

NOTE

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Ottawa, Canada
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(Revised 29 Apr 54)

Civil Affairs in the Mediterranean,
June 1943 - May 1945

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1. This Report deals with Allied Military Government and the Allied Commission in Sicily and Italy during the Second World War. It includes a section on the Canadian contribution to these services. The background of Canadian participation, and planning and training in that connection, are covered in C.M.H.Q. Historical Reports Nos. 140 and 148.

2. Sources of material for this Report include Review of Allied Military Government and of the Allied Commission in Italy (Public Relations Branch, Allied Commission, 1945) and A Military Encyclopaedia Based on the Italian Campaigns, 1939-45 (H.Q. 15 A. Gp, 1945) -- both of which were loaned to the Historical Section by Maj T.L. Bullock, a former Civil Affairs officer -- and "Civil Affairs History", in Operations of British, Indian and Dominion Forces in Italy (British Historical Section, Central Mediterranean, 1946), Part V, Monograph No. 2.

DEFINITIONS OF CIVIL AFFAIRS AND MILITARY GOVERNMENT

3. In accordance with the Hague Convention and as a matter of international usage and custom, a commander-in-chief is responsible for the administration of the civil population in territories which his forces occupy ("Civil Affairs History", Part II, para 1). This is not only a humane duty but also a practical military necessity; for it is essential that operations and supply in the field do not suffer interference at the hands of a hungry, dissatisfied populace. Civil administration is not, as in past wars, related to the duties of town majors; the latter are now concerned only with the occupying troops ((Hist) 825.001 (D2) and (D3), Accounts of Interviews with Lt-Col H.S. Robinson and Maj T.L. Bullock; and (D1), Lt-Col W.J. MacCallum, Civil Affairs Experiences in Italy, p. 3).

4. As stated in C.M.H.Q. Report No. 140, para 4, this service was known in the liberated countries of North-West Europe as Civil Affairs and in Germany as Military Government, which would suggest that the former term applied only to friendly territory and the latter only to hostile countries.

In the Sicilian and Italian Campaigns, however, Civil Affairs was used as a more general term applicable in either case; Military Government was restricted to enemy territory (Robinson and Bullock Interviews).

CANADIAN CIVIL AFFAIRS OFFICERS IN THE ITALIAN THEATRE

5. The Civil Affairs organization in the Mediterranean was roughly half American and half British (Review of A.M.G. and of A.C., p. 9). Included in the British component were some Canadian and "a few" South African officers (Robinson Interview). The organization was highly integrated -- more so, perhaps, than any other Allied body. For that reason it is neither feasible nor desirable to present the purely American or purely British aspects. ("Civil Affairs History", Part I, para 5) Much less feasible is it to present the purely Canadian aspects.* We can, however, compare in terms of manpower Canada's contribution to that of the United States and the United Kingdom.

6. Under the name "Allied Military Government of Occupied Territory" (AMGOT), the organization first functioned as early as 11 Jun 43, on Pantelleria (Military Encyclopaedia Based on the Italian Campaigns, Chap XIV, "Allied Military Government", p. 535). No Canadians were included at this time (Bullock Interview). A month later, about 50 British and 50 American AMGOT officers sailed from Tunisia to Sicily (Review of A.M.G., p. 8). Not more than half a dozen Canadian officers served in AMGOT during the Sicilian Campaign. One such case was that of Capt A.S. O'Hara (Gen List) ((Hist) 825.003 (D1), Experiences of a Civil Affairs Officer in Sicily - O'Hara, para 1). The total number of Civil Affairs officers serving in Sicily at the beginning of September -- including those selected for forthcoming operations on the Italian mainland -- was 450 ("Civil Affairs History", Part III, para 9).

7. On 10 Sep 43 some 20 Canadian graduates of the Civil Affairs Staff Centre at Wimbledon embarked for North Africa, where they joined the Military Government School and Holding Centre**; from here they were posted to Sicily, Sardinia and Italy (MacCallum, pp 1 and 2). By the end of the year the number of Canadian Civil

*Accordingly, certain information concerning Civil Affairs behind 1 Cdn Corps front in 1944 (see (Hist) 224C1.053 (D8)) is not incorporated in this Report.

**An A.F.H.Q. unit set up at Tizi Ouzou (about 60 miles east of Algiers) midway through the Sicilian Campaign and closed in February 1944 ("Civil Affairs History", Part III, para 8 (b), and Part IV, para 13).

Affairs officers serving in the Mediterranean was 22* (C.M.H.Q. file 1/Org Civil Affairs Staff/1: Memo, SD 1c to SD 1, 23 Dec 43).

8. The Canadian component of Civil Affairs in the Italian Theatre reached its peak in the early autumn of 1944, when for a time it amounted to 39 officers. During the following months the number fluctuated slightly; by mid-April 1945, after the departure of 1 Cdn Corps for North-West Europe, it was 36. (9/Civ Affairs/4/2 and 4/3: Letter to Maj-Gen A.V. Anderson, War Office, 2 Oct 44 (bearing the initials of Maj-Gen The Hon. P.J. Montague, M.G.A., C.M.H.Q.) and Memo, MS 3 to ADAG (MS), 13 Apr 45)

9. The American component -- for accounting purposes designated the 2675th Civil Affairs Regiment -- at one point numbered as many as 829 officers and 1060 enlisted men. In September 1944 the British (including Canadian, South African, etc.) component consisted of 895 officers and 1031 other ranks. ("Civil Affairs History", Part III, paras 25 and 26). Towards the end of the Italian Campaign, when the Canadian element numbered 36 officers, the total officer strength of the organization was about 1300 (Review of A.M.G., p. 71). In other words, the proportion of Canadian officers to American and British officers never quite reached three per cent.

10. Though officers of all three Canadian services attended courses at Wimbledon, the U.S. School of Military Government (Charlottesville, Va.) and the Canadian Civil Affairs Staff Centre (Kingston, Ont.), those who subsequently served in the Mediterranean are believed to have all been Army personnel and graduates of the British school only (Robinson and Bullock Interviews). Additional Canadian officers were allocated to Civil Affairs from within the Italian Theatre**, having been transferred from the X-9 to the

*C.M.H.Q. Report No. 140, para 24, states 30. This figure is derived from a list, dated 23 Dec 43, in C.M.H.Q. file 2/Civ Affairs/1/2 (since placed on 9/Civ Affairs/1), of Canadian Civil Affairs officers on loan to the War Office -- not necessarily employed in the Italian Theatre. Investigation of individual cases has revealed that not all the officers named ever reached the Mediterranean.

**According to Lt-Col Robinson and Maj Bullock, selection was on the basis of appropriate pre-war experience. Another, apparently more important consideration was that such officers could not "profitably be employed within Cdn Army AAI" (9/Civ Affairs/4/2: Tel A 5025, Canmilitary to AAI, (for Candex), 21 Jul 44). Even those who had attended Wimbledon owed their selection mainly to age or to general unsuitability for other military employment (1/Org Civil Affairs Staff/1: Tel A 1006, Canmilitary to Defensor, 15 Feb 44).

X-7 List. The number of such cases in mid-July 1944 was nine, and in mid-April 1945, 16 (9/Civ Affairs/4/2 and 4/3: Memos, MS 3 to DAAG (L), 15 Jul 44, and MS 3 to ADAG (MS), 13 Apr 45).

AMGOT IN SICILY AND SOUTHERN ITALY, JULY - OCTOBER 1943

11. One week after the capture of Pantelleria, A.F.H.Q., in North Africa, set up a Military Government Section whose purpose was to study and advise on Civil Affairs aspects of the forthcoming campaign in Sicily (History of A.F.H.Q., Part II, p. 469). The basic AMGOT* directive for Sicily, which was applied on the Italian mainland as well, was designed:

- (a) To relieve combat troops of the necessity of providing for civil administration.
- (b) To restore law and order and normal conditions among the civil population as soon as possible, procure the necessary food supplies for them and where necessary provide relief and maintenance for destitutes within available resources.
- (c) To assist in making available to the occupying forces the economic resources of the occupied territory.
- (d) To promote political and military objectives of the Allied Forces in connection with future operations through efficient government of the territory and the application of the policies toward the civil population laid down by the Commander-in-Chief.

("Civil Affairs History", Part II, para 2)

In operations in Sicily, AMGOT was divided into "spearhead teams" working with Seventh U.S. and Eighth British Armies, and such special divisions as legal, finance and public health in the rear areas. The Military Governor of Sicily was C.-in-C. 15 A. Gp, Gen Sir Harold R.L.G. Alexander. (Review of A.M.G., pp 8-10, 25)

*The abbreviation "AMG", which is used consistently in "Civil Affairs History", did not properly apply until October 1943.

12. AMGOT administered the civil populations of Sicily and Italy through local administrative bodies where these existed, and, when these were absent, created and trained such organizations. In forward areas, early tasks of Civil Affairs officers included establishing AMGOT law, by posting proclamations and such other general orders as were issued from time to time; the disposal of refugees; the burying of civilian dead; the removal of debris; the reorganization or, if necessary, the establishment of sanitary facilities; and the provision of food, possibly from emergency stocks. The Carabinieri (Italian national police) were re-instituted and detachments were brought forward to enforce law and order in newly occupied towns and villages. ("Civil Affairs History", Part IV, paras 1 and 2) The AMGOT organization just prior to the invasion of the Italian mainland was as follows: Headquarters, located at Palermo; Region I, for the civil administration of Sicily on a provincial basis; and Regions II and III, to operate under command of Eighth Army and Fifth U.S. Army, respectively, in Italy (ibid, Part III, paras 8-10).

13. South-Eastern Italy was not greatly damaged by war, the local administration was in relatively good working order, and food stocks were plentiful. The main problems of AMGOT Region II were the poor state of road communications and the lack of sufficient officers for deployment in newly liberated areas; both problems were magnified by the rapid advance of Eighth Army. To meet these problems, AMGOT established itself only in provincial capitals and other major towns. (Ibid, Part IV, para 3) As the advance continued and communications difficulties increased, a greater degree of coordination and control than was possible under the existing organization became necessary. Accordingly, before the end of September, Region II was split in two; the forward half remained under operational command of Eighth Army, while for all purposes the rear half came under command of H.Q. AMGOT. (Ibid, Part III, para 11)

14. Advanced elements of Region III, under command of Fifth Army, landed on the Salerno beaches on D Day (9 Sep 43), and within 12 days the remaining personnel and equipment followed. Early Civil Affairs problems in this sector were the disposal of Italian deserters and refugees, and an acute shortage of food in the towns and villages; the latter was a result of lack of transport and the disruption of communications between the towns and the rural areas. AMGOT met the food problem by assisting in the movement of food from the countryside into the towns. Still greater problems arose when, at the end of September, Naples fell. The Germans had destroyed the public utilities and installations, including the water system. As a temporary measure, AMGOT distributed water distilled from the Bay of Naples. An important lesson learned from the occupation of Naples was the need for close liaison between Civil Affairs and administrative officers. Administrative Headquarters, on

one occasion, ordered the evacuation of large numbers of civilians from the port area without giving AMGOT an opportunity to make plans for their disposal.* (Ibid, Part IV, paras 5-7)

15. The reorganization of AMGOT Region II was followed shortly by a general expansion and further reorganization of Civil Affairs in the Italian Theatre. One reason continued to be the additional territory to be administered, coupled with the problem of communications. Another was political -- Italy had surrendered to the Allies on 8 Sep, and three weeks later had signed the "Instrument of Surrender"; on 13 Oct 43 she declared war on Germany, and next day was accepted by the Allies as a co-belligerent (ibid, Part I, para 7). To these were added the unsettled state of Italian politics and the economic threat of winter, both of which called for an increased emphasis on non-military aspects of Civil Affairs (Review of A.M.G., p. 13).

16. Clause 37 of the Instrument of Surrender provided for the establishment of an "Allied Control Commission", representative of the United Nations, for Italy ("Civil Affairs History", Part I, para 7 (b)). Planning for such a body had already proceeded at A.F.H.Q., in anticipation of an early armistice; and on 15 Oct 43 the Combined Chiefs of Staff issued a directive assigning to it the following functions:

- (a) To enforce and execute the instrument of surrender.
- (b) To ensure that the conduct of the Italian Government conformed to the requirements of an Allied Base of Operations, especially transportation and communications.
- (c) To be the organ through which the policy of the United Nations**towards the Italian Government is to be conducted and the relations of the United Nations with Italy are handled.

(Ibid, Part II, para 4)

The Allied Control Commission (A.C.C.) officially came into being on 10 Nov (ibid, Part III, para 13). By this time AMGOT no longer existed under that name; in view of Italy's changed status, the title had been changed to the more diplomatic "Allied Military Government" (A.M.G.) (Review of A.M.G., p. 9).

*The source goes on to say that AMGOT persuaded the administrative authorities to make an alternative arrangement, but does not state what that arrangement was.

**A major point of this, and one which was reaffirmed in the Moscow Declaration of 1 Nov 43, was that democracy was to be restored in Italy (ibid, para 8 (a)).

AMALGAMATION OF A.C.C. AND A.M.G., 25 JAN 44

17. Initially, an advanced headquarters of A.C.C. was set up at Brindisi, in the "heel" of Italy, the temporary seat of the new Italian Government; the remainder of H.Q. A.C.C. was established at Palermo, adjacent to H.Q. A.M.G. On 25 Jan 44, in the interests of more effective coordination, all major Civil Affairs headquarters in the Italian Theatre were amalgamated. According to "Civil Affairs History" the new headquarters, located at Naples and Salerno and under command of A.F.H.Q., was known simply as H.Q. Allied Control Commission*; but the designation given in Review of A.M.G. is H.Q. Allied Control Commission/Allied Military Government. The latter title is used here, if only because it is more descriptive; for the new organization was still much concerned with A.M.G. matters. ("Civil Affairs History", Part III, paras 13-16; Part IV, para 10. Review of A.M.G., pp 25 and 26)

18. Under H.Q. A.C.C./A.M.G. were five independent sub-commissions, a Regional Control and Military Government Section, an Economic Section, an Administrative Section and, for a time, a Political Section. The five independent sub-commissions were Navy, Army, Air Force, Communications and War Materials Disposal. The Regional Control and Military Government Section consisted of Army A.M.Gs., Regional Teams and sub-commissions on Displaced Persons**, Refugees***, and General Administration. The Economic Section consisted of the Finance, Agriculture, Labour, Industry and Commerce, Shipping, Transportation, Public Works and Utilities, and Food Sub-Commissions. In the Administrative Section were the Interior (Local Government), Legal, Education, Public Health, Public Safety, Property Control, and Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Sub-Commissions. (See Appendix "A" to this Report.) The role of the Political Section, details of which are not readily available, changed gradually from one of supervision to advice (Review of A.M.G., p. 68).

19. Early in the winter of 1943/44 Sardinia passed from under direct command of A.F.H.Q. to become Region VI ("Civil Affairs History", Part IV, para 10).

*The organization and nomenclature given in Part III, para 24, compares more closely with those which, according to Review of A.M.G., were adopted a year later. (See para 21, below.)

**Civilians of nationalities other than Italian ("Civil Affairs History", Part IV, para 18).

***Italian nationals (ibid).

The Italian mainland was split up into nine Regions which, broadly speaking, coincided with the compartments into which the country was divided. Owing to the return of the rear areas to the Italian Government* on one hand, and on the other the application of A.M.G. to newly liberated territory, neither the number of Regions nor their boundaries remained constant; at no one time did all eleven (Sicily, Sardinia and nine on the mainland) exist in practice. (Ibid, Part III, para 7. Review of A.M.G., p. 27) Towards the end of the campaign, Regions were given names instead of numbers: for example, "A.M.G. Emilia Region" ("Civil Affairs History", Part IV, para 33).

20. On 25 Oct 44 A.C.C. became simply (Allied Commission)**. The dropping of the word "Control", referred to as "muting the middle 'C' in A.C.C.", symbolized the granting of greater freedom and wider jurisdiction to the Italian Government. ("Allied Military Government", p. 536. Review of A.M.G., pp 60 and 64)

FURTHER REORGANIZATION OF CIVIL AFFAIRS,
NOVEMBER 1944 - MARCH 1945

21. During the final months of the Italian Campaign the Civil Affairs organization, now known as A.C./A.M.G., underwent several changes. (For an outline of this as it existed in April 1945, see Appendix "B" to this Report***) Perhaps the most significant development was the abolition, on 1 Mar 45, of the Political Section; further political advice to the Italian Government was given by the British and American Embassies through H.Q. A.C./A.M.G. (Review of A.M.G., p. 68). This apparently was in accordance with the following instructions of the Combined Chiefs of Staff to the Supreme Allied Commander Mediterranean, conveyed by signal on 31 Jan 45:

*The first such transfer was that of the mainland of Italy below the northern boundaries of the provinces of Salerno, Potenza and Bari, on 11 Feb 44 (ibid, para 11).

**"Civil Affairs History", Part IV, para 32, gives the date of this redesignation as 1 Nov 44.

***The form of this chart has been modified so as to permit ready comparison with Appx "A".

- (a) Control of the Italian Government under the armistice and surrender instrument to be relaxed and held in reserve subject to overriding military needs and the requirements of the campaign in Italy.
- (b) All Allied Commission officers stationed in the field in territory under the jurisdiction of the Italian Government to be withdrawn. The right was retained, however, to send Allied Commission representatives into territory under the jurisdiction of the Italian Government for special tasks at any time.
- (c) The Staff of Allied Commission Headquarters should occupy itself primarily with consultation and advice to the Italian Government at high levels.

("Civil Affairs History", Part II, para 7)

22. The Regional Control and Military Government Section ceased to exist. The Displaced Persons Sub-Commission was transferred to the Administrative Section, now known as "Civil Affairs Section". Fifth and Eighth Army A.M.Gs. and forward Regional organizations came under administrative control of H.Q. A.C./A.M.G. To coordinate the operations of the Army A.M.Gs. a Civil Affairs Section A.A.I. was set up; this later became "G-5 Section, H.Q. 15 A. Gp." (Review of A.M.G.: Appx)

THE WORK OF THE SUB-COMMISSIONS AND THE ARMY A.M.Gs.

23. A major task of Civil Affairs was the disposal of homeless civilians. Between the earliest Allied landings in Italy and the end of February 1944, the total number of refugees (presumably including D.Ps.) evacuated on both the Fifth and Eighth Army fronts was 47,000. The eruption of Mount Vesuvius in March resulted in the evacuation of a further 20,000. The average monthly flow during the late summer of 1944 was between 10,000 and 15,000. ("Civil Affairs History", Part IV, paras 18, 19 and 28) Forward refugee and D.P. reception centres were operated by Army A.M.Gs., permanent and semi-permanent camps in the rear by the Refugees Sub-Commission of the Regional Control and Military Government Section of A.C.C./A.M.G. or, where applicable, the D.Ps. Sub-Commission. On the reorganization of Civil Affairs the advanced care and disposal of nationals and non-nationals alike became the responsibility of the D.Ps. and Repatriation Sub-Commission; and in April 1945 the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration began to assist in such

matters. ("Allied Military Government", p. 567. Review of A.M.G., pp 21, 34, 46 and 87) Billeting arrangements for refugees evacuated to Southern Italy were the responsibility of the Italian authorities. D.Ps. were either established in permanent camps in the south or transported to North Africa or the Middle East. ("Civil Affairs History", Part IV, para 18)

24. The Navy, Army and Air Force Sub-Commissions provided liaison between the Allied and Italian authorities in reconstituting the Italian armed forces for employment against the common enemy. Thus the Italian Navy came to include over 50 cruisers, destroyers, corvettes and torpedo boats; the Army, six "combat groups"; and the Air Force, which only towards the very last received consignments of Allied aircraft, did praiseworthy work in dropping supplies to the Yugoslav forces and bombing enemy lines of communication in the Balkans. (Review of A.M.G., pp 14, 77-79) What might be termed a "fourth arm" were the Partisans, with whom the Allies first came in contact after the fall of Cassino, and in increasing numbers north of Rome. Collaboration with these anti-Fascist, anti-German guerilla bands gave rise to problems of coordination and equipment. Such problems were handled by the Army A.M.Gs. and a special "Patriots" branch of the Local Government Sub-Commission, with a view to converting the Partisan from "a freebooting fighter... into a law-abiding citizen" who could be employed in the best interests of the common cause. (Ibid, pp 47, 83 and 125) "A few" joined the Italian Army. Not all the Partisans, however, were so helpful to the Allies; some appeared only after battle, posed as the "saviours of Italy", avoided joining the Army, and became "problem citizens". ("Civil Affairs History", Part IV, para 26 (a)) For further detail concerning the Partisans, see (Hist) 274Cl.053 (D1), Report by Capt J.S. Hunter, I.O. 1 Cdn Armd Bde, on "the political situation in Florence during the fight for its liberation".

25. A wide variety of useful services, ranging from the restoration of civilian medical facilities to the control of livestock diseases, was rendered by the Public Health Sub-Commission. During its rehabilitation for use as the main base port of the Allied Armies, Naples was smitten by an epidemic of typhus; but by the end of February 1944 the Sub-Commission, aided by Rockefeller Foundation experts, had relieved the city of the worst of the danger. In conjunction with the Allied and Italian army medical services, Public Health helped in the treatment and evacuation of civilian battle casualties. Among the Sub-Commission's many other accomplishments was the organization of an artificial limbs industry in Italy. (Review of A.M.G., pp 90 and 92. "Civil Affairs History", Part IV, para 15. "Allied Military Government", pp 547 and 575)

26. Fortunately few of the Civil Affairs problems encountered in Naples presented themselves in Rome, which fell relatively undamaged on 4 Jun 1944. The fact that Rome was the national capital posed certain special problems, but these had been the subject of considerable planning well in advance. Both the Italian Government and A.C.C. Headquarters were established in the city on 15 Jul. ("Civil Affairs History", Part IV, paras 20-24)

27. The Labour Sub-Commission secured for the Allied forces civilian help at ports, at supply installations and in road construction. By the end of the war over 335,000 Italians were so employed; this greatly lightened the burden of the Armies' engineer and supply services and, to some extent, contributed to the country's economic welfare. The Sub-Commission also effected wage adjustments and encouraged the revival of labour unions. It cooperated effectively with the Agriculture, Food and Shipping Sub-Commissions to promote the maximum output of wheat and other agricultural products (thereby reducing the requirement for imported foodstuffs and demands on shipping), to import such food as was still necessary, and to ensure its fair distribution. In the spring of 1944 Italy imported from Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom more than 30,000 tons of seed potatoes, while it exported to England 400 tons of hemp. Over 100 Civil Affairs officers were employed that summer in supervising a tremendous harvest drive, mainly in Southern Italy. (Review of A.M.G., pp 36, 53, 54, 119 and 120. "Allied Military Government", pp 558-560 and 563. "Civil Affairs History", Part IV, para 25)

28. A grave problem which confronted both the Labour and Agriculture Sub-Commissions and the rear echelons of A.M.G. in the summer of 1944 was that of uncleared minefields. These, as well as resulting in many civilian casualties, made considerable areas of land unworkable. Despite various measures which were taken, "the problem continued to exist in a serious form and remained to be solved by the Italian Government". ("Civil Affairs History", Part IV, para 26)

29. At the centre of all A.C.C. or A.C. activities was the Finance Sub-Commission, for this was the approving authority for all appropriations recommended by Civil Affairs. It kept intergovernmental accounts and supervised the banks, state monopolies, insurance companies and the stock exchange; it arranged for Allied credits and for the pay of troops; and late in 1944, when the sub-commission on Property Control ceased to exist, its responsibilities came to include the protection of Allied properties and the control of enemy properties. (Review of A.M.G., pp 115, 117 and 118)

30. The task of implementing the United Nations' political policy for Italy ultimately devolved upon the Interior or, as it was later called, Local Government Sub-Commission. Two functions of this group were to cleanse provincial and municipal administrations of Fascist influences and to give Italian officials as free a hand as possible in the execution of their duties. The former did not prove fully practicable, for quite frequently the most suitable candidates for office were ex-Fascists, if only in name. In attempting to distinguish between harmless and dangerous elements the Sub-Commission was aided by the Italian Government, the Partisans and the underground anti-Fascist "Committees of National Liberation", as well as by the

Allied security services; but in many cases the matter was one for the discretion of Civil Affairs officers themselves. At the risk of appearing to perpetuate the old system, therefore, they placed less emphasis on ideological considerations and more on assisting the Italians to govern themselves. ("Allied Military Government", pp 551-553. Review of A.M.G., p. 84. Robinson Interview) To any who would question their wisdom or their success, it might merely be pointed out that, in the post-war period, Italy neither reverted to Fascism nor succumbed to any other undemocratic form of government.

31. Although many valuable contributions were yet to be made by all branches of Civil Affairs when the Fifth Army Commander (General Mark Clark) wrote as follows to his Senior Civil Affairs Officer (in November 1944), certain of his remarks might well have applied at almost any stage of the Italian Campaign:

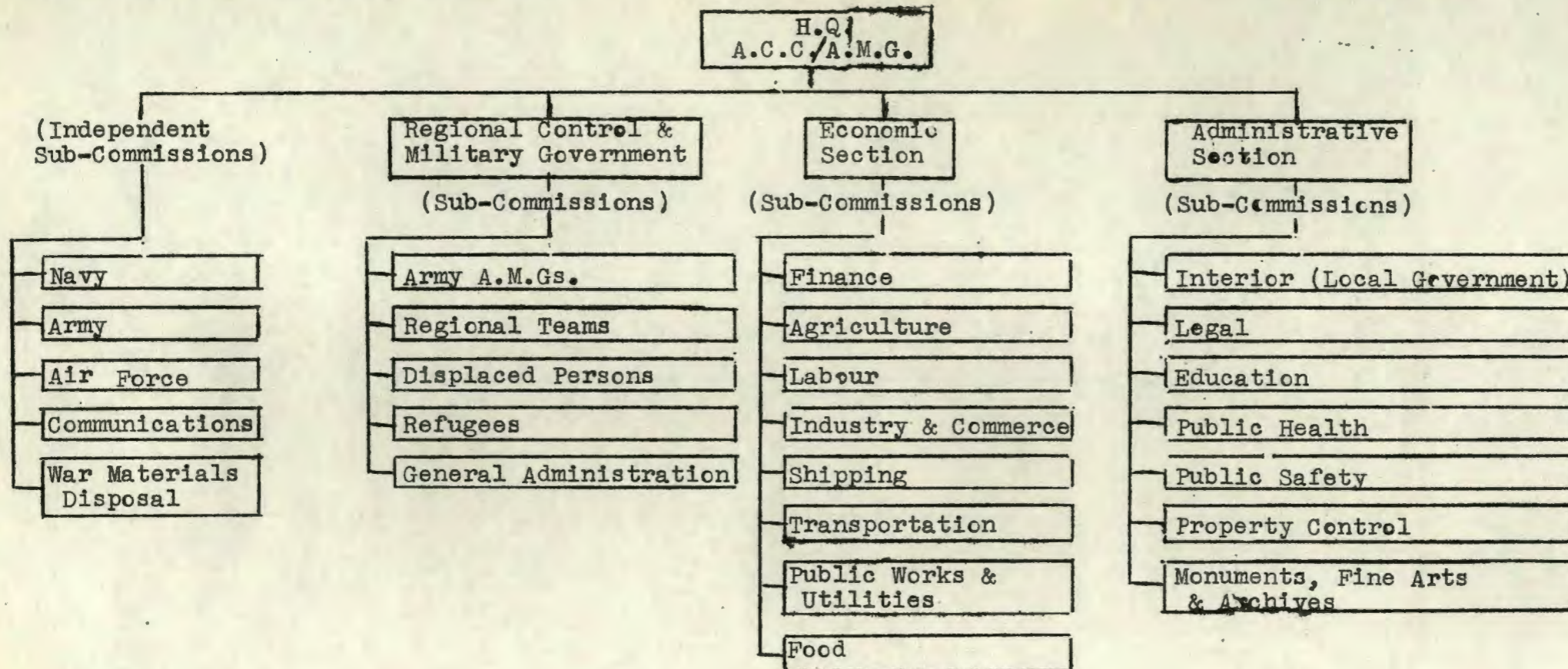
...The plans made by the AMG personnel... have proven sound and their execution efficient. The army command has never had to concern itself with problems of civil government, which would inevitably have been a serious burden had AMG failed... In numerous ... cities and towns ... AMG has created effective government.

All of these cities had known the ravages of war and the destruction caused by a ruthless foe. The inhabitants were, as a rule, all but starving; public utilities were wrecked; banks and courts were closed; political unrest was widespread; educational institutions and art centers were either ruined or closed. So effective have been the efforts of AMG that these conditions were corrected in a remarkably brief time. Refugees have received special care. ...Allied Military Government has earned the gratitude of the United Nations for a distinct and important contribution to the winning of the war....

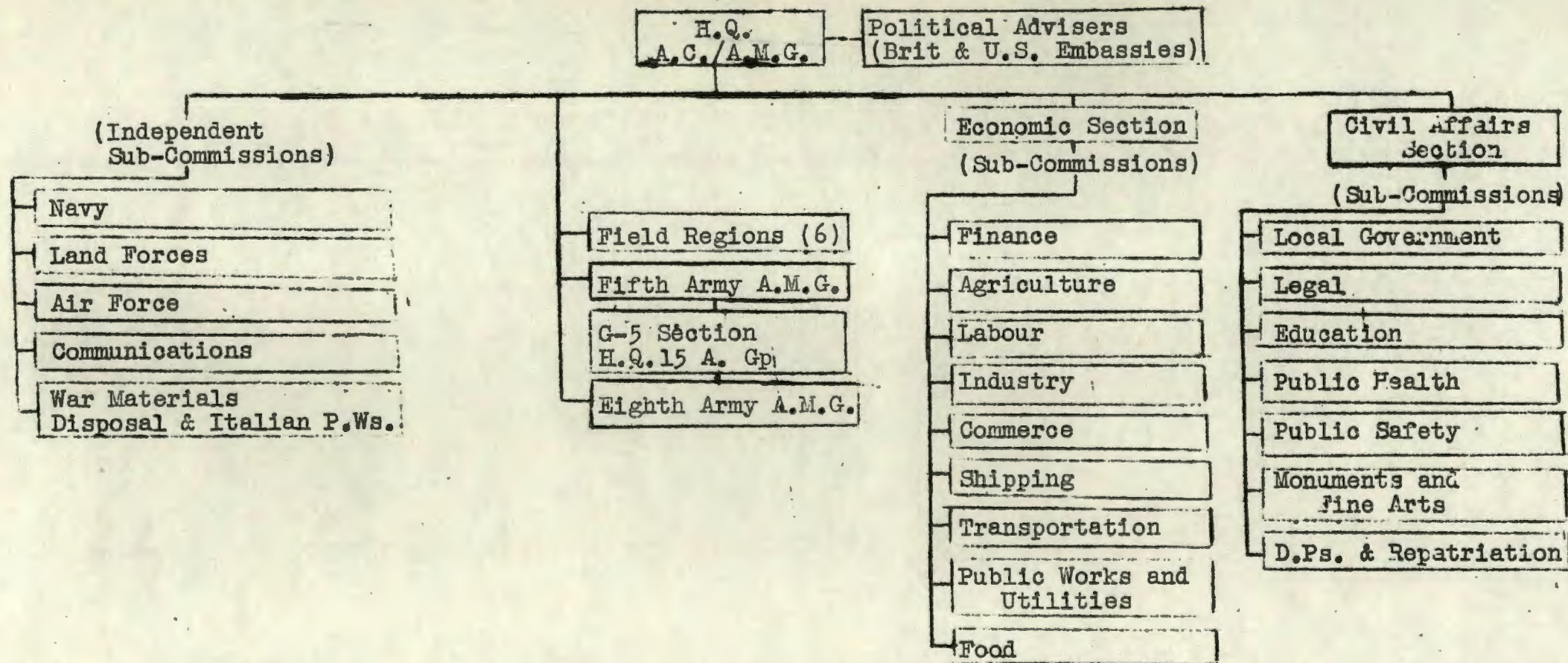
(Review of A.M.G., p. 62)

32. This Report was prepared and extensively revised by Capt F.R. McGuire.

W. Stacey
for (C.P. Stacey) Colonel,
Director Historical Section.



(Review of A.M.G. pp 25, 26)



(Review of A.M.G.: Appx)