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AMG Report Region III (Italy)
Jan 1944

9 Sept. 1943 – 15 Dec 1943

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CONFIDENTIAL
SECURITY INFORMATION

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
WASHINGTON



DEPARTMENTAL RECORDS BRANCH, A.G.O.

CONFIDENTIAL
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ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

Report

REGION III (Fifth Army)

9 Sept. 1943 - 15 Dec. 1943

Received w/s Archives from Major Linkel. Information Div.

[signature]
1 Major.

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ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

Report

REGION III (Fifth Army)

9 Sept. 1943 - 15 Dec. 1943

Received w/a Archives from Major Hooker, Information Div.

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Major.

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

4 January 1944

SUBJECT: Report on Activities of Section of Education and Fine Arts to 15 December, 1943.

TO : R.C.A.O., Region 3, A.M.G.

I. The Section of Fine Arts.

1. It is believed that the chief duty of this Section is the protection and preservation of monuments of fine arts in its Region. Monuments are considered to include the buildings themselves, furnishings if classed as fine arts by the appropriate authorities, collections either *in situ* or in depositories and important state or private libraries.

2. Measures of protection include the acquainting of all other officers of the Region of the scope of the Section and its importance, the cooperation with requisitioning authorities to keep monuments free from uses for military purposes and if they are occupied for military purposes, to protect by close supervision, by instructions to commanding officers and billeted troops and in extreme cases, to try to free the monument from its requisition.

3. Measures of preservation include a detailed inspection of all damaged monuments with competent Italian authorities, the securing of funds for urgent protective measures to prevent further damage by exposure or collapse, the preparation of a detailed description of all damage suffered by monuments and provisions for a documentary file of photographs of damaged monuments for the guidance of future scholars.

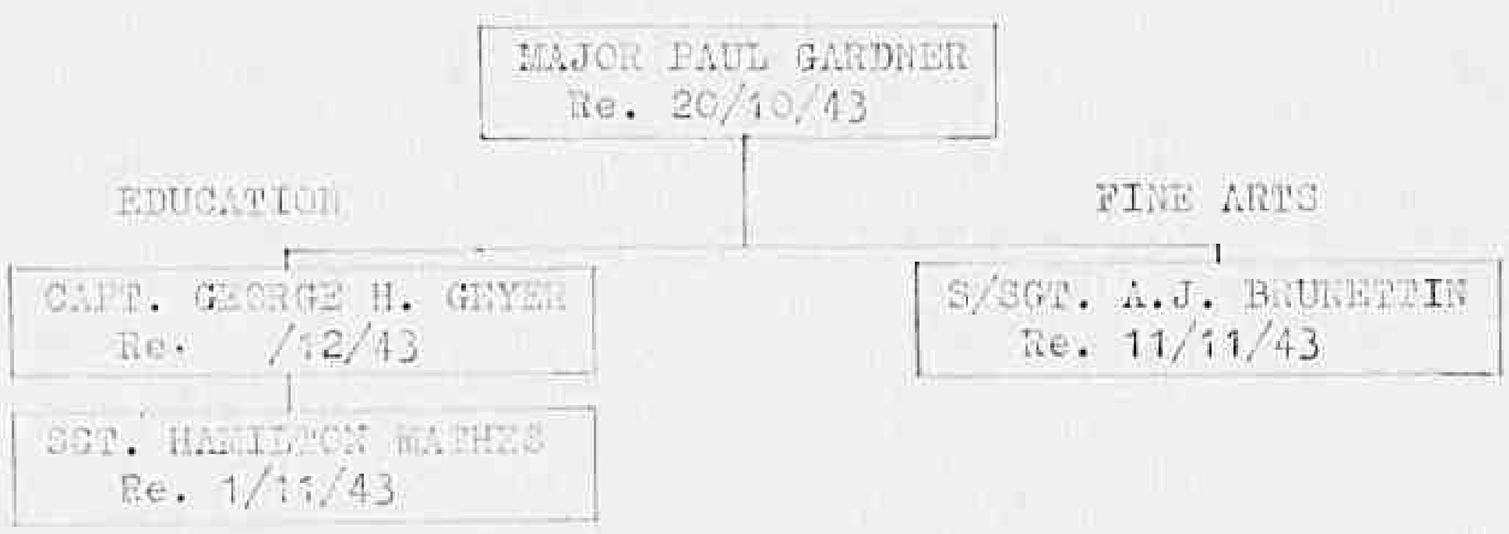
4. The Section began to operate on 20 October, 1943. It was some days before it consisted of more than the Head. The commissioned and enlisted personnel assigned later were completely competent but should have been made available

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earlier. The Section has definite need of a competent clerk and in any region larger than Campania, the services of another officer in the Division of Fine Arts would be necessary.



5. The major effort of this Section has been devoted to the task of attempting to safeguard monuments which, in the early days of the occupation of Naples, were indiscriminately requisitioned to billet troops. These requisitions are still in effect and museums. the University, royal palaces and libraries are occupied by troops. Many sections of these buildings still contain important and valuable works of art, books, furniture, and state documents. It has been impossible to confine troops to the sections alloted to them and the majority of the Superintendents of the various monuments have reported many instances of the pillage and vandalism of works of art and books. Wherever possible the vandalism was investigated, detailed reports written, an investigation has been held by the Inspector General Section of Headquarters Fifth Army, but the occupation by troops continues in every instance and the Superintendents continue to report vandalism. It would seem that the only solution to this grave problem is to secure from the highest authorities the assurance that certain monuments can not be requisitioned for military purposes.

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6. The historic University of Naples, the largest in Italy, has been occupied by Allied Forces since early in October. At the request of the Rector, Dr. Adolfo Omodeo,

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I inspected the buildings on 19 November 1943 with the Rector and several faculty heads. In many places there were visible evidences of inestimable damage done to libraries, laboratories, collections of specimens and optical instruments. It was claimed the major part of this was done by the occupying troops. A detailed report was submitted at once. To date the University is still occupied.

7. Information was received on 17 November 1943 that the Museo Nazionale had been requisitioned by 10 Base Depot (British) as a depot for medical stores and for the quartering of troops. A large part of the world famous collection is still in the Museum and there seemed no reason to believe it would escape the damage noted in Paragraph 5. The requisition was reported at once, every effort was made to have it lifted, alternate space was suggested but to no avail. As far as is known, the building will be occupied in the near future.

8. The Royal Superintendents and representative of the Minister of Fine Arts and Education were found at their posts and have given invaluable assistance and cooperation. They are: Dr. Amedeo Maiuri, Superintendent of Antiquities, Dr. Olga Elia, Director of Excavations of Pompeii, Dr. Bruno Molajoli, Superintendent of Medieval Art and Monuments, Dr. Sergei Ortolani, Superintendent of Paintings Dr: Adolfo Omodeo, Rector of University of Naples, Dr. Guerrieri-Guerriera, Director of Biblioteca Nazionale of Naples, and Professor Alfredo Parente, Director of Biblioteca Storia Patria. It is from these authorized representatives that reports of vandalism have come. 4162

9. All war-damaged monuments in Naples have been visited with the Royal Superintendents and often with the Civil Engineers. It has been determined which of these monuments require urgent protective measures to prevent further damage and to date seven projects have been approved. Funds to the total of about two million lire have been authorized for these projects and a number more in Naples and the Province of Campania are in preparation.

10. Tours of inspection outside Naples proper have been made with the Royal Superintendents to examine war-damaged monuments. In this way, Pompeii, Herculaneum, Capua, Caserta, Santa Maria Capua Vetere, Sant'Angelo in Formis, San Prisco, Mignano, Avellino, Cavi Risorto, San Giorgio, Montagne

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and Benevento have been visited and necessary protective measures approved.

11. Assistance has been given the Royal Superintendents to secure personal circulation permits, to use official automobiles of their sections, to move museum files that were being ransacked, to regulate entrance and guide fees to such monuments as Pompeii, Herculaneum, the Blue Grottoes at Capri.

12. Trips have been made to Calvi Risorto, Mercogliano and San Giorgio Montagna with the Royal Superintendents and Director of the Biblioteca Nazionale to check on the safety of depositories of works of art and books sent out of Naples.

13. Lists of monuments in the forward areas were compiled for the guidance of combat units.

14. Interviews were given to correspondents and many of these have resulted in publicity favorable to the functions of A.M.G. in Region 3.

15. In the light of experience here, the following recommendations are made:

a. That before the occupation of an area; that the head of the Section of Fine Arts have an opportunity to meet with other officers of the Region; especially SCAO's and CAO's to explain the functions and aims of this Section.

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b. That the head of the Section of Fine Arts reach an occupied area at the earliest possible moment and that, if feasible; his advice be sought by requisitioning authorities to prevent the indiscriminate use of historical monuments for the billeting of troops.

c. That every effort be made to secure from the highest authorities the approval of a compiled list of monuments which may never be used for military purposes except with the permission of the Commanding General.

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III. The Section of Education

1. Education - scope of activities. AMG Education Section should carry out the following activities on a regional basis:

a. Investigate background of all top administrative personnel (provveditori, inspectors, and directors); approve those found satisfactory and eliminate those found unsatisfactory.

b. Secure through the SCAO's reports on the physical status of school buildings in each locality (war damage, occupancy by troops, refugees, etc.).

c. Request SCAO's to order the political investigation of all teachers (by means of the Schede Personale or other suitable devices). Approval of these teachers should rest with the Educational Advisor.

d. Investigate text books and other teaching materials and order the elimination of those found politically undesirable. (Directives from higher Headquarters should govern most of this.)

e. Make arrangements for covering ordinary expenses of educational institutions, heretofore paid on a provincial level.

f. With approval of RCAO determine dates when schools of various types may be opened. 180

g. Hold regular conferences with the Provveditori agli Studi to discuss problems.

h. Authorize individual private schools to open after examination of records concerning personnel and instructional materials.

i. Visit more important schools in the several provinces to ascertain that orders are being complied with and to obtain first-hand knowledge of conditions and problems.

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2. Chart of organization is in the Fine Arts Section of this report.

a. Sergeant H. A. Mathes was the only help available for Education until the arrival of Captain George H. Geyer, 3 December 1943. Sgt. Mathes was invaluable because of his good educational background and his command of Italian. I commend him as an able and valuable assistant.

b. The Education Division as a seperate section began functioning on 23 December 1943 with Capt. Geyer and Sgt. Mathes as the staff.

c. To make an effective attack upon the educational problems of an area of the size and population of Region 3 there should be from the outset:

2 commissioned officers
1 NCO with educational background
1 bilingual civilian assistant
1 car with driver

3. Report of Activities of Education Division.

a. The Education Division did not take over the operation of the schools in Campania. However, the Education Division, substituting as it did for the authority of the National Minister of Education, has been concerned with the following supervisory and administrative tasks:

(1) Collection of information from DCAC's as to physical condition of school plants and extent of occupancy by troops and refugees. 4159

(2) Conferences with the Provveditore agli Studi at regular intervals to consider requests which would normally have been dealt with by the National Minister of Education:

Province	Provveditore
Naples Province	Dr. Angelo Cammarosano to 13 December 1943
	DR. Francesco Scaglione after 13 December 1943

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Benevento Province Dr. Clodomiro Albanese

Avellino Province Dr. Gerardo Albano

(3) Investigation of charges of previous Fascist activities among school personnel. Those dismissed to date on these grounds include:

Dr. Com. Angelo Cammarosano - R. Provveditore agli Studi, Napoli, 15 December 1943

Dr. Cav. Michele Simone - Segretario Capo nel Provveditorato agli Studi di Napoli, 16 December 1943

Prof. A Giglio - Teacher - 30 November 1943

A good many other school personnel are in process of being investigated.

(4) Reinstatement of those dismissed as a result of Fascist anti-racial decrees or other discriminatory legislation. To date the Provveditore, upon the insistence of the Education Division, has restored two Jewish professors (Prof. Arrigo Contoni and Prof. Angelo Susani) to positions in Naples schools - positions from which they were dismissed in 1938.

(5) Investigation and approval of requests for the re-opening of private schools -- including investigation of educational personnel and giving of directions as to prohibited teaching materials. To date 42 private schools in Campania have been granted permission to open and the majority are now functioning and have been for some time. 1758

(6) Preparation of instructions for the opening of schools and transmission of these to local school officials through the office of the SCAC.

(7) Examination of textbooks and other teaching materials for Fascist propaganda and prohibition of undesirable books or elements.

b. Italian Governmental Departments with which the Education Division collaborated.

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(1) Provveditorato agli Studi
(2) Intendente di Finanza
(3) Under-Secretary of Education
(Badoglio Government)

c. Financing

(1) Schools in Italy are financed largely by taxes -- though some private schools have large endowments. Arrangements have been made in all legitimate cases to release funds previously earmarked for educational purposes.

(2) No requisitioning of property has been done by the Education Division.

d. No civilian committees utilized in Campania for Educational purposes.

e. Liaison relationships:

(1) Finance Division AMG - to secure release of legitimate school funds.

(2) T.C.U., AMG - to seek solutions to school transportation problems.

(3) PBS - CC - to discuss requisitioning of school facilities.

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f. Requests to and from other Army branches. Practically all of the requests to the Education Division from other units of the Army have been concerned with the requisitioning of school facilities. Our requests to the requisitioning authorities have been almost universally rejected. Their requests to us have sought approval from the Education Division of schools proposed for requisition. This approval we have refused to give, stating that they had the power to take these facilities and it was, therefore, not the function of the Education Division to give its blessing to a "fait accompli."

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4. Recommendations.

a. Follow policies outlined in Paragraph 3, Section a -- with the addition of the recommendation set forth in Paragraph 2 Section c.

b. No recommendation on this topic.

c. It is recommended that private and public school teachers who are cut off from their employment and salary because of the requisitioning of school facilities be continued on the public payroll in those cases where the Department of Labor is unable to find employment for them.

d. No recommendation.

e. No recommendation.

f. In a future occupation it is recommended that secondary and collegiate education be closed indefinitely and that the elementary schools alone be encouraged to open as soon as possible. In this connection it is recommended that the facilities of all secondary schools be made available for military purposes, provided that a commissioned officer representing AMG Education Division be present at the time of occupation of the school premises to give technical advice, in order to prevent unnecessary damage to scientific equipment and objects of cultural value. In line with this recommendation, it is further recommended that all elementary schools be free from requisitioning except upon direct authority of the Theatre Commander.

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Paul Gardner

Paul Gardner
Maj. A U S
Chief, Division of Education
and Fine Arts

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REPORT OF
CONTROLLER OF PROPERTY
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT, REGION III

1. Responsibility:

The Controller of Property, this Headquarters, is responsible for the continued operation, maintenance and protection of all real estate and personal properties of Allied Governments or nationals thereof. The care and custody of all enemy state property not in custody of some other branch of the Armed Forces is also the responsibility of the Controller of Property together with the registration of properties, real and personal, owned by enemy aliens. Likewise, with respect to all abandoned property or property belonging to absentee owners of which no representatives can be found in the Occupied Territory, it becomes the responsibility of the Controller to appoint an administrator to take custody thereof until restoration to the owner.

2. Functions:

Control of the functions of the Controller of Property can best be accomplished from a region or a larger subdivision. In Italy it has been found that while private individuals (Fascist Favorites) were appointed as sequestrators of many industrial and commercial concerns, the Trust Department of the Bank of Naples was responsible for the administration of the majority of sequestrated real estate in those areas served by the bank. The Bank of Naples administered the sequestrated real estate throughout the entire peninsular south of the province of Naples, Benevento, Foggia, etc.

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German real estate and personal property, owned by private German citizens living in Italy, were left in the custody of private Italian citizens. On December 1^,1943, in the Italian newspaper "Risorgimento" an official notice was published by the Controller of Property requiring its declaration between December 1^ and December 15^. This placed the responsibility upon all custodians of declaring the same at the office of the Controller of Property or facing prosecution if later discovered in their possession undeclared. If the property consisted of personal wearing apparel, household furniture and fixtures, the Italian custodian declaring it was continued as custodian and held personally responsible to the Controller of Property.

3. Administration:

Because of the size of area originally assigned, the staff attached to the office of the Controller of Property was insufficient to efficiently and effectively administer the numerous duties of the office. From October 1^,1943, the provinces of Naples, Benevento, Avellino and Salerno were administered by the Controller of Property, one (1) enlisted man (corporal), one (1) secretary and interpreter, one (1) accountant and a chauffer. The transportation facilities of the office consisted of one (1) civilian automobile which was rented by the section. The table of organization called for one (1) Lt. Colonel, one (1) Major, and one (1) Captain) together with the necessary civilian help. While three (3) Majors were assigned to the office, due to desperate need of officer personnel in the field, two (2) of the assigned men never reported.

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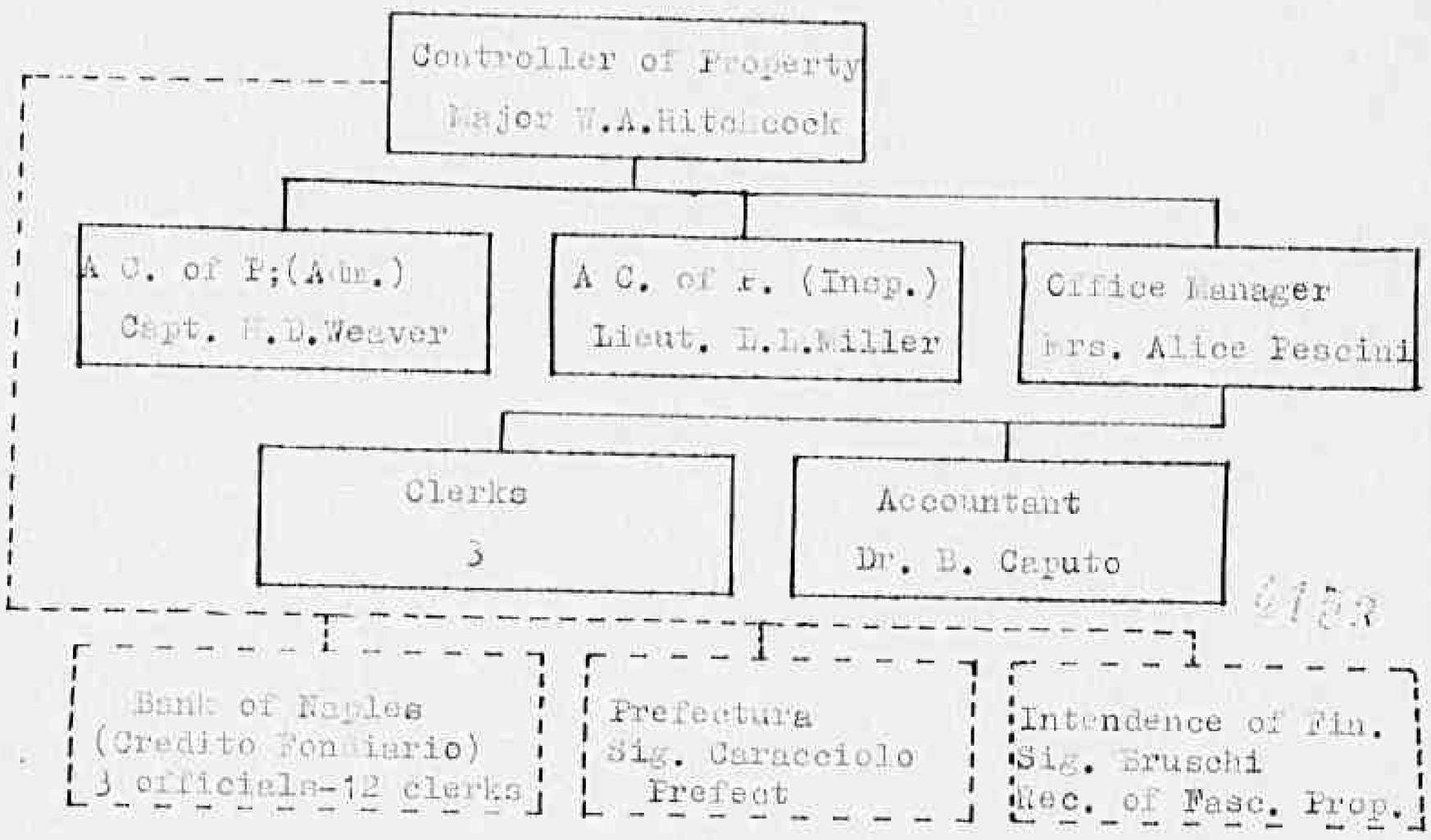
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On December 8^,1943 two (2) officers (1 Captain and 1 Lieut.) of Region IV were attached to this office. During the period reported upon there were no transfers from this section.

ORGANIZATION CHART



Note: The dotted lines represent those civilians in Governmental agencies or banks under the direction of the Controller of Property but paid entirely by the agency employing them.

Lists of sequestrated properties were obtained from the Prefect, The Bank of Naples, the Ministry of Corporations and through voluntary information given by the managers of branch offices of companies sequestrated in other parts of Italy. Supervision of all properties was immediately assumed. Reports of

 the financial status of each company was obtained from the ./.

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the sequestrators. 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 management.

Within Naples Province, the Controller of Property actually supervised, advised and operated the following companies:

Company	Est. Value (lira)
Gutteridge Department store	30.000.000
Otis Elevator Co.	20.000.000
S.A. La Precisa	120.000.000
S.A. Acme	20.000
Eastman Kodak Co.	100.000
Codrington Co.	300.000
Radio Marittima	10.000.000
Ferrovie Funicolare Vesuviana	150.000.000
Società Alberghi Capri (hotels)	50.000.000
S.A.M.I.C.A. (printing)	6.000.000
General Electric Co. of Naples	100.000
Max Herb (4 farms and wholesale seed house)	20.000.000
Schmidt & Dupont (jewelry)	2.000.000
Frede (exporter of dried fruit)	600.000
About 200 items of real estate	200.000.000
About 3000 blocked bank accounts	12.000.000
German merchandise taken by Army	40.000
" cash in banks	1.000.000
" Consulate Bdg. and equipment	5.000.000
Total approximate cash value	627.160.000

Specific reference is made to (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) and (f) ¶ 152 of Report Outline:

(a) Before occupancy by the Allied Forces, all of the plants were looted, burned or bombed by the Germans or Italians. The actual restoration work of sequestrated properties was done entirely by the companies themselves under the direction of the Controller of Property. The administrators were old employees of the companies whose sole interest was to save for their employers whatsoever was

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found. They have been retained in employment, been given authority and with the moral support of the Allied Forces have done a splendid job in getting the companies operating again.

(b) The two departments of the Italian Government with which the Controller of Property worked were the Prefecture, Sig. Caracciolo and Prefect and the Intendence of Finance Sig. Bruschi, Receiver of Fascist Property.

(c) The Controller of Property did not deal with branches of the government nor were requisitions made by this office.

(d) No civilian committees were organized to assist the Controller of Property.

(e) Certain liaison relations, merely by personal contact, have been made, from time to time, with the 57^ Peninsular Base Section, Mediterranean Base Section and the French Mission.

(f) Requisition of sequestrated property is sent directly to the Controller of Property by those branches desiring the same.

4. Recommendations:

The office of Controller of Property, covering an area similar to Naples Province, should consist of the following:

one (1) Controller of Property specifically trained in business management.

one (1) Assistant Controller of Property specifically trained either as a lawyer or in business management.

one (1) Assistant Controller of Property specifically trained as an accountant.

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two (2) Assistant Controllers of Property specifically trained as appraisers to be used as inspectors.

W.A.Hitchcock
Major,C.E.
Controller of Property

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HEADQUARTERS
REGION 3, ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 394, U.S. ARMY
PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION - CIVIL DEFENCE SECTION

4th January, 1944.

SUBJECT: REPORT ON CIVIL DEFENCE AND FIRE FROM 21st SEPTEMBER, TO 15th DECEMBER 1943.

TO : Col. KRAEBE, Regional Civil Affairs Officer.

With reference to your memorandum of 27th ult., I beg to submit the following report in the prescribed form.

1. The scope of the activities of my Section is herewith detailed:-

A. CIVIL DEFENCE.

a. Air Raid Warning System.
b. Air Raid Wardens.
c. Communications.
d. Control Centre.
e. Shelters.
f. First Aid Posts.
g. Light Rescue Squads.
i. Heavy Rescue Squads.
h. Rest Centres.
j. Refugee Centres.
k. Removal of dead and Identification.
l. Bomb Disposal arrangements.
m. Liaison with British and American PAD Organisations.

B. FIRE.

a. Operation and Maintenance of Fire Appliances.
b. Provision of all ancillary Fire Fighting material.
c. Water supplies.

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Wherever possible, I consider that existing schemes should not be interfered with, unless, as was the case in Naples for the Unione Nazionale Protezione Antiaerea (UNPA), they are grossly inefficient.

2. For the greater part of the period under consideration, the only Civil Defence and Fire Officers in Region 3 were Captain Griswold and myself, both assigned to work in the City of Naples.

In view of Captain Griswold's great experience in the Fire Service, we mutually agreed that he should cover all Fire Service matters, while I controlled Civil Defence activities generally. On 29th November, I was assigned to Region 3 Headquarters, to work in the Public Safety Division, covering Civil Defence and Fire. After a short visit to all Headquarters within the Region, it was arranged that the following Officers should concern themselves with all Civil Defence matters in their respective provinces:-

Benevento	Lieut. Glaspool
Avellino	Lieut. Toes.

It was also arranged that an Officer from AMG Region 4, Captain Mac Dougall, should be temporarily attached to the Province of Naples for all Civil Defence and Fire matters.

NOTE. Since the death of Captain Griswold, it has been arranged that Captain Lee Dougall be temporarily attached to City and Province of Naples.

I consider that in future it would be desirable to appoint CAFOs to handle all Civil Defence and Fire matters from the time of their first assignment. It is also essential that a Regional Officer should operate from the earliest possible moment. 4148

3. Civil Defence.

A. Air Raid Warning system.

I found that the Air Raid Warning system in Naples was non existent, first because of the strategic conditions, which cut

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the Central Control from the outlying observation posts, and se-
cond because of the destruction within the City itself of the
siren network and 10 of the 27 sirens themselves.

I met Colonel Giulio Andreoli on 2nd October and he
offered rapidly to restore the entire observation system. Acting on a pre-
vious directive, I arranged that this service should be disban-
ded and the sirens controlled from a point to be decided later,
and operated only on advice received from Gun Operations Room.
On the same day I met Engineer Ventrella, the contractor who
had installed the Naples siren system and instructed him to be-
gin at once the work of repairing electrical circuits and sirens
and centralising the whole on a new Control Room which was to be
established in the Prefettura building. On 27th October, Eng. Ven-
trella reported that 7 sirens were ready to function as soon as
electricity was restored. This occurred on 1st November, 1943,
and the first siren test was made at 1700 hrs on 5th November.
Because of the unsatisfactory results obtained, I decided to al-
ter the note produced, by removing the automatic shutter on all
the sirens. A further test was made, this time of 13 sirens, on
15th November, and the results having been satisfactory, it was
decided to carry out the same modification throughout the whole
network. At the date of this report there are 34 sirens in ope-
ration. A new Control panel is on the point of completion and will
be installed in the Control Room, to replace the elementary panel
at present in operation. By this new method, it will be possible
to determine at any time which sirens do not function, and the
work of repairing the circuits will be greatly expedited.

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3. Air Raid Wardens.

I found that the UNPA organisation (Unione Nazionale Pro-
tezione Antiaerea) of Capi-fabbricato was poorly organised and that
there was no apparent control in each of the 13 sectors into which
the town had been divided. It was determined that, as the other

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duties of the [illegible]A whole time employees were [illegible] being carried out, the service should be completely reorganised, purely as a warning service.

The City is now divided into 29 sectors, each containing approximately the same population. Within each sector, there are 5 whole time Air Raid Wardens, each responsible for about 100 houses. These nucleus wardens' job is to ensure that the part time air raid wardens (capi-fabbricato) should understand their responsibilities. They must also ensure that there are, within their nucleus, sufficient part time personnel for fire watching, first aid and control of shelters. The system is now much less likely to be inefficient, although it has not yet been possible to test it under air raid conditions.

C. Communications.

The telephone network in the City was partially destroyed because of the blowing up of the Borsa Telephone Exchange, but it was rapidly possible to obtain a skeleton telephone service, through Army controlled civilian channels. By 15th December, all essential telephone lines had been connected, and the problem of Communications was much easier.

D. Control Centre.

No proper Control Centre was found in the City to coordinate the activities of all the Civil Defence services. Plans were prepared for the establishment of a Control at the Headquarters of the Comitato Provinciale di Protezione Antiaerea. As previously mentioned, the siren control was established here, and a field telephone line run to it from Gun Operations Room. Communication is being established from this Room to all Civil Defence services, and the Chairman of the Provincial Committee and his assistance have been advised of their responsibilities as Civil Defence Controllers. In Appendix 'A', a diagram of telephone communications

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is given, whic learly explains the entire la out.

E. Shelters.

It was found, on 1st October, that about 5.000 people were living permanently in public air raid shelters. Responsibility for these shelters was vested in the Comitato Provinciale di Protezione Antiarea, and delegated to a small shelter Committee, working under the Communal Authorities in Naples. Total shelter accomodation was provided for about 400.000 people and another 200.000 could be housed in private shelters constructed at the owners' expenses. It was desired not to increase the shelter accomodation by a further building programme, and only the questions of hygiene and ventilation were followed up. It was found necessary to apply considerable pressure to remove from shelters those people who had homes to which they could return. Very little success was obtained until about 15th November, when typhus was found in the City and the possibility of a spread of this disease was useful in closing shelters for disinfestation and for delousing the inhabitants. At the present time, there are still about 350 people permanently resident in air raid shelters, and as it is impossible, because of housing conditions in the City, to remove them, all that can be done is to have them medically controlled at regular intervals.

4145

In the whole matter of shelters, I was much aided by Capt. Giullini and, eventually, by Inj. Gill, of the Public Health and Welfare Division, City of Naples. Also Capt. Pomeroy, Finance Officer, who controlled the operation of the Ente Communale di Assistenza (E.C.A.), was very helpful in arranging relief and billets.

F. First Aid Posts.

From 1st October, the Croce Rossa Italiana had only 3 First Aid Posts left in working condition out of a total of 7. Also there only remained 4 of the original 21 ambulances. The whole work

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of reestablishment of this essential service was undertaken by the Public Health and Welfare Division, City of Naples. To date, 3 posts are operating within the town, 29 emergency posts are manned during air raids and 4 casualty clearing stations have been established at Hospitals under Red Cross control.

G. Heavy and Light Rescue Squads.

I found that rescue arrangements were as follows:-

-1. The 21 whole time UNPA rescue Squads, each of 20 men, were supposed to make a first attendance at any bombing incident where their services were required.

-2. The Vigili del Fuoco (Firemen) were supposed to make a similar attendance and some 200 men were more or less reserved for this work.

-3. The Genio Civile were supposed to supply heavy rescue equipment, but their services were not available until the day after the air raid.

Experience in the first two air raids showed that this situation was very unsatisfactory. The UNPA personnel were incompetent and cowardly; the Vigili del Fuoco personnel worked well, but lacked direction; and the Genio Civile was so preoccupied with other work, that no labour could be spared for removal of debris. Reorganisation of the entire arrangements was discussed at great length with all the interested parties and the following scheme was planned on 15th November, 1943, and actually put into operation by a Decree of the Prefect from 1st January, 1944.

No Rescue work is now performed by the UNPA. The whole responsibility has been placed on the Vigili del Fuoco, and, within the 54th Fire Corps, a special rescue section has been established as follows:-

13 Squads of 6 men for Light Rescue;

6 Squads of 20 men for Heavy Rescue.

Attendance of these Squads is guaranteed at the time of the report

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of the incident a strict physical examination was made of all men entering this special Corps, and, as a matter of interest, only 10 % of the ex-UNRA personnel were found to be suitable. A training programme has been established and Rescue Party leaders have been provided from skilled labour available to the Genio Civile.

I. Rest Centres, and Refugee Camps.

No Rest Centres were found to be operative in the town and the only arrangements it has been possible to make is that, in case of necessity, the welfare service operated by the Ente Comunale di Assistenza will provide for the bombed-out, as far as it is possible within their limited scope.

A Refugee Camp was found to be in construction at Marano, about 15 Kms from Naples City, but very great difficulties have been encountered in having it completed. Work is under progress at the time of this report, but so much damage has been caused by 5th Army units in search of fire wood, that a fairly long time must now elapse, before this camp can possibly be put into operation.

K. Removal of dead and Identification.

Removal of dead devolves on the Rescue party which removed the body. Corpses are taken to Civil Hospital Mortuaries, where identification is made if possible, and information communicated to the Questura. No Information Centre has been established, and all enquiries are directed to the police. 6163

j. Bomb Disposal arrangements.

The whole question of Bomb Disposal is handled by British and American PAD Controllers. It is only necessary for this Section to establish a system of Bomb Reconnaissance, and, eventually, to provide guides. The results have been most satisfactory and clearance slips were regularly returned to this Section from

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PAD Control, as exploded bombs and mines were removed.

K. Liaison with British and American PAD Organisations.

In order to coordinate Military PAD with AMG Civil Defence and Fire Fighting, a number of meeting were held within the first 15 days of October. At these meetings, which were attended by Captain Griswold (AMG), Major Davies (PAD Controller, 87 Area), Captain Arn (5th Army Base Section), Captain Evelin (PAD Officer 5th Army), Major Engel (Fire Marshal, 5th Army Base Section), Major Shirk (5th Army Fire Marshal), Lieutenant Stansfield (PAD Officer R.N.) and myself, the scheme for mutual assistance was clearly established and responsibilities in matters concerning the military or civil authorities were clearly defined.

On 1st December, a short conference was held with Major Fields (Inspector Army Fire Service), Major Smith (PAD Adviser, AFHQ), Captain Tilletson (PAD Adviser, AFHQ), Captain Griswold, Major Engel, Captain Arn and myself, when it was possible to clear up some minor points of difficulty that had arisen in the matter of incident control, communication, etc.

Relations with Military PAD Organisations have been uniformly satisfactory throughout the whole period.

4. Fire Service.

On 2nd October, a preliminary contact was made with Comandante Felmani, of the 5th Corps Vigili del Fuoco, who was able to give a comprehensive and intelligent picture of the Fire situation at that time. The strength of the Corps on that date was 1895 Firemen and 19 pumps, of varying capacity. Only one fire float was ready for service. The Fire Chief was instructed to begin a programme of repair and salvage, decided upon in consultation with Captain Griswold and myself. This programme has been carried out energetically and, as a result, the whole service is now much improved from an operational and administrative point of

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view. On my instructions, a new Control Room, with Communications as set out in Appendix 'B', has been constructed. In the matter of static water basins, I regret to say that no progress has been made. 34 basins of a total capacity of 260,000 gallons have been constructed on a plan originally established in June 1943, but, owing to the lack of cement, these basins are unusable, because they will not hold water. Various substitutes for cement have been tried without success, and the whole scheme has had to be temporarily abandoned.

Two Fire Floats are now in service in the Port, under direct supervision of the Port Commandant. Fire Stations have been improved structurally and the total number of pumps now in service is 29. Difficulty has been experienced frequently by the military necessity for occupying various Fire Stations, but compromise solutions have always been found.

5. Italian Departments and branches of Government which came under the complete supervision of my Section were as follows:-

a) Comitato Provinciale di Protezione Antiaerea
This Department depended on the Prefettura.

b) Unione Nazionale Protezione Antiaerea (UNPA)
Croce Rossa Italiana
Servizio Avvistamento Aerei
These depended on the Comitato Provinciale.

c) Vigili del Fuoco
Dependent on the Ministry of Interior.

For composition of these organisations, see Appendix 'C'.

All of these services, including military members, were financed from the Ministry of Interior, with eventual readjustments through the Ministry of War.

No civilian Committees were organised to assist in Civil

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Defence matters apart from those already exhausted.

At various times it has been necessary to make requests on the following Branches of the Army:-

- British Engineers, for matters related to Bomb Disposal and heavy rescue work;
- American Engineers, in connection with Civil Defence measures at the time of restoration of Electricity;
- British Directorate of Works, in connection with supplies generally;
- The American Army Air Force, in connection with Air Raid Information;
- Almost all Branches of the Allied Armies, in connection with permits to enter restricted places and request for information regarding vulnerable points.

Also all liaison mentioned in the detailed section of this report.

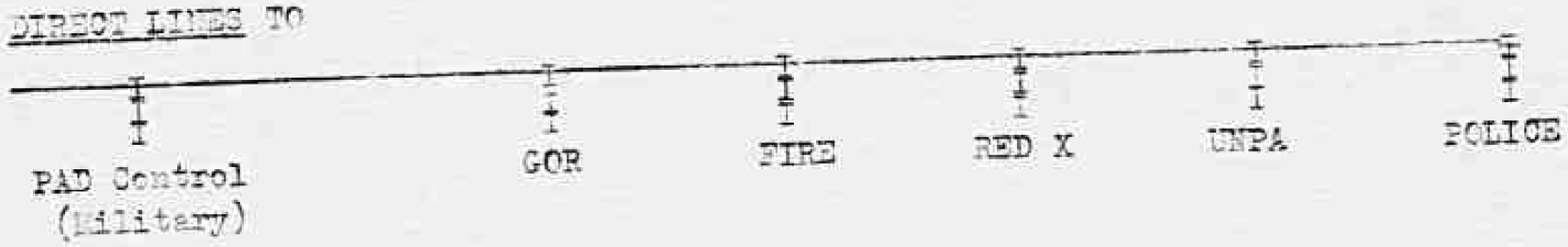
Hoshna Sarkar
Captain I.A.

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APPENDIX 'A'

CIVIL DEFENCE CONTROL ROOM

DIRECT LINES TO



EXCHANGE LINES are 4 in number.

APPENDIX 'B'

FIRE CONTROL ROOM

DIRECT LINES TO: the following 7 Fire Stations:

ALESSANDRO VOLTA, Corso Malta.

VITTORIA, via D. Morelli.

DE AMICIS, via G. Bausan.

VOMERO, via F. De Mura.

FUORIGROTTA, Galleria 9 maggio.

MOSTRA, Campi Flegrei.

POSTO S. CARLO, P. S. Ferdinando.

Exchange lines are 4 in number

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APPENDIX 'C'

COMPOSITION OF THE CIVIL DEFENCE ORGANISATIONS IN THE CITY OF NAPLES.

1. Comitato Provinciale Protezione Antiaerea.

1 Chairman, 1 Secretary,
3 members. and Clerical Staff.

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2. Unione Nazionale Protezione Antiaerea (UNPA).

1 Commandant, 2 Typists,
1 Vice Commandant, 1 Driver,
2 Zone Commandants, 2 Ushers,
1 Adjudent, 1 Motorcyclist,
29 Sector Chiefs,
145 Nucleus Chiefs.

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3. 5th Fire Corps.

1 Commandant,
1 Vice Commandant,
16 officers,
1520 firemen.

This Corps is divided into 7 Detachments, controlled by the Central Fire Station.

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APPENDIX 'D'

OPERATIONS OF CIVIL DEFENCE SERVICES FROM 1st October, to 15th December.

1. AIR RAIDS.

a) 21st October, 1943 - from 18.36 hrs. to 20.19 hrs:
- 8 civilian incidents,
- 5 people killed,
- 56 people injured (8 retained in hospital, 48 sent home).

b) 23rd October, 1943 - from 18.38 hrs. to 19.39 hrs:
- 7 civilian incidents,
- 65 people injured (9 retained in hospital, 56 sent home),
- 26 people killed.

c) 1st November, 1943 - from 18.40 hrs. to 19.10 hrs:
- 13 civilian incidents,
- 101 people killed,
- 21 people injured (5 retained in hospital, 16 sent home).

d) 5th November, 1943, from 18.09 hrs. To 19.05 hrs:
- 10 civilian incidents,
- 23 people killed,
- 24 people injured (7 retained in hospital, 17 sent home).

e) 10th November, 1943, from 03.40 to 04.16 hrs.:
- 10 civilian incidents,
- 10 people injured (4 retained in hospital, 6 sent home).

f) 26th November, 1943. from 17.50 hrs. to 19.15 hrs:
- 4 civilian incidents,
- 2 people injured (retained in hospital).

2. FIRES DUE TO ENEMY ACTION.

N I L

3. FIRES DURING LULL PERIODS.

28 serious

44 minor.

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4. UNEXPLODED BOMBS, MINES ETC.

Unexploded bombs, mines etc. notified by Civil Defence services and dealt with by American and British Bomb Disposal units, at request of this Section: Total 235.

On various occasions, all services assisted other Branches of AMG, in evacuation, sanitation etc.

On other occasions, when German delayed action mines blew up, the Civil Defence services were able to render assistance.

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

5th January 1944

SUBJECT: Report on the activities of Regional Headquarters Public Safety Division to 15th December 1943.

TO : R.C.A.C. Region 3.

1. Scope of activities.

The activities in which Regional Headquarters of Public Safety should engage are:

a. Preservation of law and order - including the enforcement of Italian law and Allied Military Proclamation and Orders.

b. The control of law enforcement agencies.

c. The control of civilian traffic.

d. The control of civilian movement.

e. Licensing and registration.

f. Supervision of the procedure of bringing accused persons to trial speedily and the preventing of unlawful detention without trial.

g. Supervision of Prisons.

h. Supervision of Civil Defence and Fire Services. 4165

i. Security - including the vetting of civilians employed by AMG and of officials concerned in public administration and essential services. Also the collection of intelligence regarding political organisations, subversive movements and industrial unrest.

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The policy adopted has been that the Italians must run their own organisations and that Public Safety Officers should confine themselves to encouraging and assisting the officials to perform their duties and supervising their work.

As far as the Public Safety Division has been concerned, care has been taken that the duties at Regional level should not overlap those performed at Provincial level. Regional Headquarters has restricted itself to directing policy, co-ordinating the work of the Provinces and supplying assistance where necessary. Regional Headquarters has also dealt with Headquarters at a higher level than the Provincial organisations, for example direct relations have been established between Regional Headquarters and the Legion Commander of the CC.RR. whose district embraces the whole of Campania.

2. Organisation of Headquarters.

The Public Safety Division cannot be said to have commenced operations on a Regional basis until 5th October 1943 when Headquarters was set up in the Provincia Building, Naples.

Prior to that time Civil Affairs Police Officers had landed on the beaches at Salerno from 8th September 1943 onwards and were chiefly engaged in ordinary C.A.O. duties. Towards the end of September a few officers were specialising in C.A.P.O. duties in Salerno Province. 4134

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On 5th. October 1943 when the Regional Headquarters was established the undermentioned staff operated at the Regional level:

Director of Public Safety	Lieut. Col. O.W. Wilson.
Deputy. Executive Officer. Prisons. Fire and Civil Defence.	Major A.F. Wilcox.
Liaison with Army organisations. Administration of Justice. Licensing and Registration. Intelligence.	Capt. E. Dell'Osso.
Law enforcement organisations.	Capt. A.K. Jefferson.
Clerk and interpreter.	Sergeant D. Riccitelli.
Typist and file clerk.	Private J. Bould.

This staff was totally inadequate to deal with the work, and from time to time additional officers were assigned or were lent from Region 4 to fill vacancies. During the period 5th October 1943 to 15th December 1943 the transfers and changes in personnel were so numerous that it would be confusing to set them out.

However, the organisation on 15th December 1943 was:

Director of Public Safety	Vacant. (Lieut.Col. Wilson assigned to other duties on 5th December 1943)
Deputy.	Major A.F. Wilcox (Acting Director)
Headquarters administration	Capt. A. Harvey (lent by Region 4 on 8th Dec.)
Police organisations	Capt. A.K. Jefferson (due to be transferred to 5th Army)
	Capt. A.A. Lewis (to replace Capt. Jefferson)
Traffic	Major W.P. Huntzicker (assigned on 20th Nov. 1943)

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Administration of Justice, Courts and Liaison	Capt. E. Dell'Osso
Licensing and Registration	Capt. M.H. Scott (lent by Region 4 on
Fire and Civil Defence	Capt. J.R. MacFarlane (assigned on 29th Nov.1943)
Prisons	Lieut. G.R. Daley (assigned on 10th Dec.1943)
Civil Security and Intelligence	Vacant
Chief Clerk	Sergeant D. Riccitelli
Filing	Private J. Rould
Typist	Vacant
Typist	Vacant
Records	Vacant
Callers	Vacant

Adequacy of Staff.

The preceding staff, if the vacancies were filled, would have been adequate to deal with the work of this Headquarters (with the help of local interpreters). One of the greatest handicaps was the lack of enlisted men, which resulted in officers having to perform work which properly should have been done by non-commissioned officers or other ranks.

Owing to the lack of officers and men it was impossible to organise a Civil Security and Intelligence brdch to deal with political organisations and subversive activities and to keep a thorough check on civilians who might be dangerous to the Allied Government. 412

Qualifications of Staff.

It is essential that all officers should have had administrative experience in civil life of Police, Courts,

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Prisons, Civil Defence or Fire Services, according to the field in which they are specialise. It has been found that if a specialist is not available an experienced police officer is capable of filling any of these positions.

Emphasis is laid on the stipulation that officers should not only have practical knowledge of their subjects, but should have had administrative experience and/or organising ability.

As regards other ranks, it is not necessary that they should have had police experience, but it is desirable that they should have clerical qualifications, such as knowledge of Army routine and filing systems, typing, etc., while the ability to speak and translate Italian is a great advantage.

3. ACTIVITIES.

i. Initial Period of Organisation.

At the outset a good deal of time was occupied in finding office accommodation, office equipment, engaging interpreters, attempting to requisition transport and in searching for billets. All this had to be done by officers, to the detriment of real Public Safety duties.

Recommended. That in the future arrangements be made for a special section, largely composed of other ranks, to arrange these details. 4121

ii. Setting Police Organisation into operation.

Almost immediately the officers in charge of the undermentioned bodies were contacted, relationships established, policy outlined and instructions given to keep their organisations working along normal lines:

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CC.RR.	Commander of Naples Legion, comprising Campania. (Colonel Calabrò)
Questura	Commander of the Metropolitan Police, Naples and Public Security Agents throughout the Province; (Dr. Lauricella)
Finance Guards.	Acting Commander 10th Territorial Legion covering Campania (Lt.Col. Parente.
Forest Guards.	Commander of the 8th Legion, covering Campania (Col. Bassi)

iii. Liaison Officer.

Major Alfredo Zanchino, attached to the CC.RR. Legion Headquarters, was appointed Liaison Officer at Regional Headquarters. He spoke excellent English and his services proved invaluable.

iv. Disbandment of Fascist Militias.

The following Fascist Militias were disbanded:

Highway Militia
Railway Militia
Post and Telegraph Militia
Port Militia.

The duties of these bodies were taken over by the CC.RR.

Highway Police. It was found that the CC.RR. could perform most of the duties in conjunction with their ordinary patrol work and it was only necessary to form a section of 25 CC.RR. for specialised duties.

Railway Police. A body of 178 CC.RR under the command of a Major was organised for the duty of protecting railway property, escorting trains, etc., through Campania. This duty has been performed successfully.

Post and Telegraph Police. Plans were made for the formation of a body of 170 CC.RR. under the command of a Major to

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undertake the work of guarding Post Offices and mails, investigating complaints and dealing with Post Office personnel. Owing to the very limited postal and telephone facilities in existence only a few CC.RR. were used.

Port Police. A body of 324 CC.RR. under the command of a Major was formed for the duty of protecting property in the Port of Naples, which was being extensively used as a Navy and Army Supply base. The Allied Port Authorities expressed their appreciation of the work done by the CC.RR. in this important area.

v. Employment of CC.RR. on extraneous duties.

In the early days of occupation, it was found that individual Allied officers were utilising the CC.RR. for all kinds of work beyond the scope of their normal duties. It was apparent that very few officers outside the Public Safety Division had any conception of the duties of the CC.RR. or realised that there was a distinction between CC.RR. and other Police organisations. It was necessary to devote time to releasing trained CC.RR. from duties to which they should never have been posted.

vi. Dismissals, promotions, transfers, etc. of CC.RR.

From the beginning of our occupation the CC.RR. organisation suffered from the actions of Allied officers (in many cases F.S.S. and C.I.C., and occasionally AMG officers) who dismissed, detained, transferred or promoted CC.RR. without any reference to the Public Safety Division or even to the Commanding Officer of the CC.RR. affected.

In a number of cases non-commissioned officers CC.RR. were promoted to commission rank. It was necessary

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to cancel all such promotions.

Cases of arrest or detention of CC.RR. as the result of unsupported allegations had a most infortunate effect on the prestige of the Force. The strongest representations were made to prevent such actions by individual Allied officers without proceeding through the proper channels.

vii. Complaints against members of the CC.RR.

Major Angrisani, attached to the Legion HQ. of CC.RR. was specially appointed to carry out investigations of complaints made against individual CC.RR. and to report the results to Regional Headquarters.

viii. Enforcement of Proclamations.

To assist Police Forces in the work of instructing men in their duties of enforcing proclamation offences, complete sets of proclamations were printed on small sheets and distributed to all police stations.

ix. Conduct of Troops.

It can be said at once that the discipline and behaviour of Allied troops, particularly in Naples, was bad.

Instances of drunkenness, assault, looting and rowdyism were continually being reported.

The Italian Police were powerless to deal with Allied soldiers, who frequently seized the weapons of CC.RR. and Metropolitabi or released civilians who had been arrested for crime.

Many cases were reported of soldiers selling illegally large quantities of cigarettes, rationed foostuffs and Army petrol, which quickly found their way on the black market.

A favourite pastime was the "requisitioning" of

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vehicles, articles of furniture or other property by handing the owner a slip of paper, usually signed in a facetious manner. Most of this requisitioning amounted to plain theft. Far too much licence was allowed to individual officers who had genuine grounds for requisitioning and it is recommended that the very strictest control be excercised in the future to prevent wholesale abuse.

All reports of crimes by Allied soldiers were forwarded to the Provost Marshal concerned (and in suitable cases to Allied Claims Commission), but in almost every case the injured party was unable to give a description of the culprit which would lead to his identification.

It was apparent that insufficient Military Police were available to deal with the troops. Close contact was maintained with the Military Police and among other measures the following were adopted:

a) Notices were distributed to all Military barracks worded:

"TO AID ALLIED TROOPS

THE GERMANS LOOTED ITALY

THESE PEOPLE TRUST YOU"

b) Hours of drinking by troops were restricted and a curfew imposed.

c) Certain areas were placed out of bounds to troops.

d) Soldiers sent to rear areas were forbidden to carry weapons.

e) Joint patrols by Military Police and CC.RR. were inaugurated in Naples.

f) Requests were made for unit commanders to warn troops about their behaviour, to caution them against the danger of venereal disease and of drinking liquor sold on the streets.

g) Publicity was given to the number of arrests made for selling adulterated liquor.

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x. Venereal Dis[illegible]se.

Police were instructed to deal vigorously with:

a) Prostitutes soliciting in the streets

b) Pimps and touts accosting in the streets

c) Unlicensed brothels.

Italian Police were handicapped in this work by the attitude of troops who resented interference. However a number of prostitutes were arrested and detained for medical treatment and many unlicensed brothels were closed.

The police were instructed to ensure that regular inspections of licensed brothels were made and the prostitutes properly examined at frequent intervals.

xi. Requisitioning of Police Stations and Barracks.

Instances occurred where unit commanders turned the Italian Police out of their stations and barracks and used them as billets or Headquarters.

Recommended that the Army Commander be requested to issue a printed order prohibiting the occupation of Police Stations (and Prisons) and this order be printed as a notice which can be exhibited outside the building.

xii. Wages.

The wages of Police, Prison and Civil Defence personnel (particularly the CC.RR.) were inadequate owing to the increased cost of living. Accordingly efforts were made to secure an increase. Eventually a general increase in the salaries of all Government employees was authorized on a uniform scale throughout the Region.

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xiii. Rations.

Representations were made for an additional rations of flour, dehydrated soup anf olive oil for police, prison staffs and prisoners, and Civil Defence workers. A small ration was obtained.

xiv. Clothing for Police.

Owing to the fact that the clothing of the Police, who were exposed to all kinds of weather, had become threadbare, efforts were made to obtain boots and warm clothing. Some articles of clothing were obtained from Allied Army Salvage stores.

A small number of weapons for arming the police, whose weapons, had been seized by Germans and later by Allied troops, were obtained from Italian Army stocks.

xv. Circulation of civilians.

Control points, manned by CC.RR. (or wherever possible by Military Police and CC.RR. jointly) were established at bridges and road junctions, to check civilians and vehicles. Persons suspected on security grounds were handed over to F.S.S. and .C.I.C. for interrogation. Many cases of the conveyance of contraband goods were brought to light as a result of these controls.

The indiscrimate issuing of circulation passes was checked by a directive instructing AMG officers that passes should:

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a) Be carefully prepared.

b) Never authorise the subject to enter enemy occupied territory or pur forward battle areas.

c) State precisely what the holder may do or where he may go.

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d) Be properly identified with the person to whom issued; the latter's name, identity card number and signature should appear on the pass.

e) Bear the legible signature and appointment of the issuing officer and AMG stamp.

f) If not an official form, it should be typed.

g) Show the period of validity.

A standardised form of pass was later adopted.

xvi. Registration of motor vehicles.

Almost as soon as the Region was established permits for the circulation of motor vehicles were issued to persons engaged on essential services. The permits were issued at the Province level, each Province using a differently coloured pass. The work of issuing permits was undertaken by C.A.P.Os. Although no General Order was published prohibiting the circulation of vehicles without a permit, the fact that Army units were requisitioning all vehicles seen on the streets without a permit had a greater effect that a General Order would have had in reducing the number of vehicles in use.

Regional Headquarters, Public Safety Division, prepared a comprehensive scheme for the registration of all motor vehicles in conjunction with the Italian licensing agencies (R.A.C.I.-Royal Automobile Italy Club and the Ispettorati di Motorizzazione) to be put into effect on 1st Jan. 1944, but this was cancelled at the last moment owing to a different scheme, involving the granting of permits for petrol, being received from A.F.H.Q.

Recommend: That a detailed scheme be prepared prior to entering a Region, with all the necessary forms and permits printed, to enable the registration and licensing to be carried out at once on a uniform and permanent basis. 4124

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xvii. Registration and Licensing.

A survey was made of all the Licenses and permits issued by Italian agencies, and instructions were given to enforcement officers to proceed with the collection of taxes and duties due. In some cases, such as licensing of firearms or the issue of hunting permits, it was necessary to suspend the renewal of licenses.

xviii. Public meetings.

Police organisations were instructed that any meetings held without a permit from Allied Military Government were to be dispersed and, if necessary, the organisers arrested. It was made a condition of any permit granted that local police officers should be present.

The policy adopted was that there should be no suppression of the free expression of opinion, provided no danger of a breach to the peace was threatened.

xix. Public Manifestos.

Occasional instances occurred of Italians publishing notices or pamphlets without the consent of Allied Military Government. For instance, on 10th October 1943, thousands of notices were posted up in Naples calling on Italian subjects of the 1910 to 1925 classes to enlist in the Italian Army. This notice was published by Colonel Dante Bedoni, who, as far as could be ascertained, had some claim to have been appointed Commander of the Naples Military Zone on the day preceding the entry of Allied Troops into Naples. Investigations were at once made and it was established that Col. Bedoni, who had no doubt acted in good faith, had issued the proclamation without final confirmation from the Allied Command. Accordingly, Col. Bedoni was instructed to remove the notices. He was, however

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given permission to organise the collection of Italian Army weapons and equipment under the direction of the Public Safety Division. CC.RR. guards were employed at the 6 collecting points established.

Subsequently General Basso took over the command of the Italian Army Forces.

xx. Interference with Civil Defence Committee.

On 19th November 1943 information was received that Brig.Gen. Tommaselli, under the Command of General Basso, had ordered the replacement of the Committee for Civil Defence for the Province of Naples. Brig.Gen. Tommaselli had nominated new members of the Committee.

On 20th November 1943 Brig.Gen. Tommaselli was told that he had no power to make such changes. He was informed that if he cared to make recommendations for replacing the existing Committee with more efficient and more experienced members, his suggestions would be considered by the Public Safety Division. In the meantime the existing Committee would remain in office. Nothing further was heard from Brig.gen. Tommaselli.

xxi. Prisons.

On arrival in this area it was found that the prisons were badly disorganised. In the main, the Directors had remained at their posts but owing to the absence of the central directing authority, which resides in Rome, they found great difficulty in solving the many problems with which they were faced, e.g. shortage of staff, damage to buildings, and depletion of stoff.

In order to get the Italian Prison system working efficiently Colonel Bonomi, the Director of St.Eframo Prison, Naples, was appointed Inspector of all the Prisons in Region 3, under the direction of the Public Safety Division.

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A survey was made and it was ascertained that there were 74 prisons in the Region - 10 Judicial, 5 Juvenile and 59 Mandamentali Prisons. All the Prisons, however, were not at our disposal. Some were destroyed by enemy action and others had been taken over by the Services for accomodating troops, leaving 8 Judicial, 2 Juvenile and 30 Mandamentali Prisons available, with a total capacity of approximately 3100 inmates. Of the 5 Juvenile Prisons, the largest was taken over by the Army, while another had to be used for accommodating adult prisoners from Poggioreale Jail whose capacity of 2850 was reduced to 1400 partly by air raid damage but principally because it was being used as a Rest Center for troops and for housing 1000 Indian troops.

Difficulties were occasioned because prison property had been requisitioned, officially and unofficially, by troops.

Shortage of staff was solved by recruiting new members and by transferring personnel from requisitioned prisons.

In many cases, the Germans had released criminals and criminal lunatics from prisons just prior to the arrival of the Allies, and instructions were given to police to recapture them.

Arrangements were made to supply additional rations for prisoners and staff from Allied sources.

A system of keeping more satisfactory records was inaugurated and Prison Directors were instructed to segregate prisoners awaiting trial from those serving sentences. A re-examination of criminal lunatics by Italian medical authorities was ordered.

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xxii. Interment of Civilians for Security Reasons.

From the outset, F.S.S. and C.I.C. adopted the practice of interning civilians who had been detained for security reasons in civilian jails. This Division made

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repeated representations that such a practice was highly undesirable. On the orders of the General Commanding P.B.S. this Division prepared a scheme for converting a civilian jail into an interrment centre for F.S.S. and C.I.C. internees to be controlled by Italian prison officials and guards? Eventually the General decided not to pursue the scheme and arrangements were made to intern civilians in Prisoner of War cages. It is still necessary to remind F.S.S. and C.I.C. that internees should not be lodged in civilian jails.

xxii. Political Prisoners.

Police were instructed to discontinue the Italian practice of holding civilians in jail pending investigation, which resulted in persons being imprisoned for long periods without trial. They were told to comply with Proclamation 13, Article 1, which prohibits detention without specific charge.

During an inspection of Poggioreale Prison Naples, shortly after Allied occupation it was found that 50 persons were detained "at the disposition of the Questura". The Questore explained that under the fascist regime he arrested Anti-Fascits as a potential source of danger to the State. Since the arrival of the Allies he considered it his duty to arrest Fascists as a potential source of danger to the Allied cause. The provisions of Proclamation 13 were pointed out to him and after verifying that the F.S.S. and C.I.C. were not interested in any of them all were set at liberty except 3 who were wanted for criminal offences.

xxiii. Persons Detained Awaiting Trial.

A large number of people have been detained in prison awaiting trial for an undue period (by English and American standards) and it was one of the greatest concerns of Public

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Safety Division to rectify the situation.

Among many other factors, the chief reasons for delay in bringing accused persons to trial before AMG Courts were:

a) The long-standing practice of the Italian police of arresting suspects and then proceeding in a leisurely fashion to collect the evidence.

b) The practice of Allied troops of throwing civilians in jail without leaving any record of the reason for arrest or the name of the soldier making the arrest.

c) Inadequate staff to deal with the preparation of evidence and the prosecution of the cases.

d) Inability to trace military witnesses and serve summonses.

In Naples, where arrests averaged 100 a day, the problem became acute, and it was necessary to take drastic steps to remedy the situation where in Poggioreale Prison alone 700 persons were awaiting trial.

To obviate the difficulties set out in a) and b) above, an arrest slip and an arrest report were designed. The arrest slip was distributed to all Italian policemen. When a prisoner, arrested by an Allied soldier, was handed over to the custody of an Italian policeman, the soldier was requested to fill in the form, giving the reason for the arrest, a brief note of the evidence, and particulars of his name, rank and unit. In a number of cases it was found that when a soldier realised that he had to give a reason for making an arrest and would be required to attend Court to give evidence he lost some of his enthusiasm for throwing Italians into jail.

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The arrest report was designed for use at the police station. The form gave full details of the identity of the person arrested, the nature of the charge, details of evidence, the names of witnesses and of the person preferring the charge. The form was completed in triplicate - one copy remaining at

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the police station, the second copy accompanying the accused to jail where it served as an authority to admit the prisoner and formed the basis of the prison record, and the third copy was sent to the Court where it was used as the basic document of the prosecution papers.

Capt. Dell'Osso called meetings of the CC.RR. and Metropolitan Police and explained the working of the system in detail, with gratifying results. The Military Police were also acquainted with the scheme. Prison Directors were instructed not to admit persons to jail without Arrest Reports.

As regards inadequacy of staff, Capt. Madill and an N.C.O. were assigned to assist Capt. Cordan who had been attempting the impossible task of coping with the work alone. The duties of these officers were outlined in some detail and the organisation was set on a workable basis.

As regards the serving of summonses on witnesses the services of local police were used, but the difficulty of tracing soldiers whose units had moved necessarily involved considerable delay in bringing accused persons to trial. Since the Prison Van service broke down it became necessary to utilise military transport for conveying prisoners between the jails and the Courts.

Officers attached to Regional Headquarters were employed to assist in bringing to trial or releasing persons detained in prisons in Naples. The work involved checking each prisoner with the following agencies:

CC.RR.
Questura
Procuratore del Re
Military Police (various units)
F.S.S. (" ")
C.I.C. (" ")
AMG Court records.

All prisoners against whom no evidence could be found

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were released . This work occupied a good deal of the time of officers of Regional Headquaters, but it is felt that the system now set up will allow the machinery of bringing prisoners to the trial to run fairly smoothly.

xxiv. Prosecution of Officers.

In cases where a choice lay between prosecuting offences in AMG courts or in Italian courts it was thought desirable to use Italian courts and Italian law, unless special considerations applied.

xxv. Corps C.A.P.Cs

In the early part of November Civil Affairs Police Officers were attached to the 3 Corps operating in Region 3. The experiment proved a success and the work of the C.A.P.Cs was greatly appreciated by the S.C.A.Cs and the Corps Commanders.

xxvi. Fire and Civil Defence.

A separate report on this subject by Capt. J.R. MacFarlane is attached.

It is recommended that some more satisfactory arrangements be made for the removal of mines which interfere with agriculture and other activities but which do not constitute a danger to the Allied Forces. It is suggested that it might be possible to train and equip a branch of the Italian Army to work in conjunction with the civilian authorities through AMG.

3 a. This Headquaters was not engaged in the operation of Italian departments and branches of government, but supervised the agencies mentioned above.

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3 b. List of Departments of the Italian Government with which work was carried out:

Department.	Function.	Strength.
CC.RR.	Police duties in Campania.	4239
Metropolitani	Police duties in Naples City	900
Public Security Agents	Police duties in Campania	2380
Forest Guards	Protection of forest, control of timber and charcoal, in Campania	234
Finance Guards	Enforcement of duties, taxes, excise, etc. in Campania.	1527
Prison Service	Staffing and guarding of Prisons, in Campania.	-
Comitato Provinciale di Protezione Antiaera	Civil Defence duties in Provinces.	-
U.N.P.A.	"	-
Vigili del Fuoco	Fire Service	-
Avvocato Generale	Prosecution and control of Prisons.	-
Procuratore del Re	"	-
Prefetture	Registration and licensing	-
Questura	"	-
Italian Army	Arms, equipment. Relationship with CC.RR. Guard duty.	-

Department.	Function.
M.A.C.I.	Registration and Licensing of motor vehicles.
Ispettorati di Motorazzioni	Inspection of motor vehicles.

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Consorzio Provinciale	Black market and distribution.
Intendenza di Finanza	Fees and licences.

3c. This Division has had no occasion to concern itself with the financing of any of the above branches or with the requisitioning of property, on their behalf.

3d. No civilian committees were organized as they were unnecessary.

3e. Liason was maintained with the civilian agencies named in 3b above.

Liason was maintained with the undermentioned military branches:

Provost Marshals (Fifth Army, Corps, P.B.S., 57 Base Area, Metropolitan Area, Port)

G.2 and G.4 branches.
F.S.S.
C.I.C.
S.I(b)
O.S.S.
P.W.B.
P.A.D.
Ordnance (mine disposal)
Engineers (bomb disposal)
Naval and Port Security.

Direct liason was made with the branches concerned and no special problems arose. It is suggested however that a directory of the location of the branches and if possible the boundaries be published and circulated at a very early stage to avoid some of the confusion which existed for some time after Naples was occupied.

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3f. Requests made by the Public Safety Division to Army

a) Assistance in the removal of unexploded bombs and mines.

b) Release of Prisons and CC.RR. barracks from occupation by troops.

c) Removal of F.S.S. and C.I.C. internees from civilian jails.

d) Use of arrest forms by military personnel in dealing with civilians.

e) Clothing for CC.RR. from salvage.

Requests made by the Army to Public Safety Division.

a) Control of civilian traffic on roads used by military.

b) Enforcement of lighting on civilian vehicles.

c) Requisitioning of mules, bicycles, tires and vehicles for the use of the Army.

d) Establishment of an internment centre for detainees.

e) Control points for preventing the movement of civilians.

f) Numerous requests for civilian police to guard Ports, Railways, warehouses, etc.

g) Requests for the prevention of sabotage of communications.

h) Supply of information respecting arrests and sentences.

i) Requests to attend conferences on the conduct of troops, venereal disease, overcharging of soldiers, traffic, etc.

A.F. WILCOX,
Major, I.L.,
for Commissioner of Public Safety.

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ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

NAPLES CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Report on activities to 15th December 1945.

1. Scope of activities.

a. Supervision of civilian police and fire brigade.
" " prisons.

b. Traffic supervision.

c. Detection of crime arrangements.

d. Suppression of Black Market.

e. Medium of liaison between Civil and Military Police.

f. Security.

g. Intelligence.

h. Political activity.

i. Liaison with-

1. Military Police, (Army, Naval & Air Force).

2. C.I.C.

3. O.S.S.

4. F.S.B.

5. M.I.B.

6. P.W.B.

7. Naval and Port Security.

8. S.I.B.

j. Passes for-

1. Motor vehicles.

2. Curfew.

3. 10 Kilometers permits.

k. Allied Military Courts.

L. Vessels arriving or leaving the shore.

2. Staff organisation. (see attached chart).

Transfers from Section. Capt.

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Capt. Jefferson.
Lieut. Kazen.

Transfers to Section.
Captain J. Madill.
Captain Gramm.

The Naples City Section commenced to operate on 1st October 1943.

The staffing was grossly misunderestimated as also the necessary material to operate a section of the size required to cope with a large city.

The required personnel for Naples City should be as follows:

Duties.	Lt. Col.	Major.	Captain.	Lieut.	E.M.
C.A.P.O.	1				1
A.C.A.P.O.		1			1
Courts.		1	2	4	8
Fire Brigade & P.A.D.			1		
Political and Security.			1		
Passes and Registration.				1	1
Legal (Judges)			1	1	
External Duties.				2	2
Total.	1.	2	5	8	13

It is essential that only officers having police, legal or fire and P.A.D. experiences be assigned to this section as they can specialize in their own particular branch, and in addition are capable of acting as C.A.O's in most other branches of A.M.G.

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3. Summary of activities.

The Police section is invariably the clearing house for matters of general interest which do not apply to other specialist sections and consequently the C.A.P.O. requires to be a master of general knowledge to deal with a heterogenous mass on enquiries which the Italian public seem to thin k is their particular job to the exclusion of the proper civilian channels. It has been the aim of the department to educate the public in this direction, in order to rehabilitate civil authority, which eventually must take over.

The section on its arrival in Naples on 1st October, 1943, coincident with the arrival of the advance troops made im ediate contact with the Italian Civil Police and Fire Brigade and at a meeting on 2nd October 1943, specific instructions were given them as to their duties and that they were expected to give full service and cooperate in all respects with A.M.G.

This they did and by precept a good working team was in operation. Police armlets were issued so far as supply was available and 4000 new armbands were made locally and distributed not only to the civil police but to the Forest Guard.

Proclamations.

On 2nd October, 1943 proclamations 1,2,3,& 4 and Orders 1 & 2 were posted by a civilian team employed by the Municipality and the balance posted on 9th October 1943.

Public Notices.

Several notices had to be published to meet various situations, such as observance of curfew, drinking hours and special traffic directions.

Enemy Action

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Enemy Action.

Five concealed time bombs were exploded in the city principally on 7th and 11th October 1943, in the Post-Office and Engineers Barracks, involving considerable loss of life U.S.A. troops. Rescue squads were mobilised in dealing with incidents.

Aerial Activity.

Hostile aerial activity was much in evidence for the first two months. The worst raid took place on 5th November when considerab le damage to property with considerable loss of life. This section had to take over the P.A.D. section for a time until a proper P.A.D. section was established.

Utilities.

Water. Considerable difficulty was experienced in the distribution of water but as more water points became available, the situation eased. It was the first effort at disciplining a crowd and had a good effect.

Electricity. Several minor evacuations were carried out during the electricity tests, due to alleged attachment of wires to enemy mines.

On 1st November, 1943, a wholesale evacuation of 400,000 persons was effected when the major electricity test was made everyone cooperated to the full and was a splendid example of team work by the sections of A.M.G. that were involved.

Passes.

It is the delight of the Neapolitan people to have a pass for every conceivable thing, a typed piece of paper with an official stemp is like a toy to a child. Several improvisations

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of this sort were devised until official forms could be provided. These passes had to be confined to motor vehicles, exit permits and curfew. These passes had to be issued to doctors, and personnel working with utility services, in order to restore the working of the town after the disorder occasioned by the enemy.

Courts.

Difficulty was experienced in organising the courts, and it was not until 17th October 1943, when the first court opened. The numbers of courts mounted, until on one day in December, 7 courts were operating in a measure due to overtake the numbers of prisoners in custody and reduce the jail population. Normally 1 Superior and four Summary courts are sitting. Two Summary courts operate in the Tribunale to deal with ordinary cases, one in the Questura as a curfew court, and one in the docks to deal with dock theft and illegal entry cases.

Prisons.

Of the four prisons, Poggioreale is the largest and its capacity has been restricted due to bomb damage (Allied). Despite this portions of the building have been used for billeting troops and detaining political prisoners, which militated against its successful operation.

Venereal disease.

Due to an increase in this disease special steps were taken to combat the menace. A vice squad operated against the women and male procurers. The latter class cannot be dealt with in A.M.G. Courts and steps are contemplated to make an order proclamation to encompass this class of person. 4109

TRAFFIC.

By

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TRAFFIC.

By joint action with the Military Police traffic routes were arranged, but steps had to be taken to abate the interference caused by horse drawn vehicles and hand trucks.

Railways.

This section had to detail personnel to deal with passes and passengers on the commencement of the civilian railway service to Taranto, Brindisi and Bari, coupled with the disinfestation of the passengers. After some difficulty on the first two days the trains were despatched with little trouble. In the meantime the office was depleted in staff to facilitate civilian travel at a period when typhus was active in town.

Black Market.

Large numbers of arrests were made most of small traders in black market, involving foodstuffs chiefly. This led up to five major cases where flour and grain were being brought into the city. In some cases this meant long journeys into the country and was facilitated by assistance from all branches of the service.

Liquor.

Special men were detailed to deal with the trading in wine, which was not only sold in excess of the official price but made from adulterated or noxious spirits. Considerable success attended the efforts made which has considerably curbed the illicit trading.

Political.

In mid-November there was a definite political atmosphere which threatened to flaunt A.M.G. By tactful handling the

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the recalcitrants were made realise the futility of such action resulting in a much better barometer which it is hoped will be maintained.

Liaison.

Effective liaison was maintained with all branches of intelligence and security, from whom great assistance was received and given. Likewise the cooperation between the two forms of police was good. The civil police were ever ready to assist and the transposition from fascist days to whatever regime takes place has had a marked effect on them. The opinion is formed that they are not hide bound to a code that evidently was corrupt in the extreme and if supported they will again be free to act in their proper sphere of the guardians of law and order.

Recommendations.

(a) The staffing of a large city should be determined and sufficient personnel be ready to go and take up active duty instead of a policy of make-do until supplementations be made from another Region staff such as happened here where Region 4 officers are assisting.

(b) Sufficient proclamations should be carried, instead of requiring to have them printed locally during a period when current was not available to operate the printing machines necessitating the work having to be done by hand.

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(c) The absence of sufficient personnel threw too great a strain on the assignment, limiting their scope of activities.

A very definite political team should be established

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comprised of all interested branches, which would be able to act immediately on the slightest trend of disaffection so that it would be nipped in the b ud.

Walter Doherty

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

WD/BIldeC.

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ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

Public Safety Section:

Naples City.

C.A.P.C.
(Lt.Col.W.Doherty)

Police (Executive)

Crime
Traffic
Blackmarket
Permits and Passes.
Armbands.

(Lt.R. Fielding)

Police (Practical)

Enquiries
Complaints
Supervision
Proclamations
Blackmarket

(Capt.R.L.Gram)

Courts

Judges.
(Lt:Blackloch)
(Lt. Kazen)

Prisons.
Prosecutions
Records.
Supervision
Preparation of cases.
Summonses.
(Capt. W. Gordon)
(Capt. J. Medill)

Fire Service and F.A.D.

Fire Fighting.
Air Raid Precautions.
First Aid.
Shelters.
Personnel Training.
Equipment.
Supplies.
(Capt. Greswold)
(Deceased)

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

7 December 1943

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

REGION HEADQUARTERS

RANK	NAME	ARMY	LOCATION
Colonel	Hume, Edgar Erskin	A	RCAO
Colonel	Ashley, W.C.M.	B	ERCAC
Colonel	Markoe, Francis J.	A	
Lt Colonel	Rygaard, John E.	B	
	Forester, The Lord	B	
Major	Tantaicker, 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	Roddy, George E. B.	A	
Major	Hanrahan, James C.	A	
Captain	Myles, Julius	A	
Captain	Pollard, William A.S.	A	
Captain	Heckle, A.E.	B	Intelligence Officer
Captain	Rymers, D.R.E.	B	Asst Adjutant General
Captain	[illegible], Robert D.	A	
1st Lt	Baker, Neil C	A	Asst Adjutant General
1st Lt	Watson, Douglas H.	A	Asst Adjutant General
1st Lt	Zerra, Jerry L.	A	Supply Officer
2nd Lt	Padroni, Peter J.	A	

LEGAL

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

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RANK	NAME	ARMY	LOCATION
	FINANCE		
Lt Colonel	Barnett, Robert T.T.	A	Chief Finance Officer
Lt Colonel	Nielson, David J.	A	
Captain	Durham, Grady C.	A	
Captain	Dearmon, R. LT	U	
1st Lt	Gaudice, Walter H.	A	
2nd Lt	Puige, Eric H.	A	
	PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE		
Lt Colonel	Doles, Emerie I.	A	Chief Public Health and Welfare Officer
Captain	Hill, Samuel Q.	A	
Captain	Hill; William T.	A	
Captain	Gneiseff, Leonid S.	A	
Captain	Cialini, Ernesto	A	
	PUBLIC SAFETY		
Major	Wilcox, ... F.	U	
Captain	Dell'Cesa, Enrico	A	
Captain	Jefferson, A.H.	U	
Captain	Medill, J/	U	
Captain	Lewis, Allen A.	A	
	AGRICULTURE		
Major	Kennedy, E.C.D.	U	Chief Agriculture Officer
1st Lt	Barbato, Nicholas J.	A	
	TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, & UTILITIES		
Lt Colonel	Wemsley, Lester J.	A	Chief TCU Officer
2nd Lt	Pierattini, Mario	A	
	ECONOMICS AND SUPPLY		
Major	Toscani; Frank E.	A	Chief Ec & Supply Officer
Major	Snodgrass, G.A.	U	
Major	Lister, A.C.	U	
Major	Straus, Ralph I.	A	

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NAME	RANK	ARMY	LOCATION
	ECONOMICS AND SUPPLY		
Captain	Cidaro, Frank J.	A	
1st Lt	Scarpino, Nick	A	
2nd Lt	Giunta, Nicholas L.	A	
2nd Lt	Lulolo, Henry J.	A	
	LABOR		
Lt Colonel	Lane, Thomas A.	A	Chief Labor Officer
Major	Luis, T. P.	B	
Captain	Pettie, Earle K.	A	
1st Lt	Bessardini, Rinaldo	A	
2nd Lt	Cardilli, James J.	A	
	EDUCATION AND FINE ARTS		
Major	Gardner, Paul	A	Chief Education & Fine Arts Officer
Captain	Geyer, G. P.	A	
	PROPERTY CONTROL		
Major	Hitchcock, Walter A.	A	Chief Property Control Officer
	INFORMATION		
Captain	Harvell, Coleman A.	A	
2nd Lt	Caprio, Cyre F.	A	
	HEADQUARTERS COMPANY		
Major	Gray, James A.	A	CO
Major	Chambers, J. A.	B	Hq Commandant
Captain	Wardrapper, S.	D	
1st Lt	Latham, Edward	A	
2nd Lt	Bellotti, Joseph	A	Supply Officer
	CITY OF NAPLES		
Lt Colonel	Kraege, Carl A.	A	SCAO

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RANK	NAME	ARMY	LOCATION
		CITY OF MANILA (cont'd)	
Lt Colonel	Doherty, W.	B	CAPO
Major	Gill, Charles E.	A	Public Health & Welfare
Captain	Gordon, William A.	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 F.	A	TCU
Captain	McFarlane, J. K.	B	Public Safety
Captain	Pomeroy, Harold D.	A	Finance
1st Lt	Kazen, Charles R. A.	A	Legal
1st Lt	Fielding, H.	B	Public Safety
1st Lt	Di Antonio, Joseph	A	TCU
2nd Lt	Arango, Joseph E.	A	Economics and Supply
	NUEVES PROVINCE		
Lt Colonel	Kincaid, James L.	A	SCAO
Lt Colonel	Werner, Richard J.	A	CAO
Major	Bell, Edmund A.	A	CAO
Major	Di Lucci, Fred T.	A	CAO
Major	McDonald, Ross R.	A	Public Safety
Major	Rogers, Henry Mead	A	Finance
Major	Rutledge, Warren J.	A	Economics & Supply
Major	Simson, R. D.	B	CAO
Major	Stephens, D.P.W.	B	Public Safety
Major	Fletcher, W. G.	B	Ec & Agriculture
Major	Ainslie, C.G.P.	B	Legal
Captain	Baldwin, Edwin A.	A	CAPO
Captain	Hannon, Maul E.	A	CAO
Captain	Prince, Elmer A.	A	CAO
Captain	Shivers, Allen	A	CAO
Captain	Welling, Richard M.	A	CAO
Captain	Jarvis, R. H.	B	CAO
Captain	Street, A. H.	B	Transportation
Captain	Mac Kenzie, W.	B	Pub Health & Welfare
1st Lt	Bartley, Richard S.	A	CAO
1st Lt	Blacklock, B.F.	B	Legal
1st Lt	Whyte, J.	B	CAPO
2nd Lt	De John, Delos	A	CAO

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CITY OF NAPLES
ECONOMICS & CIVILIAN SUPPLY
Oct.1st to Nov. 16th 1943

ORGANIZATION:

The Economics & Supply Division of AMG Naples City started operations on October 2nd 1943 the day after the capture of the City. RALPH I. STRAUS, Major A.U.S., was in charge and after a few days was assisted by 2nd Lt. Joseph E. Amoruso, AUS. No other military personnel was added to the office during its seven weeks of existence. The Italian staff consisted of a typist and an Italian business man who acted both as interpreter and assistant, the first being Carlo Gugenheim of the Firm of Ferrari & Gugenheim, importers and exporters, and subsequently Vincenzo Besana who had owned a food factory which was destroyed by the Germans.

THE SITUATION:

There were about 750,000 persons in the City at the time it was captured. The problems which faced the department are described in the following extract from the first weekly report to Lt. Col. Karl A. Kraege, S.C.A.O., Naples City:-

"The food supply situation in the City of Naples is most precarious at the present moment. The only foods available in plentiful quantities are fruits and vegetables. These came into the market shortly after the City was captured. In addition there is some fresh fish. A little accumulated stock of various other foods which were not confiscated or destroyed by the Germans is now exhausted.

Naples has always been a large food importing City, not only from the immediate country in the vicinity of the City but from some sources from a considerable distance. It has thus been dependent on adequate transportation facilities for the maintenance of its supplies. These no longer

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exist for the most part, which makes the problem of normalizing the City a most difficult one. The railroads running into the City, most of which were electric, are not operating due to lack of power and because of damage to bridges and rolling stock. Most trucks have been requisitioned or taken by the Germans. Furthermore, there is a great shortage of gas and oil and the roads are filled with military traffic. Shipping has stopped completely except for Allied military and naval craft and will be long in coming back because of the destruction of much Italian shipping and the lack of fuel oil and coal.

The price situation is chaotic. The official price list published by the Province was pretty well disregarded according to report and black markets flourished. Under present circumstances in which there is such a scarcity of products and on top of which there is the added and steady demand for all types of commodities on the part of Allied troops, there are reports of exorbitant prices being charged.

The economic organization of the City is far from health. Many factories, warehouses and stores have been destroyed or damaged, and the port around which so much of the City's trade flourished has been almost obliterated. Many business men, either for political or other reasons, have left the town. The organization of the business community has changed with the abolition of some of the Fascist trade organizations."

The department conceived its mission to be to cover all of the activities mentioned in the above paragraph which had a direct bearing on the problem of supplying the City with the necessities of life, and which were not specifically covered by the regional organization in its initial operations. In effect, therefore, the department engaged in all phases of supply activity, except for the areas covered by the regional agricultural department, and the import and warehouse activities which

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were handled by t? regional office of Econo .s & Supply.

METHOD OF OPERATION:

The department at all times attempted to make the Italians set up their own organizations for handling the emergencies facing the City, and tried to make them assume the responsibilities for decisions after they had been checked with A.M.G. To clear all immediate problems an informal meeting was held each morning at 0900 with Sr. Alfonso Menna, Head of the Commissario Alimentazione for all food problems; Sr. Riccardo Scotti, Manager of the Consiglio dell'Economia for all other problems connected with industry, and Sr. Paolo Signorini, President of the Consiglio dell'Economia and President of the Società Generale delle Conserve Alimentari Cirio. After the first few weeks this conference was held only three times a week.

Because there was no prefect in Naples Province at this time it was difficult to get any coordination among the different Italian Agencies. To overcome this difficulty, representations were made to Mr. Picardi, Minister of Commerce and Labor under the Badaglio Government, who appointed an Economic Committee composed of leading business men. Following is a list of the members:-

1) Gr. Uff. Ing. GIUSEPPE CENZATO, President of the Società Meridionale d'Elettricità, Via Paolo Emilio Imbriani 39, Naples.
2) Gr. Uff. PAOLO SIGNORINI, President of the Società Generale delle Conserve Alimentari Cirio, San Giovanni a Teduccio.
3) Gr. Uff. Ing. IVO VANZI, President of the Società Strade Ferrate Secondarie Meridionali, Corso Garibaldi, Naples.
4) Comm. ERNESTO GUGENHEIM, Exporter, Parco Grifeo 1, Naples.
5) Comm. CARLO DE LUCA, Shipping Agent, Via Posillipo 33, Naples.
6) Comm. ARTURO ROSSIGNOLI, Manager of the Bank of Italy, Galleria Umberto I°, Naples.

This Committee met regularly and sent its written suggestions and proposals to Major Straus, many of which were very helpful. Later on a manager, Mr. Ricciardi, was appointed to carry out some

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of the decisions reached by the Committee and approved by A.M.G. but he never had an apportunity to get to work. The Committee ceased to function when Mr. Gugenheim's two sons were apprehended by the C.I.C. and he resigned. Later Mr. Signorini was also apprehended by the F.S.S. and C.I.C.

In addition, however, when the new prefect Mr. Cavalieri was appointed he indicated that he wished the Committee to be disbanded and the regular Governmental Organizations to take over the Committee's work. Had the Committee been allowed to function and had its labors been encouraged it would undoubtedly have been an important factor in assisting A.M.G. in its economic operations.

FOOD:

The most important problem was the food supply. An immediate search disclosed 3000 quintals of grain in three mills in Secondigliano but as there was no power it could not be ground. Imported flour did not arrive till October 8th and the first bread ration of 100 grams per person was distributed on October 10th. Fortunately fruit and vegetables started to come into Naples almost immediately after the occupation and this supply together with hoarded supplies in the hands of consumers saved the day. Some food trucks were sent into surrounding territory in order to bring potatoes into the market. For a short while they were rationed in the poorer sections of the town but this was stopped after enough came in for general distribution. Later on potatoes almost disappeared except on the black market and attempts to purchase them at legal prices were of no avail.

Efforts were made to open up the normal channels of food supply for the City but all were unsuccessful. The Municipal market at Via Emanuele Gianturco was badly bombed in July and had been vacated by the City, and the main market had then been established along several streets not far from the railroad station. This was unsatisfactory as it afforded no storage

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space, was unsanitary, and control of prices was difficult. Shortly after our arrival the City authorities wanted to rehabilitate the market but were prevented from doing so because part of it was occupied as a Q.M. dump by the 530 S.M. Service Battalion, 85 Depot Co., for class 1, 2, and 4 supplies. It was to be subsequently occupied by 23rd Base Supply Depot of 57 Area HQ (British) but a request made to Brigadier Buxton-Randall for the return of the market as necessary for feeding the City was turned down.

Efforts to re-establish the normal channels for milk and meat were unsuccessful because of the small number of animals, the high cost of transportation, and the unwillingness of the producers to sell at fixed prices.

The Neapolitans had always eaten much fish but the supply was kept low because of naval restrictions on night fishing. What little supply there was immediately found its way into the black market at exorbitant prices.

Many merchants came to the office asking for permits to go out and buy food in other Provinces which had normally supplied Naples. In most cases passes were procured for these men through the office of the C.A.P.O. on the theory that the Italians should be encouraged to shift for themselves and re-establish their own business as soon as possible. Undoubtedly much of this food found its way on the black market but it nevertheless brought food into Naples, which was the first responsibility of the department. Some merchants asked permission and went to Bari and arranged for the purchase of olive oil from the Consorzio Agrario there, to be shipped to Naples and be distributed through regular channels under the supervision of Alimentazione. As soon as the R.R. was opened from the East Coast, about the first week in November, three train loads of olive oil came into the City. This transportation was arranged for by the department after meetings were held with Col. C.L. Burpee and Lt. Col. Covin of

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the 703rd R.R. Grand Division and Mr. Morandi, the local representative of the Italian State Railroads.

TRUCK TRANSPORTATION:

Since a City of a million people is completely dependent on transport for its supplies it was decided that all trucks which could be found should be made available to the City. During the first days many merchants owning trucks asked for permits for their vehicles. The department made arrangements for all such requests to be referred to Alimentazione for all food distributors, and for all other requests for permits to be referred to the Consiglio dell'Economia and the respective heads of these two organizations Sr. Menna and Sr. Scotti were made personally responsible for the justification of such requests by affixing their personal signature. These requests were then countersigned by Major Straus and turned over to Lt. Col. Doherty, C.A.P.O. of Naples, who issued the permits. In this way a pool of about 300 trucks was built up, 200 for food and 100 for other purposes. The Carabinieri were also instructed to search for trucks for the pool but uncovered only about 10% of the total.

Arrangements were made with the 5th Army Base Sections and with 57 Area to furnish gasoline for essential trucking which included other City services as well, such as the fire and street cleaning departments. This gasoline was delivered in bulk to a series of pumps in the Piazza Municipio and was then rationed to certain of the most important trucks under Italian supervision. Since no sale price for this gasoline could be obtained from A.M. it was not immediately paid for by the Consiglio dell'Economia which handled its distribution. The price paid by the public was 5.75 lire a litre including tax, the same price paid before occupation.

An Italian, experienced in trucking, was hired to run the truck pool and make arrangements for repairs and to schedule routes. An actual pool was never established, however, because

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the trucks were all privately owned and were scattered all over the City so that any close control was impossible. At one time the possibility of requisitioning all trucks and having the City government operate them directly was considered but was turned down due to the forecasted difficulty of getting the proper personnel and garage space. When the C.A.P.O. decided to relicense all trucks in order to get a better control of them a man from the Consiglio dell'Economia was stationed in his office to check all reapplications and register as many as possible for the pool. In this way almost a 1000 trucks were registered for the pool. It was subsequently possible to locate large trucks for necessary trips to the surrounding country in connection with the import of foodstuffs.

The department was seriously handicapped by not having an experienced trucking officer assigned to it and so could only undertake the organization of this most important activity in a very superficial way. It is recommended that now for Naples and in the future for any operations in any other large City that trucking personnel be provided from the start. This will definitely help the food situation and would be the most important step that could be taken in trying to control the black market.

SHIPPING:

It was early realized that it was extremely important to arrange for the import of wheat, salt, and olive oil from the East coast, and for other products from Soughern Italy such as wine, dried figs, and oranges, and also charcoal which was needed in larger quantities than could be shipped in by rail. Admiral Morse was consulted about the possibility of allowing coasters to sail under navy control and he expressed himself as being in sympathy with the project. A series of meetings was then held with Lt. Comm. R.L. Cochrane, Fleet Base Security Officer; Mr. Robert Nicol of the War Shipping Administration; Capt. A. T. Trennary of Q. Movements West Italy, representing the Port Commandant; as well

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as the following Italians: Carlo De Luca, Shipping Agent and Renato Imbruglia, Director of the Società Armatori and Secretary of the Italian Shipping Association. The latter made several trips to Taranto to consult with Admiral Baroni who had been placed in charge of the control of coasters by the Italian Government. A list of about 75 available boats was gotten, insurance and freight rates were explored, and a provisional agreement for unloading facilities was made with the Port Commandant. No sailings were actually arranged by the office, however, because of the many difficulties encountered, not the least of which was the lack of time to concentrate on this important matter due to lack of personnel.

PRICES:

Many requests were received for permission to change the old official prices which were generally conceded to have been set at too low a level by the Italian Govt., for political purposes, and which were a potent incentive to the black market. In order to formalize proceedings an Italian Price Committee was established with the assistance of Sr. Solimena, Podestà of Naples; and Avocato Palermo was made the Chairman. Subcommittees representing each trade were appointed and each one had on it a producer, a wholesaler and a retailer. Palermo was supposed to represent the public. Many suggested changes in prices were received and were passed to the Region for approval after scrutiny by the City analysis of the increase of costs, and since neither the Region nor the City had an adequate or competent staff to undertake a proper analysis of prices, the Price Committee's suggestions were not acted upon and the Committee ceased to function. Major Kennedy, Agriculture, did however pass changes in the prices of meats in connection with his efforts to get meat on the market, and the price of potatoes was raised from 4 to 7 lire per kilo when they stopped coming on the market at the lower price. In addition the

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5th Army issued a price list based largely on the price list in Sicily, a list which was not based on the situation existing in the Naples market. Inability to properly consider and effectuate price changes undoubtedly contributed to the extreme black market situation existing in Naples.

Realizing that price changes should be coordinated with changes in wages and salaries and that a cost of living index was necessary, the office hired a Mr. Fimiani, an Italian professor from the University of Naples, to make a study of the increase in prices. Based on the minimum requirements of a family of five this study showed that the cost of living had increased 92% from August to October. See appendix "A" for a table showing the increase in food prices.

It is suggested that for all future operations a price section be set up in the regional economics department with sufficient personnel to be able to start work immediately on the study of prices. Such an office should employ Italians to assist it in its operations. At the same time the local Government should set up its own price committee to make recommendations for price changes based on its own studies.

SUPPLIES OTHER THAN FOOD:

Orders were given to Sr. Scotti of the Consiglio dell'Economia to freeze civilian stocks of coal, glass, and all building supplies, as well as certain important chemicals. These were subsequently released only through the City Office. Many requests for these supplies were received from both the U.S. and British forces, both combat and base, and by being able to give specific information as to the exact where abouts of such supplies the office was frequently of very real assistance to other branches of the Army.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE A.M.G. OPERATIONS IN LARGE CITIES:

1. Close liaison should be established with O.S.S., C.I.C., and F.S.S., in order to get reports on suitable business men and officials who could be used by the Economics & Supply Dept. To

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have officials who have cooperated and been useful thrown into prison not only sets back the organization of the Italians but makes it difficult to recruit other good men.

2. The supply of a large City cannot be organized on a City level, since it is dependent for its supplies from all over a region and even from other regions. There should be one regional department of Economics & Supply with Provincial and City officers to take care of local problems. In order to achieve better coordination of economic activities this department should contain the present department of Economics & Supply as well as Agriculture, Transportation and Labor.

3. There should be a well staffed Price Section in the department.

4. It is necessary for competent shipping and trucking officers to be assigned.

5. There should be a standing Black Market Committee to coordinate activities on this most vaxatious of all problems, with permanently assigned members from the C.A.P.O. and Legal Departments.

6. An emergency Economic Committee composed of leading Italians, representing all phases of business life should be appointed to coordinate civilian activities. This committee should have an able operating manager to carry out decisions duly arrived at.

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APPENDIX "A"

CITY OF NAPLES

PRICE OF PRINCIPAL FOODS

PRODUCT	OFFICIAL PRICE JULY 1943	OFFICIAL PRICE NOV. 1943	BLACK MARKET PRICE NOV. 1943
Bread	2.50	4.00	85.00
Macaroni	3.10	4.20	120.00
Chickpeas	4.95	10.00	70.00
Beans	4.50	5.50	50.00
Fave	6.15	11.00	60.00
Lentils	6.95	10.50	50.00
Black cabbage	2.70	8.00	11.00
Broccoli	2.70	1.20	2.50
Scarola	3.10	3.90	5.00
Common Cabbage	2.20	8.00	10.00
Beef	25.00	34.00	120.00
Veal	29.70	45.00	180.00
Mutton	25.50	23.00	150.00
Pork	25.25	-	200.00
Fish	12.50/ 55.15	16.00/38.00	60.00/140
Oranges	7.70	3.00	12.00
Apples	4.70	8.75	8.75
Dry figs	13.00	-	29.00/40.00
Cheese	24.85	35.00	180.00
Onions	2.00	3.50	3.50
Salt	1.50	1.50	35.00
Sugar	9.10	15.00	80.00
Eggs	2.60 each	4.00	15.00
Squash	1.60	3.00	4.00
Oil	15.50	24.00	200.00
Wine	7.00	6.00	22.00
Charcoal	2.20	2.20	12.00
Soap	10.00	12.00	40.00
Peas	9.10	14.00	50.00

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

19 January 1944

MEMORANDUM:

TO: Finance Office,
A.M.G., Naples City.

1. The finance office of an AMG unit for a city should handle the following administrative functions:-

a. Civilian personnel.

b. Purchasing.

c. Recording of all property requisitioned or acquired otherwise; automobiles, office equipment, premises for any purpose, etc.

c. Disbursing for civilian personnel and all purchases.

2. The finance officer should handle advances to the city and other purely local public and private agencies.

3. Personnel of the Finance Office of A.M.G., Naples City, consisted of Capt. Harold E. Pomeroy, a civilian assistant competent in bookkeeping, record keeping, office operation, etc., and a civilian secretary. A non-commissioned officer to discuss with Italian officials the details of requests for advances to the City and other agencies would have increased the efficiency of the Office. 2089

4. The Finance Office handled all civilian personnel matters, purchasing, office supplies, receipt and disbursement of funds and advances to local public and other agencies.

5. The Finance Office did not operate or supervise any Italian

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agencies. It investigated requests for advances, made advances for specified purposes and required summary statements of expenditures as a basis for further advances.

6. Requests for advances brought the Finance Office into contact with the Comune di Napoli, the Ente Comunale di Assistenza, the City Public Works Department, and the Municipal Railway System. In addition, advances were required by the Societa' Aquedotto di Napoli and the Ospedali Riuniti di Napoli.

7. The Comune required advances for general purposes because local tax collections had fallen off and grants in aid from the State were cut off. The Ente Comunale di Assistenza, a Comunal Agency required advances for general relief for the same reasons. For the fiscal year ending 30 June 1943, about six-sevenths of the relief expenditures were financed with State grants in aid. The Public Works Department required advances for war damages, street repairs, and for extensive repair, rebuilding and maintenance of streets carrying heavy military traffic. The Corps of Engineers specified the essential routes and the Finance Office advanced the funds to the City to do the work. The Municipal Railway System, never self-supporting, required emergency financing to get into operation again. The Societa' Aquedotto di Napoli was a profitable private enterprise but revenues fell sharply and advances were required for war damage repair and operation until revenues could be restored. This assistance was essential to restore water service. Ample stock, bond and cash resources in Northern Italy were unavailable. Advances were made through the Comune di Napoli in order to hold a public agency responsible. The Institutions of the Ospedali Riuniti di

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Napoli were caring for public charges from all parts of Italy. Public payments being cut off or reduced, necessitated advances which were made direct.

8. Operation of the Finance Office did not involve the use of committees. The Finance Officer worked directly with the Heads and other Officials of the agencies named.

9. Relationship was maintained with the Corps of Engineers to know what street work and other public works were essential for military purposes so that advances could be made and specified for such purposes first.

10. The Finance Office of the A.M.G. Naples Province organization dealt with the Post Office and other local offices of State agencies as well as with banks and other financial institutions with operations extending beyond the city. This was effective because A.M.G. for the City and for the Province were located in the same city. If the two offices were not located in the same city, it would be necessary for the A.M.G. city organization to deal directly with local offices of State agencies in the first days of occupation. However, financing is simplified if done through the normal Provincial and higher level channels as soon as possible, with A.M.G. at subordinate levels recommending as to financial requirements of local offices financed entirely or largely by Provincial or State funds.

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CONFIDENTIAL

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
NAPLES PROVINCE
MUNICIPIO

SUBJECT: **Activities Report**

TO: **AMG HQ Region III**

File No. **NA/107**

A. M. G. HQ. Naples **Province**

7 January 1944

Herewith is submitted the Activities Report for AMG Naples Province from 14th September to 15th December 1943:

My conception of the scope of activities in which the Naples Province Staff and the Civil Official teams making up the rest of the organization should have employed was borne out by the actual performance of our mission. In assisting the combat troops, our primary mission, the Railroad Official temporarily assigned to this Headquarters rendered outstanding service in liaison with the Italian Railroad organizations and was very instrumental in getting the various Railroad lines in operation for the Army. The legal officer on our staff by getting the courts in operation in Salerno Province even before the actual occupation of the Province of Naples did much to bring order out of chaos and to bring unrestrained looting to a speedy halt. The Civil Affairs teams in the Province were called upon many times by military Command to assist thru the Carabinieri in the control of traffic and the diversion of Civilian traffic to secondary roads to clear the main military highways. They also assisted the Military Commands in requisitioning needed facilities for military operations. Timber and material for the construction of bridges and on occasions billets for officer and troop accommodations and speedily disposing of the Civilian dead which would have become a menace to the commands, in forcing local authorities to clear wrecked buildings and debris from military highways and securing civilian interpreters and other

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help in addition to these acts the Civil Affair teams of course undertook the supervision for the local Podestas and other faces of Communal Government as soon as possible. While the Army passed thru many Communes rapidly or in small numbers and did not upset the Civilian Government to a marked extent there were many cases of course where Podestas had disappeared or gone with the German Army and the governments of communes so effected were therefore demoralized. In such cases a new Government was speedily established where needed, food supplies were secured for the civilian population, water supply system, most of which had been destroyed were speedily put back in action, wrecked mills were repaired and put in operation and all possible medical and other relief given the Communes. The Civil Affair teams also arranged for the prompt posting of the proclamations of the C in C and their enforcement, and did everything possible to provide for and insure the continuation of the most effective government possible under the existing Italian procedure. They also endeavored to locate and call to the attention of higher Headquarters existing stocks of industrial merchandise and manufacturing plants which could be put into operation and contribute to the Allied Military effort.

The officers, enlisted men and other ranks who later made up the headquarters and civil affairs teams of Naples Province landed from L.C.I.L. No. 46 on Salerno Beach at 2025 on 14 September 1943. The military situation during the day was described in the citation accompanying award of the D.S.C. to General Clark as follows:

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"On September 14, 1943 the enemy launched an attack which imperiled the Salerno bridgehead and the position of 5th Army in Italy".

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Activities Report - 7 Jan 1944
To: AMG HQ Region III

The party went into bivouac for the night about 100 yards back from the beach. Major Monroe Fraser while in a mission to contact headquarters, 5th Army, was captured by the Germans. On 15 December 1943 the party left the beach and proceeded in eight trucks to Salerno arriving there at 1500. The party was billeted that night in the Municipio. The military situation on 15th December 1943 was described in General Eisenhower's official communique as follows:

Army: Bitter fighting continues in the 5th Army sector between Salerno and Agropoli. Determined counter attacks have been carried out by both sides. In some places our troops have been forced to yield ground but new positions are being consolidated and reinforcements continue to arrive rapidly.

In the period from and including September 16th to September 21st the party remained in Salerno except for certain individual officers who were loaned to Salerno Province for various headquarters tasks and as CAO's in the field. During this period the military situation as reflected day by dey in the official communiquees from General Eisenhower's Headquarters was as follows:

16th September: Reinforcements continue to arrive. Naval and Air support is playing a great part in assisting the consolidation.

17th September: On the 5th Army front at the end of a week of bitter fighting our beach head has been firmly established. Enemy efforts to reduce the bridgehead weakened considerably and our forces have resumed the initiative. Three enemy counter-attacks were repulsed yesterday. Prisoners were taken and salients made by previous attacks were reduced.

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Activities Report - 7 Jan 1944
To: AMG HQ Region III

16th September: In the 5th Army Sector our forces have been active and hold the initiative. Reinforcements continue to arrive. ROCCADASPIDE has been occupied.

19th September: The 5th Army continues to push forward, Altavilla and Battipaglia are now in our hands. Reinforcements are being brought in according to plan.

20th September: The 5th Army continues to extend its beach head against decreasing enemy resistance. Reinforcements continue to arrive.

21st September: In the Salerno and Agropoli sector the 5th Army has made more progress. Eboli has been captured.

On the 21st September pursuant to verbal orders issued by Colonel Hume SCAO Region III to Colonel Ashley, Memorandum No. 1, Headquarters, Naples Province was issued establishing temporarily headquarters for the Province at Via Roma 254, Salerno, Italy. From 21st to 22nd September the Staff at Provincial Headquarters made a careful study of the available information on Naples Province and of the existing military situation. Plans were developed to divide the province in number of districts to permit the effective use of a small number of CAO's and CAPO's available at this time. In connection with this allocation of personnel the geographic features of the districts, population, roads and other matters of communication, probable destruction of existing facilities by the retiring enemy and the probability of an inflex of refugees from the North were all given due weight.

On 22nd September G-2 Section 5th Army advised this Headquarters that Agerola in the Province of Naples had been occupied by Allied Forces. A Civil Affairs team was dispatched to that town to take over. At this time

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the main highway through Salerno was under obserbation to the East of the city and was being bombed constantly by the enemy and the Vietri Bridge at the western outskirts of the city was also under observation and any attemptsto cross the bridge were met with machine guns fire as well as mortar fire. The Civil Affairs Team consisting of Capt. Ellice and Capt. Guidette enroute to Agerola were unable to cross this bridge on the 22nd but succeeded in getting through to their destination on the 23rd.

On the 24th September this Headquarters was advised that the Islands of Capri, Ischa, and Procida were detached from Naples Province and set up as a separate command under Col. Hensley.

By 26th September the firing on the Sorrento Peninsula has proceeded to a point where Civil Affairs teams were unable to take over Cragnano and Castellamare. Additional personnel was requested from Region III at this time as the right of the Army lines were approaching our so called Nola District.

On the 1st October 1943 this headquarters closed in Salerno and opened at 0900 hours at 71 Corso Vittorio Emmanuelle Castellamare. At 1530 Brigadier Gen. McSherry arrived at this headquarters and reported that he, Colonel Hume, Lt. Col. Kraege and a party had entered the city of Naples that morning with the advanced troop unit.

The SCAO and Major Fletcher left at once to make a personal reconnaisaince of the situation in Naples and the intervening areas. On the 2nd October at 0700 pursuant to instructions sent from Naples by the SCAO at 0500 this headquarters moved from Castellammare and was established in the City of Naples at 15 Via Cesare Battista. At this time Civil Affairs teams were occupying Castellammare, Torre Annunziata, Resina, Torre del Grecco and Naples City.

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On 4th October Major Holmgreen and the Civil Affair Teams took over the Nola District which had been cleared by the Allied Armies.

On 6th of October the City of Naples was detached from the Province and set up as a separate Command under Lt. Col Kraege.

On the 7th October a large delayed action mine exploded in the basement of the Post Office, immediately adjacent to this headquarters. No personnel were injured but considerable damage was done to glass-partitians etc.

On the 9th of October this headquarters was ordered to move to a location out of the center of the city. This headquarters opened at 1030 in the old Fascist Militia Headquarters Building on the Posillipo hill, just outside the city. By this time the advance of the Army had proceeded north of the city and the southern part of the Pozzuoli and Aversa districts as well as the Nola district and everything south of Naples City had been taken over by Civil Affairs teams. By this time a number of small grain mills had been put into operation under direction of Civil Affairs teams through the substitution of gasoline engines for the electric current which had not yet been made available and the available wheat was ground into flour.

On the 11th October 1943 Lt Col Reis QM 5th Army requested assistance in requisitioning 400 horses. By 13th October the entire province south of Voltuno River had been as intensively occupied by Civil Affairs Teams as was possible with the limited personnel available.

On the 13th of October Col Reis who had cancelled his previous request relative to requisitioning of horses for the 5th Army renewed his request, and the work was proceeded with.

On the 14th October large stores of Italian military equipment and clothing discovered at Gragnano were reported to Region III.

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Activities Report - 7 January 1944
To: AMG HQ Region III

On 16th October Captain Street R.R. Official Transportation Officer reported that the railway system was being developed rapidly and that priority was now being given to Naples-Aversa route. Major Roger, Finance Officer announced that the banks in Naples would be opened within on week.

On 18th October the islands of Capri, Ischia, and Procida returned to the jurisdiction of Naples Province on verbal orders of Colonel Ashley.

On 20th October the SCAO concluded arrangements with the Admiral of Naples and Western Italy relative to movements of supplies to the islands.

On 21st October air raid over the city of Naples from 1840 to 1925.

On 22nd October Captain Shivers inspected the Jesuit College at the request of General Holmes. This property was not used by the School of Military Government but was later used by Brigadier Carr for Region IV.

On October 23rd this headquarters received a commendation from Col Burpee 703rd Grand Railway Division highly commending Captain A.A. Street, Transportation Officer for his effort in getting the railroad operationg.

On 30st of October Marshall Badoglio visited the City of Naples.

On 31st of October Brigadier Carr, SCAO of Region IV and SCAO Naples Province conferred with Admiral Morse of the Royal Navy on the matter of the island of Ponza.

On the 1st of November air raid over the City of Naples from 1840 to 1930.

On the 3rd of November first group of officers loaned by Region IV to help out because of the existing shortage of officer personnel reported for duty.

On the 5th November air raid over the City of Naples from 1810 to

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1915.

On 9th November Lt. Gen. Basso, Italian Army Commander conferred at his headquarters.

On 10th November air raid over the City of Naples from 0330 to 0405.

On the 22nd of November Major Rogers, Finance Officer directed the opening of the bank departments for savings and current accounts.

On 23rd November arrangements were made to bring prisoners from S. Stefano to Naples.

On 25th November Thanksgiving day was celebrated by Officers, Enlisted men and Other Ranks of this headquarters.

By 15th December 1943 all but 17 of the communes in the extreme North of the province had been occupied and were under the Civil Affairs jurisdiction of this headquarters.

Summing up the AMG situation in the Province of Naples during the period of 22nd September to 15th December 1943, the entire province up to the rear line of the 5th Army, has been placed under AMG control. During this entire period the Allied Military Government has been conducted in such a way that the civilians have in no way impeded the operations of the Allied Forces, but on the other hand, have in many cases been of great assistance. In the few isolated cases where civilian traffic interfered with troop operations, the situation was immediately cleared up through the local CAO's and carabinieri. Civilian labor was used in innumerable cases to clear up road blocks and obstructions. The CAO's with the assistance of the carabinieri requisitioned large numbers of horses and mules for the use of the army, and everything humanly possible was done in all cases to assist the Commanding Officers of combat troops.

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Activities Report - 7 Jan 1944
To: AMG HQ Region III

Communal governments were continued in operation or speedily reconstituted, the civilians were fed, although the inadequacy of supplies available has at all times meant a minimum allowance of flour per person. Civilian dead were rapidly burried and other security measures enforced in the endeavor to prevent the spread of disease among the troops. The liaison between Division and Corps Commanders functioned admirably through the entire period and it should be noted that during this period no riots or disturbances occurred which interfered with military operations. This was accomplished with an absolute minimum of officers and elisted personnel with the woefel lack of proper military transport and with no office and stationery supplies, those were not available. All typewriters, miscellaneous office supplies, furniture and equipment was requisitioned by this command during the period and at least 80% of the transportation used consisted of requisitioned civilian vehicles. The supply of proclamations had to be replenished from time to time with those locally printed.

Officers and men loaned from other commands have been of great assistance to the Naples Provincial Organization during the latter part of this period.

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3-a When Naples Province was activated on 23rd September 1943, the Senior Civil Affairs Officer instructed all officers assigned to him that actual operation of Italian Government functions would not be undertaken but that close supervision and direction would be maintained with responsibility established. This was stated as an underlying principle and foundation of military Government but actual operation was also a physical impossibility due to an acute shortage of both officers and elisted personnel. The soundness of this instruction was repeatedly emphasized as the occupied portion of Naples Province was extended; for example only one officer was available for assignment in an area covering 27 communes with a combined population of 500,000. It is not felt that operation of Italian Government divisions and Epartments is to be desired and it is recommended that the policy of supervision and direction with established responsibility be maintained in all future relations. For adequate control and supervision at least twice the officer personnel and three times the enlisted personnel available to this Province should be made available to meet similar conditions that arise in the future.

3-b The conduct of Civil Affairs for Naples Province was under the policy stated in 3-a carried out thru the Prefect together with the various Vice Prefedts in charge of the various divisions of the established Italian system and also the local city or commune officials. As an average condition it can be stated that the Badoglio Government had replaced the local Mayors with commissario Preffettizi. In some cases it was discovered that these newly appointed officials were unable to serve or were absent. In other instances it was necessary for officers in the locality to appoint new officials. This was done at times on recommendations made by citizens committees, at other times on recommendation of CIC or FSS for security

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reasons. It has been the policy of operation in Naples Province where a change in officials is necessary and where an original selection must be made to select the person thought to be best qualified and keep him at the job until he proves unworthy or incompetent. Protests will always be heard regardless of the person selected.

When the AMG staff for Naples Province entered Naples City on October 1st, it was found that the Prefect had fled and the Senior Vice-Prefect, N. Spirito was acting. Later E. Cavalieri was appointed Prefect by Badoglio and is still acting. Since this appointment a continuous program has been under way between the Prefect and the SCAO of Naples Province to place competent, efficient and trustworthy officials in all offices.

Three sections of the Royal Carabinieri have constituted the main Italian Police group to be supervised. They have on the whole proved cooperative and willing to assist. The strictly Fascist Police groups such as Squadristi etc. have not been allowed to function.

For AMG financial supervision the Intendente di Finanza has been the Italian Agency principally involved. Supervision and great assistance has been given to Postal authorities and individual banks (See 3-c for amplification of this).

The operation of Italian Railways over both Naples and Salerno Province in a remarkably short time was made possible by the combined efforts of members of the Staff of Naples Province and the engineers of both the U.S. and the British Armies. Close contact and Supervision was always maintained and every assistance given the branches of the Italian Railway System available in occupied Italy.

The Public Health staff of this province continuously supervised the Italian Public Health Officials and their operations and functions in the Province outside Naples City. Italian Hospitals, Health and Welfare insti-

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tutions were periodically inspected and supplied though only one Medical Officer was available to Naples Province and he had to divide his time with Avellino and Benevento Provinces.

When the Italian Courts were allowed to open, the name of the judges was referred to proper authorities for investigation and supervision was given the courts by the Legal Officers of AMG Naples Province.

3-c Report of Finance Officer Naples Province

On the initial occupation of Naples, financial organizations were generally completely disrupted. Many people had fled to the surrounding countries and had not returned. Officials of the various organizations were located and assistance rendered to re-occupy offices. During this initial period considerable assistance was given in operational details. As banks remained closed, a close control of the release of funds was maintained in order to conserve cash of which there was a shortage. The Bank of Italy had approximately 600.000.000 lire of currency and AMG brought in about 95 millinn. The Finance Officer, Naples Province borrowed 150 million lire from the Bank of Italy. Fifty millions were at once advanced to the CAO of Commune of Naples. Other advances were made to numerous organizations for wages and salaries and necessary current operating expenses. The Finance Officer was was fortunate to locate a superior Inspector of Treasury. He was installed in an office adjoining that of the F.O. and proved to be very helpful. Advances were kept to the minimum, but most organizations had received advances by the end of October.

With all requests for funds estimated budgetary requirements were submitted which were checked with whatever information could be obtained. This usually meant a check of previous budgetary figures. The numerous officials who presented request were clearly informed that the granting of funds was in

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no way an approval of expenditures. They would be held strictly accountable to their superiors for all funds when governmental controls were again re-established.

Special effort was made to see that all relief and charity organizations received prompt financial assistance. Funds were adavanced thru the Senior Government Agency that had any connection with the institution. Most institutions had some funds in frozen Bank accounts. The first step was the release of these blocked accounts, as individuals requests were received. This procedure proved to be unnecessary precaution and the cause of considerable hardship. It is believed advisable that certain groups of institutions should have their bank accounts immediately unblocked, such as hospital and various welfare and charity institutions. Those institutions with no bank balances could immediately submit requests for funds. The unblocking of this group of bank accounts would greatly relieve the initial congestion.

CAOs throughout the province were advanced varying amounts to meet immediate communal requirements. The total of such advances amounted to approximately 20.000.000. As conditions became more stable, Podestas were directed to submit requests for funds to the Prefect. After the Prefect approved the requests they were then submitted to the F.O. for approval and advance of funds.

The following Italian Government agencies are the principal ones with which contact was established shortly after arrival with a short description of functions.

1) Post Office - During the first week in Naples there was somewhat of a free for all battle to see who would occupy the numerous postal buildings. The Italian postal authorities had little chance of doing anything. On October 8 a mine exploded which destroyed a substantial portion of the Central

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Postal building. Civilians and troops were all moved out of the locality. The F.O. established an office in the Banca di Roma and arranged to have the Post Office take over half of the bank's ground floor where payment of pensions were being made by October 15th. The vaults in the Poste Centrale and Post Ferrovia were visited by the F. O. and postal officials and eleven million lire was transferred to the Banca di Roma. Fortunately the safes had not been damaged or looted.

When the Poste Ferrovia was wept for mines ten days later the engineer unit that did the sweeping, proceeded to blow the safes. Everything that had not been transferred to the Banca di Roma was taken from the safes. In spite of considerable time and effort, no trace has been found of the records and some additional currency.

The mail had previously been looted and probably by the Italians before we entred. Although the claim was made that a considerable part of it was done by allied troops. Guards should be stationed at the Post Office immediately on arrival and kept there twentyfour hours a day until the facilities are again functioning normally.

Payment of the various allowances normally handled by the Peste were re-established. Sussidio militare finally was approved and payments were commenced on December 15th for the first 15 days of December. The outstanding books were honored providing they showed September 1943 payments. For the January 1st payment the lists were checked and corrected. Proper notations were made in the books or New books issued. The former 58.000.000 monthly payments were reduced to approximately 30.000.000 per month as a result of such correction of the rolls.

The local distribution of post cards and bills commenced December 10th. Distribution collection of Italian prisoner of war mail was instituted Dec 2nd

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and shortly proved to be of substantial volume. Mail was collected thru CAOs.

The Post Office is now functioning in all departments except telegraph and the payment of buoni fruttiferi. Annual redeipts and expenditures for 1942 of the Poste of Naples amounted to approximately seven billions each way. It is obviously a vital factor in the economy of every community and should be re-established as promptly as possible.

2) Intendenza di Finanza.

This organization was unable to do much until it moved back into its building the first of November. It moved into the rear half as the Army took the front half. This was relatively a simple job and they were functioning in short order. October salary and notices were delivered to the Poste and Bank of Italy by the tenth of November. By Dec 1st all salaries and pensions had been paid up to date.

The salt, match and tobacco monopolies were all functioning by Nov 15th but on a restricted basis due to lack of raw material.

The lottery began operations by Nov 15th. This is an important source of revenue and should be operated as soon as possible.

The Intendente thru the esatori collected 72% of the October tax and showed some improvement on collections in November.

A new section was established in the office of the Intendente to screen all requests for funds from state agencies. This office was functioning by Dec 1st and so was able to handle all school requests which were particularly heavy on Dec 1st.

Two representatives of the Department of Education were given office office space in the Intendente Office to handle all requests for funds from educational institutions. When approved by the Intendente, a list of requests was then presented to the F.C. If approved the Intendente was given the ne-

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cessary authorizations for advances by the Banca d'Italia.

Such advances were charged to the various ministries and state accounts as in the past.

3) Provincial Administration.

This organization has a relatively small budget, less than ten millions a month. They have some important Hospital and charity organizations and handle provincial roads. They have functioned very smoothly and with little assistance except for their monthly advance of funds which has been made by check on AMG funds.

4) Prefect - The Prefect has about four hundred charity organizations that have depended on his grants for a varying percentage of annual expenses. But generally a relatively small percentage was required. With the loss of coupon income and real estate income the requirments have increased very susbstantially. There were several institutions of a private character which received patients from various provinces and communes. The previous contract price proved completely inadequate and due to lack of communication the fees could not be collected from other provinces and communes. In all such cases the Prefect was advised to advance the necessary funds to permit the institution to continue to operate. The question of rates and the collection of fees from other governmental units until such time as conditions would permit of a solution.

Communal requirements which were first supplied thru CAOs went gradually to the Prefect to re-establish the normal channels. As communal requirements are larger the total requirements of the Prefect have been substantially increased. As he did not have the personnel to apparently handle the detail much of it has continued to be handled by the Finance Officer. 4871

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5) In addition to the above there are a number of state institutions which have been handled directly by the F.O. but in the future will all clear thru the Intendente, the principal ones of which are:

a. State Railroads average monthly requirements approx...L 40.000.000.

b. Public works, (Genio Civile) 30.000.000

c. Carabinieri 12.000.000

d. Guard de finance 6.000.000

e. Vigile del Fuoco 3.800.000

6) The Providenza Sociale is operating near normal. The Poste in November paid over eleven millions lire to claimants. The Ente Comunale Assistenza will receive a substantially increased grant from the Naples commune as it has run out of bank balances and the usual sources of income have been greatly reduced. On the other hand the financial requirements of the Ente have been greatly increased.

The continued requisitioning of property and furniture has taken a substantial amount of time of the F.O. As there was no one to handle these problems, it was necessary for the F. O. to see that the organizations for which he is responsible did not suffer excessive disruption. This involved frequent contacts with PBS HQ, Adjutant, Real Estate Section and Provost Marshal.

Practically from the very beginning a daily interview has been had with the Intendente and with the Postal Officials. These interviews have averaged about 45 minutes each. Innumerable questions constantly arise which previously required ministerial action from Rome. Both the Intendente and Postal Officials have felt it advisable in order to keep their record clear to obtain the F.O. approval in all such cases.

In addition to Italian personnel this office has attached for temporary duty, Major L.V. McCardle and Commander Leigh Jones of Region IV, plus one U.S. sergeant. The attached officers have been most helpful. The lack of enlisted clerical help has seriously hampered operations. Sergeant Gambar-

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della has proved very valuable in rendering assistance to the various organizations, such as preventing unauthorized requisitioning of furniture and property, and in numerous other ways.

Total funds authorized fall into the following categories:

CHECKS GIVEN BY FINANCE OFFICER

October 1943	L	115.028.671.30
November "		65.856.000.-
December "		38.909.500.-
Total Lire		219.794.171.30

ADVANCES AUTHORIZED TO BE MADE BY THE BANK OF ITALY

October 1943	L	79.929.447.-
November "		101.594.759.80
December "		134.153.417.57
Total Lire		315.677.624.37

RELEASES FROM BLOCKED ACCOUNTS

October 1943	L	8.179.065.75
November "		63.804.391.08
December "		131.068.828.73
Total Lire		203.052.285.56
GRAND TOTAL	L	738.524.081.23

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POST OFFICE DATA

Total deposits - Risparmi (savings A/c 2 1/2% interest)	L	69.453.516.--
Conti correnti Postali (current accounts 2% interest)		639.411.000.--
Buoni fruttiferi (certificates of deposit graduated scale of interest paying up to 6%)		753.061.699.00
Total deposits		1.461.926.215.--

Fiscal Year 1942 - 3

Total receipts	7.623.859.607.87
Total expenditures	6,982,718.653,12
Net balance	641.140.954.75

Monthly payments made by Post Office

1) Old age and invalidity pensions

2) Death indemnity to the survivors

3) T.B. indemnity

4) Nuptial and Birth assignments

5) Pension share to heirs

6) Reimbursement of compulsory contributes (R.co.) and at feculty (ei, c 9)

7) Family assignments to barbers and porters

8) Family assignments to agriculture workers

9) Allotments to families of men in Armed Forces.

The winning of the war has been constantly kept in mind as the basic objective. Normal civilian operations ppoduce stability and law, and order in the rear of the military operations. Lines of communication and health and sanitary conditions must be maintained to relieve the combat troops of

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extra burdens. Lack of appreciation by troop commanders of this necessary objective causes complications, and delays the attainment of the objective. A broader distribution should be made of orders pertaining to requisitioning, and relations between soldiers and civilians. Greater effort should then be made to enforce such orders and instructions. Such action would also greatly reduce various forms of looting which continue to be all to frequent.

In general the various financial department and organizations are now functioning smoothly and as nearly as possible in accordance with former methods and instructions.

3-d Relief and supply committees have frequently been used by CAO in this province with good results. Similar results have been attained by Labor Supply Committees. In all instances the committees worked under direction of the local Italian Official who was responsible to the CAO. It is not recomended that the local CAO appoint or deal directly with committees because of lack of responsibility.

3-e Liaison is considered one of the most important functions of AMG. The manner in which it is conducted and with whom will determine future success and results.

While control or supervision has been maintained in relation to governmental and civilian agencies the assistance given by the Catholic Church officials in helping work out AMG problems has been invaluable. Liaison with church officials has been maintained at all times in Naples Province AMG functions. Advice has been sought both by and from these officials. Visits are frequently exchanged between the Church officials and officers of Naples Province. Troop units occupying church property over the strong protest of the Church has caused considerable difficulty and was the chief problem interferring with more effective liaison work. In most instances of complaint by

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church officials we were able to work out an amicable arrangement. In spite of much difficulty over some of these problems it is felt that the fact that immediate and continuous attention was given by the officers of Naples Province will prove of great future value. It is recommended that higher authority be requested to outline a definite policy on occupation of church property that will govern both American and British personnel.

The officers of Naples Province have maintained continuous liaison with tactical units, all troop units in the local area of officers concerned, with the Base Areas, both British and American and with the Royal Navy. It has been a definite policy of the SCAO that every assistance possible be given other units and that contact and liaison be maintained at all time. The liaison with the Royal Navy has been of special value in dealing with AMG problems on the islands under the jurisdiction of Naples Province. Generally liaison has been maintained by an exchange of personal visits but Major W.G. Fletcher (B) of Naples Province has personally attended the daily conference of 57 Base Area (B).

3-f Practically all the requests to other Army units have been for cooperation or assistance on Police, Public Safety and security matters.

Requests for assistance from other Army units to Naples Province may be classified under the following general headings:

1. Requisitioning property - both real and personal.
2. Location of material desired for special work.
3. Billeting
4. Local food supplies
5. All problems relating to and involving civilians
6. Prices of civilian commodities
7. Public Health and Welfare

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8. Refugees movement and feeding.

9. Civilian hospital accommodations.

10. Security of communication lines.

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Public Safety

A. AMG directed the reorganization and then supervised those branches of Government responsible for the inhabitants.

B. The departments of Italian Government charged with Public Safety were:

1. Law enforcement agencies.

a. Carabinieri

b. Pubblica Sicurezza

c. Guardia di Finanza

d. Polisia Ferroviaria

e. Guardie Forestali

2. Fire Department

a. Vigile del Fuoco

3. Prisons

a. Direzione di Carceri

4. P.A.D.

1-a. Carabinieri.

The Carabinieri are organized on a National basis. Filter down to Legions, Provinces, Command Groups, Companies and Communes.

The carabinieri are charged with the overall law enforcement and while they are assigned in communes they are not responsible to the authorities; however, they co-operate with the Pubblica Sicurezza officials and furnish the Questura with copies of crimes committed within the provinces.

b. The Pubblica Sicurezza are the municipal police and are under the direction of the local Podestas. They are charged with the enforcement of all criminal laws within their communes.

c. Guardia Ferroviaria were organized on a National basis and are charged with the enforcement of the tax laws and collection of taxes.

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d. rolizia Ferroviaria were organized on a National basis and were charged with the guarding of the railroads. This organization was dissolved and their duties assigned to Carabinieri.

e. Guardia Forestali are organized on a National basis and are charged with the supervision of the cutting of the forests, control of hunting and control of charcoal industry.

Summary:

With the exception of the Carabinieri, the personnel of the above agencies were practically intact. In some instances, the Germans killed many of the Carabinieri and in other instances forced them to accompany them in their retreat. Most of the vehicles belonging to the above agencies were confiscated by the Germans.

2. Fire Department - Organized on a National basis, through Provinces and Districts.

In Salerno Province the Fire Department was entirely disrupted. The Germans having taken all the officials and Firemen captive and hid them in a cave. The only ones available were three who had escaped.

All of the fire equipment was either confiscated or destroyed by the Germans. In other Provinces, the personnel was left intact but most of the equipment was either taken or destroyed by the Germans only a few hand pumps remaining.

3. Prisons - The prisons organization is organized on a national basis and filters down to Provincial control. This only includes the large prisons reformatories and Insane Asylums. Capacity from 300 to 1200 persons. Communes have their local jail and were maintained by the local commune. Capacity from 15 to 50 persons.

The supervision of these local jails has been given to the Provicional director. Most of the persons were intact and also the personnel to man them, however, the Germans in most cases released most of the prisoners.

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These included the insane inmates and juveniles.

4. P. A. D. Civil Defense called U.N.P.A.

The Civil Defense thus organized on a National basis thru Provinces and Communes. Many of the members in the larger cities were employed full time, other only paid for time actually working. In the smaller communes there were no full time employees, and the members were only paid for time actually worked.

While the Provincial Head of the Civil Defense organization has general supervision over the communes, they operate independently.

Each commune has its own local committee, and each responsible for its own commune.

The civil defense organization had almost completely ceased to function. Most of the personnel was not available and the automotive equipment taken by the Germans.

Rescue squads, not even available consequently unless relatives wished to excavate their kinsmen, they were left in the destroyed buildings.

C. Civilian Committees.

Civilian committees were organized in the various communes to aid in reorganizing the PAD. These committees usually were headed by the concerned Podestas and augmented by other leading persons in the commune. Above committees were instrumental in organizing a PAD organization for their local communes particularly stressing report centers communications and rescue squads. Rescue squads to be maintained by fire department.

D. Liaison:

Liaison by AMG with:

1. Military A. Military Police
   b. C.I.C.
   c. F.S.S.
   d. S.I.B.
   e. P.W.B.
   f. Military Courts
   g. Allied Claims

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h. Investigating Officer for purpose of investigating accidents or incidents where claims is made against property.

i. C.I.C.

j. P.A.D. officer Army

k. P.A.D. " Base Area

l. P.A.D. Controller

Liaison is maintained with the above by calling upon them when problems concerning their particular duties come to our attention or when civilians are involved they call the problem to our attention.

E. Problems with which the above are concerned.

a. Military Police

1. Highway traffic control, civilians.

2. Crimes committed by members of Allied Military Forces

3. Venereal Diseases.

b. C.I.C.

c. F.S.S.

Both of above organizations are concerned with Sedurity.

d. S.I.B.

Special intelligence branch deals with crimes committed by British troops and also crimes against British property.

e. P.W.B. Psychological Warfare.

f. Military courts.

Early trial for prisoners, presentation of cases in court.

g. Allied Claims.

Claims against the Allied Government as the result of actions by members of Allied forces.

h. Investigation officer for purpose of investigating accidents or incidents where claim is made against property.

i. C.I.D. Counter Intelligence Division.

Crimes against American troops and American property.

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j. P.A.D. Officer Army.

Organization of adequate Passive Air Defense in combat areas, particularly in vicinity of Military installations.

k. P.A.D. Base Area

Coordination of civil defense in conjunction with AMG in Base areas, particularly in vicinity of military installations.

l. P.A.D. Controller Base Area.

Coordination of civil defense in conjunction with AMG in Base Area.

F. Problems that have confronted A.M.G. public safety.

1. Law enforcement and Fire Department.

a. Transportation

b. Equipment, Arms, Automobiles, Motorcycles, etc.

c. Communication

d. Fuel and Oil

e. Building confidence in law enforcement agencies

f. Food for employees

g. Wages, not comparable to living conditions

h. Traffic, civilian on military highways.

i. Control of V.D.

j. Black market

2. Prisons

a. Transportation for director

b. Comaunication

c. Food for Prisons and Guards

d. Wages

e. Releasing of Prisoners

f. Destruction of records

g. Cleaning supplies for jails

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h. Requisitioning of Prisons by Allied Forces

3. P. A. D.

a. Communication

b. Rescue squads.

c. Necessary to reorganize the entire P.A.D.

G. Requests made on other branches of Army.

1. MPs to patrol with Carabinieri in communes where troops are stationed.

2. MPs to be assigned with carabinieri to aid in the control of V.D.

3. MPs to be assigned with carabinieri to investigate crimes where members of Allied Forces and civilians may be involved in the commission of crime.

4. Request on CIC and FSS for report on civilians.

5. Request on PAD officers to coordinate their military PAD with civilian PAD

H. Requests made by other branches of AMG

1. Civilian traffic control on military highways.

2. Enforcement of curfew.

3. Control of prostitution

4. Guarding of certain military installation where civil guards may be used.

5. Control of illicit liquor

6. Co-ordination of PAD with Army

7. Reports on looting by members of allied forces.

8. Requests for information re: German atrocities

9. " " " " Actsn committed by Italians against Germans.

10. Requests for space in prisons for their troops and military prisoners.

11. Requests for guarding communication lines.

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Public Health Department

1. SCOPE OF ACTIVITIES:

a. Re-organization of existing civilian medical services.

b. Repair of damaged hospitals, institutions, etc.

c. Supply of food to patients and inmates of hospitals, institutions etc.

d. Supply of medical necessities to Official Communal Doctors, hospitals ..

e. Supervision of sanitary arrangements in Communes.

f. Supervision of re-housing, re-clothing, and feeding population.

g. Control of civilian Venereal Disease.

h. Organization of active measures to control epidemics, e.g. Typhus.

2. STAFF OF PROVINCIAL PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT:

Capt W. MacKenzie, R.A.M.C., S.A.P.H.O. Provinces of Naples and Benevento.

Signora Maleville Lucienne, Secretary and interpreter.

(Provincial work commenced 13/10/43).

3. DETAIL OF ACTIVITIES:

Previous experience having proved that only personal supervision could hope to achieve results, all large communal centres were visited and medical conditions discussed with Official Communal Doctors and other leading medical Officials. Street cleaning, sanitation, and disease control were made jobs requiring immediate attention, civilian hospitals were re-organized, and where necessary and feasible, repairs to these were carried out; as supplies became available, hospitals were re-stocked with medicines, dressings, and food. To facilitate and regularize the supply of medical materials, a Provincial Medical Depot was opened at Piedigrotta No 30. In an effort to restart normal civilian food supply, the supply of food to hospitals was handed over to the Civilian Alimentation Department, unfortunately, about four weeks ago. This department has so far not produced results, and, if such an

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arrangement is repeated in future, it should be done only under the direct supervision of an AMG Officer. The medical supervision of these Provinces has only been possible because reliable transport was provided by SCAO, Naples Province. The work was done as follows:

a. Each Ufficiale Sanitario (Official Doctor) was visited in his office and the local medical situation discussed, with special reference to water supply, sewerage, infectious disease incidence, street cleaning, civilian medical and food requirements, hospital accommodation (where civilian hospitals and institutions existed these were personally inspected) and necessary repairs supervised. This work was done in co-operation with the Provincial Medical Officers, from whom complete lists of all Provincial Medical Departments were obtained, and also relevant medical statistics for January/December 1942, and January/June 1943. All work was done by the existing medical departments, personal supervision only being maintained.

b. <u>List of Italian Government Departments</u>:

1. Provincial Medical Department, under Provincial Medical Officer, which contains branches dealing with Malaria, Tuberculosis, Venereal disease, Maternity and Child Welfare, Eye and Skin Diseases. Each of these departments is under control of a specialist, and arrangements were made to have these specialists available for consultation in the Province. Each Commune has an Ufficiale Sanitario, working under direct control of the Provincial Medical Officer, and one or more "Medici Condotti" who were also paid from Provincial Funds, as well as private doctors. Surgical specialists were made available to civilian hospitals capable of coping with major surgery. All work was done through Provincial Medical Officers.

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2. Hospitals: These are divided into two classes, (1) Infirmaries, usually of 10/20 beds, where only limited treatment was available; (2) hospitals where surgical treatment was available. Work here was done through the hospitals directors.

3. Institutions: Orfanatrofii, Ospizii, and other institutions, which were all of a religious character, were controlled through the Madre Superiore.

c. All departments controlled by Provincial Medical Officers are paid directly through Provincial Funds, partly from private contributions, and partly from money received from rents. All civilian hospital and institution finance is very much in arrear.

d. Only existing committees, e.g. Hospital Committees, gave assistance.

e. Civilian relations were maintained through Provincial Medical Officers, and Ufficiali Sanitarii; Military relations through A.D.M.S., and his representatives, and chief Surgeon, P.B.S.

f. The following requests were made on other brnaches of the Army:

1. Release of Medical buildings and equipment requisitioned by them, which are urgently required for civilian use. (Appendix A.)

2. Provision of transport to help in evacuating patients.

The following requests were made by ArmY:

1. Assistance in controlling Veneral Disease.

2. Provision of relevant medical statistics.

Recommendations: It was found that the most immediate needs were for medical and food supplies, and that preparations to establish depots of those in advance would have been helpful. Personal supervision of both requirements and supply of these things is absolutely necessary, and for this, S.A.P.H.O's. must have reliable transport. Italian civilian methods require to be greatly accelerated to keep pace with our requirements.

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ADDENDUM, Para. 3 b) 1:

Ambulatorii Cassa Muttue dell'Industria, under a state-appointed Director, which supplies treatment, and payment of medical benefits to manual workers through their ambulatorii (Clinics). Funds for this come partly from the workers, and partly from State.

APPENDIX A.

Medical premises to be returned to civilian use

(Wholly)

Civil Hospital, Aversa

Medical premises to be returned to civilian use

(Wholly or in part)

Ambulatorio, Pomigliano.

Ambulatorio, Nola

3 Incl.

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United States CONFIDENTIAL (When Filled In)

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

NAPLES PROVINCE

MUNICIPIO

SUBJECT Activities Report - Incl No. 1

TO AMG HQ Region III

File No. NA/107

A. M. G. HQ. Naples Province

15 December 1943

OFFICERS ASSIGNED, ATTACHED AND TRANSFERRED

Grade & Name		Date Assigned or attached	Duty to which Asgd & Remarks	Relieved from Asgmt or Atchmt	Remaining with Prov of Naples
Lt Col Kincaid	(A)		SCAO		x
Lt Col Kreege	(A)	22 Sept	Asst SCAO in charge of City of Naples	6 Oct Asgd to City of Naples	
Lt Col McClain	(A)	22 Sept	Legal Officer	28 Nov Asgd to HQ Region III	
Lt Col Werner	(A)	22 Sept	Asst SCAO		x
Lt Col Doherty	(B)	22 Sept	City of Naples	6 Oct Asgd to City of Naples	x
Maj Chambers	(B)	22 Sept	CAPO	4 Oct Asgd to HQ Region III	
Maj Rogers	(A)	22 Sept	Finance O.		x
Maj Rutledge	(A)	22 Sept	Civilian Supply	26 Nov Asgd to HQ Region III	
Maj Stephens	(B)	22 Sept	CAO 10 Oct Public Safety		x
Capt Brooks		22 Sept	City of Naples	4 Oct Asgd to Prov of Salerno	
Capt Ellice	(B)	22 Sept	CAO	15 Nov Asgd to Fifth Army	
Capt Guidette	(A)	22 Sept	City of Naples	6 Oct Asgd to City of Naples	
Capt Jefferson	(B)	22 Sept	City of Naples	6 Oct Asgd to City of Naples	
Capt Madill	(B)	22 Sept	Hq Comdt	27 Nov Asgd to Region III	

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United States CONFIDENTIAL (When Filled In)

1860

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

Activities Report - Incl No. 1 15/12/43
To: AMG HQ Region III

Grade & Name		Date Assigned or attached	Duty to which Asgd & Remarks	Relieved from Asgmt or Atchmt	Remaining with Prov of Naples
Capt Pomeroy	(A)	22 Sept	26 Sept Temp dy Salerno	9 Oct Asgd to City of Naples	
Capt Prince	(A)	22 Sept	CAO	12 Dec Asgd AMG Prov of Benevento	
Capt Shivers	(A)	22 Sept	CAO 28 Sept Adjutant		x
Capt Welling	(A)	22 Sept	Adjutant 28 Sept CAO		x
1st Lt Whyte	(B)	22 Sept	CAO		x
1st Lt Blacklock	(B)	22 Sept	Legal		X
1st Lt Hartley	(A)	22 Sept	CAO		x
2nd Lt DeJohn	(A)	22 Sept	CAO		x
Maj Simson	(B)	25 Sept	CAO Northern Div Prov of Naples		x
Maj Fletcher	(B)	25 Sept	Agriculture & Economics		x
Maj Knight	(A)	25 Sept	City of Naples	6 Oct Asgd to City of Naples	
Maj McDonald	(A)	26 Sept	SCAPO Prov of Naples (less City of Naples)		x
Capt Hannon	(A)	26 Sept	CAO		x
Capt Gordon	(A)	26 Sept	City of Naples	6 Oct Asgd to City of Naples	
Capt Ciulini	(A)	26 Sept	City of Naples	6 Oct Asgd to City of Naples	
Capt La Mar	(A)	26 Sept	Hq Comdt		x
Capt Street	(B)	26 Sept	Transportation & Ry Officer	13 Dec Asgd to Adv Adm Ech AFHQ	
Maj Holmgreen	(A)	28 Sept	City of Naples	6 Oct Asgd to City of Naples	

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Activities Report - Incl No. 1 15/12/43
To: AMG HQ Region III

Grade & Name		Date Assigned or attached	Duty to which Asgd & Remarks	Relieved from Asgmt or Atchmt	Remaining with Prov of Naples
Maj Strauss	(A)	28 Sept	City of Naples	6 Oct Asgd to City of Naples	
Capt Jarvis	(B)	28 Sept	CAO		x
1st Lt Di Lorenzo	(A)	28 Sept	CAO		x
Capt MacFarlane	(B)	30 Sept	City of Naples	6 Oct Asgd to City of Naples	
Capt Baldwin	(A)	1 Oct	CAO		x
Capt Griswold	(A)	30 Sept	City of Naples	6 Oct Asgd to City of Naples	
1st Lt Fielding	(B)	2 Oct	City of Naples	6 Oct Asgd to City of Naples	
Maj Ball	(A)	5 Oct	CAO Southern Div Prov of Naples		x
Maj Lipucci	(A)	10 Oct	CAO		x
Capt MacKenzie	(B)	13 Oct	Public Health		x
Maj Young	(A)	3 Nov	(Atchd fr Reg 4)		
Lt Cmdr Musmanno	(A)	16 Nov	CAO (Atchd fr Reg 4)		x
Maj Ainslie	(B)	28 Nov	Legal Officer		x
Lt Col Robinson	(B)	4 Dec	CAO (Atchd fr Reg 4)		x
Maj Hershenson	(A)	4 Dec	CAO (Atchd fr Reg 4)		x
Capt Comstock	(A)	4 Dec	CAO (Atchd fr Reg 4)		x
1st Lt Scaife	(B)	4 Dec	CAO (Atchd fr Reg 4)		x
Maj Jebens	(B)	4 Dec	CAO (Atchd fr Reg 4)		x
Capt Crippen	(A)	4 Dec	CAO (Atchd fr Reg 4)		x
Capt Mitchell	(A)	4 Dec	CAO (Atchd fr Reg 4)		x
Maj Canaday	(A)	10 Dec	CAO (Atchd fr Reg 4)		x
Maj Stump	(A)	28 Nov	CAO (Atchd fr Reg 4)		x

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

Activities Report - Incl No. 1 15/12/43
To: AMG HQ Region III

Grade & Name	Date Assigned or attached	Duty to which Asgd & Remarks	Relieved from Asgmt or Atchmt	Remaining with Prov of Naples
Lt Col Cornwell (A)	8 Dec	CAO (Atchd fr Reg 4)		x
2nd Lt O'Donnell (A)	8 Dec	CAO (Atchd fr Reg 4)		x

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NAPLES PROVINCE

LT. COL. JAMES L. KINCAID S.C.A.O.

LT. COL. JAMES L. KINCAID S.C.A.O.
LT. COL. WERNER A.S.C.A.O.
CAPT. SHIVERS, ADJUTANT
CAPT. DAMAP HQ. COMBT

SPECIAL STAFF

LEGAL: MAJ.ATWELL, LT.BLACKLOCK, SGT.HAWIL
AGR & ECON.: MAJ.FLETCHER
FINANCE: MAJ.ROGERS
PUB. SAFETY: MAJ.MACDONALD, MAJ.STEPHENS
MEDICAL: CAPT.MACKENZIE

SOUTH: MAJ.BALL

HQ. STAFF

T/SGT.	LAZZERINI	=	Motor Sgt.
S/SGT.	SEGAL	=	Chief Clerk
S/SGT.	TRAVI	=	Clerk
S/SGT.	BENTOLI	=	Clerk
CPL.	TISA	=	Clerk
PFC.	DICCIANI	=	Clerk
PFC.	PALLALARDO	=	Clerk
PVT.	CARNECO	=	Clerk
PVT.	GARGILL	=	Clerk
PVT.	BARNATT	=	Clerk
PVT.	BROCK	=	Cook
PFC.	GUARINO	=	Driver
PVT.	GLASSI	=	Driver
PVT.	FENELL	=	Driver
PVT.	POLLED	=	Driver
PVT.	TOZZI	=	Driver
PVT.	LYNN	=	General Duties

On loan from A.C.C. HQ.Coy.

DISTRICTS 1 & 2
MAJ.BALL
MAJ.STUER)
CAPT.MITCHELL) On loan
LT.SCAIFE) Reg. IV
LT.COLD.MUSMANNO)
CAPT.HANNON
CAPT.PRINCE
CAPT.WELDING
PVT.CASAVA

DISTRICT-5: CAPT.BALDWIN, PVT.MANNA
DISTRICT 6: CAPT.JARVIS
DISTRICT 7: MAJ.LUPUCCI
DIS: LT.
LT.

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NAPLES PROVINCE

LT. COL. JAMES L. KINCAID S.C.A.O.

LT. COL. JAMES L. KINCAID S.C.A.O.

LT. COL. WEBER A.S.C.A.O.

CAPT. SHIVERS ADJUTANT

CAPT. LAMAR HQ. COMDT

MEDICAL
CAPT. LAWRENCE

DIVISIONS

SOUTH
MAJ. HALL

NORTH
MAJ. STIPSON

DISTRICTS 1 & 2
MAJ. HALL
MAJ. STIPE)
CAPT. MITCHELL) On loan from
LT. SCALPI) Reg. IV
LT. COL. [illegible])
CAPT. HANTON
CAPT. [illegible]
CAPT. [illegible]
CAPT. CASA[illegible]

DISTRICT 3
LT. COL. ROBINSON)On loan from
MAJ. HERSHENSON)Reg. IV

C. H. Cpl.

DISTRICT 5	DISTRICT 6	DISTRICT 7	DISTRICT 8	DISTRICT 9
LIEWIN NA	CAPT. JARVIS	MAJ. RUFFUCCI	LT. DI LORENZO LT. WHYTE	MAJ. STIPSON LT. COL. CORNWELL) CAPT. CRIPPEN) On loan from CAPT. COMSTOCK) Reg. IV LT. O'DONNEL) MAJ. JEBENS LT. DI JOHN LT. HARTLEY SGT. MARCHI TPR. WELLS

AGRICULTURAL DIVISION - REGION 3 - REPORT OF ACTIVITIES UP TO 15 DECEMBER

C O N T E N T S

1. PRE-PLANNING.

2. ORGANISATION and PERSONNEL.

3. CONCEPTION AND SCOPE OF ACTIVITIES.

4. LIAISON WITH FORCES.

(a) 5th Army.
(b) P.B.S.
(c) 10 Corps
(d) 57 Area.
(e) R.N.
(f) M.S.A.
(g) M.T.B.
(h) E.F.I.
(i) Allied French and Italian Armies.

5. REVIEW OF SPECIAL SUBJECTS.

(a) Wheat
(b) Timber and Products.
(c) Livestock
(d) Milk
(e) Tobacco
(f) Cotton
(g) Fruit and Vegetables.
(h) Artificial Manures
(i) Legumes.
(k) Fishing.
(l) Hemp.
(m) Italian Agricultural Organisations.

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1865

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1. PRE-PLANNING.

2. ORGANISATION and PERSONNEL.

3. CONCEPTION AND SCOPE OF ACTIVITIES.

4. LIAISON WITH FORCES.

(a) 5th Army.
(b) P.B.S.
(c) 10 Corps
(d) 57 Area.
(e) R.N.
(f) W.S.A.
(g) M.T.B.
(h) E.F.I.
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(b) Timber and Products.
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(d) Milk
(e) Tobacco
(g) Cotton
(h) Fruit and Vegetables.
(i) Artificial Manures
(k) Legumes.
(l) Fishing.
(m) Hemp.
(n) Italian Agricultural Organisations.

6. TRANSPORT

7. REQUISITIONS.

8. RECOMMENDATIONS.

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I 8 6 6

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

1867

5 January, 1944.

SUBJECT: Report on Activities from formation to 15 December, 1943.

1. PRE-PLANNING.

On being assigned as Chief Agricultural Officer, Region 3, August 16, 1943, an attempt was made to issue to all A.M.G. Officers in the Region the attached proforma (Annexure A).

The Region personnel had been got together hastily and parties were going from various ports so it was not possible to ensure that this proforma was fully distributed, or, more important, that its importance was explained. Representatives of P.B.S. were contacted to pass to them the attached note (Annexure B) of expected availability in fresh fruits and vegetables and attempts were made to do the same with 57 Base Area, but without succeess.

2. CHART - AGRICULTURAL DIVISION, REGION 3.

Attached herewith. See Annexure 'C'.

Remarks.

Major Kennedy and Lieut Barbato landed on 21September , and joined A.M.G., Region 3 H.Q. at Agropoli on 22 September.

From that date until several days after arriving at Naples on the 3 October, no clerk was assigned to the Agricultural Division, and neither was any M.P. Both had to be borrowed extensively from Region H.Q., causing considerable delays in

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

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From that date until several days after arriving at Naples on the 3 October, no clerk was assigned to the Agricultural Division, and neither was any M.T. Both had to be borrowed extensively from Region H.Q., causing considerable delays in carrying out necessary work and the rendering of necessary reports.

The Staff both in Officers, never up to establishment, and Other Ranks has never been sufficient for the job in hand up to now.

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3. CONCEPTION OF SCOPE OF ACTIVITIES.

GENERAL.

A. (a) To control all Organisations under the Italian Ministry of Agriculture except the Alimentation Section.

(b) To advise the Army in selecting ground for dumps etc.

B. AGRICULTURAL.

Responsible for all crops and Agricultural produce as follows:

(a) Wheat, Olive Oil and any other crop to be amassed, up till entering Amassi - C.A.Os responsible getting the products into Amassis and Economics and Supply therefrom.

(b) Other main crops not to be amassed - throughout.

(c) Vegetables and Fruits.

(i) For the Allied Forces, throughout.) including
(ii) The rest to wholesale markets) price
) fixing.

(d) To control all livestock production, slaughtering, and marketting regulations.

(e) Wool, hides, fats etc. joint with Economics and Supply.

(f) Control of seeds, artificial manures (including manufacturing plants) in conjunction with Economics and Supply.

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Trasnport should be joint with Transport Division but through lack of same so far in Region 3 have attempted this throughout.

(g) Special crops, such as tobacco, hemp, cotton, should be planned jointly with Economics and Supply, and Finance Divisions

1869

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

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(h) Obtain and vet all Agricultural fuel requirements, passing to Economics and Supply for action.

C. FORESTRY.

(a) Responsible (through Guardia Forestale) for cutting timber for construction, firewood and charcoal.

(b) Give advice and assistance to R.Es in locating stocks of seasoned and green timber for construction purposes and to 'Qs' of Services for firewood.

..../D.

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D. FISH.

Responsible for effecting general surveys, arranging outline plans in conjunction with Royal Navy and assisting fishermen to obtain all necessary gear, e;g; nets, hooks, oil, petrol, ropes, repairs, harbours, in order to produce to maximum extent. Fix Price jointly with Economics and Supply.

4. LIAISON WITH FORCES.

(a) 5th Army.

Before the occupation of Naples, contacts were made and kept up with QM Section regarding available fruits and vegetables and with the Engineer Section regarding timber supplies. Data was given to the latter as it became available, particularly heavy timber for construction. After the occupation of Naples contact with the above has been by Corps and other liaison officers only.

(b) P.B.S.

(Then called 5th Army Base Section) was contacted as soon as possible after arrival in Naples and advice given on

(i) siting of ammunition and other dumps on high ground and requests made not to close small country roads off main routes, preventing food produce to markets.

(ii) Advice given as to purchase of fruits and vegetables including names recommended of wholesalers and localities from which produce could come, 4846 minimise effect on local supplies. Buying prices on farms given.

(iii) Assistance given in obtaining firewood and constructional timber through Guardia Forestale and other sources, and a guide given as to prices.

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(iii) Assistance given in obtaining firewood and constructional timber through Guardia Forestale and other sources, and a guide given as to prices.

(iv) Help in locating and arranging for market in horses and mules.

(v) Help given in locating and buying forage up till formation A.F.H.Q. Forage Board in November, 1943.

(c) 10th Br. Corps.

As in (ii) above.

(d) 57 Base Area.

As in (i - iii) and (v) above. Additionally, help in obtaining fish for British Military Hospitals

.../and

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and goats and sheep for Indian troops. Fresh fish and fresh meat for several weeks to British Hospitals.

(e) Royal Navy.

Very close liaison maintained throughout, particularly regarding fruit and vegetable requirements and their needs in rope and other hemp products.

(f) War Shipping Administration.

Close liaison maintained for fruit and vegetables. Fresh meat and potatoes for several weeks.

(g) Mediterranean War Transport Board.

As in (f) above.

(h) Expeditionary Force Institute.

As above, and including fruit etc. for Xmas.

The Food Committee of Local Resources (Italian) Board was formed. Major Kennedy has been a Member throughout, first representing Region 3 and subsequently 15th Army Group.

(i) Allied French and Italian Armies:

On arrival in the forward areas of the French and Italian Armies contacts were made with respective 'Q' Services regarding requirements in fresh fruits and vegetables and advice given on their fulfilment. Allocations and general control of these requirements was undertaken by (QM) P.B.S.

5. REVIEW OF SPECIAL SUBJECTS.

4045

(a) Wheat.- 1943 Crop.

Hasty surveys were made on first arrival at Salerno Province and some small quantities were located in certain Amassi warehouses but from the wheat itself and stubble fields, apart from oral evidence, it was quite obvious that the harvest had been an extremely poor one and that the outlook for feeding Campania, without very largely

1873

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Major Kennedy proceeded on October 6th, 1943 from Naples to survey wheat growing Provinces of Foggia, Matera and Potenza and the possibilities of transporting wheat to Naples as soon as possible.

A report was rendered to Major Gen. Kennell of Rood at

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Bari about the 9th October on the wheat situation in Campania, and the attached report (Annexure 'D') was prepared on return on orders of Col. Hume.

Planting.

Owing to battle conditions, destruction by Germans of warehouses, poor harvest and breakdown of communications it became obvious that considerable areas would be without necessary seed wheat. The attached Directive (Annexure 'E') was sent out and 2,500 tons of soft seed wheat was asked for and promised by Foggia Region.

Owing to difficulties encountered in transport and needs for consumption in other parts of the Eastern Sea Board, this wheat has never arrived.

Only flour had arrived from overseas up till now, but to meet continued requests, it is anticipated that fair quantities of wheat from several sources will arrive early in the new year, and it is hoped that portions may be suitable for Spring sowing. Arrangements are accordingly being made to examine all samples arriving by experts with this end in view.

(b) Timber and Products.

Soon after arrival in Naples, Lt. Barbato contacted Col. Bassi of the Milizia Forestale and on orders from Col. Hume arrangements were put in hand to put his whole Organisation into full force. They re-appeared in uniform with arm bands, but at this stage, owing to [illegible] rumours of their Fascist activities, orders were given to mark time. However, after some delay, the name of the Organisation was changed to Guardia Forestale, certain

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

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Their functions were to guard the Forests and to decide on planting and felling policies under directions from Rome and authorise contracts for felling and charcoal

.../production

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production. Since the War they had been given a new function of making contracts themselves for producing charcoal in certain areas with a view to building up reserves for large cities such as Naples. These contracts were only partly paid on our occupation, some of the charcoal had already been consumed and the resulting situation was somewhat chaotic. Orders were given Col. Bassi not to make

(i) any further contracts.

(ii) To sell all the charcoal produce existing at date to the Federation of Consorzi Agrarios for them to distribute under arrangements with Economics and Supply. Division.

The personnel of the Guardia Forestale are Government servants and paid accordingly. The requests for timber are dealt with in the heading 'Liaison with the Army' above.

(c) Livestock.

Preliminary surveys on first arrival gave clear indications that the livestock population was much reduced. Conferences were held with Chief Veterinarian, 5th Army and it was agreed the Army should not be allowed to purchase fresh meat, subsequently this was reinforced by an order from Gen. Eisenhower. Soon after arrival in Naples, Dr. Barbieri from the Enti Economico Zootecnia Department presented himself, stating he was the head man in Campania plus Campobasso. No meat had appeared in Naples by all accounts since June except quantities on the black market at about five times the proper price.

1877

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(c) Livestock.

Preliminary surveys on first arrival gave clear indications that the livestock population was much reduced. Conferences were held with Chief Veterinarian, 5th Army and it was agreed the Army should not be allowed to purchase fresh meat, subsequently this was reinforced by an order from Gen. Eisenhower. Soon after arrival in Naples, Dr. Barbieri from the Enti Economico Zootecnia Department presented himself, stating he was the head man in Campania plus Campobasso. No meat had appeared in Naples by all accounts since June except quantities on the black market at about five times the proper price.

Normally a yearly census is taken of all livestock, usually in July, and this year Dr. Barbieri stated that although the forms had been sent out, no returns had come in owing to War conditions. Accordingly a meeting took place on the 22nd October, 1943, under the Chairmanship of Signor Paolo Signorini, President of the Consiglio Provinciale Economia, with representatives from Benevento, Avellino and Salerno

..../Alimentation

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Alimentation and Zootechnic Departments, to decide on the policy regarding livestock. It was decided at this meeting to

(i) complete livestock census as at 31st October, 1943, having the necessary forms printed and distributed forthwith.

(ii) run four free experimental livestock markets in the hopes of obtaining sufficient meat to give Naples and other Towns one or more meat rations and of combatting the black market. Should these markets have proved successful, it was intended to reorganise the old forced meat procuring system on a more democratic basis, and to institute certain free market centres. A day or two after this a certain Dr. Mori appeared, said to have been in German occupied territory, and said he was the Director and not Barbieri.

The first market was run at Sassano, Province of Salerno, on Wednesday 27th October, 1943, and about 160 cattle bought out of 180 offered. A Notice had been published, offering a price of 20 Lire live weight for best animals, scaling down to 17 for cows and bulls. A fairly representative gathering of farmers was present and Signor Merighri, Director of the Centrale del Latte, Naples, made an effective speech, stating the objects of the 4042 Enterprise, which was very well received. Instructions were given to Dr. Mori to arrange for competent personnel to remain with the animals after purchase to ensure that they were properly fed and cared for, pending arrangements for transport to

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Instructions were given to Dr. Mori to arrange for competent personnel to remain with the animals after purchase to ensure that they were properly fed and cared for, pending arrangements for transport to Salerno and Naples being completed. The following day a market had been arranged at Atripalda, near Avellino Town. On arrival, one animal was in evidence and quite a large number of butchers and meat merchants. The site was a badly chosen one, in a non cattle district and it was obvious that the cattle dealers had prevented farmers coming in with

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what few animals there were. Accordingly, owing to the success of the previous days venture in Salerno Province, a further rendez-vous was arranged in a distant cattle producing part of Avellino Province, called Lioni, for Sunday, November 14th. On Saturday 30th October, a market was arranged at Eboli, Salerno Province, where it was intended to marry-up the purchases made at Sassano the previous Wednesday, keeping them at Signor Conforti's Estate. On arrival at Eboli, however, about 75 cattle and buffalos were in evidence, but the animals from Sassano had not yet arrived.

It was discovered later in the day that the bulk of these animals were in six rail cars, one station down the line and on visiting this place it was learnt that they had been without food and water in box cars for over two days with no attendance and that the reason for their delay was the non payment of some local due, amounting to some 90 odd Lire (less than £ 1). Arrangements were accordingly made for their immediate despatch to Eboli and for the whole consignment, less a few which had been lorried to Naples, to be parked on Signor Conforti's Estate. In actual fact these animals did not arrive in Naples for over a week, in, as to be expected, a most shocking condition.

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Complaints were made by Salerno Province that the top price of 20 Lire live weight was too high and upsetting their economy, and on two further attempts in getting the scheme going, prices were lowered to 18.

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Complaints were made by Salerno Province that the top price of 20 Lire live weight was too high and upsetting their economy, and on two further attempts in getting the scheme going, prices were lowered to 18. Owing, however, to the complete incompetence of the Zootechnic Director and most of his Staff, the scheme was finally abandoned. No substitute for it has as yet been put into effect, though many conferences resulting in many suggestions with the Prefect of Naples and others have been put forward.

The pre-occupation system of farmers being forced to produce so much meat at a given place and the whole run centrally, is quite

.../impracticable

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impracticable without full postal communication and free motoring facilities for Veterinarians and officials, and Major Kennedy is of the firm opinion that the only solution is to enforce strict control of slaughtering on the part of Podestas for local consumption and to institute some form of free market in certain production areas, as already attempted, to supply the wants of the cities in some measure.

No completed returns have even yet been received from the census forms sent out, but all indications point to livestock population in Campania being not more than 50% 1939 and probably very considerably less. Bearing in mind the enormous fall in livestock population throughout Europe, it is felt that very strong measures are necessary to conserve in every way possible such stocks of good animals as exist.

(e) Milk.

Supply of milk for Naples, Salerno and other big Towns was formerly organised by system of Consorzios and by compulsory allocations of farmers making up to certain quantities from various Zones. The price paid to the farmers was in the neighbourhood of 2 Liras a litre, the Government paying a subsidy of 1 Lira per litre in Campania Region and the milk being sold to the public through the Centrale del Latte, where it was pasteurized and thence to retailers at 3 Liras a litre. In nearly all other Regions the Government subsidy had been done away with. The system had broken down since August owing to War

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For Naples, various conferences were held with the Prefect, Signor Merighri and others interested in each producing Zone, and prices were fixed to give

..../farmers

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farmers 3.60 to 4.60 Liras per litre, to restart the Centrale del Latte, and to distribute the milk on a priority basis, laid down by the Public Health and Welfare Division at 8 Liras a litre. Transport was arranged after much difficulty, coal and other essentials were produced for Centrale del Latte, and the price was given out and fairly well received in one of the best producing Zones near Sassano, However, on zero day, not one litre of milk appeared. The answer being that in spite of definite laws to the contrary, all producers were turning their milk into cheese, which they were working into Naples and other large Towns on the black market at about 150 Liras a kilo or more. Unless full cooperation is received from all interested parties, especially Podestas, Carabinieri, no supply can ever reach big cities at anything like a reasonable price.

(f) Tobacco.

In the battle-scarred area around Battipaglia, Salerno Province, large quantities of tobacco were seen going to seed in very good fertile land. Most of the warehouses were taken over by the military and the factories had been destroyed by bombs or fire. Some of the crop, however, has been saved and there is at date a fairly large quantity of 1943 and older tobacco stocks in Salerno Province. 4089

In Benevento, the main producing Province of the Region, one of the main warehouses was totally destroyed near the Cathedral and the only other large

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In Benevento, the main producing Province of the Region, one of the main warehouses was totally destroyed near the Cathedral and the only other large one, partly destroyed, has now been taken over by the Army. Considerable stocks, however, still exist in other warehouses and as the manufacturing plants have mostly been destroyed and production is at a very low ebb, it is intended to cut down drastically acreage of land sown to tobacco in 1944.

The tobacco industry is run as a State monopoly, but the Direttori Compartimentali Stationed at Cava di Tirrini for Salerno, Potenza and Naples Provinces at St. Giorgio and for Benevento, Foggia and Avellino Provinces are

.../also

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also concerned in the production end.

(g) Cotton.

Attempts have been made in the last 6 or 7 years due to Mussolini's self-sufficiency campaign to grow cotton in Campania. Instructions were given to Consorzi Agrarios shortly after arrival not to buy any 1943 cotton and it is hoped very little in 1944 will be planted. The results were very poor indeed.

(h) Fruit and Vegetables.

As was well-known before arrival the Vesuvian Plain is one of the most fertile Regions in the World for growing fruit and vegetables. Much of this used to be exported and it was feared that farmers would hasten to put their products on the market, from long custom, particularly apples, thus causing a scarcity in the new year when supplies would be much needed to supplement the extremely meagre cereal diet likely to be existing.

A representative meeting was accordingly held with Signor Paolo Signorini as Chairman on October 18th, at which it was decided

(i) there was a need for conservation of all food products which could be kept, particularly apples and potatoes.

(ii) The system then in being for purchases by the Forces was satisfactory. 4028

(iii) A quantity of 6,800 tons of seed potatoes from U.K. should be asked for to arrive by Jan 10th. Previously seed for early potatoes had been imported from Germany and Holland. The estimated quantity of potatoes then available was said to be 5,000 tons in

1887

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Every effort has been made by this Division in conjunction with Avv. Palermo, Vice Commissario, Naples City, the Director of the Naples Market, the Podestas of certain producing Communes, notably Marano and others, to ensure the free flow of other vegetable products into Naples and the other big Towns and to regulate the prices in so far as possible to a level where the working classes could freely supplement their small cereal ration with large quantities of

(i) potatoes - until exhaustion.
(ii) onions until date Dec. 15th.
(iii) green vegetables
(iv) Apples.

The Army demands are dealt with in para 4 above.

(i) Artificial Manures.

The short distance policy is dealt with in the latter half of Annexure 'E'. The long distance policy was

(i) to distribute the existing stocks in two Montecatini plants, totalling about 12,000 tons, and 1,500 tons belonging to Consorzios at Cancello, by agreement with 15th Army Group. This has now commenced.

(ii) to obtain some quantity of potatoes at a cheap rate after they went off the general market. A plan was started to give 1 Ql of ammonium sulphate for first 5, then 3 Qls of potatoes. Up to date about 400 tons have been obtained by this method and potatoes distributed to hospitals and institutions. 4037

(iii) to attempt to have the plants at Portici and Bagnoli put in order for restarting production of super phosphate as soon as raw material, particularly

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(iii) to attempt to have the plants at Portici and Bagnoli put in order for restarting production of super phosphate as soon as raw material, particularly phosphatic rock, can be imported from N. Africa. This was greatly helped by Major Lister, Economics and Supply Division, but up to date little progress has been made owing to Army occupation of both plants.

The whole question of cuprous and sulphur fruit sprays is being investigated by A.C.C. on a National level, and adequate quantities have been asked for.

(j) Maize.

On arrival in Naples, maize crop was about

..../50%

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50% picked. Consideration was given as to whether we should attempt to amass this product but decision was made not to do so. In many of the towns in the maize growing area, East of Naples, maize meal bread has been made and sold at a fairly reasonable price.

(k) Legumes.

The harvest of Beans, Lentils, Chick peas etc. had been completed before arrival. No attempt was made to amass them as it was felt that attempts would probably result in failure.

(l) Fishing.

Fairly detailed surveys were made of the Fishing Industry in Salerno Province, See Annexure 'F' attached.

For Naples Province the situation was much more complex. The affair was handed to Naples Province together with the Admiral's draft instructions on October 18th, but through various causes little progress has been made in arriving at a homogenious plan for fishing, cannalizing and distribution, to date. See Annexures 'G' and 'H'.

Lieut. Mulhieri U.S.N. of Fishing Control, Agricultural Division, A.C.C., visited Naples for a few days early in December, and application has been made for his services to get things under way.

Meanwhile, every possible help has been given by the R.N., and about 2,000 boats have been registered.

(m) Hemp.

4036

On October 4th, 1943 after entering Naples, Dr. Ardenti Morini, the Director of the Enti Economico della Fibre Tessili (now known as the Amasso

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4036

On October 4th, 1943 after entering Naples, Dr. Ardenti Morini, the Director of the Enti Economico della Fibre Tessili (now known as the Amasso Provinciale Canapa) contacted this Division.

He stated his Organisation was the official government agency controlling the amassing, warehousing, grading and distribution of hemp to the industry.

At this first conference the Director stated he had around 700 tons of 1942 hemp in his warehouses and estimated production 1943 at 16½000 tons.

The harvest was made in August, and the hemp was

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still in the possession of the 20,000 growers.

Hemp in this Region was grown almost exclusively in Naples Province in the area centred between Marchianese, Frattamaggiore and extending into the Vesuvian Plain. The Director stated there were 27 warehouses belonging to his concern in the area where the product was amassed and that many were damaged in battle and some products had been looted from the warehouses.

Facilities were given him to survey the area, as battle conditions allowed, and it is to be recorded he did this in forward areas, very well.

He pressed for our authority in continuing the compulsory Amassi system.

The Minister of Agriculture, Rome, had said the 1943 price of 1,200 Liras per quintal, as against a 1,000 in 1942; all this was thought insufficient to cover increased cost of production and give a reasonable profit.

The price issue was still unsettled in the second week of October, when the project was turned over to A.M.G., Naples Province to be handled by Major Fletcher, their part-time Agricultural Officer. Further work was done by him in the next two weeks in trying to settle the price question and in the preparation of the necessary proclamation, to enforce the continued amassing.

The issue became very involved as in that time many delegations and committees of various interested parties came along, both to him and this Office, complaining that the Enti were corrupt and unfair, and an entirely Fascist Institution. Most of them seemed to want a free market.

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Meanwhile, a cable had been sent to M.G.S., Algiers, indicating that 700 tons of hemp was ready for shipment and that of present crop of about 16,000 tons, ten would be available for export and asking for shipping instructions.

A few days later a second cable was sent asking for a reply and further, asking for guidance in price to arrange the amassing.

A reply was eventually received, saying the price to be fixed was to bear no relation to the World price, but

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only to be on cost of production and reasonable profit.

Later, several cables came in to present the exact quantities and qualities available.

It was decided to continue compulsory amassing, because of hemp's strategic importance.

In the first week in November, the whole project was transferred once again to this Department and a further investigation of the hemp situation in and around Frattamaggiore was made. Meanwhile, the Legal Division got to work on a Proclamation (Annexure 'I') which was eventually issued on December 1st.

The investigations above referred to began to raise many personal issues, particularly regarding the Director, Dr. Morini and the Organisation Hemp experts, who grade the product as it is brought to the warehouses; both being accused of mal-practices.

The price question was, however, considered at great length, and finally an increase was approved to bring the average quality up to 1,500 Liras per quintal.

The price is not strictly a final one and personal bonuses always have been given to farmers at the end of each Season, and this being the case, it was not thought safe to make the price higher at the time as we had no knowledge of what the export price should be. Before publishing the Proclamation on December 1st, extra Police and a C.A.P.O. Major from Region 4 were asked for and obtained for Frattamaggiore, in view of possible riots. Reasonably orderly crowds collected on two occasions on publication, and all seeming in order the C.A.P.O. returned after two days.

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4034

Dr. Morini decided to inventory the hemp stocks in Frattamaggiore, to ascertain the quantity that had been looted from his warehouses. He had already done so successfully at Marchianese with Carabinieri.

On December 6th, his attempt at Frattamaggiore met with failure, as one group of Amassi officials were attacked by a large civilian mob, and although protected by Carabinieri, the results were 5 of them fairly badly injured.

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This caused a stalemate, and armed Allied Force was asked for, but not at first allowed; however, permission was granted by the R.C.A.O. for soldiers to be present at a further attempt to be made on Saturday, 11th.

Lieut. Barbato went to Frattamaggiore with Morini that morning to find that through a misunderstanding, no soldiers had arrived, and it was decided by the new C.A.O. of the District, Major Simpson, to have a meeting of all interested at 1500 hours that afternoon, to explain the situation to all concerned. This meeting was held and went alright until Dr. Morini made a speech when the crowd became extremely disorderly and the C.A.O. decided to dismiss Morini and attempt to work the affair through a committee formed from those present, in his place. Since then to date, nothing decisive has occurred.

Constant requests by this Division have been made for technical help in handling this industry and for many weeks through the good offices of F.O.W.I.T., the services of a noted civilian expert have been expected. Further requests have been made without effect for the services of a senior Officer, with business experience as a temporary measure. On or about December 12th, Lt. Col. Herman arrived to make a report for A.C.C. on the hemp situation.

(n) Italian Agricultural Organisations.

From a study of the handbooks before arrival, it was realized that the whole set-up of Italian Agricultural Organisation was very top heavy. It was decided that in any case the Consorzio Agrario would be a certain stayer, and from Salerno onwards, in each Province, priority was

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Believing that small farmers will always follow the lead of big ones, second priority was given to attempting to discover the unpaid Presidents of the Unione Agricoltura

..../to

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to obtain their assistance in reconstruction.

In Salerno, Signor Conforti was found close to the battle zone and brought back into action with some difficulty. After a very few days, however, the security police claimed he was a dangerous Fascist and had him removed.

In Naples Province, very great assistance has been obtained from Comdt Marchise Diana. Prince Lancellotti who was President at Avellino Province for last 7 years has also been of great assistance.

The existence of the A.N.E.E.A. was only discovered after arrival. This had been formed only in April 1943, being an amalgamation of eight pre-existing organisations.

Almost the first Agricultural official encountered in Naples, was the Director of the Ente Economico delle Fibre Tessili, mentioned elsewhere in report.

The Ispettorato Agrario Provinciale of the various Provinces appeared at various dates and every effort has been made to pass back to them their former pre-War control, which had been very greatly diminished under the Fascist Regime.

In Naples there was an Ispettorato Compartimental named Destefano, but this individual was blocked in Rome and has not returned to date, and it has not been found possible to give his locum Dr. Giacalone, who suffers much from ill-health, any authority.

Professor Blandini, Regional Inspector at Caserta, has also been absent behind German lines.

Naples Province Director, Professor Leone has also been away ill on sick leave, but his next in command, Dr. Pinaro, has tried and worked hard.

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obtained from Comdt Marchise Diana. Prince Lancellotti who was President at Avellino Province for last 7 years has also been of great assistance.

The existence of the A.M.L.D.A. was only discovered after arrival. This had been formed only in April 1943, being an amalgamation of eight pre-existing organisations.

Almost the first Agricultural official encountered in Naples, was the Director of the Ente Economico delle Fibre Tessili, mentioned elsewhere in report.

The Ispettorato Agrario Provinciale of the various Provinces appeared at various dates and every effort has been made to pass back to them their former pre-War control, which had been very greatly diminished under the Fascist Regime.

In Naples there was an Ispettorato Compartimental named Destefano, but this individual was blocked in Rome and has not returned to date, and it has not been found possible to give his locum Dr. Giacalone, who suffers much from ill-health, any authority.

Professor Blandini, Regional Inspector at Caserta, has also been absent behind German lines.

Naples Province Director, Professor Leone has also been away ill on sick leave, but his next in command, Dr. Pinaro, has tried and worked hard.

The Provincial Director at Benevento is satisfactory, but the Director at Avellino may need replacement.

The Zootechnia, (Naples Chief, Dr. Mori), referred to fully in Livestock report, is most unsatisfactory and requires complete overhaul.

Close contact has been maintained with the various Agricultural Professors of the University at Portici, also with leading officials, in milk, tobacco & wine industries;

..../and

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and with the Directors of the various Montecatini Fertilizer plants in the area.

The Alimentation Sections have in all cases been handled by Economics and Supply, but in the various Provinces they have in varying degree trespassed on truly Agricultural problems; especially in Salerno.
Up till now this Section and all others mentioned, worked under the Italian Ministry of Agriculture, there being no Ministry of Food.

The policy has been adopted of keeping in being, with reduced staffs in many cases, all the pre-existing Agricultural Organisations, but not using the A.N.B.B.A. except in certain cases for technical advice.

In addition to normal Agricultural Organisations as above, this Division has worked closely with the Consorzio Bonifica Unificati and the Opera Nazionale Combattenti.

The Germans having destroyed all the formers pumps, much land was flooded and Ex-Ambassador Senator Montana having been brought in as President, funds, amounting to 9,000,000 Liras, were furnished by Finance Division to facilitate the rehabilitation work now proceeding.

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6. TRANSPORT.

The lack of adequate transport has terribly handicapped Agricultural reconstruction in this Region. Doubtless, much of this is unavoidable due to War conditions, but if this Region had had a separate powerful transport organisation from the commencement and if the powers that be, Army and otherwise, had better realised the essential needs of transport for Agriculture, the situation would have been imporved.

With railways only just now coming into action, the Army taking large quantities of horses and mules, and particularly every motor in running order that they could find, it is little short of marvellous how the large quantity of Agricultural produce has found its way into Naples and to what extent the Autumn planting has been effectively undertaken by the farmers.

7. REQUISITIONS.

A very great deal of time and energy has been taken up in attempts - some effective - some not, in freeing essential Offices, buildings, warehouses, farms, land and factories from the military occupation. The attached annexure is a typical instance.

8. RECOMMENDATIONS - GENERAL.

Pre-planning. (1)

95% or more of American and British have lived all their lives in lands of surpluses. The occupation of Italy is the first step towards the freeing of Europe. Practically the whole of Europe will be found to be deficient in essential food products. It is, therefore, most strongly urged that these facts and some elementary knowledge of how to avoid gross damage to Agriculture should be given to all Forces before further invasions are made. The Germans realised

1902

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Pre-planning: (2)

It is considered very necessary, if possible, to give ample time to study the Agricultural conditions and organisational set-up in countries to be invaded. Not only should the A.M.G. Agricultural Officers know just what to go for and what to do at

..../once

1903
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once, but all C.A.Os should have elementary knowledge of the problems involved, and how to adapt their actions in obtaining supplies on arrival in any place to the pre-existing organisation; or to some other organisation to replace it, which may have been thoroughly worked out beforehand. Enormous harm and confusion has frequently been caused by well-meaning actions on the part of C.A.Os, which go entirely across the grain with the channels intended.

Agricultural Division Set-up.

It is urged that the Agricultural Officer (or Officers) in any Formation should be self-contained as to transport and minimum clerical help. In the early stages he will need to do much travelling, probably staying at nights away from A.M.G. H.Q. and if he could be self-contained with transport and shorthand typist to write his reports as he goes and not be tied to a seat in an Office, he will be a 100% more effective.

Functions and Present A.M.G. Set-up.

It is felt that the present Divisions of Agriculture, Economics and Supply, Public Utilities and Transport may need some basic change. It is difficult to fit in on the A.M.G. side the functions of Agriculture and Economics and Supply at present, and on the relative Italian sides it is even more difficult, as all the food distributing agencies came under the Ministry of Agriculture. It is suggested that consideration be given to the suggestion that the functions might well be split into the following Divisions instead:

(a) Food Supply Division with Agriculture under it.
(b) Trade and Industry in place of Economics and Supply.
(c) Transportation.

In the U.K., the Ministry of Food has in this War worked just 100% efficiently and is concerned with all imports, rationing etc. The Ministry of Agriculture receives a separate grant [illegible]

1904

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In the U.K., the Ministry of Food has in this War worked just 100% efficiently and is concerned with all imports, rationing etc. The Ministry of Agriculture remains a separate entity with an equal place in the Cabinet, but to do this with A.M.G. would create one further Division and it is felt that the Food Supply Division, provided it had as its Chief a man of some Agricultural knowledge, could have under it an Agricultural Section for technical advice.

Security.

The Security Police of each Army have made terrific inroads on key personnel (Italian) used by Agricultural Division, ordering to depose Signor Conforti, President of the Salerno Agricultural Union,

.../and

1905

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and imprisoning Signor Signorini for three weeks. In handbooks issued before our arrival were paragraphs giving a green light, particularly on Signor Signorini and it is felt that in future operations very much more care should be taken before this wholesale arrest and suspic ion of arrest be permitted by junior security officers of the Allied Forces. With the continuance of the present state of affairs it is obvious that no full active cooperation can be obtained from the native Officials. Further, that men of ability, who might come forward to offer their services and help in the Allied cause, will greatly hesitate to do so.

E.G. DOUGLAS KENNEDY.
Major R.A. i/c.

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1906

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TO: All C.A.O.s, Region III. 22 August, 1943

Actions needed in or route to priority.

1. Assist Combat Forces in causing minimum possible destruction, damage, and delection all agricultural activities including lumber; also in locating and guarding all bulk stores of grain, food products, and timber.
2. Continue all present rationing cards systems.
3. Contact your local ANASI officials- if bad or absent, get others appointed- and get pre-occupation system working with minimum delay.
4. Proclaim agreed prices as laws, including those for labour, and take adequate steps to see they are enforced.
5. Liase with your neighbours.

Report as follows, in writing, to HQ 3 Rear Gul HQ., in all cases giving relevant localities and dates.

1 On action taken on above.
2 Also, as soon as possible on:-
(a) Available or in (1) Assisi stocks (2) Trasimene (3) elsewhere) allowing for seed & farm consumers
(b) Available surpluses of fresh fruit and vegetables for consumption or canning.
(c) Breakdowns in (1) Water supplies affecting irrigation, (2) Electric power affecting agriculture.
(d) Number and condition of all food manufacturing & preserving plants in your territory- esp. flour mills.
3 Also, with less urgency, on
(a) Surpluses or shortages in
(1) Draft farm animals,
(2) Tractors and kindred mechanical equipment including threshing machines.
(b) Surpluses and shortages in
(1) Forage
(2) Fuel and lubricants for (a) above.
(c) Surpluses or shortages in farm labour.
(d) Major shortages in spare parts for agricultural implements.
(e) Major shortages in seeds needed.
(f) Any surplus liquid milk available for hospitals etc.
(g) Whether is rough estimate of minimum requirements, if any, in your territory for next 90 days for (1) Clothing, (2) Medical supplies, (3) Soap.

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1907
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1. [illegible] agreed price scales, including those for labour, and take adequate steps to see they are observed.
5. Liase with your neighbours.

Report as follows, in writing, to HQ 3 Re[illegible]l HQ., in all cases giving relevant localities and dates.

1 On action taken on above.
2 Also, as soon as possible on:-
(a) Availability in (the most) (on a cash) allowing for cash & farm stocks (elsewhere) consumers.
(b) Avoidable surpluses of fresh fruit and vegetables for consumption or canning.
(c) Breakdowns in (1) Water supplies affecting irrigation,
(2) Electric power affecting agriculture.
(d) Number and condition of all food mfg. canning & preserving plants in your territory- esp. flour mills.
3 Also, with less urgency, on
(a) Surpluses or shortages in
(1) Draft animals,
(2) Tractors and kindred mechanical equipment including tracking machines.
(b) Surpluses and shortages in
(1) Forage
(2) Fuel and lubricants for (a) above.
(c) Surpluses or shortages in farm labour.
(d) Major shortages in spare parts for agricultural implements.
(e) Major shortages in seeds needed.
(f) Any surplus liquid milk available for hospitals etc.
(g) Whether is rough estimate of minimum requirements, if any, in your territory for next 90 days for (1) Clothing, (2) Medical supplies, (3) Soap.

4027

Please divide your reports into:
1 Real absolute facts.
2 Suppositions
3 Ideas.

Negative information reports (e.g. "All normal & going well here no surpluses") are of the UTMOST VALUE.

Issued by Economics & Agricultural Planning Staffs, REGION VII.

Colonel
Chief of Staff
Commanding Region III

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1909

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A.M.G. HQ. REGION III

FORCAST OF VEGETABLES AND FRUIT AVAILABILITY NAPLES REGION,
OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, DECEMBER, 1943

15 September, 1943.

VEGETABLES:

POTATOES: A surplus grown in the Region but Italy as a whole has been short, importing from Germany both for food and seed available for Allied troops. Believe impost from U. Varies a possible solution.

ONIONS: Very large quantities grown; normally a bet crmod and exported; some Bibe-sown should be available in fair quantities.

TOMATOES: (See Fruit) Ought to be available in large quantities.

PEPPERS: (peppers,various varieties) Should be available in fair quantities

EGG PLANT (Mostly bitter v. tasty) Ditto

CUCUMBERS: Ditto

LETTUCE: (Spanish) Ditto

CARROTS: Ditto

BROCCOLI (most v. fertile) Ditto from sept.

CAULIFLOWERS: Ditto 1 to 1½ v. dec. & onward

CABBAGE: (more variable) Ditto

CELERY: Should be available in fair quantities from nov.

BEANS: Should be available in fair quantities

SPINACH: Ditto

TURNIPS: Ditto

FAVA BEANS: Might be available in fair quantities

ARTICHOKES: Might be available.

1026

FRUITS:

PEARS: Less crop possible

PEACHES: Should be available

APPLES: Might be available

GRAPES: Should be available

Various nuts: Ditto

FIGS: Ditto

CHESTNUTS (ROASTING): Ditto

CHESTNUTS (EATING) Ditto

1910

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1911

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D

HEADQUARTERS,
A.F.W.S. REGION III
AGRICULTURAL SECTION

Memo for Major Bodu:

Subject: Food situation, National Italy.

1. FOOD SITUATION.

(a) Eastern Provinces. Harvest prob 15% or less of last year. Around 1000 tons in stock. Proclamation issued calling for 40% of producers and dependents gradual evacuation. Should this be successful I consider the Province may be able to meet its needs until about Feb, but if so, many hill communities will be living entirely on stock and for a long time. For previous years see attached sheets, particularly the import of 44,253 tons in year 41/42.

(b) Western Provinces. Produced approximately 75% of normal. Harvest in the mountains were very late and a number of a few wheat crops were not cleared of enemy encirclement so that figures are not available; it is thought they will be given to the Allied Military Government at 70% requirements or 2,100,000 tons. The 30% deficiency will not be very large. Note on attached sheet that in 39 1/2 Regies Imported 24 240,000 tons from 28 different countries.

(c) Transport Situation: Crops on Foggia border better than most [illegible] bridges, [illegible] already to be capable for [illegible] but not likely to be [illegible] Bari, [illegible] Italy. Imports [illegible] Foggia [illegible] Bari, [illegible] made.

(d) Stocks and Prices: Produced approximately 75% overall but [illegible] were very [illegible] shortage of a few wheat growing districts [illegible] to check these figures and the [illegible] in the [illegible] supplies should be sufficient until [illegible] Jan. at least. [illegible] quantity of 4.6 tons were imported in 41/42.

In the case [illegible] by-over from the [illegible] 42/43.

1124

2. [illegible] PROVINCES.

[illegible] very quick tour through Foggia, Matera, Bari and Po-

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tonne in keeping with Dr. Mussolini's Quota of Consorzio A ratio of Mussolini Italy, and a welcome source of hie, it seems that:

(a) Until according to statistics a critical is will be out of wheat Nov. 1st.

(b) Tripolitania, subject to shipping in the Autumn 30.000 tons which stood still on Forms should be able to export a total of 40,000 tons.
Since the harvest and up to 7th Sep. a total of 19.000 tons was exported to other Provinces (Naples, being sent 10.000 and 2 Roma 1.170).

c) Libya we assessed as requiring by Italy, subject to collection from farmers as above, 17.000 tons leaving already exported or shortly to export to Southern Italy Provinces 7.000 tons.

d) Cyrenaica has had a carry over of 270 tons, the only Province visited with this distinction. At present they have on hand 7.000 tons and on a 50% bad figures for collection between 8-10.000 for export.

3 [illegible] must this year in order hence a [illegible] may be usual or so & export than is needed from other Provinces. To [illegible] they needed 3.500 tons from Minera for this purpose, Potenza 3.000 and 2 Roma and Naples will both definitely need and from somewhere, preferably if which is to replace cotton, hemp and tobacco in [illegible].

4 I estimate [illegible] to be expected for seed 10.000 tons, leaving ce of 20.000.

5 On [illegible] se le 150 plus 70 p[illegible]va, besides and Salerno Provinces [illegible]00 tons a day.

Less 150 tons
ending in 150
Balance ..... 150 tons

4023

Bari say they
require..... 300 tons a day
Total ..... 750 tons
Southern Provinces I believe normally import from Foggia and Potenza.

CONCLUSION.

Shipping road or shipping or both transportation being available the outlook from Jan. Italy appears to me extremely black.
I may have been told on good authority that Italy imported from Germany and the Balkans about 80.000 tons in the year 1942/43 an I

1913

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myself considers that by Jun. 30th 1944 they still need to have imported over a 1.000.000 tons to maint in any reasonable ration scale at all.

Major KENNEDY

i/c. Agricultural Section.

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HEADQUARTERS
A.M.G., REGION III.

A G R I C U L T U R E 8 November, 1943.

WHEAT PLANTING AND ARTIFICIAL MANURES.

TO: All S.C.A.O's.

1. General. Wheat in most Districts should be planted by the end of November and needs anything up to 5 Quintals a hectare (average 2) of super-phosphate manure to produce worth while results. This super-phosphate should be sown with or before the seed wheat but useful results can be obtained by a top dressing applied some weeks after.

Wheat may also be sown in Feb, but if the Summer is dry, results are likely to be disastrous, and in any case the yield is considerably lower.

2. Seed. Farmers should, on paper, have enough seed left (2 Quintals to the hectare) to sow the desired area this Autumn, but in many cases in Campagna, owing to food shortage, war damage and intended replacement of cotton and some hemp and tobacco lands by wheat, seed will be short. Arrangements are being completed for obtaining a quantity of soft seed wheat from FOGGIA. The Officers handling Agriculture in each Province should be informed of seed needs as soon as possible.

3. Super-phosphates. The main manure needed for wheat raising is produced from phosphatic rock from N. Africa and naturally is in very short supply. The Consortzio Agrario have small stocks in their warehouses and there is in addition a total available in Naples Region of about 12,000 tons and in Barletta on the East Coast an estimated 2,000 tons.

4. Distribution.

(a) Main Stock. Even last year a total of 54,000 tons was distributed in Meridional Italy and in normal times a figure over four times this. It is, therefore, of great importance to ensure that the best use is made of the minute supplies available. Transport permitting, it is intended to send a further 2,000 tons to Naples Province: 500 tons each to Avellino and Benevento and 1,500 to Salerno. 6021

(b) Local Consortzi Stocks. Allocations were formerly made by the Union of Agriculturalists in conjunction with the Provincial Inspector of Agriculture and issues made by the Consortzi on chits signed by these Officials. I feel the best way to handle the matter this year is for S.C.A.Os to allow Podestas to arrange with relevant Consortzi Agrario Officials to distribute their total present stocks of super-phosphates as they think best at the following prices:-

14 - 16%

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14 - 16%	- 90 Liras to Qle	16 - 18%	- 95 Liras to Qle
15 - 17%	- 92 " " "	18 - 20%	- 100 " " "

5. Other Manures.

(a) Ammonium-sulphate. - vitally important for potato growing. The small remaining stocks held centrally are being distributed by this Office.

A few local Consortzis such as Castellammare hold stocks in excess of local needs. C.A.Os are asked to accept Consortzi advice as to how much may be distributed locally and how much freed to other areas.

.../2.

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Others hold small quantities. C.A.Os should ensure that those are sold to the very best advantage. Price Lires 200%

(b) Small stocks Calciocianamide - also potatoes - Price 225

(c) " " Calcium Nitrate - grain and vegetables - Price 200

(d) Potassium-sulphate - Tobacco and Fruits - Price 250

There are also various compounds producing spray for fruit trees needed from end December onwards - a further memo will be issued later on these.

NOTES ON ITALIAN AGRICULTURAL ORGANISATION

From the experience gained since landing, it is felt the following notes may now be opportune.

General Set-up. All Agriculture was organized on a National basis and centralized on ROME.

Inspectorate of Agriculture. One in each Province and one for Campagna. In this Region have kept them in being and used when possible, but personnel existent not of very high standard in drive or knowledge. Hoping to get in better heads eventually.

The Consortzi Agrario is universal over all Italy, having representatives to cover each Commune. It existed as a sort of farmers co-operative long before Fascism and only since 1937 has been the Government agency for the forced Amassing of farm products. They run the Ammasis and should continue to be the only people to do so. In Region III we are continuing the general enforced amassing of wheat and olive oil only, but have left open in the order now being posted for any other farm products to be amassed if need arises (e.g. maize, potatoes). This can be enforced on a Provincial level if authority is granted from Region.

The Consortzi also trades in many other farm products as a free agent including charcoal, does all artificial manure distribution, seed distribution and farm implements.

Is really the back-bone of Italian Agriculture and must remain so in any changed set-up.

As an organisation should therefore be supported and used 100%. Naturally have some duds which need reporting on and replacing by

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Office of Agricultural Ascertainment and Economics was set up as recently as March 1943. Was made from several pre-existing Fascist organisations covering each branch (e.g. Oil, Hemp, Fruit, Vegetables) and was supposed to plan and direct what needed acreages were to be planted each year. Also to check up on (spy on) the Consortzi Agrario.

This, being a Government organisation, we have continued to need in being, but are not using, and I think it will be abolished in time.

.../3.

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Unions. There was a Union of Agriculturists and a Farm Workers Union. Have kept both in being meanwhile, and when a good man can be found as President (unpaid) of the former, he is invaluable.

The Workers Union has records connected with State system of Sickness and Unemployment benefits, and for this reason must be kept in action.

There are other Officers on Provincial level connected with taxes, etc, which have to be kept going also.

By order of Colonel HUME:

Paul Revere

PAUL REVERE,
Major, AGD,
Adjutant General.

4019

1918

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1919

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HEADQUARTERS
REGION 3
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 403

Subject: Mining 4 October, 1943

To: Chief of Staff, Region 3, AMG.
From: Region 3 Agricultural Section.

1 General. I have visited the mining industry at Cebona on 3 October the highest in the existing monthly figures, and, some days previously, the next highest at Ceral on 24.

II Production and Employment

The figures and labour returned produced something just over 20,000, which be broken down May and 31st December, 1942, and apart from stones & sorting with hammers, should obtain good entries of high-grade Cebona and Coralmen, amounting on a good night to over 200 gls.

II 700 to 800 are employed in between 200 and 250 boats in all of which 30 are diesel driven motor boats none exceeding 70 h.p. The depredation has a 6,000 litre capacity petrol storage tank with pump and formerly received petrol in a cheap & regular supply as without this, boats are driven between 70 and 75 litres a night.

At 3 mill there are the 2 big fish motor vessels, one being driven by heavy oil and the other by petrol, and about 150 small motor boats mostly sailing or all but a few with small motors. The production averaged an amount to about 300 in a year normally.

III Types of Fish & Methods

In the Cebona and Coralmen are mainly taken the consensus of opinion being 90% and these are obtained by lowering a powerful electric lamp (this is the latest & is getting around to the attractive fish. The fish then are caught and are used giving 32 volts in all are these regulate charging each day of use and so electric power essential. A Petrol Motor is now working also the ice plant. Both are dependent on the resumption of the electricity at Salerno. The line is worn out by repeated thefts.

IV. Marketing.

A. Coral Abia formerly supplied the immediate interior, Salerno and sometimes further afield. The cooperative society controls more than half the boats and so called government official lives there and seems

1920

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to keep an accurate record of all fish coming in and going out so there should be no supply and demand over the black marketing trouble in receiving operations, which, in fact, have already commenced. The list of prices posted recently before was shown me and varied between 10 to 15 per kilo for top quality fish to 6 for airdrieds.

E. In Cebu the position is not more complicated. The Boards, similar to those which appeared to be in operation with the fishing chiefs at Iloilo, appeared to be in accordance with the fishing chiefs and was concerned over a certain percentage of catch formerly given to the owners for fish sales. He appeared to be a sensible, honest old man. Shown [illegible] to be the receiver of the local fishing [illegible] but appeared a pretty old man enthusiastic and leading watching. [illegible] Vocal Battalia, also owned several boats, though possibly not by now, should definitely the bringing of this party.

F. Generally, up to now, each boat owner or group of boat owners have marketed their fish independently, normally locally, on a return of the market caught to the required government department. In a lengthy discussion I explained that we would require them to institute some system so that all fish owners would go into a central place, be weighed and then allocated to dealers there, the purpose being to prevent the obvious black market result from a continuance of the old system. The Governor assured me it would be necessary for transport facilities to all officers to ensure this being carried out. Most of the fishing boats to [illegible] are, all in order, one [illegible] and there only is all between two and three tons. As on [illegible] would be more than 20 tons per trip transport would need to be arranged. Normally the output would be [illegible] so, in the end, [illegible] would be satisfied with the whole of [illegible] but perhaps more [illegible].

G. [illegible] Iloilo, Cebu, or any permission to [illegible].

H. [illegible] regarding petroleum [illegible] of [illegible].

Major A/G Adjutant Gen. Section 1017
Region 3 HQ.

Copies to:
S.G.A.C. Camp Servilla
J.C.A.C. Nichols Field
S.D.A.C. Camp Dewey
Hon Under Sec Supply Manila, R. to. 3.

1921

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

COPY

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM
Office of the RCAO

5 December, 1943.

Subject: Fish and Fishing.

To: Chief, Agricultural Section.

The RCAO desires me to raise two points: (1) At General Peace's meeting yesterday afternoon, the complaint was made practically all of the fish caught in the neighbouring waters are brought into Naples and sold through the Black Market. The question was raised as the feasibility of establishing a Co-Op Fish market through which some control of the sale of fish could be exercised. General Peace desires AMG to look into the question and report at his next meeting, which is to take place on Monday, 11 December. The RCAO would appreciate having your suggestions and recommendations upon this question: (2) Colonel Clarkson 5th Port Comdt, has complained to Colonel Rome that Italian fishermen are using dynamite to kill fish in the Bay of Naples off Pozzuoli.

You are requested to look into this matter and report your findings to Colonel Rome.

Sgd. Julius D'ILIO

Capt in, T.A.
Staff Officer, Hqrs A.M.G. III.

4016

1922

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

HEADQUARTERS
A.M.G.-REGION III
AGRICULTURAL SECTION

AGRO

9 December, 1943

TO: Colonel Hume

SUBJECT: Fishing

In reply to attached.

1. Am afraid the allegation that all the fish is sold on the Black Market is actually correct. There is at the moment no "White Market".

Previously Naples had a Central fish market, but it was bombed out and all information I can get leads to the conclusion that it never worked very well, and since food became scarce, extremely badly.

It was the intention, approved by Colonel Ashley, that Naples Province should run the fishing in Naples Bay and Salerno Province everything South of Capri, and when the Admiral's requirements were received on Oct.18th, copies were sent at once to each Province with the attached letter. Naples province have not found it possible to undertake the task of arranging to canalise and distribute the fish, though they have in conjunction with the Navy got the final regulations as applying to the Navy approved, and the Navy have in fact issued permits to something like 2,000 boats.

The problem remains of issuing regulations and setting up the machinery for their enforcement in order to

(a) canalise the fish coming in.

(b) distribute it.

I have discussed the matter with the R.C.I.C., Fishery Control and he agrees it should be possible to force all boats to confine to following harbours:

(a) Ischia
(b) Procida
(c) Pozzuoli
(d) Bagnoli
(e) Margellina
(f) Portici
(g) Torre del Greco
(h) Castellammare
(i) Sorrento.

4015

It is considered that Capri is more or less self-support in fish.

1923

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

Avvocato Palermo, Naples City, has considered and is putting on paper a chems to effect control after landing at these places and will submit same to Economics and Supply.

Am going myself to Ischia and Procida today to investigate the position now and to arrange for a sufficient supply in the interim for the military hospitals.

2. Am told by the Navy the allegation regarding dynamiting fish is incorrect.

E.C.D. DOUGLAS KENNEDY
Major R.A. i/c

4084

1924

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

HEADQUARTERS
A.M.G.-REGION III
AGRICULTURAL SECTION

MEMO

TO: Colonel Hume 13 December 1943

SUBJECT: Fishing

Following my report dated 9th December.

I visited Ischia and Procida on Thursday and Friday last and found that:

(a) Ischia is approximately self-supporting in fish.

(b) Procida is catching on an average 1-1/2 tons a day.

C.A.C. of the islands, Captain White, through the new Podesta at Procida had made, in my opinion, a good plan in forcing the skipper of each large fishing vessel to bring in a proportion of is catch each day for the 6,000 inhabitants of Procida, which was sold on the spot at about 30 Lire, allowing the rest to continue to Naples on the present free or black market. I arranged for a further quantity of about 5 cwt a day to be set aside and fetched daily for the Allied Military Hospitals and that a price of 50 lire a kilo shoul be paid for it.

These commitments left an average of three quarters of a ton a day available for the mainland supply.

If and when night fishing is permitted, much larger amounts can be expected and in any event catches should improve in a few weeks time.

Referring to Memo dated 9th, December, am still of the opinion that all boats should be forced into the Ports ordered therein and that arrangements must be made to ensure that all fish is weighed and distributed immediatly or arrival.

I attach copy of Avvocato Palermo's suggestions and consider that a Committee could perhaps be set up at once under Economics and Supply with representatives from Naples Town and Naples Province, Alimentation, and the Officer i/c Naval Fishing Control to form a workable plan to be put into operation forthwith.

E.C.DOUGLAS KENNEDY
Major R.A. i/c

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
PROVINCE OF NAPLES

GOVERNO MILITARE ALLEATO
PROVINCIA DI NAPOLI

Whereas by R. D. L. No. 1955 dated 8th November 1936, and Law No. 566 dated 18th May 1942, hemp had to be stripped and delivered to the warehouses of the Ente Economico delle Fibre Tessili, it is ordered by the Allied Military Government as follows:

ARTICLE I.

Renaming of the Ente Economico delle Fibre Tessili

The organization known as the Ente Economico delle Fibre Tessili within the Province of Naples will henceforth be known as the Ammasso Provinciale Canapa, and all reference to, the said Ente in any Italian laws will be henceforth read as, and refer to the said Ammasso Provinciale Canapa. All operations in connection with the collection and subsequent sale or disposition of hemp by the said ammasso, will be controlled entirely by the Allied Military Government.

ARTICLE II.

Collection of the Hemp

Within the Province of Naples, all producers and possessors of hemp grown in 1943, will strip and deliver their entire crop to the appropriate warehouses of the Ammasso Provinciale Canapa, commencing on the 1st of December, 1943, and continuing thereafter, in accordance with the existing Italian laws, and at the prices specified in the Schedule hereto.

ARTICLE III.

Penalties

Any person failing to obey the provisions of this order shall, on conviction by an Allied Military Court, be liable to imprisonnent or a fine, or both, and any goods forming the subject of such a conviction may be confiscated.

ARTICLE IV.

Effective date

This order will become operative in the Province of Naples on the 1st Day of December, 1943, and shall be effective from that date.

EDGAR ERSKINE HUME
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Regional Civil Affairs Officer

Il Governo Militare Alleato relativamente al R. D. L. , N. 1955 dell' 8 novembre 1936 ed a quello del 18 maggio 1942; ordina quanto segue:

ARTICOLO 1°

Denominazione da sostituirsi a quella di Ente Economico Fibre Tessili

L' ENTE ECONOMICO FIBRE TESSILI della Provincia di Napoli, assumerà, da ora in poi, la denominazione di AMMASSO PROVINCIALE CANAPA e tutto quanto nelle attuali leggi italiane si riferisce a detto Ente, verrà riportato a tale denominazione. Il Governo Militare Alleato, controllerà tutte le operazioni relative alla raccolta e susseguente vendita e disposizione della canapa di detto Ammasso.

ARTICOLO 2°

Ammasso della Canapa

Tutti i produttori ed i proprietari di canapa, prodotta nel 1943 entro la Provincia di Napoli, dovranno stigliare e consegnare la loro produzione secondo quanto è stabilito dalle vigenti leggi italiane e secondo l'accluso listino dei prezzi.

ARTICOLO 3°

Penalità

Chiunque non osservi le disposizioni di questo ordine, sarà, per condanna del Tribunale Militare Alleato, soggetto a multa o a carcere o ad entrambe nonchè alla confisca del prodotto, oggetto di tale condanna.

ARTICOLO 4°

Entrata in vigore

Quest'ordine andrà in vigore nella Provincia di Napoli, in data 1° dicembre 1943 ed avrà corso fino a nuove disposizioni.

EDGAR ERSKINE HUME
Colonnello dello Stato Maggiore dell'Esercito Americano
Ufficiale Capo degli Affari Civili per Napoli e la Campania

declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

commencing on the 1st of December, 1943, and continuing thereafter, in accordance with the existing Italian laws, and at the prices specified in the Schedule hereto.

ARTICLE III.

Penalties

Any person failing to obey the provisions of this order shall, on conviction by an Allied Military Court, be liable to imprisonment or a fine, or both, and any goods forming the subject of such a conviction may be confiscated.

ARTICLE IV.

Effective date

This order will become operative in the Province of Naples on the 1st Day of December, 1943, and shall be effective from that date.

EDGAR ERSKINE HUME
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Regional Civil Affairs Officer

SCHEDULE

Hemp to be delivered commencing 1st of December, 1943, and continuing thereafter at the following prices:

PAESANO ZONE

Spago superiore paesano	2085	per	quintal
» chiaro paesano	1985	»	»
Extrissimo chiaro paesano	1910	»	»
Extra chiaro paesano	1760	»	»
Spago mezzocolore paesano	1885	»	»
Extrissimo mezzocolore paesano	1750	»	»
Extra mezzocolore paesano	1610	»	»
Spago scolorato paesano	1610	»	»
Extrissimo scolorato paesano	1525	»	»
Extra scolorato paesano	1435	»	»

FORESTIERO ZONE

Spago chiaro forestiero	1935	per	quintal
Extrissimo chiaro forestiero	1825	»	»
Extra chiaro forestiero	1675	»	»
Spago mezzocolore forestiero	1775	»	»
Extrissimo mezzocolore forestiero	1675	»	»
Extra mezzocolore forestiero	1535	»	»
Spago scolorato forestiero	1560	»	»
Extrissimo scolorato forestiero	1475	»	»
Extra scolorato forestiero	1385	»	»
Scarti chiari	1260	»	»
» scolorati	1150	»	»
Canapone, 1 st	1360	»	»
» 2 nd	1285	»	»
» 3 rd	1175	»	»
Scarti di canapone	1025	»	»
Cimaglie di canapa	1025	»	»
» » canapone	825	»	»

UNDER PRODUCTS

Stoppa 1 st chiara	705	per	quintal
» 1 st scolorata	625	»	»
» 2 nd chiara	640	»	»
» 2 nd scolorata	575	»	»
» 3 rd chiara	605	»	»
» 3 rd scolorata	530	»	»

ARTICOLO 3°

Penalità

Chiunque non osservi le disposizioni di questo ordine, sarà, per condanna del Tribunale Militare Alleato, soggetto a multa o a carcere o ad entrambe nonchè alla confisca del prodotto, oggetto di tale condanna.

ARTICOLO 4°

Entrata in vigore

Quest'ordine andrà in vigore nella Provincia di Napoli, in data 1° dicembre 1943 ed avrà corso fino a nuove disposizioni.

EDGAR ERSKINE HUME
Colonnello dello Stato Maggiore dell'Esercito Americano
Ufficiale Capo degli Affari Civili per Napoli e la Campania

ALLEGATO

Listino dei prezzi della canapa il quale andrà in vigore col 1° dicembre 1943 ed avrà corso fino a nuove disposizioni.

ZONA PAESANA

Spago superiore paesano	2085	per	quintale
» chiaro paesano	1985	»	»
Extrissimo chiaro paesano	1910	»	»
Extra chiaro paesano	1760	»	»
Spago mezzocolore paesano	1885	»	»
Extrissimo mezzocolore paesano	1750	»	»
Extra mezzocolore paesano	1610	»	»
Spago scolorato paesano	1610	»	»
Extrissimo scolorato paesano	1525	»	»
Extra scolorato paesano	1435	»	»

ZONA FORESTIERA

Spago chiaro forestiero	1935	per	quintale
Extrissimo chiaro forestiero	1825	»	»
Extra chiaro forestiero	1675	»	»
Spago mezzocolore forestiero	1775	»	»
Extrissimo mezzocolore forestiero	1675	»	»
Extra mezzocolore forestiero	1535	»	»
Spago scolorato forestiero	1560	»	»
Extrissimo scolorato forestiero	1475	»	»
Extra scolorato forestiero	1385	»	»
Scarti chiari	1260	»	»
» scolorati	1150	»	»
Canapone, 1°	1360	»	»
» 2°	1285	»	»
» 3°	1175	»	»
Scarti di canapone	1025	»	»
Cimaglie di canapa	1025	»	»
» » canapone	825	»	»

SOTTO PRODOTTI

Stoppa 1° chiara	705	per	quintale
» 1° scolorata	625	»	»
» 2° chiara	640	»	»
» 2° scolorata	575	»	»
» 3° chiara	605	»	»
» 3° scolorata	530	»	»

1943 — Napoli, R. Tip. Giannini

1926
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1927

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

HEAD QUARTERS
REGION 9
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 454, U.S. ARMY

4 Jan. 44.

SUBJECT : Report of activities to 15 Dec. 43.

TO : Lt. Col. Kraage.

1. The following report is made in compliance with your order dated 27 Dec. 43.

2. My conception of the scope of activities in which this Division should engage is attached as Appendix " A ".

3. A full explanation as to the mechanism for carrying out this work is attached as Appendix " B ".

4. A chart of the organization as it stood on 15 Dec. is attached as Appendix " C ".

5. The transfers within, to, and from this staff is attached as Appendix " D ".

6. The personnel assigned to this Section has not at any time been sufficient to handle properly the duties which it has been called upon to perform. In some cases the personnel assigned has not been qualified for these particular assignments.

7. This Section commenced to function as a Regional H.Q. on 2 Oct. 43.

8. The detail of the activities in the Industrial Branch is attached as Appendix " E ", annexure 1 being a specimen " Availability of Industry " form.

9. The detail of the activities of the supply branch is attached as Appendix " F ".

10. Recommendations for the future are :

(a) Establishment of an Economic Control by Italians, see Appendix " G ".

(b) Increase of personnel to cover minimum requirements. This has been fully dealt with in Appendix " B ".

(c) Regular meeting of Directors of Economics & Supply of all Regions to facilitate inter-Regional transfers, and exchange of ideas and recommendations to co-ordinating authority.

1928

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APPENDIX " 4 "

ECONOMICS & SUPPLY, REGION 3

January 4, 1944.

ECONOMICS & SUPPLY DIVISION.

1. Estimating and meeting essential civilian requirements.

2. Supervising the rationing system.

3. Survey, development and control of natural resources, other than for agricultural resources, except that the collection and marketing of agricultural products will be the responsibility of the Division in close co-operation with the Agricultural Division, to the extent required by the interests of the Allied Forces or the economy of the territory.

4. Supervising price control in close co-operation with price fixing committee.

5. Development and regulation of industrial and commercial enterprises and activities, other than those engaged in furnishing transportation, communication or utility services. The Division will however be responsible for the control of transportation of supplies in as much as they affect the other duties of the Division.

6. In general for taking necessary measures to restore channels of supply and distribution and to rehabilitate the economy of the territory.

7. Although above arrangement puts greater limitation on the Division than is provided in the AMG handbook, it is recognised that at this time that it might not be advisable to extent the duties to the extent provided in the handbook, and it is felt therefore that under the above limitations the Division can function more effectively than it can at the present time.

1929

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

than for agricultural resources, except that the collection and marketing of agricultural products will be the responsibility of the Division in close co-operation with the Agricultural Division, to the extent required by the interests of the Allied Forces or the economy of the territory.

4. Supervising price control in close co-operation with price fixing committee.

5. Development and regulation of industrial and commercial enterprises and activities, other than those engaged in furnishing transportation, communication or utility services. The Division will however be responsible for the control of transportation of supplies in as much as they affect the other duties of the Division.

6. In general for taking necessary measures to restore channels of supply and distribution and to rehabilitate the economy of the territory.

7. Although above arrangement puts greater limitation on the Division than is provided in the AMG handbook, it is recognised that at this time that it might not be advisable to extent the duties to the extent provided in the handbook, and it is felt therefore that under the above limitations the Division can function more effectively than it can at the present time.

1024

1930

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APPENDIX " B "

ECONOMICS & SUPPLY, REGION 3

4 Jan. 44.

DETAIL OF STAFF DUTIES

1. To carry out the activities as described it is considered that the following staff is required :

A - Organization and Control Staff

The departments answering straight to this Staff would be :

B - Food Controller

C - Industrial Controller

D - Industrial supplies Controller

E - Price Investigator

F - Civilian Organization Controller .

2. The compoeition and duties of each branch would be as described in annexures 1 to 6.

3. Interpreters may be dispensed with in proportion to Italian speaking Officers available.

— oo O oo —

1931

declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

1. To carry out the activities as described it is considered that the following staff is required :

A - Organization and Control Staff

The departments answering straight to this Staff would be :

B - Food Controller

C - Industrial Controller

D - Industrial supplies Controller

E - Price Investigator

F - Civilian Organization Controller .

2. The composition and duties of each branch would be as described in annexures 1 to 6.

3. Interpreters may be dispensed with in proportion to Italian speaking Officers available.

— oo O oo —

1932

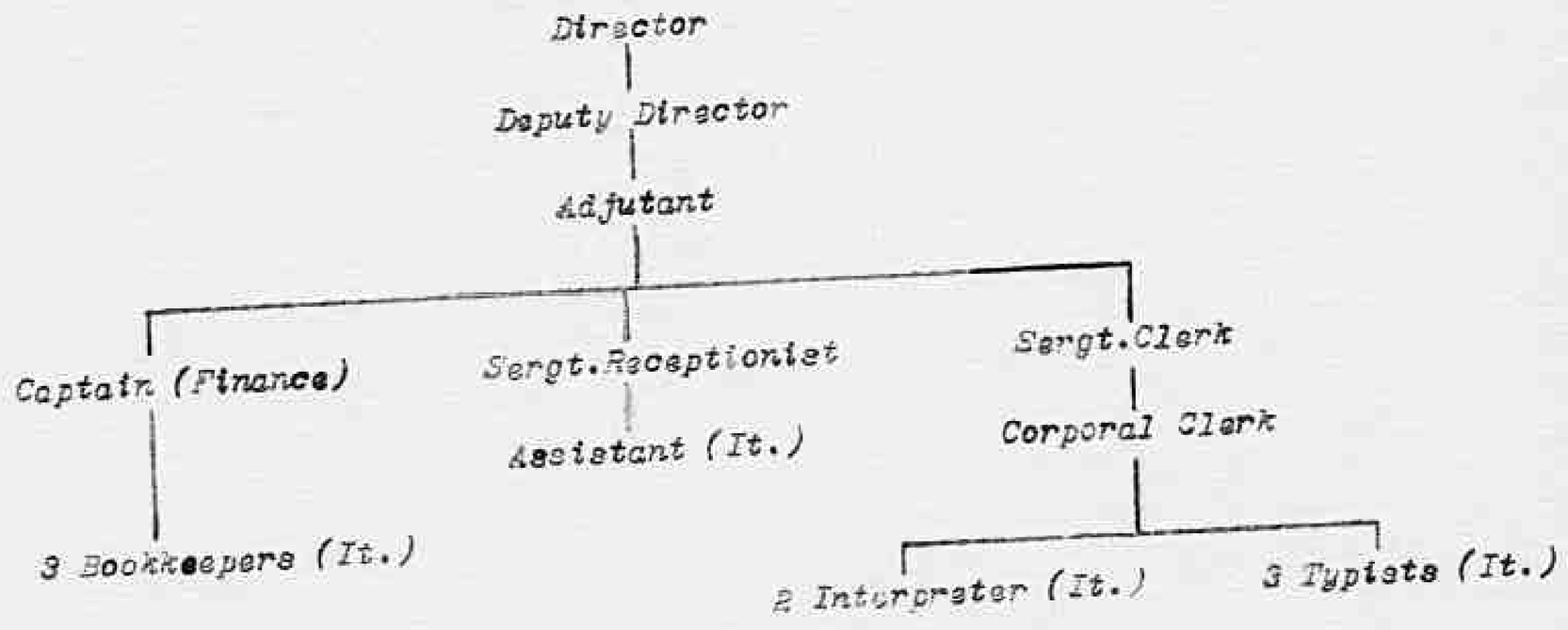
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

ANNEXURE 1 TO APPENDIX " B "

ECONOMICS & SUPPLY, REGION 3

4 Jan. 44.

4 - ORGANIZATION AND CONTROL STAFF



DIRECTOR

1. General Supervision and Control.
2. Liason Army etc. Units and A.M.G. Sections.
3. Liason Prefects and important Civilians.
4. Decision on all matters of policy.

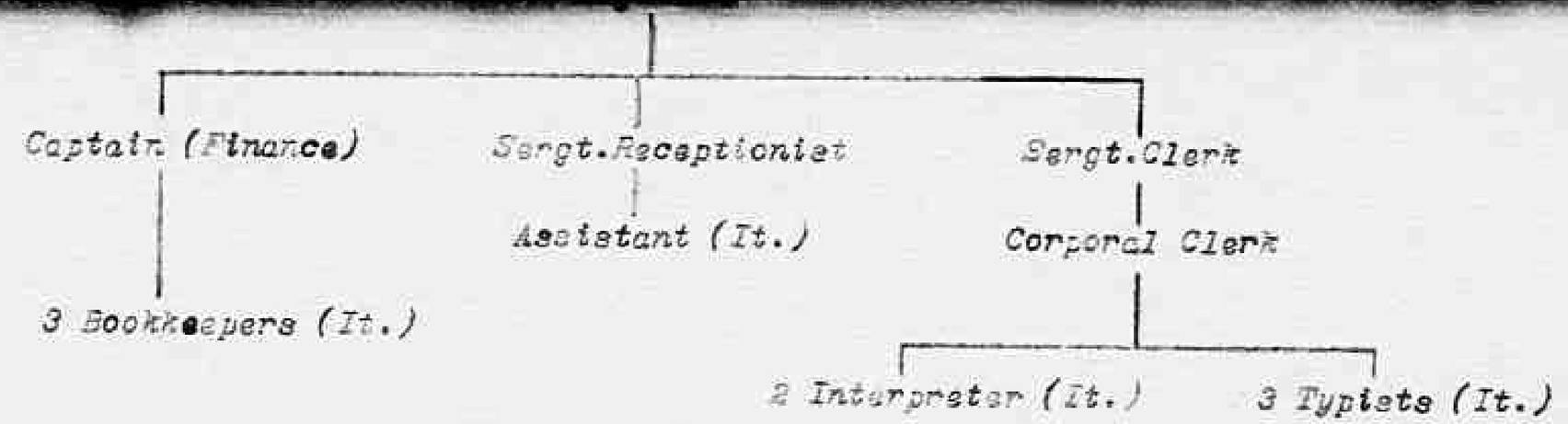
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

1. General responsibility for all administration of Section.
2. Decision on matters not effecting changes of policy.
3. Writing of policy letters on instructions from Director.
4. Drafting important returns.
5. Filtering letters and orders to departments and bringing to

[illegible] it is considered necessary

1933

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



DIRECTOR

1. *General Supervision and Control.*
2. *Liason Army etc. Units and A.M.C. Sections.*
3. *Liason Prefects and important Civilians.*
4. *Decision on all matters of policy.*

DEPUTY DIRECTOR

1. *General responsibility for all administration of Section.*
2. *Decision on matters not effecting changes of policy.*
3. *Writing of policy letters on instructions from Director.*
4. *Drafting important returns.*
5. *Filtering letters and orders to departments and bringing to attention of Director any matters which it is considered necessary he should see.*
6. *General assistance to Director and execution of his orders.*
7. *Direction in absence of Director.*

4618

ADJUTANT

1. *All personal matters concerning Officers, E.M. and Civil employees.*

1934

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

ANNEXURE 1 TO APPENDIX " B "

ADJUTANT (cont.)

2. All detailed matters concerning office accomodation, telephones, desks etc.
3. Staff matters, including overtime, forms of application for new civilian staff, hours of work etc.
4. Dealing with incoming letters and orders as follows :
   (a) Read all.
   (b) Bring immediate attention to urgent letters, messages or cables.
   (c) Make preliminary subdivision for departments.
   (d) Pass all letters except as laid down from time to time to the Deputy Director.
   (e) Pass any orders considered to be important to Deputy Director.
5. Dealing with outgoing mail as follows :
   (a) Drafting all routine and less important letters and returns.
   (b) Organising typing and dispatch of letters etc.
6. Supervision of filing system.
7. Keeping note of Directors appointments and bringing times to his notice.
8. Procurement of personal transportation for members of Section.

FINANCIAL OFFICER

1. Setting up and maintenance of books to give the following information:
   (a) Incomings (i) Quantities of all goods by class warehoused daily -
   (ii) Reports on comparison between hatch breakdowns and actual receipts from ships -

1935
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

4. Dealing with incoming letters and orders as follows :

(a) Read all.

(b) Bring immediate attention to urgent letters, messages or cables.

(c) Make preliminary subdivision for departments.

(d) Pass all letters except as laid down from time to time to the Deputy Director.

(e) Pass any orders considered to be important to Deputy Director.

5. Dealing with outgoing mail as follows :

(a) Drafting all routine and less important letters and returns.

(b) Organising typing and dispatch of letters etc.

6. Supervision of filing system.

7. Keeping note of Directors appointments and bringing times to his notice.

8. Procurement of personal transportation for members of Section.

FINANCIAL OFFICER

1. Setting up and maintenance of books to give the following information:

(a) Incomings (i) Quantities of all goods by class warehoused daily -

(ii) Reports on comparison between hatch breakdowns and actual receipts from ships -

(iii) Total receipts - 4007

(b) Outgoings (i) Quantity of unsold goods in warehouse -

(ii) Daily balance unfilled on all outstanding vouchers -

(c) Stocks Actual daily stock of all commodities in warehouses differentiated as to particular warehouse used.

2. Investigation of possibilities of fraud and study of methods of

1936

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

FINANCIAL OFFICER (cont.)

..... prevention.

3. Keeping of financial books.
4. Supervision of financial side of all export transactions.
5. Preparation of vouchers on detailed instructions from Food Controller.
6. Preparation of returns on the above subjects as required by Control staff or Food Controller.

— oo 0 oo —

1937

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

3. Keeping of financial books.

4. Supervision of financial side of all export transactions.

5. Preparation of vouchers on detailed instructions from Food Controller.

6. Preparation of returns on the above subjects as required by Control staff or Food Controller.

— oo O oo —

1938

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

1939

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

LIEUT. COLONEL
FOOD CONTROLLER

Captain (Pers. Staff)

2 Interprat. (It.)

Statistician (It.)

Typist (It.)

Major (Warehouse and M.T.)

1 Captain
2 Lieut. (Warehouse)
3 Sergeants
12 E.M. (Storekeepers)

Italians (about 500)
Checkers
Storekeepers
Foremen
Labourers

1 Lieut. (MT & Rail)

1 Lieut. (Fort Liason)

1 Sergeant

6 E.M. (Checkers)

Major (Provincial Supply Off.)

1 Lieut. (Avellino)

Interpreter (It.)

1 Sergeant (Warehousing)

2 E.M.

1 Lieut. (Benevento)

Interpret. (It.)

1 Sergeant (Warehousing)

2 E.M.

Lieut. (City Supply)

Interpreter (It.)

Typist (It.)

Interpreter (It.)

Typist (It.)

1940

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

LIEUT. COLONEL
FOOD CONTROLLER

Major (Warehouse ... N.A.)

Major (Provincial Supply Off.)

Lieut. (City Supply)

Typist (It.)

Interpreter (It.)

Typist (It.)

Lieut. ... Rail)

1 Lieut. (Fort Elson)

1 Sergeant

6 E.M. (Checkers)

1 Lieut. (Avellino)

1 Lieut. (Benavento)

Interpreter (It.)

Typist (It.)

...rpreter (It.)

1 Sergeant (Warehousing)

2 E.M.

Interpret. (It.)

1 Sergeant (Warehousing)

2 E.M.

FOOD CONTROLLER

Responsible for :

1. Long term food planning.
2. Requisitioning of foodstuffs.
3. Port liason and preparation for imports.
4. Warehousing including warehousing of imported non edible supplies.
5. Distribution of imported foodstuffs.
6. Despatch of food supplies to other provinces and regions.
7. Allocation and rationing.
8. Control of transportation of food.
9. Any other matters connected with food which do not come under the responsibility of the Agricultural Section.
10. Close liason with Agricultural Section.
11. Price fixing for imported supplies on instructions from higher format.
12. Maintenance of all transport allocated to the Section.
13. Rendering of reports as required by Control Staff.
14. Provision of Civilian labour as required for the above

CAPTAIN (Personal Staff)

Responsible for :

1. Office administration.
2. Other duties as allocated by Food Controller.

MAJOR (Warehousing and M T)

Responsible to the Food Controller for the following items of that Officers duties :

1. Port liason and preparation for imports.
2. Warehousing.
3. Delivery against vouchers received.

1941

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

5. Distribution of imported foodstuffs.

6. Despatch of food supplies to other provinces and regions.

7. Allocation and rationing.

8. Control of transportation of food.

9. Any other matters connected with food which do not come under the responsibility of the Agricultural Section.

10. Close liason with Agricultural Section.

11. Price fixing for imported supplies on instructions from higher format.

12. Maintenance of all transport allocated to the Section.

13. Rendering of reports as required by Control Staff.

14. Provision of Civilian labour as required for the above

CAPTAIN (Personal Staff)

Responsible for :

1. Office administration.

2. Other duties as allocated by Food Controller.

MAJOR (Warehousing and M T)

Responsible to the Food Controller for the following items of that Officers duties :

1. Port liason and preparation for imports.

2. Warehousing.

3. Delivery against vouchers received.

4. Despatch of food supplies to other provinces and regions.

5. Maintenance of all transport allocated to the Section.

6. Provision of Civilian labour for above.

7. Rendering of reports on above as required by Food Controller.

CAPTAIN (Warehousing)

over

1942

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

CAPTAIN (Warehousing)

Responsible to Major (Warehousing) for Warehousing.

This includes :

(a) Preparation of space for expected arrivals which may includes Red Cross supplies etc.

(b) Correct checking in and out of all supplies.

(c) Provision of Civilian labour for above.

(d) Rendering of reports on above as required by Major (Warehousing).

(e) In general all the detailed duties of running three large warehouses.

LIEUTENANTS (Warehousing)

1. Detailed duties as laid down by Captain (Warehousing).
2. Duties in assistance of Lieut. (Port Liason) or other duties as may be laid down by Major (Warehousing and M.T.)

LIEUTENANT M.T. and Rail.

1. Maintenance of all transport allocated to the Section.
2. Continuous employment of trucks belonging to Section which are not off road for repair or maintenance.
3. Arranging Rail movements ex Naples as required by any Officer of the Section through Food Controller.

LIEUTENANT (Port Liason)

Responsible for :

1. Maintenance of close liason with Port Authorities.
2. Obtaining information from Major (Warehousing) of names of expected arrival of ships.
3. If priorities of unloading are required attempting to obtain these and reporting to Major any failure to do so.
4. [illegible] suitable berth for ships from a

1943

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

(c) Provision of Civilian labour for above.

(d) Rendering of reports on above as required by Major (Warehousing).

(e) In general all the detailed duties of running three large warehouses.

LIEUTENANTS (Warehousing)

1. Detailed duties as laid down by Captain (Warehousing).
2. Duties in assistance of Lieut. (Port Liason) or other duties as may be laid down by Major (Warehousing and M.T.)

LIEUTENANT M.T. and Rail.

1. Maintenance of all transport allocated to the Section.
2. Continnous employment of trucks belonging to Section which are not off road for repair or maintenance.
3. Arranging Rail movements ex Naples as required by any Officer of the Section through Food Controller.

LIEUTENANT (Port Liason)

Responsible for :

1. Maintenance of close liason with Port Authorities.
2. Obtaining information from Major (Warehousing) of names of expected arrival of ships.
3. If priorities of unloading are required attempting to obtain these and reporting to Major any failure to do so.
4. Informing Port Authorities of most suitable berth for ships from a point of view of nearness to Warehouse.
5. Informing Major (Warehousing) of the location of all berthed ships containing A.M.G. supplies.
6. Close supervision of all A.M.G. supplies unloading.
7. Posting of at least one man at each ship during 24 hours while A.M.G. supplies are being unloaded.

over

1944
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

8. Co-operating with Port Authorities in methods of preventing losses of imported goods.

9. Other duties as laid down by Major (Warehousing).

MAJOR (Provincial Supply Officer)

Responsible for :

1. Investigation of all supply requirements for Avellino, Benevento and Province of Naples excluding City of Naples, with responsibility however for supplies of foodstuffs only.
2. Setting up and control of Provincial food Warehouses. One main Warehouse in Avellino and Benevento under Allied control and others in the three provinces under Italian control.
3. Transportation of foodstuff inside the Region (detailed rail movements will be handled by Lieut. (M.T. and rail).
4. Close liason in all provincial non-edible supply matters with Industrial supply Controller. Transfer to him of information.
5. Allocation of local industrial supply duties to Lieutenants in liason with Industrial supply Controller.
6. Provision of civilian labour for above.
7. Rendering of reports as required by Food Controller.
8. Frequent visits to provinces.

LIEUTENANTS (Provincial)

Responsible for :

1. General provincial supply Officer duties including industrial supplies as laid down by Major (Provincial supplies).
2. Setting up and control of Main provincial warehouses and supervision of Italian Warehouses.

1945

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

1. Investigation of all supply requirements for Avellino, Benevento and Province of Naples excluding City of Naples, with responsibility however for supplies of foodstuffs only.
2. Setting up and control of Provincial food Warehouses. One main Warehouse in Avellino and Benevento under Allied control and others in the three provinces under Italian control.
3. Transportation of foodstuff inside the Region (detailed rail movements will be handled by Lieut. (M.T. and rail).
4. Close liason in all provincial non-edible supply matters with Industrial supply Controller. Transfer to him of information.
5. Allocation of local industrial supply duties to Lieutenants in liason with Industrial supply Controller.
6. Provision of civilian labour for above.
7. Rendering of reports as required by Food Controller.
8. Frequent visits to provinces.

LIEUTENANTS (Provincial)

Responsible for :

1. General provincial supply Officer duties including industrial supplies as laid down by Major (Provincial supplies).
2. Setting up and control of Main provincial warehouse and supervision of Italian Warehouses.

LIEUTENANT (City Supply)

1. General problems with regard to food supplies of City of Naples.
2. No direct responsibility for industrial supplies.
3. Interview of Civilians with supply problems.
4. Inform Food Controller of all possible information with regard to Black Markets.

4002

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1946

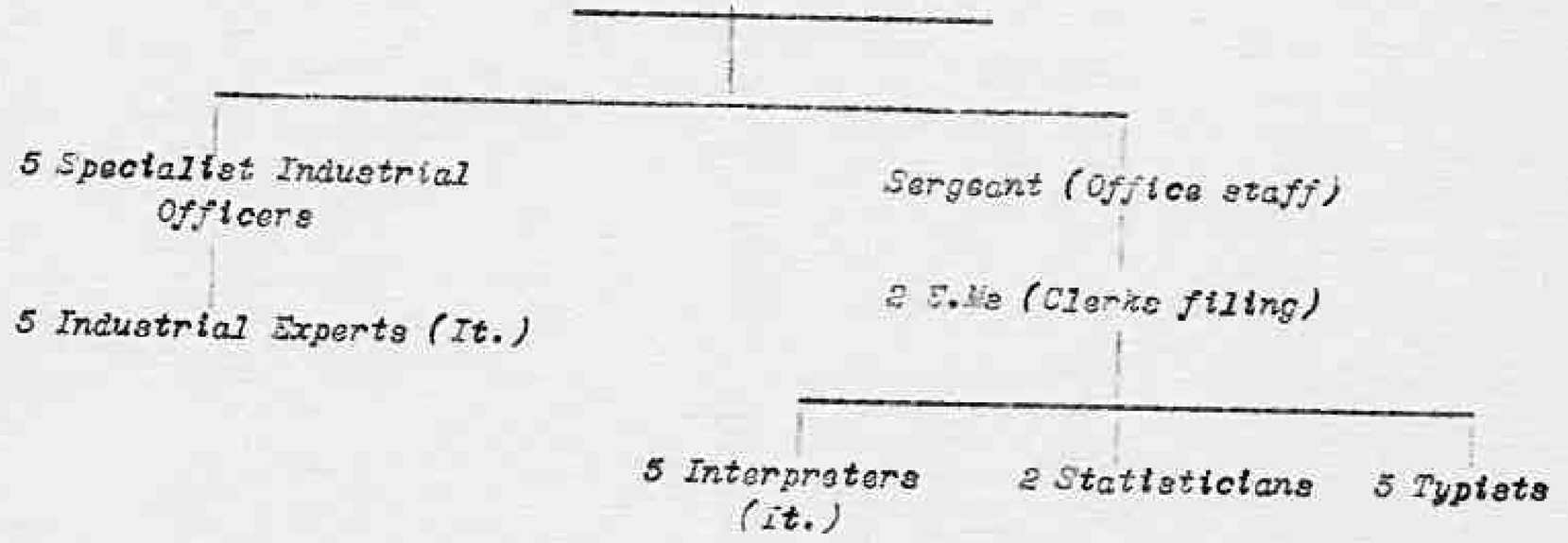
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

ANNEXURE 3 TO APPENDIX "B"

ECONOMICS & SUPPLY, REGION 3

4 Jan. 44.

C - INDUSTRIAL CONTROLLER



- - - - - - - -

INDUSTRIAL CONTROLLER

Responsible for :

1. Surveying plants and interviewing the management in order to ascertain the following :
   (a) - Extent of war damage (if any).
   (b) - Plans of the Works Direction with regard to production and/or repair work.
   (c) - Stock position (fuel - raw materials & finished products).
   (d) - Source of supplies and requirements both of power and materials for full or partial production.
2. Maintaining close liaison relations with :
   (a) - The Engineer Branches of the Fighting Services in order that continued production of certain industries may met their needs.
   (b) - T.C.U. and Agriculture Divisions in order that as many essential

1947
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

5 Specialist Industrial Officers

5 Industrial Experts (It.)

Sergeant (Office staff)

2 E.Ms (Clerks filing)

5 Interpreters (It.)

2 Statisticians

5 Typists

- - - - - - - -

INDUSTRIAL CONTROLLER

Responsible for :

1. Surveying plants and interviewing the management in order to ascertain the following :
   (a) - Extent of war damage (if any).
   (b) - Plans of the Works Direction with regard to production and/or repair work.
   (c) - Stock position (fuel - raw materials & finished products).
   (d) - Source of supplies and requirements both of power and materials for full or partial production.
2. Maintaining close liaison relations with :
   (a) - The Engineer Branches of the Fighting Services in order that continued production of certain industries may met their needs.
   (b) - T.C.U. and Agriculture Divisions in order that as many essential needs can be met by local production. as is possible.
3. Compiling records and supplying information to the Local Resources Board (Italian) and Industry and Commerce Sub-Commission and to Industrial Supply Controller.
4. Considering recommendations from, and indicating the policy to, Italian Industrial Committees, set up to deal with industrial trades.

4001

over

1948

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 775016

SPECIALIST INDUSTRIAL OFFICERS

1. Responsible to Controller for :

all duties as described in 1 and 4 of Controller's duties for industries allocated to them by the Controller.

2. The classification of industries and Allied trades is as follows :

(a) Engineering

(b) Chemical

(c) Leather

(d) Textiles

(e) Building .

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1949

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

2. The classification of industries and allied trades is as follows :

(a) Engineering

(b) Chemical

(c) Leather

(d) Textiles

(e) Building .

— oo 0 oo —

1950

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

ANNEXURE 4 TO APPENDIX " B "

ECONOMICS & SUPPLY, REGION 3

4 Jan. 44.

D - INDUSTRIAL SUPPLIES CONTROLLER

Lieutenant

Interpreter (It.) | 2 Statistical Clerks (It.) | Typist (It.)

- - - - - - -

INDUSTRIAL SUPPLIES CONTROLLER

Responsible for :

1. Maintenance of close liason with T.C.U. and Agricultural Section on matters concerned with industrial supplies. His duties as defined below will be limited to matters which do not come within the scope of these Sections.
2. Assisting the Armies with any supply problems they may bring up, offering industrial supplies which he considers valuable to them, passing enquiries on prices to price-investigators, and in general keeping close liason with the Forces.
3. Keeping stock lists of known available supplies assisted by reports he will receive from the Industrial Controller of all stocks of non edible supplies located in works inspected by them.
4. Control of distribution, allocation, priorities, procuration and rationing of all non-edible products including all types of fuel liquid or solid, metals, cement, chemicals, glass, paper, leather, textiles, clothes.
5. Forwarding to higher authority miscellaneous supply requirements for

1951

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

Lieutenant

Interpreter (It.) & Statistical Clerks (It.) Typist (It.)

- - - - - - -

INDUSTRIAL SUPPLIES CONTROLLER

Responsible for :

1. Maintenance of close liason with T.C.U. and Agricultural Section on matters concerned with industrial supplies. His duties as defined below will be limited to matters which do not come within the ecope of these Sections.
2. Assisting the Armies with any supply problems they may bring up, offering industrial supplies which he considers valuable to them, passing enquiries on prices to price-investigator, and in general keeping close liason with the Forces.
3. Keeping stock lists of known available supplies assisted by reports he will receive from the Industrial Controller of all stocks of non edible supplies located in works inspected by them.
4. Control of distribution, allocation, priorities, procuration and rationing of all non-edible products including all types of fuel liquid or solid, metals, cement, chemicals, glass, paper, leather, textiles, clothes.
5. Forwarding to higher Authority miscellaneous supply requirements from other Sections e.g. T.C.U., Public Health & Welfare and Agriculture.

He has no responsibility for :

(a) Production -

(b) Edible supplies -

(c) Price fixing -

3999

over

1952

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

LIEUTENANT

1. General administration of office personnel.
2. Control of detail of statistical work.
3. Such other duties as alloted by Controller.

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1953

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

5. *Such other duties as alloted by Controller.*

— oo O oo —

3998

1954

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

ANNEXURE 5 TO APPENDIX "B"

ECONOMICS & SUPPLY, REGION 3

4 Jan. 44.

E - PRICE INVESTIGATOR

Lieut.

Interpreter (It.) | Typist (It.) | Italian Expert Staff

- - - - - -

PRICE INVESTIGATOR

1. Establish a competent staff of Italian statistical experts and direct their activities.
2. To make price studies with the view of keeping a balance as between wage scales and the cost of living.
3. To prepare statistics, charts etc. for the guidance of the various departments in matters pertaining to prices.
4. To recommend prices at which both domestic and imported supplies may be sold to the consumer, including profits to be realized by the various handlers.

LIEUTENANT

Responsible for :

1. General administration including preparation of reports.
2. Assistance on all Price Investigation duties.

1955

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

Staff.

Interpreter (It.) | Typist (It.) | Italian Expert Staff

- - - - - -

PRICE INVESTIGATOR

1. Establish a competent staff of Italian statistical experts and direct their activities.
2. To make price studies with the view of keeping a balance as between wage scales and the cost of living.
3. To prepare statistics, charts etc. for the guidance of the various departments in matters pertaining to prices.
4. To recommend prices at which both domestic and imported supplies may be sold to the consumer, including profits to be realized by the various handlers.

LIEUTENANT

Responsible for :

1. General administration including preparation of reports.
2. Assistance on all Price Investigation duties.

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3997

1956

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

ANNEXURE 6 TO APPENDIX " B "

ECONOMICS & SUPPLY, REGION 3

4 Jan. 44.

F - CIVILIAN ORGANIZATION CONTROLLER



- - - - - - -

CIVILIAN ORGANIZATION CONTROLLER

Responsible for :

1. Supervision of the operation of Italian Governmental Agencies whose Authority relates to the production and distribution of industrial products, and to the distribution of foodstuffs.
2. Maintainance of liaison with the Prefects and other Italian officials with respect to the policies and personnel of such agencies.
3. Maintainance of liaison with A.M.G. and A.C.C. agricultural and transportation Officers with respect to the activities of the Control Officer in which said Officers have a mutual interest.
4. Promotion through the Prefects of the establishment of new economic Agencies and the abolition of old when the circumstances warrant.

LIEUTENANTS

These Officers should have bookkeeping experience and are responsible to Civilian Organization Controller for :

1. Investigation of books and working methods of Agencies.
2. [illegible] of any cases of black marketing.

1957
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

Interpreter (It.) Typist (It.)

- - - - - - -

CIVILIAN ORGANIZATION CONTROLLER

Responsible for :

1. Supervision of the operation of Italian Governmental Agencies whose Authority relates to the production and distribution of industrial products, and to the distribution of foodstuffs.
2. Maintainance of liaison with the Prefects and other Italian officials with respect to the policies and personnel of such agencies.
3. Maintainance of liaison with A.M.G. and A.C.C. agricultural and transportation Officers with respect to the activities of the Control Officer in which said Officers have a mutual interest.
4. Promotion through the Prefects of the establishment of new economic Agencies and the abolition of old when the circumstances warrant.

LIEUTENANTS

These Officers should have bookkeeping experience and are responsible to Civilian Organization Controller for :

1. Investigation of books and working methods of Agencies.
2. Prevention of fraud and exposure of any cases of black marketing.
3. Other duties as assigned.

3996

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1958

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

1959

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

LIEUT. COL. GUY I. WARREN

MAJOR G.A. SNODGRASS

Personal Staff
Lieut.C.N.Cowan (4)

S/Sgt.Gelardin (on loan)

Cpl.Bouio — Cpl.Nocerini (Lent - 5th A. AMG)

2 Civilians

SUPPLY
Major R.I. Straus .

Warehouse
Maj.Blais (4)

Lt.Giunta

S/Sgt. Barbara

Pvt. Parkinson
Pvt. Powell
9 EM. (Lent 5th A.)

Personnel
Lt.McKibbon (4)

2 Civilians

Motor Transport
Lt. Grapuso

Finance
Capt. Ashley (4)

2 Civilians

City Supply
Lt.Amoruso

2 Civilians

INDUSTRY
Maj. Lister

Maj.Duncan

Engineering
Capt. Radigan (4)

Pers.Staff
S/Sgt.Stanich

3 Civilians

PROVINCIAL
Maj. Rutledge

PRICES & COMM'TY

Maj.Carr

Capt.Wh

Lt. Bar

3 Civil

(4) After Officers name means that he is lent to the Section by Region 4.

1960

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

LIEUT. COL. GUY I. HARRIS

MAJOR G.A. SMOLDERS

SUPPLY
Major H.I. Straus .

Warehouse
Maj. Blais (4)
2 Civilians

Personnel
Lt. McKibbon (4)
2 Civilians

Finance
Capt. Ashley (4)
2 Civilians

City Supply
Lt. Amoruso
2 Civilians

PROVINCIAL
Maj. Rutledge

CONTROL
Capt. Hurdley (

Lt. Giunta
t. Barbara
Parkinson
Powell
(Lent 5th A.)

Motor Transport
Lt. Crapnuso

INDUSTRY
Maj. Lister

Maj. Duncan

Engineering
Capt. Radigan (4)

Pers. Staff
S/Sgt. Stanich
3 Civilians

PRICES & WAGES COMMITTEE
Maj. Carroll (4)
Capt. White (4)
Lt. Barse (4)
3 Civilians

ne
Section

APPENDIX " D "

ECONOMICS & SUPPLY, REGION 3

4 Jan. 44.

1. The attached chart shows the organization of the Section.

2. During the period many changes took place in personnel.

3. At the time of the original landing in Italy the following Officers were assigned to the Section :

Major F. Toscani	(A)	In Command
Major G.A. Snodgrass	(B)	Executive
Major Hickinghotham	(A)	
Major Fletcher	(B)	
Major Straus	(A)	
Captain Chiara	(A)	
1st Lt. Grappuso	(A)	
2nd Lt. Amoruso	(A)	
2nd Lt. Lalolo	(A)	
Lt. Morrow	(B)	

4. One enlisted man only, Cpl. Nocerini, whom Major Toscani had brought from Sicily was attached to the party.

5. These Officers landed at various times on the beaches near Paestum from D day to D + 12.

6. During the early days the Headquarters of Major Toscani was situated at Agropoli, though some of the other Officers were situated at Salerno.

7. The original allocation of duties was as follows :

Supply Officer	Naples City	:	Major Straus
"	Benevento	:	Major Fletcher
"	Salerno	:	Lt. Morrow
"	Avellino	:	Major Hickinghotham
Asst. "	Naples City	:	Lt. Amoruso
Liaison Officer 5th Army		:	Capt. Chiara

3994

1961

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

Major G.A. Snodgrass	(B)	Executive
Major Hickingbothan	(A)	
Major Fletcher	(B)	
Major Straus	(A)	
Captain Chiara	(A)	
1st Lt. Grappuso	(A)	
2nd Lt. Amoruso	(A)	
2nd Lt. Laiolo	(A)	
Lt. Morrow	(B)	

4. One enlisted man only, Cpl. Nocerini, whom Major Toscani had brought from Sicily was attached to the party.

5. These Officers landed at various times on the beaches near Paestum from D day to D + 12.

6. During the early days the Headquarters of Major Toscani was situated at Agropoli, though some of the other Officers were situated at Salerno.

7. The original allocation of duties was as follows :

Supply Officer	Naples City	:	Major Straus
"	"	Benevento	: Major Fletcher
"	"	Salerno	: Lt. Morrow
"	"	Avellino	: Major Hickingbotham
Asst. "	"	Naples City	: Lt. Amoruso
Liaison Officer 5th Army			: Capt. Chiara

leaving 4 Officers for Regional H.Q.

8. The above allocation did not infact come into effect, as during the stay at Agropoli Major Hickingbotham was sent off on a mission and his services lost to the Section from that day. Also Major Fletcher was put as Supply Officer to Naples Province which was treated as separate from the City.

9. Capt. Chiara stayed with 5th Army sometime after the arrival of

8934

1962

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

H.Q. in Naples, and as he was given other duties was almost continuously away from the Section.

10. On arrival at Naples on 2 Oct. 43 Regional H.Q. was set up in the Provincia Building.

11. On 7 Oct. 43. 2nd Lt. Giunta with one Sergeant and two E.Ms arrived from Sicily as nominees of AMG H.Q. Financial Section to assist in warehousing.

12. Major Fletcher on orders from S.C.A.O. Naples Province was given duties other than Supply and Major Rutledge was put in his place.

13. On 8 Oct.43. the H.Q. was transferred to the Prefectura Building.

14. Later nine enlisted men were attached by 5th Army to assist in warehousing.

15. On 12 Nov.43. Major Lister (B) arrived as a reinforcement to the Section. He was allocated the duty of building up an " Industry " branch of the Section.

16. On 22 Nov.43. Lt.Col. Warren (A) took over the direction of the Section. Major Toscani, Capt. Chiara, Lt. Laiolo, Cpl. Nocerini being assigned to Economics & Supply 5th Army.

17. From that date various Officers joined the Section on loan to give the position as shown on the organization sheet attached by 15 Dec.43.

18. It will be noticed that Majors Rutledge and Straus were brought in from provincial offices and the Division concentrated on a Regional basis. -

1963

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

the Provincia Building.

11. On 7 Oct. 43. 2nd Lt. Giunta with one Sergeant and two E.Ms arrived from Sicily as nominees of AMG H.Q. Financial Section to assist in warehousing.

12. Major Fletcher on orders from S.C.A.O. Naples Province was given duties other than Supply and Major Rutledge was put in his place.

13. On 8 Oct.43. the H.Q. was transferred to the Prefectura Building.

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16. On 22 Nov.43. Lt.Col. Warren (A) took over the direction of the Section. Major Toscani, Capt. Chiara, Lt. Laiolo, Cpl. Nocerini being assigned to Economics & Supply 5th Army.

17. From that date various Officers joined the Section on loan to give the position as shown on the organization sheet attached by 15 Dec.43.

18. It will be noticed that Majors Rutledge and Straus were brought in from provincial offices and the Division concentrated on a Regional basis. -

3983

1964
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

APPENDIX " E "

ECONOMICS & SUPPLY, REGION 3

January 4, 1944

SUBJECT : Industrial Branch - Progress Report.

TO : Lt. Col. Guy I. Warren, Economics & Supply Section.

1. From November 18, 1943 to December 15, 1943 Officers of this Branch have visited 27 firms in Naples Province in order to ascertain the extent of war damage and the possibility of their restarting whole or partial production. - Survey reports are made and recorded by industries.

2. Availability of Industry Returns have been sent to all firms employing over 40 workers in January 1943. - 154 firms have completed this return. One copy of each return is sent to 15th Army Group HQ (Civilian Supply Committee), and to G-2, HQ AMG Region 3. - These firms are divided into trade groups as follows :

Engineering.....	42
Chemical.....	11
Food.....	61
Building.....	18
Textile.....	6
Printing.....	6
Paper.....	2
Leather.....	8
Total	154

3. The Industrial Branch work with the Consiglio Provinciale del l'Economic in connection with the following matters:

(a) Blocking essential stocks and supplies for industrial and military purposes such as, caustic soda, skins and hides, and glass.

(b) Giving information regarding industrial firms and industrial

1965
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

Branch have visited 27 firms in Naples Province in order to ascertain the extent of war damage and the possibility of their restarting whole or partial production. - Survey reports are made and recorded by industries.

2. Availability of Industry Returns have been sent to all firms employing over 40 workers in January 1943. - 154 firms have completed this return. One copy of each return is sent to 15th Army Group HQ (Civilian Supply Committee), and to G-2, HQ AMG Region 3. - These firms are divided into trade groups as follows :

Engineering.....	42
Chemical.....	11
Food.....	61
Building.....	18
Textile.....	6
Printing.....	6
Paper.....	2
Leather.....	8
Total	154

3. The Industrial Branch work with the Consiglio Provinciale del l'Economia in connection with the following matters:

(a) Blocking essential stocks and supplies for industrial and military purposes such as, caustic soda, skins and hides, and glass.

(b) Giving information regarding industrial firms and industrial organizations.

(c) The Consiglio Provinciale dell'Economia employ a staff of 150.

(d) The Consiglio Provinciale dell'Economia is financed with funds from Italian Government sources.

4. No civilian committees have been appointed.

3999

5. Military liaison relations are maintained directly; attached Annexure 1 indicates the Military Branches and requests.

A. C. [illegible], Major

1966

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

Form AMG 34

CONFIDENTIAL

№ 8536

A. M. G. REGION 3

AVAILABILITY OF INDUSTRY

To be completed for all manufacturing or producing businesses which employed more than 40 workers in January 1943

Complete in English and deliver 4 copies within 7 days of receipt to the Officer from whom it is received. If all required information is not available, form should be completed as fast as possible and further details reported later.

1. – Type of business
2. – Name of business (in full)
3. – Full address (including province)
4. – Name & address of President/Proprietor
5. – Names & addresses of Directors

6. – Names & addresses of General Manager & Company Secretary:

7. – Name & address of Senior Member at present available

8. – Approximate number of employees January 1943
9. – Are key workers all available
10. – If not state deficiencies BY CATEGORIES

1967
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

more than 40 workers in January 1943

Complete in English and deliver 4 copies within 7 days of receipt to the Officer from whom it is received. If all required information is not available, form should be completed as fast as possible and further details reported later.

1. — Type of business
2. — Name of business (in full)
3. — Full address (including province)
4. — Name & address of President/Proprietor
5. — Names & addresses of Directors

6. — Names & addresses of General Manager & Company Secretary:

7. — Name & address of Senior Member at present available

8. — Approximate number of employees January 1943
9. — Are key workers all available
10. - If not state deficiencies BY CATEGORIES

3931

1968

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

11. — Products with yearly production

Type	*Yearly production*
(a)	
(b)	
(c)	
(d)	
(e)	
(f)	
(g)	
(h)	
(i)	
(j)	

12. — Stocks

	at 1 January 43	at date
(a) Fuel		
(b) Raw materials		
(c) Manufactured products		

13. — Previous sources of raw materials

14. — Where could ABOVE now be obtained if previous sources unavailable

15. — Damage

(a) Are premises damaged

(b) If so to what extent

(c) Repairs required

(d) Major assemblies required

1969

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(c)

(d)

(e)

(f)

(g)

(h)

(i)

(j)

12. — Stocks

at 1 January 43 at date

(a) Fuel

(b) Raw materials

(c) Manufactured products

13. — Previous sources of raw materials

14. — Where could ABOVE now be obtained if previous sources unavailable

15. — Damage

(a) Are premises damaged

(b) If so to what extent

(c) Repairs required

(d) Major assemblies required

(e) Rough estimate of time to repair

1970

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(f) Very rough estimate of materials required to repair:

(g) Is financial aid required

(h) If so give very rough estimate of how much

16. — After repair

(a) Power facilities required per month.

1. Electricity
2. Solid Fuel (state type)
3. Liquid Fuel (state type)

(b) Estimate of raw materials required per month

17. — If a partial repair only could be effected give information above in proportion to extent of plant which could be repaired:

18. — Date

19. — Signature and appointment of person reporting.

1971

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16. – After repair

(a) Power facilities required per month.

1. Electricity
2. Solid Fuel (state type)
3. Liquid Fuel (state type)

(b) Estimate of raw materials required per month

17. – If a partial repair only could be effected give information above in proportion to extent of plant which could be repaired:

18. – Date

19. – Signature and appointment of person reporting.

1920

1972

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1973

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REMARKS

DO NOT USE THIS SPACE

1974

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DO NOT USE THIS SPACE

ANNEXURE II to APPENDIX 'B'

ECONOMIC & SUPPLY, SECTION 3 January 4, '44.

MILITARY BRANCH		NATURE OF REQUESTS
From	To	
Industrial Branch	Base Eng'r Officer, RN.	Protection of supplies, property of Naval Mechanics which works the R.N. were taking over, and inspection of cranes at C.I.S.A. VISCOSA.
Base Accountant Officer, RN.	Industrial Branch	Supplies of: 1. leather transmission belts; referred to ILVA's Bagnoli plant 2. Boots for Naval personnel from DE RISI firm of Savigno.
Industrial Branch	Lt.Col.Field R.S.S.S., A.F.H.Q.	Present position of ANSALDO Pozzuoli works having regard to large portions of their plant & machinery having been requisitioned by RCNE.
Mr. Sholand of foreign Economic Administ'n	Industrial Branch	Survey of MONTECATINI's Bagnoli plant; MANIFATTURE CONIERIE MERIDIONALI of Poggioreale; BREDA and INDUSTRIE MECCANICHE MERIDIONALI at Corso Malta; Giov. CORRADINI at San Giovanni a Teduccio.
Industrial Branch	R.A.S.C. A.F.H.Q. and R.A.S.C. 57th Area.	Survey of the DISTILLERIE ITALIANE at Poggioreale with a view to starting production; plant was occupied by N.A.A.F.I.

1975

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		were taking over, and inspection of cranes at O.I.C.A. VISCOSA.
Base Accountant Officer, RN.	Industrial Branch	Supplies of: 1. leather transmission belts; referred to ILVA's Bagnoli plant 2. Boots for Naval personnel from DE RISI firm of Saviano.
Industrial Branch	Lt.Col.Field R.A.S.C., A.F.H.Q.	Present position of ANSALDO Pozzuoli works having regard to large portions of their plant & machinery having been requisitioned by R.N.
Mr. Tholand of foreign Economic Administ'n	Industrial Branch	Survey of MONTECATINI's Bagnoli plant; MANIFATTURE COTONIERE MERIDIONALI of Poggioreale; BREDA and INDUSTRIE BREDA NICHE MERIDIONALI at Corso Malta; Giov. CONDOTTI at San Giovanni a Teduccio.
Industrial Branch	R.A.S.C. A.F.H.Q. and R.A.S.C. 57th Area.	Survey of the DISTILLERIE ITALIANE at Poggioreale with a view to starting production; plant was occupied by N.A.A.F.I.
Industrial Branch	D.D.W.- A.F.H.Q.	Interest in the production of 'Populit' (building material) From S.A.A.B.A. Naples.

1976
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

ANNEXURE II to APPENDIX 'E'

ECONOMIC & SUPPLY, REGION 3 — January 4, '44

MILITARY BRANCH		NATURE OF REQUIRED
From	To	
Industrial Branch	Victualling officer, [illegible].	Release of conveyor belts at No. 2 Naval stores, Naples docks.
S.T., [illegible].A.D.S. 57th Area.	Industrial Branch	Supplies of talcum powder from local industries.
Mining Div. Ind. & Commerce A.C.D.	Industrial Branch.	Information and interpreter in connection with "Bauxite" survey.
Civilian Supply Committee, A.G. H.Q. 15th A.G.	Industrial Branch	Copy of each firm's availability of Industry Return and detailed steel stock at ILVA plants at Bagnoli, [illegible] ACQUEDOLCE
Lt.Col.Hensley A.G. Reg.3 D.D.U.		
Maj.Patterson R. D.A.D.S.(Production D. of W. A.F.H.Q.	Industrial Branch	Copy of Inspection Reports made by Industrial Branch Officers.
Capt.Mason DDOS. A.F.H.Q.		

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016
1977

S.I., A.M.G.O. 37th Area.	Industrial Branch	. Supplies of talcum powder from local industries.
Mining Div. Ind. & Commerce A.C.C.	Industrial Branch.	. Information and interpreter in connection with "Chromite" survey.
Civilian Supply Committee. A.C. M.G. 15th A.G.	Industrial Branch	. Copy of each firm's availability of Industry return and detailed steel stock at ILVA plants at Bagnoli, [illegible]
Lt.Col.Hensley (Ind) Regd. A.C.C.		
Maj.Patterson R. D.M.G.W.(Production D. of M. A.F.H.Q.	Industrial Branch	Copy of Inspection Reports made by Industrial Branch Officers.
Capt.Mason DMGS. A.F.H.Q.		
P.W.B. - A.F.H.Q. Naples	Industrial Branch	. Names of local manufacturers of printing ink and materials.

0088

1978
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Industrial Branch	[illegible] - 4 A.M.G.	[illegible] release of materials and supplies for repairs of grain mills and elevators of [illegible] at Castellammare di Stabia and Torre Annunziata.
Industrial Branch	Engineer Services Section A.M.G.	Consultation with regard to repair work and transportation of construction materials for the above mentioned structures together with [illegible] at Torre del Greco.
U.S.A. Military Service Railway Brg.N.A.[illegible] 7	Industrial Branch.	Supply of overhead electric power cable for railways from the firm [illegible] Corradini at San Giovanni a Teduccio.
Industrial Branch	Transportation Communic'ns and utilities Div. A.M.G.	Electricity supply to match factory [illegible] and Giov. Corradini at San Giovanni a Teduccio.
Industrial Branch	Port Commandant.	facilities in order to repair grain silos and grain elevators at Castellammare di Stabia, S. Annunziata, T. Greco.
Industrial Branch	Port Security Police.	passes to civilians employed in grain silos and grain elevators repairs at above mentioned docks.
Industrial	A.C. i/c Naval Navy.	Appointment of a Commissioner for Italian [illegible] marine engineering firm NAVAL MECCANICA,

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016
1979

Industrial Branch	Engineer Services Section ...	Consultation with regard to repair work and transportation of construction materials for the above mentioned structures together with ... at Porto del Greco.
U.S. Military Service Railway U.S.A.S.R.Det. 7	Industrial Branch.	Supply of overhead electric power cable for railways from the firm G.V.Corradini at San Giovanni a Teduccio.
Industrial Branch	Transportation Economic'ns and ... utilities Div. ...	Electricity supply to watch factory at San Giovanni a Teduccio.
Industrial Branch	Port Commandant.	Facilities in order to repair grain silos and grain elevators at Castellammare di Stabia, S. Annunziata, S. GRECO.
Industrial Branch	Port Security Police.	Passes to civilians employed in grain silos and grain elevators repairs at above mentioned docks.
Industrial Branch	...D. i/c Royal Navy.	Appointment of a Commissioner for Italian marine engineering firm CANTIERI MECCANICI, Naples and STABILIMENTO ITALIANO (torpedo works), Baia, taken over by the Royal ...y.

3987

1980

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

APPENDIX " F "

ECONOMICS & SUPPLY, REGION 3

4 Jan. 44.

ACTIVITIES OF SUPPLY BRANCH TO 15 DEC. 43.

WAREHOUSING

1. In preparation for the first shipment two small Warehouses were taken over one for flour and another for case goods.
2. The first ship to arrive was the " Bruce M " a small coaster which arrived about 8 Nov.43 with 825 tons flour and 375 tons of biscuits, milk and dehydrated soup.
3. This was warehoused and the flour distributed on a basis of 100 gms bread per day to the City of Naples only.
4. Two large warehouses were now requisitioned from CIRIO and VITELLI firms. The CIRIO warehouse capable of holding about 5000 tons of case goods, and the Vitelli warehouse about 6000 tons of flour.
5. The next ships to arrive were the Italian " Rinucci " which docked at Torre Annunziata and the " Perry " at Naples on 2 Nov.43.
6. The Rinucci was a ship which had sailed from Bari with supplies for Italian soldiers in Greece before the Armistice was signed and was subsequently diverted to Naples, and it carried a small mixed cargo.
7. The " Perry " was followed immediately after by the " Riley " and between them they had over 4000 tons flour.
8. This flour was distributed to City of Naples only on the basis of 100 gms bread per day.
9. Milk and soup was distributed to hospitals and soup was also used for emergency and for providing midday meals for labourers.
10. No further flour was received till the end of November when 7900 tons was received.
11. Flour was then distributed to Province of Naples as well as the City.
12. Great difficulty was experienced in the early days owing to the totally insufficient staff and owing to the fact that at the first Army transport

1981

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

2. The first ship to arrive was the " Bruce " a small coaster which arrived about 2 Nov.43 with 885 tons flour and 375 tons of biscuits, milk and dehydrated soup.

3. This was warehoused and the flour distributed on a basis of 100 gms bread per day to the City of Naples only.

4. Two large warehouses were now requisitioned from CIRIO and VITELLI firms. The CIRIO warehouse capable of holding about 5000 tons of case goods, and the Vitelli warehouse about 6000 tons of flour.

5. The next ships to arrive were the Italian " Rinucci " which docked at Torre Annunziata and the " Perry " at Naples on 2 Nov.43.

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9. Milk and soup was distributed to hospitals and soup was also used for emergency and for providing midday meals for labourers.

10. No further flour was received till the end of November when 7900 tons was received.

11. Flour was then distributed to Province of Naples as well as the City.

12. Great difficulty was experienced in the early days owing to the totally insufficient staff and owing to the fact that at the first Army transport was not provided in sufficient quantity for transfer of supplies from ship to warehouse.

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DISTRIBUTION

1. Food supplies delivered to A.M.G., Region 3 from Allied sources, for civilian consumption are first transported from ship's side to Region 3 warehouses where checking and storage is effected. This transportation

1982

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 776616

..... is not an A.M.G. responsibility.

2. Upon requisitions drawn by the Division of Economics & Supply, Region 3 the official Italian agency for the control and distribution of civilian food supplies i.e. the " Sezione Provinciale dell'Alimentazione " is permitted to purchase such quantities of foodstuffs as is estimated will meet the requirements of the approaching 10 day ration period.

3. It is the duty of " Alimentation " to provide supplies to the following categories of consumers:

I. Public Institutions -

(a) Hospitals, Sanatoria and Insane Asylums -

(b) T.B. Institutions -

(c) Orphanages, Children Homes and Homes for Aged -

These institutions are recognised on the basis of the application form, drawn by the same and directed to Division of Public Health and Welfare A.M.G. who following investigations, make recommendation to the Division of Economics & Supply that each certain institution be periodicaly afforded a specific quantity of food supply, this based on inmate population and degree and need, which quantity " Alimentation " is allowed to purchase and distribute.

In this above listing, purchases may be made for such items as : condensed, evaporated, and dried milk, flour, pasta, canned evaporated soup, bouillon cubes and sugar.

II. (a) Italian workers employed by Allied Forces -

(b) Carabinieri and other police forces and prisons.

For this category " Alimentation " is permitted to purchase flour for bread and pasta and soups, the purchase restricted to the actual number and persons so involved.

III. For consumption by the general public, flour is sold by "Alimentation" [illegible] In this instance the amount allowed

1983

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

the official Italian agency for the control and distribution of civilian food supplies i.e. the " Gestone Provinciale dell'Alimentazione " is permitted to purchase such quantities of foodstuffs as is estimated will meet the requirements of the approaching 10 day ration period.

3. It is the duty of " Alimentation " to provide supplies to the following categories of consumers:

I. Public Institutions -

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These institutions are recognized on the basis of the application form, drawn by the same and directed to Division of Public Health and Welfare A.M.G. who following investigations, make recommendation to the Division of Economics & Supply that such certain institution be periodicaly afforded a specific quantity of food supply, this based on inmate population and degree and need, which quantity " Alimentation " is allowed to purchase and distribute.

In this above listing, purchases may be made for such items as : condensed, evaporated, and dried milk, flour, pasta, canned evaporated soup, bouillon cubes and sugar.

II. (a) Italian workers employed by Allied Forces -

(b) Carabinieri and other police forces and prisons.

For this category " Alimentation " is permitted to purchase flour for bread and pasta and soups, the purchase restricted to the actual number and persons so involved.

III. For consumption by the general public, flour is sold by "Alimentation" to authorized bakeries and pasta makers. In this instance the amount allowed purchased by " Alimentation " is limited by the records of the bakers showing the number of ration card holders registered with each according to neighborhood.

4. Additional categories also supplied by Division of Economics & Supply

1984

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..... embraces not only the needs of the population in the Comm's Area or specified by C.A.O's 5th Army, but by such Allied Agencies as handle the direction and disposition of evacuees from battle area, and again the special food allowances provided railway workers employed by Allied Forces.

5. The A.M.G. attempts to control prices to the public, by determining and publishing listing of approved prices that the informed buyer may insist on the same to prevent gouging and to discourage blackmarket operations.

6. To further assure fair and equitable distribution of the supplies purchased by " Alimentation " , spot checks are made in the field upon such outlets or bakeries to determine if ration card holders are actualy receiving bread or pasta in proportion to the flour distributed at the listed price. Also the Institutions are being required to receipt for the actual amount of supplies delivered them by " Alimentation " , which should balance with their requirements or approved by A.M.G.'s Division of Public Health and Welfare.

7. To discourage black market activities neither " Alimentation " nor private vendors may purchase and transport domestic foodstuffs as are available , except upon A.M.G's approval predicated.

1st: Removal from source does not produce shortage -

2nd: Sale is at authorized prices -

8. Steps are being taken to secure for Division of Economics & Supply and " Alimentation " strategically located Warehouses through the provinces , which will allow authorized local consumers to call for and receive their supplies with a minimum of transportation effort on all concerned.

9. This decentralization of supplies will also eliminate the possible mass destruction of foodstuffs by the enemy or by natural forces, as well as assure outlying districts of a combined source of ready supply, should military requirements demand at some period complete utilization of railway rolling stock or complete monopolization of highway facilities for some indefinte period.

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

special food allowance provided railway workers employed by Allied forces.

5. The A.M.G. attempts to control prices to the public, by determining and publishing listing of approved prices that the informed buyer may insist on the same to prevent gouging and to discourage blackmarket operations.

6. To further assure fair and equitable distribution of the supplies purchased by " Alimentation " , spot checks are made in the field upon such outlets or bakeries to determine if ration card holders are actually receiving bread or pasta in proportion to the flour distributed at the listed price. Also the Institutions are being required to receipt for the actual amount of supplies delivered them by " Alimentation " , which should balance with their requirements or approved by A.M.G.'s Division of Public Health and Welfare.

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9. This decentralization of supplies will also eliminate the possible mass destruction of foodstuffs by the enemy or by natural forces, as well as assure outlying districts of a combined source of ready supply, should military requirements demand at some period complete utilization of railway rolling stock or complete monopolization of highway facilities for some indefinte period.

10. Receipts of foodstuffs were as follows :

over

1986

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Ship	Date	Flour	Soup	Milk	Other goods
Bruce M.	2 Oct.	265	238	126	870
4 Various	22 "	-	-	-	180
Rinucci	2 Nov.	64	-	-	600
Perry	2 Nov.	534	310	24	-
Riley	6 Nov.	2787	-	73	-
HR 600/601/602	22 Nov.	7282	-	-	-

11. In all there was distributed up to 15 Dec.43 :

	tons
Flour	10756
Pasta	236
Milk	110
Soup	112
Biscuits	69
Beans	109
Sugar	9
Rice	21
Olive Oil	9

12. The detailed distribution of the flour was :

Naples City	5785
Naples Province	3110
Avellino Province	344
Benevento Province	120
Salerno Province	947
Provinces outside Reg.3	327
Sundries incl.frontline villages :	129
	10756

1987

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

Rinucci	2 Nov.	64	–	–	600
Perry	2 Nov.	534	910	34	–
Riley	6 Nov.	3787	–	73	–
HR 600/ 601/602	22 Nov.	7982	–	–	–

11. In all there was distributed up to 15 Dec.43 :

	tons
Flour	10756
Pasta	236
Milk	110
Soup	112
Biscuits	69
Beans	109
Sugar	9
Rice	21
Olive Oil	9

12. The detailed distribution of the flour was :

Naples City	5755
Naples Province	3110
Avellino Province	344
Benevento Province	120
Salerno Province	347
Provinces outside Reg.3	337
Sundries incl.frontline villages :	123
	10756

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About 50% of other commodities went to special Institutions.

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1988

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

APPENDIX " G "

ECONOMICS & SUPPLY, REGION 3

4 Jan. 44.

PLAN FOR CIVIL ECONOMY

It is recommended that a closer co-ordination be achieved as among Italian Agencies responsible for the economic life of the Nation. Before occupation these agencies were directed and con - trolled from Rome. At the present time each one of them is res - ponsible only to itself under supervision of the Allied Government. It is impossible with the limited personnel available to A.M.G. to exercise any efficient supervision ober these Agencies.

In view of the above an economic director of high administrative calibre should be named by the Prefect of the Province with the power of administration and supervision delegated to him whereby replacing the lost leadership in Rome.

This director would be responsible to the Prefect and A.M.G. for :

1. Receiving and distributing thru the proper Agencies all Allied goods.
2. The control and movement of essential foodstuffs and supplies.
3. The control of the operation of industry and the task of screening all application for industrial rehabilitation.
4. To provide the proper channel for trade as between the Provinces and the Regions.

If this authority is established with the above responsibilities and clothed with the authority for him to accomplish his purposes, it will provide :

1. One point at which all divisions of A.M.G. can supervise and control their economic activities. Thus assuring full coordination both as to A.M.G. and as to the Italians.
2. For more efficient supervision and control by A.M.G. with much

1989

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

among Italian Agencies responsible for the economic life of the Nation. Before occupation these agencies were directed and con - trolled from Rome. At the present time each one of them is res - ponsible only to itself under supervision of the Allied Government. It is impossible with the limited personnel available to A.M.G. to exercise any efficient supervision ober these Agencies.

In view of the above an economic director of high administrative calibre should be named by the Prefect of the Province with the power of administration and supervision delegated to him whereby replacing the lost leadership in Rome.

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1. Receiving and distributing thru the proper Agencies all Allied goods.
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4. To provide the proper channel for trade as between the Provinces and the Regions.

If this authority is established with the above responsibilities and clothed with the authority for him to accomplish his purposes, it will provide :

1. One point at which all divisions of A.M.G. can supervise and control their economic activities. Thus assuring full coordination both as to A.M.G. and as to the Italians.
2. For more efficient supervision and control by A.M.G. with much less personnel.
3. An understandable channel through which the economic life of the Nation can function.

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1990

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APPENDIX "H"

ECONOMICS & SUPPLY, REGION 3

4 Jan. 44.

(a) The Section took control of departments of food distribution, price fixing, and food rationing.

(b) The departments of Italian government with whom work was carried out are as follows :

1. Sezione Provinciale dell'Alimentazione whose function is to handle the distribution of rationed products either wholesalers or retailers. All personnel were available, though many changes have been made by the General Secretary.

2. Consiglio Provinciale dell'Economia whose function is to handle all industrial products including charcoal and to provide statistics for the industry. All personnel were available.

3. Consorzio Provinciale Agrario whose function is to collect products in Ammassi, deal commercially in seeds, fertilizers and agricultural machinery. They were used for transference of olive oil and charcoal. All personnel were available.

4. Ufficio Tesseramento del Comune di Napoli whose function is to issue ration cards. All personnel were available.

5. Generi di Monopolio whose function is to handle taxed goods e.g. Salt and Tobacco.

(c) 1. S.I.P.R.A.L. was directly dependent on the State for finance. Funds in hand were used up and further financing was done by A.M.G. on account open as a debet on provincial funds.

2. Consiglio Provinciale dell'Economia used to be called: Consiglio Provinciale delle Corporazioni and obtained its finances by taxing dealers and producers in the province. No money was borrowed from A.M.G.

3. Consorzio Provinciale Agrario obtained finance from Federazione Italiano Consorzi Agrari, who derive their funds from profits on sales.

1991

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

are as follows :

1. Sezione Provinciale dell'Alimentazione whose function is to handle the distribution of rationed products either wholesalers or retailers. All personnel were available, though many changes have been made by the General Secretary.

2. Consiglio Provinciale dell'Economia whose function is to handle all industrial products including charcoal and to provide statistics for the industry. All personnel were available.

3. Consorzio Provinciale Agrario whose function is to collect products in Ammassi, deal commercially in seeds, fertilizers and agricultural ma - chinery. They were used for transference of olive oil and charcoal. All personnel were available.

4. Ufficio Tesseramento del Comune di Napoli whose function is to issue ration cards. All personnel were available.

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(c) 1. S.E.P.R.A.L. was directly dependent on the State for finance. Funds in hand were used up and further financing was done by A.M.G. on account open as a debet on provincial funds.

2. Consiglio Provinciale dell'Economia used to be called: Consiglio Provinciale delle Corporazioni and obtained its finances by taxing dealers and producers in the province. No money was borrowed from A.M.G.

3. Consorzio Provinciale Agrario obtained finance from Federazione Italiano Consorzi Agrari, who derive their funds from profits on sales. As far as is known no money has been advanced by A.M.G.

4. Ufficio Tesseramento del Comune is financed by each individual commune

5. Generi di Monopolio is financed by the state. It is not known whether advances were made or not.

6. Requisitions of property were made from food processing firms CIRIO and VITELLI for warehouses.

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1992

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

(d) None were organized on a Regional basis but see report from Naples City.

(e) 1. Liaison was effected with the following service units :

a APHQ, REME, RAS'C, DDF, DADW (productio..) Petroleum Section.

b I.E.S., G.S. Base Purchasing Agent, Engineer Services , 57 Base Area , RADC , DADS.

c N.O.I.C., Victualling Officer R.N., Base Accountant Officer R.N., Base Engineer R.N.

d Port Commandant.

e A.C.C.

2. Liaison was also maintained with the Prefect of Naples Province.

3. No special problems arose in this connection.

(f) I. Demands made by the section on other branches of the Army were

(i) Loan of food supplies during shortage periods

(ii) Assistance with material for industrial rehabilitation

II. Demands made by other branches of the Army on A.M.G. for :

(i) Price fixing of all descriptions

(ii) Reports on availability of supplies of very varied kinds.

(iii) Noon day meals for workers.

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1993

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

b P.E.S., C.A. Base Purchasing Agent, Engineer Services, 87 Base Area, FASC, DADS.

c N.O.I.C., Victualling Officer R.N., Base Accountant Officer R.N., Base Engineer R.N.

d Port Commandant.

e A.C.C.

2. Liaison was also maintained with the Prefect of Naples Province.

3. No special problems arose in this connection.

(f) I. Demands made by the section on other branches of the Army were

(i) Loan of food supplies during shortage periods

(ii) Assistance with material for industrial rehabilitation

II. Demands made by other branches of the Army on A.M.G. for :

(i) Price fixing of all descriptions

(ii) Reports on availability of supplies of very varied kinds.

(iii) Noon day meals for workers.

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1994

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ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
HEADQUARTERS REGION III
Office of the Regional Chief Legal Officer

RMcC:bda
3/3002/L

APO 394, U.S. Army
5 January 1944.

MEMORANDUM for Regional Civil Affairs Officer, Region III.

Subject: Report on activities of Legal Division, Region III, to 15 December 1943 (directive of 27 December 1943).

1. SCOPE OF ACTIVITIES. The scope of the activities of the Legal Division is broadly outlined in the AMGOT Plan Handbook. These activities fall into three categories (a) work in connection with Allied Military Courts, (b) the Supervision of Italian Courts and (c) General matters including the preparation of orders and advice to the RCAO and the other divisions on legal questions. In my opinion these are the activities in which the Legal Division should engage. There is, however one activity hitherto undertaken by this Division which in my opinion does not appertain to it, that is the placing of contracts for the printing of proclamations and orders and the storage and distribution of the same.

I RECOMMEND that the placing of contracts for printing be undertaken by the Supply Division, which should also store and issue the supplies of proclamations and orders.

2. ORGANIZATION. A chart (Appendix A) is attached showing the organization of the Legal Division as at 15 December 1943. This chart however does not accurately represent the position as it existed through almost all the period under review. Up to 12 December 1943 the area covered by Region III was under the operational control of the 5th Army though the actual work was carried out by AMG officers who were assigned as officers of Region 3 and who would normally have not begun to function until 5th Army had moved sufficiently far forward to enable the Regional organization to take over. Actually 5th Army did not relinquish operational control of the area covered by Region 3 until 12 December 1943.

3. The way in which the organization developed may best be illustrated by a personal example. The writer was assigned before the Salerno campaign opened to the Chief Legal Officer

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3. The way in which the organization developed may best be illustrated by a personal example. The writer was assigned before the Salerno campaign opened to the Chief Legal Officer to Region 3. He landed at Salerno on D + 5 (14 September 1943) and took over the duties of Legal officer in the city of Salerno during the early combat stages. On 22 September 1943 he became Legal Officer of the Province and City of Naples where he remained until the end of November 1943 when he moved into AMG Head-

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quarters, Region III with a view to taking over the supervision of courts and Legal matters when Region III came to function as a separate entity. As already mentioned this happened on 12th December 1943 on which date the writer assumed for the first time the duties for which he had originally been assigned.

4. It should be mentioned that Salerno Province, which is geographically in Region 2, was on 3rd December 1943 detached from the operational command of 5th Army. Lieut. Barden who was appointed Legal Officer of the Province on the writer's removal to Naples remained in that position on the transfer of the command of the Province.

5. The office of the Senior Legal Officer of the 5th Army was at Agropoli until 3 October 1943 when it moved to Naples.

6. PERSONNEL. A table (Appendix B) is attached showing the personnel employed in the Division during the period under review. Subject to what is said below as regards the staffing of Allied Military Courts the Staffing of the Division was adequate and the personnel concerned had proper qualifications for the work on which they were employed. In discussing the question of Allied Military Courts I make certain recommendations for the future.

7. ACTIVITIES DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW. It is felt that the easiest way of discussing the activities of the Division is to do so under the three main heads given in paragraph 1 of this Report and then to deal separately with the several items mentioned in para. 3. of the instructions attached to the order calling for the Report.

8. ALLIED MILITARY COURTS. Summary Courts were established in each Province as soon as conditions permitted. The dates of the first sittings of the Courts in the several provinces were as follows -

Salerno	17 Sept. 1943	Naples City	15 Oct. 1943
Avellino	30 Oct. 1943	Naples Province	14 Oct. 1943
Benevento	12 Nov. 1943		

The provisions of the AMGOT Plan that CAOs would sit as Summary Courts has worked well in the provinces and districts outside the densly populated Naples area where by sitting say one half day in a week it has been possible to dispose of all pending cases, but in the Naples area it broke down completely because there was (and is) a sufficient number of cases to require the

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the command of the Province.

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fill one of the primary duties of AMG, the preservation of law and order.

9. Two permanent Summary Courts were established in Naples in October for the trial of all offences within their competency. These were supplemented in November by two further permanent Summary Courts; one in the dock area with jurisdiction to try persons accused of being in illegal possession of Allied property in that area, unauthorized entry into the port and leaving the shore in craft without authority: the other to try persons arrested for failure to obey the curfew regulations in Naples. In addition the curfew court officer now sits also as a Summary Military Court with general jurisdiction a part of each day. Towards the end of November one officer from Region 4 was posted to the District comprising the continuous line of towns streching along the eastern shore of Naples Bay in order to sit there as a Summary Court when required and to relieve the CAO for other pressing duties.

10. Superior Courts have sat in the Provinces as required. Again the Naples area proved to be a problem which could only be solved by establishing a permanent Superior Court to sit in the City. This Court sits daily. It has a permanent prosecutor. The two officers necessary to establish this Court were provided by Region 4.

11. A General Court has been convened in Naples to try cases there. It did not sit during the period under review.

12. A table (Appendix C) is attached showing the number of cases tried before Allied Military Courts during the period under review.

13. The officers necessary to man the Summary Courts 3977 mentioned in paragraph 9, the permanent Superior Court mentioned in paragraph 10, and the General Court mentioned in paragraph 11 are all in excess of the TO/WE of the Legal Division. Most of them have been borrowed from Region 4 and arrangements have now been made for them to be replaced by officers of Region 8 when Region 4 moves forward. Without the assistance of these officers from Region 4 it is probable that there would have been a complete breakdown of justice. So far as regards the Allied Military Courts, in the Naples Area. I cannot stress too strongly the necessity in any future operations, of making adequate provision for the manning of Summary Courts and even Superior Courts in densly populated areas such as Rome, Turin, Genoa, Milan and even parts of Tuscany. It will be impossible for CAOs of such areas to act as officers of Summary Courts

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I RECOMMEND that the TO/WE of Regions containing densly populated areas be increased to allow for sufficient officers without other duties to man the Summary Courts and, if necessary, a Superior Court in such areas, such officers should be assigned to the respective provinces.

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14. ITALIAN COURTS. The Italian Court Section of the Legal Division Region III first opened on the 5th of October 1943 when an office was established in the Tribunale Building of Castel Capuano, Naples. Immediate steps were taken to contact the leading members of the judiciary and investigations were instigated preparatory to the resumption of the administration of justice in penal matters.

15. The Court of Appeal and Tribunale of Naples had ceased to function on the 6th of September 1943 when a bomb damaged the Court premises at Castel Capuano. All other Italian Courts throughout the occupied territory of the Region were closed in conformity with the provisions of Article IV of Proclamation N° 1 which was published in this area on or about 1 Oct. 1943.

16. Recommendations and suggestions put forward by the acting first President of the Court of Appeal, the acting Procuratore Generale, the President of the Pretura, and the Procuratore del Re were considered and on the 17 of October 1943 orders were issued to the acting First President of the Court of Appeal authorising the re-opening of the Court of Appeal, the Pretura Courts and Tribunale for the hearing of penal cases and for certain urgent civil procedures. These orders were put into effect in Naples on the 25th of October when the penal Sections of the Tribunale and Pretura Courts resumed operations.

17. Lt. Louis Sabatino, C.A.C. representing the Legal Division of the Region as liaison officer with the Italian Courts, made a circuit of the provinces within the Region and conferred with the respective legal officers and Court personnel with reference to the re-opening of the Court in penal matters and the granting of provisional liberty to accused persons pending trial or appeal. On the 31st of October 1943 further orders were issued authorising the Tribunale and Pretura Courts to function in civil cases and since the 6th of November the civil Sections of the Tribunale and Pretura have been operating in these matters. On the 7th of November Lt. Sabatino was transferred from the Legal Division of the Region and Major M.C. Holt was appointed as officer i/c Italian Courts A.M.G. Region III.

3976

18. Close and continuous liaison is maintained by this office with the First President of the Court of Appeal, the Procure Generale, and members of the Italian Judiciary and Bar; and suggestions and proposals designed to promote and improve the efficiency of the Courts are considered from time to time. Supervision is exercised over the trial of penal cases and returns are called for which enable this Department to assess the progress made toward the resumption of a normal administra-

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19. The civil side of the Court of Appeal has been functioning since the end of November and has dealt with the more urgent pending appeals from the dependent Tribunals within the jurisdiction of this Court. Preliminary steps have been taken to re-open the Court of Assizes and it is expected that it will be in a position to function at an early date.

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20. Numerous instances of re-allocation of judicial and other Court personnel have been dealt with as a result of the dislocation of the means of communication and transport.

21. Temporary expedient measures and modifications in procedure particularly in penal matters have been adopted to meet the abnormal conditions of the times, and other questions involving proposed changes in the law are under consideration at the moment.

22. The following is a schedule of cases tried in the Courts of Naples since their re-opening until the 15 Dec. '43.

PENAL CASES:

PRETURA COURTS	1606
TRIBUNALE	668
JUVENILE COURT	89
COURT OF APPEAL	298
Total	2681

CIVIL CASES

PRETURA COURT	151
TRIBUNALE	85
COURT OF APPEAL	35
Total	271

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23. GENERAL SECTION. Part of the work of the General Section of the Division has been the preparation of Orders and Regulations. The following Orders were prepared in this Division during the period under review -

General Order No. 3. dated 30 October 1943 reopening banks and financial institutions and terminating the moratorium in the Province of Naples

Order dated 1 December 1943 relating to the collection of hemp within the Province of Naples

Order No. 1 dated 10 December 1943

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PENAL CASES:

PRETURA COURTS	I606
TRIBUNALE	688
JUVENILE COURT	69
COURT OF APPEAL	298
Total	2681

CIVIL CASES

PRETURA COURT	I5I
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General Order No. 3. dated 30 October 1943 reopening banks and financial institutions and terminating the moratorium in the Province of Naples

Order dated 1 December 1943 relating to the collection of hemp within the Province of Naples

Regional Order No. 1 dated 10 December 1943 relating to labour relations throughout Region 3.

Two other regulations, relating to fishing and to travel by sea, were under consideration at the end of the period.

Another activity of the General Section has been the consideration of applications, under Sec. 1 of Art. III of Proclamation No. 5, for consent to the transfer of land.

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Up to 15th December 1943 43 applications had been received and consent had been granted in 7 cases. In no case had consent been refused though a few applications for consent to a dowry were postponed. Those cases are now under consideration. The other cases are awaiting further information from the applicants.

The legal advice given to the RCAO and other divisions is too numerous to mention; it did not lack in variety.

24. ITALIAN DEPARTMENTS INVOLVED. This Division was engaged with no Italian department or branch of government other than the Department of Justice. The extent and manner of the operations with this Department are described under the heading of Italian Courts (para. 14)

25. FINANCE. The Italian Department of Justice is financed by the Italian Government. The Legal Division had nothing to do with this. The rooms occupied by the Allied Military Courts and the officers engaged in manning them, are the property of the Italian State and consequently the question of requisition does not arise.

26. CIVILIAN COMMITTEES. No Civilian Committees have been organized to assist this Division but advice on points of Italian law is frequently obtained from the officers of the Ministry of Justice and occasionally from one or two leading advocates in the City of Naples. This has worked satisfactorily.

27. RELATIONS WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS. Apart from relations with the Italian judical officials and members of the legal profession mentioned above there has been close liaison with the Legal Divisions, AMG Regions 2 and 4, and the Judge Advocates, 5th Army, and Peninsular Base Section. Such liaison has been maintained both by personal contact by the officers concerned and by correspondence and all types of mutual problems have been discussed. Liason has also been maintained by personal contact with the Royal Navy mainly in connection with the preparation of Orders to modify the prohibition against leaving the shore by boat or otherwise. 3974

28. REQUESTS BY OR ON OTHER BRANCHES OF THE ARMY. No requests have been made by this Division for assistance from other branches of the Army though the various Judge Advocates have been consulted from time to time on legal problems. Requests have been received by this Division from other Branches of the Army mainly for information as to the disposal of persons charged with certain offences or classes of offences.

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Respectfully submitted,

Riley Mc Clain.

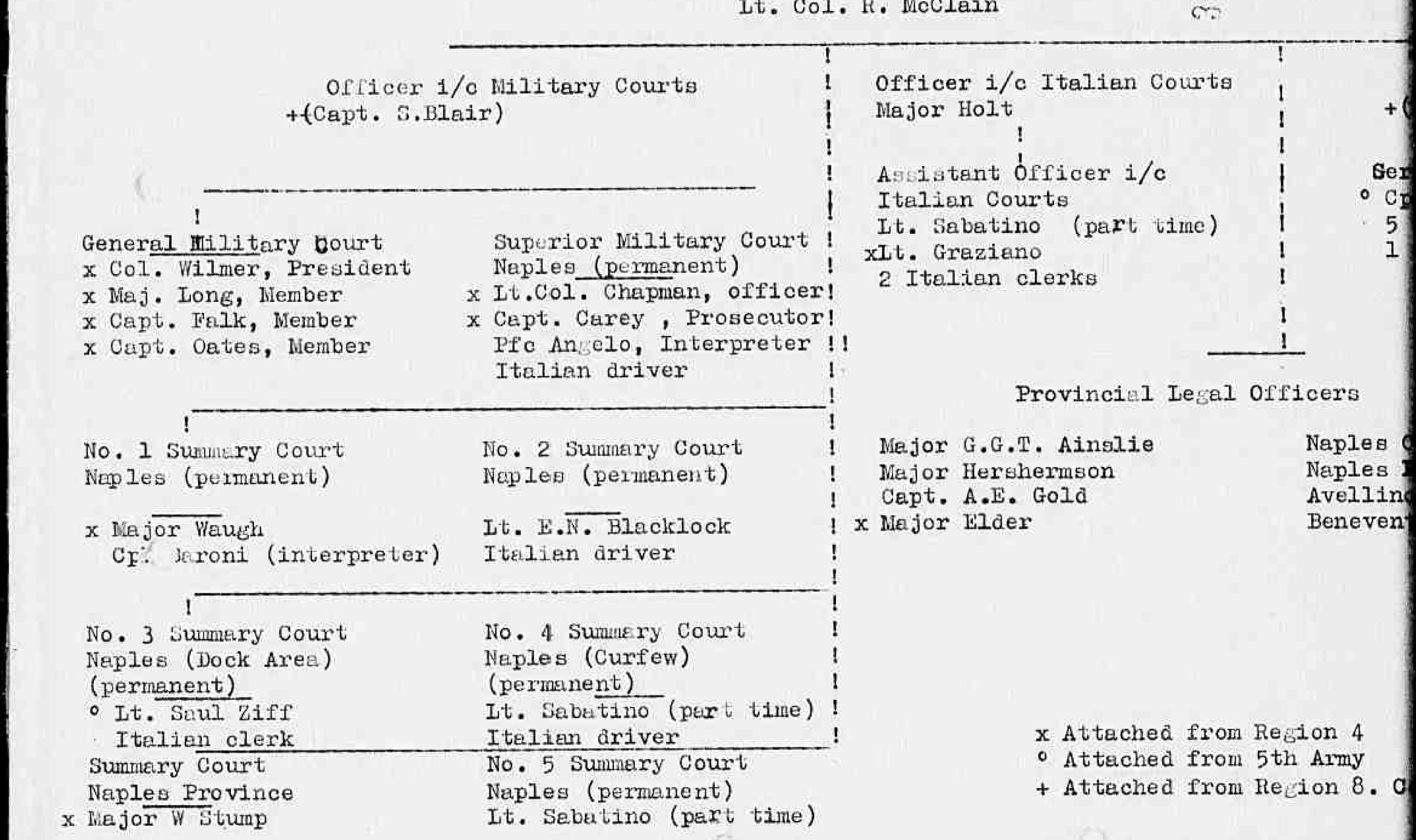
RILEY Mc CLAIN,
Lt. Col., J.A.G.D.,
Regional Chief Legal Officer.

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2007

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Regional Chief Legal Officer
Lt. Col. R. McClain



2008

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Appendix A.

Regional Chief Legal Officer
Lt. Col. R. McClain

Military Courts
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Superior Military Court
Naples (permanent)
Lt.Col. Chapman, officer
Capt. Carey , Prosecutor
Pfc Angelo, Interpreter
Italian driver

No. 2 Summary Court
Naples (permanent)

Lt. E.N. Blacklock
Italian driver

No. 4 Summary Court
Naples (Curfew)
(permanent)
Lt. Sabatino (part time)
Italian driver

No. 5 Summary Court
Naples (permanent)
Lt. Sabatino (part time)

Officer i/c Italian Courts
Major Holt

Assistant Officer i/c
Italian Courts
Lt. Sabatino (part time)
xLt. Graziano
2 Italian clerks

Officer i/cGeneral Sect.
+(Major G.A. Bamlet)

Sergt. L.J.Padula Chief Clerk
° Cpl Edwards Assistant
5 Italian clerks
1 driver (Italian)

Provincial Legal Officers

Major G.G.T. Ainslie — Naples City and Province
Major Hershermson — Naples Province
Capt. A.E. Gold — Avellino Province
x Major Elder — Benevento Province

x Attached from Region 4
° Attached from 5th Army
+ Attached from Region 8. Commenced duty 21/12/43.

Major (later Lt. Col.) J.V.M. Shields (B)	Senior Legal Officer.
Lieutenant Kazen (A)	Asst. Legal Officer later Summary Court Judge.
Captain A.E. Gold (A)	Asst. Legal Officer later Legal Officer Avellino Province.
Lieutenant E.N. Blacklock (B)	Asst. Legal Officer later Summary Court Judge.
Captain Henry L. Glenn (A)	Asst. Legal Officer.
Lt. Col. Riley McClain (A)	Legal Officer Salerno City, later Legal Officer, Naples Province and later Regional Legal Officer, Reg. 3.
Lieut. Sabatino (A)	Officer i/c Italian Courts later Asst. Officer i/c Italian Courts and Summary Court Judge.
Major M.C. Holt (B)	Officer i/c Italian Courts.
Major G.G.T. Ainslie (B)	Legal Officer, City and Province of Naples.
Major Hershermson (A)	Legal Officer, Province of Naples.
2nd Lieut. John P. Barden (A)	Legal Officer, Salerno Province later transferred with that Province to Region 2.

The following officers are attached to Region 3.

Lieut. Graziano (A)	from Region 4	Asst. Officer i/c Italian Courts
Major W.F. Waugh (A)	do	Summary Court Judge .
Lieut. Saul Ziff (A)	from 5th Army	Summary Court Judge.
Major W.G. Elder	from Region 4	Legal Officer Benevento Province.
Lt. Col. John W. Chapman (A)	do	Superior Court Judge.
Capt. V.M.G. de V. Carey (B)	do	Superior Court Prosecutor.
Major W.D. Stump (A)	do	Summary Court Judge.

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Lt. Col. Riley McClain (A)	Legal Officer Salerno City, later Legal Officer, Naples Province and later Regional Legal Officer, Reg. 3.
Lieut. Sabatino (A)	Officer i/c Italian Courts later Asst. Officer i/c Italian Courts and Summary Court Judge.
Major M.C. Holt (B)	Officer i/c Italian Courts.
Major G.G.T. Ainslie (B)	Legal Officer, City and Province of Naples.
Major Hershermson (A)	Legal Officer, Province of Naples.
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Capt. V.M.G. de V. Carey (B)	do	Superior Court Prosecutor.
Major W.D. Stump (A)	do	Summary Court Judge.

The following officers assigned to Region 4 are made use of by Region 3 when need arises.

Col. Wilmer (B)	President General Military Court
Major Long	Member " " "
Capt. E.V. Falk (B)	Member " " "
Capt. Oates	Prosecutor " "

2010
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2011

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Tabular Return of Cases tried in Region 3
up to 30th November 1943.

Province	Summary Courts		Superior Courts		General Courts		Total	
	Guilty	Not guilty	Guilty	Not guilty	Guilty	Not guilty	Guilty	No
Naples City	1778	305	—	—	—	—	1778	
Naples Province	43	11	2	—	—	—	45	
Benevento	17	—	—	—	—	—	17	
Avellino	40	4	—	—	—	—	40	
Salerno	251	90	5	—	9	1	265	
							2145	

Tabular Return of offences tried in
Region 3 up to 30th November 1943.

Curfew and pass violations	423
Theft and wrongful possession of All.property	720
Black market	392
Wrongful possession of arms and equipment	14
Others (including pillage)	1007
	2556

2012

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Appendix C.

Tabular Return of Cases tried in Region 3 up to 30th November 1943.

Courts t guilty	Superior Courts Guilty	Superior Courts Not guilty	General Courts Guilty	General Courts Not guilty	Total Guilty	Total Not guilty	Total no. of cases
305	--	--	--	---	1778	305	2083
11	2	--	---	---	45	11	56
--	--	--	--	---	17	--	17
4	--	--	--	---	40	4	44
90	5	--	9	1	265	91	356
					2145	411	2556

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	2556

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
SENIOR CIVIL AFFAIRS OFFICER
PROVINCE OF BENEVENTO

SUBJECT :- Report on Activities up to 15 December 1943.

1. My conception of the scope of activities in which the AMG Staff of this Province should engage are very clearly set out in para 2, Section 1, Part 1 of the AMGOT Manual, and these principles have been as closely followed as possible in the AMG administration of BENEVENTO PROVINCE.

2. A chart of the Provincial AMG Organisation is attached. The Commissioned and Enlisted Men allocated to the Province were, in my opinion, insufficient in number to administer the Province in the condition in which we found it on our arrival, i.e. the complete destruction of 60% of the houses in BENEVENTO CITY and the destruction of over 140 road bridges throughout the Province, rendering road Communication extremely difficult, by-passes in many cases hazardous, and, in the case of some areas of the Province, quite impassable. This shortage of staff resulted in an undue strain being put upon all ranks, who, without complaint, worked long hours without even, during the first 2½ months, a half day a week off duty.

At least four additional CAOs are necessary, and, in addition, The SCAO should be provided with an assistant capable of acting in his absence, and shouldering much of the routine office work which, in present circumstances, has to be dealt with by the SCAO who, in consequence, is quite unable to carry out supervisory duties, far less indulge in any form of exercise, rest, or relaxation.

A full time Legal Officer for the Province is also, in my opinion, essential.

The qualifications of the Officers and Enlisted Men allocated to the Province were with one exception satisfactory, indeed,

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2013

2, Section 1, Part I of the AMGOT Manual, and these principles have been as closely followed as possible in the AMG administration of BENEVENTO PROVINCE.

2. A chart of the Provincial AMG Organisation is attached. The Commissioned and Enlisted Men allocated to the Province were, in my opinion, insufficient in number to administer the Province in the condition in which we found it on our arrival, i.e. the complete destruction of 65% of the houses in BENEVENTO CITY and the destruction of over 140 road bridges throughout the Province, rendering road Communication extremely difficult, by-passes in many cases hazardous, and, in the case of some areas of the Province, quite impassable. This shortage of staff resulted in an undue strain being put upon all ranks, who, without complaint, worked long hours without even, during the first 2½ months, a half day a week off duty.

At least four additional CAOs are necessary, and, in addition, The SCAO should be provided with an assistant capable of acting in his absence, and shouldering much of the routine office work which, in present circumstances, has to be dealt with by the SCAO who, in consequence, is quite unable to carry out supervisory duties, far less indulge in any form of exercise, rest, or relaxation.

A full time Legal Officer for the Province is also, in my opinion, essential. 3970

The qualifications of the Officers and Enlisted Men allocated to the Province were with one exception satisfactory, indeed, of a high standard.

The Provincial AMG Staff reached BENEVENTO CITY on 5 Oct 43, and commenced to function immediately.

3;;;

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3. On arriva at the Provincial seat of Government, office accommodation and living quarters, for the staff, were found in the Prefettura which was then unoccupied. Contact was at once made by the SCAO with the Prefect and other leading Provincial officials, who were living at a Commune 9 Km distant. They were directed to resume their duties in administering the Province under the direction of the Allied Military Government.

(i) Supplies. The Supply Officer and the Provincial Alimentation Committee made arrangements to ammass the grain in the Province and allocate it to the population through the usual trade channels on the rationing system in force before our occupation. The transport of grain to the City of BENEVENTO was a serious problem, no civilian vehicles being available, consequently the whole burden of transport devolved upon the shoulders of the AMG enlisted men and trucks. The position was aggravated by the condition of by-passes, most of which could be negotiated only by four and six wheel drive trucks. The task of feeding the population, from grain produced in the Province, was, however, successfully accomplished during almost the entire period under review, thanks to the ability and energy of the Supply Officer and the whole-hearted co-operation of the Alimentation Committee.

(ii) Police. The CAPOs of the Province and City supervised the re-organisation of the various Police Agencies, the Commanding Officers of the various organisations being stationed at BENEVENTO. By daily conferences with Police Chiefs, and by personal visits to Communes when circumstances demanded it, it was found possible for the CAPOs to maintain close liaison with Police organisations and this ensured their co-operation, which has at all times been of a very high standard, in spite of the many difficulties encountered.

The Prison at BENEVENTO, which had been emptied of Prisoners by the retreating Germans, was quickly restored to normal conditions by the City CAPO.

(iii) Legal. Some time elapsed before a full-time Legal Officer

2989

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The Prison at BENEVENTO, which had been emptied of Prisoners by the retreating Germans, was quickly restored to normal conditions by the City CAPO.

(iii) Legal. Some time elapsed before a full-time Legal Officer was allocated to the Province, i.e. 12 November, and, as the part-time Legal Officer of the Province was able to spend only a few days each week in this Province (he had two Provinces under his charge) he could not possibly devote sufficient time to his many duties. He was

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able, however, to make contact with the appropriate Legal Authorities in the Province and with the arrival of a full time Legal Officer from Region 4 the re-opening of Italian Courts, under his supervision, was accomplished in accordance with orders from Headquarters, and many other legal problems dealt with.

There is no doubt in my mind that a full time Legal Officer on the Staff of a Provincial AMG organisation is an absolute necessity, and it is quite unreasonable to expect one officer to attend to the legal affairs of two Provinces.

(iv) Administration and Supervision of Communes.

(a) Benevento City. One CAO devoted his time entirely to the City of BENEVENTO, and, due to the complete destruction of the greater part of the city by Allied bombing before our occupation, he was faced with a difficult task. On our arrival the town was entirely deserted except for about 400 people sheltering in a nearby tunnel in the most filthy and unsanitary conditions. Immediate attention was given to their removal, and, as they were entirely homeless, buildings (schools, etc.) were utilised to house them. Medical examination failed to reveal any epidemic desease, although many required hospital treatment.

The water supply to the city had been disrupted as well as the electric supply system. Energetic steps were at once taken to have these restored, and, in spite of the extensiv damage, water supplies and electric light were available throughout the greater part of the town within 14 days. 3968

The Civil Hospital at Benevento and Bedding and equipment had also been destroyed. A new hospital building, hitherto occupied by the Italian Army, was made available for hospital purposes, and within a comparatively short time, patients in urgent need of medical and surgical attention were able to receive it.

Mills and bakeries were quickly

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2017

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Mills and bakeries were quickly made available for use and within a few days of our arrival bread was available for the population who, by this time, were rapidly filtering back into the town from their places of refuge in the hills and in neighbouring Communes.

The work.....

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The work of clearing debris from the streets, the repair of houses and essential buildings has gone on steadily since our occupation in spite of the shortage of essential materials and transportation, but much remains to be done in this respect and the shortage of essential material has now slowed down the work.

(b) Communes outside Benevento City. The situation in the Communes outside Benevento was in most cases, quite different to that in the City. In some cases, in Communes being on the main roads, much damage to houses had been done either by our own bombing or by the retreating enemy, but the homeless, resulting from this destruction of houses, were not nearly so numerous. The difficulties of road communications, however, and the limited number of CAOs (never more than two were available) and Jeeps(the only vehicles capable of negotiating the by-passes) rendered the supervision of the outside Communes one of constant anxiety during the whole of the period under review. It was considered that the only way to carry out this work was to retain the two Provincial CAOs at Benevento, with the rest of the Provincial AMG Staff, and detach one a week at a time to take up his headquarters at a certain Commune and visit, and subsequently report upon, all the Communes he was directed to visit in that area. The other CAO remained at Benevento and visited outside Communes daily within reasonable distances of the City. The object of always retaining one CAO at the Provincial HQ was a two fold one, (i) so that, in an emergency, he could be sent off to any commune requiring an urgent visit from a CAO and (ii) so that a jeep (only two were allocated to the Province and they were the only vehicles capable of negotiating by-passes) was always available, if the need arose, for the use of the SCAO, CAPO or any specialist officer needing one to visit an outside area in an emergency.

It will thus be seen that the supervision of outside communes had, of necessity, to be left very much to the Provincial CAOs and it is to their credit that, in spite of the [redacted] that their

2019

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It will thus be seen that the supervision of outside communes had, of necessity, to be left very much to the Provincial CAOs and it is to their credit that, in spite of the fact that their visits to communes were few and far between, and, in most cases, of brief duration, they were able to direct the activities of Podestas and Communal Secretaries in such a way that the local government of these communes has gone on as well as could reasonably be expected in this Province where the damage done by the enemy to road communications, and public utilties has been so extensive.

(c) .....

2020

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(c) Reports. To enable the SCAO to supervise the work of his staff, a system of reporting upon the conditions of communes was, at an early stage of our occupation, instituted.

On his first visit to a commune a CAO completed a form which was headed "Preliminary Report upon ..... Commune", and this report took the form of answering a number of questions which required brief answers, and the date of the visit was shewn. On subsequent visits the CAO completed another report which was headed "Supplementary Report on ..... Commune", and the questions to be answered in this form were of a more general nature. These reports were filed in a folder bearing the name of the Commune to which they related, along with any other documents received concerning the commune. The SCAO was thus able at all times to have before him a picture of the situation in each commune throughout the Province and to check up on and direct the activities of the CAOs. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that there are 90 Communes in the Province, eleven of which are still under the jurisdiction of the SCAO 6 Corps.

(d) Recommendations. Summarised, my recommendations based upon the experience of the last three months are as follows:

(i) At least, four additional CAOs, making a total of seven, with Jeeps, are needed.

(ii) A personal assistant, or deputy, is needed to assist and act for the SCAO in his absence, and ~~xxxxxx~~ relieve him of much of the office work which has now assumed alarming proportions.

(iii) A full time legal officer is needed in this Provincial AMG Organisation.

(iv) At least two NCO clerks are needed. At the moment I have one only, and for the first fourteen days of our occupation no clerk was provided.

(v) At least one capable motor mechanic (NCO preferable) should be provided for the supervision and maintenance of motor vehicles.

(vi) Four additional heavy trucks, with drivers, are needed. These

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(vi) Four additional heavy trucks, with drivers, are needed. These should be four or six wheel drive vehicles, bringing ourtotal up to six for the Province.

4. (a) The SCAO of this Province was concerned through the Prefect and other leading Provincial officials with the administration of the Province and supervision was exercised through the Prefect. These officials have throughout given their loyal co-operation.

(b).....

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(b) Provincial and Communal departments of local government were the only departments with which this AMG Organisation was concerned.

(c) Financial provisions were made as follows:

(i) Province. With no grant of the state forthcoming, this Province is expecting a loan from AMG to cover its expenditures for the last three months and certain outstanding expenditure covering the entire year of 1943. The Finance Officer of this Province will handle the loan, receiving the responsible signatures of the Prefect, Treasurer and Secretary of the Province. The Treasurer will present a report every 15 days, accounting for sums disbursed.

(ii) Communes. These have been financed by loans, especially to meet monthly payrolls, for these last months of the year with no state grant to cover these expenditures and hostilities of war interupting the collection of taxes. Especially significant has been their financial need for relief purposes.

The Prefect has notified these Communes of the availability of financial assistance through AMG and Communal officials have come to the F.O. to receive what funds have been necessary, on a monthly basis. The F.O. has at his disposal, through the Prefettura, all communal financial figures of interest so as to scrupulously judge the need of each Commune.

The Podesta and Treasurer of each Commune sign for ~~authorization~~ the loans which is used through their own Communal machinery for covering necessary expenditure.

(d) No civilian committees were formed to assist me or my predecessors.

(e) Liaison has been maintained with various agencies through subordinate officers, as follows:

Police Agencies - CAPOs

Finance, Provincial)
} F.O.

2023

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Police Agencies - CAPOs

Finance, Provincial)
Commune) F.O.
Bank)
P. Offices)

Alimentation Committee - S.O.

Procutore del Re - L.O.

Military (Allied) - SCAO, CAOs and CAPOs.

(f).....

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(f) I have made no requests on the Army, but the Army has requested my assistance and that of CAOs in matters of billeting and for labour in Benevento City, all of which have been met.

Major.
F.J. ARMSTRONG.
SCAO Benevento Province.

3 Jan 44
Benevento

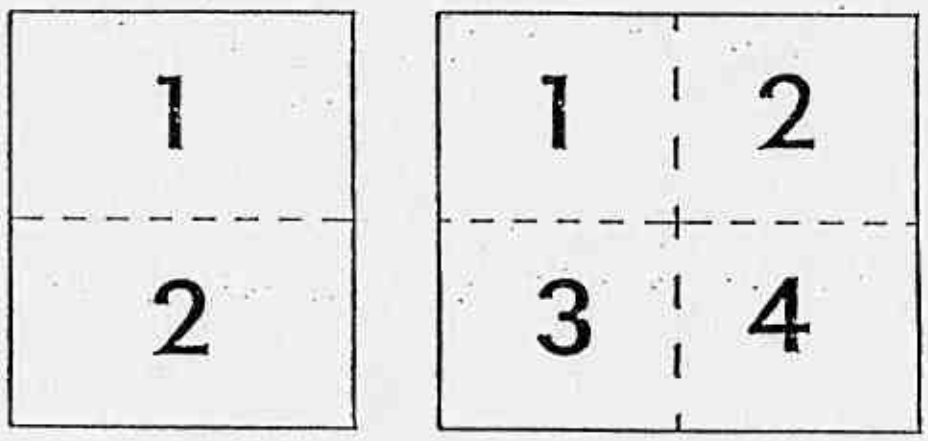
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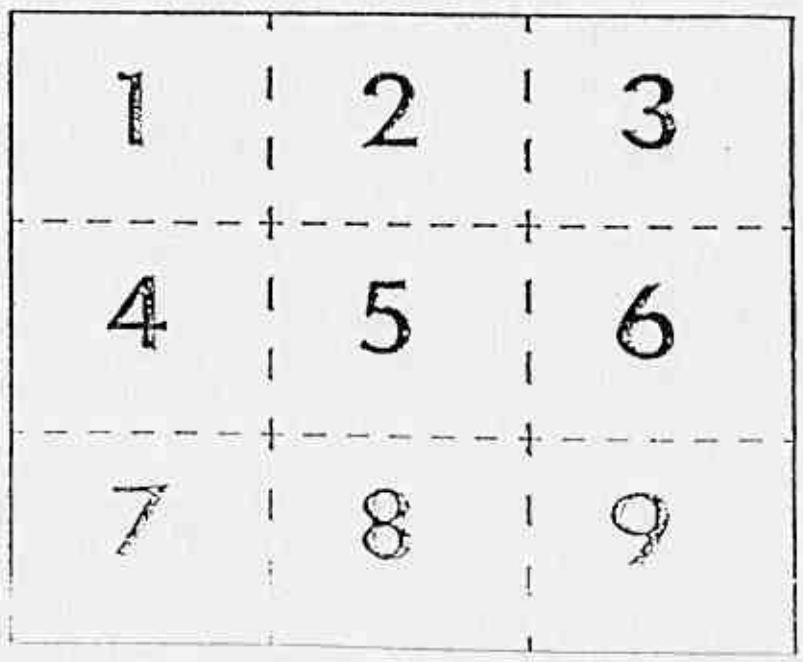
2026

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

SEE DIAGRAMS BELOW.





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CHART SHOWING A.M.G. STAFF OF BENEVENTO PR
(TRANSFERS etc) from 5 OCT - 15 DEC 194

SENIOR CIVIL AFFAIRS OFFICER

Lt Col LORD FORESTER (5 Oct - 12 No
Lt Col J.A. OGLETHORPE (13 Nov - 21
Major R.J. ARMSTRONG (22 Nov to dat

CAPOs

(Province)

Major F.J. ARMSTRONG
(5 Oct - 21 Nov, then A/SCAO)

Lieut T.W. GLASSPOOL (Reg 4)
(17 Nov to date)

Capt J.R.K. COWAN (Reg 4)
(27 Nov - 11 Dec: CAO 12 Dec)

(Benevento City)

Lieut L.G. WHYMAN
(5 Oct - 2 Dec: To 2 Corps)

Capt L.J. MONSON (Reg 4)
(27 Nov to date)

LEGAL OFFICER

Capt A.E. GOLD
(Avellino - Benevent

Major R.M. WOODWARD (R
(12 Nov - 1 Dec)

Major W.G. ELDER (Reg 4
(2 Dec to date)

CIVIL AFFAIRS OFFICERS

CLER

Sjt READ,
(24 Oc

Cpl CONSI
(18 No

(Province)

Lieut L.M. PRICE
(5 Oct - 26 Oct : Hosptl)

Capt S. LA ROSA
(9 Oct - 11 Dec: Apptd S.O.)

Lieut R.J. HERRIE
(5 Nov to date)

Capt J.R.K. COWAN (Reg 4)
(12 Dec to date)

(Benevento City)

Capt E.A. DION
(5 Oct - 15 Dec: Reg 3 HQ)

Major L.A. STONER (Reg 4)
(27 Nov - 13 Dec: Reg 4 HQ)

Capt E.W. PRINCE
(15 Dec to date)

2028

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G A.M.G. STAFF OF BENEVENTO PROVINCE
S etc) from 5 OCT – 15 DEC 1943

SENIOR CIVIL AFFAIRS OFFICER

1 LORD FORESTER (5 Oct – 12 Nov: To Reg HQ)
1 J.A. OGLETHORPE (13 Nov – 21 Nov: To Hosptl)
E.J. ARMSTRONG (22 Nov to date)

LEGAL OFFICER

Capt A.E. GOLD
(Avellino – Benevento Provs)

Major R.M. WOODWARD (Reg 4)
(12 Nov – 1 Dec)

Major W.G. ELDER (Reg 4)
(2 Dec to date)

FINANCE OFFICER

Lieut M.C. RAVARINO
(5 Oct to date)

Lieut D.W. HAWKINS (Reg 4)
(Actg FO 9 Dec to date)

SUPPLY OFFICER

Lieut S.W. CRUPE
(5 Oct – 11 Dec)

Capt S LA ROSA
(12 Dec to date)

rps)

EM/ORs

CLERKS

Sjt READ, G.E.R.
(24 Oct to date)

Cpl CONSILIO, G (Reg 4)
(18 Nov to date)

DRIVER/INTERPRETERS

Sjt LABBARDIA, C.J.
(15 Oct to date)

Cpl BELECI, J.E.
(15 Oct to date)

DRIVERS

Dvr DENCH, V.R.
(15 Oct to date)

Dvr TETSELL, J
(9 Oct to date)

Pte DONALDSON, W
(20 Oct to 29 Oct)

Pte WALMSLEY, P
(28 Oct to date)

L/Cpl CASHMORE, J.E.
(5 Nov to date)

Pte CITO, M.
(17 Nov to date)

evento City)
DION
t – 15 Dec: Reg 3 HQ)
. STONER (Reg 4)
ov – 13 Dec: Reg 4 HQ)
PRINCE
ec to date)

2029