re-establishment of adequate water supplies in many parts of the province.

The 3rd problem - interrupted communications - is a result of the extensive German demolitions. This is very acute in a province which is entirely of a mountainous nature with many streams, rivers and ravines. It is stated that 700 bridges were demolished in this province. As the season was very dry, few bridges were built and extensive use made of bye-passes. This sufficed for military needs at the time but as the rainy season came on many of the detours were rendered impossible and the small temporary bridges were either washed away or sank and were unusable.

One peculiar situation that I encountered during this C.A.O. work was a large area of the province that had not been occupied by either the 5th or 8th Armies. These people were not visited by any Divisional C.A.O.s and were completely in ignorance of the general situation or of the issuing or enforcement of any proclamations. They had been completely isolated without news for three or four weeks but fortunately they were in an area where there was not a great shortage of food.

One of the great problems experienced all along was

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that of feeding the population of the city of Avellino and a good proportion of time was spent in visiting all the communes in the grain producing areas re-establishing the masses and arranging transport of grain to the city.

At a time when the problem was a little easier a situation began to develop in the Province which was of a political nature. Backed by either former anti-Fascists or else by former Fascists trying to re-establish themselves committees began to be formed in communes under various titles. They incited the people against the local administrations, and in several cases riots occurred in which records, receipts and tax records were destroyed. The Carabinieri seemed to have either lost confidence in their powers or else were afraid for their lives, for many cases they made little or no attempt to interfere with the rioters. The bad state of the communications made reports very late in arriving at R.O. and little could be done to prevent them occurring. However many arrests were made and the leaders put in prison.

Whilst this work was being carried out by myself in the Province the routine but very important work of interviewing Police Agents issuing of motor passes, petrol, ration issues, control of enlisted men was being carried out by Lt. Toes who is the second member of the C.A.P.O. a dept. of this Province. This work involves long office hours, great patience and a good knowledge of Italian organisation in order that as few illicit passes etc. are issued. The sound English Police knowledge of the Lt. Toes has made him a very efficient, successful officer and is quite indispensable in this branch of work.

At the same time that this re-organisation etc. was being carried out we became very aware of the very large field of "black market" which was developing. The C.C.R. and Agents of the Questura were endeavouring to combat this but with little success. Innumerable small operators were stopped and the grain, oil, fats, etc., confiscated but none of the large operators were stopped. Very urgent instructions were given to the Police Agencies and control points set up with no better result. We became aware that most of the large scale operators were using Allied military transport so that the Italian Police were helpless. Owing to the acute shortage of personnel we were not able to deal with the situation adequately. With the arrival of officers attached to Region 4 the assistance we required was available and aided by Military Police a control was set up, large quantities of contraband were discovered being transported

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on military vehicles. This check was maintained every day and after a time the movement of contraband decreased. A proper check point has since been established at a point on the boundary between the provinces of Avellino and Foggia.

With the operating of Italian Police agencies against the "black market" and violations of proclamations large numbers of reports were arriving at ASD N.O. and it became imperative that Military Courts should be opened. Captain Gold had been working on this problem and I had to stop acting as S.A.O. and S.A.P.O. and take up the control of reports, issuing of summons and the prosecuting of offenders. The first court was opened on November 7th at the Tribunale building in Avellino. Many difficulties have been encountered in obtaining the efficient service of summons, warning of witnesses and the presence of Police witnesses. With the large number of violations of proclamations the court work has so increased that more than 50% of daylight working hours is occupied in court. This is gradually increasing with the opening up of three other courts in the province. Up to the 15th of December, 82 cases have been tried involving 103 defendants. This number is increasing very rapidly each week.

T. Goodacre
T. Goodacre,
Captain,
S.A.P.O.,
Avellino.

1951

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ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
Headquarters Avellino Province
Office of the Senior Civil Affairs Officer

Avellino, Italy.
4 January 1944.

SUBJECT: Report on activities to 15 December 1943.

TO: H.Q. AMG Region 3, RAPIDS. (through S.C.A.O.).

1. September 22 - December 15, 1943.

The immediate tasks confronting AMG in Avellino centered mostly around problems of military concern or problems arising from military actions. The following outlines the primary and major activities for this period:

A. All possible assistance to transient military units:

1. Location of facilities and sites for bivouack and operations.
2. Locating and arranging for acquisition by military of available civilian materials and supplies.
3. Distribution of posters and proclamations.
4. Arranging recruitment of civilian labor, both to military and for burials and excavations of civilian dead.

B. General Military matters:

1. Location and salvage of military equipment and supplies (abandoned), Enemy, Allied, and Italian.
2. Investigating reports of enemy and hostile Italian activities.
3. Arranging for clearance of debris and opening highways.
4. Reporting mines, unexploded bombs etc. 1900

C. Civilian Affairs:

1. Visiting communes to make preliminary survey and to adjust problems, appoint commissaries and post proclamations.
 - a. My zone consisted of some 15 communes, and I set up my Headquarters at Montella. These I administered alone until January 3, 1944.

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C. Civilian Affairs (contd):

b. Arranging for continuance of comune operations as required by Italian Law.

- i. Instructing and supervising Podesta's to carry out their duties.
- ii. Appointing Commissaries.
- iii. Instructing comune officials as to their responsibilities according to regulations under proclamations.
- iv. Arranging for collecting and distribution of food, operations of mills, water and supply, and supervising price lists.

D. Food conservation and distribution:

1. Consignment by producers to the ammassi of grain, Chestnuts ordered.
2. Allocation to communes and rationing to individual consumers according to Italian system.
3. Prohibition of export except by authority.

E. Political supervision:

1. Review of accusations and statements of maladministration against podesta's, secretaries etc.
2. Investigation of comune affairs and problems.
3. Dismission of Podesta's and appointment of Commissaries.

Carl J. Carrilio
CARL J. CARRILIO,

Major P.A.,

Civil Affairs Officer.

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JR.

LEGAL OFFICE

The Legal Office for Avellino Province opened on 14 October 1943.

The activities of this Office to 15 December 1943 are described under the headings below.

A. ITALIAN CIVIL COURTS.

1. General Statement.

There are three Circondari in Avellino Province, namely those of Avellino, Ariano Irpino and S. Angelo del Lombardi.

Each Circondario consists of a Tribunale Court and dependent Pretura Courts.

The Circondario of Avellino consists of the Tribunale of Avellino and dependent Pretura Courts at Avellino, Isuro, Mignano, Santoro Superiore and Carvinara.

The Circondario of Ariano Irpino consists of the Tribunale of Ariano Irpino and dependent Pretura Courts at Ariano Irpino, Castelbaronia, Grottole and Mirabella Balano.

The Circondario of S. Angelo del Lombardi consists of the Tribunale of S. Angelo del Lombardi and dependent Pretura Courts of S. Angelo del Lombardi, Calabritto, Calitri, Frigento, Lacedonia, Montella, Paternopoli.

2. Reporting of Italian Civil Courts.

a. GENERAL STATEMENT.

During the period from 14 October to 30 October 1943, conferences were held with the Presidents of the three Tribunale Courts and the Procuratori del Re of Avellino, Ariano Irpino and S. Angelo del Lombardi, who exercise general supervision over the dependent Pretura

Courts in their respective Circondari. Also present at such conferences were many of the Tribunale judges and Pretori.

These officials without exception agreed that it was important for the order and stability of the Province that the Courts be permitted to reopen, at least for the disposition of criminal business, with the *least* possible delay.

It was recognized that the transportation difficulties would hamper the work of these Courts, but it was agreed that they could at least function within a limited geographical area *which* would gradually widen as transportation improved.

It was ascertained by personal inspection that the Tribunale Buildings at Avellino, Ariano Irpino and S. Angelo dei Lombardi were undamaged, and the Procuratori del Re stated that the buildings where the dependent Pretura Courts were held, were also undamaged.

It was also ascertained that the personnel of the Courts remained substantially intact, and that few vacancies *which* existed, would not hamper their work.

Confidential inquiries were made in each locality as to the Fascist tendencies and honesty of the judges and other officials of the Courts

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and as far as could be ascertained in the limited time and by limited means available, none of the judges and officials were known to be ardent fascists or dishonest.

5. REPORTING OF THE COURT IN THE DISPOSITION OF CRIMINAL CASES.

authorizations were prepared and transmitted 30 October 1943, permitting the Tribunale and dependent Preture Courts to report for the disposition of all cases within the criminal jurisdiction of such Courts. The Courts were also authorized to take necessary action in 15 specifically described civil proceedings of an emergency nature.

Certain conditions were made applicable to the disposition of criminal cases, the most important of which were (1) that cases where the accused were imprisoned be given precedence over all other cases; (2) that "no person shall be arrested and/or tried for any acts or omissions which were made offences for the benefit protection or furtherance of the interests of the former Fascist party or for acts of a purely political nature, including acts or omissions predicated upon racial or religious discrimination as to which penalties were imposed under Italian law"; (3) that the Courts could impose sentences less than the

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minimum required by Italian law if they were of the opinion that such minimum sentence under the circumstances of a particular case would be excessive; (4) that it be assured that all Italian police agencies comply strictly with articles 239 and 244 of the Italian Code of Penal Procedure, and that the cases of all persons arrested upon suspicion or without a warrant be referred to the Procuratore del Re or Pretore judge within 24 hours after arrest; (5) that all judgments or other process be issued in the name of the law.

On accordance with such authorization, all the Courts reopened for the disposition of criminal cases and are now functioning. Most of the Courts reopened during the period between 3 and 6 November 1943, a few not until 3 or 4 days later.

c. REOPENING OF THE COURTS FOR THE DISPOSITION OF CIVIL CASES.

On accordance with a directive from the Regional Senior Legal Officer, dated 7 November 1943, authorization were prepared and transmitted, 11 November 1943, reopening the Italian Civil Courts for the transaction of all civil business, subject to the single condition that the Courts would be without power to ~~the~~ order the transfer of lands or buildings, in view of article 3 of Proclamation 5 which remained in affect; however in the event that a

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Court in a particular case considered the matter an urgent one, application might be made to the Regional Civil Affairs Officer for authorization to effect such transfer.

In accordance with such authorization, all the Courts reopened for the disposition of civil business and are now functioning.

Most of the Courts reopened during the period between 16 and 23 November 1931; a few not until 6 or 7 days later.

d. SUPERVISION OF THE WORK OF ITALIAN CIVIL COURTS.

A general supervision has been maintained over the work of the Courts by means of reports and personal and written contact with the President of the Tribunale and the Procuratori del R. The Tribunale and Pretura Courts are required to file with the Legal Officer of the Province a weekly return in triplicate of all criminal cases disposed of during the week giving the following information: Case number; name of accused; age; sex; address; description; charge; plea; findings; and sentence. A return is also required of all cases pending trial separating those persons arrested and incarcerated and those persons not incarcerated.

Due to difficulties of transportation, some of the

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Pretara Courts were slow in transmitting such reports but by 5 December 1943, reports^s were being received regularly from all Courts in the Province. Periodical reports are not required of civil cases but the Legal Officer makes personal and written inquiries from time to time in order to ascertain the amount of civil business being transacted and the general condition of the civil calendars.

The reports thus far received, both as to criminal and civil business disclose marked differences among the courts in the number of cases disposed, undoubtedly due to differences in means of transportation.

Although it must be admitted that the work of the courts is still far from normal, the reports disclose a steady improvement in the dispatch of business, particularly in the disposition of criminal cases where the accused are incarcerated. Generally speaking the judges and other court officials have recognized the need for speeding up the judicial process and have worked and are working cooperatively to that end.

Particularly worthy of note in this connection has been the untiring labor of the three procuratori del Re.

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B. MILITARY COURTS

1. SUMMARY MILITARY COURTS.

Prior to 15 December 1943, a Summary Military Court sat only at Avellino. It was soon discovered, however, that it *could* be necessary to establish such courts in other centers. Conferences were held with representatives of the police agencies of the Province and it was agreed that it would be desirable to make plans for a Summary Military Court to sit, at stated intervals, at Ariano Irpino, S. Angelo dei Lombardi and Mirabella Eclano. The plan agreed upon was based upon population and means of transportation. The attached schedule, marked A, was drawn up and distributed.

The first of such courts, that at Ariano Irpino, will be held on the first Thursday of the month (beginning from the 6th of January, 1944 and thereafter); other courts also will be held, on the first Friday of the month at Mirabella Eclano and on the second Thursday of the month at S. Angelo dei Lombardi. If and when the need develops, sessions of the court at these places will be held at more frequent intervals.

2. SUPERIOR MILITARY COURT.

The need for a Superior Military Court for the Province did not develop until after 15 December 1943. On first January 1944, the S.M.A.C. established a Superior Military Court to consist of one Judicial Officer

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of the Allied Military Government, and appointed the legal officer of the Province, who also acts as a Summary Court Judge, as such Superior Court Judge.

3. SUMMARY MILITARY COURT AT AVELLINO.

The first session of the Summary Military Court for Avellino was held 7 November 1943. Sessions are held on Tuesday of each week.

Statistical statistics covering the work of the Court, 15 December 1943, are as follows: Number of accused: 1; accused persons: 103; pleas of guilty: 33; trials: 35; persons found guilty after trial: 3; persons acquitted after trial: 15; withdrawn by prosecution: 10; prison sentences: 3; fines imposed: 121, 475 lire; fines paid: 74, 175 lire; note: some of the fines are to be paid after prison sentences have been served.

4. PROVISIONAL LIBERTY.

In the authorization permitting the Italian Civil Courts to reopen for the disposition of criminal cases, the right of the Procuratori del Re to grant provisional liberty was considerably broadened by removing the restrictions contained in section 253 of the Italian Code of Penal Procedure. It was provided, however, that in certain types of cases, provisional liberty could be granted only with the approval of the legal officer after receiving a written report from the Procuratori del Re recommending such action.

Due to the condition of the prisons in the Province and the necessary delay in the functioning of the Italian Civil Courts, the legal officer adopted a policy of liberality in approving recommendations

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for provisional liberty. During the period from 15 October to 15 December 1943, recommendations for provisional liberty by Procuratori del Re were approved in 72 cases, and disapproved in only 1.

B. MISCELLANEOUS.

1. CLAIMS

Prior to the opening of the Legal Office, claims by civilians against the Allied forces were filed with the Finance Officer.

Soon after the opening of the Legal Office, such claims were transferred to that office and all subsequent claims have been filed there.

During the period from or about 3 October to 15 December 1943, 13 claims against the Allied forces were filed. These include claims based on requisitions, purchases, damage to property, accidental injury and death, etc.

2. TRANSFERS OF REAL PROPERTY AND LEASES FOR MORE THAN ONE YEAR.

Under Article 3 of Proclamation 5, transfers of real property and leases for more than one year are invalid without the consent of the Chief Civil Affairs Officer. The present practice is to submit to the Regional Civil Affairs Officer for his approval the proposed purchase price or agreed rent, represents the approximate reasonable or rental value of the property.

The Legal Officer reports that such proposed transfers and leases are increasing, and is of the opinion that it might be desirable to confer upon the S.C.A.C. the authority to grant or withhold consent.

3. OTHER LEGAL QUESTIONS.

The Legal Office has been constantly importuned by lawyers and litigants to interfere with the jurisdiction of the Italian civil courts in cases of purely Italian concern, to correct alleged errors and injustice and, in many cases, to enjoin the execution of judgement and decrees.

These requests seem to be based upon the theory, surprisingly widely held, that the Allied Military Government is actually operating the Government of Italy and, therefore, has and should exercise the power not only of supervision but of direction even in the judicial field. The Legal Officer, of course, has consistently refused to interfere except in cases where the claim is made that the judgement, decree, or other judicial action, was based upon hostility to the Allied Forces or upon purely political grounds, that is either because the particular court or judge was influenced by Fascist leanings or because the complaining litigant was an anti-Fascist. Such claims made a few cases but upon investigation has been found to be groundless.

Schedula A.

GIURISDIZIONE DEI TRIBUNALI MILITARI ALLEATI DELLA PROVINCIA

DI AVELLINO

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AVELLINO: sede di udienza dei sottonotati Comuni

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AVELLINO-BAIANO-SIRIGNANO-MUGNANO-AVELLA-SPERONE-QUADRELLA-
LAURO-QUINDICI-MARZANO-DOMICELLA-ALTAVILLA IRPINA-PIETRASTOR-
NINA-S.ANGELO A SCALA-ROCCAPAGGERANA-SERVINARA-ROTO DI-C.MIR-
TINO V.C.-PRATOLA SERRA-S.LUCIA DI SERINO-S.MICHELE DI SERINO-
FORINO-CONTRADA-MONTEFREDALE-PROTOLELLA-CARRIGLIA-MONTELO IN-
FERIORE-MONTORO SUPERIORE-SOLOTRA-CHIUSANO S.DOMENICO-PAROLI-
SE-VOLTURARA IRPINA-SALZA IRPINA-S.POTITO ULTRA-MONTEFORTE-AIEL-
LO DEL SABATO-PRATA P.U.-TINIO-MONTEFALCONE-LAPIO-MONTECALZATI-
ATRIPALDA-S.STEFANO DEL COLLE-TERCOCIGLIANO-OSPEDALETTO-SUMMONTE-

=====

AVELLINO-SERINO-PAGO, SORBO.

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S.ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: SEDE DI UDIZIA DEI SOTTOMOTATI COMUNI

=====

S.ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI-ROCCA S.FELICE-GUARDIA LOMBARDI-TORRA DE
SARTIAS-ANDRETTA-LIONI-CONZA DELLA CAMPANIA-TEORA-VILLACCIA-
LACEDONIA-AQUILONIA-MONTEVERDE-CALIT I-CATRANO-TORRELLA DEI
LOMBARDI-S.ANDREA DI CONZA-S.VERCHIA-11/11/111111-MONTELLA-BA-
GUOLI IRPINO-NUSCO-MONTEMAIANO-CASERIVENTRE-CASTELFRANCI-CAS-
SANO-CAPOSELLE-CALABRITTO-

=====

ARIANO IRPINO: SEDE DI UDIZIA DEI SOTTOMOTATI COMUNI

=====

ARIANO IRPINO-MONTECALVO-S.ARCANGELO TRIMONTI-CASAPPORE-SAVI-
GVANO-MONTAGUTO-VILLANOVA DEL BATE-ZINGOLI-FUJERI-S.SOSSIO BAR.
CASAPPORE-S.NICOLA BARONIA-VALLATA-REVICO-CARATE, GRECI.

LO DEL SABATO-PRATA P.N.-TUFO-ONTIFALCIONE-LAPIO-MANUOCALZATI-
ATRIPARDA-S. STEFANO DEL COLE-PIRCOGLIANO-OSINDALETTO-SUM ONTE-

~~VALLE~~-SERINO-PAGO, SORBO.

=====

S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: SEDE DI UDIENZA DEI SOTTOBOTATI COMUNI

=====

S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI-ROCCA S. FELICE-GUARDIA LOMBARDI-MORRA DE
SANTAS-ANDRETTA-LIONI-CONZA DELLA CAMPANIA-TEOLA-PILLACCIA-
LACEDONIA-AQUILONIA-MONTEVERDE-CALITAI-GAIRANO-TOVELLA DEI
LOMBARDI-S. ANDREA DI CONZA-GENERCHIA-~~VALLE~~-MONTELLA-RA-
GNOLI IRPINO-NUSCO-MONTEMARANO-CASSELVETTERE-CASTELFRANCI-CAS-
SANO-CAPOSELE-CALABRITTO+

=====

ARIANO IRPINO: SEDE DI UDIENZA DEI SOTTOBOTATI COMUNI

=====

ARIANO IRPINO-MONTECALVO-S. MARCO GELO TRIMONTI-CASALPORE-SAVI-
GNANO-MONTAGUTO-VILLANOVA DEL BATT. ZUNCOLI-PIUTERI-S. SOSSIO BAR.
GASSEMBARDIA-S. NICOLA RAPONIA-VALLATA-FRENVICO-CARIFE, GRECI.

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MIRABELLA ECLANO: SEDE DI UDIENZA DEI SOTTOBOTATI COMUNI

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MIRABELLA ECLANO-CAMRAS-GRIGNATO-STURNO-GESUALDO-VILLA VAINA-
BONITO-MELITTO-PATERNOPOLI-S. NUNO S.C.-S. ANGELO ALL'ESCA-LUOGGOSA-
NO-FONTANAROSA-GROTTAMINARDA-MONTESILLETTO-TORRE DE MOCHILE-CHIAN-
CHE-PIETRA-DREUSI-MONTEFUSCO-S. PAOLINA

BEST COPY POSSIBLE

DREHO 77

SUBJECT: Report on Activities to 15th December, 1943.

TO: Headquarters Region 3 AMG.

1. Inasmuch as the undersigned assumed command of this station on 27 December, 1943, reports requested are confined to those made by chiefs of special staffs sections and C.A.O.s who have been in this province prior to 15th December, 1943. These reports are attached.

2. Major Charles P. Sisson, A.C., at present attached to Region 3 Headquarters, was S.C.A.O. of this station from its establishment to 27th December, 1943.

Edmund A. Ball,
Major F.A.,
S.C.A.O.

EAB:JA

REC'D - GEN. STAFF
Public Security
NA/117
HDQ. A. M. G. NAPLES CITY

To: R.C.A.O. HQ. Region 3, A.M.G.
From: Lt. Colonel Doherty, C.A.P.O.
Subject: Report on Activities to 15 December 1943.

Naples, 4 January 1944.

1. In compliance with memorandum dated 27 December 1943, please find attached four copies of report on Police Section, Naples City from 1-10-1943 to 15-12-1943.

Walter Doherty

Walter Doherty,
Lt. Colonel,
C.A.P.O.

Enclosures: Four copies of Report.

1. In compliance with memorandum dated 27 December 1943, please find attached four copies of report on Police Section, Naples City from 1-10-1943 to 15-12-1943.

Walter Doherty

Walter Doherty,
Lt. Colonel,
C.A.P.O.

Enclosures: Four copies of Report.

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A.M.G. Region III

Naples City.

R.C.A.C. HQ. Region 3, A.M.G.

Lt. Colonel Doherty, C.A.P.O.

Report on Activities to 15 December 1943.

Naples, 4 January 1944.

1. In compliance with Memorandum dated 27 December 1943, please find attached four copies of report on Police Section, Naples City from 1-10-1943 to 15-12-1943.

Walter Doherty

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Lt. Colonel,
C.A.P.O.

Enclosures: Four copies of Report.

Report of S. P. A. O.

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Province of Arezzo

- 2 Oct 1943 - 25 Dec. 1943 -

Scope of activities

The scope within which a provincial civil affairs should operate is practically unlimited. The duties, broadly, are two-fold. (1) Solve all problems submitted by military authorities as may concern civilian matters. (2) Adjust civilian problems in both the military and civilian interest. Within the above categories everything that needs to be done should be done by the civil affairs staff. The boundary of functioning is the need of the moment and there is a need need nearly every moment. With few exceptions experience has demonstrated that from midnight to 6 a.m. the civil affairs officer may count upon uninterrupted repose. At all other times he should expect to be on the job.

If I were to take on a provincial S. P. A. O. assignment again, I should first look for what I happily blundered into at Arezzo - namely a competent civilian assistant. He should be some one experienced in Italian government, respected by and known to the civil affairs officer's constituents, familiar with the provincial and communal resources and problems, intelligent, loyal and endowed with a bountiful supply of common sense. The benefits of such an association are worth a thorough search for such a paragon. If discovered, the c. a. officer will be well on the road toward his goal of being able to erect the mite which will come rolling across

(2)

his desk in never ending succession. The civil affairs staff, sooner or later, will get going on the job very quickly, but the guidance and advice of a man of the above type who knows the ropes will prove to be invaluable.

On dealing with civilians, whether in the governmental structure, or out, there is one characteristic of man make-up which must constantly be kept in mind. You can't take anything for granted. It must be a case of check, check, check all the time. The chances are that the assigned job will be done, but so often it happens that it has not been either begun or completed that continual application of supervision is essential. Some have demonstrated the current strain on civilians as being children. The characterization is not inaccurate. So often it happens that the job appears to be almost done, but the gap in the completion is probably of fundamental importance and unless bridged by the keen eye or hand or voice of the C. A. officer a successful result just isn't possible. Few of them have much in the way of ingenuity and most of them think that the only correct way of doing a task is the way that it's always been done. If half a province is threatened with hunger and closing time for food distribution is 2 P.M., food distribution stops at 2 P.M. Government employees aren't accustomed to putting into their work the number of hours that we require in the U.S. We undertook to change their habits in this regard in Aordino.

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 The 73 inclusive was sent Three officers loaned from Region 4 to
 Superiors - CAPT.
 Capt. Thorne - CAPT.
 Lt. Edwards - CAPT.
 Lt. Thomas - CAPT.
 from the 13th to 20th inclusive with a finance officer
 loaned from Region 4 - Capt. Stone.

The number of personnel, both commissioned and enlisted was
 insufficient. The most difficult portion of the finance required a journey
 of about three times from the common appliances. It was deemed inadvisable
 except in one instance, to station 4, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Generally speaking, the qualifications of the personnel for civil
 affairs work were good, but I must make this observation ¹⁸⁸ and
 that that the inference to be drawn ¹⁸⁸ is clear. There is
 little advantage and considerable potential disadvantage in as-
 signing a man, and particularly a commissioned officer, to
 civil affairs work on the assumption that he will function
 well simply and solely because, allegedly, he has a knowledge

(4)

of the language and may, by inheritance and environment, be presumed to know something about the customs of the people. Our most successful and valuable officers fumbled with the language and had never lived in close association with persons of Italian extraction. Their work was superior. They had had experience in life which fitted them for such affairs problems, a much more important attribute than the ability to listen to an Italian jabbering away for ten minutes and then reporting to you that the answer is "No."

With the authorized personnel its different. Many of them are excellent individuals and make no excuse of being any thing else. High appreciation should be expressed for their helpfulness and complete avoidance of "gumming things up."

The staff in the Province of Corridonia began to assemble on 2 October 1943, being one day after the 45th division ^{C.I.} officer entered the comune of Aradino. The first job was to arrange for and supervise the cremation of 43 dead bodies which were strewn about in the wing of the civil hospital. They had been awaiting attention since 14 September. The final activity of the undersigned was to attend a dance in the ball room of the Prefettura, sponsored by our staff and ^{military officers in the community and} to which selected civilians were invited as guests. The music was provided by a seven piece orchestra and the spirit of good will was prevalent.

Thus we concluded our functions in the province with a feeling that some progress had been made toward the objectives for which AMG is designed.

(5)

3. a. The only Indian, Department and Branch of government which we operated were the functions of the purpose in the appointment of key officials including commissioners.

We supervised all departments with special emphasis in the planning:

(1) Administration - at all levels, everyday and many nights.
(2) Finance - kept continuously advised as to what was being done - tax - expenditures, tax collections, salary, salaries.

(3) Police - supervision and questions (civil police useful chiefly as doorkeepers and messengers).

Daily conferences with the executives and members - continued producing - very frequent expenditures - responsibilities and direction for disciplinary action in many instances.

(4) Courts - general supervision, their activities were not as yet extensively developed, the King was then for the time being.

(5) Schools - some assistance as to counts.

(6) Communications - continued attention.

(7) Roads and bridges - "

(8) Water - "

(9) Electricity - frequent conferences, but because of inter-provincial relations of the system complete control in electricity distribution was not provided.

(10) Health - frequent consultation with and direction of provincial and communal officials. Health conditions were good, however.

(11) Tax officials - not as yet fully set up.

(12) Transport - maintained very close supervision - as this organization was not yet established with the people.

The above departments and the two which were worked jointly.

Their functions should be agreed upon from the names.

Their operations were coordinated by task of transport, supplies and essential government.

provided up - very frequent representation and division for disciplinary action in many instances.

(4) Counter - general suggestions. These activities have not as yet extensively developed, the way was open for business.

(5) Schools - some reason as to results.

(6) Conferences - continued attention.

(7) Roads and bridges - " "

(8) Water - " "

(9) Electricity - frequent conferences, but because of inter-provincial relations of the system complete control in electric distribution was not possible.

(10) Health - frequent consultation with and direction of provincial and community officials. Health conditions were good, however.

(11) Post offices - submit again till Dec 28.

(12) Transport - maintained very close supervision - as this organization was not good standing with the people.

b. The above departments are the ones which worked independently. Their functions should be approved from their names.

Some conditions were highlighted by lack of transport, supplies and substantial improvement.

Such personnel was always adequate in numbers per 18th century.

c. The Union departments were financed by taxes and by loans both from R.M.G. and the banks.

Full details as to requested loans were submitted to the Finance Officer and both as to R.M.G. and the banks were made available only in such amounts and on such terms and conditions as he approved. Close contact with the banks was maintained.

6
The only requisitions which A M & made were two automobiles. Unnecessary requisitions were made to A M & by military authorities and, in practically all instances approval of cooperation was extended, but the actual requisitioning was done by the military authorities. Motor vehicles, buildings, building materials, hardware, fuel, food, clothing, draft animals and miscellaneous supplies were the types of things requested. They were requisitioned from all classes of persons, depending upon where the person or owner of the desired property resided or.

2. Two civilian committees were organized:
- (1) headed by a nurse to handle applications for direct assistance;
 - (2) " by the author's operation to provide civilian transport especially for food supplies. Due to the scarcity of fuel the committee did not accomplish an official job although on Dec 15th a few items like a substitute committee consisting of 40 members was organized. The Committee's main and the Administration. Better results from this group are expected.
3. Liaison relations were maintained with all necessary agencies, both civilian and military.

The procedure was direct contact. The military wanted anything from civilian agencies, I asked for it and usually got it.

4. Requests for other branches of the army were as follows:

- (1) Transportation occasionally from all units.
- (2) Motor vehicles again from all branches and engines.
- (3) Station from the h.m.
- (4) Motor fuel from petrol dumps.
- (5) Building requisition from the Engineers.
- (6) Bombs and mine disposal from military in this work.
- (7) Emergency supplies from the P.S.
- (8) 2 bands sent from the P.S.

did not accomplish an operation for us on Dec 15th. We
about 1 week a substitute committee consisting of 40 Commis-
sioners of Welfare, Mr. Conroy, Mr. and Mr. Alimant-
tion Director, further results from this group are expected.

2 - Liaison relations were maintained with all necessary agencies, both
civilian and military.

The procedure was direct contact. If the military wanted anything
they asked for it - and usually got it. If I wanted anything
from civilian agencies, I asked for it and usually got it.

3 - Requests on other branches of the army were as follows:

- ① Transportation occasionally from all units.
- ② Motor trucks again from Engineer and Engineers.
- ③ Nations from the 2nd.
- ④ Motor fuel from petrol dumps.
- ⑤ Building demolition from the Engineers.
- ⑥ Bombs and mine disposal from the Engineers.
- ⑦ Emergency services from the P.S.
- ⑧ A land course from the Engineers' band.
- ⑨ Assistance in street cleaning from the Engineers.
- ⑩ Other, numerous and miscellaneous requests.

1879

Requests on us by other branches of the army were as follows:

- ① Bibles for officers
- ② " for men
- ③ Officers' gear for numerous units.
- ④ Labor gangs (many)
- ⑤ Artisans - carpenters, shoemakers, barbers etc.

(7)

- 6 Clothing for Labor Battalions
- 7 Shoes "
- 8 Office furniture -
- 9 Household "
- 10 Animals - horses, mules, donkeys
- 11 Animal forage
- 12 Food - fruit, vegetables, cereals, candy and sugars.
- 13 Buildings and motor parks
- 14 Hardware and building supplies and materials
- 15 Kitchen utensils
- 16 Motor vehicles
- 17 Countless items of information
- 18 Other articles and things of every kind, sort and variety.

Recommendations

1. Transport and motor fuel ^{should} assigned for the personnel ^{in pro-} vided.
2. Requests for information by regional headquarters should be kept at a minimum until adequate clearance staff is available.
3. The power to requisition (except automobiles) should be restored. This power can be an effective weapon against the black market.
4. The rule that permits to purchase foodstuffs and civilian fuel outside of the issuing Province ^{should be} should be enforced.
5. The discretionary powers of Provincial P.A.O.'s should not be restricted beyond their present limitations.
6. Regional division heads as a pre-requisite to their appointment at the level of P.A.O.

(13) Other articles and things of every kind, sort and variety.

Recommendations

1. Transport and motor fuel ^{should} adequate for the personnel to provide.
2. Requests for information by regional headquarters should be kept at a minimum until all other channels are available.
3. The source to requisition (excess automobiles) should be restored. This source can be an effective weapon against the black market.
4. The rule that permits to purchase foodstuffs and civilian fuel outside of the rationing program should be strictly enforced.
5. The discretionary powers of Provincial S.A.O.'s should not be restricted beyond their present limitations.
6. Regional division heads as a prerequisite to their appointment as such should have field experience.

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5 January 1964

Re: Special Delivery, Submitted

General F. Brown

Major W.C.

S.A.O. Division of Public Affairs, 2001-25-2003

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

REGION 3

AVELLINO PROVINCE

Avellino,
3 January 1944.

SUBJECT: Report on activities to 15th December 1943.

TO: AMG Headquarters Region 3.

1. When stationed at AMG School and Holding Center North Africa was allocated to Region 3 as C.A.F.O. On September 14th 1943, I arrived in Italy with a contingent under the command of Lt. Col. Kreege. After some days at Salerno I was transferred to Agropoli where I worked in the surrounding area with Major Stevens on general C.A.O. work.

2. On 23rd September was assigned with a section under the command of Major Sisson to report to 6th Corps for C.A.O. work. Up to the 26th of September did general work with 6th Corps visiting several towns in the Province of Salerno and carrying out C.A.O. duties following Division.

3. On 26th September was instructed to take over control of Colliano and Valva in the Province of Salerno and Genarchia, Calabritto and Caposele in the Province of Avellino. Remained in charge of this towns until 1st October. I then received instructions to proceed to Lioni where I joined up with Major Sisson and under his instructions came on the city of Avellino.

4. At this stage the officers attached to Divisions were just moving out of the city and there was a very big problem in the clearing up of the city which had received severe aerial bombardments. Streets were entirely blocked. None of the public utility services was functioning and many bodies were lying about the streets in advanced stages of the decomposition.

At this stage it was quite impossible to direct one's attention to a single branche of the service and every one had to carry out general duties. For some weeks I was sent out

- 2 -

taking up the preliminary reports left by Divisional C.A.O.s and reorganising administrations and getting the CC.RR. working again. Owing to lack of adequate transport, lack of personnel and the terrible state of the communications this was a very slow process. The major problems encountered were: 1. lack of food; 2. lack of water; 3. Interrupted communications.

Dealing with these in more detail it was found that. I. The entire scheme of the ammassement of grain had ceased. Where it had been carried out the Germans had looted the Ammassi or else the grain had been distributed back to the farmers to prevent the Germans getting it. This resulted in the non-producing peasant getting no ration of flour or bread. With the closing of banks and the post office the farmers thought that they would not be paid for their grain and no more was sent in. In many places where grain was available there lacked the facilities for grinding. There was no power for the electric mills and owing to a very dry season no water for the water mills.

This also is linked up with No. 2 Lack of water. With the demolition of bridges many of the water mains were destroyed leaving many communes without water. This has been relieved in some cases but there has to be a long-term policy for the re-establishment of adequate water supplies in many parts of the province.

The 3rd problem - interrupted communications - is a result of the extensive German demolitions. This is very acute in a province which is entirely of a mountainous nature with many streams, rivers and ravines. It is stated that 700 bridges were demolished in this province. As the season was very dry, few bridges were built and extensive use made of bye-passes. This sufficed for military needs at the time but as the rainy season came on many of the detours were rendered impossible and the small temporary bridges were either washed away or sank and were unusable.

One peculiar situation that I encountered during this C.A.O. work was a large area of the province that had not been occupied by either the 5th or 8th Armies. These people were not visited by any Divisional C.A.O.s and were completely in ignorance of the general situation or of the issuing or enforcement of any proclamations. They had been completely isolated without news for three or four weeks but fortunately they were in an area where there was not a great shortage of food.

- 3 -

One of the great problems experienced all along was that of feeding the population of the city of Avellino and a good proportion of time was spent in visiting all the communes in the grain producing areas re-establishing the masses and arranging transport of grain to the city.

At a time when the problem was a little easier a situation began to develop in the Province which was of a political nature. Backed by either former anti-Fascists or else by former Fascists trying to re-establish themselves committees began to be formed in communes under various titles. They incited the people against the local administration and in several cases riots occurred in which records, receipts and tax records were destroyed. The Carabinieri seemed to have either lost confidence in their powers or else were afraid for their lives, for many cases they made little or no attempt to interfere with the rioters. The bad state of the communications made reports very late in arriving at H.Q. and little could be done to prevent them occurring. However many arrests were made and the leaders put in prison.

Whilst this work was being carried out by myself in the Province the routine but very important work of interviewing Police Agents issuing of motor passes, petrol, ration issues, control of enlisted men was being carried out by Lt. Toes who is the second member of the C.A.P.O.s Dept. of this Province. This work involves long office hours, great order that as few illicite passes etc. are issued. The sound English Police knowledge of the Lt. Toes has made him a very efficient, successful officer and is quite indispensable in this branch of work.

At the same time that this re-organisation etc. was being carried out we became very aware of the very large field of "black market" which was developing. The C.C.R.R. and Agents of the Questura were endeavouring to combat this but with little success. Innumerable small operators were stopped and the grain, oil, fats, etc., confiscated but none of the large operators were stopped. Very urgent instructions were given to the Police Agencies and control points set up with no better result. We became aware that most of the large scale operators were using Allied Military transport so that the Italian Police were helpless. Owing to the acute shortage of personnel we were not able to deal with the situation adequately. With the arrival of officers attached to Region 4 the assistance we required was available and aided by Military Police a control was set up. Large quantities of contraband were discovered being trans-

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ported on military vehicles. This check was maintained every day and after a time the movement of contraband decreased. A proper check point has since been established at a point on the boundary between the provinces of Avellino and Foggia.

With the operating of Italian Police agencies against the "black market" and violations of proclamations large numbers of reports were arriving at AMG H.Q. and it became imperative that Military Courts should be opened. Captain Gold had been working on this problem and I had to stop acting as C.A.O. and C.A.F.O. and take up the control of reports, issuing of summons and the prosecuting of offenders. The first court was opened on November 7th at the Tribunale building in Avellino. Many difficulties have been encountered in obtaining the efficient service of summons, warning of witnesses and the presence of Police witnesses. With the large number of violations of proclamations the court work has so increased that more than 50% of daylight working hours is occupied in court. This is gradually increasing with the opening up of three other courts in the province. Up to the 15th of December, 82 cases have been tried involving 103 defendants. This number is increasing very rapidly each week.

/s/ T. Goodacre,
Captain,
C.A.F.O.,
Avellino.

A TRUE COPY:

Douglas N. Batson

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

1875

REMOVAL OF OFFICIALS 15 NOVEMBER TO 31 DECEMBER 1943

COMMISSARI PREFETTIZI

COMMUNES	NOMINATIONS	PERSONS REMOVED
1- Arienzo S. Felice	Law. Colletta Giacomo	Mr. Calonghi Tito
2- Arzano	Mr. Diligenza Ciro	Mr. Guidetti Giuseppe
3- Albanove	Mr. Cavallieri Giovanni)	Mr. Gagliardi Emilio
4- Afragola	Mr. Visco Claudio	Mr. Letizia Domenico
5- Casandrino		Law. Ciaramelli Achille
		Mr. Campofreda Nicola
		(Mr. Chiacchio Michelangelo
6- Comiziano	Mr. Franco Nicola	Law. Del Litto Nicola
7- Camigliano	Law. Iovino Salvatore	Mr. Materazzo Giovanni
8- Castell. di Stabia	Dr. Vitelli Carlo	Mr. Rosa Rosa Gioacchino
9- Casamarciano	Law. Barone Raffaele	Mr. Mercuriano Raffaele
10- Capua	Law. Mariano Andrea	Mr. Gianfrotta Vincenzo
11- Castelmoreone	Mr. Franzone Ferdinando	Mr. Riello Pietro
12- Cimitile	Dr. Lezza Mario	Dr. Tanzillo Domenico
13- Carbonara di Nola	Mr. Mele Attilio	Mr. Sorrentino Vincenzo
14- Cercola	Mr. Brancato Mario	Col. Andreani Nicola
15- Cardito	Mr. Donadio Pietro	Mr. Daniele Paolo
16- Caserta	Eng. D'Onofrio Luigi	Eng. De Francisca Alessa
17- Casoria	Mr. Amato Giovanni	Mr. Del Giudice Luigi
18- Cervino		Mr. Gentile Andrea
		(Mr. Pascarella Carmine no
19- Cicciano	Mr. De Riggi Michele	Mr. De Cecilia Fedele
20- Cancellò Arnone	Mr. Conte Antonio	Mr. Graziano Biagio
21- Gragnano	Mr. Irace Beniamino	Mr. Ammirati Francesco
22- Giugliano	Mr. Palumbo Antonio	Mr. Aprile Antonio
23- Lettere		Mr. Sorrentino Matteo
		(Mr. Varone Valentino nomi

REMOVAL OF OFFICIALS 15 NOVEMBER TO 31 DECEMBER 1943

COMMISSARI PREFETTIZI

NOMINATIONS

Law. Colletta Giacomo
 Mr. Diligenza Ciro
 Mr. Cavallieri Giovanni)
 Mr. Visco Claudio

Mr. Franco Nicola
 Law. Iovino Salvatore
 Dr. Vitelli Carlo
 Law. Barone Raffaele
 Law. Mariano Andrea
 Mr. Franzone Ferdinando
 Dr. Lezza Mario
 Mr. Mele Attilio
 Mr. Brancato Mario
 Mr. Donadio Pietro
 Eng. D'Onofrio Luigi
 Mr. Anato Giovanni

Mr. De Riggi Michele
 Mr. Conte Antonio
 Mr. Irace Beniamino
 Mr. Palumbo Antonio

PERSONS REMOVED

Mr. Galonchi Tito
 Mr. Guidetti Giuseppe
 Mr. Gagliardi Emilio
 Mr. Letizia Domenico
 Law. Ciaramelli Achille
 Mr. Campofreda Nicola
 (Mr. Chiacchio Michelangelo nomination disapp.)

Law. Del Litto Nicola 26 November
 Mr. Matarazzo Giovanni 26 November
 Mr. Rosa Rosa Giocchino 4 December
 Mr. Mercoliano Raffaele 4 December
 Mr. Gianfrotta Vincenzo 4 December
 Mr. Riello Pietro 4 December
 Dr. Tanzillo Domenico 4 December
 Mr. Sorrentino Vincenzo 8 December
 Col. Andreani Nicola 8 December
 Mr. Daniele Paolo 19 December
 Eng. De Francisca Alessan- 11 December
 Mr. Del Giudice Luigi dro 10 December
 Mr. Gentile Andrea 16 December
 (Mr. Pascarella Carmine nomination disapp.)
 Mr. De Cecilia Fedele 14 December
 Mr. Graziano Biagio 18 November
 Mr. Ammirati Francesco 18 November
 Mr. Aprile Antonio 26 November
 Mr. Sorrentino Matteo 26 November
 (Mr. Verone Valentino nomination disapprov)

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NAPLES PRO

REMOVAL OF OFFICIALS 15 NOVEMBER TO 31 DECEMBER 1943

COMMISSARI PREFETTIZI

COMMUNES	NOMINATIONS	PERSONS REMOVED
24- Massalubrense	Dr. Baldi Vincenzo	Mr. Busacca Salvatore
25- Melito	Mr. Guarino Cosimo	Mr. Warrone Raffaele
26- Nucunano di Napoli	Mr. Vallefucio Francesco	Dr. Degli Uberti Umberto
27- Nola	Law. Russo Michele	Mr. Minieri Carmine
28- Ottaviano	Mr. Plassnell Armando	Mr. Nappo Raffaele
29- Pomigliano d'Arco	Law. Cantone Ercole	Mr. Spandè Ferdinando
30- Palma Campania	Law. Normandie Raffaele	Law. Savelli Bernardo
31- Parete	Mr. Sabatino Tommaso	Mr. Manzi Gennaro
32- Portici	Eng. Funzo Vincenzo	Mr. Serzo Gaetano
33- Pollena Trocchia	Col. Andreani Nicola	Eng. Di Cresta Mario
34- Resina	Dr. D'Auria Matteo	Mr. Maiello Guglielmo
35- Roccamonfina	Dr. Santantonio Umberto	Eng. Sannino Marco
36- Sant'Anastasia	Mr. Merone Giuseppe	Mr. Petrillo Silvio
37- Sant'Antonio Abate	Mr. Panico Giuseppe	Mr. Maione Emilio
38- Saviano	Mr. Trocchia Felice	Mr. Castellino Mario
39- Striano	Mr. Pisani Ettore	Mr. Ciccone Gabriele
40- S. Maria a Vico	Mr. Pisani Ettore	Mr. Carli Marlio
41- S. Giorgio a Cremano	Mr. Ambrosio Salvatore	Mr. Bernardo Giuseppe
42- S. Paolo Belsito	Baron De Ferrante Angelo	Mr. Amendola Eugenio
43- S. Gennaro Vesuviano	Mr. Borrelli Giovanni	Mr. Serio Gaetano
44- S. Antimo	Dr. De Angelis Antimo	Mr. Pesce Giuliano
45- S. Sebastiano al Ves.	Col. Andreani Nicola	Dr. Giannangeli Pietro
46- S. Vitaliano	Mr. Pone G. Antonio	Law. Sparano Francesco
47- Torre del Greco		Mr. Serpico Nicola
Vice Commissioner	Mr. Gentile Polese Arturo	Mr. Onorato Vincenzo

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NAPLES PROVINCE

ROVAL OF OFFICIALS 15 NOVEMBER TO 31 DECEMBER 1943

COMMISSARI PREFETTIZI

NOMINATIONS	PERSONS REMOVED	DATE
Dr. Baldi Vincenzo	Mr. Busacca Salvatore	18 November
Mr. Guarino Cosimo	Mr. Narrone Raffaele	8 December
Mr. Vallefusco Francesco	Dr. Degli Uberti Umberto	14 December
Law. Russo Michele	Mr. Minieri Carmine	26 November
Mr. Plessnell Armando	Mr. Nappo Raffaele	14 December
Law. Cantone Ercole	Mr. Spanò Ferdinando	14 December
	Law. Savelli Bernardo	14 December
Law. Normandia Raffaele	Mr. Manzi Gennaro	14 December
Mr. Sabatino Tommaso	Mr. Serio Gaetano	26 November
Eng. Funzo Vincenzo	Eng. Di Crosta Mario	26 November
Col. Andreani Nicola	Mr. Maiello Guglielmo	20 December
Dr. D'Auria Matteo	Eng. Sannino Marco	18 November
Dr. Santantonio Umberto	Mr. Petrillo Silvio	4 December
Mr. Merone Giuseppe	Mr. Maione Emilio	22 December
Mr. Panico Giuseppe	Mr. Castellino Mario	18 November
Mr. Trocchia Felice	Mr. Ciccone Gabriele	14 December
Mr. Pisani Ettore	Mr. Carli Manlio	14 December
Mr. Pisani Ettore	Mr. Bernardo Giuseppe	4 December
Mr. Ambrosio Salvatore	Mr. Amendola Eugenio	4 December
Baron De Ferrante Angelo	Mr. Serio Gaetano	4 December
Mr. Borrelli Giovanni	Mr. Pesce Giuliano	8 December
Dr. De Angelis Antimo	Dr. Giannangeli Pietro	14 December
Col. Andreani Nicola	Law. Sparano Francesco	14 December
Mr. Fone G. Antonio	Mr. Serpico Nicola	18 December
Mr. Gentile Polese Arturo	Mr. Onorato Vincenzo	4 December

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NAPLES PROVINCE

REMOVAL OF OFFICIALS 15 NOVEMBER TO 31 DECEMBER 1943
COMMISSARI PREFETTIZI

COMMUNES	NOMINATIONS	PERSONS REMOVED
48- Torre del Greco Commissarios	Francesco Brancaccio	Mr. Stella Luigi Mr. Liguoro Giuseppe
49- Villa Literno	Mr. Ucciero Eduardo	Mr. Gagliardi Emilio
50- Vico Equense	Law. De Martino Giovanni	Mr. Castellano Armando
51- Visciano	Law. De Stefano Pietro	Mr. Serio Gaetano
52- Valle di Maddaloni	Mr. Rega Giuseppe	Mr. Liguoro Giulio
53- Calviuzano	Law. Ruggiero Luigi	Dr. De Revenaz Alfredo
54- Pozzuoli	Mr. Aiello Giuseppe	Law. Felvella Filippo
55- Castel di Cisterna	Mr. D'Apuzzo Gaetano	Mr. Cerbone Melchiorre
56- Fertilia	Mr. De Chiera Giuseppe	Mr. Chirico Gaetano Paolo Gallo
57- Somma Vesuviana	Mr. Restaino Paolo	Mr. Mao Ignazio
58- Mariglianella	Dr. Liberato Tramontano	Mr. Saverio Tramontano
59- Prociđa	Mr. Francesco Ioiudice	Luigi Mazzella
60- S. Giuseppe Vesuviano	Mr. Gaetano De Rosa	Mr. Alessandro Miranda

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NAPLES PROVINCE

REMOVAL OF OFFICIALS 15 NOVEMBER TO 31 DECEMBER 1943
COMMISSARI PREFETTIZI

NOMINATIONS	PERSONS REMOVED	DATE
Francesco Brancaccio	Mr. Stella Luigi	
Mr. Ucciero Eduardo	Mr. Liguoro Giuseppe	14 December
Law. De Martino Giovanni	Mr. Gagliardi Emilio	14 December
Law. De Stefano Pietro	Mr. Castellano Armando	22 November
Mr. Rega Giuseppe	Mr. Serio Gaetano	26 November
Law. Ruggiero Luigi	Mr. Liguoro Giulio	4 December
Mr. Aiello Giuseppe	Dr. De Revenaz Alfredo	
Mr. D'Apuzzo Gaetano	Law. Falvello Filippo	
Mr. De Chiara Giuseppe	Mr. Carbone Melchiorre	
	Mr. Chirico Gaetano	
	Paolo Gallo	
Mr. Restaino Paolo	Mr. Mao Ignazio	
Dr. Liberato Tramontano	Mr. Saverio Tramontano	
Mr. Francesco Loiudice	Luigi Mazzella	
Mr. Gaetano De Rosa	Mr. Alessandro Miranda	

REMOVAL OF OFFICIALS 15 NOVEMBER TO 31 DECEMBER

COMMISSARI PREFETTIZI

AVELLINO PROVINCE

COMMUNES	NOMINATIONS	PERSONS TO
1) Andretta	Mr. Agostino Tedesco	Mr. Nicola La
2) Ariano	Mr. Ireneo Vinciguerra	Mr. Giovanni
3) Calabritto	Dr. Tommaso Chieffo	Mr. Annibela
4) Calitri	Mr. Salvatore Aporoso	Mr. Salvatore
5) Candida	Mr. Michele De Marinis	Mr. Filippo
6) Capriglia	Mr. Fernando Petrucci	Mr. Ugo Spina
7) Carife	Mr. Giuseppe De Amici	Mr. Pietro G
8) Castelvetere sul Calore	Mr. Salvatore Noccia	Mr. Domenico
9) Flumeri	Mr. Arturo Rannucci	Mr. Emilio T
10) Fontanarosa	Mr. Clemente De Rosa	Mr. Ernesto C
11) Forino	Mr. Francesco Faldattilio	Mr. Francesco
12) Frigento	Mr. Agostino Testa	Mr. Guido Sel
13) Gesualdo	Mr. Leopoldo d'Ambrosio	Mr. Girolamo
14) Grottolella	Mr. Agostino Pacifico	Mr. Vincenzo
15) Guardia Lombardi	Mr. Nicola De Biasi	Mr. Antonio
16) Laureana	Mr. Francesco Rega	Mr. Giovanni
17) Lioni	Mr. Tommaso Santaniello	Mr. Giuseppe
18) Lugoosano	Mr. Michele Buono	Mr. Tommaso
19) Manocalvat	Dr. Beniamino Mauro	Mr. Felice de

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REMOVAL OF OFFICIALS 15 NOVEMBER TO 31 DECEMBER

COMMISSARI PREFETTIZI

AVELLINO PROVINCE

NOMINATIONS

Mr. Agostino Tedesco
Mr. Ireneo Vinciguerra
Dr. Tommaso Chieffo
Mr. Salvatore Amoroso
Mr. Michele De Marinis
Mr. Fernando Petrulão
Mr. Giuseppe De Anni
sul Calore Mr. Salvatore Moccia
Mr. Arturo Ramacci
Mr. Clemente De Rosa
Mr. Francesco Pafeldattilio
Mr. Agostino Testa
Mr. Leopoldo d'Ambrosio
Mr. Agostino Pacifico
Mr. Nicola De Biasi
Mr. Francesco Rega
Mr. Tommaso Santaniello
Mr. Michele Buono
Dr. Beniamino Mauro

PERSONS REMOVED

Mr. Nicola Labriola
Mr. Giovanni Iacobelli
Mr. Annibale Berardinelli
Mr. Salvatore Zampaglione
Mr. Filippo D'Amore
Mr. Ugo Spiniello
Mr. Pietro Grimaldi
Mr. Domenico Lanzetta
Mr. Emilio Tarantino
Mr. Ernesto Ciampi
Mr. Francesco Iacuzio
Mr. Guido Schettino
Mr. Girolamo Nocera
Mr. Vincenzo Pricchione
Mr. Antonio De Simone
Mr. Giovanni Russo
Mr. Giuseppe Palmieri
Mr. Tommaso Sarno
Mr. Felice del Mauro

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REMOVAL OF OFFICIALS 15 NOVEMBER TO 31 DECEMBER 1943
 COMMISSARI PREFETTIZI

AVELLINO PROVINCE

NOMINATIONS.

- COMMUNES
- 20) Montecalvo Irpino
 - 21) Monteforte Irpino
 - 22) Montefusco
 - 23) Montella
 - 24) Morra De Sanctis
 - 25) Ospedaletto d'Alpinolo
 - 26) Parolise
 - 27) Pietrastornina
 - 28) Quindici
 - 29) Roccabascerana
 - 30) S. Angelo dei Lombardi
 - 31) S. Mango sul Calore
 - 32) S. Nicola Baronia
 - 33) S. Paolina

- Mr. Felice Caccese
- Mr. Antonio Di Stefano
- Mr. Alberto Consolo
- Mr. Felice Gianciulli
- Mr. Nicola De Biase
- Mr. Filippo De Colangelis
- Mr. Antonio Oliviero
- Mr. Filippo De Petris
- Mr. Francesco Rotondi
- Mr. Giulio D'Andrea
- Mr. Angelo Rossi
- Mr. Antonio Liurata
- Mr. Alfonso Giuseppe Giliberti
- Mr. Giovanni Marina
- Mr. Pasquale Petrone
- Mr. Pasquale Aufiero

- PERSONS REMOVED
- Mr. Guido Camb
 - Mr. Carmine Sa
 - Mr. De Nisia F
 - Mr. Gennaro Ab
 - Mr. Angelo Com
 - Mr. Modestino F
 - Mr. Pasquale Sa
 - Mr. Leopoldo Ier
 - Mr. Adolfo Prezz
 - Mr. Carmine Mira
 - Mr. Alfredo Bart
 - Mr. Giuseppe Fer
 - Mr. Nicola Sciar
 - Mr. Epifanio De

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REMOVAL OF OFFICIALS 15 NOVEMBER TO 31 DECEMBER 1943

COMMISSARI PREFETTURI

AVELLINO PROVINCE

NOMINATIONS.

Mr. Felice Caccese
Mr. Antonio di Stefano
Mr. Alberto Console
Mr. Felice Gianciulli
Mr. Nicola De Biase
Mr. Filippo De Colangelis
Mr. Antonio Oliviero
Mr. Filippo De Petris
Mr. Francesco Rotondi
Mr. Giulio R'Andrea
Mr. Angelo Rossi
Mr. Antonio Liurata
Mr. Alfonso Giuseppe Giliberti
Mr. Giovanni Marina
Mr. Pasquale Petrone
Mr. Pasquale Aufiero

PERSONS REMOVED

Mr. Guido Camberini
Mr. Carmine Santulli
Mr. De Nizia Felice
Mr. Gennaro Abiosi
Mr. Angelo Compierchio
Mr. Modestino Di Pietro

Mr. Pasquale Sarno
Mr. Leopoldo Iermano
Mr. Adolfo Preszaroli
Mr. Carmine Miranda
Mr. Alfredo Bartolomei
Mr. Giuseppe Ferrara
Mr. Nicola Sciaraffa
Mr. Epifanio De Spirito

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REMOVAL OF OFFICIALS 15 NOVEMBER TO 31 DECEMBER 1941

COMMISSARI PREFETTIZI

AVELLINO PROVINCE

COMUNES	NOMINATIONS	PERSONS REMOVED
34) S. Potito Ultra	Mr. Gerardo Miranda	Mr. Nicola Ar
35) S. Sossio Baronia	Mr. Arturo Contardi	Mr. Alfredo I
36) Sirignano	Mr. Giuseppe Capece Minutolo, F. Di Napoli	Mr. Domenico
37) Solofra	Mr. Vincenzo Napoli	Mr. Costanti
38) Sperone	Mr. Giovanni Battista D'Anna	Mr. Domenico
39) Taurasi	Mr. Marcello Caggiano	Mr. Paolo de
40) Teora	Mr. Michele Caprio	Mr. Alfonso
41) Trevico	Mr. Carlo Petrilli	Mr. Vittorio
42) Vallata	Mr. Adelchi Cornacchia	Mr. Vittorio
43) Villanova del Battista	Modestino Giocando	Mr. Angelo G
44) Avellino	Dott. Vincenzo di Tondo	Dr. Giuseppe

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REMOVAL OF OFFICIALS 15 NOVEMBER TO 31 DECEMBER 1943

COMMISSARI PREFETTIZI

AVULLENO PROVINCE

NOMINATIONS

Mr. Gerardo Miranda

Mr. Arturo Contardi

Mr. Giuseppe Capece Minutolo, F.Bi. Napoli

Mr. Vincenzo Napoli

Mr. Giovanni Battista D'Anna

Mr. Marcello Caggiano

Mr. Michele Caprio

Mr. Carlo Petrilli

Mr. Adelchi Cornacchia

Modestino Giocondo

Dott. Vincenzo di Tondo

PERSONS REMOVED

Mr. Nicola Amatucci

Mr. Alfredo Fabiano

Mr. Domenico Candela

Mr. Costantino De Maio

Mr. Domenico Barba

Mr. Paolo degli Uberti

Mr. Alfonso Sibilia

Mr. Vittorio Montieri

Mr. Vittorio Montieri

Mr. Angelo Giorgio Iorizzo

Dr. Giuseppe De Conciliis

REMOVAL OF OFFICIALS 15 NOVEMBER TO 31 DECEMBER 1941
AVELLINO PROVINCE

ORGANIZATIONS

- 1) Comando Gruppo CC.RR.
- 2) Civil Engineers
- 3) Preside Prov. Administration
- 4) President of the Consorzio Agrario

NOMINATIONS

Lt. Col. Carmine Seneca
Eng. Salvatore Moccia
Law. Alfredo De Marsico
Dr. Teodoro De Capraris

PERSONS HIGH

Major Mario
Eng. Nicola
Law. Frances
Law. Ga;illo

REMOVAL OF OFFICIALS 15 NOVEMBER TO 31 DECEMBER 1943
AVELLINO PROVINCE

NOMINATIONS

PERSONS REMOVED

S.R.R.

Lt.Col. Carmine Seneca

Major Mario Martino

Eng. Salvatore Moccia

Eng. Nicola Vetrano

Administration

Law. Alfredo De Marsico

Law. Francesco Amato

Consorzio

Sr. Teodoro De Capraris

Law. Gaetano Solimene

REMOVAL OF OFFICIALS 5 NOVEMBER TO 31 DECEMBER 1943

BENEVENTO PROVINCE

ORGANIZATIONS	NOMINATIONS	PERSONS R
1) Alimentazione	Dr. Ludovico Bocchini	Law. Raff
2) Ospedale Civile di Benevento	Dr. Tecce Nicola	Dr. Osval
3) Orfanatrofi Riuniti S. Filippo Neri e SS. Annunziata di Benevento	Dr. Mario Verrusio	Dr. Longo
4) Istituto Vittorio Emanuele III di Benevento	Dr. Mario Verrusio	Dr. Longo
5) Ricovero Indigenti di Benev.	Comm. Domenico Napolitano	Gen. Edu
6) Asilo Infantile Bosco Licarelli Benevento	Law. Bosco Lucarelli Giovanbattista	Law. Mar
7) Sezione Tiro a Segno di Benevento	Cav. Raffaele Del Cogliano	Dr. Alea
8) Commissario Provinciale Venatoria	Law. Francesco Colesanti	Mr. Emil
9) Consorzio Provinciale Macellai	Law. Francesco Fallarino	Law. Vi
10) Consorzio Provinciale Trebbiatori	Dr. Gennaro Piscitelli	Dr. Sal
11) Ufficio Provinciale dell'Ente Economico della Zootecnia	Law. Francesco Fallarino	Dr. Ugo

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REMOVAL OF OFFICIALS 5 NOVEMBER TO 31 DECEMBER 1943

BENEVENTO PROVINCE

	NOMINATIONS	PERSONS REMOVED
	Dr. Ludovico Bocchini	Law. Raffaele De Caro
di Benevento	Dr. Tecce Nicola	Dr. Osvaldo Nobile
di S. Filippo	Dr. Mario Verrusio	Dr. Longo Vincenzo
di Bene-		
di Emanuele III	Dr. Mario Verrusio	Dr. Longo Vincenzo
di Benev.	Comm. Domenico Napolitano	Gen. Eduardo La Valle
Bosco Lucarelli	Law. Bosco Lucarelli Giovan-	Law. Mario Coppola
	battista	
Regno di Bene-	Cav. Raffaele Del Cogliano	Dr. Alessandro Sergio
Provinciale Veneto-	Law. Francesco Colesanti	Mr. Emilio Collenea
Provinciale Macellai	Law. Francesco Fallarino	Law. Vincenzo Palmieri
Provinciale Trebbia-	Dr. Gennaro Piscitelli	Dr. Salvatore Scaffa
Provinciale dell'Ente	Law. Francesco Fallarino	Dr. Ugo Vollone.
Zootecnica		

REMOVAL OF OFFICIALS 15 NOVEMBER TO 31 DECEMBER 1943

COMMISSIONERS

ORGANIZATIONS	NOMINATIONS	PERSONS REMOVED
1) Commissario of Istituto per Cancer Naples	Law. Lelio Della Pietra	Prof. Giuseppe Tropen
2) Pio Monte della Misericordia Naples	Conte Eng. Luigi Cattaneo	Eng. Luigi Spinelli
3) S. Maria delle Grazie Orphanage Caserta	Law. Francesco De Maria	Law. Pasquale Centore
4) Apicella Hospital Pollena Trocchia	Mr. Giuseppe Rinaldi	Dr. Ascanio Del Percio
5) Hosp. De Luca and Rossano Vico Equense	Cav. Eng. Armando Castellano	Dr. Gennaro Andrea
6) Agostino Maresca Hosp. Torre del Greco	Mr. Giuseppe Liquori	Dr. Emanuele Gravina
7) Conservatorio S. Anna e S. Gennaro Aversa	Dr. Ciro Farina	Law. Luigi Stella
8) Orfanotrofio Militare Napoli	Dr. Giovanni Adornato	Gen. Ulrico Torcia
9) Orfanotrofio S. Maria delle Grazie	Dr. Francesco Cirino	Sag. Antonio Fica
10) Experimental Station socio-profilattiva di Mezzogiorno	Dr. Giovanni Manna	Mr. Alfredo Celli
11) Tourist Ass'n	Law. Libero Tarnia	Mr. Ettore Corbi

REMOVAL OF OFFICIALS 15 NOVEMBER TO 31 DECEMBER 1943

NAPLES PROVINCE

COMMISSIONERS

NOMINATIONS	PERSONS REMOVED	DATE
Law. Lelio Della Pietra	Prof. Giuseppe Tropeano	21 November
Conte Eng. Luigi Cattaneo	Eng. Luigi Spinelli Parile	21 November
Law. Francesco De Maria	Law. Pasquale Centore	21 November
Mr. Giuseppe Rinaldi	Dr. Ascanio Del Percio	21 November
Cav. Eng. Armando Castellan	Dr. Gennaro Andrea	21 November
Mr. Giuseppe Liguori	Dr. Emanuele Gravina	21 November
Dr. Ciro Parise	Law. Luigi Stella	21 November
Dr. Giovanni Adornato	Gen. Ulrico Torcia	21 November
Dr. Francesco Cirino	Rag. Antonio Fica	21 November
Dr. Giovanni Renna	Mr. Alfredo Celli	15 November
Law. Libero Tarsia	Mr. Ettore Corbi	8 November

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REMOVAL OF OFFICIALS 15 NOVEMBER TO 31 DECEMBER 1943
COMMISSIONERS

ORGANIZATIONS	NOMINATIONS	PERSONS REMOVED
12) Royal Auto Club Italiano	Duce Pio Avati	Law. Luigi Piretti 11
13) Istituto Case Popolari di Napoli	Law. Alfredo Florio	Mr. Luigi Aperlo 18
14) Royal Conservatory of Music S. Pietro a Maiella	Mr. Franco Michela Napolitano	Mr. Adriano Lualdi 18
15) Consorzio Provinciale of Technical Instruction	Mag. Giuseppe Pirraro	Prof. Antonio Carrelli 22
16) Ass'n of Factory Owners	Eng. Renato Della Rocca	Law. Franco Spinelli 22
17) United Colleges for Ed. of Prof. women	Law. Amideo F. Bruni	Law. Francesco S. Rossi 22
18) Mostra della Terra d'Oltremare (approved as liquidator)	Law. Francesco Maglietta	Law. Vincenzo Tecchio 26
19) Prov. Consorzio for Viticulture	Mr. Guglielmo Wachamps	Dr. Amos Bacchelli 18
20) Chief of Office Volturno dell'Opera Nazionale dei Combattenti	Eng. Alfense Cuomo	Eng. Carlo Crostarosa 8
21) Comitato Provinciale della Croce Rossa Italiana	Prof. Beniamino Rosati	Mr. Rocco Ianna 4

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NAPLES PROVINCE

AL OF OFFICIALS 15 NOVEMBER TO 31 DECEMBER 1943

COMMISSIONERS

NOMINATIONS	PERSONS REMOVED	DATE
Duce Pio Avati	Law. Luigi Pironti	11 November
Law. Alfredo Florio	Mr. Luigi Aperlo	18 November
Mr. Franco Michele Rapolitano	Mr. Adriano Lualdi	18 November
Reg. Giuseppe Pirrao	Prof. Antonio Carrelli	22 November
Eng. Renato Bella Rocca	Law. Franco Spinelli	22 November
Law. Amadeo F. Bruni	Law. Francesco S. Rossi	22 November
Law. Francesco Maglietta	Law. Vincenzo Tecchio	26 November
Mr. Guglielmo Wachimpe	Dr. Amos Bacchelli	18 November
Eng. Alfonso Orsini	Eng. Carlo Crostarosa	3 December
Prof. Beniamino Rosati	Mr. Rocco Ienna	4 December

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REMOVAL OF OFFICIALS 15 NOVEMBER TO 31 DECEMBER 1943
COMMISSIONERS

ORGANIZATIONS	NOMINATIONS	PERSONS REMOVED
22) Scuola di Magistero Prof. delle Donne	Prof. Giuseppe Buonocore	Mr. Franco Spinelli
23) Asilo Francesco Gerardi Naples	Mr. Giuseppe Scaglione	Law. Ettore Miutta
24) Industrial Reconstruction	Mr. Cesare Ricciardi	Not existing originally
25) Industrial Reconstruction	Mr. Eug. Sarnello	Not existing originally
26) Industrial Reconstruction	Mr. Camillo Forzio	Not existing originally
27) Sub. Comm. Prov. Adm.	Law. De Filippis	Law. Francesco Sparano
28) Sub. Comm. Prov. Adm.	Law. Leopoldo Rubinacci	Post did not exist orig.
29) Sub. Comm. Prov. Adm.	Law. S. Salerno	Post did not exist orig.
30) Provveditore agli Studi	Dr. Francesco Scaglione	Dr. Angelo Cammarosano
31) Prov. Admin. Giunta	Prof. Giuseppe Fragola	Law. Federico Merolla
32) Prov. Admin. Giunta	Law. Michele Palumbo	Law. Giuseppe Cofano
33) Provi. Admin. Giunta	Law. Ernesto Mola	Law. Guido Turco

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NAPLES PROVINCE

REMOVAL OF OFFICIALS 15 NOVEMBER TO 31 DECEMBER 1943
COMMISSIONERS

	NOMINATIONS	PERSONS REMOVED	DATE
	Prof. Giuseppe Buonocore	Mr. Franco Spinelli	20 December
rardi	Mr. Giuseppe Scaglione	Law. Ettore Niutta	22 December
ruc-	Mr. Cesare Ricciardi	Not existing originally	18 December
ruc-	Mr. Eug. Sarnello	Not existing originally	18 December
ruc-	Mr. Camillo Porzio	Not existing originally	18 December
da.	Law. De Filippis	Law. Francesco Sparano	8 November
da.	Law. Leopoldo Rubinacci	Post did not exist orig.	8 November
da.	Law. N. Salerno	Post did not exist orig.	8 November
Studi	Dr. Francesco Scaglione	Dr. Angelo Cammarosano	24 November
a	Prof. Giuseppe Fragola	Law. Federico Merolla	15 November
a	Law. Michele Palmabo	Law. Giuseppe Cofano	15 November
ta	Law. Ernesto Nola	Law. Guido Turco	15 November

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REMOVAL OF OFFICIALS 15 NOVEMBER TO 31 DECEMBER 1943

COMMISSIONERS

ORGANIZATIONS	NOMINATIONS	PERSONS REMOVED
34) Prov. Adm. Giunta	Law. Giovanni Casilli	Law. Edilio Borgia
35) Prov. Adm. Giunta	Law. Gaetano Vecchione	Law. Mario Marano
36) Prov. Adm. Giunta	Law. Giuseppe Levola	Law. Guido Magliano
37) Adm. Centrale Municipio del Latte	Rag. Ernesto Pinzaro	Law. Vittorio Carcano
38) Scuola Tecnica Industr. Lorenzo Bernini	Prof. Vincenzo Reale	Law. Umberto Maffi
39) V.Pres. Prov. Economic Council	Mr. Cesare Ricciardi	Mr. Angelo Fraccacret
40) Segreteria Provinciale della Federazione degli Artigiani	Mr. Salvatore De Pascale	Prof. Giuseppe Tricar
41) Dir. Segreteria Inter-provinciale dell'Ente della Cooperazione	Law. Gaetano Caeta	Mr. Francesco Amicare
42) Ente Autonomo Volturno	Prof. Luigi D'Amelio	Ex. Roberto Monticelli
43) Società Editrice Meridionale (Organization not approved)	Prof. Giovanni Cassandro	Dr. Achille Lauro
44) Ente Nazionale per la Protezione degli Animali - Naples Sect.	Mr. Ernesto La Greca	Mr. Ernesto Vuoto

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NAPLES PROVINCE

REMOVAL OF OFFICIALS 15 NOVEMBER TO 31 DECEMBER 1943

COMMISSIONERS

APPOINTMENTS	PERSONS REMOVED	DATE
Law. Giovanni Casilli	Law. Edilio Borgia	18 November
Law. Gaetano Vecchione	Law. Mario Marano	18 November
Law. Giuseppe Zevola	Law. Guido Magliano	18 November
Rag. Ernesto Pinzaro	Law. Vittorio Carasana	4 December
Prof. Vincenzo Reale	Law. Umberto Naffi	4 December
Mr. Cesare Ricciardi	Mr. Angelo Fraccacreta	18 December
Mr. Salvatore De Pascuale	Prof. Giuseppe Tricarico	18 November
Law. Gaetano Costa	Mr. Francesco Amicarelli	18 November
Prof. Luigi D'Anelio	Ex. Roberto Monticelli	4 December
Prof. Giovanni Cassandro	Dr. Achille Lauro	9 December
Mr. Ernesto La Greca	Mr. Ernesto Vuoto	10 December

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REMOVAL OF OFFICIALS 15 NOVEMBER TO 31 DECEMBER 1943

COMMISSIONERS

ORGANIZATIONS	NOMINATIONS	PERSONS REMOVED
45) Società Italiana Americana per Petrolio	Mr. Colombo Casaccia Dr. Gaetano Cola	Private Firms Originall Private Firms Originall
46) Nafta-Soc. Italiana per Petrolio ed Affini	Mr. Roberto Giacomelli Mr. Roberto Praitano	Private Firms Originall " " "
47) Raffineria di Napoli S/A	Eng. Giuseppe De Sanctis Eng. Carlo Giraud	" " " " " "
48) Vacuum S/A	Eng. Carlo Giraud Eng. Felice Toscano	" " " " " "
49) Società Ital. Lubrificanti Bedford	Dr. Gaetano Cola Dr. Angelo Ferrara	" " " " " "
50) Società Importazione Olii	Mr. Roberto Giacomelli Mr. Ottavio Bianco	" " " " " "
51) S/A Lubrificanti Emilio Foltzer	Dr. Gaetano Cola Mr. Nino Bignardi	" " " " " "
52) Compagnia Generale Pescatori Napoletani	Acct. Galvani	Mr. Nario D'Agostino
53) Navalmeccanica	Comm. Giovanni Alf. Pattison	Private Firms originally
54) Silurificio Italiano	Comm. Giovanni Alf. Pattison	" " "
55) Alpha Romeo	Eng. Mario Della Guda	" " "
56) Industrie Mecc. Merid.	Eng. Leopoldo De Lieto	" " "

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NAPLES PROVINCE

NOVAL OF OFFICIALS 15 NOVEMBER TO 31 DECEMBER 1943

COMMISSIONERS

	NOMINATIONS	PERSONS REMOVED	DATE
	Mr. Colombo Casaccia	Private Firms Originally	18 December
lo	Dr. Gaetano Cola	Private Firms Originally	18 December
el	Mr. Roberto Giacomelli	Private Firm Originally	18 December
	Mr. Roberto Praitano	" " "	
S/A	Eng. Giuseppe De Sanctis	" " "	18 December
	Eng. Carlo Giraud	" " "	18 December
	Eng. Carlo Giraud	" " "	18 December
	Eng. Felice Toscano	" " "	18 December
	Dr. Gaetano Cola	" " "	
	Dr. Angelo Ferrara	" " "	18 December
	Mr. Roberto Giacomelli	" " "	18 December
	Mr. Ottavio Bianco	" " "	18 December
io	Dr. Gaetano Cola	" " "	18 December
	Mr. Nino Bignardi	" " "	18 December
	Acct. Galvani	Mr. Mario D'Agostino	18 November
	Comm. Giovanni Alf. Pattison	Private Firm originally	22 November
	Comm. Giovanni Alf. Pattison	" " "	22 November
	Eng. Mario Della Gada	" " "	22 November
	Eng. Leopoldo De Lieto	" " "	22 November

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NAPLES

REMOVAL OF OFFICIALS 15 NOVEMBER TO 31 DECEMBER 1943

COMMISSIONERS

ORGANIZATIONS	NOMINATIONS	PERSONS REMOVED
57) Cellulosa-Cloro-Soda	Eng. Aldo Sacerdote	Private Pira Originelli
58) Syndicate Engineers	Eng. G. Runziante	Eng. Vincenzo Gianturco
59) Syndicate of Ship-owners	Mr. P. Mazzella	Mr. Achille Lauro
60) Union of workers of Credit and Insurance	Mr. Aristide Romolo Campisi	Mr. Ugo Crisaldi
61) Union of Industrial Workers	Mr. Gennaro Rippe	Law. Raoul De Luzenber
62) Union of Agriculturists	Mr. Giuseppe Diana	Law. Giuseppe Pasca
63) Union of Merchants	Dr. Giuliano Balbi	Comm. Carlo De Luca
64) Union of Workers for Merchants	Mr. Giuseppe Canonico	Dr. Alfredo Sorrentino
65) Istituto R.R. Educatore Femminile	Prof. Guido Della Valle	Mr. Vincenzo Spaziante
66) Istituto Prebelliano	Law. Vincenzo Gianfrone	Mr. Vincenzo Spaziante
67) Consorzi Riuniti di Bonifica		Mr. Mario Linguitti
68) Cassa Marittima Infortuni sul Lavoro e le Malattie	Capt. Roberto Andalo	Mr. Achille Lauro
69) R. Istituto Universitario Orientale	Prof. Francesco Begninot	Prof. Michelangelo Gui

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NAPLES PROVINCE

VAL OF OFFICIALS 15 NOVEMBER TO 31 DECEMBER 1943

COMMISSIONERS

NOMINATIONS	PERSONS REMOVED	DATE
Eng. Aldo Sacerdote	Private Pira Originally	32 November
Eng. G. Nunziante	Eng. Vincenzo Giamtaroc	4 November
Mr. P. Vazzella	Mr. Achille Lauro	4 November
Mr. Aristide Romolo Caspisi	Mr. Ugo Grimaldi	18 November
Mr. Gennaro Ripa	Law. Raoul De Luzenberger	9 November
Mr. Giuseppe Diana	Law. Giuseppe Pasca	18 November
Dr. Giuliano Balbi	Comm. Carlo De Luca	18 November
Mr. Giuseppe Canonico	Dr. Alfredo Sorrentino	18 November
Prof. Guido Della Valle	Mr. Vincenzo Spasiano	26 December
Law. Vincenzo Cianfione	Mr. Vincenzo Spasiano	26 December
	Mr. Mario Linguiti	31 December
Capt. Roberto Andalo	Mr. Achille Lauro	31 December
Prof. Francesco Begniot	Prof. Michelangelo Guidi	31 December

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NAP

REMOVAL OF OFFICIALS 15 NOVEMBER TO 31 DECEMBER 1943

ORGANIZATIONS	COMMISSIONERS NOMINATIONS	PERSONS REMOVED
70) Opere Pie Raggruppate Comune of Marcianise	Law. Generoso Iodice	Mr. Gaetano Fuccio
71) Consorzio di Bonifica della Conca di Agnone	Mr. Mario Orazo	Mr. Arturo Giorgio

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NAPLES PROVINCE

OFFICIALS 15 NOVEMBER TO 31 DECEMBER 1943

COMMISSIONERS

NOMINATIONS

PERSONS REMOVED

DATE

Law. Generoso Iodice

Dr. Gaetano Fuccio

31 December

Mr. Mario Orazo

Mr. Arturo Giorgio

31 December

NUMBER CHANGES IN OFFICIALS UP TO 31 DECEMBER 1943

AVELLINO PROVINCE

REMOVED BY A.M.O.

Prov. Administration	1
MVSN - Railroad	15
MVSN - Road	5
Comunes	44
Civil Engineer	1
Carabinieri	1
Consortio	1

TOTAL

59

NUMBER CHANGES IN OFFICIALS UP TO 31 DECEMBER 1943

BENEVENTO PROVINCE

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

Recapitulation:

Removed by Badoglio Govt.

22

" " AMG

77

99+

+ IN ADDITION

About 100 Minor Comune Officials

CIC Interned some fascists but left no record.

12.
66
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68

MEMBER CHANGES IN OFFICIALS UP TO 31 DECEMBER 1943

BENEVENTO PROVINCE

REMOVAL BY BADOGLIO GOVT.
PRIOR TO AMG ASSUMPTION
OF AUTHORITY

REMOVED BY AMG

ctions	5	4
	1	2
	1	5
	15	58
	---	3
	---	3
	---	2
	22	77

Badio Govt.	22
	77

 99+

me Officials
 acists but left no record.

(1)

REMOVAL OF OFFICIALS 5 NOVEMBER TO 31 DECEMBER 1943

COMMISSARI PREFETTICI
BENEVENTO PROVINCE

COMUNES	NOMINATIONS	PERSONS REMOVED
1) Amorosi	Prof. Romano Attilio	Mr. Adalgiso Pace
2) Apice	Mr. Antonio Montenigro	Law. Ettore Ferri
3) Benevento	Law. Antonio Cifaldi	Mr. Felice De Pas
4) Bona	Mr. Giampaetro Quarantiello	Mr. Luigi Barbato
5) Bucciano	Law. Alberto Lombardi	Mr. Salvatore De
6) Buon Albergo	Law. Mario Pellegrini	Dr. Alessandro Ro
7) Campolattaro	Dr. Massa Guido	Mr. Carlo Pagliuc
8) Castello D'Alife	Conte Gaetani Antonio	Law. Carlo Grillo
9) Castel Franco in Miscano	Mr. Alessandro Bacci	Mr. Luigi Del Vec
10) Castelvetere Valfortore	Mr. Filippo Gamarota	Mr. Francesco Lar
11) Casano Natri	Luigi Simeone	Mr. Rinaldo De Ni
12) Falicchio	Law. Luigi Pascale	Mr. Francesco Car
13) Fragneto D'abate	Dr. Vittorio De Martino	Mr. Antonio Pilla
14) Ginestre degli Scialvoni	Mr. Ernesto Pignone	Mr. Donato Nigro
15) Melissano	Law. Giuseppe Lanelli	Mr. Nicola Anzovi
16) Molano	Mr. Augusto Todice	Mr. Carlo Pece
17) Molinaro	Mr. Luigi Zazo	Mr. Rosati Vittor
18) Morcone	Dr. Vincenzo Mobilia	Mr. Domenico Ros
19) Pago Veiano	Mr. Nazareno Casalbone	Dr. Alfion Benfat

REMOVAL OF OFFICIALS 5 NOVEMBER TO 31 DECEMBER 1943

COMMISSARI PREFETTICI
BENEVENTO PROVINCE

NOMINATIONS

Prof. Romano Attilio
 Mr. Antonio Montenigro
 Law. Antonio Cifaldi
 Mr. Giampaetro Quarantiello
 Law. Alberto Lombardi
 Law. Mario Pellegrini
 Dr. Massa Guido
 Conte Castani Antonio
 Mr. Alessandro Ricci
 Mr. Filippo Camarota
 Luigi Simeone
 Law. Luigi Pascale
 Dr. Vittorio De Martino
 Mr. Ernesto Pignone
 Law. Giuseppe Panelli
 Mr. Augusto Iodice
 Mr. Luigi Saxe
 Dr. Vincenzo Mobilia
 Mr. Nazareno Casalbore

PERSONS REMOVED

Mr. Adalgiso Facelli
 Law. Ettore Perriello
 Dr. Felice De Pasquale
 Mr. Luigi Barbato
 Mr. Salvatore De Masi
 Dr. Alessandro Rocco
 Mr. Carlo Pagliuca
 Law. Carlo Grillo
 Mr. Luigi Del Vecchio
 Mr. Francesco Tarossi
 Mr. Rinaldo De Nigris
 Mr. Francesco Canestrini
 Mr. Antonio Pilla
 Mr. Donato Nigro
 Mr. Nicola Anzovino
 Mr. Carlo Pece
 Mr. Rosati Vittorio
 Mr. Domenico Rosa
 Dr. Alfion Benfatto

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REMOVAL OF OFFICIALS 1 NOVEMBER TO 31 DECEMBER 1943

COMMISSARI PREFETTICI

BENEVENTO PROVINCE

COMUNES	NOMINATIONS	PERSONS REMOVED
20) Pescolansano	Law. Michele Vetere	Mr. Giuseppe Vig
21) Piana di Gaiazzo	Law. Domenico De Francesco	Mr. Domenico Pus
22) S. Bartolomeo in Gallo	Dr. Giuseppe Roda	Law. Giuseppe Ga
23) S. Lorenzello	Mr. Matteo Manfredi	Mr. Raffaele Di
24) S. Nicola Manfredi	Mr. Carlo Parrella	Dr. Luigi Cerza
25) S. Agata dei Goti	Dr. Silvestro Iannotta	Mr. Mesera Wiche
26) S. Angelo a Cupolo	Mr. Carlo Parrella	Mr. Gennaro Milla
27) Sussinoro	Law. Vincenzo Mobilia	Mr. Luigi De Sis
28) Torracuso	Mr. Francesco Picrito	Mr. Vincenzo Fas
29) Teleso	Mr. Giuliani Francesco	Law. Carlo Salva
30) Vitulano	Mr. Renato Melillo	Mr. Giovanni Leo

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REMOVAL OF OFFICIALS 5 NOVEMBER TO 31 DECEMBER 1943

COMMISSARI PREFETTICI

BENEVENTO PROVINCE

NOMINATIONS

Law. Michele Vetere
Law. Domenico De Francesco
Dr. Giuseppe Roda
Mr. Mattei Manfredi
Mr. Carlo Parrella
Dr. Silvestro Iannotta
Mr. Carlo Parrella
Law. Vincenzo Mobilin
Mr. Francesco Fiorito
Mr. Giuliani Francesco
Mr. Mennato Melillo

PERSONS REMOVED

Mr. Giuseppe Viglione
Mr. Domenico Fusiachen
Law. Giuseppe Gabriele
Mr. Raffaele Di Lucrezia
Dr. Luigi Cerza
Mr. Mosera Michele
Mr. Gennaro Milano
Mr. Luigi De Sisto
Mr. Vincenzo Fasani
Law. Carlo Salvatore
Mr. Giovanni Leone.

REMOVAL OF FASCIST OFFICIALS

One of the most difficult tasks of the Allied Military Government of Naples and the Campania has had to face is the decisions as to which officials should be removed from office on account of fascist leanings. We have tried to keep in mind two principles: first, we are a military unit and must do all in our power to aid in defeating the enemy. As a part of the Fifth Army, it is our function to assist our Commander, in attaining his mission. To a nation at war, all else is secondary. Second: At the same time our country and our Allies are fighting the pernicious Fascist and Nazi system, and we must put it down and remove its proponents whenever practicable.

It is obviously difficult to decide just who is a Fascist. At one extreme there are individuals who were always active leaders in the Fascist Party administration, holders of high office in the Fascist fabric, many of whom have been continuously connected with the Party since the "March on Rome", and other events of its earlier days. At the other extreme, there are people who held nominal membership in the Fascist Party merely because any failure to do so would have prevented their holding positions of any kind or ever drawing pensions which their prior service had earned. Between these two extremes there are all gradations. It is a simple matter to remove men who have always been Fascist leaders, but to remove everyone possessed of a Fascist membership card would be equivalent to removing every office bearer and functionary from civil or military office. Any such extreme step must, in the end, have been embarrassing to our military Commander because administration of civil public office would thereby have been practically paralyzed.

1855

Bearing all these facts in mind, AMG has had to study each case individually and make its decisions as to removal both on the man's past record and on his present performance. In some cases an efficient officer, who was a Fascist in little more than name, has been retained rather than replaced by a less efficient person who was always an anti-Fascist.

In performing the difficult task of selecting those officials to be removed, AMG has made use of a board of officers drawn from its staff on the basis of experience, judgment and position. Valuable information has been received from various official Italian sources, civilian and military, including the records of the police. The Counter-Intelligence Corps of the U.S. Army and the Field Security Service of the British Army have both given information in many instances.

Since it is a policy of AMG to supervise administration by the Italian officials rather than to do the work outright, we have, wherever practicable, conferred with Italian Prefects and other senior officials in the removal of Fascist officers. Whenever the removal could be effected by the Italians themselves, this has been facilitated. This is, obviously, a rational procedure on the part of any government maintained by an army of occupation. In the list which follows, there are included the names of a certain number of persons who escaped. Some of the office bearers that we had tentatively marked for removal, even prior to our entrance into Naples and other cities, to avoid capture have fled with their German colleagues or otherwise. While this obviated the necessity of our removing them, the same end was obtained. The office being vacated, we could appoint appropriate substitutes.

Some of the officials removed were merely put out of office and no further action taken on our part. In other instances, actual arrests have been carried out. Our house-clearing has only begun, but the task will be less difficult in the future because during the period of our occupation of Naples and the Campania, we have developed many sources of information which render it easier to make decisions as to removals in the future. Moreover, we now have the records of a month's performance of all office holders since the time of our occupation.

In order to make a systematic study of the present and past records of office bearers, functionaries, and other public servants, a questionnaire has been prepared. We require that each individual complete this questionnaire and sign it under oath. Thus, any statements found to be made the bases for trial. On the returns given by the officers themselves, we are able to initiate further studies of present and past activities which might be held objectionable from our stand point. A copy of this questionnaire is attached.

Trials for persons arrested will take place in the proper Italian courts. Among the charges which will be considered are those of graft, peculation, and malfeasance in office.

ARMY

General Commanding the XII Army Corps, Lt. General Pontinalli arrested-

General Commanding the Territorial Defense of Naples Area,
Major General Del Tetto arrested

Major General Radice, of the Carabinieri Reali, Chief of
the investigations office at Headquarters of the
Territorial Defense of Naples Area.....fled on our arrival.

Brigadier General Carlini, Artillery Commander of the
Territorial Defense of Naples Area fled on our arrival.

Colonel di Stefano, Liaison officer between Italian
and German forces at Naples.....fled on our arrival.

I. PREFETTURA

Province of Naples.

1. Domenico Soprano, Prefect when the Allied Forces entered
Naples, was removed on 3 October. The office was administered by an
Acting Prefect, Nicola Spirito until 1 November when Ernesto Cavallieri
was appointed. Spirito was known to have cooperated with the Germans,
particularly in the matter of forcing Italians between 19 and 35 to serve
in German military labor units.

2. A signed statement dated 5 November 1943 was received from the
new Prefect, Cavallieri, stating that all other personnel of the Prefettura
are at their respective posts and anxious to cooperate with Allied author-
ities. AMG will judge on performance.

II. PODESTA' (MAYORS)

Province of Naples.

A. The following well known fascist Podesta' were removed from
office by the Badoglio government between 25 July 1943 and 1 October 1943.
Thus AMG did not have to do so. The dates of removal are given.

Naples.....Giovanni Orgera, 20 August 1943
Atella di Napoli Ferrara Luigi, 11 September 1943
Aversa Ing. Filippo D'Ambrosio, 9 August 1943
Iscoli Francesco Gasperi, 20 August 1943
Capri Comm. Stanislao Di Somma, 6 September 1943

Capua Vincenzo Gianfrutta, 2 August 1943
 Caserta Comm. Pasquale Santore, 18 August 1943
 Frignano Giuseppe Sero, 27 August 1943
 Ischia Comm. Marino Furchi, 7 September 1943
 Massalubrense Carlo Caracciolo, 26 August 1943
 Mondragone Avv. Giovanni Schiappa, 29 August 1943
 Monte di Procida Dr. Roberto Tezzi, 6 September 1943
 Mugnano di Napoli Salvatore Chianese, 18 August 1943
 Pignataro Maggiore Gustavo Fusco, 3 September 1943
 Sessa Aurunca Dott. Giuseppe Patrone, 2 September 1943
 Sorrento Avv. Giorgio Viterbo, 2 September 1943
 Vieste Salvo Giocchino, 25 August 1943

P. Podesta removed since entrance of Allied Forces into Naples and
 in which AMG played a direct part.

Casalnuovo di Napoli Avv. Silvio D'Amore, 31 October 1943
 Fertilia Paolo Gallo, 26 October 1943
 Frattamaggiore Lt. Col. Domenico Pirozzi, 5 November 1943
 Grano Nevano Antonio Aversano, 7 October 1943
 Marano di Napoli Raffaele Chianese, 26 October 1943
 Marcianise Avv. Benedetto Tartaglione, 5 November 1943
 Marigliano Giovanni D'Alessandro, 30 October 1943
 Foggiamarino Antonio Iossa, 2 November 1943
 Pompei Giuseppe Balsano, 5 November 1943
 Quiliano Carlo Decio, 26 October 1943
 Roccarainola Avv. Antonio del Bene, 20 October 1943
 San Giuseppe Vesuviano Enrico Auricchio, 14 October 1943
 Santa Maria a Vico Avv. Giuseppe Bernardo, 24 October 1943
 Santa Maria Capua Vetere Avv. Francesco Troiano
 Torre Annunziata Avv. Carlo Emanuele Maresca, 5 November 1943
 Resina Marco Sammi, 2 November 1943
 San Sebastiano al Vesuvio Avv. Francesco Sparano, 8 November 1943
 Castellammare di Stabia name of removed Podesta' not available
 San Giorgio a Cremano Francesco Sparano, 8 November 1943
 Portici Giorgio Mele
 Afragola Angelo Cestone, 17 October 1943
 San Vito name of removed Podesta' not available
 Maddaloni Antonio Brancaccio
 7 other important municipal officials*
 Valle di Maddaloni Giulio Lignori
 Cervino Pietro Iaderna

(not Podesta)
 Acerra Chief Medical Department Luigi Montano,
 and 4 other senior municipal officials.

*NB...There have been such changes in other towns which will appear in
 later more complete report.

BRANCHES OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBLE DIRECTLY TO ROME

INTENDENZA DI FINANZA

The Head of the sub-treasury (Intendenza di Finanza), Alberto Paredini, was removed by the Badoglio government prior to our occupation of Naples.

BONIFICAZIONE DELLA CAMPANIA (land reclaiming around the Volturno)

The Director, Domenico Mazza, has fled.

GUARDIA DI FINANZA (Naples - Vesuvius Sub-Division)

7 non-commissioned officers and enlisted men have fled.
(names available in A&S Region III files)

Commander of XI Zone, Casaccia Mera Antonio Roscato has fled
Chief of Staff XI Zone, Casaccia Mera Salvatore Grassano has fled
Chief Mobilization Section XI Zone
Casaccia Mera Giuseppe Mastracchia has fled
Commander of local 138th Legion
Casaccia Mera Giuseppe Onofaro has fled
Commander of Naples Group of Legions
Casaccia Mera Giovanni Cucco has fled
Federal Secretary of Fascist Party,
Naples Province up to 29 July 1943 Fabio Milone has fled
Federal Secretary of Fascist Party,
Naples Province during German
occupation September 1943 Francesco Siniscalchi has fled

RAILROAD MILITIA

Naples Commanding Officer Roberto Tarrini arrested

PORT MILITIA

Naples Commanding Officer Roberto La Nave removed

POST AND TELEGRAPH MILITIA

Naples Commanding Officer Ugo Bimeoni removed

ROAD MILITIA

Caserta "Centurione" Pasquale Grasso removed
 14 other members removed; names
 available in AMG Region III files.

ANTI AIRCRAFT MILITIA

Commanding Officer Col Igine Prinzivalli has fled
 2d in command Lt Col Tullio Andreoli has fled

There have been, in addition, removal of office holders in other
 centers outside of Naples. Full returns are not yet available.

UNIVERSITY OF NAPLES

Professor Guido Andreoli removed
 Professor Rodolfo Bottachiari removed
 Professor Nicola Castellino removed
 Professor Carmelo Ottaviano removed
 Professor Francesco Pentimalli removed

Polyclinic

Director of Eye Clinic Dr. Girolamo Locascio has fled
 Director of Section handling occupational
 disease & accidents Dr. Nicola Castellini has fled
 Director of Pediatric Clinic Dr. Luigi Aurichio has fled

COURTS

1st President Court of Appeals Giovanbattista Ferri removed
 Judge of the Tribunale Giuseppe Aneleo has fled and
 been killed

On 17 October 1943, the Counterintelligence Corps, U.S. Army, gave a
 provisional clean bill of health to all other members of the local
 judiciary. AMG is now watching performance.

NAPLES MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION

RE. The Podesta's functions are being fulfilled by Dr. Giuseppe Solimena,
 Commissioner extraordinary for the city, named by the Badoglio government
 on 6 August 1943. He has given complete satisfaction to the AMG since the
 occupation of Naples.

Secretary General of Municipality Avv. Alfonso Lambert
Director of Department of Street Cleaning Roberto Carloni
Comptroller of the City Baldassarre Conforti
Engineers, supervisors, & senior personnel.9, names and positions available
in AMG Region III files.
Accountants, investigators, 1st class
clerks and skilled employees 12, names and positions available
in AMG Region III files

The following officials and employees were removed as ardent Fascists following a political inquiry conducted by the Prefettura at the request of AMG:

Under Commissioner Avv. Francesco Sparano
Naples Headquarters 3 minor officials, names and positions
available in AMG Region III files
10 employees, names and positions
available in AMG Region III files

Vice President	Paolo Signorini	removed 2 Nov. 1943
President Industrial Section	Franco Spinelli	removed 2 Nov. 1943
President Agricultural Section ...	Carmelo Tagliabate	removed 2 Nov. 1943
President Commercial Section	Ercole Avella	removed 2 Nov. 1943
President Maritime Section	Achille Lauro	removed 2 Nov. 1943

Head of canned section	Capt. Mario Venere	(all removed since the Allied occupa- tion of Naples in the course of an investigation demanded by AMG.)
Head of fodder section	Paolo Bagnulo	
Head of fats & vegetables department...	Raffaele Bedini	
Head of meat service	Roberto Paladino	
Head of cheese service	Ermano Barozzi	
Head of fish service	Giuseppe Ventrella	
Head of cereal service	Raffaele Pierro	

Vincenzo Tecchio, Vice President Provincial Council of Corporations has fled.

Union of Agricultural Workers Fernando Campagnoli, Commissioner
Union of Workers, Commercial Enterprises....Eduardo Tarfarone, employee
Provincial Union of Industrialists Giuseppe Genzato, Commissioner of
the Union
Provincial Union of Professional Men
and Artists Prof. Arturo De Amicis, Commissioner
Credit and Insurance Union Mario Camardella, Commissioner
(National councilman for above, Francesco Picone, has fled)
Neapolitan Auto Transport Consorzio Pier Vincenzo Perrelli, Commissioner
Medical Syndicate Prof. Arturo De Amicis, Commissioner
(Dr. Urbano Sorrentino, Predecessor of above, has fled)
Syndicate of Lawyers & Solicitors.
(Bar Association) Nicola Sansanelli, Commissioner
Syndicate of Pharmacists Dr. Giovanni Guacci, Commissioner
Provincial Committee of National Agencies
of Assistance to War Veterans Dr. Eugenio Franceschi
Union of Industrial Workers 10 individuals at union head-
quarters. Names and positions
available in AMG Region III
files.
Consorzio Provinciale Economia e Commercio,
(Provincial Economic & Commercial
Association).....3 minor officials or employees
names and positions available
in AMG Region III files.

On arrival of AMG Senior Civil Affairs Officers Lt. Col. THE LORD FORESTER in the Province on Oct 5 it was found that the following officials had been dismissed by the Badoglio Government since July 25:

Emilio De Santis
 Emilio Rucchi
 Avv. Ernesto Pierro
 Carmine D'Agostino
 Francesco De Iulio
 Mazzareno Caporaso
 Dr. Goffredo Chiavelli
 Matteo De Simone
 Giovanni Petrucciani
 Vincenzo Procaccini
 Lucio Caracciolo D'Aquara
 Nicola Bonavita
 Notar Gustavo Rocchini
 Avv. Gaetano Cerza
 Pasquale Vitale
 Nicola Mattei
 Emilio Collenea
 Nino del Piero
 Augusto Liguori
 Angelo Miranda
 Gabriele Palmieri
 Serrone Felice Gramignazzi

Podesta of Ailano
 " Arpaia
 " Benevento
 " Bonea
 " Buonalbergo
 " Campoli del Monte
 " Castelvenera
 " Forchia
 " Fragneto Monforte
 " Guardia Sanframonti
 " Melizzano
 " Pago Veiano
 " San Giorgio del Sannio
 " San Martino Sannita
 " Santa Croce del Sannio

Alimentazione
 Ospizi Riuniti
 Ispettore accertamenti agricoli

" " "

Cereagricola
 Coproma

Since that date the following have been dismissed by the AMO and the Prefect working together:

Vincenzo Laudanna
 Michele Canfora
 Antonio Marsullo de Colellis
 Raffaele Corbo
 Mattia Campagnano
 Giovanni de Vicariis
 mm. Antonio Simeone
 Saverio Zatrelli
 Avv. Nicola D'Andrea
 Avv. Vincenzo Palmieri
 Assunto Ferruna
 Mario Argenio
 Luigi Napolitano
 Pasquale Gugliesini
 Rag. Domenico Rosa
 Rocco Petroccia
 Carmine Agostino
 Nicola Fusco
 Alfio Benedetto
 Roberto Simeone
 Adolfo Colesanti
 Carmine Paradiso
 Roberto Parrella
 Mario Isardi
 Luigi Cerza

Podesta of Airola
 " Arpaia
 " Caselice
 " Casalduni
 " Castelsampagnano
 " Castelfranco in Miscano
 " Castelplotto
 " Cautano
 " Cerreto Sannita
 " Colle Sannita
 " Durazano
 " Fogliansise
 " Frasso Telesino
 " Montesarchio
 " Morcone
 " Paduli
 " Peolisi
 " Paupisi
 " Petreccina
 " Ponte
 " Pontelandolfo
 " San Giorgio La Molara
 " San Lucio del Sannio
 " San Marco dei Cavoti
 " San Nicola Manfredi

Giovanni Perlingieri
Eugenio Ripolino
Giovanni Leone
Alberto Arcamone

Pasquale Meomartini

Anacleto Cassella

Edoardo Minieri

Gaetano Cerza

Renato Grosso

Nicola Mattei

Mario Santosuosso

Podesta of Solopaca

" Tocco Caudio

" Vitulano

Alimentazione

(Provincial Food Administration)

Preside Amministrazione Provinciale

(President Provincial Administration)

Vice Preside Amministrazione Provinciale

(Vice President Provincial

Administration)

Unione Provinciale degli Industriali

(Provincial Union of Industrialists)

Unione Provinciale Agricoltori

(Provincial Union of Agriculturists)

Unione Provinciale Commercianti

(Provincial Union of Merchants)

Consorzio Agrario Provinciale

(Provincial Agricultural Syndicate)

Vice Preside Consiglio Provinciale

Economica

(Vice President Provincial Economic

Council)

To this list must be added about a hundred minor officials such as Secretaries of Communes and Ammassi heads.

The Counterintelligence Corps has interned some Fascists, but has left no record. The names could be got through Army channels.

PROVINCE OF SALERNO

Information has not yet been received from Lt Colonel Robertson, SCAO, of Salerno Province, excepting in the following summary form.

a.	Podestas removed directly by AMG	23
b.	Podestas removed by Prefect of Salerno in agreement with AMG	15
c.	Podestas removed by local action and not yet confirmed	8

Total	46
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The following officials were arrested by FSS in agreement with AMG.

Gabriele Del Mundo.....	Capo Gabinetto di Pubblica Sicurezza, 7/10/43
Nicola Maggio	Ex-director of SAGAC, 17/10/43

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In addition to above two, thirteen minor officials have been interned by FSS in accord with AMG.

Giovanni Esposito.....	Maresciallo di Pubblica Sicurezza, 7/10/43
Pellegrino De Girolano.....	Maresciallo di Pubblica Sicurezza 7/10/43
Liben Galli.....	Agenti di P. S., 10/10/43
Emanuele Bevilacqua.....	Employed in Office of Public Works, 16/10/43
Enrico Fienca.....	Employed in Office of Public Cleaning, 16/10/43
Gennaro Trevisone.....	Employed in Office of Civil Records, 16/10/43
Pasquale Senatore.....	Employed in Office of Rates & Taxes, 16/10/43
Felice Del Galdo.....	Employed in Health Dept., 30/10/43
Virgibis Cavallo.....	Employed in Office of Food Supplies, 21/10/43
Griglicano Vasce.....	Employed in Office of Milk Supplies, 21/10/43
Renato Buonavedonta.....	Employed in Food Office, 21/10/43
Mario De Falco.....	Employed in Food Control, 21/10/43
Giuseppe De Falco.....	Employed in Food Control, 1/11/43

FSS has interned 54 other persons on security grounds.

Finally, 5 other persons have been arrested by FSS and released upon further investigation.

Names of all concerned will be forwarded to this office from Salerno within the next 48 hours and the AMG for Salerno Province is working on the same kind of general report which is being prepared for Naples Province.

AVELLINO PROVINCE

Because of the difficulties of communication, no information has yet reached this office on specific action taken in Avellino Province.

From conversation with Major Sisson, SCAO of the province it is gathered that action taken is quite similar to the action taken in Benevento Province.

REPORT OF MAJ CHARLES P. SISSON. SCAO. OF PROVINCE OF AVELLINO

PRESIDENT OF THE PROVINCE

Alfredo de Marsico fled about 20 August 1943

The following Podesta fled before the arrival of AMG.

Altavilla	Michele Magnotti
Andretta	Raffaele Miele
Ariano	Mario Fratola
Avellino	Giuseppe De Conciliis
S. Martino Valle Caudina	Arnaldo Giuliani
Torrella dei Lombardi	Mario Natale

Grottolella	Giovanni Maglio
Magnano	Tommaso D'Apollito

Bagnoli	Attilio Meloro
Bonito	Camillo Miletta
Cassano	Ernesto Rossi
Cervinara	Annibale Cioffi
Montecalm	Guido Gamberini
Marzano	Bernardino Maffucci
Montella	Vincenzo Bruni
Montemarino	Giuseppe Spirito
Rotondi	Vincenzo Iobbraccio
Salza Irpina	Giuseppe Capozzi
S. Angelo dei Lombardi	Emilio Fischetti
Villa Nora del Battista	Angelo Giorgio Iorizzo

Monocalzati	Felice del Mauro	Inefficiency
Serino	Goffredo Cerina.....	Ill health and selenity

No replacements have been made because no strong fascists are known.

All known Fascists have fled.

No replacements have been made by ANG.

Ariano

Secretary
2 Municipal Guards.

A L L I E D M I L I T A R Y G O V E R N M E N T

REGION III (Fifth Army)
9 Sept. 1943 - 15 Dec. 1943.

by

EDGAR ERSKINE HUME,
Colonel, General Staff Corps, U. S. Army,
Chief of Military Government Section, Headquarters, Fifth Army,
Civil Affairs Officer for Region III (The Compagna)

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

6 January 1944

The attitude and policy of AMG, Region 3, towards the Catholic Church has been guided by the recognition of its vast beneficial power in the field of law and order and its extensive relief and welfare work as well as by the advantage of making a strong local ally of this world spiritual power.

Through close personal contact, relations between AMG and the Church have been uniformly harmonious. This permitted AMG to take a strong attitude in the infrequent cases where the Church position was felt to be less justified than that of the military authorities with which it happened to be in opposition at the time. Furthermore the position of the Vatican State as a recognized neutral power has been constantly considered in relation to property which clearly was Vatican owned and not general church property. In fact this position had been recognized by the German Army and it was deemed necessary to equal them in this particular field while doing better than the enemy in our general relations with the Church. Thus, while making every effort to conciliate the Church and consolidate its support of the Allied cause, the priority required by urgent military needs has never been forgotten.

In all specific cases in which AMG has had dealings

Through close personal contact, relations between AMG and the Church have been uniformly harmonious. This permitted AMG to take a strong attitude in the infrequent cases where the Church position was felt to be less justified than that of the military authorities with which it happened to be in opposition at the time. Furthermore the position of the Vatican State as a recognized neutral power has been constantly considered in relation to property which clearly was Vatican owned and not general church property. In fact this position had been recognized by the German Army and it was deemed necessary to equal them in this particular field while doing better than the enemy in our general relations with the Church. Thus, while making every effort to conciliate the Church and consolidate its support of the Allied cause, the priority required by urgent military needs has never been forgotten.

In all specific cases in which AMG has had dealings with the Church, the policy outlined above has been the guiding principle. These relationships come under certain

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general categories which illustrate the course followed by AMG.

The assistance of the Church was requested and obtained at the beginning of our occupation. Because of the serious sanitary problem involved, the Church consented to have the bodies of victims of the war burned although that is normally forbidden. To enable us to maintain the 7-day working week a dispensation was granted to Italians to work on Sundays and Feast Days.

Church Property

One of the thorniest problems presented to AMG has been that of requisitioning of Church property. Three major cases may be cited. The first one, that of the Seminario Maggiore, which is Vatican property, received the full support of AMG against requisitioning because it is under Vatican control; because it is the principal seminary of Cardinal Alessio Ascalesi for training priests for the archdiocese, and because it trains the seminarians from other parts of the Curia as well as because it now houses seminarians from other destroyed seminaries. Some of these other seminaries now housed at the Seminario Maggiore include those of Fossuoli, Velletri and Isernia.

AMG finally established with the would-be requisitioning unit the special status as Vatican property of the "Tuscan" Seminary at Benevento to protect which Monsignor Agostino Marchionelli, Archbishop of Benevento, had sent us a very precise and strong statement.

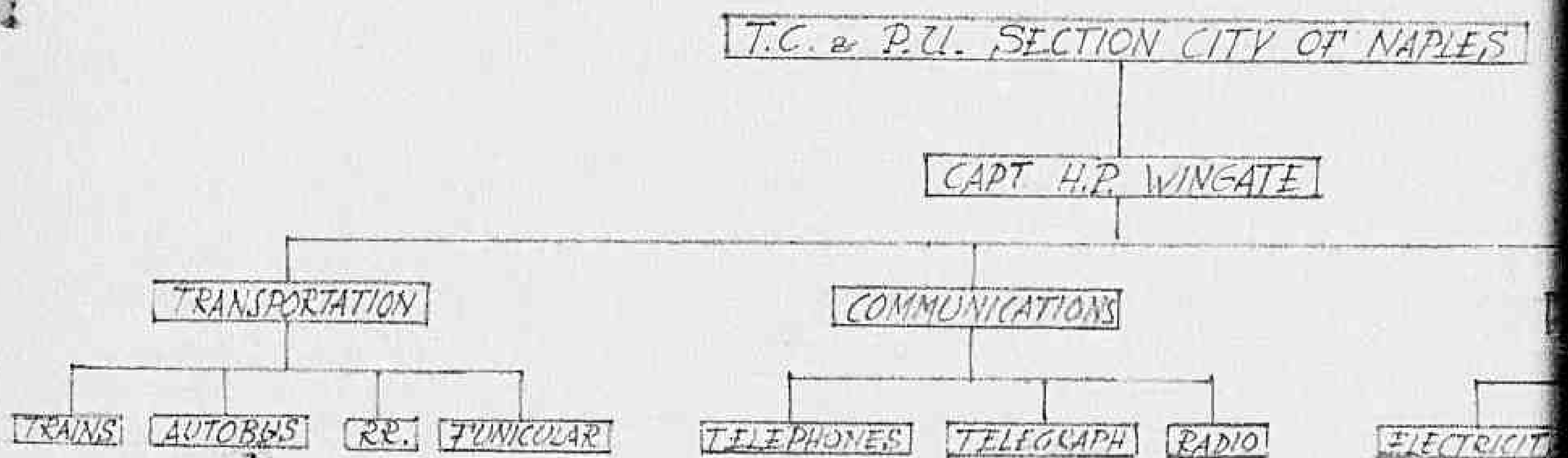
maintain the 7-day working week a dispensation was granted to Italians to work on Sundays and Feast Days.

Church Property

One of the thorniest problems presented to AMG has been that of requisitioning of Church property. Three major cases may be cited. The first one, that of the Seminario Maggiore, which is Vatican property, received the full support of AMG against requisitioning because it is under Vatican control; because it is the principal seminary of Cardinal Alessio Macaluso for training priests for the archdiocese, and because it trains the seminarians from other parts of the Campania as well as because it now houses seminarians from other destroyed seminaries. Some of these other seminaries now housed at the Seminario Maggiore include those of Tossuoli, Vondro and Isernia.

AMG firmly established with the would-be requisitioning unit the special status as Vatican Property of the "Pius XI" Seminary at Benevento to protest which Monsignor Agostino Mancinelli, Archbishop of Benevento, had sent us a very precise and strong statement.

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T.C. & P.U. SECTION CITY OF NAPLES

CAPT H.P. WINGATE

COMMUNICATIONS

TELEPHONES

TELEGRAPH

RADIO

PUBLIC UTILITIES

ELECTRICITY

WATER

GAS

CIVIL ENGR

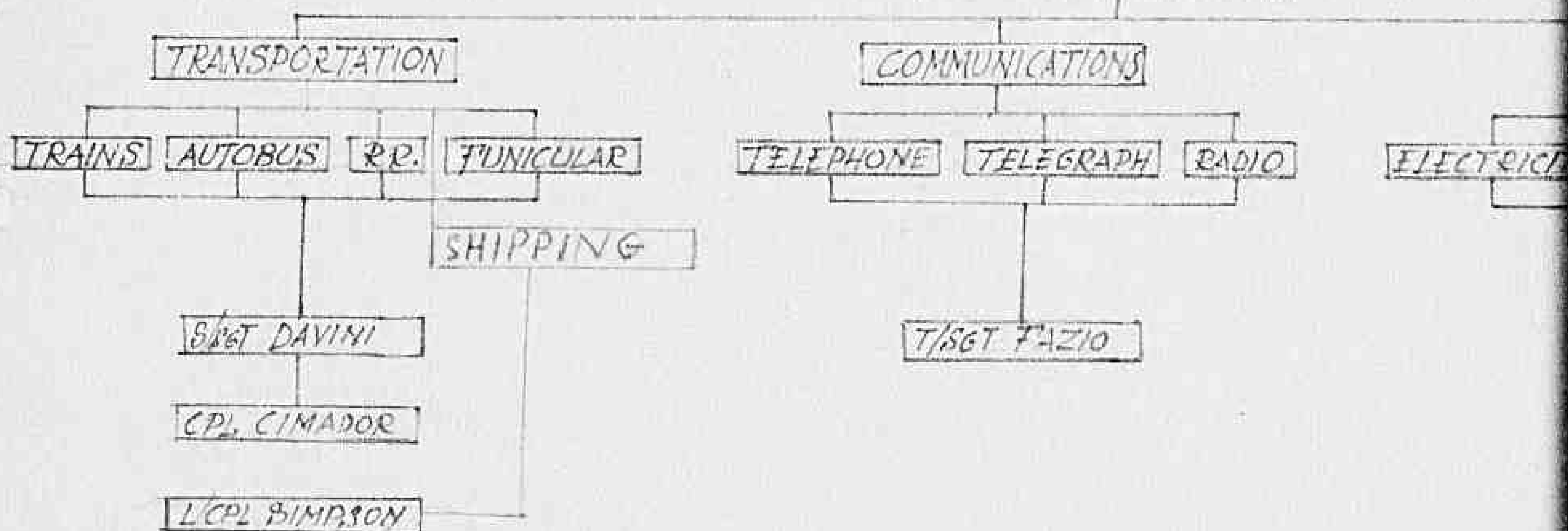
STATE ENGR

T.C. & P.U. SECTION REGION 3

LT. COL. HENSLEY

T.C. & P.U. SECTION CITY OF NAPLES

CAPT. H.D. WINGATE



1800

T.C. & P.U. SECTION REGION 3

LT COL. HENSLEY

T.C. & P.U. SECTION CITY OF NAPLES

CAPT. H.D. WINGATE

COMMUNICATIONS

TELEPHONE

TELEGRAPH

RADIO

T/SGT FAZIO

PUBLIC UTILITIES

ELECTRICITY

WATER

GAS

CIVIL & STATE ENGR

SGT DAYINI

CPL CIMADOR

8381

P.U. SECTION REGION 3

LT. COL. HENSLEY

P.U. SECTION CITY OF NAPLES

CAPT. H.P. WINGATE

COMMUNICATION

TELEGRAPH RADIO POST OFFICE

CAPT. BRIDGEMAN

SGT. REGONINI

PFC. CUXINOTTA

PUBLIC UTILITIES

CHIEF CLERK

OFFICE ADMIN.

TSGT FAZIO

S/SGT. DAVINI

CPL. CIMADOR

ELECTRICITY

WATER

GAS

CIVIL ENGR

STATE ENGR

OXYGEN

COAL

GLASS

OTHERS

SME. VOLTURNO

S/SGT. DAVINI

CPL. CIMADOR

ENGR. MAZZEI

ENG. DEMONTE MAJOR

S/SGT. DAVINI

S/SGT. DAVINI

CPL. CIMADOR

CONSTRUCTION

LUMBER CEMENT TILES

MAJ. MACHEL

CAPT. GITHER

SGT. REGONINI

MR. S. BONAVENTURA

MR. L. MONTELLA

MAJ. MACHEL

MR. B. BONAVENTURA

GAS CO.

SNG CO.

VOLTURNO

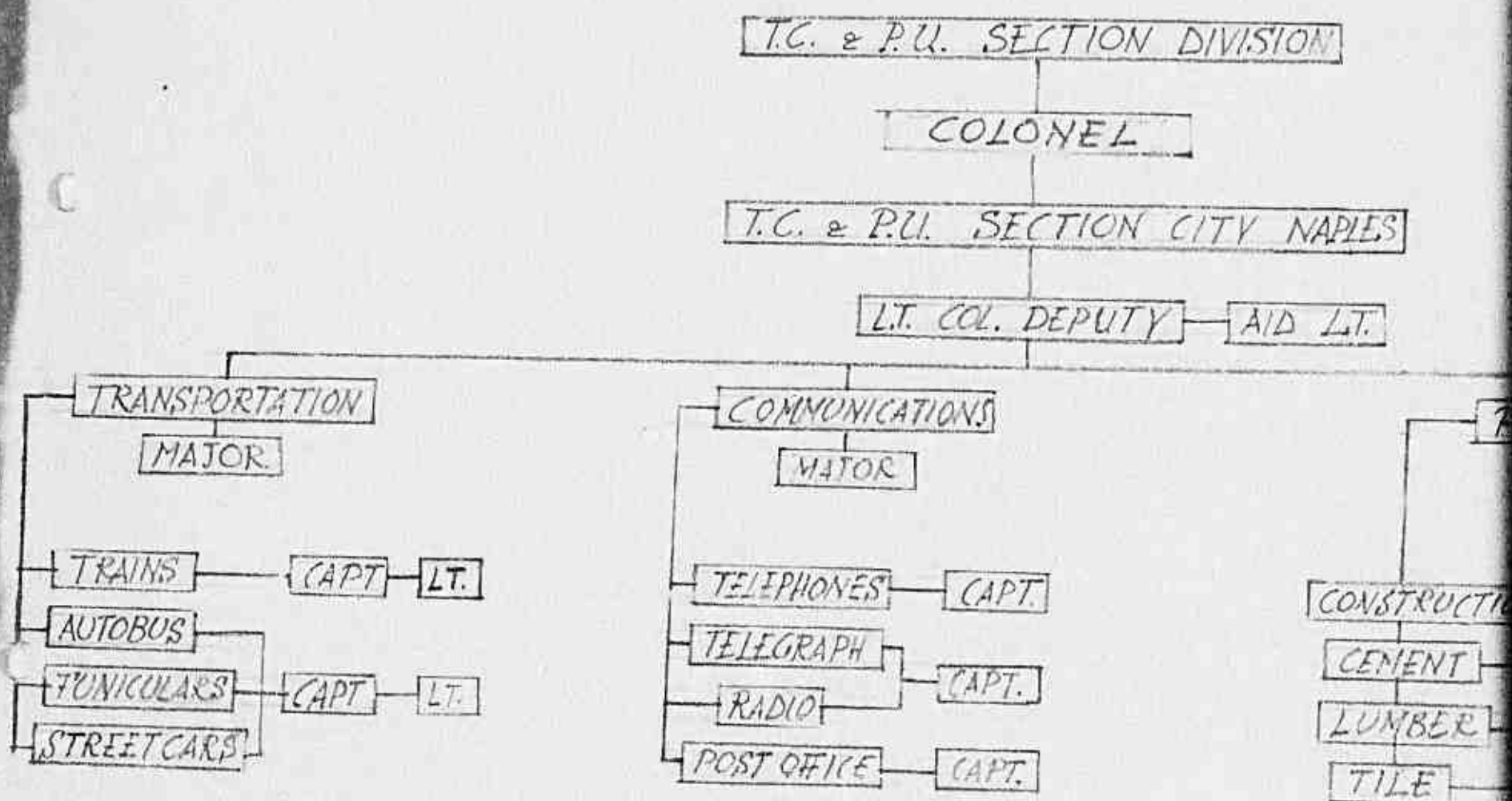
L/SGT. SIMPSON

MR. V. ZICCARDI

PASSES

SET.

WATER

20 OFFICERS

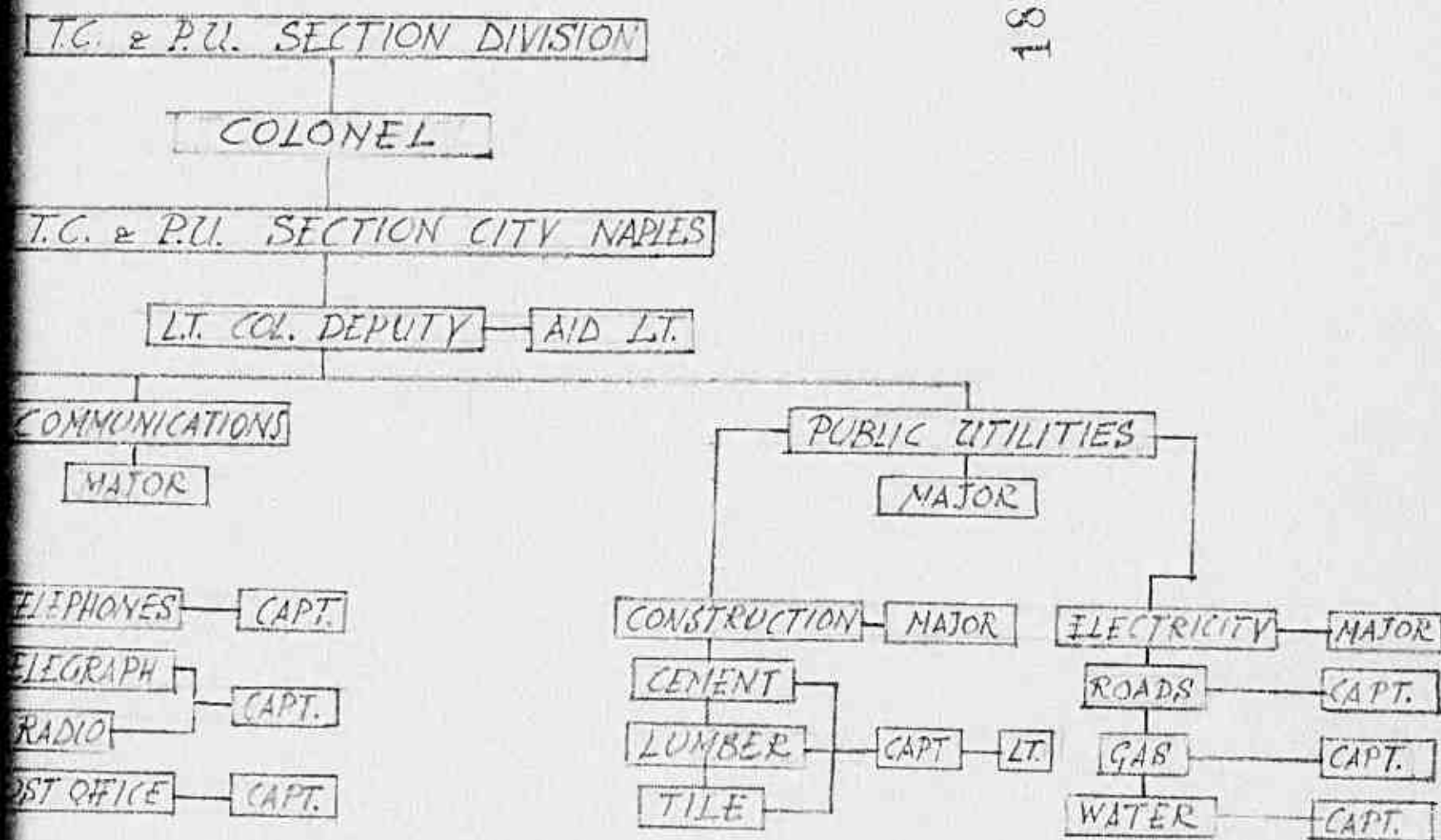
1 - Colonel
 1 - Lt. Colonel
 5 - Majors
 9 - Captains
 4 - Lieutenants

25 E.M.

5 - M/SGT
 5 - T/SGT
 10 - S/SGT
 5 - SGT

PROPOSAL CHART

1837

25 E.M.

5 - M/SGT

5 - T/SGT.

10 - S/SGT.

5 - SGT.

15 CIVILIAN
HELPERS

- ① Intro
- ② Pub Health
- ③ Pub Safety
- ④ ~~Health~~ Supply & Economics
- ⑤ T. C. U. (Utilities)
- ⑥ Legal
- ⑦ Agriculture
- ⑧ Art
- ⑨ Finance
- ⑩ Labor
- ⑪ Segregation
- ⑫ Security (6-2)
- ⑬ General
- ⑭ Religion & Nation
- ⑮ Remorse & Parents
- ⑯ Personal and Security
- 16 Conclusion & Recommendations

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The First Month's Administration of Naples
by the Allied Military Government
October, 1943.

~~Prepared by~~
Edgar Erskine Hume
Colonel, General Staff Corps, U.S. Army
Civil Affairs Officer for Region III (the Campagna)
Chief of Military Government Section, Headquarters, Fifth Army

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