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

785016

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CASE OF DE A
JAN. - MAR. 19

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CASE OF DE AMICIS, ARTURO & BLASIO RENATO
JAN. - MAR. 1945

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CONTAINS PAPERS

FROM

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CATALOGUE

2553

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

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DE AMICIS ARTURO & BLASIO
RENATO

IN LA FE

2554

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

785016

TARGA	MOTORE	TELAIO	MARCA	CARROZZERIA	PORTATA
N. BZ 581	N.	N. 2702	RIMORCHIO		T.

ALTRE CARATTERISTICHE: Benzina, Gasolio, Gasogeno, Metano:

STATO ATTUALE: EFFICIENTE

CONSEGNATARIO: SOMMAVILLA Umberto

DOEBIACO

PROV.: BOLZANO

ENTE ASSEGNANTE:

VERBALE DI CONSEGNA:

ATTO DI NOTORIETÀ:

28.3.46

CONFIDENTIAL

Our Reference
SIB61/H/45/58.

61st. Section,
Special Investigation Branch,
Corps of Military Police,
C.M.P.

6th. March 1945.

SUBJECT: -

PERSONS IN CUSTODY - in not to the prejudice.

{A} Prof. DE AMICIS, Arturo.,
{B} Dr. DE ELISIO Renato,
{C} Dr. CASTRONUOVO Filippo.

All of the Ospedale S.M. delle Pado, Naples.

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T.G.V. THOMPSON, WO 11.
Capt. J. McKINNON, Captain.

61st. Section,
Special Investigation Branch.

Case investigated by:-

6th. March 1945.
In the Field.

C O N F I D E N T I A LOur Reference
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Special Investigation Branch,
Corps of Military Police,
C.M.F.

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PERSONS IN CUSTODY - Act to the prejudice.

- (A) PROF. DE AMICIS Arturo,
(B) DR. DE ELASIO Renato,
(C) DR. CASTIGNUOVO Milippo,

All of the Ospedale S.M. della Pace, NAPLES.

A.P.M.,
56 Area.READ & SUBMITTED.DADA. SECTION.DISTRIBUTION.Report.

APM. 56 Area (3)
DPM. 5 District
IPM. HQ. STB.
PSO. AC. SR. (3)
Legal Officer,
Allied Commission,
APM. RAF.
OC. 312 FSG.

On Saturday, 13th. January 1945, the accused, 'A' and 'B' were arrested by the Italian Questura, on the instructions of Lt. Colonel SIMSON, PSO. Allied Commission.

On Saturday, 14th. February 1945, the accused 'C' was arrested by this Section. All three are individually charged with the same offence, i.e.,

Violation of Proclamation 2, Art. 2, Section 45.

" Does an act to the prejudice of good order or the safety or security of the Allied Forces or any member thereof."

The accused 'A' (De Amicis) was released on bail by order of HQ. Allied Commission. The accused 'B' and 'C' are detained in the Policlinico Civil Prison, Naples, awaiting the result of this enquiry, when an Allied Military Superior Court will be held.

The facts leading up to the arrest of the accused are as follows:-

READ & SUBMITTED.

Harold Capt
DPM. SECTION.

DISTRIBUTION.

Report.

AFM. 56 Area (3)
DPM. 3 District
DPM. HQ. SLB.
PSO. AC. SR. (3)
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The accused 'A' (De Amicis) was released on bail by order of HQ. Allied Commission. The accused 'B' and 'C' are detained in the Poggioreale Civil Prison, Naples, awaiting the result of this enquiry, when an Allied Military Superior Court will be held.

The facts leading up to the arrest of the accused are as follow:-

It is necessary to outline the duties of the three prisoners at the Ospedale S. M. della Pace, which is a large Gynaecological hospital, now used exclusively for women patients, and which is situated at No. 326 Via Tribunale, Naples.

Prof. DE AMICIS was the Director, and was responsible for the diagnoses, observation and treatment of patients. A small administrative department was supervised by a Sig. ROTONDO, but DE AMICIS was the person who made all the final decisions. He has been the head of the hospital since 1935, although he was co-director with a Prof. PISANI since 1931. The qualifications necessary to hold such an important post are deemed to be first class; although evidence has been obtained which contradicts estimation of DE AMICIS, the facts of which will be recorded later.

DE AMICIS also conducts a private surgery for the treatment of venereal diseases at No. 7 Corso Umberto, Naples.

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SHEET TWO.

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<Prof. DE ELASIO, in addition to being the director of the 'Pace' hospital, was the Provincial Doctor for Naples Province, in which capacity he supervised the licensed brothels in respect to medical examination of the registered prostitutes, (which were supposed to be carried out at the 'Pace' hospital) hygiene and general sanitation. He was appointed to this position by FASIST decree on the 27th November 1939, although he held the position some years before that date; on another engagement. In 1936, he assisted to draw up a code of rules issued by the Prefettura for the conduct of visiting doctors to brothels, in his capacity as Head Doctor.

<Dr. DE ELASIO Renato, who is registered in dermatophiliopathical circles as a very clever specialist, joined the staff of the 'Pace' hospital on the 25th October 1942, and he was engaged solely on the reconstruction of DE ELASIO. DE ELASIO is well studied in the treatment of venereal diseases and is a member of the 'Pasteur' Institute, Paris; and of several other medical institutes in Europe. His position in the hospital was as Head Doctor, and next in position to DE ELASIO. All the microscopical work, (which is chiefly used for the diagnosis of the gonococci germs), was performed by DE ELASIO in the hospital laboratories. Besides his multifarious duties at the hospital, DE ELASIO conducted a flourishing private practice at No. 10 Via S. Anna dei Lombardi, Naples, run chiefly for the treatment of venereal diseases.

<Dr. CASTRONOVO Filippo is not a specialist in Venereal diseases; in fact, he is not even a doctor in medicine. He usurped his position as First Aid leader appointed by the United Naples Hospitals, to the 'Pace' hospital, and there gained the friendship of DE ELASIO. CASTRONOVO used the prefix 'Doctor' as his qualification in pharmacy, for until he was appointed for Civil Defence First Aid work at the hospital in 1943, he kept a chemist's shop in Via Tribunale, Naples. CASTRONOVO gradually progressed until he assisted in all general medical duties in the hospital, and he was classed as the third on the list of the medical staff, being only outclassed by DE ELASIO and DE ELASIO respectively.

After the entrance of the Allied Forces into the Naples area, venereal disease amongst the troops rose to a terrific figure, and wholesale raids were effected by the Allied Military Police (assisted by the Italian Civil Police organisation) and hundreds of Italian women suspected of carrying on prostitution with soldiers, and thereby transmitting this sexual disease to the Allied Forces were arrested and taken to the 'Pace' hospital for observation. If V.D. was apparent, the woman patient was to be detained in the institution to be completely cured.

Despite these stringent measures, the incidence of V.D. amongst the Allied Forces still increased, and after months of discreet observation, the incidence of the disease amongst the troops of the three doctors

diseases; in fact, he is not even a doctor. He was appointed by the United Naples Hospitals, to the position as First Aid leader appointed by the friendship of DE BLASIO. Castronuovo 'Pace' hospital, and there gained the friendship of DE BLASIO. For until he was used the prefix 'Doctor' as his qualification in pharmacy, for until he was appointed for Civil Defence First Aid work at the hospital in 1943, he kept a chemist's shop in Via Tribunale, Naples. Castronuovo gradually progressed until he assisted in all general medical duties in the hospital, and he was classed as the third on the list of the medical staff, being only outclassed by DE ALICIS and DE BLASIO respectively.

After the entrance of the Allied Forces into the Naples area, venereal disease amongst the troops rose to a terrific figure, and wholesale raids were effected by the Allied Military Police (assisted by the Italian Civil Police organisation) and hundreds of Italian women suspected of carrying on prostitution with soldiers, and thereby transmitting this sexual disease to the Allied Forces were arrested and taken to the 'Pace' hospital for observation. If V.D. was apparent, the woman patient was to be detained in the institution to be completely cured.

Despite these stringent measures, the incidence of V.D. amongst the Allied Forces still increased, and after months of discreet observation on the running of the 'Pace' hospital, the arrests of the three doctors at the hospital were effected. As long ago as January 1944, instances were revealed by Captain WHITE, who was at that time Provincial Officer on the Isle of Ischia; but this case will be reported later.

At the hospital, there was an American Military Police corporal, as Security Officer and who also acted as Liaison Officer between the Questura Police officials and the hospital authorities. The visits to the hospital for all women were recorded by the M.P. and if the diagnosis was negative the girl was released, and the arresting Allied Police informed of the fact.

After the generalisation of the duties of the three accused specific instances of their irregular and infamous conduct are shown, individually as far as is practicable. After this individual survey, offences involving all three accused will be shown.

(1) Professor DE ALICIS.

(a) On the 26th. January 1944, a girl, MUSOLINO Annunziata, (not a registered prostitute) was arrested by the Allied Military Police, as being a woman suspected of transmitting venereal disease to Allied soldiers; and she was taken to the 'Pace' hospital for diagnosis. Immediately after the girl was arrested, her lover, FLORIO Giovanni, realising that gossip was

Contd. Page Three.....

SHEET THREE.

realising that gossip was/.....

life in Naples, suggesting that women detained at the 'Pace' hospital, irrespective of the fact that they might be suffering from venereal diseases, could be prematurely released on payment to DE AMICIS; contacted a woman, DE FELICE Carolina. This woman formerly worked as maid in a licensed brothel and illicitly took girls to his private surgery, and so became acquainted with De Amicis (See Para. C (ii)). DE FELICE saw DE AMICIS and an appointment was made at his surgery at No. 7 Corso Umberto (also known as No. 7 Piazza della Borsa.) On or about the 28th January 1944, Florio and De Felice went to De Amicis' private surgery, and the woman went in along to see the doctor, taking with her one kg. of sugar and one kg. of coffee, which compensation being rationed, were worth 1,000 Lire in 'Black Market' channels. The detained girl's name was written on a piece of paper and handed over to DE AMICIS, with the goods. The early release of Marcelina was requested, and De Amicis stated that the girl would be released the following day.

The girl was in fact, released the day after, but the case does not end there. On the following day, - the 1st February 1944, Marcelina Annunziata and Florio Giovanni went to the private surgery of De Amicis and the man requested that the girl be examined, with a view to being cured, and, after a blood test, De Amicis made the astounding statement that the girl was suffering from syphilis, with external manifestations, and a cure would take 45 days, and would cost 2,000 Lire. Florio handed over 1,000 Lire promising full payment by the end of the treatment. A hospital patients' progress card, relating to this girl was recovered by this Section, and the KAHN reaction (blood test for syphilis) was negative.

On the 5th. February 1944, the girl was again arrested when she was in the company of a well-known prostitute and taken to the 'Pace' hospital. On this occasion, DE AMICIS, must have been suspicious, because the girl was detained, and on the same day as she was arrested, the KAHN reaction was +++ (highly positive) for syphilis. The girl was subsequently released on the 6th. March 1944.

This case illustrates perfectly well how the killing disease of syphilis can be disseminated, because all the money to be paid by Florio to De Amicis was to be earned by the girl from the proceeds of prostitution with Allied Soldiers.

(b) In January 1944, many soldiers on leave at Ischia were contracting venereal diseases, and many arrests were carried out by the Allied Police. At a subsequent Allied Court, presided over by Capt. WHITE, Provincial Officer, AC. (then MG) two girls, ELLMIL Guiseppe and another were committed by the Court to the 'Pace' hospital for treatment.

the girl was suffering from syphilis, with external manifestations, and a cure would take 45 days, and would cost 5,000 Lire. Florio handed over 1,000 Lire promising full payment by the end of the treatment. A hospital patients' progress card, relating to this girl was recovered by this Section, and the KAHN reaction (blood test for syphilis) was negative.

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This case illustrates perfectly well how the killing of Florio to De Amicis was to be earned by the girl from the proceeds of prostitution with Allied Soldiers.

(b) In January 1944, many soldiers or leave at Ischia were contracting venereal diseases, and many arrests were carried out by the Allied Police. At a subsequent Allied Court, presided over by Capt. WHITE, Provincial Officer, AG. (then AG) two girls, ELLEN GUISCARDI and DE LUCA Maria were committed by the Court to the 'Paseo' hospital for treatment. Three days later after the committal, Capt. WHITE again saw these girls at Ischia and they were examined by the resident British Naval Medical Officer, and certified to be suffering from V.D. in active state. One of the girls actually produced a certificate signed by De Amicis, stating that she was free from V.D. The girls, on their second appearance in Court, were ordered to be detained in a hospital on the island, and they were receiving treatment for five weeks. No other evidence, through the lapse of time has been obtained in this case, although a certified true copy of the charge sheet, and a statement made by Capt. Whyte has been obtained.

(c) As mentioned at the commencement of this report, Prof. De Amicis was the Provincial Doctor for the prophylactic measures in connection with Venereal diseases, and of the supervision to be imposed on all licensed brothels in the Naples Province - in itself a prodigious task.

A copy of the regulations issued by the Naples Prefecture, and which are still in force, is attached to this report. As Head Doctor, De Amicis was bound by the rules which he administered, in a like manner to which the inferior practising doctors were to obey the regulations. From a perusal of the following resume of statements submitted - and only time prevented many more being obtained - it appears that DE AMICIS wilfully disobeyed his own regulations.

(1) Regulation 3 prohibits the private cure or examination of any licensed brothel keeper or a registered prostitute.

For some considerable time, prostitutes from the brothel at No. 175 Via Chiaia, Naples, were taken to the private surgery of De Amicis, and notes prescribed, to the 'Pace' hospital. The brothel keeper, ARNOLD VINCENTI has made a statement admitting that fact, and she testifies to having seen money handed to him by the girls, notwithstanding Regulation 1 and 3, which states that all treatment is to be free.

(ii) The one time maid at this brothel, and who has already been named in sub.para (a) DE FELICE Carolina, embraces in her statement, facts which once again corroborate ARNOLD VINCENTI's statement.

(iii) The servant maid and keeper of the licensed brothel at No. 17 Via Carlo de Cesare, have both made statements testifying to having taken prostitutes to the private surgery of DE AMICIS.

(iv) CAVIGNERA Clementina, the manageress of the licensed brothel at No. 34 Vico Cordaro, Naples, affirms to having taken girls to DE AMICIS' private surgery, although it must be said, that on other occasions, he turned the women and the prostitutes away.

(v) CARPELLONI Vitalina, who is a registered prostitute, went on several occasions to the private surgery of De Amicis, and was examined by him, although it is the custom that they visit the 'Pace' Hospital for that purpose. Money was paid over by the girl on several occasions.

(d) A registered prostitute is issued with a book known as a 'Libretto Sanitario', wherein the medical history of the girl is recorded, including all genital examinations and blood tests carried out. These tests must be performed at the 'Pace' hospital and all entries indelibly stamped and initialed. When CSM. THOMPSON searched the private surgery of DE AMICIS, on the 15th. January 1945, rubber stamps, all purporting to be 'Pace' hospital rubber stamps were recovered, together with a number of 'Pace' Hospital proforma. This evidence fully supports that of the witnesses enumerated, as when a prostitute is 'examined' the fact is recorded in the 'Libretto Sanitario'.

(e) To the present, no medical evidence has been disclosed, and as medical opinions are strongly contested, the investigators have not delved into this controversial subject. Statements have been obtained, however, from the following:-

(1) Major John WATERS, R.A.M.C. This Officer is a British Army Dermatologist and venereologist, who took over the direction of the hospital after the arrest of the Director and his assistant. Major WATERS has left this theatre temporarily, but the evidence contained in his statement has been the subject of an affidavit taken by a specially convened Allied Military Superior Court on Saturday, 24th, February 1945.

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(ii) Sjt. P. McEWAN, RMC. No doubt when the evidence of this valuable witness is delivered at Court, his experience to express such evidence will be strongly contested, more especially by virtue of his Non-Commissioned rank. Nevertheless, Sjt. McEWAN has studied anatomy and histology for some 10 years, and he has also had three years' experience as Special Treatment Orderly in V.D. wings of British Military Hospitals. He is an expert in microscopical examinations, and he states that with the inadequate and dirty equipment found by him in the hospital on the 15th January 1945, the correct diagnosis of Venereal Disease could not be assured. The 'staining' which is necessary to dye the vaginal smears, to ascertain the presence of the gonococci was useless, and it was not until allied methods and stains were used, that the correct diagnosis could be obtained. A graph has been prepared by the sergeant, and a comparison has been made of the 'positive' diagnoses for gonorrhoea taken in the identical notes of two months, i.e., December 20th. 1944, and the 20th January 1945, and the figures differ by 38% of cases examined, and the number of 'positive' diagnoses by Sjt. McEWAN is 40% higher.

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Further details of the collective inefficiency and corruptions of Prof. AMICIS and the other two accused, will be found after Parts 2 and 3 of this report. It can be stated that many more instances as already outlined concerning De Blasio could be revealed, but time does not permit. Further, the prostitutes concerned, are exceedingly difficult to trace, as they seldom stay at one place for more than a few days.

(2) Dr. DE BLASIO.

Dr. De Blasio was the 'second - in - command' at the 'Proco' Hospital, and concerned himself chiefly with microscopical tests, the majority of which are for diagnosing gonorrhoea. Incidental with his hospital work, De Blasio carried on a private practice at his home, and it can be proved by virtue of the following instances, that any woman released from the 'Proco' hospital, as free from disease, inevitably found their way to No. 10 Via S. Anna dei Lombardi, where they later received treatment for Venereal disease - From the enquiries made, syphilis appears to be the chief complaint treated. This conclusion, bearing in mind that he did not make the R&W tests, has not been lost sight of, and further mention is made in Part 4 of this report.

(c) PUGLIA Maria is an unregistered prostitute who earns a lucrative living from the proceeds of 'nights out' with Allied soldiers. She charges 3,000 Lire a night - usually at low-class hotels, and consequently, she is always in possession of substantial sums of money. She has been arrested several times by the British Military Police and taken to the 'Proco' Hospital, but she has always found means of obtaining an early release, and Dr. DE BLASIO was the person responsible; for on three occasions he has caused her to be released prematurely, and later, the same woman has returned to his private surgery, to be cured of syphilis. The woman herself admitted that she has paid approximately 35,000 Lire to De Blasio for treatment and 'presents' for her being released. This woman, naturally, to pay this large amount, had to resort to prostitution, and such sexual acts took place during her treatment period.

(b) On the 11th. January 1945, DE PEO ROSE was arrested by the Allied Police and taken to the 'Proco' hospital. Her lover, CAPUTO De Blasio, in Via Tribunale, near to the hospital, he mentioned to the doctor his desire, and De Blasio promised that the girl would be released quickly, and upon receiving this assurance, Caputo paid De Blasio 3,000 Lire. This plan did not come to fruition, as on the 15th January 1945, De Blasio was arrested, but it helps to prove the corrupt dealings conducted by Dr. De Blasio.

(c) This case refers to a payment 'in kind', for it must be appreciated that food is highly priced in Naples, in the 'Black Market' or ordinary channels.

In March 1944, a girl CARMELA Anna was arrested by Allied Police and taken to the 'Proco' hospital where she was detained.

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several times by the British Military Police and taken to the Peace Hospital, but she has always found means of obtaining an early release, and Dr. DE BLASIO was the person responsible; for on three occasions he has caused her to be released prematurely, and later, the same woman has returned to his private surgery, to be cured of syphilis. The woman herself admitted that she has paid approximately 35,000 Lire to De Blasio for treatment and 'presents' for her being released. This woman, naturally, to pay this large amount, had to resort to prostitution, and such sexual acts took place during her treatment period.

(b) On the 11th, January 1945, DE FEO Rosa was arrested by the Allied Police and taken to the 'Peace' hospital. Her lover, CAVALLO Domenico was contacted, through the medium of a nurse, and he in turn saw Dr. De Blasio, in Via Tribunale, near to the hospital. He mentioned to the doctor his desire, and De Blasio promised that the girl would be released quickly, and upon receiving this assurance, Cavallo paid De Blasio 3,000 Lire. This plan did not come to fruition, as on the 13th January 1945, De Blasio was arrested, but it helps to prove the corrupt dealings conducted by Dr. De Blasio.

(c) This case refers to a payment 'in kind', for it must be appreciated that food is highly priced in Naples, in the 'Black Market' or ordinary channels.

In March 1944, a girl CATTIELLA Anna was arrested by Allied Police and taken to the 'Peace' hospital where she was detained. Her lover, CAPUTO Gaetano made attempts to secure her release, and he in turn, saw VIELLA Antonio, who was being treated by De Blasio for gonorrhoea. An appointment was made and Caputo saw De Blasio at his private surgery where the girl's name was written down by the doctor. A few days later, the girl was released and as a 'present' Caputo gave De Blasio two rabbits which were taken to De Blasio's home. These edible rabbits were said to be worth 800 to 1,000 Lire.

(d) Only one witness can testify as to the truth in this case, for the girl concerned committed suicide whilst detained in prison in 1944.

The girl, EMILIO Irene, was taken to the 'Peace' hospital and stayed for 20 days, suffering from a skin disease. She was later released and went to De Blasio's private surgery for injections. She was accompanied on one occasion by DANICO Nunzio, her guardian, and the girl took three parcels of macaroni and other foodstuffs, which she gave to the doctor. The girl stated in explanation to her guardian, 'that it was always best to keep his friendship' meaning vaguely, that in case of future arrests, the medium of De Blasio may be useful in effecting an early release.

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SHEET SIX.

(e) CUCCURESE Camelo was arrested in August 1944, and after a day in the 'Pace' hospital, she was sent to the female prison on a Police charge; although her medical progress card she had two crosses (++) for syphilis. After being released from prison, which was only three days later, Cuccurese went to the private surgery of Dr. Blasio and after an examination, she was told that she was suffering from syphilis at the fourth stage, (++++) and required treatment. 4,000 Lire was said to be the price of the treatment and 1,000 Lire was paid at the time, the balance being paid later.

(f) Much gossip was spread about in Naples at the end of July 1944, respecting the corrupt dealings carried out by the 'Pace' doctors, and a statement made by JANNARELLO Concetta serves well to illustrate this point.

In addition, Jannariello was released prematurely and she as present, gave Dr. Blasio a carton of American cigarettes, which again being a 'Black Market' commodity, was worth 1,000 Lire to him.

(3) Dr. CASTRONUOVO.

Dr. CASTRONUOVO was a general doctor in the hospital - he was nick-named 'Sciacquapallo' which can be translated from the Neapolitan dialect to mean 'handy-man'. He resided in the hospital, and he had ample opportunity to gain access to records etc., at all times. He effected the following release:-

(a) In October 1944, a young girl, SUFFARA Prince, was arrested by the Allied Police and taken to the 'Pace'. Her guardian, PELLICCIA Gennaro went to Dr. De Blasio's private surgery, where Dr. Castonuovo assisted (and after his arrest carried on for one month). The man PELLICCIA asked for the release of the girl, and after handing over 4,000 Lire, the girl was released the following day.

(b) Castonuovo is of a highly excitable nature, and his erratic conduct may be excused, although the correct discipline necessary in such a hospital was weakened by his behaviour.

In January 1945, a girl, VITOZZI Palmira was detained in the 'Pace' and after 11 days there, she approached Castonuovo and asked when she was to be discharged. He replied that he could arrange matters, but only if she went to his bedroom. She, being a prostitute, made no objection to this proposal, and after having sexual intercourse with her, he promised her her release. She was in fact, released the following day, although it is thought, that she was due for normal discharge about that time.

(4) Prof. DE ALICIS, Dr. DE BLASIO, Dr. CASTRONUOVO.

direct to men 'hurdy-men'. He resided in the hospital, and he effected the opportunity to gain access to records etc., at all times. He effected the following release:-

(a) In October 1944, a young girl, EUGENIA FRANCES, was arrested by the Allied Police and taken to the 'Poco'. Her guardian, PELLICIA Gennaro went to Dr. De Blasio's private surgery, where Dr. Castronuovo assisted (and after his arrest carried on for one month). The man PELLICIA asked for the release of the girl, and after handing over 4,000 Lire, the girl was released the following day.

(b) Castronuovo is of a highly excitable nature, and his erratic conduct may be excused, although the correct discipline necessary in such a hospital was weakened by his behaviour.

In January 1945, a girl, VITOZZI Palmira was detained in the 'Poco' and after 14 days there, she approached Castronuovo and asked when she was to be discharged. He replied that he could arrange matters, but only if she went to his bedroom. She, being a prostitute, made no objection to this proposal, and after having sexual intercourse with her, he promised her her release. She was in fact, released the following day, although it is thought, that she was due for normal discharge about that time.

(4) Prof. DE AMICIS, Dr. DE BLASIO, Dr. CASTRONUOVO.

No evidence has been obtained to substantiate a charge of conspiracy against the three, although startling evidence of a general nature has been obtained, where the three accused are held responsible in varying degrees.

After the arrest of De Amicis and De Blasio, the hospital office was searched and registers etc., were seized. A book kept for the recording of KAHN blood tests, was one of the exhibits. Dr. BARBERIO, who is the analyst appointed to perform part-time duties at the hospital, has since January 1944, conducted the KAHN analyses, and he commenced to record his results in the book provided; but after one day, Dr. Castronuovo told him that Director DE AMICIS had given orders that he (Castronuovo) was to transfer the results into the register. This command was given after Dr. Barberio had entered the results of the tests carried out on the 31st. January 1944.

After that time, Dr. Barberio continued to carry out the KAHN tests, with the aid of his girl assistant, BERNARDINI Adelina; and either he or she recorded the results on slips of paper which bore a number and the names of the patients. Dr. Barberio always checked the paper slip

SECRET SEVEN.

checked the paper slip....

if his assistant had made the original entries. A file, containing the slips was seized, and when a check was made, it was revealed that the entries in no way coincided with the results as recorded in the Kahn blood register which had also been recovered. The writing in the register was that of both Dr. DE MELASIO and Dr. CASTRONOVO, although the last name made the similarity of the entries. As the Kahn test is made for the diagnosis of syphilis, these discrepancies were further investigated.

102 names were taken from the books at random, and when a check was made against the slips filed away by Dr. Barberio, it was found that an incorrect diagnosis had been recorded, and in each instance, the degree of infection had been decreased. The progress card agreed with the Kahn entries in the register, and each card was signed by Dr. Indole, authorizing the release of the patients.

It is pointed out that Dr. Barberio was the only person who made the blood tests, and no other person, other than the individual mentioned, entered the results on the paper slips.

It will be noted that when Dr. Castromuro informed Dr. Barberio that he had received orders from Dr. F. D. Indole that he, (Castromuro) was to make the appropriate entries in the register, Dr. Barberio had already entered approximately 31 names in the register for the last January 1944. The page which has been cut from the register in which is dated the 31st. January 1944, has since been recovered from the laboratory. A copy of this page has been re-entered in the register under the heading of February 1944. From a perusal of the two copies, it will be observed that the names are correct, but in respect of the other entries relating to the results of the Kahn tests, 13 false results have been recorded, and in each instance, the degree of syphilis has been lessened.

With reference to the discovery of the false entries, it cannot be stressed too strongly how serious the implications really are, for it might well be, that some of the women concerned with the more diagnosed by Dr. Barberio as suffering from syphilis at the fourth stage (----) have been released with their clinical cards marked negative (----). These women, in turn, have once more resorted to prostitution, and some of their clients have undoubtedly been Allied soldiers, and it is possible, that the women concerned may even have been unaware that they were so infected.

If these facts can be accepted, the only motive which appears to be apparent, is that the accused have deliberately entered false diagnoses with a view to sabotaging the Allied War effort on the home front.

and directly entered upon the register in which is January 1944. The page which has been cut from the register is dated the 31st. January 1944, has since been recovered from the laboratory. A copy of this page has been re-entered in the register under the heading of February 1944. From a perusal of the two copies, it will be observed that the name is correct, but in respect of the other entries relating to the results of the Kahn tests, 13 false results have been recorded, and in each instance, the degree of syphilis has been lessened.

With reference to the discovery of the false entries, it cannot be stressed too strongly how serious the incident is really is, for it might well be, that some of the women concerned in the above diagnoses by Dr. Barberis as suffering from syphilis at the Santa Anna (Fort) have been released with their clinical cards marked negative (----). These women, in turn, have once more resorted to prostitution, and some of their clients have undoubtedly been Allied soldiers, and it is possible, that the women concerned may even have been unaware that they were so infected.

If these facts can be accepted, the only motive which appears to be apparent, is that the accused have deliberately entered false diagnoses with a view to sabotaging the Allied War effort and to the indirect benefit of the enemy.

Although 102 cases have been cited, it can be assumed that many more hundreds of similar instances could be found, but it is sufficient to have mentioned these.

It appears that De Blasio and C. Strunovo have been the persons who have made these false entries, but at the same time, Prof. De Amicis must be held responsible for making the 'control examination' and signing the patients' card, authorising their release, when they were obviously infected with syphilis.

It has already been mentioned about the effect this hostile act has had upon the well-being of the Allied Forces in this theatre, but nothing has been said of the even more serious effect it will have had upon the countrymen of the accused - the Italian nation. The medical services of the Allied Forces, with their vast stocks of drugs, including penicillin, and efficient treatment, is not at the disposal of the Italian population, so being cognisant of the fact that syphilis is a disease which can be transmitted to future generations, the offence becomes all the more despicable and calculated.

SHEET EIGHT.

Public opinion, amongst the Italian population was so intense, that on the 24th. December 1944, a public article in the 'Repubblica' newspaper, 'La Fiaccola' was directed against De Amicis, denouncing him as a former Fascist leader, and also of his mal-administration of the 'Pace' hospital. De Amicis was aware of this article (a copy was found in his papers), and he obviously took steps to eradicate all traces of notorious acts, for the investigators experienced much difficulty in obtaining information from brother keepers and prostitutes, when it was known had cultivated the friendship of DE AMICIS in the past.

(5) is a conclusion to this report, the following facts in respect of the accused are pointed out - and there particularly concern Prof. De Amicis.

Prior to this section making enquiries, Prof. De Amicis and Dr. De Blasio were arrested on the instructions of Allied Commission, as outlined in the SIB Interim report SIB/61/2/45/58 dated 19th. January 1945.

Since the arrest of the above accused, an Allied Military Court was held on the 6th. February 1945, when the accused were not allowed bail, which they desired. On the 7th. February 1945, the same court issued an order, that Prof. De Amicis would be allowed to enter a Nursing Home, under guard, solely on the strength of a medical report submitted by a Prof. MAROTTA who had examined the accused in prison.

It has since been proved, by an examination of De Amicis which was carried out by Lt. Col. R.W.D. Turner, R.M.C., Officer Commanding the Medical Division of the 92nd. British General Hospital, G.P., that the accused is in good health, and was not in need of any rest - not even in his own home.

It is further pointed out, that the accused whilst lingering in a Nursing Home, under false pretences, was granted bail in 100,000 Lire, and he immediately left the Nursing Home. This bail was not granted by the Court convened for the trial, but by order of H.Q. Allied Commission, Rome. The original court order was, that the case would be again reviewed on the 3rd. March 1945, when the question of bail would again be considered. A court hearing was in fact, held on the 5th. March 1945, and the other two accused, Dr. Blasio and Castellonave were refused bail.

It is thought, taking into consideration the gravity of the charges which will no doubt be preferred against the accused, De Amicis, who is at present free, that he should be returned to prison until the trial is held.

All exhibits and original statements are held at this office, pending their production at the subsequent proceedings.

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All exhibits and original statements are held at this office, pending their production at the subsequent proceedings.

Case investigated by:-

J. McKINNON, Captain.
DPM., 61st. Section,
Special Investigation Branch.

Thompson

T.G.V. THOMPSON, WO 11.
61st. Section,
Special Investigation Branch.

In the trial.

TRANSLATED COPY.

Naples.

Statement of:- MUSOLINO Annunziato di Giuseppe, 26 years,
39, Vico Scoppettieri, NAPLES.

" On 31st. January 1944, I was stopped by the Italian
British Police at Vico Canale, Montecalvario district, and I was taken
to the 'PACE' hospital.

At the 'Pace' I was examined by Prof. DE ALICIS, who
found no clear of V.D., but he did not allow me to leave the hospital and
go home. After being detained for two days, I received through the
medium of a nurse, a hit from my boy friend, FLORIO Giovanni, and he told me
that within a short while I would be released, because he had been to see
Prof. DE ALICIS - he did not mention any amount of money. After five days,
I left the hospital.

The day after my release from the hospital, I noticed
some red patches on my body and after a conversation with MONNO Giovanni,
we decided to go and see DE ALICIS at his private surgery. I knew from
what FLORIO told me, that in order to obtain my release, he had gone with
a woman called CAROLINA, to present DE ALICIS with some sugar and coffee.

FLORIO and I went to the private surgery of DE ALICIS on
the following day - that is, two days after I had left the hospital. The
doctor examined me and said I was suffering from syphilis with external
manifestations. I heard DE ALICIS say to MONNO that it was necessary
that he pay 2,000 Lire for the two treatments, and that he could guarantee
perfect healing. MONNO gave him 2,000 Lire at once and I commenced
treatment.

I had but five inoculations before I was again arrested
and taken back to the hospital, where I remained for 40 days.

I have read over the above statement which is true and
correct."

(Signed.) MUSOLINO Annunziato.

Statement taken and signature witnessed by DE ALICIS
Antonio, in the presence of CSM. THOMPSON, 61st. Section, SB. at 12.00 hrs.
20th. February 1945.

the following day - that is, two days after I had left the hospital. The doctor examined me and said I was suffering from angitis with external manifestations. I heard DE ANGELO say to MONTE that it was necessary that he pay 2,000 Lire for the two tickets, and that he could guarantee perfect healing. MONTE gave him 2,000 Lire at once and I commenced treatment.

I had but five inoculations before I was again arrested and taken back to the hospital, where I remained for 40 days.

I have read over the above statement which is true and correct."

(Signed.) MUSOLINO in uncial.

Statement taken and signature witnessed by DE ANGELO in the presence of CSM. THOMPSON, 61st. Section, SIB. at 12.00 hrs. 29th. February 1945.

" I HEREBY CERTIFY that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, this is a true translation of a statement made in Italian by MUSOLINO in uncial."

De Angelis
DE ANGELO Antonio, Interpreter

TRANSLATED COPY.

NO. 64st. Section, ST.

Statement of:-

MARIO Giovanni di Vincenzo, 33 years,
39, Via Scoppettieri, (Porto) Naples.

" I am the lover of Signora MUSOLINO Nunsietta di Giuseppe with whom I have lived for about 7 years.

On the 31st. January 1944, Signore Musolino was stopped by the Italo-British Police for a medical examination - this was in Vice Consolo, in the Montecalvario District. She was taken to the Questura and from there she was transferred to the 'Pace' hospital, where she remained for five days.

When I knew she had been taken to the hospital, I realized that the doctors in the hospital, especially DE AMICIS, after some presents were handed to him, would allow girls detained there to be released before the prescribed time. I then tried to find some person who might be well acquainted with DE AMICIS, and I happened to know a Signora CAROLINA, living in the Montecalvario district, who had been a manager of brothels and knew DE AMICIS well.

I went to see this woman and she at first refused, but finally she told me to return on the following day. I went to see her the following day at about 09.00 hours, and she told me that she had seen the doctor and that he had arranged for to see her again at 13.00 hrs., the following day.

The woman and I then made an appointment for the next day, in the hall of the block where is situated, the surgery of DE AMICIS at No. 7 Piazza della Borsa. She also told me to bring some coffee and sugar. At the fixed time I went there and took with me one kilogram of sugar and one kilogram of coffee, for which I had paid 1,000 Lire and which was to me an actual sacrifice. In the hall I met the woman, to whom I handed the sugar and the coffee, and also a chit upon which I had written the full name of Musolino Annunziata.

After about an hour, the woman came downstairs from the surgery of DE AMICIS and told me that he had taken the chit, which he had placed in his pocket, and that he had also accepted the sugar and coffee - this was on the 3rd. February 1944. The following day, 4th February 1944, Musolino was examined by Doctor DE AMICIS, and on the following day, she was allowed to leave the hospital.

On the 6th February 1944, I accompanied Musolino to the surgery of DE AMICIS for a thorough medical examination, to make sure about her health. When I went to the doctor's, I explained to him who I was, and that I wanted the girl Musolino to be cured completely. DE AMICIS examined her and he told me that she had got syphilis, and that he wanted 5,000 Lire to cure her.

This was a large amount, and for the time being, I gave him

hall of the block where she also told me to bring some coffee and one kilogram of mello-bors. She also took with me one kilogram of sugar and one kilogram of mello-bors. I went there and took with me one kilogram of sugar and one kilogram of mello-bors, for which I had paid 1,000 Lire and which was to me an actual sacrifice. In the hall I met the women, to whom I handed the sugar and the coffee, and also a chit upon which I had written the full name of Musolino Annunziata.

After about an hour, the woman came downstairs from the surgery of DE AMICIS and told me that he had taken the chit, which he had placed in his pocket, and that he had also accepted the sugar and coffee - this was on the 3rd. February 1944. The following day, 4th February 1944, Musolino was examined by Doctor DE AMICIS, and on the following day, she was allowed to leave the hospital.

On the 6th February 1944, I accompanied Musolino to the surgery of DE AMICIS for a thorough medical examination, to make sure about her health. When I went to the doctor's, I explained to him who I was, and that I wanted the girl Musolino to be cured completely. DE AMICIS examined her and he told me that she had got syphilis, and that he wanted 5,000 Lire to cure her.

This was a large amount, and for the time being, I gave him 1,000 Lire and after two or three visits for treatment, I gave him a further 1,000 Lire. On or about the 9th February 1944, and before I could pay DE AMICIS the full amount, Musolino was stopped by the American Police, because she was in the company of a well known prostitute, a girl named 'Gianna' also nicknamed the 'Bolognese', a tallish blonde; and both were taken to the 'Pace' hospital.

Naturally I again thought of seeing the woman CAROLINA, to have my girl released. The woman told me that she would see DE AMICIS about it and see what he would say, and that I had better come the next day. When I went on the following day, she told me that she had seen the doctor and that he had refused to listen to the matter.

Continued page two...../

SECRETTWO.

Two or three days later, whilst I was passing by Piazza d'Ilva Corso, I saw friends of the 'Molagnese' the girl 'Gianna', and they told me that one 'MILANO', who was a regular client of Prof. DE ALICIS, had gone upstairs to see DE ALICIS to try and get their friend 'Gianna' released from the hospital.

For the time I did not bother about it, but two days later, I saw the girl Gianna walking out of the hospital hall, and I talked with her. This fact displeased me, and to me it was obvious that Prof. DE ALICIS had refused to assist me because perhaps, I had not given him on the previous occasion enough money, whilst he had got more money from the girl 'Gianna'.

Being irritated, I went at once to the private house of Prof. DE ALICIS, which is at Arco Calascione, near the Politeama Theatre. I found him at home, and made him notice that after all, Musolino was one of his private clients, and also that I had already paid him 2,000 Lire to receive treatment in his private surgery. He finally replied that he would let her out within a few days.

I then thought of sending Musolino a note, to appease her mind, and I told her that I had seen DE ALICIS, and that she would be allowed to leave the hospital in a short while. On the contrary, she was not released, and after being 40 days in hospital, she was sent to the prison.

I have read over the above statement which is true and correct,"

(Sgd.) FLORIO Giovanni.

Statement taken in Italian and signature witnessed by DE ANGELIS Antonio, in the presence of GSM. THOMPSON, 61st. Section, S.I., at 16.00 hrs. on the 2nd. February 1945.

" I HEREBY CERTIFY that, to the best of my belief and ability, this is a true translation of the above statement by FLORIO Giovanni."

hospital in a short while. On 40 days in hospital, she was sent to the prison.

I have read over the above statement which is true and correct,"

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" I HEREBY CERTIFY that, to the best of my belief and ability, this is a true translation of the above statement by FLORIO Giovanni."

De Angelis Antonio
DE ANGELIS Antonio, Interpreter.

HQ. 61st. Section, SIB.

Statement of:-

DE FELICE Carolina fu Giuseppe, 50 years,
13b, Vico Primo Concessione a Montecalvario, Naples.

" On the first days of February 1944 - it was either Thursday or a Friday, a young man, who I know now is called FLORIO Giovanni, came to my house to see me. He asked me if I might help him in getting his girl, who had been taken to the 'Pace' Hospital, released. He added that the name of the girl was MUSOLINO Annunziata and that she had been taken to the 'Pace' by the Police.

I replied that I had first to see Prof. DE AMICIS and then I might be able to give him an answer. I gave him to understand that it was necessary to offer something to the Doctor, and he answered that he could only give some sugar and some coffee. I told him that might be alright, and told him that he had better come back at 4 o'clock on the following afternoon and then he and I would walk down to DE AMICIS' private surgery in Piazza delle Borse.

I know Prof. DE AMICIS well, and he knows me well too, because I have often worked in brothels in Naples, as a servant maid, and one of the brothels was at No. 175 Via Chiaia, which is on the first floor and which belongs to Sig. Guglielmo, and the manageress who is still there, and whose name I cannot remember, employed me. The brothel is called "Pensione Camerichte". When I was at work at this brothel I often had the task of accompanying prostitutes employed there, to the private surgery of Prof. DE AMICIS. I will supply some more details of this later in my statement, but for the time being, it is sufficient to explain how I knew DE AMICIS so well, and why I was so sure of his benevolence.

On the following day, according to the previous arrangement, FLORIO Giovanni came to my house and handed over to me some sugar and some coffee, and also a chit with the name of MUSOLINO Annunziata written thereon. We then walked down to the private surgery of DE AMICIS. I could not say how much the sugar and coffee weighed.

When we arrived in the hall of the block where the private surgery of DE AMICIS is situated, I told FLORIO that he had better wait below as the doctor did not like to see any men in his surgery, and that for that reason he wished me to go alone upstairs. I went upstairs, saw the Doctor and handed over to him the sugar and coffee, which I placed on an enclavier at the side of his writing desk, and he thanked me for the sugar and coffee. The chit, with the name of MUSOLINO thereon, he put in one of his pockets, and whilst he was so doing, he told me that the girl would be released on the following day, which was a Sunday. When after a short while, I went below, I informed FLORIO of what the doctor had told me, and after this we parted.

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Four or five days later, the girl was taken to the 'Paese' hospital again, and FLORIO came to my house and asked me to carry out the same favour as before, but I replied that it was in vain, for I knew that the doctor would not consider the matter. I said this of my own opinion, without going to speak to the doctor. Thus I did not see the girl or FLORIO anymore.

Returning to the fact that I knew Prof. DE AMICIS so well as to be allowed into his surgery, I add some more revealing factors.

About four years ago, as I was without work, I accepted a job as servant maid in the 'Pensione Cammencita' at No. 175 Via Chiaia, Naples, the proprietor of which was, and still is, NISSO Salvatore 'Guglielmo', and the manageress of which is the same as before a lady, of whom I know by sight but not by name. This lady I introduced to the British Police on the 23rd. February 1945, and she at once admitted that she knew me. I should perhaps state that Simone Guglielmo is the proprietor of the entire building and of the furniture in the brothels in the building, and the lady I have mentioned was the manageress

Sheet Two.

with the manageress...../

at the time that I worked there, but she is the keeper of the brothel at present time. I worked in this pension for several months, but at later times I have worked there for varying periods of time.

Due to the fact that I had to clean the rooms, I had the opportunity to notice many things which were practised in the house. I saw that the first day that each girl handed money over to the manageress, and each one would say that the money was for the doctor - I did not at the time realize who the doctor was. The manageress used to collect this money and put it in an envelope which she would paste up, but I never saw her write an address on the envelope. I also noticed that when the doctor appointed an extra for the sanitary inspections for two monthly periods found in the room, he would order that she go to the 'Fees' hospital in accordance with the law. Therefore, I observed that these girls would realize by themselves that they had contracted venereal disease and then, before the visiting doctor could carry out his usual examination, they would leave the brothel and get discharged from the brothel register, and thus make it appear that they were no longer working in the brothel. It usually happened that there was one or more. These girls, after the entry in the book, would go in company with the manageress or me, or even sometimes alone, for treatment to Prof. DE ALICIA's private surgery, and this treatment was meant to be private.

On these occasions, the girls used to take with them the envelope I have already talked of - I can state that there was on various occasions I have accompanied them there. When I went with them, I would carry a 100-franc, known as a 'PROSPETTO', and in this paper, the envelope containing the money, was folded. Thus I realized that when the girls handed over the money to the manageress and saw that it was for the doctor, they thought that DE ALICIA. I had instructions to leave the envelope on the doctor's writing desk, only when I, the girls and the doctor were alone in his surgery. The 'Prospetto' would serve only for the 'keys' of the 'Fees' hospital in the late-afternoon for medical examination by the doctor. I could not say how much money was in the envelope, as he never opened it in my presence, and the girls and the manageress never told me anything about it.

The Prospetto I returned to the manageress, and she then returned the same form to me again, when I took the girls, with the envelope on the next occasion. As far as I know, Signore 'Gualdino', the proprietor of the block of flats, did not know anything about this practice. I accompanied some girls on various occasions, but I never took notice of their names, although I do remember a certain Angelina, whose real name was SANTIINI Trusiana, a Sicilian from the province of Calabrese, and another girl who was nicknamed 'Gualdino'.

Statement of:-

Captain J. WHITE,
Personal No. 287921,
Zone Public Safety Officer, Allied Commission.

" At the present time I am Public Safety Officer, Naples Zone, Allied Commission. From October 1943 until August 1944, I was a Provincial Officer stationed on the island of ISCHIA. In this capacity, I was authorised to hold Military Summary Courts, which I did on the occasion above.

In January 1944, large numbers of Allied Soldiers stationed on the island were reporting sick with V.D., and in consequence, several women were arrested and examined by the British Naval Base Medical Officer and found to be suffering from V.D. These women appeared before me in an Allied Military Court for an offence against Proclamation 2 (Art 2) Section 45, i.e., being an act to the prejudice of good order or the safety or security of the Allied Forces or any member thereof. (Certified true copy of Court entry att'd.) The order of the court was that they be taken under escort to the 'Poco' Hospital, Naples, and be detained there until certified free of Venereal disease.

Three days after the transfer of these women to Naples, I again saw two of them on the island of ISCHIA. Following further complaints from Allied Troops that they had had connections with these women after their return from Naples and had contracted Venereal disease, the women were again arrested, examined by the British Medical Officer, and certified by him as suffering from a prolonged period of venereal disease. They appeared before me on 30 January 1944, I ordered that they be detained in a hospital on the island, under escort. The decision to open a hospital to treat these women was taken after it was found that they were being returned from Naples uncured. One of these women was detained in the hospital from 30th January 1944 to 13th April 1944, and the other from 30th January 1944 to the 15th February 1944, before discharge, and certified to be free of Venereal disease.

On the second appearance in court, one of these women produced a certificate, signed by Dr. DE ALICIS, saying that she was free from venereal disease.

Sgd. John Whyte, Captain,
M.P.S.O., Allied Commission.

16th February 1945.

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CERTIFIED TRUE COPY OF COURT RECORD.

No. Name & Address of Accused. Offense charged. Date. Witness. Imprnt. Judge.

28	MADINA Giuseppina Ischia,	Pr. 2 (Art. 2) Sec. 45. Prostitute with V.D. Connections	14.1.44. Lt. Com Struthers. AB. Walker. SGS. Bates.	To be detained in 'Poco'	Capt. Whyte.
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February 1944, before discharge, and certified to be free of venereal disease.

On the second appearance in court, one of these women produced a certificate, signed by Dr. DE ALIOTIS, saying that she was free from venereal disease.

Sgt. John Whyte, Captain,
A.P.S.O., Allied Commission.

16th February 1945.

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C E R T I F I E D T R U E C O P Y O F C O U R T R E C O R D .

No.	Name & Address of Accused.	Offense charged.	Date.	Witness.	Imprmt.	Judge.
28	WALDINA GIUSEPPINA ISCHIA.	Pr. 2 (Art. 2) Sec. 45. Prostitute with V.D. Connections with Allied soldiers.	14.1.44.	1st Com Struthos. AB. Walker. SES. Bates.	To be detained in 'Pace'	Capt. Whyte.
29.	DI LUCA Maria. ISCHIA.	-----do-----	14.1.44.	-do-	-do-	Capt. Whyte.
33	LAJ DINI GIUSEPPINA ISCHIA.	-----do-----	30.1.44.	-do-	To be sent to hospital in Ischia until cured.	-do-
34	DI LUCA Maria Ischia.	-----do-----	30.1.44.	-do-	---do	-do-

RELATED COPY.

22A

REGOLAMENTA OF NAPLES.

Full plan and technical and disciplinary regulations for Visiting Doctors in the Province of Naples.

Sheet of Visiting Doctors in the Province of Doctors and their monthly remuneration is established as follows:--

COMUNES.	No. of Doctors.	Monthly Pay
Naples.	16	600 Lire
Corre Anagnina	1	500 Lire
Castellammare	1	400 Lire
Castell.	1	400 Lire
S. S. Capua Vetere	1	400 Lire
Capua	1	400 Lire
Nola	1	200 Lire
Avella	1	100 Lire
Andaloni	1	200 Lire
Bozza surruce	1	200 Lire

The obligations concerning Visiting Doctors are as follows:--

Visiting Doctors are to carry out their work in the brothels in the Province, in the First Aid Stations attached to the Police Office for women who are not registered and who are stopped by the Police; and, wherever it exists in the Prophylactic Stations for anti-venereal disease, according to the designation the distribution and the rules issued from the Prefecture.

In the Prophylactic First Aid Stations, the work includes:

- (a) Medical examination of women subject to prostitution, survey of those registered in brothels, provided with cards or stopped by the Police.
- (b) Analysis in the laboratories in relation to the above.
- (c) Free treatment in the First Aid Stations to the above said women who are affected with venereal disease and syphilitic diseases which are not contagious.

(1) In the Prostitution houses, the visiting doctors have the following obligations:

Carry out free, the first medical examination prescribed for women who are to be registered in the brothels which are entrusted to the doctor's own survey. These examinations are to be recorded in the prescribed register, with the entries of the day and particulars of the women.

(2) Carry out in the brothels the medical examinations for all the girls registered; on the days of Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, from 08.00 hrs. to 14.00 hours; these examinations must agree with the "Prospetto" (Prospectus) delivered every month to the brothels by the district Police station, with all entries concerning the women in the brothel.

visiting doctors are to carry out their work in the brothels in the Province, in the first Aid Stations attached to the Police Office for women who are not registered and who are stopped by the Police; and, whenever it exists in the Prophylactic Stations for anti-venereal disease, according to the designation the distribution and the rules issued from the Prefecture.

In the Prophylactic First Aid Stations, the work includes:

(a) Medical examination of women subject to prostitution, survey of those registered in brothels, provided with cards or stopped by the Police.

(b) Analysis in the laboratories in relation to the above,

(c) Free treatment in the first Aid Stations to the above said women who are affected with venereal disease and syphilitic diseases which are not contagious.

(4) In the Prostitution houses, the visiting doctors have the following obligations:

Carry out free, the first medical examination prescribed for women who are to be registered in the brothels which are entrusted to the doctor's own survey. These examinations are to be recorded in the prescribed register, with the entries of the day and particulars of the women.

(2) Carry out in the brothels the medical examinations for all the girls registered; on the days of Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, from 08.00 hrs. to 14.00 hours; these examinations must agree with the "Prospetto" (Prospectus) delivered every month to the brothels by the District Police station, with all entries concerning the women in the brothel.

(3) Carry out the free treatment of venereal disease and syphilis which are not contagious, with the ABSOLUTE PROHIBITION to accept any remunerations or recompense of any kind from the Brothel Keepers, or even from the women themselves; and also to examine or cure privately the said women, however these are subject to survey; that is, under one's own survey or the survey of other visiting doctors.

(4) Forward with the accompanying slip, those women who have been found sick, or forward those who are doubtful, to the laboratories or the prophylactic stations; where the medical personnel will establish, whenever it is necessary, and after all verifications, whether the subject is to be detained in the anti-venereal disease ward.

(5) Inform the Provincial Doctor, through the medium of the Inspector for all skin and venereal diseases in the Province; all cases of venereal infections, tuberculosis or of parasitic skin diseases found with the women in the premises under survey.

Continued Page Two.....

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(6) Not to grant the visa for the practice of the prostitution trade to:

- (a) Pregnant women,
- (b) Women who have recently been delivered of a child,
- (c) Women who are feeding children from the breast,
- (d) Women who are suffering from tuberculosis.

(7) Survey on the sanitary and hygienic conditions of the premises and on the perfect maintenance of prophylactic measures; informing promptly to the provincial doctor, through the medium of the skin and venereal diseases statistics doctor, anything that might be against the routine work discovered in the brothels and on the survey.

(8) Make certain, that by the side of each bed, the number corresponding to the Sanitary Register with which number the girl was enlisted, this being done to be able to better identify the women in any case of denunciation respecting the transmission of any infection.

(9) Not to allow persons who are unauthorized to be on the premises during the time when the medical examinations are being performed. The public may be allowed to enter after the examinations have been performed and the keeper informed of the results of the medical examinations, and after all sanitary dispositions, which may have been issued have been fulfilled.

(10) Carry out occasionally, surprise visits to the brothels, in addition to the normal visits, to ensure the correct routine of the brothel under each visiting doctor's own command, entering in the register the date and time of the medical examinations, and also the eventual deficiencies which are discovered.

(11) Collaborate with the Provincial Sanitary Board in the execution of all prophylactic measures and ensure that everyone, either woman or man shall comply strictly with them.

(12) Have his own residence in the Comune where the premises entrusted to every doctor's own survey are situated.

Visiting Doctor's are, further obliged to carry out all other work which in the interest of his service, might be issued by the Prefecture.

Any neglect, guilt or corruption, either in the fulfillment of the above obligations (Especially as it concerns the prohibition to accept any contributions or make examinations in a private way from and to any woman who are subject to his own survey) or in the practice of any other tasks entrusted to the Visiting Doctors shall produce the suspension of the functions and of the pay, and also the revocation of the doctor's appointment.

2 5 8 8

(10) Carry out occasionally, surprise visits to the brothels, in addition to the normal visits, to ensure the correct routine of the brothel under each visiting doctor's own command, entering in the register the date and time of the medical examinations, and also the eventual deficiencies which are discovered.

(11) Collaborate with the Provincial Military Board in the execution of all prophylaxis measures and ensure that everyone, either woman or man shall comply strictly with them.

(12) Have his own residence in the Comune where the premises entrusted to every doctor's own survey are situated.

Visiting Doctor's are, further obliged to carry out all other work which in the interest of his service, might be issued by the Prefecture.

Any neglect, guilt or corruption, either in the fulfillment of the above obligations (Especially as it concerns the prohibition to accept any retributions or other emoluments in a private way from and to any woman who are subject to his own survey) or in the practice of any other tasks entrusted to the Visiting Doctors shall produce the suspension of the functions and of the pay, and also the revocation of the doctor's appointment.

Statement of - FUSCO Genaro, Provincial Doctor,
Prefettura of Naples.

" I hereby state that, after request, the regulations which are described in the attached folder were well known by Prof. DE ANICIS, in his position as Chief and Venereal Disease Inspector, and that he, perhaps more than any other person, was bound to abide by same.

These regulations are still in force."

Sgd. FUSCO Genaro.

Statement written down by FUSCO Genaro in the presence of CSM.
THOMPSON, 61st. Section, SIP. at 12.00 hrs. 26th February 1945.

" I CERTIFY that, to the best of my belief and ability, the above is a true translation of Prefettura regulations and a statement made by FUSCO Genaro."

De Anicis
DE ANICIS Antonio, I
ster

TRANSLATED COPY.

Naples.

Statement of:-ARRU' Vincenzo fu Ignazio, 48 years,
175 Via Chiaie,
NAPLES.

" I am now the keeper of the 'Persone Camuncite', a brothel which is situated at No. 175 Via Chiaie. I have been the keeper since the 8th February 1945, but before this I was the manageress of the same brothel which was then registered to RUSSO Salvatore who died in July 45. I was keeper at the brothel for about three years.

When I took over the job there was already a habit formed among the prostitutes for them to go on their own behalf to see Prof. DE AMICIS, who was the Sanitary Inspector appointed by the Prefetto to survey all brothels in Naples for medical examination. He was also the medical director of the 'Peco' hospital. When these girls were found sick by the visiting doctor who worked on a two-months rota, they were bound by the law to send the girls, together with an accompanying slip, to the 'Peco' hospital and the girl had also to carry with her, her own Sanitary Booklet. The counterfeit could be either white or pink. If it was white, it meant that the girl had to go to the 'Peco' only to undergo a microscopic examination; and according to the result, she was told whether or not she had to remain in the hospital for treatment. If the form was pink, the girl had definitely to go to the hospital and be detained. Despite this regulation, the girls who did not wish to stay in the hospital found a manner in which they could avoid this. For that purpose they used to save money to pay to Prof. DE AMICIS, to whom they went for treatment.

When a girl did not feel well, that is, when they suspected that they were suffering from venereal disease, they would have themselves discharged from the Brothel Registrar and thus they would not appear to be working in the brothel when the visiting doctor came to the brothel. The girl could then return to the brothel if she desired, but only if she was certified clean by Prof. DE AMICIS. Once the girl had been discharged from the registrar, she would usually go to the private surgery of Dr AMICIS sometimes alone, and sometimes accompanied by me or the current maid. There were never more than two girls, for the doctor never liked to see more than two at a time. These girls used to carry with them an envelope, on which there was no writing, and which they placed on his writing desk when they were alone in his surgery with him. I saw that in the envelope, the girls used to put amounts ranging from 100 to 200 Lire. During the times that I went with the girls, I never delivered any envelopes, for the doctor would not let me in, and sometimes for that reason, I remained downstairs in the doorkeeper's house.

Amongst the girls I have accompanied there, or went there accompanied by the current maid, I can only remember a certain MORTUO RING, now in Venice, and another one, SARTINI Trusione, usually called Angelina. I also remember that on the 2nd. November 1944, I went in company with two

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that they were suffering from venereal disease, they would have themselves discharged from the Brothel Register and thus they would not appear to be working in the brothel when the visiting doctor came to the brothel. The girl could then return to the brothel if she desired, but only if she was certified clean by Prof. DE AMICIS. Once the girl had been discharged from the register, she would usually go to the private surgery of DE AMICIS sometimes alone, and sometimes accompanied by me or the servant maid. There were never more than two girls, for the doctor never liked to see more than two at a time. These girls used to carry with them an envelope, on which there was no writing, and which they placed on his writing desk when they were alone in his surgery with him. I saw that in the envelope, the girls used to put amounts ranging from 100 to 200 Lire. During the times that I went with the girls, I never delivered any envelopes, for the doctor would not let me in, and sometimes for that reason, I remained downstairs in the doorman's house.

Amongst the girls I have accompanied there, or went there accompanied by the servant maid, I can only remember a certain NOVILLA Rina, now in Venice, and another one, SABATINI Truziana, usually called Angeline. I also remember that on the 2nd. November 1944, I went in company with two girls, one VALVO Angeline, called Maria, and CAPPELLONI Vitellina, better known as Tina to Doctor DE AMICIS' private surgery. This time, however, the doctor refused to let us in. I could not say why he did this, but I think that it was because I had gone upstairs to accompany the girls to his surgery.

When I went upstairs in the doctor's house, I could very well understand through the general conversation of some other girls, who were there waiting, that they had come from other brothels in Naples.

I have read over the above statement which is true and correct."

(Sgd.) Vincenzo ARRU'

Statement taken in Italian and signature witnessed by DE ANGELIS Antonio, in the presence of CSM. THOMPSON, 61st. Section, SIB. at 17.00 hrs. on the 24th February 1945.

" I HEREBY CERTIFY that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, the above is a true translation of a statement made by ARRU' ".

DE ANGELIS Antonio.

TRANSLATED COPY.

Naples.

Statement of:-

PAISQUA Teresa fu Bartolo, 70 years,
17 Via Carlo de Cesare, Naples.

" At the present I am the chamber maid of Signora CIAMONNI
Geronzi, the keeper of the above brothel, of which from 1926 for some years,
I was the keeper.

It has been the habit in the brothel to accompany girls
for medical examination to private doctors, but naturally, we preferred to go
to the medical officer appointed by the Prefecture, who was Prof. DR AMICIS
who in 1959, was appointed Medical Inspector for the City and Province
of Naples.

During the war, until the arrival of the Allies, there was
not much business, and I did not trouble to go to the Doctor's office, but after
the Allied came, after a period when the brothel was closed, business improved.

Usually the girls would remain in the brothel for about
one or two months, and leave to work elsewhere. During their stay, they went
to the Doctor's private house, if they were sick or not.

In 1944, I accompanied three or four times, girls to the
surgery of Prof. DR AMICIS, and whenever they went, they carried with them
their sanitary booklets. I never saw the girls hand over money, as I was not
allowed to be present during the examinations. They went into the surgery
whilst I waited outside in the ante-chamber. On account of this, I am unable
to state that he entered any details in their sanitary booklets which they
were carrying with them.

I have not got a good memory, but I remember that in
November 1944, I accompanied to the private surgery of Prof. DR AMICIS, two
girls; ZATTONI Mara and BICHAMINI Brunna, who may still be in Naples. I have
remembered their names by consulting the Presence Register of the brothel.

I have read over the above statement which is true and correct."

(sgd.) PAISQUA Teresa.

Statement taken down in Italian and signature witnessed by
DR ANGELIS Antonio, in the presence of GSM, THOMPSON and Section 3.3.

one or two months, and leave to work elsewhere. During their stay, they went to the Doctor's private house, if they were sick or not.

In 1944, I accompanied three or four times, girls to the surgery of Prof. DE AMICIS, and whenever they went, they carried with them their sanitary booklets. I never saw the girls hand over money, as I was not allowed to be present during the examinations. They went into the surgery whilst I waited outside in the ante-chamber. On account of this, I am unable to state that he entered any details in their sanitary booklets which they were carrying with them.

I have not got a good memory, but I remember that in November 1944, I accompanied to the private surgery of Prof. DE AMICIS, two girls; CARLONI Mira and EICHMANNI Bruna, who may still be in England. I have remembered their names by consulting the Presence Register at the brothel.

I have read over the above statements which is true and correct."

(Sgd.) PASQUA Parent.

Statement taken down in Italian and signature witnessed by DE ANGELIS Antonio, in the presence of GEM. THOMPSON, 61st. Section, SLE., at 16.00 hours, 26th February 1945.

" I HEREBY CERTIFY that, to the best of my belief and ability, this is a true translation of a statement made in Italian by PASQUA Teresa."

De Angelis

DE ANGELIS Antonio, Interpreter.

TRANSLATED COPY

Naples.

Statement of -

GIAMOLI Teresa fu Fortunato, 56 years,
17 Via Carlo De Cesare, NAPLES.

" Since 1942, I have been the keeper of the brothel which is at No. 17 Via Carlo de Cesare, Naples.

Since the time I took over this brothel, I knew from Signora Teresa, who is now my chambermaid; and who before me was the keeper of the same brothel, that some of the girls who worked in the brothel used to go for medical examination directly to Prof. DE AMICIS' private surgery, and he was also the Medical Officer who had to survey all brothels in the City and Province of Naples. From what I know, and have been told, by these same girls, they each gave the doctor as a fee, amounts ranging from 100 to 200 lire for each medical examination. As far as I know, Prof. DE AMICIS used to make entries in the Sanitary Booklets, in his private surgery.

I never gave him anything myself, and all what he received from the girls was their business, as they were free to visit anywhere they liked until 14.00 hours each day, and during that time I could not check on them.

When they were examined by the visiting doctor, they would receive from him a counterfoil slip, and then they were bound to go to the 'peace' hospital, but on some occasions they went directly to the private surgery of Prof. DE AMICIS, and they were accompanied by Signora PASQUA Teresa who was the former keeper and now my chamber maid. She was the one who went there because she knew the way, and also as the doctor knew her.

Amongst the girls who went there, to the doctor's surgery for medical examination, I remember a certain CATTOLI Margherita and another called Gelsomina; they both went on the same date in December 1945. These girls are most likely at Florence or some other place past Rome at the present time. I cannot give further details because I did not bother with them. Those who did not go after them were my former managers, Signora BLANCHI Gianna and one LIDIA from Bolzano (N. Italy).

I do not know where the manageress Lidia is now, but I know that BLANCHI Gianna lives at 68 Corso Vittorio Emanuele.

I have read over the above statement which is true and correct."

from the girls was their business, as they were free to visit anywhere they liked until 14.00 hours each day, and during that time I could not check on them.

When they were examined by the visiting doctor, they would receive from him a counterfoil slip, and then they were bound to go to the 'Pace' hospital, but on some occasions they went directly to the private surgery of Prof. DE LAURO, and they were accompanied by Signora PASQUA TERESA who was the former keeper and now my chamber maid. She was the one who went there because she knew the way, and also as the doctor knew her.

Amongst the girls who went there, to the doctor's surgery for medical examination, I remember a certain GIANCHI Margherita and another GIANCHI Rosamunda, they both went on the same date in December 1945. These girls are most likely at Florence or some other place past Rome at the present time. I cannot give further details because I did not bother with them. Those who did not go after them were my former manageress, Signora BLANCHI Gianna and one LIDIA from Bolzano (N. Italy).

I do not know where the manageress Lidia is now, but I know that BLANCHI Gianna lives at 68 Corso Vittorio Emanuele.

I have read over the above statement which is true and correct."

(Sgd.) GIANOLI Teresa.

Statement taken down in Italian by DE ANGELIS Antonio, and signature witnessed in the presence of CSM. THOMPSON, 61st. Section, SIB. at 15.00 hrs. on the 26th February 1945.

"I HEREBY CERTIFY that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, this is a true translation of a statement made by GIANOLI Teresa."

De Angelis

DE ANGELIS Antonio, Interpreter.

TRANSLATED COPY.

34, Vico Cordare, NAPLES.

Statement of: - CAVAGNERA Clementina fu Amos, 62 years,
NAPLES
34, Vico Cordare,

" I am the manageress of the above pension, where I have worked since May 22nd, 1943.

As is usual in brothels, it is necessary to have the girls' sanitary booklets stamped and their smear tests taken every fortnight, and for that purpose, the girls should be taken to the 'Pace' hospital with their booklets, but as this brothel is so near the private surgery of Prof. DE AMICIS, I took the girls there on three different occasions, three or four months ago, to this surgery at No. 7 Corso Umberto, NAPLES.

DE AMICIS, though appearing to be annoyed of this fact, agreed to examine the girls once, and when I offered payment, he refused. I left the booklet there, at his private surgery to be stamped and on the following day, I went again to his private surgery and received the booklet back, and saw that it had been stamped and marked with the hospital stamp.

I have been to the surgery on other occasions when I used to take the brothel registers for him to see if everything was in order.

I have read over my statement which is true and correct."

(Sgd.) CAVAGNERA Clementina.

Statement taken down in Italian and signature witnessed by Arthur IPREM, in the presence of Capt. MCKINNON and CSM. THOMPSON, of the 61st. Section, SIB., on the 26th January 1945.

" I HEREBY CERTIFY that, to the best of my belief and ability, this is a true translation of a statement by CAVAGNERA Clementina."

[Signature]

Interpretation

agreed to examine the girls once, and when I offered payment, he refused. I left the booklet there, at his private surgery to be stamped and on the following day, I went again to his private surgery and received the booklet back, and saw that it had been stamped and marked with the hospital stamp.

I have been to the surgery on other occasions when I used to take the brothel registers for him to see if everything was in order.

I have read over my statement which is true and correct."

(Sgd.) CAVAGNERA Clementina.

Statement taken down in Italian and signature witnessed by Arthur EPREM, in the presence of Capt. McKINNON and CSM. THOMPSON, of the 61st. Section, SIB., on the 26th January 1945.

"I HEREBY CERTIFY that, to the best of my belief and ability, this is a true translation of a statement by CAVAGNERA Clementina."



Arthur EPREM, Interpreter.

TRANSLATED COPY.

Naples.

Statement of:- CAPPELLONI Vitalina fu Luigi, 52 years,
175, Via Chiaia, NAPLES.

" I came from BRESCIA, Northern Italy to Southern Italy and settled down in Naples in 1939, commencing to work as a prostitute in the brothel of GIOTTI Ester, which was at No. 39 Via Montecalvario, but I only remained there for 15 days and then I went to SICILY. I returned some months later to Naples and started working at the brothel of Signora VENEZIA France which is still at No. 80 Via Nardones. I stayed there for some months and then I went sick with liver trouble and I went away for a rest. I returned to the brothel and then after 15 days, I went to Sardinia.

When I returned from Sardinia, I applied to go to AMALIA, and because of that occasion, I became acquainted with Prof. DE ALICIS, who was the medical director at the 'Paco' Hospital, and also the doctor who supervised all the brothels in Naples Province. I desired a medical examination which he carried out in his private surgery, like all other girls who had volunteered to go to Africa, and no person had to pay anything, which was the law directed. He thus had the opportunity of knowing my name.

Three years elapsed and I then returned to Naples and started work in a brothel 'PALUCCO' (the owner's name) and at this time the Germans were in Naples. I stayed there for 15 days. This was the first time that I had gone to the private surgery of Prof. DE ALICIS. As a rule every 15 days, we brothel girls are bound by order of the visiting doctor to go for medical examination to the 'Paco' hospital. I went that time to the doctor's surgery because it was the manageress who took me there - a woman called 'PA', and who is at the present time in Northern Italy. I was alone with the manageress and she handed over to the doctor an envelope containing 50 Lire. The manageress also had a medical examination, and she also paid an extra sum. The result of my own examination was 'negative'.

After 15 days I went to the brothel at No. 80 Via Nardones, belonging to Signora VENEZIA France, where again after 15 days I went to the private surgery of DE ALICIS accompanied by the manageress, one Signora MURIA, who is now at UFFICE (N. Italy). I have been in his surgery on another occasion with a friend who I cannot recall, and each time I gave him 50 Lire in an envelope. When the Germans went away, the brothel was closed, and reopened again two months after the arrival of the Allies, and I re-commenced work in the same brothel again. After a fortnight, I went with two other girls called Maria and Lily, to the private surgery of DE ALICIS and one of us placed an envelope on his writing desk which contained 300 Lire, for we each had contributed 100 Lire. About 20 days later, I went again to see Dr. DE ALICIS and he had a medical examination and that time I gave him the usual envelope which that time contained 200 Lire. I gave him double, as I

Three years elapsed and at this time the Germans were in a brothel 'PALMER' (the owner's name) and at this time the first time that I were in Naples. I stayed there for 15 days. This was the first time that I had gone to the private surgery of Prof. DE ALICIS. As a rule every 15 days, no brothel girls are bound by order of the visiting doctor to go for medical examination to the 'Pace' hospital. I went that time to the doctor's surgery because it was the manageress who took me there - a woman called RA, and who is at the present time in Northern Italy. I was alone with the manageress and she handed over to the doctor an envelope containing 50 Lira. The manageress also had a medical examination, and she also paid an extra 50 Lira. The result of my own examination was 'negative'.

After 15 days I went to the brothel at No. 30 Via Intorno, belonging to Signora VINCENZA, where again after 15 days I went to the private surgery of DE ALICIS accompanied by the manageress, one Signora BRUNA, who is now at UFFICE (N. Italy). I have been in his surgery on another occasion with a friend who I cannot recall, and each time I gave him 50 Lira in an envelope. When the Germans went away, the brothel was closed, and re-opened again two months after the arrival of the Allies, and I re-examined with the same brothel again. After a fortnight, I went with two other girls called Maria and ERY, to the private surgery of DE ALICIS and one of us placed an envelope on his writing desk which contained 200 Lira, for we each had contributed 100 Lira. About 20 days later, I went again to see Dr. DE ALICIS and he had a medical examination and that time I gave him the usual envelope which that time contained 200 Lira. I gave him double, as I had heard from other girls that he would accept more.

I then stopped working as the Allied soldiers did not use the brothels, but after about 2 months I went back to one, and that time I went to the 'Pensione Comenotte' which is at 175 Via Chiaia, the proprietor of which is Sig. 'GENTILE', and the manageress is called MARIA, although her real name is Vincenza. After being in that house a long time, and going there or four times to the 'Pace' hospital for examination, I went to the private surgery of DE ALICIS, and I went with a girl called VIVIO and one of the manageress, Signora Vincenza. This time, the doctor refused to see us although he had admitted a Sicilian girl who was definitely with the lived at Marcellina. This woman was talking very confidentially with the woman brothel keeper, which is at either No. 17 Via Carlo De Gennaro or at Vico Camminello a Toledo. I do not know the girl, but from that she said on by what I was told, I can state as above. She said she was not 'working' the

I have read over the above statement which is true and correct.

(Sgd. CAROLINE VIO LINE.

Statement taken and signature witnessed by DE ALICIS
Antonio, in the presence of CSM. FLORENCE, C.I. Section, No. 27th Feb. 45.

Shirley

The counterfoil is retained in the book which is kept by the brothel keeper.

THE VISITING DOCTOR

Pink Slip.

SERVICE FOR ANTI-VENEREAL PROPAGANDA IN PROMOTION OF NAPLES.

Name.....
enlisted in the brothel at.....
.....
having been found affected by...
.....
is forwarded to S. Maria della Pace Hospital - Venereal Disease ward.
Naples.....194.....

The Visiting Doctor.

Counterpart of the opposite proforma the counterfoil of which is kept by the brothel keeper and the slip detached and kept by the hospital authorities which the girl is admitted

" I CERTIFY that, to the best of my belief and ability, this is a true translation of the above proforma, which is originally printed in Italian."

De Angelis
DE ANGELIS Antonio, Interpreter

Ospedale Pao. - Napoli, DM
Es. m. 12

OSPEDALE DERMOSITOLOGICO
DIE. M. DELLA PELLE
R. W.
M.K.R. Napoli, 11 1942



OSPEDALE DERMOSITOLOGICO DELLA PIADE
R. W.
Napoli, 11 1942

Apparato respiratorio
Certificato dal Consorzio Provinciale An... di Napoli
in data

OSPEDALE DERMOSITOLOGICO
R. W.
Napoli, 11 1942

C O P Y.

Ospedale S.M. della Pace,
Naples.

Statement of:-

Major HARRIS. John,
R.A.M.C., Personal No. 133423.

" I took up residence at the 'Pace' hospital, Naples, on Monday, 15th. January 1945, on the instructions of D.D.M.S. 3 District, as a specialist in venereology to supervise the clinical work.

Since that time, from a perusal of existing medical records, and from working in collaboration with the present medical staff, I can make the following observations.

There was no record that any "dark field" examination of possible lesions of syphilis had been carried out in the previous three months, and I was assured that this examination was never routine - the serological confirmation of syphilis was by Kahn test only. For some years, the routine use of the "dark field" condenser has been the practice in all hospitals professing the diagnosis and treatment of syphilis.

In my opinion, the diagnosis of gonorrhoea in an un-cooperative woman is impossible without her admission to hospital. This is necessary to prevent access to the douche-can, or other means of obscuring clinical signs and removing of possible material for microscopic examination. The records of the hospital show that a large number of women have not been so detained and that they have been discharged or released on the strength of a single clinical examination and one 'negative' microscopic investigation.

The standard stain used in the preparation of the very large majority of specimens examined for the presence of the gonococcus seems to have been with a single dye, usually methylene blue. Only rarely was a full Gram's staining done. In my opinion, the accurate diagnosis of gonorrhoea is impossible without the differential Gram's stain on account of the many organisms which may inhabit the female genitalia.

The treatment of venereal disease would appear to have been satisfactory within the limits of the availability of drugs.

In the course of my work, I discovered upwards of 60 patients who had been treated in hospital and appeared to me to have been fit for discharge for some considerable time.

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The treatment of venereal disease would appear to have been satisfactory within the limits of the availability of drugs.

In the course of my work, I discovered upwards of 60 patients who had been treated in hospital and appeared to me to have been fit for discharge for some considerable time.

I have read over the above statement which is true and correct."

(Sgd.) John WATERS, Major, R.A.M.C.
17/2/45.

Statement taken and signature witnessed by CSM. THOMPSON,
61st. Section, SIB. at 15.10 hrs. Saturday, 17th. February 1945.

COPY.

Ospedale S.M. Della Pace,
N.A.P.L.E.S.

Statement of:- No. 7518734 Serjt. F. McEWAN,
R.M.C. Attached to 'Pace' Hospital.

" For the past ten years I have studied histology and anatomy, and since the beginning of the war in 1939, I have been with the R.A.M.C. For over 3 years I have been Special Treatment Orderly in V.D. wings of British Military Hospitals.

On Monday, 15th. January 1945, I became attached to the 'Pace' V.D. Hospital, Naples, as assistant to Major J. WATERS, R.A.M.C.

Upon assuming this task I inspected the equipment and I at once noticed that the microscope was in a very dirty condition. No 'dark field' condensor, used in the microscopical examination of lesions of syphilis was to be found - the use of the condensor is imperative for early diagnosis of syphilis. I had to thoroughly dismantle the microscope to clean it before further use. The immersion oil was of a very poor quality.

The stock of stains, used for the microscopical tests for gonorrhoea was insufficient to carry out a full Gram's stain - previously methylene blue had only been used.

In my experience, I have found it almost impossible in a warm to diagnose definitely gonococcus in the presence of other organisms usually found in the female genitalia, without the use of a full Gram's stain, which is a combination of four processes.

On the first day, I was compelled by circumstances to use methylene blue in the microscopical tests, and I read 63 slides, and I could not truthfully say that one of them was 'positive' - the days' work was to read 63 slides and diagnose 63 'negative'.

On the 19th. January 1945, the full Gram's stain was used for the first time, and from that time onwards, it was particularly noticeable that the 'positive' diagnoses had increased disproportionately in relation to the existing records.

As a comparison, I quote two dates:-

On 20th. December 1944. (this was with methylene blue)

47 smears for gonococcus - 6 positive - 12½%

2606

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As a comparison, I quote two dates:-

On 20th. December 1944.	(This was with methylene blue)
47 smears for gonococcus	- 6 positive - 12½%
On 20th. January 1945.	(This was with the full Gram's stain.)
61 smears.	- 32 positive - 51%

I have read over the above statement which is true and correct."

(Sgd.) P. McEWAN, Sjt. RASC.

Statement taken and signature witnessed by CSM. THOMPSON,
64st. Section, SIB. at 16.45 hours, 17th February, 1945.

TRANSLATED COPY.

Ospedale S.M. Della Pace.
N A P L E S.

Statement of: PUGLIA Maria fu Gabriele, aged 30 years,
16, Vico Storto S. Lucia, NAPLES.

" In January 1944, I was arrested by the British and Italian Police, at 07.00 hours, at the Hotel Central, Via Roma, Naples, where I was with an American.

I was taken to the Questura first, and the following day I was sent to the 'Pace' Hospital. Prof. DE ALIOIS examined me and sent me to the Observation Section in the same hospital. I remained there 8 days, very distressed and crying all the time as this was the first time this had happened to me. While I was there, a friend of mine, with whom I used to work, named ALLORI Maria, told me, "As soon as you go out, go and see Dr. DE ELASIO and make an agreement with him and pay him, so that if you are caught again, he releases you within 24 hours, or the maximum 2 days, instead of remaining here for a long time."

On May 26th 1944, I was caught by the RAF. Police and taken to the Questura and the following day to the 'Pace' where DE ALIOIS and DE ELASIO examined me. I asked DE ELASIO if I was negative and he told me not to worry but to go and see him at his own house as soon as I should leave the prison.

After a couple of days I was discharged from the hospital and passed to the gaol where I was detained for 21 days and I then returned to my mother's house where I took 8 - 10 days' rest. At the beginning of July 1944, I went to the private surgery of Dr. DE ELASIO. He examined me and said that I had two crosses of syphilis (++). I received treatment by him for 45 days with intra-venous injections, and after that, DE ELASIO told me that I was 'negative', but that I needed treatment every 3 months. For the treatment I received from DE ELASIO, I paid him 35,000 Lire.

During the time that I frequented the surgery of DE ELASIO, there were also other girls from the 'Pace' hospital attending for treatment by him in his own surgery. Amongst these girls I remember ALLORI Maria, MORISCO Titina and FIORDALISI Anna and other girls whose names I do not know.

In September 1944, I was again arrested by the

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On May 26th 1944, I was caught by the British Police and taken to the Questura and the following day to the 'Pace' where DE ELIASIO and DE ELIASIO examined me. I asked DE ELIASIO if I was negative and he told me not to worry but to go and see him at his own house as soon as I should leave the prison.

After a couple of days I was discharged from the hospital and passed to the gaol where I was detained for 24 days and I then returned to my mother's house where I took 8 - 10 days' rest. At the beginning of July 1944, I went to the private surgery of Dr. DE ELIASIO. He examined me and said that I had two crosses of syphilis (++). I received treatment by him for 45 days with intra-venous injections, and after that, DE ELIASIO told me that I was 'negative', but that I needed treatment every 3 months. For the treatment I received from DE ELIASIO, I paid him 35,000 Liro.

During the time that I frequented the surgery of DE ELIASIO, there were also other girls from the 'Pace' hospital attending for treatment by him in his own surgery. Amongst these girls I remember ALLORI Maria, MORISCO Titina and FIORDALISI Anna and other girls whose names I do not know.

In September 1944, I was again arrested by the British Police and taken to the 'Pace' hospital. Dr. DE ELIASIO came and had a look at us who had been taken to the hospital, and asked, "Who has been taken? FUGLIA? Ah!" After two days, I came out again and went to his house and paid him 3,000 Liro as a present.

In October 1944, I was again arrested and taken to the 'PACE' hospital and the same scene as already described repeated itself. I was released after two days, and I went to DE ELIASIO'S studio and again paid him 3,000 Liro as a gift. On these last two occasions when I was released from hospital after two days, I did not get any treatment by him. He never gave me a health certificate.

Continued Sheet 2

TIA

Sheet Two.

I remember that during one of these short stays of mine at the hospital, I was annoyed at my being kept in there, and late one evening I went into the visiting hall where I saw the Doctors DE BLASIO and CASTRONUOVO, and I asked them, "When are I going out? I cannot stand it any longer in here." to which DE BLASIO replied, "Don't worry, we will let you out tomorrow." Therefore, Castromovo too, knew that DE BLASIO favoured me; they were intimate friends, so much so that CASTRONUOVO used to overlook the taking of my blood test, as he did for the others, and when I asked him, "Doctor, am I negative?" he usually whispered, "Quiet, don't talk in the presence of the others."

On Tuesday, 16th January 1945, I was again caught by the British Police at my home, at 16 Vico Storto S. Lucia, where I was with an American. At the present moment I am in the hospital.

I have read over the above statement which is true and correct."

(Sgd.) Maria PUGLIA.

Statement taken down and signature witnessed by L. EPREM, in the presence of Capt. McKINNON and CSM. THOMPSON, 61st. Section, SIZ. on the 20th. January 1945.

" I HEREBY CERTIFY that, to the best of my belief and ability, this is a true translation of a statement made in Italian by PUGLIA Maria."

L. Eprem

L. EPREM, Interpreter.

TRANSLATED COPY.

Statement of: DE FEO Rosa di Vincenzo, 22 years,
51, Vico Mattonelle, NAPLES.

" I have been a prostitute for about 7 months, and on account of that, I have on several occasions been in the 'Place' hospital, and I quite naturally know Dr. DE MASIO.

On the last occasion that I was admitted, on the 11th. January 1945, I thought to offer him some money in order to be released from the hospital. I reasoned this, as I had been told that he was a man easily bribed, and that for money, a girl could be released sooner than her time.

On the 13th January 1945, I informed my boy friend, through the medium of a nurse, that he was to go and see Dr. DE MASIO at his house and arrange a transaction with him, in order to obtain my early release on the payment of money.

On the same day, my boy friend informed me, again using the nurse as a medium, that he had handed 3,000 Lire personally to Dr. DE MASIO.

I myself said to Dr. DE MASIO that my boy friend, by name CAMUOTO Mario was going to give him 3,000 Lire at the doctor's house, in order that I might be released from the hospital. The doctor gave me to understand that at any rate, I still had to remain in hospital some more days.

I was not released, as Dr. DE MASIO was arrested and an enquiry commenced about him.

I have read over the above statement which is true and correct."

(Sgd.) DE FEO Rosa.

Statement taken down in Italian and signature witnessed by DE ANGELIS Antonio, in the presence of CSM THOMPSON, 61st. Section, SIB., at 12.30 hours, 1st. February 1945.

" I CERTIFY that, to the best of my belief and ability, this is a true translation of the statement made by DE FEO Rosa."

De FEO Rosa

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I myself said to Dr. DE MLASIO that my boy friend, by name GAVUOTO Mario was going to give him 3,000 Lire at the doctor's house, in order that I might be released from the hospital. The doctor gave me to understand that at any rate, I still had to remain in hospital some more days.

I was not released, as Dr. DE MLASIO was arrested and an enquiry commenced about him.

I have read over the above statement which is true and correct."

(Sgd.) DE FEO ROSA.

Statement taken down in Italian and signature witnessed by DE ANGELIS Antonio, in the presence of CSM THOMSON, 61st. Section, SIC., at 12.30 hours, 1st. February 1945.

" I CERTIFY that, to the best of my belief and ability, this is a true translation of the statement made by DE FEO ROSA."

De Angelis

DE ANGELIS Antonio, Interpreter.

Statement of:-

CAVUTO Domenico fu Raffaele, 22 years,
2, Vico Santa Maria Apparente, Naples.

" I am a friend of Signora DE FEO Rosa.

On the 10th January 1945, Signora DE FEO Rosa, was stopped by the Italo-British Police at Porta Capuana, and an invitation card for her to attend at the IPACO' hospital was handed to her. The signora went to the hospital on the following day, the 11th. January 1945, at about 09.00 hours.

I know, on account of what the Signora had previously told me, that Dr. DE ELASIO would be ready to let her out of the hospital sooner than the prescribed time, if some small amount of money was given to him.

I kept frequenting the entrance to the hospital, to see Dr. DE ELASIO when he was leaving the hospital after duty, and at about 14.00 hours, on the 12th or 13th January 1945, I met him in the Via Tribunale.

I told him what I wanted him to do, and told him of the Signora DE FEO, and I said that if he would let her out within 7 or 8 days, I would give him 3,000 or 4,000 Lire.

He promised me definitely that he would do his best to let her out according to my desire. At the same time, I took 3,000 Lire from my pocket and handed it over to him. He accepted the money, put it in his pocket and parted.

I expected that accordingly, that the Signora DE FEO would soon be released, but on the contrary, I learned that Dr. DE ELASIO had been arrested.

I have read over the above statement which is true and correct."

(Sgd.) CAVUTO Domenico.

Statement taken in Italian, and signature witnessed by DE ANGELIS Antonio, in the presence of CSM. THOMPSON, 61st. Section, SIB., at 09.30 hours, 3rd. February 1945.

" I HEREBY CERTIFY that, to the best of my belief and ability, this is a true translation of the above statement by CAVUTO

of the Signora DE FEO, and I gave her 3,000 or 4,000 Lire. Days, I would give him 3,000 or 4,000 Lire.

He promised me definitely that he would do his best to let her out according to my desire. At the same time, I took 3,000 Lire from my pocket and handed it over to him. He accepted the money, put it in his pocket and parted.

I expected that accordingly, that the Signora DE FEO would soon be released, but on the contrary, I learned that Dr. DE RASIO had been arrested.

I have read over the above statement which is true and correct."

(Sgt.) CAVUOTO Domenico.

Statement taken in Italian, and signature witnessed by DE ANGELIS Antonio, in the presence of CSM. THOMPSON, 61st. Section, SIA., at 09.30 hours, 3rd. February 1945.

" I HEREBY CERTIFY that, to the best of my belief and ability, this is a true translation of the above statement by CAVUOTO Domenico."

De Angelis

DE ANGELIS Antonio, Interpreter.

TRANSLATED COPY.

Naples.

Statement of:-

CARUO Gaetano di Giovanni, 31 years,
41, Vico SCASSACCCCHI al Tribunale, NAPLES.

" Between the months of March and April 1944, my girl, who is called CARMELLA Anna, was stopped by the American Police and sent to the 'Paes' hospital.

As I knew that a Signore VIETRI Antonio, who has a furniture shop in Via Tribunale, was well known by Dr. DE ELASIO - a doctor at the 'Paes' hospital, because he had had treatment by the doctor at his surgery, I went to see VIETRI, hoping that by his acquaintance with the doctor, he might be able to effect the release of my girl from the hospital quickly.

Vietri told me he would give me a chit to take to Dr. DE ELASIO, who would most certainly assist me in letting my girl out before the prescribed time. Vietri told me plainly that it was necessary that I should give the doctor some presents when everything had been carried out. I promised that although I was a poor man, I would give all I could afford. Vietri then gave me a chit and told me to go on his recommendation to see the doctor.

The next day I went to the surgery of Dr. DE ELASIO, and after waiting my turn, and when we were alone, I told him what I desired. I told him that I had come on behalf of Signore VIETRI Antonio and handed over to him the chit. I told him that I could not give him money but that I would bring him two rabbits, which at that time were worth at the least, 1,000 lire.

He asked me the name of the girl and wrote it down; then he told me to come back the following day at the same time. Next day, I went again and Dr. DE ELASIO told me that the girl was sick but not seriously; she had a certain amount of discharge, but that anyway, he would let her out in a couple of days. He also recommended that the girl should be completely cured.

After three more days, the girl left the hospital, and after still two more days, I took the rabbits to the doctor's house. It was on a Sunday, and when I went there were only two other persons, but because of them I hid the rabbits under my coat. I purposely went on a Sunday, as I knew that he did not receive clients on that day. I gave the rabbits to him and then left. After that time, my girl has not been admitted to the 'Paes' hospital.

When she left the hospital, I took her on the next day to the V.D. Dispensary at Via. S. Giovanni a Carbonara, and there she had ten inoculations, but what the vaccine was I know not. This dispensary treatment

The next day I went to the surgery of Dr. DE ELASIO, and after waiting my turn, and when we were alone, I told him what I desired. I told him that I had come on behalf of Signora VIERI Antonio and handed over to him the chit. I told him that I could not give him money but that I would bring him two rabbits, which at that time were worth at the least, 1,000 Lire.

He asked me the name of the girl and wrote it down; then he told me to come back the following day at the same time. Next day, I went again and Dr. DE ELASIO told me that the girl was sick but not seriously; she had a certain amount of discharge, but that anyway, he would let her out in a couple of days. He also recommended that the girl should be completely cured.

After three more days, the girl left the hospital, and after still two more days, I took the rabbits to the doctor's house. It was on a Sunday, and when I went there were only two other persons, but because of that I hid the rabbits under my coat. I purposely went on a Sunday, as I knew that he did not receive clients on that day. I gave the rabbits to him and then he did not receive clients on that day. I gave the rabbits to him and then left. After that time, my girl has not been admitted to the 'Peace' hospital.

When she left the hospital, I took her on the next day to the V.D. Dispensary at Via. S. Giovanni a Carbonara, and there she had ten inoculations, but what the vaccine was I know not. This dispensary treatment lasted one month.

I The above statement has been read over to me and it is correct."

(Signed.) CAPUTO Gaetano.

Statement taken in Italian by DE ANGELIS Antonio, and signature witnessed, in the presence of CSM. THOMPSON, 61st. Section, S.I.P., at 10.45 hours, 15th February 1945.

" I HEREBY CERTIFY that, to the best of my belief and ability, this is a true translation of a statement by CAPUTO Gaetano."

De Angelis
DE ANGELIS Antonio, Interpreter.

Statement of:- VIETRI Antonio di Antonio, 29 years,
2, Vico SCASSACOCCHI al Tribunale, Naples.

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" I own a secondhand furniture shop at No. 29 Via Tribunale,
which is near to the 'Pace' Hospital.

Two or three months after the arrival of the Allies, I had
the chance of meeting Doctor DE BLASIO, a primary doctor in the 'Pace' Hospital
because of chronic gonorrhea I was suffering from. I had for some time
wanted to undergo treatment by a V.D. doctor, and I thought I would try and
contact some of the male and female nurses who frequented the milkshop of one
CARAMELLO Giuseppe. I there saw the male nurse CALI Francesco, and some
time during the month of February 1944, he took me to see Dr. DE BLASIO, and
when we went there were no other clients.

The doctor examined me and told me that it was necessary to
have 20 days' treatment and the price would be 1,000 Lire. I gave him 500 Lire
at the time and promised the other at the end of the treatment. When, Cali
and I were on the move to go away, the latter left me to go and talk with the
doctor, and I saw Cali pull out of his pocket a piece of paper and he gave it
to the doctor who started copying something from it into a booklet. I did not
hear exactly what they were talking about, but I had the impression that it was
a matter of names of girls detained in the hospital - but I cannot remember
the names.

About 15 days later, during a visit to DE BLASIO's surgery
for treatment, I met Dr. CASTRONUOVO - this doctor did not examine anybody, he
was just an assistant. Some days previous, I was talking to the doctor and I
mentioned that some of my friends were desirous of obtaining the release of a
girl detained in the hospital, and I asked if it could be arranged. He replied
that he would facilitate this, and I promised that either money or presents
would be given to him as special recompense. I favoured in this way, several
persons whose names I cannot remember. I remember, however, an acquaintance
of mine, one 'PAPPONE' who is called CAPUTO Gaetano, and another man who I know
as GATTANO, a fellow from Gragnano, who is now a soldier at the front. I know
that CAPUTO gave the doctor two rabbits, and another occasions similar
presents to have his girl, CARVELLA Anna released. I remember also that GATTANO, the
man from Gragnano, gave the doctor 2,000 Lire which he borrowed off CARAMELLO
Giuseppe, and to whom he never repaid.

I remember also that I was introduced by MAESTRO Ugo, a
friend of mine called UCARIELLO the driver, to a man whose girl had been taken
to the 'Pace', and who has a hotel in the Vasto district of Naples. This man,
who I know is called VIVISE Gennaro asked me if I could arrange to have his
girl released, and two days later, accompanied by MAESTRO I went to the surgery
of DE BLASIO, but the doctor seemed cross and would not listen to us. Usually
I forwarded my clients to him together with a chit with the name and address of
the doctor, and I used to recommend that they go into the surgery pretending that
they wanted a medical examination, and then when they were alone, they were tell
the doctor what they exactly wanted.

for treatment, I was just an assistant. Some days previous, I was talking to the doctor mentioned that some of my friends were desirous of obtaining the release of a girl detained in the hospital, and I asked if it could be arranged. He replied that he would facilitate this, and I promised that either money or presents would be given to him as special recompense. I favoured in this way, several persons whose names I cannot remember. I remember, however, an acquaintance of mine, one 'PAPFONE' who is called CAPUTO Gaetano, and another man who I know as GEMIANO, a fellow from Gragnano, who is now a soldier at the front. I know that CAPUTO gave the doctor two rabbits, and another occasions similar presents to have his girl, CAMMILLA Anna released. I remember also that GEMIANO, the man from Gragnano, gave the doctor 2,000 Lire which he borrowed off GEMIANO Giuseppe, and to whom he never repaid.

I remember also that I was introduced by MAESTRO Ugo, a friend of mine called UCARIELLO the driver, to a man whose girl had been taken to the 'Pace', and who has a hotel in the Vasto district of Naples. This man, who I know is called VIVISE Gennaro asked me if I could arrange to have his girl released, and two days later, accompanied by MAESTRO I went to the surgery of DE BLASIO, but the doctor seemed cross and would not listen to us. Usually I forwarded my clients to him together with a chit with the name and address of the doctor, and I used to recommend that they go into the surgery pretending that they wanted a medical examination, and then when they were alone, they would tell the doctor what they exactly wanted.

correct."

I have read over the above statement which is true and

(Sgd.) VIERI Antonio.

Statement taken and signed and witnessed by DE ARCELIS Antonio, in the presence of CSM. THOMPSON, 61st. Section, SIB. at 15.00 hrs. 16th. February 1945.

" I CERTIFY that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, this is a true translation of a statement made by VIERI Antonio."

De Angelis

DE ANGELIS Antonio, Interpreter.

TRANSLATED COPY.

HQ. 61st. Section, SIC.

Statement of: - D'AMICO Nunzia fu Ernesto, 40 years,
14, Vico Tre Regine, NAPLES.

"For six years, a girl named BRUNATO Irene, who had no parents lived at my house - I christened her.

I was aware that she had sexual connections with persons outside, although she never did so in my house. She had a room at BACCILLI where she met her men. She was arrested for the first time by the Allied Police in May 1944, and was taken to the Pace hospital, where she remained for 25 days.

When she came out, she came to see me and then went to BACCILLI where she again took a room. Later she came and told me that she had to go to Dr. DE ELASIO to have injections made in her arm for her blood. I know this because after the injections in her arm, she always came to my house, saying that the syringe gave her pain in the arm, and I also saw the marks of the syringe on her arm.

I do not know how much she paid DE ELASIO, but I know she came to me one day, after 4 to 5 days of this treatment holding three parcels in her hand. There was a flask of oil, a bundle of macaroni, a parcel containing coffee and a large parcel, the contents of which I do not know.

I accompanied her to the private surgery of Dr. DE ELASIO, at 10, Via S. Anna dei Lombardi, Naples. There, the girl Irene took all the parcels and went into DE ELASIO'S surgery, and when she came out again, she she held nothing in her hands.

I said to her, "What did you take to him? Why did you give the doctor all that?" She replied, "I gave him some presents because it is always well to keep friendship with him, and also because he gave me those injections."

The girl told me also that the reason why she went to Dr. DE ELASIO'S was that she had been invited by the doctor himself to go to his private house and get treatment for a rash on her stomach, which I had also seen on the girl's body.

Later, the girl was taken by the Italian Police for some other matter dating from 2 years ago. Whilst she was in prison, she committed suicide by throwing herself out of a window.

The above statement has been read over to me and it is true and correct."

I do not know how much she gave me one day, after 4 to 5 days of this treatment holding three parcels in her hand. There was a flask of oil, a bundle of macaroni, a parcel containing coffee and a large parcel, the contents of which I do not know.

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Later, the girl was taken by the Italian Police for some other matter dating from 2 years ago. Whilst she was in prison, she committed suicide by throwing herself out of a window.

The above statement has been read over to me and it is true and correct."

X The mark of A'AMICO Nunzio.
(Illiterate)

Statement taken down in Italian and the crossmark of the illiterate D'AMICO Nunzio witnessed by Arthur PEREM, in the presence of Capt. McKINNON and CSM. THOMPSON, 61st. Section, SIB., on the 22nd. January 1945.

"I HEREBY CERTIFY that, to the best of my belief and ability, this is a true translation of the above statement by D'AMICO Nunzio."

Arthur PEREM
Arthur PEREM, Interpreter.

HQ. 61st. Section, SIB.

Statement of:-

CUCCURESE Carmelo di Carmine, 29 years,
21a, Vico Lepre (Borso S. Antonio Abate)
N. A. P. L. E. S.

" I have been a prostitute for about 9 years, but I have never worked in brothels,

For that reason, I was stopped in peace-time by the Questura and there they used to carry out the medical examination, and if I was found clean they let me free. When the Allies came to Naples, I was sent several times to the 'Paceo' hospital. The first time was about two months after the entry of the Allies, and when I was examined by Dr. DE AMICIS he pronounced me to be sick, and caused me to remain in the hospital for 24 days.

After being released, and after about three days, I was again taken to the 'Paceo' and after being examined by DE AMICIS, I was detained for 12 days. On the third occasion - it was about two or three months after the second one; I was examined by Dr. DE AMICIS and remained for three days.

The fourth time was in September or October 1944, and I was told to go to the hospital by the Italo-British Police. That time, although I saw DE ELASIO, I was examined by DE AMICIS, and he did not tell me the result of the examination. After a day, I was dismissed from the hospital and sent to the female prison called the "Cappuccinello", where I remained for three days.

At the hospital, I had a short conversation with Dr. DE ELASIO, and I agreed to see Dr. DE ELASIO as soon as I was released from hospital and have treatment at his private surgery; he said that he would cure me completely. As soon as I was released from the 'Cappuccinello' I went to the private surgery of Dr. DE ELASIO.

He made a blood test which proved 'positive' and told me that I had got syphilis to the fourth stage, and that it was necessary to have a full treatment. He charged me 4,000 Lire and he also supplied the medicine. I accepted this offer at once and paid him 1,000 Lire on the spot, and we agreed that the balance would be paid in later instalments.

I have read over the above statement which is true and correct."

(Sgd.) CUCCURESE Carmelo.

Statement taken down in Italian and signature witnessed by DE AMICIS Antonio, in the presence of CSM. THOMPSON, 61st. Section, SIB., at 11.00 hours, 5th February 1945.

told to go to the hospital by Dr. DE ELASIO, and he did not tell me the result of the examination. After a day, I was dismissed from the hospital and sent to the female prison called the "Cappuccinello", where I remained for three days.

At the hospital, I had a short conversation with Dr. DE ELASIO, and I agreed to see Dr. DE ELASIO as soon as I was released from hospital and have treatment at his private surgery; he said that he would cure me completely. As soon as I was released from the 'Cappuccinello' I went to the private surgery of Dr. DE ELASIO.

He made a blood test which proved 'positive' and told me that I had got syphilis to the fourth stage, and that it was necessary to have a full treatment. He charged me 4,000 Liro and he also supplied the medicine. I accepted this offer at once and paid him 1,000 Liro on the spot, and we agreed that the balance would be paid in later instalments.

I have read over the above statement which is true and correct."

(Sgd.) CUCUZZESE Carmelo.

Statement taken down in Italian and signature witnessed by DE ANGELIS Antonio, in the presence of OSI THOMPSON, 61st. Section, SLB., at 11.00 hours, 5th February 1945.

" I HEREBY CERTIFY that, to the best of my belief and ability, this is a true translation of a statement made by CUCUZZESE Carmelo."

De Angelis
DE ANGELIS Antonio, Interpreter,

TRANSLATED COPY.

HQ. 61st. Section, SI.

Statement of: - JANNARIELLO Concetta di Domenico, 25 years,
53, Via del Priorato, NAPLES.

" I have been a prostitute since the Allies entered Naples.

I have been in the 'Pace' hospital on four occasions. The first time was in December 1943, before Christmas and I was taken there by the British Police. I was examined by Prof. DE ALICIS and he found me clear of Venereal Disease and allowed me to return home. I only remained in the hospital for a day, but in that short time I had the chance to realise, through the gossip of the patients, that by paying some money to either DE ALICIS or DE ILASIO, it was possible to be released from the hospital, even if one had contracted V.D.

I also made up my mind to approach one of the two doctors in order that I might soon leave the hospital, but as I was soon to leave, I did not bother to pursue the matter. On the second occasion that I was taken to the hospital by the British Police, Prof. DE ALICIS observed that I had my menstruation period, and said that for that reason, I could not be certified, and for that reason, I had to wait.

After two days, the menstruation had ceased, and I told this to Doctors DE ILASIO and CASTRONOVO, for them to inform DE ALICIS so that I could be examined, but I was always answered in a vague manner - always being referred to the following day. Twenty days passed in this manner, and all the time I was sure I was clean.

I should now say, that on the first occasion when I went to the 'Pace' hospital, I approached Dr. DE ILASIO at once and said to him, " DOTTOR DE RACCOMANDO." ('Doctor, I recommend myself to you.') This was a pass-word that meant, " Assist me in getting out of the hospital - I will repay you."

He beckoned to me with his finger to be silent, and he made me understand that it was possible. The next morning, I was examined by DE ALICIS and he told me that I was clean, and that I was to be allowed to leave. I, to thank the Dr. DE ILASIO, went at 16.00 hrs. the same day, to the 'Pace' hospital, where I saw DE ILASIO on the stairs and I gave to him one carton of Allied cigarettes.

Now, to return to the second occasion when I went to the hospital. I repeat that I was tired of being in the hospital and I complained aloud of this. Another girl patient, ZUCCHINI said that she had more to complain about than me because she had paid 5,000 Lire to the doctors in the hospital to be allowed to go free, and although that transaction had taken place some 5 days before, she was still there.

I also decided to offer some money to Dr. DE ILASIO but the

After two days, the menstruation had ceased, and I told this to Doctors DE ELASIO and CASTRONOVO, for them to inform DE AMICIS so that I could be examined, but I was always answered in a vague manner - always being referred to the following day. Twenty days passed in this manner, and all the time I was sure I was clean.

I should now say, that on the first occasion when I went to the 'Peace' hospital, I approached Dr. DE ELASIO at once and said to him, "DOTTOR DE AMICIS." ('Doctor, I recommend myself to you.') This was a backward that meant, "Assist me in getting out of the hospital - I will repay you."

He beckoned to me with his finger to be silent, and he made me understand that it was possible. The next morning, I was examined by DE AMICIS and he told me that I was clean, and that I was to be allowed to leave. I, to thank the Dr. DE ELASIO, went at 16.00 hrs. the same day, to the 'Peace' hospital, where I saw DE ELASIO on the stairs and I gave to him one carton of Allied cigarettes.

Now, to return to the second occasion when I went to the hospital. I repeat that I was tired of being in the hospital and I complained about it. Another girl patient, ZUCCHINI said that she had more to complain about than me because she had paid 5,000 Lire to the doctors in the hospital to be allowed to go free, and although that transaction had taken place some 5 days before, she was still there.

I also decided to offer some money to Dr. DE ELASIO but the opportunity never presented itself. A sort of riot broke out one day in the hospital and there was an enquiry commenced by the Director of the United Naples Hospitals, and myself, as well as the girl ZUCCHINI were questioned.

During the time that I was in hospital, I noticed a girl, Muscia, who by the rashes at the mouth and patches on the face appeared to be definitely suffering from syphilis. This girl was brought in to the hospital 13 days after me, but she went out after two days. I asked her the reason for this, and she said that her 'fiancee' had made arrangements with Prof. DE AMICIS and was giving him money, and for that reason, she was to be allowed to leave the hospital. She did not mention the price her fiance had paid.

Continued on page two...../

Sheet Two.

The last time I went to the 'Liceo' was on the 22nd. May 1944, when I remained three days. During these three days, I became acquainted with one CUCCURUSE Carmela who confided in me that she always paid some money to get out of the hospital, and in that precise circumstance had already paid 2,000 Lire to DE BLASIO.

I have had read over the above statement which is true and correct."

Thumbprint of JANNARELLO
Concetta, (Illiterate)

Statement taken down in Italian by DE ANGELIS Antonio, and thumbprint witnessed by CSM. THOMPSON, 61st. Section, S.I., at 15.00 hours, on the 50th January 1945.

" I HEREBY CERTIFY that, to the best of my belief and ability, this is a true translation of the statement made by JANNARELLO Concetta."

De Angelis
DE ANGELIS Antonio, Interpreter.

TRANSLATED COPY.

HQ. 61st. Section, SIB.

Statement of:- EUPRATIE France, born 1925,
2, Via Carlo della Gatto, NAPLES.

" About 7 - 8 months ago, I commenced to have love affairs with American soldiers. I live at the above address with EMILIOCCIA Gennaro and his wife, PICONA Carnele, who have brought me up.

In July 1944, I was taken for the first time by the U.S. and Italian Police to the QUESTURA and thence to the "Fence" hospital, where Prof. DE AMICIS took my slide and "Sciacquapalle" (CASTOMOVO) took my blood test. I was 'negative' so was released.

The second time, in October 1944, I was caught by the R.A.F. and Italian Police. At the hospital, DE AMICIS again took my smear, and 'Sciacquapalle' my blood test. I was aware that I had 'losses' which is called gonorrhoea, and I was detained in the ward for gonorrhoea patients.

I only remained there for four days and had two ablutions and then I was discharged, but I still had the 'losses'. I was not cured and on going out, I did not take my treatment and continued to 'work' and make love to the Americans, who paid me for this.

When I left the hospital and went downstairs, I found my God-mother waiting, and as I was surprised to get out so soon and so easily, I said to her, "Mother, how is it that I have come out so soon?" She replied, "Don't worry, your father paid money to the doctors and so got you out."

I must add the following:

On the day of my discharge from hospital, Prof. DE AMICIS made my 'control examination' with a speculum, before I was allowed out.

I have read over my statement which is correct and true."

(Sgd.) EUPRATIE France.

I only remained there for four days and had two ablutions and then I was discharged, but I still had the 'losses'. I was not cured and on going out, I did not take any treatment and continued to 'work' and make love to the Americans, who paid me for this.

When I left the hospital and went downstairs, I found my God-mother waiting, and as I was surprised to get out so soon and so easily, I said to her, "Mother, how is it that I have come out so soon?" She replied, "Don't worry, your father paid money to the doctors and so got you out."

I must add the following:

On the day of my discharge from hospital, Prof. DE ALICIS made my 'control examination' with a speculum, before I was allowed out.

I have read over my statement which is correct and true."

(Sgd.) EUPRATIE FRANCE.

Statement taken and signature witnessed by A. EPPEN, in the presence of Capt. J. McKINNON, 61st. Section, SIB. on the 23rd. February 1945.

" I HEREBY CERTIFY that, to the best of my belief and ability, this is a true and correct translation of a statement made in Italian by EUPRATIE FRANCE."

A. Eppen
A. EPPEN, Interpreter.

TRANSLATED COPY.

HQ. 61st. Section, SID.

Statement of:-

PELLICCIA Gennaro, born 1900,
2, Via Carlo della Gatta, NAPLES.

"I live at the above address with my wife PIONA Samela, nine children and a girl, France EUPRAT, who has grown up in my house. I was aware that for about seven or eight months, France was having love affairs with American soldiers.

In October 1944, my wife told me that France had been arrested by the RAF and Italian Police and taken to the 'Pace' hospital. The first day, my wife took some food to the hospital and on the second day, I took the food there, and when I handed it to the nurse of the Galtic department, she told me that France was crying and worrying, and the nurse said, "See if there is a way of getting her out." I replied that I would try and do this.

I then noticed that there were several young men - friends, lovers and 'bullies' of detained girls - hanging around the hospital entrance and I asked them if there was a way of getting France out, and they answered that if I made contact with Doctor Castronuovo, whom they called 'Sciaccagnelle' I asked where I could find this man and I was told that if I went to the private surgery of Dr. DE ELADIO, at 10, Via S. Anna dei Lombardi, I would be able to see Castronuovo.

I went there and upstairs I waited. A man was there, he had a round face, medium height - a little shorter than usual, dark hair, and by the description I had received, I thought he was 'Sciaccagnelle'. I asked a person who was also waiting if I was correct and it was confirmed. I then went down and waited at the entrance for him to come out and when he did so I approached him and begged of him to allow France, who had 'losses' and was detained at the 'Pace' hospital, to be released.

Then, Castronuovo took out a sheet of paper and wrote down the name of EUPRAT France, and whilst he was writing down this name I took 4,000 Lire from my pocket and put the money in his hand. He looked at it, wrapped the money in the paper on which he had written the girl's name and put it in his pocket, and then said, "Very well, tomorrow at one o'clock the girl will get out."

I told my wife to go and fetch France the next morning from the hospital, as she was to be released at one o'clock - and she was released.

and I asked them if there was a way of getting Franco out, and they answered that if I made contact with Doctor Castromuovo, whom they called "Sciacquellie" I asked where I could find this man and I was told that if I went to the private surgery of Dr. DE ELASIO, at 10, Via S. Anna dei Lombardi, I would be able to see Castromuovo.

I went there and upstairs I waited. A man was there, he had a round face, medium height - a little shorter than usual, dark hair; and by the description I had received, I thought he was "Sciacquellie". I asked a person who was also waiting if I was correct and it was confirmed. I then went down and waited at the entrance for him to come out and when he did so I approached him and begged of him to allow Franco, who had 'losses' and was detained at the 'Pace' hospital, to be released.

Then, Castromuovo took out a sheet of paper and wrote down the name of EUGENIE Franco, and whilst he was writing down this name I took 4,000 Lire from my pocket and put the money in his hand. He looked at it, wrapped the money in the paper on which he had written the girl's name and put it in his pocket, and then said, "Very well, tomorrow at one o'clock the girl will get out."

I told my wife to go and fetch Franco the next morning from the hospital, as she was to be released at one o'clock - and she was released.

I can recognise Dr. Castromuovo if I see him again.

The above statement has been read over to me and it is true and correct."

(Sgd.) PELLICCIA Gennaro.

The above statement was taken and the signature witnessed by A. WATKIN, in the presence of Capt. McKINNON, 61st. Section, SIB. on the 23rd. February 1945.

"I HEREBY CERTIFY that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, this is a true translation of a statement made in Italian by PELLICCIA Gennaro."

[Signature]
A. WATKIN, Interpreter.

TRANSLATED COPY.

HQ. 61st. Section, SID.

Statement of:-

PICCONA Carmelo, born 1908,
2 Via Carlo della Gatta, NAPLES.

" I live at the above address with my husband and family, consisting of nine children and the girl, EUGENIA Francea, who I have brought up.

I know that for about 7 - 8 months, Francea was making love with the Americans, but she never met them in my house - she took them to other houses. About the middle of October 1944, I heard from a girl friend of Francea's that Francea had been arrested by the Police and taken to the 'Pace' hospital.

I went to the hospital every day, taking food, which I gave to the nurse in charge of the gonorrhoea ward, where the nurse told me that Francea was detained. On the evening of the first day, when my husband came home, I told him that Francea was detained at the hospital and that she was distressed and crying and was asking for a way to get her out, (as the nurse to whom I handed the food told me this.) I asked my husband to find some way of getting her out, and he replied that he would try his best.

On the morning of the day when Francea was released from hospital, my husband told me that the girl would be discharged from hospital that day, and that I was to go and wait for her at the main entrance. This I did, and Francea came downstairs at 13.00 hours, and I took her home.

Only three or four days ago, my husband whilst talking in the house with regard to the doctors of the 'Pace' going to be tried for corrupt practices, and letting girls out from the hospital on payment, said, " Yes, I too paid money to get Francea out from hospital." Thus I came to know that he had paid the doctors.

The above statement has been read over to me and is true and correct."

(Sgd.) X Crossmark of
PICCONA Carmelo.

Statement taken and signature witnessed by S. ETERNA,

me that France was detained. On the evening of the first try, when my husband came home, I told him that France was detained at the hospital and that she was distressed and crying and was asking for a way to get her out, (as the nurse to whom I handed the food told me this.) I asked my husband to find some way of getting her out, and he replied that he would try his best.

On the morning of the day when France was released from hospital, my husband told me that the girl would be discharged from hospital that day, and that I was to go and wait for her at the main entrance. This I did, and France came downstairs at 13.00 hours, and I took her home.

Only three or four days ago, my husband whilst talking in the house with regard to the doctors of the 'Face' going to be tried for corrupt practices, and letting girls out from the hospital on payment, said, "Yes, I too paid money to get France out from hospital." Thus I came to know that he had paid the doctors.

The above statement has been read over to me and is true and correct."

(Sgd.) X Crossmark of
PICONA Carmela.

Statement taken and signature witnessed by A. KRAM, in the presence of Capt. J. McKINNON, 61st. Section, SIB. on the 23rd. February 1945.

" I HEREBY CERTIFY that, to the best of my belief and ability, this is a true translation of a statement made in Italian by PICONA Carmela.

A. Kram
A. KRAM, Interpreter.

TRANSLATED COPY.

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HQ. 61st. Section, SIB.

Statement of:-

VITTORIO Palmira di Vincenzo, 22 years,
49 Via Benedetto Cairoli, NAPLES.

" I was taken to the 'Pace' Hospital, about 26 days ago
by the British Police.

As soon as I entered the hospital I was examined by two
Italian doctors, one CASTRONUOVO and the other SANTOLANGI. They took two blood
tests and three slides for microscopical tests, and the results were negative

After 11 days in the hospital and knowing that I was clean
and seeing that a number of other girls were being released, I upbraided
Dr. CASTRONUOVO and asked why I could not be released, and he replied that
he would see about it.

I talked about this with him in the morning, and he in the
afternoon made another microscopical test, which he passed on to the British
major. Dr. CASTRONUOVO told me, however, that if I wanted him to do
something for me, I must be prepared to do something for him, and that I had
to go with him into his room, and there do all which he might want me to do.
On the same afternoon, after he had passed on to the British major
the slide which he had taken that afternoon, he took me into his room.
He locked the room door and had sexual intercourse with me, and after that he
said he was satisfied with me, and told me that I may be released on the next
day, for he would see the British Major. He told me also, that in case I
might be in the same position again, I could go and see him and he would help
me.

The following morning, he told me that my slide was negative
and that I could leave the hospital that day, and I did so at 13.00 hours.
I went to the Questura, owing to the fact that I had been charged by the
British Police for charging two dollars, and Dr. CASTRONUOVO accompanied me
there. In the 'Questura' he talked to the American corporal who was once
at the 'Pace' hospital, in order that I could have my charge withdrawn
and thus evade the prison punishment, but the American told him that he could
do nothing, as the charge had been preferred by the British.

When I entered the bedroom of the Dr. CASTRONUOVO, I had
occasion to talk with a female nurse and I told her what the doctor had asked
me to do, and later, when I left the room, I saw the same nurse, and she asked
me if everything had been achieved, and I replied that it had.

I have read over the above statement which is true and
correct."

On the same afternoon, after he had passed on to the British Major the slide which he had taken that afternoon, he took me into his room. He locked the room door and had sexual intercourse with me, and after that he said he was satisfied with me, and told me that I may be released on the next day, for he would see the British Major. He told me also, that in case I might be in the same position again, I could go and see him and he would help me.

The following morning, he told me that my slide was negative and that I could leave the hospital that day, and I did so at 13.00 hours. I went to the Questura, owing to the fact that I had been charged by the British Police for charging two dollars, and Dr. CASTRONUOVO accompanied me there. In the 'Questura' he talked to the American corporal who was once at the 'Peco' hospital, in order that I could have my charge withdrawn and thus evade the prison punishment, but the American told him that he could do nothing, as the charge had been preferred by the British.

When I entered the bedroom of the M. CASTRONUOVO, I had occasion to talk with a female nurse and I told her what the doctor had asked me to do, and later, when I left the room, I saw the same nurse, and she asked me if everything had been achieved, and I replied that it had.

I have read over the above statement which is true and correct."

(SGT.) VITTOREZZI P. Indira.

Statement taken down in Italian by DE AUGUSTIS Antonio, and signed and witnessed by CSM. THOMPSON, 61st. Section, SIB. at 14.50 hrs. 21st February 1945.

"I HEREBY CERTIFY that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, the above is a true translation of a statement made by VITTOREZZI."

De Augustis
DE AUGUSTIS Antonio, Interpreter.

TRANSLATED COPY.

HQ. 61st. Section, SIB.

Statement of :- Dr. BARRERIO Etacole, born 1909,
18 Via Droggia, NAPLES.

" I am the analyst at the 'Face' Hospital, where since 1942, I have carried out the KAHN tests. Generally, the analyses I carry out consist of blood taken the day before - only seldom do I test blood taken on the same day. I know that the test of the smears slides was made by Dr. De Blasio in the morning, whilst I made my tests in the afternoon, as I do not go to the hospital until 13.00 hours.

The system of transforming the results of my tests into the hospital register was the following: On a piece of paper with the names of the patients corresponding to the blood-phials to be tested, I used to write down against each name the respective results, either 'positive' or 'negative'. I then passed these results into the book, and left every day, the slip of paper in the laboratory.

After September 1943, I left the hospital because of the German occupation and returned to the 'Face' in January 1944 at the invitation of Dr. De Amicis. On the 31st. January 1944, I made my analyses and entered the results in the book in my own handwriting. About the first or second of February 1944, Dr. Filippo Castromuro told me, " Director De Amicis says you must not write the results of your KAHN tests in the book any longer, we will take care of it." I had by that time already begun to enter my results in the book on the 31st. January 1944. I have been shown a page which had been torn from the book, and which page I recognised as being one made out by me on the 31st. January 1944. This page has been found amongst the pieces of paper of my tests, which I have since handed to the SIB.

Upon examining the register I have observed that the original notes made by me on the torn page have been re-copied in the book, under February 1944, and that, whilst the names are the same on the new page, false results of the KAHN tests have been made against 13 of these names. On March 1st. 1945, I handed upon request to the 61st. SIB. a file cover containing pieces of paper with names and results referring to KAHN tests made by me for patients of the 'Face' hospital. On Sunday, 4th. March 1945, I have been shown 17 pieces of paper signed by me. They are a faithful diagnosis of blood tests carried out by me. The results of the tests are noted against each name by either crosses or minuses. The handwriting on some of the slips is mine, whilst some others appear to have been written out by Adelina or Castromuro.

Some of the sheets are in Castromuro's handwriting, because, in fact, it was he who took the blood from the patients and wrote their names on a list which he left in the laboratory together with the phials. I am the only analyst officially appointed to perform blood tests at the 'Face', and I am the only person who has carried out the tests.

must not write the results of your KAHN tests in the book any longer, we will take care of it." I had by that time already begun to enter my results in the book on the 31st. January 1944. I have been shown a page (which had been torn from the book, and which page I recognised as being one made out by me on the 31st. January 1944. This page has been found amongst the pieces of paper of my tests, which I have since handed to the SIB.

Upon examining the register I have observed that the original notes made by me on the torn page have been re-copied in the book, under February 1944, and that, whilst the names are the same on the new page, false results of the KAHN tests have been made against 13 of these names. On March 1st. 1945, I handed upon request to the 61st. SIB. a file cover containing pieces of paper with names and results referring to KAHN tests made by me for patients of the 'Face' hospital. On Sunday, 4th. March 1945, I have been shown 17 pieces of paper signed by me. They are a faithful diagnosis of blood tests carried out by me. The results of the tests are noted against each name by either crosses or minus. The handwriting on some of the slips is mine, whilst some others appears to have been written out by a line of Castromuro.

Some of the sheets are in Castromuro's handwriting, because, in fact, it was he who took the blood from the patients and wrote their names on a list which he left in the laboratory together with the phials. I am the only analyst officially appointed to perform blood tests at the 'Face', and I am the only person who has carried out such analyses to this date.

I have read over the above statement which is true and correct."

(Sgd.) Eusebio BARRERIO.

Statement taken down and signature witnessed by A. EPPEN, and signature witnessed by Capt. J. McKINNON, 61st. Section, SIB., on the 4th. March 1945.

"I HEREBY CERTIFY that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, this is a true translation of a statement taken from 'EUSEBIO BARRERIO'."

[Signature]
A. EPPEN, Interpreter.

TRANSLATED COPY.

1185
1st. Gist. Section, SLL.

Statement of:

BELANDINI Adelina, born 1924,
44 Vico Lamorelli, SLLS.

" I work in the laboratory of the 'Gases' Hospital - I have been there for two years, consequently I am conversant with the routine of the laboratory and the analysts.

The slide tests taken by Prof. DR. AMICIS were developed by Dr. DE MASIO in the morning. At 12.00 hours, Dr. BARBERIO arrived and co-ordinated with KATZ tests, the results of which were written on pieces of paper.

When I took up my duties, Prof. DR. AMICIS called me into his office and explained my duties to me, and told me the nature of my duties, and told me that the pieces of paper on which Dr. BARBERIO wrote his analyses for every single person, should be kept after the result had been entered in the register in order to maintain a close check. At first, Dr. BARBERIO used to pass the results from the charts into the register in his own handwriting, and those slips are still filed, but after Doctor Gastromuovo came to the hospital, he altered the system, and he commenced to destroy all the charts after entering the results in the register, although he knew they should be retained.

All the charts submitted since Dr. Gastromuovo came to the hospital are missing. I can also add that the register of the blood tests carried out was not locked away, but was left on the table, and all the doctors could handle it.

I have read over the above statement which is true and correct."

(sgd.) BELANDINI Adelina.

Statement taken down and signature witnessed by A. BRUNO, in the presence of Capt. J. MCKINNON, 1st. Section, SLL., on the 27th February 1945.

" I CERTIFY that, to the best of my belief and ability, the above is a true translation of a statement taken in Italian from BELANDINI Adelina."

DiPiero

to destroy all the chits after entering the results in the register, and no knew they should be retained.

All the chits submitted since Dr. Costromovo came to the hospital are missing. I can also add that the register of the blood tests carried out was not looked away, but was left on the table, and all the doctors could handle it.

I have read over the above statement which is true and correct."

(sgd.) BEL ANDINE Adelin.

Statement taken down and signature witnessed by
L. ERM, in the presence of Capt. J. McKINNON, 61st. Section, S.I.I., on
the 27th February 1945.

" I CERTIFY that, to the best of my belief and ability,
the above is a true translation of a statement taken in Italian from
BEL ANDINE Adelin."



L. ERM, Interpreter.

TRANSLATED COPY.

HQ. 61st. Section, SIB.

Additional Statement of:-BELLARDINI Adelina, born 1924,
44 Vico Limoncelli, NAPLES.

" In addition to my statement of the 27th. February 1945, I state that I was present in the laboratory of the 'Pece' Hospital, when one day, about the end of January / beginning of February 1944, Dr. Gastromuovo came to the laboratory and said to Dr. BARBERIO who was working on the KAHN tests; " By order of Direttore ALICIS, you are not to enter the results of your KAHN tests in the register any longer, we will take care of that."

From that time onward, Dr. BARBERIO did not enter the results of his tests in the book, limiting himself to the writing of his results on slips of paper.

On the 2nd, March 1945, I was shown a list of KAHN tests made by Dr. BARBERIO on the 1st. March 1944, and whilst I readily identify the names being written by me, and the results of the analyses and the date being in Dr. BARBERIO'S writing, I state that the crosses near the names of Numbers 1 - 16 - 20 - 23 which differ from the crosses made by Dr. BARBERIO, are neither mine nor Dr. BARBERIO'S, and I do not know who wrote them.

Further, I know of no person who had any authority to alter the results of Dr. BARBERIO'S tests.

I have read over the above statement, which is true and correct."

(Sgd.) BELLARDINI Adelina.

Statement taken and signature witnessed by A. J. McKINNON, in the presence of Capt. J. McKINNON, 61st. Section, SIB., On the 3rd March 1945.

" I HEREBY CERTIFY that, to the best of my belief and ability, the above is a true translation of a statement made in Italian by BELLARDINI Adelina."

A. J. McKINNON, Interpreter

readily identify the names being written by me, and the results of the analyses and the date being in Dr. BARBERIO'S writing, I state that the crosses near the names of Numbers 1 - 16 - 20 - 23 which differ from the crosses made by Dr. BARBERIO, are neither mine nor Dr. BARBERIO'S, and I do not know who wrote them.

Further, I know of no person who had any authority to alter the results of Dr. BARBERIO'S tests.

I have read over the above statement which is true and correct."

(Sgd.) BELLARDINI Adelina.

Statement taken and signature witnessed
by J. EPPEN, in the presence of Capt. J. McKINNON, 61st. Section, SIB.,
On the 3rd March 1945.

" I HEREBY CERTIFY that, to the best of my
belief and ability, the above is a true translation of a statement made
in Italian by BELLARDINI Adelina."

J. Eppen
J. EPPEN, Interpreter.

TRANSLATED 00 Y.

Hq. 61st. Section, SIB.

Statement of:-

SPADETTA Nicola di Giovanni, 45 years,
16 Via Nilo,
NAPLES.

" I am the diurnal inspector of the 'Pace' Hospital, which position I have held since 1942.

In 1944, when I came back from my leave in Leonogro, I saw that Dr. Castronuovo was a member of the gennosyphilopathic staff of the hospital. I was surprised at this because previously, when Castronuovo was a single doctor at the hospital, Prof. De Amicis did not want Castronuovo to deal with the venereal diseases, and remembering this, I deduced that as Castronuovo was at that time a member of the Communist Party, De Amicis who had held positions in the Fascist party tolerated Castronuovo because he was worried, lest the latter should harm him, and that only for this reason had he submitted to his irregular interference in the hospital.

Sometime in 1944, Prof. De Amicis went to Rome, as his wife was ill, and during this period, Dr. De Blasio acted as the director of the hospital, a circumstance which tightened the friendship between the doctors Castronuovo and De Blasio. De Blasio used to come back to the hospital at night and stayed as late as 23.00 hrs. or midnight, and both of them used to call the girls and take their slides. It was during this period that Castronuovo became a member in De Blasio's private practice at No. 10 Via S. Anna dei Lombardi, Naples, and they became intimate friends.

Since Castronuovo became a member of the gennosyphilopathic staff at the hospital, the discipline slackened considerably in there, because Castronuovo indulged in great intimacy with the patients, to the point of allowing them to call him 'Solacequello', which nick-name was diffused in the criminal circles outside the hospital. I know that Cav. ROTUNDO protested several times because Castronuovo received prostitutes in his room at the hospital, and also because he received prostitutes, pimps and relatives of the patients in his own private room or in the waiting room.

I must also report another matter which never occurred before Castronuovo's interference in the V.D. branch, and that was the frequent loss of the girl's reception clinical cards, and on those occasions Castronuovo issued new ones himself, a task which should only be carried out by myself or the administrative manager of the hospital.

As regards the book containing the results of Dr. Barberio's RABN tests, I was aware that such book was in the laboratory.

I have read over the above statement which is true and

correct."

J. J. Evans
A. W. EVANS, Interpreter.

TRANSLATED COPY.

HQ. 61st. Section, SIB.

Statement of:-

ROTONDO Giovanni, born 1976,
18 Vico Zitea Forcella, NAPLES.

" I am the successor to my father, as administrative manager at the 'Decco' hospital, where I have been employed for the past 24 years. Since Dr. Castronuovo came to the hospital in 1943, he gradually imposed himself in the hospital in such a way that I, and other members of the hospital lost our authority, and Dr. CASTRONUOVO, with his partner, Dr. DE BLASIO (because they were partners in DE BLASIO'S private surgery in Via S. Anna dei Lombardi) did everything between them in the hospital. Castronuovo carried on a scandalous way with the prostitutes in the hospital; he was in utmost intimacy with them, and nearly every day he took one of them into his bed-room at the hospital with him, and for that reason alone, I protested with him, but he took no notice of my remarks and continued to receive the girls in his room. In the passageway, in the hall and in the wards, he kissed the girls, pulled their hair and pushed them.

Besides this, Castronuovo frequently received the friends and bullies of the girl patients, where he arranged for the girls and their lovers etc. to meet. I again protested to him respecting all this, and each time he gave an excuse which always stupid, saying for instance, that it was the girl's brother who was going away to military service and wanted to see the girl; and that he, Castronuovo, for humanity's sake, had called the girls into his room to meet the men, etc.

I am aware that the results of the KAHN tests carried out by Dr. DE BLASIO should be entered into the special book provided in ink, and therefore, if any entries are in pencil, they are certainly suspicious. The person who should enter the results into the book is Dr. Barberio, and it appears that Dr. Castronuovo took upon himself to do this work, although he had no right to do this as he is not a trustworthy man. I do not rule out the assumption that he may have carried out deceitful tricks in the substitution and alteration of names and results in the book.

Since Castronuovo came to the hospital, there has been several times when the patients' progress cards have been lost. In such a case, only myself or Ispettore SPADITTI are allowed to make out new cards, but this authority was overruled by Castronuovo, who made out new cards when he so wished. I insisted to him that he hand over to me all the new cards he had made out, and I took some of them back.

I must say that during nearly 25 years in the hospital, there has never been an instance when a card has been lost, until this trouble started with Castronuovo.

and bullies of the girl patients, where he arranged for the girls and their
lovers etc. to meet. I again protested to him respecting all this, and each
time he gave an excuse which always stupid, saying for instance, that it was
the girl's brother who was going away to military service and wanted to see
the girl; and that he, Castonuovo, for humanity's sake, had called the girls
into his room to meet the man, etc.

I am aware that the results of the KATZ tests carried out by
Dr. BARBERIO should be entered into the special book provided in ink, and there-
fore, if any entries are in pencil, they are certainly suspicious. The person
who should enter the results into the book is Dr. Barberio, and it appears that
Dr. Castonuovo took upon himself to do this work, although he had no right to
do this as he is not a trustworthy man. I do not rule out the assumption
that he may have carried out deceitful tricks in the substitution and
alteration of names and results in the book.

Since Castonuovo came to the hospital, there has been several
times when the patients' progress cards have been lost. In such a case, only
myself or Ispettore SPARELLI are allowed to make out new cards, but this
authority was over ruled by Castonuovo, who made out new cards when he so
wished. I insisted to him that he hand over to me all the new cards he
has made out, and I took some of them back.

I must say that during nearly 25 years in the hospital, there
has never been an instance when a card has been lost, until this trouble started
with Castonuovo.

I have read over the above statement which is true and correct."

(Sgd.) ROTONDO GIOVANNI.

Statement taken down in Italian by A. EPREM, and signature
witnessed by Capt. J. McKINNON, 61st. Section, SIB. 28th February 1945.

" I HEREBY CERTIFY that, to the best of my belief and ability,
this is a true translation of a statement made by ROTONDO GIOVANNI."

A. Eprem
A. EPREM, Interpreter.

TRANSLATED COPY.

HQ. 61st. Section, SIS.

Statement of: - BIANCHI Teresa, born 1919,
24, Via Foggia, NAPLES.

" I was born at Castellano Bormida and came to Naples in 1943 when I became a prostitute. I got my sanitary booklet from the Pace Hospital and started working in the house No. 24 Via Lorenzo Giustiniani, the owner of which was a Signora NADIA, who now owns the brothel at 68 Vico Lungo Gelsso. The manageress, Signora Mara took me to the house of the visiting doctor for my slide - I don't know the name of the doctor, who was tall and slim, thin hair, bald on top and about 40 years old. I only saw him once again at Easter 1944 in the house of No. 68 Vico Lungo Gelsso, and Signora NADIA must know him.

About the middle of June 1943, I went to the Prophylactic Centre of the 'Pace' with Sig, Nadia, and Dr. GAY took my slide and my blood test, and after 3-4 days, during which I worked in the house in Via Giustiniani, under Sig, NADIA. I went with the manageress to get to know the result of the analysis; and as I had two crosses (++) Dr. Gay told me to get injections without forbidding me to continue my work. I commenced to get injections in the veins, going three times a week to the 'Pace' Dispensary, where the nurse, Luisa gave me injections in the arm, but after 15 injections I felt so bad with fever and pains, that I had to stop the intra-venous injections and get injections in the muscles, which lasted for a month, but without stopping my work in the brothel. Later, about the 29th. June 1944, whilst still working at the same house, I went for the fortnightly medical examination to the 'Pace' dispensary for the smear test and every three months for the blood test. On the 25rd. June 1944, my blood test revealed three crosses, and I went back to the dispensary for the opinion of the analysis, and when Dr. Gay saw me, he said that I had to have injections as the test showed three crosses but without manifestations, therefore I was not contagious, and I had to go every week three times for the treatment. It was said that only with four crosses should I be detained in the hospital, so I continued to work for 7 days or more, then I had a month's rest. I later went to the hospital and had injections in the buttock by the nurse Luisa.

After a month of rest I used to go and work occasionally, doing seven days work and having ten days rest, at the brothel, No. 68 Vico Lungo Gelsso, under Sig. NADIA. On Sept. 4th. 1944, I went to the 'Pace' and as usual, I had my blood tested by Dr. Gay, and after a few days, Nadia went for the booklet. When she returned she stated that I only had two crosses, and that I had to get a few injections - which I did. I had about twelve injections this way, without interrupting my work, and I also had four injections by a private doctor at Via Roma, and a few more in the brothel by a nurse, PEEPINO, who it was said worked at the Dispensary. I paid 100 lire a time, and all the time I was perfectly aware that I was suffering from syphilis.

nurse, nurse gave me intravenous injections and bed with fever and pains, that I had to stop the intravenous injections and get injections in the muscles, which lasted for a month, but without stopping my work in the brothel. Later, about the 25th. Jan 1944, whilst still working at the same house, I went for the fortnightly medical examination to the 'Pace' dispensary for the smear test and every three months for the blood test. On the 25th. June 1944, my blood test revealed three crosses, and I went back to the dispensary for the opinion of the analyst, and when Dr. Gay saw me, he said that I had to have injections as the test showed three crosses but without manifestations, therefore I was not contagious, and I had to go every week three times for the treatment. It was said that only with four crosses should I be detained in the hospital, so I continued to work for 7 days or more, then I had a month's rest. I later went to the hospital and had injections in the buttock by the nurse Luisa.

After a month of rest I used to go and work occasionally, doing seven days work and having ten days rest, at the brothel, No. 68 Vice Lungo Gelso, under Sig. M.BIA. On Sept. 4th. 1944, I went to the 'Pace' and as usual, I had my blood tested by Dr. Gay, and after a few days, Nadia went for the booklet. When she returned she stated that I only had two crosses, and that I had to get a few injections - which I did. I had about twelve injections this way, without interrupting my work, and I also had four injections by a private doctor at Via Roma, and a few more in the brothel by a nurse, PERILLO, and it up and down at the Dispensary. I paid 100 lire a time, and all the time I was perfectly aware that I was suffering from syphilis.

With regard to the note and the stamp of the hospital in my Sanitary Booklet, dated 29th June 1944, which shows the KAHN test with 3 crosses and also the stamp of DE AMICIS, I am unable to say why this note was not signed by Prof. DE AMICIS as on other occasions. Everytime I went to the hospital for a test, my booklet was left there. Of all the tests I have had at the hospital, I have never been examined by DE AMICIS.

correct."

The above statement has been read over to me and is true and

(Sgd.) BIANCHI TOROSO.

Statement taken on the 21st. February 1945, by A. EPREM, in the presence of Capt. J. MCKINNON, 61st. Section, SIF.

" I HEREBY CERTIFY that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, this is true translation of a statement made by BIANCHI TOROSO."

A. EPREM
A. EPREM, Interpreter.

TRANSLATED COPY.

Excerpt from "La Piccola" No. 4,
13th. to 24th. December 44.
under the heading of

"ALLA LANTERNA."

Medical purge
ORSI, MANZI, DE ALICIS.

"..... and let us go farther:

Prof. DE ALICIS Arturo, "strong blackshirt of the Abruzzi" as he liked to call himself in a publication of the 'Vontemmiel' (the 20 years Fascist regime) Secretary of the Provincial Fascist Syndicate of Physicians and President of the Fascist Confederation of Professionals and Artists of Naples; is still the Chief Doctor of Dermosyphilopathy at the Peace Hospital, and the sanitary Director of same, the Provincial inspector for venereal prophylaxy, or, to put it plainly, the chief doctor of the brothels of Naples.

DE ALICIS, until the 8th September (1943) used, and misused his position. He conducted the competitions for examining doctors, contriving to graduate the candidates at his pleasure (volunteers for the Spanish campaign, convicts and murderers released from jail for national purposes) appointed whenever he wanted - at the pay he judged suitable; and also appointed men outside of the competition, or, choosing amongst those who had failed at the examinations.

He exercised his private profession on a large scale with such a percentage of prostitute clients (he was their inspector) as no one had ever before possessed, neither in NAPLES, nor on the planet of MARS: Prostitutes over whom he hovered, and still hovers the spectre of that gaol called the 'Hospital of Peace', whose 'dermosyphilopathical' inspector, as we said, was, and still is, the Chief Gaolkeeper.

We could continue to the infinite if we wanted to deal with the work of DE ALICIS as a Public Official, but it is sufficient to have pointed out the political motives, - without adding the technical and moral ones, - for which DE ALICIS must be removed.

Comrade Eugenio MANCINI, you have no past life to conceal, nor have

and President of the Fascist Consecration of Naples; is still the Chief Doctor of Dermosyphilopathy at the Perce Hospital, and the sanitary Director of same, the Provincial inspector for venereal prophylaxy, or, to put it plainly, the chief doctor of the brothers of Naples.

DE MICIS, until the 3th September (1943) used, and misused his position. He conducted the competitions for examining doctors, contriving to graduate the candidates at his pleasure (volunteers for the Spanish campaign, convicts and murderers released from jail for national purposes) appointed whenever he wanted - at the pay he judged suitable; and also appointed men outside of the competition, or, choosing amongst those who had failed at the examinations.

He exercised his private profession on a large scale with such a percentage of prostitute clients (he was their inspector) as no one had ever before possessed, neither in NAPLES, nor on the planet of MARS! Prostitutes over whom he hovered, and still hovers the spectro of that gaol called the 'Hospital of Perce', whose 'dermosyphilopathical' inspector, as we said, was, and still is, the Chief Gaolkeeper.

We could continue to the infinite if we wanted to deal with the work of DE MICIS as a Public Official, but it is sufficient to have pointed out the political motives, - without adding the technical and moral ones, - for which DE MICIS must be removed.

Comrade Eugenio LANCINI, you have no past life to conceal, you have righteousness and ingenuity, take your steps! We see in you a local 'FOUQUIER - TREVILLE'!

(Sgd.) Leopoldo DI MIO.

" I HEREBY CERTIFY that, to the best of my belief and ability, this is a true translation of an excerpt from the Italian (Neapolitan) newspaper, 'Le Piacecole.'

A. E. Freeman
Arthur Freeman, Interpreter.

TRANSLATED COPY.

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Statement of: - RAIMILIA Giuseppina fu Francesco, 28 years,
247 Via Caserta Abbrevio, NAPLES.

34, Vico Cordare, NAPLES.

" I have been a prostitute six years, and at various times I have worked at the brothel, 34, Vico Cordare, Naples.

One particular instance, when I went to work there on the 10th July 1944, I went on the morning of the same day to the 'Pace' hospital for the smear test, and I knew that according to the regulations I should remain at the hospital under observation, until the result was known, but notwithstanding, I was allowed to return to the pension.

On July 15th 1944, that is to say, five days after I had started work at the brothel as a prostitute, Dr. Gay from the Pace hospital who had taken my smear on the first day, came to the brothel and said that my slide test was positive for gonorrhoea, and I was told by the doctor to stop working. I did not believe that I was positive, and the following day I went to Dr. DE AMICIS' house to get another slide test in order to reassure myself. I saw Prof. DE AMICIS and told him that I was not convinced about the test taken, but he was angry and did not want to make another test, because he said, I was a prostitute from a brothel, and therefore I could get free attendance at the 'Pace' hospital. On 16th July 1944, I went to the Pace hospital, where I saw Dr. Gay, but he did not agree to my test immediately, as he had already taken it once, when it was found to be positive. He gave me two prescriptions; one for pills and the other for injections, and he told me to buy these medicines outside.

On 3rd August 1944, I again went to the hospital for a new smear test, after which I followed the treatment as prescribed (as well as the injections which I had received at the hospital every second day) but the result was again positive. That day, I also saw Prof. DE AMICIS at the hospital when he entered the test room, and I told him that I was again 'positive'. Upon hearing this, he became angry with Dr. Gay, and he made Dr. Gay write out a fresh prescription for some pills, which I had to buy outside, as they were not available in the hospital. I also had an injection at the hospital, and returned there every second day for further injections, but I was free and not detained at the hospital, and Prof. DE AMICIS knew this - he was aware that I was not detained in the hospital. Dr. Gay told me that it was not a serious disease, and that I could follow a treatment, though remaining out of the hospital, and naturally, Prof. DE AMICIS was aware of this.

On finishing this treatment, I again went for the smear and also for the blood test, on the 24th August 1944, and as I was found to be 'negative' I took up my work at the pension, No. 34 Vico Cordare, on the 6th September 1944. My booklet with the 'negative' endorsement for the 6th September 1944, was shown by DE AMICIS on the 8th September 1944.

reassure myself. I saw Prof. DE AMICIS and told him that I was not convinced about the test taken, but he was angry and did not want to make another test, because he said, I was a prostitute from a brothel, and therefore I could get free attendance at the 'Pace' hospital. On 15th July 1944, I went to the Pace hospital, where I saw Dr. Gay, but he did not agree to my test immediately, as he had already taken it once, when it was found to be positive. He gave me two prescriptions; one for pills and the other for dilutions, and he told me to buy these medicines outside.

On 3rd August 1944, I again went to the hospital for a new smear test, after which I followed the treatment as prescribed (as well as the injections which I had received at the hospital every second day) but the result was again positive. That day, I also saw Prof. DE AMICIS at the hospital when he entered the test room, and I told him that I was again 'positive'. Upon hearing this, he became angry with Dr. GAY, and he said Dr. GAY wrote out a fresh prescription for some pills, which I had to buy outside, as they were not available in the hospital. I also had an injection at the hospital, and returned there every second day for further injections, but I was free and not detained at the hospital, and Prof. DE AMICIS knew this - he was aware that I was not detained in the hospital. Dr. GAY told me that it was not a serious disease, and that I could follow a treatment, though remaining out of the hospital, and naturally, Prof. DE AMICIS was aware of this.

On finishing this treatment, I again went for the smear and also for the blood test, on the 24th August 1944, and as I was found to be 'negative' I took up my work at the pensione, No. 34 Via Cordaro, on the 6th September 1944. My booklet with the 'negative' endorsement for the smear and blood test was signed by DE AMICIS on the 8th September 1944. I stayed at the pensione until the 31st October 1944. The above statement has been read over to me and it is true and correct."

(Sgd.) RAIMALIA GIUSEPPINA.

Statement taken down and signature witnessed by A. EPHEM, in the presence of Capt. McKINNON and CSM. THOMPSON, 61st. Section, SIB., on the 26th January 1945.

" I HEREBY CERTIFY that, to the best of my belief and ability, this is a true translation of the statement of RAIMALIA."

Arthur Ephem
Arthur EPHEM, Interpreter.

TRANSLATED COPY.

Statement of: - RUSSO Antonio fu Vincenzo, born 1919,
26, Via Biagio Piraglia, NAPLES.

" I have been on intimate relations for a few months - since July 1944, with a woman named LIBERATORE Elena. In November 1944, she was arrested by the Allied Police at a house in Via Carlo della Gatta, and was sent to the 'Pace' hospital.

The day after her arrest, I went to the hospital with some food for her, and near the main entrance I was approached by a slim young man with dark hair and of medium height, and whose name I later learnt was "Antonino". This man, on seeing me waiting there in an undecided way - in fact, I was trying to get hold of some nurse to hand over the foodstuffs - asked me what I was doing. I told him that my girl friend had been taken to the hospital the day before, and that I was worried, as I knew perfectly well that she had gonorrhoea, as I myself had become infected from her, and I was undergoing treatment for some days by Dr. Enrico MARILLI, 42, Via S. Giovanni a Carbonara.

The young man then told me, that on payment of 5,000 Lire, LIBERATORE Elena could be discharged from the hospital and passed to the gaol immediately, thus saving her a long stay in hospital. As I was anxious to obtain a quick release for my girl, I accepted, and he made an appointment for 12.30 the next day, near the hospital, and he instructed me to have the money ready in an envelope, when he would come out of the hospital in company with a doctor he called 'SOLICQUAPALLA'. He told me to join them and shove the envelope, with a note containing the girl's name and surname in it, into the doctor's pocket.

On the following day, everything went as planned and I put the money together with the girl's name into the doctor's pocket. This latter was middle aged, stoutly built and shorter than the normal height, slovenly dressed, had a low voice and not very clear pronunciation.

The day after, LIBERATORE was discharged from the hospital and went to gaol owing to a Police charge against her, and she came out on provisos and liberty after two days.

I confirm that LIBERATORE was suffering from Venereal disease, and after her release, I accompanied her to the Imperial Hospital, where the duty surgeon examined her and found her to be suffering from gonorrhoea and ulcer, and could not, therefore, admit her to that hospital. She was given an injection, and later, upon advice from the doctor, she went to Dr. IG. BLASIO for treatment. Later, whilst she was receiving treatment, she was arrested again, and after undergoing 45 days treatment at the hospital she was sent to prison where she is still detained.

When she was arrested the last time I did not try to obtain her discharge as I wanted her to get good treatment once and for all. I can

obtain a quick release for my...
for 12.00 the next day, near the hospital, and he instructed in company
money ready in an envelope, when he would come out of the hospital in company
with the doctor he called 'SCOTCHMAN'. He told me to join them and above
the envelope, with a note containing the girl's name and surname in it, into
the doctor's pocket.

On the following day, everything went as planned and I met
the money together with the girl's name into the doctor's pocket. This latter
was middle aged, stoutly built and shorter than the normal height, slightly broad-
shouldered, with a low voice and not very clear pronunciation.

The day after, Liberatore was discharged from the hospital
and went to jail owing to a Police charge against her, and she came out on
parole and liberty after two days.

I confirm that Liberatore was suffering from Venereal Disease
as after her release, I accompanied her to the Incurabili Hospital, where
the duty surgeon examined her and found her to be suffering from both
gonorrhea and ulcer, and could not, therefore, admit her to that hospital.
She was given an injection, and later, upon advice from friends she went to
Dr. IL BLASIO for treatment. Later, whilst she was receiving treatment, she
was arrested again, and after undergoing 45 days treatment at the hospital
she was sent to prison where she is still detained.

When she was arrested the last time I did not try to obtain
her discharge as I wanted her to get good treatment once and for all. I can
identify perfectly well the doctor at the 'Face' hospital, nicknamed
'SCOTCHMAN', who I now know to be called Dr. Castromuro.

correct."

I have read over the above statement which is true and

(Sgd.) RUSSO Antonio.
(Counter signed.) CAMPITI Indio, V.C. 2.3.

Statement taken down in Italian and signature witnessed by
A. HENRY, in the presence of Capt. J. McKINNON, 61st. Section, S.M. at 17.00 hrs
on the 15th. February 1945.

"I HEREBY CERTIFY that, to the best of my belief and
ability, this is a true translation of the above statement made by RUSSO."

A. J. P. C.
A. J. P. C., Interpreter.

TRANSLATED COPY.

Naples,

Statement of:- LIBERATORE Elene di Giuseppe, born 1929,
2, Via Carlo della Gatta, NAPLES.

" I have been a prostitute for about five months, and about four months ago I went to live with Antonio RUSSO, whose home is at 24 Via Biagio Miraglia, Naples.

About the last week of October 1944, I felt a pain in my ovary and went to see Dr. DE BLASIO at No. 10 Via S. Anna dei Lombardi, who treated me for 20 days for gonorrhoea. Whilst I was still under treatment one night I had violent pains in my body and was taken to the Incurabili Hospital, and the duty doctor gave me an injection of morphine in my buttock to alleviate the pain.

After about 7 days, I was arrested by the American Police, that is one day after finishing my treatment with Dr. De Blasio, and on the 15th November I was taken to the Questura and on the 14th November 1944 to the Pao. Hospital. At that time I had leucorrhoea, but I felt no pain. As I had a certain amount of discharge as before, I expected the doctors to detain me as sick, but after my slide had been taken on the morning of the 14th, and my blood test on the same day, to my great surprise, I was discharged the following day, November 15th, 1944.

I knew that I was suffering from gonorrhoea because I had also contaminated my friend Antonio, who was attended by a private doctor.

I was arrested again by the American Police and was later taken to the 'Pao' hospital, and this time I was stated to be suffering from syphilis and after being examined by Prof. DE ALICIS and Dr. DE BLASIO, I was detained for 50 days in the hospital for treatment. I was later discharged by the British Major from the hospital to prison, on the 1st. February 1945, where I am now detained.

I must add that the first time I was in the hospital, the ordinary examination was made by Dr. DE BLASIO whilst the final examination made before my discharge was made by Prof. DE ALICIS.

I do not know if my friend has paid any money for my release from the hospital the first time. He did not tell me anything about it when I came out.

I have read over the above statement which is true and correct."

(sgd.) LIBERATORE Elene.

Statement taken down in Italian by ... in the presence of

I know that I was suffering from gonorrhea because I had also contracted my friend Antonio, who was attended by a private doctor.

I was arrested again by the American Police and was later taken to the '100' hospital, and this time I was stated to be suffering from syphilis and after being examined by Prof. De Amicis and Dr. De Elasio, I was detained for 60 days in the hospital for treatment. I was later discharged by the British Major from the hospital to prison, on the 1st. February 1945, where I am now detained.

I must add that the first time I was in the hospital, the preliminary examination was made by Dr. De Elasio whilst the final examination made before my discharge was made by Prof. De Amicis.

I do not know if my friend has paid any money for my release from the hospital the first time. He did not tell me anything about it when I came out.

I have read over the above statement which is true and correct.

(Sgd.) LIBERATORE Elena.

Statement taken down in Italian by A. PERM, in the presence of Capt. J. HICKINSON, 61st. Section, SIB. on the 16th. February 1945.

"I HEREBY CERTIFY that, to the best of my belief and ability, this is true translation of the above statement made by LIBERATORE Elena."

A. PERM
A. PERM, Interpreter.

(48A)

C O P Y.

Subject: Charges in connection with administration of P.O. Hospital.

One Commissioner,
Naples Zone.

4/16/45.

Reference our verbal conversation of today 19 Feb.

I confirm that I will not agree to the release of either of the two accused on bail pending the hearing of the case.

I consider that they are being charged with a very grave offence. An offence which has seriously affected the Allied War effort. The fact that they are eminent men can only increase the seriousness of their offence and cannot be held as any grounds for their release.

I further consider that the release of these men on bail might jeopardise the collection of the requisite evidence necessary for their trial as it would give them an opportunity of having access to certain witnesses.

To the Field
20 Feb 45.

(Sgt.) R.U.S. CHIEF,
Prisoner,
56 Area.

HQ., 61st. Section, SIB

Statement of: - Capt. J. McKINNON, General List.

" On 17th. January 1945, I recovered from the 'Pace' Hospital office, one register marked 'Esami Serologici' (Exhibit 'A')

On the 4th. March 1945, I received from Dr. Berberio, a number of paper slips bearing the results of blood analyses, (Exhibit 'B').

On the 5th. March 1945, I obtained from the accused, Dr. Blesio and Gastronuovo, specimens of their handwriting, (Exhibits 'C' and 'D' respectively.)

6th. March 1945.
In the Field.

J. McKINNON
61st. Section,
Special Investigation Branch,
Corps of Military Police.

-----0000000-----

Statement of: - No. 14254230 CSM. THOMPSON, T.G.V.,
61st. Section,
Special Investigation Branch,
Corps of Military Police.

" On the 15th. January 1945, I scoured the private surgery of the accused, Prof. DE AMICIS, at No. 7 Corso Umberto I, Naples, and from various parts of the premises, I recovered the following: -

3 rubber impression stamps, (Exhibit 'E')

A quantity of perfume purporting to be that of the 'Pace' hospital, (Exhibit 'F').

1st. Section,
Special Investigation Branch,
Corps of Military Police.

-----0000000-----

Statement of:- No. 14254230 CSM. THOMPSON, T.G.V.,
61st. Section,
Special Investigation Branch,
Corps of Military Police.

" On the 15th. January 1945, I searched the private surgery of the accused, Prof. DE AMICIS, at No. 7 Corso Umberto I, Naples, and from various parts of the premises, I recovered the following:-

3 rubber impression stamps, (Exhibit 'E')

A quantity of perfume purporting to be that of the 'Pace' hospital, (Exhibit 'F').

T. G. V. Thompson

T.G.V. THOMPSON, WO 1st.
61st. Section,
Special Investigation Branch.

6th. March 1945.
In the Field.

Notes

(HTA)

MUSOLINO
Innocent
Chargé 1Statement by girl.

Fairly clear case. Woman arrested 31 Jan 44. Taken to PACE Hospital. Examined by De A. No V.D. but detained FLORIO Giovanni (lover) and DE FELICE (go-between) called on De A. Girl released on or about 4th February. Went to De A's private surgery two days later. Found V.D. De A told Florio treatment would cost £5000. Florio paid £2000 on acct. Had 5 injections - Re-arrested - 40 days in Hospital.

Statement by Florio

Lives with above-named (7 years) Confirms generally - gave De A. Kilog of coffee and Kilog of sugar and £2000 to secure release.

Statement by DE FELICE Carolina
brothel maid and go-between.

Confirms generally and gives information as to practice of girls going to De A's surgery and method of payment: wrapping money in "Prospetto" (official document in use for brothels).

(46A)

BALDINA
Gruppona

DI LUCA, Anna

Charge 2.

Strong clear case.Statement by Capt Whyte C.A. Officer in
Ischia and Extract from Court RegisterHeld Summary Court at Ischia. The two
girls suffering with V.D. sent to Pace Hospital until
cured. (Mr Jany 44)

Saw them in Ischia 3 days later -

One woman produced certificate (free of V.D.)
by Dr Amicis. British Naval M.O. certified V.D.
over prolonged period.Second trial 31 Jan 44. Women sent to
Hospital at Ischia

~~As only one woman had certificate
from Dr A would it not be better to alter
charge - Instead of saying he "procured their release
by giving them each a certificate" etc. He could
be charged simply with releasing them. As
Director he was responsible for release from
hospital. The false certificate to one of them
if not more specifically identified might
form the ground of a separate charge.~~

(3)

45A

Statement by girlPUGLIA
mariaCharges
3-4-14-15-32Arrested in January 44. Sent to PACE. ~~Rept~~
Ex^d by Dr A. Kept 8 daysMay 26, 1944. Arrested again. Sent to PACE
Examined by Dr A and Dr B.

Was due to go to prison.

Dr B told her to call and see him as soon as she
left prison.Two days later, taken from Hospital to prison where
detained 21 days.Early July 44 went to Dr B's surgery. Found
V.D. (Syphilis ++). Treatment 45 days. Paid him
£ 35000.Says that at Dr B's surgery she met
other girls from Pace.ALLORI Maria - MORISCO Titina -
FIORDALISI Anna and others (names forgotten).

Sept 44 Arrested again. Taken to Pace.

Ex^d by Dr B. Released 2 days later. Paid him £2000.

Oct 44 Arrested once more. Taken to Pace.

Ex^d by Dr B. Released 2 days later. Paid him £3000.

(In short same scene repeated.)

Also says that at Pace she saw Dr B and
Castromoro together and asked "When

(4)

H4A

am I going out?"

De B. replied "Don't worry, we will let you out tomorrow."

She also asked Castaneda "Am I negative?" He replied "Quiet - don't talk in presence of the others".

DE FEO

Charge 16

Statements by Girl and CAPUTO Domenico
Was several times in Pace.

Last time 11 JAN 45. On 13th her boy friend (CAPUTO Domenico) gave De B \$3000. De B said would do his best to release her.

Not released as De B arrested on or about 13th (same day)

CANNELLA
Anna
Charge 17

1. 23

No statement by girl

Statement by her boy friends CAPUTO Gaetano
and VITRI Antonio (go-between)

Girl arrested March/April 44. Sent to Pace. Caputo got into touch with Vitri who knew De Blasio. Caputo saw De B who said would release girl in a couple of days but recommended treatment. Released after 3 days. Caputo

(H3A)

took 2 rabbits to De B.

Vietri incriminates Caputo rather weakly in a paragraph (not very clear) referring both to De B and C. as follows:

"about 15 days later during a visit to De B's surgery for treatment I met Dr C. - This doctor did not examine anybody, he was just an assistant. Some days previous I was talking to the doctor and I mentioned that some of my friends were desirous of obtaining the release of a girl detained in the Hospital and I asked if it could be arranged. He replied that he would facilitate this and I promised that either money or presents would be given to him as special recompense."

Does not say which doctor he refers to ~~in his statement~~ ~~he mentions that Caputo gave "the doctor" 2 rabbits~~ when he asked if release of girl could be arranged. It is probably De B because later Vietri says that Caputo gave "the doctor" 2 rabbits. Caputo says he gave them to De B. All he says is that C. was to be found at De B's surgery, ~~the~~ a fact which appears

(H2A)

in statements by other persons who say that De B and C were partners.

B. RUNATO
Ex. 18
Charge 18

Statement by D'AMICO Nangia (who brought up the girl). Girl now dead. (Suicide)
Arrested in May 44. Taken to Pace. Detained 20 days.

D'Amico accompanied girl to De B's surgery. Girl gave him foodstuffs: (oil, macaroni, coffee)

LUCCURESE
Pamela
Charges
5 to 9
19

Statement by girl

- i) Went to Pace about 2 months after arrival of Alito
Ex^d by De A. Detained 21 days.
- ii) Three days later again taken to Pace. Ex^d by De A. Detained 12 days.
- iii) About 2 or 3 months later again taken to Pace
Ex^d by De A. Detained 3 days.
- iv) Sept/Oct 44. again taken to Pace.
Saw De B. Ex^d by De A.
Released after a day and sent to prison for 3 days.
(On leaving prison. went to De B for

41A

treatment by arrangement made while in
 Poca. Dr B. diagnosed Syphilis + + + +.
 Paid him £1000 an acc^t.

JANMARIELLO
 Ponceña
 Charges 9-20

Statement by girl

Taken to Poca in:

Dec^r 43 (before time) approached Dr B.
 saying "Mi recomendado" (password) o.
 Dr B made sign to her to be silent.

Next morning ex^d by Dr A. Found clean.

Same day gave Dr B. carton of cigarettes.

Taken to Poca second occasion.

Dr A could not examine her (menstruation).

Menstruation ceased 2 days later and she told

Dr B and C in order to be ex^d. Received

vague answers - 20 days elapsed.

Sure she was clean.

40A

Statement by girl.

EUFRATE
France
Charges
10-24

July 4th Mother Taken to Pacc.

Ex^d by De A and C. Negative - released.

Oct 44 Taken to Pacc again

De A ex^d her (took swears)

C. took blood test

Detained 4 days - Had 3 abortions - released - but still had "flashes".

On the last day De A had ex^d her with speculum.

Statements by PELLICCIA Giovanni
and PICENA Carmela (his wife) the girl's
godfather & godmother (or foster parents)

Pelliccia was told C. could be found
at De B's surgery. He handed \$4000 to C.

10-24-44

Charges 13

Statement by girl

June 1944: Went to Pacc. Treated by Dr. Gay.

to
Self?

Never ex^d by De A.

In her Libretto Sanitario there is an entry dated

29 June 1943 with +++ It is stamped but not

signed by De A. De A signed other entries

Never detained in hospital.

9

JGA

BIANCHI
Tolson
Charge 13

9

Statement by girl

June (43) Went to Pace. Ex'd by Dr. Gay.

Result Positive ++. Not forbolder to work

Treatment ~~3 weeks with 5 injections~~ 5 weeks
~~other injections~~ 3 weeks

Went on working

23 June 1944 Test Positive +++ Went on
working. (Understood ordered to stop
only if ++++)

4th September Test Positive ++. Treatment.

Her Libretto Sanitario under date of

29 June 44 has an entry with 3 crosses ^{KANNON}

This entry bears De A's stamp but is
not signed by him.

De A signed on other occasions

Never ex'd by De A.

9¹⁰

38A

RANAGLIS
Gonorrhea

Class: II

Statement by girl

10 July 44. Went to PACE for test (Routine ?)
Allowed to return to brothel before result
known.

15 July 44. Dr Gay went to brothel and said
she had gonorrhea - ordered to stop work.
Next day went to Dr A's surgery. Refused to
make test because brothel inmate.

July 16. Went to Pace. Dr Gay gave
prescriptions refusing further test as
earlier one positive.

August 3rd. New test. ~~Treatment~~. Positive
saw Dr A - told him positive - Dr A got
angry with Dr Gay. Girl went to
hospital every other day for treatment.

August 24. Test - Negative.

(1011)
(37A)LIBERATOR
Elaine
Charges

12-21-25

Statement by girl

Oct 7 44 Privately treated by Dr B for
gonorrhea - 20 days.Day later arrested. Taken to Pace on 14 NOV.
Had discharge (leucorrhea) - Slide test
and blood test.Knowing her condition expected to be
detained.Surprised to be released next day 15th NOV.The primary exam^{on} was by Dr B.A final exam^{on} before release was by
Dr A.~~12-21-25~~

Later re-arrested Taken to Pace.

Ex^d by Dr A and Dr B. Diagnosed Syphilis.

Detained 50 days.

101 Feby 45. Discharged from Hospital by
order British Major - Taken to prison.Statement by RUSSE Antonio
who says he paid £5000 to C.

12
36A

Dr. BARBERIO Ezeck at PACE Hospital since 1941.

Carries out KAHN tests. Results entered on slips/chits and transcribed in Register.

Left in Sept^r 43 ~~when~~ ^{where} Germans there.

Returned in Jan'y 44 by request of De Amico.

31 JAN 44. Made tests and transcribed results in Register in own hand.

About 1 or 2 Feb 44. C told him that by order of De A. he (Barberio) must not transcribe results in register any longer ~~any longer~~ ^{last November} adding "We will take care of this".

The page for 31 JAN turn from ~~back~~ Register. Re-written in book as under February. Names right but 13 results false.

BELLARDINI Adelina, (Barberio's assistant)

De Amico had told her to keep slips or chits after transcription in Register in order to keep check.

C altered this system and after transcribing in register destroyed slips - ~~full~~ ^{thereafterward} missing -

Heard C give order to Barberio no longer to enter up Register.

Slips for 1 March. N^o 1-16-20-23 tampered

13
(35A)

with. Crosses are different - neither hers
nor Barterio's.

SPADETTA Nicola

Cashonuroo became partner in Blasio's
practice 10 Via San Anna ~~de~~ dei Lombardi
Naples.

Blasio familiar with girls, pimp's the
losses of clinical cards started never
happened before. Cashonuroo issued
fresh ones.

RETARDO Giovanni

Blasio & Cashonuroo as partners.

Cashonuroo had scandalous behavior

Progress cards lost. Cashonuroo issued
fresh ones.

(34A)

Technical and Disciplinary Regulations

Rule 1. All ex ^{ons} of girls wishing to enter brothels
to be recorded in prescribed register

Rule 2. Examinations in brothels periodically,
ensure accuracy of register ~~Prospectus~~
and documents "Prospectus"

Rule 3. No private treatment of ~~prostitute~~ b. - Bel inmates

Rule 4. All cases diseased or suspected to be
referred to Prophylactic Station -
slips prepared etc

Rule 5. Report cases etc etc

15
33A

Statements by:

ARRU Vincenzo brother of brother at 175 Via CHIATA Naples

CATAGNERA Clementine, Manager brother 34 Via Cardace Naples

DE FELICE Carolina
also

PASQUA ~~Marcello~~ brother of brother at 175 Via Cardace Naples

Teleso

GIANNOLI Teresa Reeper

CAPELLONI Isolina (Registered prostitute) 175 Via CHIATA Naples

show system of taking prostitutes for private treatment
to Dr A's private surgery

contrary to Rule 3 of Technical & Disciplinary Regulations
with which Dr A is familiar in his capacity of
Procuratore Sindaco

Matters referred to in Report - Evidence to be called.

Stamps etc found at Dr A's house.

Bribes

16
(32A)DE AMICIS

MUSOLINO

Annamziata

1-bday Sugar, 3 Feby 44

1 in coffee

See 2000 Aquedange later

From

Elmer

Guarano

Secular S. 10-10

DE FELICE

Cantone

DE BLASIO

PUGLIA

Annia

L 3500

May 44

From Puglia

For treatment?

1

L 3000

Sept 44

Rec'd

For release

1

L 3000

Oct 44

Rec'd

1

DE FEO

Roxon

L 3000

12 JAN 45

From

CAVATO

Domenico

No. 1-10-10

Dated 12/1/44

CANNELLA

Annia

2 Rabbits

MAY/APR 44

From

CAPUTO

Giacomo

Secular S. 10-10

b. 1/1/44

BRUNATO

June

Oct. Coffee

Annamziata

After May

44

From girl

Rec'd

Dead

CUCCHIERE

Annia

L 1000

Oct 44

From girl

Rec'd

JANNARIELLO

Cannella

Caitan of

Cannella

Dec 43

1

19

CASTRONOVO

EUPRATE	L 4000	CCP 46	Fam PELLICIA Germano	Sec. des Sta. Indus Wife PIRANA Castroville
LIBERATORE	L 5010	Nov 46	RUSSO Antonio	

VITOZZI Palumbo states had sexual intercourse with C. to obtain release

Statements showing system of taking girls to the doctors private surgeries and paying for treatment contrary to Rules:

DE FELICE Carolina 13th Via Prime Conceptione a Montecalvario
Naples

ARRU Vincenza, Mother keeper at 195 Via CHIAIA Naples

CAPELLONI Vitalba, Registered prostitute 195 Via CHIAIA Naples

CAVAGGERA Clementina, Manager of brothel at 3rd Via CORNARE Naples

GIANNOLI Teresa, " " " 19 Via Carlo de' CAJARE Naples

PASQUA Teresa Maid at " " " " "

BLANCHI Teresa 24 Via Foggia Naples paid £100 a time (Not clear to whom)

Double spacing

1-1-46 6 copies

31A

ACCUSED:

DE AMICIS Arturo

DE BLASIO Renato

CASTRONUOVO Filippo

are hereby charged with the following offences:

DE AMICIS Arturo Charges 1 - 34 13

That contrary to Proclamation 2, Art. II, Sect. 45 while employed

at the Hospital known as Ospedale S.M. della Pace in Naples, he

committed acts to the prejudice of the safety and security of the Allied

Forces and members thereof in that:

CHARGE 1

On or about the 4 February 1944 he procured the release from

the said hospital of one MUSOLINO Annunziata well knowing that she was

a common prostitute and suffering from venereal disease.

CHARGE 2

2674

at the Hospital known as Ospedale S.M. della Pace in Naples, he committed acts to the prejudice of the safety and security of the Allied Forces and members thereof in that:

CHARGE 1

On or about the 4 February 1944 he procured the release from the said hospital of one MUSOLINO Annunziata well knowing that she was a common prostitute and suffering from venereal disease.

CHARGE 2

released from the said Hospital
Between the 14 and 30 January 1944 he ~~gave~~ BALDINA Giuseppina

and DI LUCA Maria ~~certificates that they were and each of them was~~

~~free from venereal disease, the said ~~practitioner~~~~ well knowing ~~when he~~

~~gave the said certificates~~ that the said BALDINA and DI LUCA were common

and prostitutes, that they were and each of them was suffering with venereal

30A

disease, and that they would seek of them use the said certificates as they in fact did for the purpose of securing their release from the said hospital and thereafter plying their trade as prostitutes.

CHARGE 3

In or about January 1944 he released from the said hospital one FULIA Marie well knowing that she was a common prostitute and suffering from venereal disease.

CHARGE 4

On or about the 26 May 1944 he released from the said hospital the said FULIA Marie well knowing that she was a common prostitute and suffering from venereal disease.

CHARGE 5

At or about the end of 1943 he released one CUCCURESE Carmela from the said hospital well knowing that she was a common prostitute and suffering from venereal disease.

CHARGE 6

2075
On or about the 26 May 1944 he released from the said hospital the said PUGLIA Maria well knowing that she was a common prostitute and suffering from venereal disease.

CHARGE 5

At or about the end of 1943 he released one CUCCURESE Carmela from the said hospital well knowing that she was a common prostitute and suffering from venereal disease.

CHARGE 6

At a date some fifteen days after the matters referred to in Charge 5, he released the said CUCCURESE Carmela from the said hospital well knowing that she was a common prostitute and suffering from venereal disease.

CHARGE 7

Early in January 1944 he released the said CUCCURESE from the said

2677
29A

hospital well knowing that she was a common prostitute and suffering from venereal disease.

CHARGE 8

In September or October 1944 he released the said CUCCURESE from the said hospital well knowing that she was a common prostitute and suffering from venereal disease.

CHARGE 9

In December 1943 he released from the said hospital one JANUARIELLO Concetta well knowing that she was a common prostitute and suffering from venereal disease.

CHARGE 10.

In October 1944 he released from said hospital one EUFRATE Franca well knowing that she was a common prostitute and suffering from venereal disease.

CHARGE 11

Between July and September 1944 he ^{omitted} ~~failed to~~ admit to detain in the said hospital one RAMAGLIA Giuseppina well knowing that

2878

Concetta well knowing that she was a common prostitute and suffering from venereal disease.

CHARGE 10.

In October 1944 he released from said hospital one LUERATE Franca well knowing that she was a common prostitute and suffering from venereal disease.

CHARGE 11

Between July and September 1944 he ^{omitted} ~~failed to~~ admit and detain in the said hospital one RAMAGLIA Giuseppina well knowing that she was a common prostitute and suffering from venereal disease.

CHARGE 12

On or about the 15 November 1944 he released from the said hospital one LIBERATORE Elena well knowing that she was a common prostitute and suffering from venereal disease.

2079

28A

CHARGE 13

Between June and September 1944 he ^{omitted} ~~failed to~~ ^{regulate} to admit and detain in the said hospital one BLANCHI Teresa well knowing her to be a common prostitute and suffering from venereal disease.

Holloman

27A

DE ELASIO Renato Charges 14 - 20.21

That contrary to Proclamation 2, Article II, Section 45 while employed at the hospital known as Ospedale S.M. della Pace in Naples he committed acts to the prejudice of the safety and security of the Allied Forces and members thereof, in that:

CHARGE 14

On or about the 26 May 1944 he procured the release from the said hospital of the said FUGLIA Maria well knowing that she was a common prostitute and suffering from venereal disease.

CHARGE 15

In September or October 1944 he procured the release from the said hospital of the said FUGLIA Maria well knowing her to be a common prostitute and suffering from venereal disease.

CHARGE 16

On or about the 13 January 1945 he promised one CAVIOTO Mario that

2 5 8 1

said hospital of the said FUGLIA Maria well knowing that she was a common prostitute and suffering from venereal disease.

CHARGE 15

In September or October 1944 he procured the release from the said hospital of the said FUGLIA Maria well knowing her to be a common prostitute and suffering from venereal disease.

CHARGE 16

On or about the 13 January 1945 he promised one CAVUOTO Mario that he, the said DE BLASIO, would procure the release from the said hospital of one DE FLO Rosa well knowing that she was a common prostitute and suffering from venereal disease.

CHARGE 17.

In March or April 1944 he procured the release from the said hospital of one CANNELLA Anna well knowing her to be a common prostitute and suffering from venereal disease.

CHARGE 18

(26A)

In May 1944 he procured the release from the said hospital of one BRUNATO Irene well knowing her to be a common prostitute and suffering from venereal disease.

CHARGE 19

In September or October 1944 he procured the release from the said hospital of one CUCCURUSE Carmela well knowing her to be a common prostitute and suffering from venereal disease.

CHARGE 20

In December 1943 he procured the release from the said hospital of one JANUARIELLO Concetta well knowing her to be a common prostitute and suffering from venereal disease.

CHARGE 21

On or about 15 November 1944 he procured the release from the said hospital of one LIBERATORE Elena well knowing her to be a common prostitute and suffering from venereal disease.

prostitute and suffering from venereal disease.

CHARGE 20

In December 1943 he procured the release from the said hospital of one JANNARILLO Concetta well knowing her to be a common prostitute and suffering from venereal disease.

CHARGE 21

On or about 15 November 1944 he procured the release from the said hospital of one LIBERATORE Elena well knowing her to be a common prostitute and suffering from venereal disease.

22- 25
 CASTRONOVO Filippo Charges 21- 25

That contrary to Proclamation 2, Art. II Section 45 while employed at the hospital known as Ospedale S.M. della Pace in Naples he committed acts to the prejudice of the safety and security of the Allied Forces and members thereof in that;

CHARGE 22

On or about the 26 May 1944 he procured the release from the said hospital of the said PULLA Maria well knowing her to be a common prostitute and suffering from venereal disease.

CHARGE 23

In March or April 1944 he procured the release from the said hospital of the said CANNELLA Anna well knowing her to be a common prostitute and suffering from venereal disease.

CHARGE 24

In October 1944 he procured the release from the said hospital

25A

2 6 8 5

On or about the 26 May 1944 he procured the release from the said hospital of the said FULIA Maria well knowing her to be a common prostitute and suffering from venereal disease.

CHARGE 23

In March or April 1944 he procured the release from the said hospital of the said CAMILLIA Anna well knowing her to be a common prostitute and suffering from venereal disease.

CHARGE 24

In October 1944 he procured the release from the said hospital of the said ALFRADE Franca well knowing her to be a common prostitute and suffering from venereal disease.

CHARGE 25

On or about the 7 February 1945 he went with the ~~said~~ ^{one} VITAZZI Palmira to the Questura at Naples and attempted to procure the withdrawal of a

24A

charge laid by the Allied Military authorities against the said VITAZZI.

CHARGE 25

In November 1944 he procured the release from the said hospital

of the said LIBERATORE Elena well knowing her to be a common prostitute and suffering from venereal disease.

CHARGE 26

The said:

DE AMICO S. Antonio

DE BLASIO Renato

CASIMIROVSKI Subito

are further charged that contrary to Proclamation II Article III Section I they DID conspire together and each with one or both of his co-defendants to commit the offences hereinafter specified:

23A

ACCUSED:

DE AMICIS Arturo

DE BLASIO Renato

C/STRONUOVO Filippo

are hereby charged with the following offences:

DE AMICIS Arturo Charges 1 - 12 13

That contrary to Proclamation 2, Art. II, Sect. 45 while employed

at the Hospital known as Ospedale S.M. della Pace in Naples, he

committed acts to the prejudice of the safety and security of the Allied
 Forces and members thereof in that:

CHARGE 1

On or about the 4 February 1944 he procured the release from
 the said hospital of one MISOLINO Annunziata well knowing that she was
 a common prostitute and suffering from venereal disease.

CHARGE 2

Released from this Hospital
 between the 24 and 30 January 1944 he sent to BALDINA Giuseppina

2688

That contrary to Proclamation 2, Art. II, Sect. 45 while employed at the Hospital known as Ospedale S.M. della Pace in Naples, he committed acts to the prejudice of the safety and security of the Allied Forces and members thereof in that:

CHARGE 1

On or about the 4 February 1944 he procured the release from the said hospital of one MISOLINO Annunziata well knowing that she was a common prostitute and suffering from venereal disease.

CHARGE 2

released from this Hospital
Between the 14 and 30 January 1944 he gave to BALDINA Giuseppina

and DI LUCA Maria certificates that they were and each of them was free from venereal disease, the said D'AMICIS well knowing when he gave the said certificates that the said BALDINA and DI LUCA were common prostitutes, *and* that they were and each of them was suffering with venereal

22A

disease and that they would each of them use the said certificates as they in fact did for the purpose of securing their release from the said hospital and thereafter plying their trade as prostitutes.

CHARGE 2

In or about January 1944 he released from the said hospital one PULLIA Maria well knowing that she was a common prostitute and suffering from venereal disease.

CHARGE 4

On or about the 26 May 1944 he released from the said hospital the said PULLIA Maria well knowing that she was a common prostitute and suffering from venereal disease.

CHARGE 5

At or about the end of 1943 he released one CUCCURIO Carmela from the said hospital well knowing that she was a common prostitute and suffering from venereal disease.

CHARGE 6

suffering from venereal disease.

CHARGE 4

On or about the 26 May 1944 he released from the said hospital the said PUBLIA Maria well knowing that she was a common prostitute and suffering from venereal disease.

CHARGE 5

At or about the end of 1943 he released one CUCCURESE Carmela from the said hospital well knowing that she was a common prostitute and suffering from venereal disease.

CHARGE 6

At a date some fifteen days after the matters referred to in

Charge 5, he released the said CUCCURESE Carmela from the said hospital well knowing that she was a common prostitute and suffering from venereal disease.

CHARGE 7

Early in January 1944 he released the said CUCCURESE from the said

(DIA)

hospital well knowing that she was a common prostitute and suffering from venereal disease.

CHARGE 8

In September or October 1944 he released the said CUCCHISE from

the said hospital well knowing that she was a common prostitute and suffering from venereal disease.

CHARGE 9

In December 1943 he released from the said hospital one JANNARELLO

Concetta well knowing that she was a common prostitute and suffering from venereal disease.

CHARGE 10.

In October 1944 he released from said hospital one LUIGIATE Franca well knowing that she was a common prostitute and suffering from venereal disease.

CHARGE 11

omitted
Between July and September 1944 he failed or neglected to admit and

detain in the said hospital one RAIMELLA Giuseppina well knowing that

from venereal disease.

CHARGE 9

In December 1943 he released from the said hospital one JAMMARILLO

Concetta well knowing that she was a common prostitute and suffering

from venereal disease.

CHARGE 10.

In October 1944 he released from said hospital one LUFRATE Franca well knowing that she was a common prostitute and suffering from venereal disease.

CHARGE 11

Between July and September 1944 he ^{omitted} failed or neglected to admit and detain in the said hospital one RAMAGLIA Giuseppina well knowing that she was a common prostitute and suffering from venereal disease.

CHARGE 12

On or about the 15 November 1944 he released from the said hospital one LIBRATORE Elena well knowing that she was a common prostitute and suffering from venereal disease.

CHARGE 13

omitted
Between June and September 1944 he failed ~~or neglected~~ to admit

and detain in the said hospital one BLANCHI Teresa well knowing her to
be a common prostitute and suffering from venereal disease.

19A
Dr. ELADIO Renato

Charges 19-20.

14-21

That contrary to Proclamation 2, Article II, Section 45 while employed at the hospital known as Ospedale S.M. della Pace in Naples he committed acts to the prejudice of the safety and security of the Allied Forces and members thereof, in that:

X CHARGE 14

On or about the 26 May 1944 he procured the release from the said hospital of the said FUGLIA Maria well knowing that she was a common prostitute and suffering from venereal disease.

X CHARGE 15

In September or October 1944 he procured the release from the said hospital of the said FUGLIA Maria well knowing her to be a common prostitute and suffering from venereal disease.

CHARGE 16

On or about the 13 January 1945 he promised one CAVALLOTO Mario that

2695

On or about the 26 May 1944 he procured the release from the said hospital of the said FULIA Maria well knowing that she was a common prostitute and suffering from venereal disease.

Y CHARGE 15

In September or October 1944 he procured the release from the said hospital of the said FULIA Maria well knowing her to be a common prostitute and suffering from venereal disease.

CHARGE 16

On or about the 13 January 1945 he promised one CAVALLORO Mario that he, the said DE BLASIO, would procure the release from the said hospital of one DE FLO Rosa well knowing that she was a common prostitute and suffering from venereal disease.

CHARGE 17.

In March or April 1944 he procured the release from the said hospital of one CANNELLA Anna well knowing her to be a common prostitute and suffering from venereal disease.

(18A)

CHARGE 18

In May 1944 he procured the release from the said hospital of one BRUNATO Irene well knowing her to be a common prostitute and suffering from venereal disease.

CHARGE 19

In September or October 1944 he procured the release from the said hospital of one CUCCURIELLO Gemela well knowing her to be a common prostitute and suffering from venereal disease.

CHARGE 20

In December 1943 he procured the release from the said hospital of one JANNARELLO Concetta well knowing her to be a common prostitute and suffering from venereal disease.

CHARGE 21

On or about 15 November 1944 he procured the release from the said hospital of one LIBERTONE Elena well knowing her to be a common prostitute and suffering from venereal disease.

CHARGE 19

In September or October 1944 he procured the release from the said hospital of one CUCCHIELLO Carmela well knowing her to be a common prostitute and suffering from venereal disease.

CHARGE 20

In December 1943 he procured the release from the said hospital of one JANNARELLO Concetta well knowing her to be a common prostitute and suffering from venereal disease.

CHARGE 21

On or about 15 November 1944 he procured the release from the said hospital of one LIEBERTONNE Elena well knowing her to be a common prostitute and suffering from venereal disease.

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785016

(17A)

CASTRONUOVO Filippo Charges 21- 22 - 25

That contrary to Proclamation 2, Art. II Section 45 while employed at the hospital known as Ospedale S.M. della Pace in Naples he committed acts to the prejudice of the safety and security of the Allied Forces and members thereof in that,

CHARGE 22

On or about the 26 May 1944 he procured the release from the said hospital of the said FUGLIA Marie well knowing her to be a common prostitute and suffering from venereal disease.

CHARGE 23

In March or April 1944 he procured the release from the said hospital of the said CAMMILLA Anna well knowing her to be a common prostitute and suffering from venereal disease.

CHARGE 24

In October 1944 he procured the release from the said hospital of the said LUFRATE Franca well knowing her to be a common prostitute

On or about the 26 May 1944 he procured the release of the said PUGLIA Maria well knowing her to be a common prostitute and suffering from venereal disease.

CHARGE 23

In March or April 1944 he procured the release from the said hospital of the said CANNELLA Anna well knowing her to be a common prostitute and suffering from venereal disease.

CHARGE 24

In October 1944 he procured the release from the said hospital of the said ALVERATE Franca well knowing her to be a common prostitute and suffering from venereal disease.

CHARGE 25

On or about the 7 February 1945 he went with the said VITAZZI Palmira to the Questura at Naples and attempted to procure the withdrawal of a

(16A)
charge laid by the Allied Military authorities against the said VITAZZI.

CHARGE 26 25

In November 1944 he procured the release from the said hospital of the said LIEBERTON. Elena well knowing her to be a common prostitute and suffering from venereal disease.

Charge 26

DE AMICIS DE BLASIO/CASTRONUOVO Feb 1940

are further charged:

That contrary to Proclamation II, Art. III, Sect. I they conspired

to commit the following offences:

CHARGE 26

The offences referred to in charges:

3, 4, 12, 21, 26, 14, 15, 22.

CHARGE 27

As to DE AMICIS and DE BLASIO

the offences referred to in charges 5 to 8 inclusive and 19,

9 and 20

CHARGE 28

As to DE AMICIS and CASTRONUOVO

The offences referred to in Charges 10 and 24

CHARGE 29

As to DE BLASIO and CASTRONUOVO

157A

CHARGE 27

As to DE AMICIS and DE BLASIO

the offences referred to in charges 5 to 8 inclusive and 19,

9 and 20

CHARGE 28

As to DE AMICIS and CASTRONOVO

the offences referred to in Charges 10 and 24

CHARGE 29

As to DE BLASIO and CASTRONOVO

the offences referred to in Charges 17 and 23.

CHARGE 26DE AMICIS Arthur
DE BLASIO Renato
CASTRONOVO Felippo~~Charge 26~~

are further charged
That contrary to Para II Art. III Sect. 1 they
DID conspire together and each with one or both of
his co-defendants to commit the offences hereinbefore
specified.

A BC are heavily charged with the following offenses:

Di Amici Charges 1-8

~~First charge~~ That on or about 15 Nov 2 at 11:45 AM while employed at the Hospital Naples he committed acts with preparation of the safety and security of the Alamo Force & members thereof in that ~~on or about~~ 4 Feb 1954 he procured the release for the hospital

Charge 1

On or about 14 Feb 1954 he procured the release for the hospital of one Massimo Amici well knowing that he was a common prostitute & suffering from syphilis.

Ch 2

These DA. DB. & C are further charged ~~that~~ acting as per 2
At the 1 they did conspire ~~each~~ together and each with
one or more of his co-defendants to commit the ~~specific~~ ~~specific~~
in charges ~~3-10~~ ^{including} ~~11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18~~
herein before specified.

Charge 26

DEB

O

O

DB.

9/ X- In this in Sept 1943 he passed the ulcan for the W.
 hospital of the 22 Pacific Division under training that she
 was a common prostitute left for VE

7/ X- ~~Ditto~~ ~~out~~

8/ X- ~~March or April 1943~~ ~~ditto~~ ~~connected~~
 Anne

9/ X-

10. Dec 43 Janville Concelte.

11. Compised with D A & connected the 1st time referred
 to in charges 8 + 10.

D.A. 6 Eup - 1944
 7 Sept 7 Oct 1944
 8 Dec 44 Jannarillo Conatto. Copy
6-51
13

1. In that on or about 4 Feb 1944 he procured the release of
 from the said hospital of one Musolino Annunziata with
 knowing that she was a common prostitute and
 suffering from VD.
2. In that between 14 and 20 Jan 44 he gave to Baldin
 Giuseppina + Di Luca Maria certificates that they
 were each of them was free from ~~the~~ VD, with knowing
 when he gave the said certificates that that SD
 Baldin + Di Luca were common prostitutes that they
 were each of them were suffering from VD & that they
 would each of them use the said certificates as
 in fact did for the purpose of securing their release
 from the said hospital thereafter playing this trade
 as prostitutes.
3. In that in ^{mid} Jan 44 he released from the said hospital
 one Regina Davis with knowing that she was a
 common prostitute & suffering from VD.

4. At or about the end of 1943 —

— CUCURESE Carmelo —

5.

————— 4 or 5 days after
 he was referred to in charge of it

Accused:

1° DE AMICIS Arturo

2° DE ELASIO Renato

3° CASTRONOVO Filippo

I. First charge:

Accused are charged with having committed acts to the prejudice of the safety and security of the Allied Forces and members thereof in violation of the provisions of:

Proclamation II, Art. II, paragraph 45 in that at various

dates between the

1943 and

February 1945,

while employed at Ospedale S.M. delle Pice in the city of Naples

they, the said accused DID knowingly:

release or discharge ~~as~~ or

cause procure or authorize to be released or discharged *from or*

~~former~~ fail or neglect to admit and detain in the said

2703

of the safety and security of the Allied Forces and members

thereof in violation of the provisions of:

proclamation II, Art. II, paragraph 45 in that at various
dates between the 1943 and February 1945,

while employed at Ospedale S.M. delle PACE in the city of Naples

they, the said accused DID knowingly:

release or discharge ~~as~~ *from*

cause procure OR authorize to be released or discharged

~~or~~ fail or neglect to admit and detain in the said

hospital

The female persons specified in the subjoined list or

other female persons not so specified or anyone or more of

them being common registered or unregistered prostitutes

(13A)

detained by order of the Allied Military Government or otherwise liable to be admitted and detained in the said Hospital and being the said persons at all material times of their respective release discharge, non-admission or non-detention and to the knowledge of the accused ~~or~~ infected with or suffering from venereal disease.

The sub-joined list:

II. Second charge:

The accused are further charged with violating the provisions of Proclamation II, Art. III, Sect. I in that each of them did conspire with one of or both the

The sub-joined list;

II. Second charge:

The accused are further charged with violating the provisions

of Proclamation II, Art. III, Sect. I

in that each of them did conspire with one of or both the

other accused to commit ~~an act~~ acts constituting an

offence under Proclamation II, Article II, paragraph 45,

namely: the offence set forth under the first charge.

Accused:

1° DE AMICIS Arturo

2° DE ELASIO Renato

3° CASTRONOVO Filippo

I. First charge:

Accused are charged with having committed acts to the prejudice

of the safety and security of the Allied Forces and members

thereof in violation of the provisions of:

proclamation II, Art. II, paragraph 45 in that at various

dates between the

1943 and February 1945,

while employed at Ospedale S.M. delle Pice in the city of Naples

they, the said accused DID knowingly:

release or discharge as or

cause procure or authorize to be released or discharged from or

~~from~~ fail or neglect to admit and detain in the said

(12A)

thereof in violation of the provisions of:

proclamation II, Art. II, paragraph 15 M. that at various
dates between the 1943 and February 1945,
while employed at Ospedale S.M. delle Piazze in the city of Naples

they, the said accused DID knowingly:

release or discharge *from etc.*

cause procure or authorize to be released or discharged

~~from~~ or fail or neglect to admit and detain in the said

hospital

The female persons specified in the subjoined list or

other female persons not so specified or anyone or more of

them being common registered or unregistered prostitutes

(11A)

detained by order of the Allied Military Government or otherwise liable to be admitted and detained in the said Hospital and being the said persons at all material times of their respective release discharge, non-admission or non-detention and to the knowledge of the accused ~~or~~ infected with or suffering from venereal disease.

The sub-joined list;

II. Second charge:

The accused are further charged with violating the provisions of Proclamation II, Art. III, Sect. I in that each of them did conspire with one of or both the

or suffering from venereal disease.

The sub-joined list;

II. Second charge:

The accused are further charged with violating the provisions

of Proclamation II, Art. III, Sect. I

in that each of them did conspire with one of or both the
other accused to commit an act or acts constituting an

offence under Proclamation II, Article II, paragraph 45.

namely: the offence set forth under the first charge.

(10A)

Accused:

1° RE AMICIS Arturo

2° DE ELASIO Renato

3° CASTRUCUOVO Filippo

I. First charge:

Accused are charged with having committed acts to the prejudice of the safety and security of the Allied Forces and members thereof in violation of the provisions of:

Proclamation II, Art. II, paragraph 45 in that at various

dates between the 1943 and February 1945,

while employed at Ospedale S.M. delle Poesi in the city of Naples

they, the said accused DID knowingly:

release or discharge ~~as~~ *at*

cause procure or authorize to be released or discharged *from or*

~~former~~ fail or neglect to admit and detain in the said

thereof in violation of the provisions of:

Proclamation II, Art. II, paragraph 45 in that at various
1945 and February 1945.

dates between the

while employed at Ospedale S.M. delle Poesi in the city of Naples

they, the said accused DID knowingly:

release or discharge ~~or~~ *provide*
cause procure or authorize to be released or discharged

~~from~~ fail or neglect to admit and detain in the said
hospital

The female persons specified in the subjoined list or

other female persons not so specified or anyone or more of

them being common registered or unregistered prostitutes

9A

detained by order of the Allied Military Government or otherwise liable to be admitted and detained in the said hospital and being the said persons at all material times of their respective release discharge, non-admission or non-detention and to the knowledge of the accused ~~or~~ infected with or suffering from venereal disease.

The sub-joined list;

II. Second charge:

The accused are further charged with violating the provisions of proclamation II, Art. III, Sect. I in that each of them did conspire with one of or both the

SA

detained by order of the Allied Military Government or otherwise liable to be admitted and detained in the said hospital and being the said persons at all material times of their respective release discharge, non-admission or non-detention and to the knowledge of the accused ~~or~~ infected with or suffering from venereal disease.

The sub-joined list;

II. Second charge:

The accused are further charged with violating the provisions of proclamation II, Art. III, Sect. I in that each of them did conspire with one of or both the

2719
or suffering from venereal disease.

The sub-joined list;

II. Second charge:

The accused are further charged with violating the provisions

of Proclamation II, Art. III, Sect. I

in that each of them did conspire with one of or both the

other accused to commit an act or acts constituting an

offence under Proclamation II, Article II, paragraph 45.

namely: the offence set forth under the first charge.

Accused:

1° DE AMICIS Arturo

2° DE ELASIO Renato

3° CASTRONUOVO Filippo

I. First charge,

Accused are charged with having committed acts to the prejudice of the safety and security of the Allied Forces and members thereof in violation of the provisions of:

Proclamation II, Art. II, paragraph 45 in that at various

dates between the 1943 and February 1945.

while employed at Casadale S.M. delle Pese in the city of Naples

they, the said accused DID knowingly:

release or discharge or

cause procure or authorize to be released or discharged from or

~~fact-~~ or fail or neglect to admit and detain in the said

hospital

Accused are charged with having committed acts to the prejudice of the safety and security of the Allied Forces and members thereof in violation of the provisions of:

Proclamation II, Art. II, paragraph 45 in that at various dates between the 1945 and February 1945, while employed at Ospedale S.M. delle Pice in the city of Naples they, the said accused DID knowingly:

release or discharge ~~as~~ *or*
cause procure or authorize to be released or discharged *from or*
~~specify~~ fail or neglect to admit and detain in the said hospital

The female persons specified in the subjoined list or other female persons not so specified or anyone or more of them being common registered or unregistered prostitutes

(8A)

detained by order of the Allied Military Government or otherwise liable to be admitted and detained in the said Hospital and being the said persons at all material times of their respective release discharge, non-admission or non-detention and to the knowledge of the accused ~~or~~ infected with or suffering from venereal disease.

The sub-joined list:

II. Second charge:

The accused are further charged with violating the provisions of Proclamation II, Art. III, Sect. I in that each of them did conspire with one of or both the

The sub-joined list:

II. Second charge:

The accused are further charged with violating the provisions

of proclamation II, Art. III, Sect. I

in that each of them did conspire with one of or both the

other accused to commit an act or acts constituting an

offence under Proclamation II, Article II, paragraph 45.

namely, the offence set forth under the first charge.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

AC/L129/32/L.

17 March 1945

7A

SUBJECT: Di Amicis, Arturo.

TO: G-5 Section, Allied Force Headquarters.
(Attention Lt. Col. Jackling).

Reference Telephone conversation Brigadier Upjohn/Lt. Col. Jackling
17 March 1945.

1. The position with regard to the abovesaid accused is as follows :

Di Amicis was arrested on 15 Jan 45 as the result of a decision reached at a conference over which Brigadier Cripps, Comd. 56 Area, presided. No charges were then, nor have they yet been preferred against Di Amicis.

2. Di Amicis applied for bail pending the hearing of his case before an Allied Military Court and this was opposed by the Prosecution, mainly on the grounds that he was likely to suborn the witnesses.

3. The Regional Commissioner, Southern Region, on the advice of this Commission, directed the release of Di Amicis on suitable bail being fixed, on the following grounds :

- a) The accused is a man of great professional distinction and there was no likelihood of his endeavouring to escape and in accordance with legal principles it would therefore be right to grant bail in a case involving charges of the nature which it was proposed to bring against him.
- b) Subornation of witnesses could as easily be carried out by agents and friends of Di Amicis while he was in prison and this argument, advanced by the Prosecution, was considered unsound.
- c) The investigations were by no means completed and would not be completed for about three weeks and therefore, in accordance with legal principles, his release was very desirable.

4. Di Amicis was released on or about 1 March 45 and bail was fixed at 100,000 lire. Since that date Di Amicis has resided at his house under the general supervision of the Public Safety Division of Naples A.M.C. and he is not allowed to leave Naples without a permit. It is stated by Naples A.M.C. that he has not in fact left his house since his release and so far as can be ascertained he has made no attempt to suborn witnesses.

5. In the view of this Commission it would be entirely wrong to order his arrest at this time. In the first place the case will be ready for trial within the next ten days when Di Amicis will automatically have to surrender to his bail.

/In the second place...

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2.

In the second place it is the considered opinion of this Commission that the original release from prison was correct both as a matter of law and of policy and no new factor has come to light which would justify a reversal of that decision.

In the third place, constant arrests, releases and re-arrests in matters of this nature, where no security interest is involved, are greatly to be deprecated and only create in the minds of the Neapolitans an increasing distrust of the motives of the Allies in making these changes and of the true aims and objects of Allied policy.

6. You are reminded, of course, that Pace Hospital is now under Allied administration and that Di Amico no longer has any connection therewith so that no question can arise of any continuance of his alleged malpractices there.

7. For the above reasons this Commission is entirely opposed to the re-arrest of Di Amico.

FOR THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER:

G. R. Upton

G. R. UPTON, Brig.
Vice President
Civil Affairs Section
Hq. Allied Commission

CHU/TC

LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION	
CLO	☒
DCLO	☐
Chief Counsel	☐
CJO	☐
Religion	☒
CL R	☒
18 MAR 1945	

6A

AC/4129/5/L.

FROM: Col. W. E. BEHRENS.

LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION

HQ ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394.

7 March 1945

Dear

Brig. Parkinson, Public Health Sub-Commission is very worried over the DE AMICIS case. He is fully prepared for DE AMICIS to be convicted and heavily sentenced, but he is alarmed of the possible consequences of an acquittal, either by the court in the first instance, or on review.

I have not the slightest intention of interfering with your handling of the case, but in view of Brig. Parkinson's feelings in the matter, I think that I ought to write and ask you personally to examine the evidence in the case before you authorize a prosecution.

Needless to say, if you feel that you require any support against pressure from outside authorities, this sub-commission will be only too pleased to make any necessary decisions on your behalf.

Yours

Lt. Col. L. F. DAWSON
Regional Legal Officer
Southern Region

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION

AG/4129/32/L.

14 February 45. /ms.

SUBJECT : Case of DE AMICIS Arturo.

TO : Regional Commissioner (attn: Regional Legal Officer),
SOUTHERN Region.

1. Your L-9509 of the 9th of February 1945 and the record attached thereto have been considered and the whole question has been discussed in conference with Brig. Upjohn and Brig. Dunlop.

2. In the Italian courts a person of high reputation charged under Article 318 and following of the Italian Penal Code would be eligible for provisional liberty, and as I am advised, that as a matter of discretion this provisional liberty would be granted.

3. The arguments addressed to the AMG Court in opposition to bail do not appear to me to be very strong. The Prosecutor said that in his experience when bail is granted prior to the completion of an investigation the investigation may become worthless because there are so many persons who can be corrupted by money. It does not appear to me probable that the ability to corrupt witnesses will depend in any way upon the personal presence of Profs. DE AMICIS or DE BLASIS. I do not think there can be any doubt that if they seriously intend to corrupt the witnesses against them, they have ample means at their disposal, through agents, even if they remain in prison.

4. I am still strongly of the opinion, which is shared by Brig. Upjohn, that bail should be granted in this case. I hope that you will find it possible in the light of this opinion to reverse the decision of the court. It may be added that the prosecutor stated on the 6th of February that it would be at least 3 weeks from that date before the investigation could be completed. It seems unlikely therefore that the case can be heard for quite a considerable time and it is felt to be undesirable that persons of the standing of the accused should remain in prison pending trial when, inevitably perhaps, the fundamental evidence against the accused is based upon the evidence of prostitutes.

By command of Rear Admiral STONE:

W. E. BEHRENS,
Colonel,
Deputy Chief Legal Advisor.

Incl. Copy of proceedings.

H-129/32
✓

HEADQUARTERS
SOUTHERN REGION, ALLIED COMMISSION
LEGAL DIVISION
APO 394

LEGAL SUB COM. HQ. 1
CLO
DOLO
Chief Counsel
10 FEB 1945

L - 9509

9 February 1945

SUBJECT: Case of De Amicis, Arturo, and Blasio, Renato,
Charged with contravening Proclamation No. 2
Section 45, or alternatively, Articles 318 et
seq. of the Italian Penal Code.

TO : C.L.A. Headquarters Allied Commission, CMF.

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66A

1. I refer to your two letters of AC/4129/6/L, dated 29 January 1945 and 31 January 1945, addressed to me in the above connection. I also refer to a telephone conversation I had with Colonel Behrens in regard to the meaning of para five of your first mentioned letter.

2. I attach hereto a copy of the judicial proceedings which have to date taken place against the above mentioned accused. The record speaks for itself and I have nothing to add to it.

3. The counsel of both accused have free access to them and I have instructed, subject to security considerations, they shall be entitled to receive such visitors at such times, and under such conditions as Italian Prison Regulations prescribe. In order merely to keep a check upon the number of visitors they receive, I have instructed the Prosecuting Officer to issue a formal permit on the occasion of each visit.

4. I am informed by SIB that it will probably take them a further three weeks to complete their investigation. In the meantime, I understand that the Pace Hospital is now being run under the supervision of Major J. Waters, RAMC, or some other competent officer. I need hardly point out that the Military Authorities are taking a very deep interest in this case.

For the Regional Commissioner:

L. F. Dawson
L. F. DAWSON,
Lt. Col., G.L.,
Regional Legal Officer.

LFD/jc
Incl. Copy of proceedings.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION

WCB/pa.
31 Jan 49.

AC/L129/G/L.

SUBJECT : Prof. DE AMICIS.

TO : Regional Commissioner (Attn: Regional Legal Officer),
SOUTHERN Region.

1. Further to my AC/L129/G/L of 29 Jan, I have been advised by the Director Public Health Sub-Commission that he is personally most interested in the case.

2. Please therefore notify us as soon as any decision is taken on the question of prosecuting either Prof. DE AMICIS or Prof. DE SIO, and also of the result of the trial, if any, as soon as it is decided.

By command of Rear Admiral STONE :

W. E. BERRIS ,
Colonel,
Deputy Chief Legal Advisor.

Copy to: Public Health Sub-Commission.

(2A)

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION

/rlp.
29 January 1945.

AC/4129/6/L.

SUBJECT : Prof. DE AMICIS.

TO : Regional Commissioner (Attn: Regional Legal Officer),
SOUTHERN Region.

1. Reference H/1539 of 27 January 1945.
2. It is agreed that it would be desirable to prosecute Prof. DE AMICIS and Prof. BLASIO in an AMG Court rather than an Italian Court if the necessary evidence can be obtained.
3. If evidence is available to substantiate the allegation that either of these gentlemen did personally accept bribes for the release of the patients, it would appear that an offence against the security or safety of members of the Allied Forces has been committed, contrary to Proclamation No. 2, Sec 45.
4. Alternatively, on the basis of this evidence, the accused appear to have infringed the Italian laws against bribery (see Codice Penale, Arts. 318, etc.). It would be quite proper in a case of this nature for the accused to be tried in an AMG Court for violation of these Italian laws.
5. It must be pointed out, however, that Prof. DE AMICIS and Prof. BLASIO are both high-placed and responsible public Italian officials. There does not appear to be the slightest reason to suspect that they will attempt to evade trial. In these circumstances, it would appear that every consideration should be given to the desirability of granting bail to both of them and if there is any chance of the trial being delayed longer than say ten days, bail should be granted in any event.

By command of Rear Admiral STONE:

W. E. PEHRENS,
Colonel,
Deputy Chief Legal Advisor.

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS
SOUTHERN REGION ALLIED COMMISSION
OFFICE OF THE REGIONAL COMMISSIONER
APO 394

R/1539

27 January 1945

SUBJECT: Pace Hospital, NAPLES.

TO: Headquarters, Allied Commission,
(CHIEF OF STAFF - 2 copies).

1. I wish to report for your information, recent happenings in connection with the a/m hospital.
2. The Pace Hospital is, at present, entirely used for the cure of venereal disease among women. It has a capacity of some 400 beds, with a present population of about 240.
3. There has been for some time, a suspicion that women were being released from this hospital before they were cured.
4. On Saturday, 13 January, Lt. Col. SIMON, Zone Commissioner, Naples, acting on information supplied by Brigadier CRIPPS, Commander 56 Area, placed under arrest the Director of the hospital, Prof. de MICIS and his assistant Prof. BLISIO.

5. Investigations are now proceeding with a view to preferring charges of bribery and corruption against these two medical officials. You will note that these offences are not in themselves crimes against any Allied Proclamation. Consideration is, however, now being given to the possibility of framing a charge in the terms of the Proclamation. It is clear that it would be, in very many ways, better to have the case brought before an Allied Military Court. On the other hand, it would appear most inadvisable to bring the case before an Allied Military Court unless there was a reasonable probability of securing a conviction.

6. In the meantime, on Monday, 15 January, a British R/MC officer, Major J. WATERS, a specialist in venereology, was placed temporarily as Medical Supervisor of the hospital. The whole administration of the hospital remains, however, in Italian hands. His preliminary report (copy of which is in the hands of the Director of Public Health Sub-Commission) shows that the standard of diagnosis has been very low. How much of this has been due to inefficiency and actual misconduct, and how much to real shortage of equipment, is not possible to say at this stage of the enquiry.

7. There is a definite shortage of drugs. To meet this shortage

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7. There is a definite shortage of drugs. To meet this shortage Lt. Col. MILLS, RPHO, Southern Region, has obtained, on his own initiative and responsibility, supplies of drugs from F.B.S.

8. A conference was held in the Regional Commissioner's room at 1000 hours, Friday, 26 January, at which the following were present:

Brigadier BUS CRIPPS, Comdr, 56 Area
 Brigadier PARKINSON, HQ., AC.
 Brigadier MORGAN, R/MC, DDES, 3 District
 Colonel REES, R/MC, DDES, 56 Area
 Lt. Col. MILLS, RPHO, Southern Region
 Lt. Col. STANSON, Commissioner, Naples Zone
 Major DAVIS, R/MC, 56 Area
 Major SAVAGE, HQ., AC.

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9. As a result of this conference, the following points were arrived at:

(a) Regional Headquarters, Southern Region, would render this general report to H.Q. A.C.

(b) Brigadier PARMINGTON would impress on the Italian Government the necessity of sending, at the earliest possible date, a reliable doctor to be Director of the hospital.

(c) 56 Area, Naples Zone, and Legal Division, Southern Region, would press forward investigation in the cases of Prof. de MICIS and Prof. BLASIO.

(d) 3 District would continue to maintain Major J. WATERS, RLMC, (or some other competent officer) in supervisory charge of the hospital.

(e) Naples Zone will investigate the position and if necessary arrange for the present Municipal Guards to be replaced by Carabinieri.

(f) Lt.Col. MILLS, RPHQ, would continue, as far as possible, to obtain the necessary drugs from P.R.S., pending other arrangements.

(g) Regional Headquarters, Southern Region, would submit to you, for onward transmission, to JFH, an urgent request for the free supply to the Pace Hospital, of the necessary drugs from Army sources.

10. The last named point appears to be one of the most important of all. So long as the drugs required for the treatment have to be purchased out of communal funds by the Pace Hospital through the established Italian channel, so long is it very difficult for Allied authorities to complain that adequate drugs are NOT available. After all, in assisting the treatment of the women at the Pace Hospital, we are treating at second remove, Allied soldiers. I attach herewith a report on the drugs required. I most strongly urge that these drugs be supplied from Allied sources.

JKD/jh

1 Incl.

Copy to:

HQ, 3 District,

HQ, 56 Area,

Commissioner, Naples Zone,

RPHQ, Southern Region,

Legal Div, Southern Region.

J. K. DUNLOP,

Brigadier,

Regional Commissioner.

) without

) enclosures.

(g) Regional Headquarters, for onward transmission, to RPHQ, an urgent request for the free supply to the Pace Hospital, of the necessary drugs from Army sources.

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Copy to:

HQ, 3 District,

HQ, 56 Area,

Commissioner, Naples Zone,

RPHQ, Southern Region,

Legal Div, Southern Region,

Public Safety Div, Southern Region

) without

) enclosures.

J. K. DUNLOP,

Brigadier,

Regional Commissioner.

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