

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

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MONTHLY REPORTS, SUB-COMMS.
DEC. 1944, JAN. 1945

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Defection - so far 125 'central' hearing tribunals have been formed and another 44 are immediately contemplated. Of the 'provincial' Commissions only one, Rome, is actually in operation another 5 are in process of formation and (without taking North Italy into account) another 40 will have to be found.

One of the chief problems is finding the judge (who is an essential member of the tribunal) already so many have been taken that the administration of ordinary justice has been affected, the Ministry of Justice is objecting to more judges being taken. The possibility of experienced advocates being used on this sort of minor investigation. This expedient would enable the remaining commissions to be formed and possibly allow of the release of some of the judges to their normal functions.

The preliminary investigations of the first four groups of civil servants was completed as to ten out of the thirteen Ministries by the statutory date of 30 Dec. As regards the other Ministries the Prime Minister took advantage of his power to retire all those officials the investigation of whose cases had not been completed on that date, with the intention of withdrawing the order for retirement should the completion of the investigation show there was no cause. It is expected that these investigations will be completed by the 15 Jan.

The time limit for the completion of the preliminary investigation in all other cases was 20 Jan. As it was not possible for these investigations to be completed by that date a decree has been issued extending this time in the case of those defasciable centrally by one month and for those defasciable provincially by three months.

The preliminary investigations so far conducted have resulted in over 16,500 persons being committed for hearing. This is estimated to contain 60% of the strength of the first four grades, 20% of the strength of the middle grades and only 12% of the lowest grades.

[illegible]

3,600 cases of the 16,500 committed for trial have already been completed of which approximately 600 have resulted in dismissal, 1,500 in some lesser punishment and 1,500 in acquittal. A large proportion of those acquitted consists of those who had been suspended by various officers in the early days of their work, by present standards, have been considered insufficiently trained.

The authors also tested whether the effect was moderated by age.

being taken. The possibility of experienced advocates being used on this work is under investigation. This expedient would enable the remaining commissions to be formed and possibly allow of the release of some of the judges to their normal functions.

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The preliminary investigations so far concluded have resulted in over 16,500 persons being committed for hearing. This is estimated to contain 60% of the strength of the first four grades, 20% of the strength of the middle grades and only 1% of the lowest grades.

Of those committed for trial nearly 1,500 have been suspended prior to trial by or at the instance of the High Commission for reasons that their fascism was so notorious or active that their ultimate dismissal was hardly open to doubt and their retention in the service was likely to have an adverse effect on that service or on public opinion. In addition, there are 2,500 officials suspended otherwise than at the request of the High Commission, this contains a large proportion of officials suspended by or on the request of AD officers. These suspensions were at first rather more freely ordered than was later found necessary or desirable; a not inconsiderable proportion of them would, if judged by the present criteria, not have been suspended. It is probable that a quite number still as a result of their 'trial' be re-instated.

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The High Commissioner has lodged over 200 appeals against these decisions.

2. Mine Clearance - Mine clearance continues to make good progress but is handicapped by shortage of equipment and transport.

The un-erupted are engaged on mine clearance in liberated Italy.

Trained
304 Italian Mine Clearance Company.
362
Civilian squads, trained and working

Str 209
209
307
725

Civilians under training.....

Total personnel.....

2534
005

The 561 Company is working at Ceeta where the terrain is difficult. Most of the buildings have been demolished and the ruins mined. Work is necessarily slow and the number of mines removed smaller than in mine-fields.

The 562 Company is working in and around Pescare and Chieti. The area is a vast mine belt containing many thousands of mines.

Civilian squads are working at Pisa Province, Lucca, Livorno, Pistoia, Perugia, Terni, Chieti, Ortona, Viareggio and Florence.

The undernoted mines have been removed during the month:-

561 Italian Mine Clearance Company	65
562	98,200
Pisa Province	497
Lucca	231
Perugia, Terni	4,416
Lazio Region	9,343
Chieti and Ortona	3,657
Florence	4,500
Miscellaneous	1,000
TOTAL	114,311

The 562 Italian Mine Clearing Company have cleared over 150,000 mines since its formation.

Centres of instruction have been opened at Pistoia and Viterbo. The centres of instruction at Chieti, Spoleto and Terracina continue to train workers, while the centres of instruction at Pisa and Lucca will shortly be holding further courses.

Clothing and boots have been distributed to the workers.

3 Devastated Areas -

A.G.T. Company has been temporarily allotted to augment existing transport in the devastated areas, and with this assistance, many tons of clothing brought to the country under the auspices of the Taylor Committee, and 4,000 blankets from Allied Military Sources, have been distributed through UNICEF and The Italian Red Cross.

Sanction has been given for an increased ration (to be handled by the Vatican authorities) for the destitute.

The Housing Decree, published in the Gazzetta Ufficiale of 12th December has made provision to assist individuals in the rebuilding of their homes, and an allotment of coal has been made to enable cement

Pisa Province.....	90,200
Lucas.....	497
Perugia, Terzi.....	231
Lazio Region.....	4,416
Chieti and Ortona.....	9,543
Florence.....	3,857
Miscellaneous.....	4,900
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TOTAL
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LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB-ADMINISTRATION

- 4 The problem of the Sindaco of Naples has been satisfactorily solved by the appointment of Avv. Genero FERRARINO, who takes up office on

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6 Jan 45. He has been assured of the unanimous support of the Committee of Libération, and will begin functioning with a Vice Sindaco and a number of fourteen members.

In Palermo Province Prefect DIAMANTINI has been reassigned by Dr. MATTELLI, a career official. In intimating the change the Ministry stated that it had been necessary owing to recent disturbances.

Owing to incidents in CATANIA, it has been necessary to provide for the substitution of Prefect DIAMANTINI, who had proved incapable of meeting the situation. The Ministry of Interior sent Prefect VITELLI to take over the functions temporarily, but have since made formal application to have his appointed Prefect. The views of the Regional Commissioner are awaited before agreeing.

The question of holding municipal elections has been raised. A memorandum on the desirability and possibility of holding such elections has been prepared and circulated to the Region concerned. The Italian Government has asked for transport in connection with the distribution of forms required in connection with the compilation of electoral lists, and this has been granted.

In view of the possible shortage of senior officials for administration of northern provinces, the Ministry of Interior has agreed to promote a number of younger officials. Proposals have been submitted to the Ministry to form a "pool" of junior officials to meet first demands in newly liberated areas.

The Ministry of Interior has submitted proposals for reducing to their former rank some 23 AMG promoted officials at VALLE D'AOSTA Prefecture. It has been agreed to take no action until clarification of the policy of the Allied Commission is obtained.

A draft decree setting out the powers and organization of the new Ministry for occupied Italy has been received. It has been circulated to the appropriate sections, Sub-Commissions and Branches for report.

ITALIAN ARMY SUB-COMMISSION

5 The most important features of the report for this month were the disturbances in Sicily resulting from the military call-up which aroused widespread resentment on that island. Protest demonstrations, the first of which occurred in MESSINA on the 11 and 14, rapidly spread to other cities and towns and became so serious as to require the use of Italian military units by the Italian Authorities. Firearms, hand-grenades and other weapons were in very large numbers, used by both the military and rioting civilians, resulting in death, injury and property damage. Additional troops were dispatched from the mainland to Sicily by the Italian Command and at the close of the month, the situation was reported as being reasonably quiet, but probably to the fact that enforcement of the call-up was with-held pending preparation for this enforcement by the Italian Government.

The Ministry of War has agreed to place at the disposal of USAP in Sicily, two cars, 24 trucks and 26 armoured vehicles for two mobile battalions each of 500 men. The vehicles are expected to be in service on the island early in January 1945.

A 22 for 44 a raid by the Carabinieri in the southern section of Sicily resulted in the seizure of a considerable amount of firearms, grenades, ammunition and one radio transmitting set, 175 persons were detained for investigation, 24 of whom were arrested. Prosecution of 27 others is expected.

There continues to fluctuate, armed robberies and banditry occurring in

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Crimes continue to fluctuate, armed robberies and banditry occurring in some areas, but the situation is marked with many arrests for these offences. Banditry generally, though not satisfactory, are not serious.

Some of the law enforcement agencies continue to improve but they are still operating under the handicap of lack of equipment, particularly motor transport, frequently finding themselves pitted against criminal elements who are well equipped with transport and arms.

The so-called black-market continues to be a major problem, but a step still on the upward trend. This situation is marked with discontent, especially of the population who, however, fail to cooperate in the slightest way in law enforcement agencies, saying whatever and whatever possible, at any price.

The trials of Major General M. Turco and Lt. General M. Turco held in the High Court of Justice, Rome, passed off without incident, the defendants being sentenced to 20 years imprisonment each. This trial was more in the nature of a prelude to the larger issues involved in the forthcoming prosecution

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of General FONTANA and 13 others on 22 Jan 45, which has already aroused considerable interest in the press.

An enemy agent named FONTANA was dropped by parachute in the Province of MEDIMA, Sicily at 0230 hours on 30 Dec 44. There was found a parachute and harness, radio apparatus, spade, code book and 45,000 lire, thought to be the property of this agent. FONTANA was arrested and is in the custody of the CG RS.

The overall strength of CG RS has reached the authorized ceiling of 55,000 men. (This number is, however, deceptive by reason of the fact that some 6,000 are ineffective as a result of absence or illness, and an additional 2,500 are attached to the Italian Army for provost duties). An increase in the ceiling to a minimum of 65,000 is considered imperative. To augment present CG RS strength, 3,000 Italian troops of the Poleso Group have been temporarily attached to CG RS Legions in Southern Italy.

Efforts are being made to establish on a sound basis the central registry of criminal records which was destroyed by the Fascists and Germans.

PUBLIC HEALTH SUB-COMMISSION

6 Sanita' Publica Division - The work of the Sanita' Publica Division of the Ministry of Interior made good progress during 1944. It started in MEDIMINO with a staff of sixteen. The Pomo staff has now increased to eighty-six and the Ministry is playing an active and energetic part in the rehabilitation of all Public Health Services in Liberated Italy.

Italian Red Cross

- a) The losses suffered by the Italian Red Cross due to German pillaging were considerable. These include the removal of medical stores, laboratory equipment, sheets, blankets, mattresses and food supplies. Nearly all the motor ambulances were removed and 6 hospital trains were sent to the North. The loss is estimated, so far, at 500 million lire.
- b) The many activities to which the Italian Red Cross has devoted itself in the past year, include internal reconstruction, re-organization of hospitals, the medical care of refugees, the opening of first-aid stations to care for civilians, the institution of an information bureau for the assistance of refugees and the participation in the distribution of relief supplies imported from America by the American Relief Corp.

Public Health

- a) Two cases of typhus have been reported from the outskirts of Naples during the month. Laboratory tests have not yet revealed whether these were Murine or Epidemic Typhus. Demonstrations on Typhus Control measures were held in Rome for the Provinces of Lazio and Marche Region, and the Typhus Demonstration Unit has begun a tour of Toscana Region and 11th Army area. Manifestations of the Legionella fever in Rome have been undertaken and incoming refugees and refugee camps have been disinfecting, a total of 12,497 persons having been dusted in Rome. Dusting continues both inside and outside Naples in dusting stations and "retroveros". Inside Naples 70,325 persons were treated, while the figure for those outside Naples was 2,589.
- b) There was one case of small-pox in Rome during the month. All twelve

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PUBLIC HEALTH AND COMMISSION

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- b) There was one case of small-pox in Rome during the month, while twelve were reported from Salerno. In Naples Province, 255 cases were reported as compared with 317 in November. Benvenuto has had 61 cases compared with 89 in November. Sporadic cases have occurred in Salerno, Reggio and Avellino Provinces.
- c) The Italian Government has ordered quantities of material and equipment for anti-malaria work for 1945 and has looked the assistance of the Rockefeller Foundation and UNRRA in the coming year's anti-malaria programs.
- d) The amended infant mortality figure of 100.2 for the month of November is now reported instead of the figure 134.9 given last month. In view of the non-availability of complete figures, the December rate will not be published until next month's report.

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Veterinary Branch -

- e) The Rome Institute of Public Health is now producing vaccines for the protection of cattle against brucellosis in addition to small-pox vaccines. The same Veterinary Laboratory is turning out vaccines which protect against foot and mouth disease. There is little rabies in the country except in Perugia province where active measures have been taken for its suppression. Close liaison is maintained with the Agricultural Commission on all matters in which agriculture and the veterinary branch have the same interest.

Medical Supply Branch -

- a) Medifarma has not been very successful during the first month of its operation. The specific difficulties which have hindered its smooth operation have been recognized and every effort is being made to eliminate these difficulties and build up a smoothly running organization.
- b) The Medical Supply Branch with the active cooperation of the Industry Sub-Commission has, during the past year, been successful in putting successfully 44 pharmaceutical firms and 3 biological firms into partial production with a twofold result: that the Italian industry is stimulated and the necessity of importing pharmaceutical and biological products is diminished. Penicillin has been furnished to two biological firms and it is hoped that in the course of small quantities of this drug will become available for use. As the manufacturing process takes time, it is not anticipated that the finished product will be ready in the near future.

- 11 Welfare Branch - The activities of the Welfare Branch, during last month, have largely been devoted to the distribution of food and clothing for the devastated areas and in helping the American Relief for Italy Inc. in its liquidation of 1,500 tons of clothing. Arrangements have also been made with naval and military sources to obtain increased clothing and shoes for distribution to the needy.

ARMY SUB-COMMISSION

- 12 A study was made and advice given with respect to the collection of the Italian Government under the terms of surrender to pay the operating expenses of AP incurred in connection with the distribution of petroleum products. Conferences were had with and advice given to AP with respect to the liquidation by the Tribunale of Naples of a considerable extraordinary under the liquidation laws for newspaper interests under AP control.
- A critical study was made of conduct of liquidation proceedings against the Italian Industrialist Massimo M. ZANTE.
- Consideration was given to methods best calculated to increase the number of Italian judges required by reason of increased volume of Italian criminal cases, additional cases involving Allied interests, additional judicial personnel for operation committees, and losses of judges who themselves are exiled.
- An Army Court was established in 6th Army.
- A new directive was prepared in cooperation with the Office for liquidation of assets of the Ministry of Justice on the subject of liquidation of Italian legislation in Military Government Territory.
- An opinion was given to Transportation Sub-Commission with respect to violations by owners of requisitioned freighters of terms of charter party and permits issued by Allied authorities.

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3) The Medical Supply Branch with the active cooperation of the Industry Sub-Commission has, during the past year, been successful in putting approximately 44 pharmaceutical firms and 5 biological firms into partial production with a twofold result: that the Italian industry is stimulated and the necessity of importing pharmaceutical and biological products is diminished. Penicillin has been furnished to ten biological firms and it is hoped that in due course small quantities of this drug will become available for use. As the manufacturing process takes time, it is anticipated that the finished product will be ready in the near future.

12 Welfare Branch - The activities of the Welfare Branch, during last month, have largely been devoted to the distribution of food and clothing for the devastated areas and in helping the American Relief for Italy Inc. in its importation of 1500 tons of clothing. Arrangements have also been made with naval and military sources to obtain discarded clothing and shoes for distribution to the needy.

LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION

12 A study was made and advice given with respect to the collection of the Italian Government under the terms of currency to pay the operating expenses of IIP incurred in connection with the distribution of petroleum products. Conferences were had with and advice given to IIP with respect to the examination by the Tribunale of Naples of a bailiiff's extraordinary under the Spontaneous Law for newspaper interests under IIP Control.

A critical study was made of conduct of Spontaneous Proceedings against the Italian Industrialist Messrs. M. PATE.

Consideration was given to methods best calculated to increase the number of Italian judges required by reason of increased volume of Italian criminal cases, additional cases involving Allied interests, additional judicial personnel for operation committees, and losses of judges who themselves are expropriated.

An and spy court was established in 8th Army.

A new directive was prepared in cooperation with the Office for Punishment of Cases of the Ministry of Justice on the subject of implementation of Italian legislation in Military Government Territory.

An opinion was given to Transportation Sub-Commission with respect to violations by carriers of requisitioned freighters of terms of charter party and permits issued by Allied authorities.

Consideration was given to the method of handling and disposition of claims for personal injuries and property damage asserted against IIP.

Further study was made of the subject of Military Zones.

An analysis was made of the applicable provisions of Italian law pertaining to railroad strikes.

An examination was made of the extent of the jurisdiction of the Spontaneous Commission over Italian judges serving in colonies administered by Military authorities.

Allied Military Courts in Bari Zone are not effectively in operation.

A directive on Italian law applicable in cases of theft of or damage to munition and other war stores was prepared and distributed.

Three espionage cases in which the death sentence was imposed were reviewed and submitted to the Chief Commissioner.

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EDUCATION AND COMMISSION

13 Text Books - The number of defascinated elementary text books printed to date and in distribution is 950,000.
supplies of paper, ink etc. for printing and binding have arrived from the United States.
A revised detailed estimate and requisition for pens, pencils, erasers, paper, etc. for school children and school offices has been sent to the United States.

14 School Programmes - 1944-5/1945-6 - The school programmes for 1944-5 revised by the Ministry of Public Instruction were printed and distributed throughout AMG Territory in December.
A Commission of the Ministry has submitted for approval a uniform programme for the elementary schools of Italy for 1945-46.

15 Survey - The survey of Italian Education reveals that prior to the war, 20% of Italy's children got no schooling above second grade, 75% got none above third grade, 91% got none above fifth grade (age 11). Of the remaining 9% about half got only three years of lower secondary or trade school. Thus only 4% of Italian children got high school education (ages 14 and over). Data gathered on enrollments of last year and this year, while very incomplete, indicate similar percentages.

16 School Enrollments - Despite difficulties, and through using mass-shift buildings and couple sessions, schooling is available for most of the children in liberated Italy. The enrollments are usually 75% to 93% of normal.

17 Building Occupations - Naples zone reports slow but steady progress in getting buildings in the city requisitioned by Allied troops. No progress however has been made in freeing them from civilians. In Rome, Allied and Italian military forces have released about half the buildings they occupied, but except for a release by the Communist party, no civilian group (political parties, refugees, etc) have made way for the children - they occupy 93 schools.

18 Building repair, etc. - The need for building material, and especially glass, is acute. School superintendents have been authorized to close schools during severe weather and carry on into next summer to make up lost time. No progress has been reported in Rome on repairing and disinfecting schools, 52 of which remain closed as a result. Elsewhere much more energy and ingenuity have been used, and either buildings are sufficiently repaired to function (usually without glass) or alternative locations are found.

19 School lunches - The number of children actually getting school lunches is still small. About 14,000 children in Naples and 20,000 in Lazio-Umbria are getting lunches. The number are however increasing as school send in the necessary requests and show that they have facilities for serving.

20 Emilia Region and San Marino - This is the newest region to begin to open schools. It is operated under 8th Army. School officials have been appointed in Part I provinces, programmes distributed, school heads screened, and at least three kindergarten, 10 elementary schools, and 10 secondary schools opened.

tion of the Ministry has submitted for approval a modern program for the elementary schools of Italy for 1945-46.

- 15 Survey - The survey of Italian Education reveals that prior to the war, 25% of Italy's children got no schooling above second grade, 73% got none above third grade, 91% got none above fifth grade (age 11). Of the remaining 9% about half got only three years of lower secondary or trade school. Thus only 4% of Italian children got high school education (ages 14 and over). Late gathered on enrolments of last year and this year, still very incomplete, indicate similar percentages.
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- 20 Lazio Region and San Marino - This is the nearest region to begin to open schools. It is operated under 8th Army. School officials have been appointed in 20 provinces, programmes distributed, school heads screened, and at least three kindergartens, 19 elementary schools, and 18 secondary schools opened. San Marino Republic has asked for help in getting schools opened. A preliminary survey has been made and first steps have been taken towards opening the schools.
- 21 CONTEMPORARY FINE ARTS & ARCHITECTURE SUB-COMMISSION
Lazio-Romalia Region
In Rome the exhibition of Masterpieces of European Painting has a fine extended and will remain open throughout the month of January. There were 25,000 visitors during the month of December. The National Gallery of Modern Art was opened to the public.

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Repairs to monuments in Rome included the strengthening of the mosaics in S. Costanza, the rebuilding of the boundary wall of the monumental zone around the Pyramid of Cestius, and repairs to the lead roof of the Pantheon damaged by anti-aircraft fire.

Visits were made to inspect damaged monuments to consider repair-projects in the following places: Alatri, Anagni, Aricia, Cassinari, Ferentino, Fondi, Formello, Gaeta, Genazzano, Grotteferrate, Montefiascone, Reggiano, Roncole, Tarquinia, Terracina, Tivoli, Velletri, Vetralla and Viterbo.

22

Abruzzi-Marche Region

The work in Abruzzi-Marche Region has been limited to the most urgent repairs. Monuments receiving this attention in the Abruzzi are at Roseteto, Arona, Campobello, Loreto, Popoli, Sulmona and Guardiagrele. In Marche special reconstructions were drawn up for the repair of the monuments at Ancona. Many of the objects from the museum are still buried beneath the debris of the campanile of S. Francesco. At Fano, Pesaro and Gradara repair work is progressing. Problems of requisition which arose around the Villa Imperiale and Miraflore at Pesaro, the Palazzo Lucio at Urbino and the museum at Fabriano have been satisfactorily solved.

23

Toscana Region

In Siena and Grosseto provinces the major part of the work is completed. In Arezzo city about half of the repairs are completed. Several small repairs in Arezzo province have been undertaken. In Pisa city the minor damage to monuments has been repaired as well as some cases of major damage. In Florence city only one major case of damage remains, the roofing of the Uffizi Gallery. In Pistoia city the work is still in its initial stages. In Livorno city and province repair projects for several churches are under consideration. There are still many problems throughout of transportation and materials.

On 22 Dec 44 during a violent windstorm some of the 14th century frescoes by the Sienese artist Berni collapsed in the Collegiate at San Gimignano. The plaster on which they had been painted covered the bricked-in windows of the Romanesque church. These fill-ins had been apparently weakened during the German bombardments of the town and the windstorm completed the damage. Measures to safeguard the remaining frescoes and to strengthen the walls of the church have been taken.

24

AND ARLES

In AND 5 Army area the front-line towns above Lucerne have been visited. A new and practical scheme with regard to the protection and requisitioning of monuments in their area is being worked out. Excellent co-operation with the Army has been achieved in protecting the world-famous early monuments in SAVOIE. A local committee has been formed to help in the repair projects necessary for Savoy. All the great mosaics of Revenas are virtually intact and only two monuments of highest importance have received severe damage: S. Giovanni Evangelista and S. Maria in Porto Tauri.

25

Headquarters

Three important reports on the location of movable works of art were transmitted to Washington and London during the month. The first concerned the treasures placed in deposits in Tuscany, the second, those in the deposits

23

Tuscan Region -

In Siena and Grosseto provinces the major part of the work is completed. In Arezzo city about half of the repairs are completed. Several small repairs in Arezzo province have been undertaken. In Pisa city the minor damage to monuments has been repaired as well as some cases of major damage. In Florence city only one major case of damage remains, the roofing of the Uffizi Gallery. In Pisa city the work is still in its initial stages. In Livorno city and province repair projects for several churches are under consideration. There are still many problems throughout of transportation and materials.

On 22 Dec 44 during a violent windstorm some of the 14th century frescoes by the Sienese artist Berna collapsed in the Collegiate at San Gimignano. The plaster on which they had been painted covered the bricked-in windows of the Romanesque church. These fill-ins had been apparently weakened during the German bombardments of the town and the windstorm completed the damage. Measures to safeguard the remaining frescoes and to strengthen the walls of the church have been taken.

24

ARMY Armies

In the 5 Army area the front-line towns above Lucca have been visited. A new and practical scheme with regard to the protection and requisitioning of monuments in their area is being worked out. Excellent co-operation with the army has been achieved in protecting the world-famous early monuments in PAVENNA. A local committee has been formed to help in the repair projects necessary for Ravenna. All the great mosaics of Ravenna are virtually intact and only two monuments of highest importance have received severe damage: S. Giovanni Evangelista and S. Maria in Porto Fuori.

25

Headquarters -

Three important reports on the location of movable works of art were transmitted to Washington and London during the month. The first concerned the treasures placed in deposits in Tuscany, the second, those in the deposits of Lazio, and the third the present location of the objects shown in the Mostra d'Oltremare at Naples in 1940.

A commented report was received from Prof. PASOLA of the Uffizi in Florence concerning the objects removed from the Tuscan Deposits by the Germans. This report is being checked.

Two further sets of photographs of the work of the Sub-Commission have been detached to Washington and London; they dealt with (a) art objects (b) the progress of repair-work in Liguria.

Special problems dealt with concerned (a) the proposed requisitioning of buildings such as the Palazzo Venezia at Rome and the Palazzo Jatta at Porto. (b) the conduct of troops towards ruined monuments at Pisa, and (c) the adjustment of the ARMA Administrative Instruction 54.

Chiassi was visited in order to inspect the damaged museum there. Important fragments of Etruscan pottery were brought to Rome for repair.

DISPLACED PERSONS & REPATRIATION SUB-COMMISSION

26 By 4th December, 4790 Yugoslavs had been repatriated to Yugoslavia. Subsequent moves have been cancelled by the Yugoslav Government due to lack of accommodation and food in Yugoslavia. There remain some 1400 awaiting repatriation.

The energy of Camp Commanders and their staffs in organizing Christmas and New Year Festivities for all refugees in Allied National Camps has been amply justified by the results. Children received toys made in the Camps, and parties were organized for their benefit. They have much happiness to these unfortunate victims of war.

There has been a general fall in illness figures, particularly infectious diseases. Hospitals are not overcrowded and the epidemics of infectious diseases are virtually over, though a few cases of chicken pox are reported. The Mental Clinic in Rome is now working regularly and satisfactorily. Seventy cases have been treated during the month.

5,000 Italian Refugees have been repatriated to the South from Army areas. Much good work has been done by the UNRRA teams loaned to assist at Port Aurelia Italian Refugee Camp, near Rome.

4,559 communications have been handled by the Foreign Relation Section, British Red Cross, Records Bureau in the past six months.

The Banco d'Italia was authorized to make payment of the total sum of 12,100,000 lire. Five thousand displaced persons benefited from these advances. The average payment authorized per head of household was 3,920 lire and per person was 2,440 lire. In comparison, average payments authorized for November were 4,060 lire and 2,465 lire respectively.

PATRIOTS BRANCH

27 Sufficient quantities of equipment and clothing are in hand to meet immediate requirements. The question of obtaining further supplies of clothes to meet future needs is being pursued.

28 Patriot Reception Centres and Reception Points
a) Location - The location of Centres and Points remains static in Fifth Army area. An additional Centre has been opened in Eight Army area.
b) Clothing - Reports from Fifth and Eighth Armies show that the Reception Centres are working smoothly, especially since it has been possible to supply them with clothing for issue to patriots.
c) Transport - The question of transport is still a problem.
d) Dispersal of Patriots -
(1) Florence Patriot Centre (covering period 6th-26th December)

Enlisted into Italian Army.....	75
Joined working unit.....	115
Returned to their homes.....	71
Left for unknown destination.....	250

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There has been a general fall in illness figures, particularly infectious diseases. Hospitals are not overcrowded and the epidemics of infectious diseases are virtually over, though a few cases of chicken pox are reported. The Dental Clinic in Rome is now working regularly and satisfactorily. Seventy cases have been treated during the month.

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- Clothing - Reports from Fifth and Eighth Armies show that the Reception Centres are working smoothly, especially since it has been possible to supply them with clothing for issue to patriots.
- Transport - The question of transport is still a problem.
- Dispersal of Patriots -

(1) Florence Patriot Centre (covering period 6th-26th December)

Enlisted into Italian Army.....	75
Joined working unit.....	115
Returned to their homes.....	71
Left for unknown destination.....	230
At present in Centre.....	500

(11) Pesco Patriot Centre (covering period 6th-26th December)

Enlisted into Italian Army.....	1,200
Returned to their home in the South.....	700
At present in Centre.....	450

Recruiting Agencies

29 A Recruiting Agency has been sent to Fifth Army area, and, in addition, one resident Recruiting Officer is now located at each Patriot Centre.

There has been a considerable improvement in the numbers volunteering for the Italian Army.

29

Liaison with the Italian Government
Political -

The future of the INPC remains in doubt, and a decision is awaited from the Italian Government as to who shall be responsible for handling the patriot situation.

30

Fifth and Eighth Army Reports -

With the complete reorganization of the patriot problem in the forward areas and with the greater recognition of patriots from higher authority, the task of both Fifth and Eighth Army is becoming easier. At the moment, the numbers of patriots held in the forward areas are small, there being approximately 900 in the Centres under Fifth Army control and under 500 in the Centres under Eighth Army control.

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

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2526

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APC 394
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

AP/27/3/53

Ref: 478107

SUBJECT: Monthly Report for month of December 1944.

8 January 1945

TO : Vice President, Civil Affairs Section.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

1. The Regional Commissioner of the Southern Region has reported that a satisfactory solution of the ^{of the Sindaco of Naples} ~~of the Sindaco of Naples~~ has been reached. The ~~of the Sindaco of Naples~~ ^{of the Sindaco of Naples} will take up office on 6 January 1945. The ~~of the Sindaco of Naples~~ ^{of the Sindaco of Naples} designate has been assured of the unanimous support of the Committee of Administration, and he will begin functioning with a Vice Sindaco and a group of fourteen members.

2. During the month the average number of appointments and transfers of Italian officials took place.

3. The routine work of the Sub Commission in relation to the Ministry of Interior was not unduly affected by the recent political situation, and regular contacts with the Chief of Cabinet and subordinate officials continued.

4. In Sicily Region (Palermo Province) the Ministry of Interior has released Prefect D'AMORIS by Dr. BARTOLINI, a career official. The Ministry in indicating the change stated that it had been urgently necessary to take this step owing to recent disturbances, and apologized for not having first obtained the approval of the Allied Commission. In all the circumstances, it was decided to raise no objection.

5. Following upon incidents which had happened in Catania on 14 December, the Ministry of Interior indicated that it had been necessary to provide for the substitution of Prefect GIACCHINI who had given a receipt of meeting the situation. The Ministry in the first instance sent Prefect VITELLI to take over the functions temporarily, but have since sent formal application to have VITELLI appointed Prefect of Catania. The views of the Regional Commissioner are awaited before VITELLI's definitive appointment is agreed.

6. The question of holding municipal elections in Italy was raised at the Deputy Chief of Staff's meeting at Headquarters of the Civil Affairs Section. A memorandum on the desirability and possibility of holding such elections has been prepared by this Sub Commission and circulated for information and consideration to Local, Public Safety, Public Health, Home & Education, Tribes and Displaced Persons Sub Committees. The memorandum has also been sent to the Political Section.

As the Memo No. 247 of 28 September 1944 has set the time within which the electoral lists had to be completed by the Communes, the Italian Government, being short of transport, approached the Allied Commission for help and this has been granted.

1. Gen. Gennaro Mammola, who will take up office on 8 January 1945. The Sindaco designate has been named of the unexpired term of the Comitato di Liberazione, and he will begin functioning with a Vice Sindaco and a Giunta of fourteen members.

2. During the month the average number of appointments and transfers of Italian officials took place.

3. The routine work of the Sub-Commission in relation to the Ministry of Interior was not unduly affected by the recent political situation, nor regular contacts with the Chief of Cabinet of subordinate officials continued.

4. In Sicilian Region (Palermo Province) the Ministry of Interior has re-placed Prefect M. MARCHI by Dr. Bartolomeo, a career official. The Ministry in instituting the change stated that it had been urgently necessary to have this step owing to recent disturbances, and apologized for not having first obtained the approval of the Allied Commission. In all the circumstances, it was decided to raise no objection.

5. Following upon incidents which had happened in Catania on 14 December, the Ministry of Interior intervened that it had been necessary to provide for the substitution of Prefect GIACCHINI who had proved incapable of meeting the situation. The Ministry in the first instance sent Prefect VITELLI to take over the functions temporarily, but have since then formal application to have VITELLI appointed Prefect of Catania. The views of the Regional Commissioner are awaited before VITELLI's definitive appointment is agreed.

6. The question of holding municipal elections in Italy was raised at the Deputy Chief of Staff's meeting, or Heads of Sub-Commissions of the Civil Affairs Section. A memorandum on the desirability and possibility of holding such elections has been prepared by this Sub-Commission and circulated for information and observation to Legal, Public Safety, Public Health, Home, & S.A., Education, Patriots and Displaced Persons Sub-Commissions. The memorandum has also been sent to the Political Section.

At the General No. 247 of 20 September 1944, limited the time within which the electoral lists had to be completed by the Germans, the Italian Government, being short of transport, requested the Allied Commission for help and this has been granted.

7. In view of the possibility of a shortage of senior officials, who might be required for the administration of northern provinces, the Ministry of Interior had agreed to provide a certain number of younger officials. There has also been referred to the Sicilian Area proposals to constitute a "pool" of junior officials for service in the various provinces, with the object of ensuring a sufficient number of the required officials available in order to answer the first demands in newly liberated provinces.

8. On 9 October 1944, the Ministry of Interior submitted proposals for refusing to their former runs and 23 1/2 provincial officials at Palermo Prefecture. The matter was raised at a Vice President's meeting when it was agreed that no action be taken until clarification of the policy of the Allied Commission was obtained.

2525

- 2 -

9. On 28 September 1944, the Ministry of Interior requested that an inquiry be conducted with the view of examining the position of Vice Prefect Carlo SICOLI at the Prefecture of Florence. Dr. DISSOLIO, one of the Ministry's inspectors carried out an inquiry with the result that he recommended that SICOLI be transferred to another Prefecture. Action is being taken accordingly.

10. The SC of Lazio-Umbria Region inquired on behalf of local Italian officials whether it was the intention of the Italian Government to remove the position of holding examinations for communal secretaries. The matter was taken up with the Ministry who have replied that it is not the intention now to conduct such examinations, but that the question could probably come up for consideration next February or March.

11. Periodical reports of the activities of the Examination Commission which cover activities in connection with officials for whom the Public Safety, Public Health and this Sub Commission are concerned have been received and dealt with.

12. It has been necessary to draw the attention of the Ministry to the slowness in appointing Provincial Examination Commissions. A request has also been made for the number of Provincial Commissions already appointed, and for an indication of the date by which it is expected that those necessary for the remainder of the territory to which Art. 13 applies will be appointed.

13. A draft Decree setting out the powers and organization of the new Ministry for occupied Italy has been received from the Presidency of the Council of Ministers. The Ministry desired an expression of the Allied Commission's opinion by the 28th of December as it was proposed to present the draft to the Council of Ministers the following day. As the draft required careful study for military reasons the Ministry was asked to defer its presentation. A final draft has since been received, and circulated to appropriate Sections, Sub Commissions and Branches for report.

14. On 25 May 1944, the SC of Lazio-Umbria region suggested the appointment of a Communist Specialist to assist the Prefect in dealing with the devastated areas of Cassino in Province Province. Signore SICOLI was appointed by Art. 13 and later the Italian Government appointed Signore DISSOLIO in addition. Since it has never been reported that the employment of these officials is no longer necessary, the Italian Government has been notified that the Allied Commission has no objection to the termination of Sic. DISSOLIO's appointment, but that as DISSOLIO's appointment was a case of the Prefect, the question of termination it was one for them to decide.

15. On 23 December, the Secretary to General FINEB, Prefetto Maggiora of Ancona, called at this Headquarters and informed that that afternoon had been reached between the Prefetto Maggiora and the Provincial Commissioner to change the present Vice Prefect Vittorio DISSOLIO, a non-Communist official nominated by the SC of which he was a member. The basis for the change was that DISSOLIO was a member of the Italian Party which was not represented in the present Government. It was indicated to the Secretary that membership of a party which was not re-

11. Periodical reports of the activities of the Division Commission which cover activities in connection with officials for whom the Public Safety, Public Health and the Sub Government are concerned have been received and dealt with.

12. It has been necessary to bring the attention of the Ministry to the slowness in appointing Provincial Commission Commissioners. A request has also been made for the number of Provincial Commissions already appointed, and for an indication of the date by which it is expected that those necessary for the remainder of the territory to which M.L. 259 applies will be appointed.

13. A draft Decree setting out the powers and organization of the new Ministry for occupied Italy has been received from the Presidency of the Council of Ministers. The Ministry desired an expression of the Allied Commission's opinion by the 29th of December as it was proposed to present the draft to the Council of Ministers the following day. As the draft remained outside away for military reasons the Ministry was unable to defer its presentation. A fresh draft has since been received, and circulated to appropriate Sections, Sub Commissions and Branches for report.

14. On 26 May 1944, the SC of Sicily-Malta region suggested the appointment of a Commission Specialist to assist the Prefect in dealing with the devastated areas of Catania in Province Province. Signor's 32221 was appointed by AL and later the Italian Government appointed Signor's 32221 in addition. Since it has never been reported that his employment by these officials is no longer necessary, the Italian Government has been notified that the Allied Commission has no objection to the termination of Sign. 32221's appointment, but that as SIGNOR's appointment was made by the Prefect, the question of terminating it was one for them to decide.

15. On 15 December, the Secretary to General FIDONE, Prefetto Regione of Ascoli, called at this Headquarters and after a long stay stated that agreement had been reached between the Prefetto Regione and the Provincial Commissioner to change the present Vice Prefetto, Vittorio Dini, a non-career official nominated by the CGA of which he was a member. The basis for the change was that DINI was a member of the fascist party which was not represented in the present Government. It was indicated to the Secretary that membership of a party which was not represented in the Government did not seem to be sufficient to warrant removal if the official were otherwise competent, co-operative and loyal to the Prefect, and if his holding office did not interfere with the good administration of the Province. The Secretary was informed that requests such as this one should in the first instance be made by the Prefect in consultation with the Provincial Commissioner who could make any recommendation to the Regional Commissioner and that he would then deal with the matter. The Secretary was asked to bring this procedure to the notice of the Prefetto.

16. The Ministry of Interior have passed to this Sub Commission reports which they have received in connection with the administration of the Prefettura at Teramo, and particularly directed at the Prefetto Benetto, Giovanni LOVINZINI.

- 3 -

The Ministry stated that they desired it necessary to have an inquiry made by the Prefect Inspector, and inquired whether a joint inquiry with an officer of the Allied Commission could be carried out. The Ministry had also asked that the Allied Commission be replaced. The Ministry have been informed that the Allied Commission cannot agree to LHMZLII's proposal, and that while they have no observations to make on the proposal to hold an inquiry regarding the provincial administration they do not desire to take part in the proceedings.

R. G. B. SPICER
Colonel
Director
Local Government Sub-Commission

TCS/100

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

R. G. B. SPICER
Colonel
Director
Local Government Sub Commission

103/200

2524

WOLFEHARTEN TOWER
46.077
WOLFEHARTEN TOWER

407/40430E

Summary : Local sub-continuum (vestibul) support for December 1944.

* * * Order Combination List provided.

1215.
14 JUNE 1945.

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1001-1005.

[illegible]

- c. A study was made and advice given with respect to the obligation of the Italian Government under the terms of surrender to pay the operating expenses of GIP incurred in connection with the distribution of petroleum products.
- d. Conferences were held with and advice given to IWW with respect to the nomination by the Tribunal of a War Relocation Commissioner extraordinary under the Evacuation laws for management of the camp under IWW Control.
- e. A critical study was made of a report of Evacuation proceedings against the Italian Institute that N. Salvo had filed.
- f. Consideration was given to motion that demand that to increase the number of Italian judges required by reason of increased volume of Italian criminal cases, additional cases involving allied interests, additional judicial personnel for operations committee, and losses of judges who themselves are separated.
- g. An opinion was given to Transportation Sub-Commission with respect to violation by owners of requisitioned freighters of terms of charter party and penalties imposed by Allied authorities.
- h. Consideration was given to the method of handling and disposition of claims for personal injuries and property from captured aircraft.
- i. Further study was made of the subject of Military Zones.
- j. An analysis was made of the applicable provisions of Italian law pertaining to forced strikes.
- k. A directive in Italian language in a case of theft of or damage to requisition and subject of stores is prepared and distributed.
- l. An examination was made of the extent of the jurisdiction of the Evacuation Commission over Italian judges residing in colonies administered by British Military authorities.
- m. Conferences were held with and advice given to Transportation S/C covering the operation of a railroad.
- n. An opinion was prepared with respect to alleged violation of rationing laws by members of the staff of I.I.A.

2. WORK WITH THE HISTORY OF SCIENCE AND HISTORY

During the early days of World War II, Government in Italy, certain appointments of political officials were made not to exert authority with Italian law. The Government has not requested the presence of law and conscription to the persons.

LEGAL

2. Consideration was given to the advice given to the Commission with respect to the nomination by the Tribunal of the Commission Extraordinary under the Statute Law for cases of military crimes under the control.
3. A critical study was made of the subject of Expropriation Proceedings against the Italian industrialist Giuseppe Ugo Pirelli.
4. Consideration was given to the Commission's recommendation to increase the number of Italian judges required by reason of increased volume of Italian criminal cases, additional cases involving Allied interests, additional judicial personnel for consultation committees, and issues of judges who themselves are expropriated.
5. An opinion was given to the Transport and Sub-Commission with respect to violation by owners of transportation facilities of terms of charter party and permits issued by Allied authorities.
6. Consideration was given to the method of handling the disposition of claims for personal injuries and property losses incurred during the war.
7. Further study was made of the subject of Military Zones.
8. An analysis was made of the official provisions of Italian law relating to the control of the press.
9. A directive in Italian law which is a case of theft of war damage to transportation and other war stores was prepared and distributed.
10. An examination was made of the extent of the jurisdiction of the Expropriation Commission over Italian judges, mainly in colonies administered by British Military authorities.
11. Conferences were held with the representatives of the Italian S/C covering the operation of expropriation.
12. An opinion was prepared with respect to alleged violation of a cloning law by members of the House of Italy.

2. WORK WITH THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

During the early days of Allied Military Government in Sicily, certain appointments of judicial officials were made in order to meet emergency with Italian laws. The Minister had requested the appointment of this sub-commission to the review of such appointments. The matter was fully discussed and due to the tense situation in Sicily referred to higher authority. Procedure to be followed in cases of arrest by Royal Carabinieri of Italian civilians employed by the Italian was discussed. Strong representations were made to the Minister regarding the handling by the administration of the cases of Italian officials. The military commander accused of collaboration with the Germans. Measures were discussed for a more effective repression of prostitution at Bari and a report was given by the Minister to draft a circular thereon.

2523

3. ITALIAN REFORMATION OF JUDICIARY

The sentence of the High Court of Justice in the case of the Governor of the North of Italy was studied.

Finance, but Commission was advised on a case of illegal appropriation of a Fascist Republican Decree on indemnities to State employees by a National Office in a province administered by the Army.

Procedure was dismissed in conjunction with the Procureurs Generale Militaire for dealing with petitions of pardon in respect of cases administered by Italian Military Tribunal and involving Italian interests.

Numerous letters submitted by sub-commissioners of Italian Ministries were examined, e.g., Decree on State Subsidies for purchase of military plants and rolling stock; an increase of remuneration for lowest categories of court officials; on the Ministry for enemy occupied Italy and on certificates issued by criminal registries, etc.

4. SUPERVISION OF ALLIED MILITARY COURTS.

1. The permanent Military Courts' set up in the North District have been in operation and appear to be causing a diminution in the number of offences against Allied property.
 2. The court's administration Italian Minister in this respect may be working on the basis of a direction which puts out the principles applicable to the cases with which they are concerned.
 3. Many cases have arisen in Italian Government Territory where Allied soldiers have been killed or wounded. These individuals generally result from misconduct, some or less serious, on the part of the soldiers. In several instances the Allied Military Court has been convened to hear the case.
 4. General review of cases has continued. The volume of work has increased due to the fact that all the cases at which are tried under Italian law and are the subject of review at this time.
 5. During the month, 1949, cases were reviewed but the final decision of the Chief Commissioner has not yet been made.
 6. Points from previous:
- SOUTHERN REGION: Work in Allied Military Courts remains considerable. During the month, 1949 cases were tried, with the following: 1 General Court case, 100 Superior Court cases, 1073 Summary Court cases.
- CENTRAL-ADRIATIC REGION: The only place with any substantial crime is ANCONA. In this region there was only 20 cases in 1949, a very few Superior Court cases, and 446 Summary Court cases of which 356 were in 1949.
- EMILIA REGION: In the provinces of BOLOGNA, PARMA, and REGGIO, 618 cases were tried; they were all very minor crimes.
- ROMAN REGION: During the month, 1,536 cases were tried, made up as follows: 10 General Court cases, 166 Superior Court cases, and 1365 Summary Court cases. Of the total of 1,536 cases, 14 were tried in FLORENCE Province and 566 in LIVORNO Province.

Ministry for enemy occupied Italy and on certificates issued by criminal registers, etc.

4. SUPERVISION OF ALLIED MILITARY COURTS.

- a. The permanent Military Courts established in the RARI District have been in operation and appear to be exercising a distinction in the number of offenses committed Allied property. The courts administer justice in order to ensure they are working on the basis of a directive which sets out the principles applicable to the cases with which they are concerned.
- b. Many cases have arisen in Italian Government Territory where Allied soldiers have been killed or wounded. These incidents generally result from misconceptions, from or from wariness, on the part of the soldiers. In several instances Allied Military Court has been convened to hear the case.
- c. Regular review of cases has continued. The volume of work has increased due to the fact that all the cases of RARI are tried under it. It is now limited and the review is reviewed at this time. During the month, three spy cases were reviewed but the final decision of the Chief Commissioner has not yet been made.

d. Reports from Regions:

GENUINE REGION: Work in Allied Military Courts remains considerable. During the month, 1189 cases were tried, made up as follows: 1 General Court case, 124 Superior Court cases, and 1073 Summary Court cases.

CONTRASTING REGION: The only place with any soldiers in crime is in the region there was only 2 General Court cases, very few Superior Court cases, and 414 Summary Court cases of which 356 were in crime.

WILLIAM REGION: In the provinces of WILLY and RAVENNA, 618 cases were tried, 569 were all very minor cases.

TOSSA REGION: During the month, 1,396 cases were tried, made up as follows: 10 General Court cases, 165 Superior Court cases, and 1366 Summary Court cases. Of the total of 1,536 cases 512 were tried in FLORENCE Province and 566 in LIVORNO Province.

W. S. WILKINS,

Colonel,
Deputy Chief Legal Advisor.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Education Subcommission
APO 394

ED/64A.6/KC

Report for December, 1944

1. Headquarters and General.

A. Text books - elementary.

1. Printing. The printing of Elementary School Text Books was well underway in December, in all four printing centers - Palermo, Naples, Rome and Florence. Those actually completed and either distributed or ready for immediate distribution by the end of December were as follows:

	Palermo	Naples	Rome	Florence
Primer	12,000	61,800	20,000	--
2nd Reader	15,000	5,000	70,000	25,000
3rd Reader	20,000	34,000	70,000	20,000
3rd Subsidary	12,000	12,000	70,000	20,000
4th Reader	10,000	33,150	50,000	15,000
4th Arith., etc.	5,000	--	50,000	15,000
4th Relig., etc.	15,000	--	50,000	15,000
5th Reader	8,000	7,650	50,000	10,000
5th Arith., etc.	2,000	10,000	50,000	10,000
5th Relig., etc.	5,000	14,000	50,000	10,000
<u>Total</u>	<u>105,000</u>	<u>165,350</u>	<u>530,000</u>	<u>140,000</u>

Grand Total: 940,350

(Note: In abridged report number given for Naples and Florence was less, for Rome more. Later corrections increased Naples and Florence, but not Rome.)

2. Distribution. It is impossible at this time to give actual number of provinces and communes in which distribution had begun to take place in December. Many of the books were just off the press in Christmas vacation. The following is an incomplete statement of the distribution as of the end of December and early January.

- a. Palermo printing. Distribution from Palermo is to Sicily and Calabria, handled by a commercial distributor, Messaggeria Italiana, based on their service last spring and the newspapers taken in Sicily not to encourage wide distribution. It is said to assure that the books have gone out to all provinces.
- b. Naples printing. Distribution is by the publisher, Dante Alighieri, based on service last spring and the newspapers taken in Sicily not to encourage wide distribution. It is said to assure that the books have gone out to all provinces.

EDUCATION

EDUCATION

A. Text books - elementary.

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	Palermo	Naples	Rome	Florence
Primer	12,000	61,800	20,000	--
2nd Reader	15,000	5,000	70,000	25,000
3rd Reader	20,000	74,000	70,000	20,000
3rd Subsidary	12,000	12,000	70,000	20,000
4th Reader	10,000	20,150	50,000	15,000
4th Arith., etc.	5,000	--	50,000	15,000
4th Relig., etc.	15,000	--	50,000	15,000
5th Reader	8,000	7,600	50,000	10,000
5th Arith., etc.	2,000	10,000	50,000	10,000
5th Relig., etc.	5,000	16,400	50,000	10,000
Total	105,000	165,350	530,000	140,000

Grand Total: 340,350

(Note: *In abridged report number given for Naples and Florence was less, for Rome more. Later corrections increased Naples and Florence, but not Rome.)

2. Distribution. It is impossible at this time to give actual number of provinces and communes in which distribution had begun to take place in December. Many of the books were just off the presses in Christmas vacation. The following is an incomplete statement of the distribution as of the end of December and early January.

a. Palermo printing. Distribution from Palermo is to Sicily and Calabria, handled by a commercial distributor, Messaggeria Italiana. Based on their service last spring and the resources taken in Sicily now to encourage wide distribution it is safe to assume that the books have gone out to all provinces.

b. Naples printing. Distribution is by the publisher, Dante Alighieri, and covers Southern Region and Sardinia, except Calabria. There is some complaint that when books are short the publisher gives preference to Naples where he operates his own book store. This matter is being checked by the Minister's representative. Distribution to Sardinia was delayed by lack of cargo space on the cruiser, but the Regional Education Officer for Sardinia, Captain VESPAZZI, states that transportation is now satisfactorily arranged, 100,000 books have been at the wharf for some time, and an unknown portion of these left for Sardinia on 9 January.

Other statements will follow.

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2. Book printing. For Lazio-Umbria and Marche-Abruzzi, distribution is by the Generali Editoriale in Rome. All ten books have been sent to the following centers for distribution to smaller communities as rapidly as transport is available: L'Aquila, Città di Castello, Fabriano, L'Aquila, Macerata, Palestrina, Perugia, Prigione, Rieti, Roma, Tivoli, Viterbo, Viterbo.

d. For new printing. For Toscana and Emilia. Distribution by Messageria Italiana, as in Sicily. The first four books printed - the two for the third class and two of the three books for the fifth class - had, at last report, been distributed to all provincial capitals except Livorno, and in all provinces except Grosseto. (See Appendix A for exact numbers to each). This is as of 29 December. A much larger variety and number of books has since been and is being distributed. For Emilia, 15,000 and readers, 10,000 each of all third and fourth grade books, and 5,000 each of all fifth grade books have been packaged and are being shipped in small consignments by military transport while roads are passable.

3. Books in press. All books are in various stages of first or second printing in the various centers. January should see a very considerable augmentation in number of books printed and distributed.

4. Arrival of printing supplies. Printing supplies from the United States arrived in quantity in November and December. The quantities landed as of 31 December totaled as follows. It must be borne in mind, however, that there is considerable delay between arrival in port and arrival at printers. The printers have so far received only a small fraction of these totals, which are at or en route to the following centers:

	Palermo	Naples	Rome	Florence	Total
Paper	23 tons*	244 tons	-	56 tons	390 tons
Cover Paper	38 tons*	22 tons	10 tons	12 tons	80 tons
Ink, black	-	14 tons	-	-	14 tons
Ink, coloured	787 lbs	1 ton	-	-	2,787 lb
Glue, wood red	-	2,552 lbs	-	-	2,552 lb
Binding thread	-	-	-	2,344 lbs	2,344 lb

* 33 tons heavy glossy paper, (usable as cover paper) was signalled as printing paper and sent to Palermo as such.

Only 46 tons cover paper was requisitioned, but 80 tons have been received if this gloss paper is included.

(Note: Discrepancies in abridged reports are due to absence on duty of officer in charge of printing (Captain M.H.D.) at time abridged report was due)

B. Text Books - Secondary schools and Universities.

1. Approved lists. A volume of 186 pages has finally been published and

and readers, 10,000 each of all third and fourth grade books, and 5,000 each of all fifth grade books have been packaged and are being shipped in small consignments by military transport while roads are passable.

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	Palermo	Naples	Rome	Florence	Total
Paper	22 tons*	202 tons	-	56 tons	280 tons
Cover Paper	34 tons*	22 tons	10 tons	10 tons	80 tons
Ink, black	-	14 tons	-	-	14 tons
Ink, coloured	787 lbs	1 ton	-	-	2,787 lb
Glin, powdered	-	2553 lbs	-	-	2,552 lb
Binding thread	-	-	-	3,344 lbs	3,344 lb

* 20 tons heavy glossy paper, (usable as cover paper) was signalled as printing paper and sent to Palermo as such.

Only 46 tons cover paper was requisitioned, but 80 tons have been received if this gloss paper is included.

(Note: Discrepancies in unbridged report are due to absence on duty of officer in charge of printing (Captain REARD) at time corrected report was due)

5. Text Books - Secondary schools and Universities.

1. Approved lists. A volume of 186 pages has finally been published and distributed listing the 213 secondary school text books to be eliminated, the 546 to be expurgated and the 4,117 approved. (See Report for September). An additional list from Florence has been mimeographed, over-
lapping the first and including 5 to be confiscated, 510 to be expurgated, and 1800 approved. Replications are now being checked.

2. San publications. Commissions for approving new publications of secondary and university text books have been reestablished in Naples.

C. School Supplies.

1. Requisition. A requisition for paper, pencils, erasers, pens, ink, etc., for school children, and stationery and mimeograph supplies for school offices was submitted by the Education Subcommission in April. It did not go off to Washington until August. In November it came back with queries on some items. It has now been thoroughly checked through with miscellaneous records which were unavailable last spring. The revised requisition has been wired to Washington and many of the supplies procured. They are supposed to arrive in March.

2. Note books. "Quaderni", or pupils' note books, are basic in the Italian system of education. About 50,000,000 are needed for the four and a half million school children in liberated Italy if Italian minimum standards are to be met. We are only making a slight dent in this so far with 50,000 printed in Naples, a million on the press in Rome, and local printings in such places as Lucca. Local printers often supply their own, but since they use black market paper the prices are out of reach for many children. Investigations are under way as to possibility of manufacturing paper in Italy for them, and meanwhile paper has been imported from the United States.

D. School Programs.

1. The 1944-45 program for elementary, lower secondary, and the various types of upper secondary schools have been published (as revised by the Ministry of Public Instruction) by the Education Subcommission and distributed in all Allied Military Government, and AMG 5th and 8th Army territory back of actual combat. The Ministry is printing and distributing them in Southern Italy and the Islands.

2. 1945-46 Program-elementary. The preceding Minister of Public Instruction (De Gasperi) appointed an exceptionally able committee to prepare the elementary program for next year. This committee has done an outstanding job and if, as was probable, the present Minister (Arancio Ruiz) accepts it, the elementary schools of Italy will leap forward, pedagogically, even more than the past is owed to them. The most modern and progressive. The new program is eminently practical, places emphasis on hygiene, and, for the first time, at least since Fascism, lets Italian children know something about the world outside of Italy. It also includes training for democratic citizenship.

E. Reorganization.

1. Block in procedures. The Education Subcommission pictured in defascist, and from the beginning in Sicily did a pretty thorough job of eliminating quickly fascist school heads. With the liberation of territory from German north the machinery was especially efficient, based on long experience. It involved putting school personnel filled out by all school heads before schools could open, a swift examination of the schools, immediate suspension of all school heads who fell under specified categories, and provision for prompt hearings of suspended personnel by

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E. Evaluation.

1. Block in procedures. The Education Subcommission pioneered in defascism, and from the beginning in Sicily did a pretty thorough job of eliminating quickly fascist school heads. With the liberation of territory from Cassino north the machinery was especially efficient, based on long experience. It involved certain school personnel filled out by all school heads before schools could open, a swift examination of the schools, immediate suspension of all school heads who fell under specified categories, and provision for prompt hearings of suspended personnel by provincial committees, followed by re-education of those whose suspensions appeared unjustified. When Executive Memorandum 67 was issued, it was assumed by all education officers and Provincial and Regional Commissioners that there was enough latitude in paragraph 6 to permit this procedure to continue, and Provincial Commissioners issued directives accordingly. Then, in 1945, the Minister of Public Instruction interpreted it sufficiently broadly to permit the continuance of the provincial committees as branches of his examination commission and requested the Education Subcommission to continue as before. In November the Legal Subcommission challenged the legitimacy of the procedure, stating that Executive Memorandum 67 did not authorize the suspension of school heads and

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inspectors, but only provveditori (provincial superintendents) and that all 156 are not properly covered in the constitution of the provincial committees. On 1 December such committees were ordered to be disbanded immediately in all Italian Government Territory and in all territory which should pass over to the Italian Government as of the hour of the turn-over.

For the recent defascism procedures of the Education Sub-Commission were blocked. Now, however, Executive Memorandum 67 is being revised to include school directors, presidi, and inspectors, and the Minister of Public Instruction and the High Commissioner are cooperating with the Education Sub-Commission in regularizing the appointment of the provincial committees under D.L. 159.

2. Recent data. Statistics (incomplete) from the Regions show results of defascism procedures as follows:

	Lazio	Umbria	Marche	Abruzzi	Toscana	Total
Provveditori screened	7		6			
Provveditori suspended	5		8			
Inspectors screened			18		8	23
Inspectors suspended			4		1	
Presidi (Sec.Sch.) screened			145		102	80
Presidi (Sec.Sch.) suspended	19		47		14	
Directors (El.Sch.) screened			101		51	81
Directors (El.Sch.) suspended	56		14		11	
Teachers, (Sec.Sch.) screened			333		646	280
Teachers, (Sec.Sch.) suspended	43		176		56	
Teachers, (El.Sch.) screened			1257		1492	745
Teachers, (El.Sch.) suspended	160		359		226	

*Note: Class room teachers are not, as a rule, screened except as Allied or Italian officials ask for investigations.

Legend: (Sec.) Secondary; (Sch.) School; (El.) Elementary.

II. National Work.

4. Occupation of School buildings.

1. Occupation by Allies. The occupation of school buildings by troops and refugees is still the major unsolved problem of the Education Sub-Commission. The Minister of Public Instruction has repeatedly asked our help in getting schools freed in Sicily, Bari, Foggia, etc. The Vice President has asked the National Commission to investigate the situation and try to get at least some parts of the schools and equipment derequisitioned. In the last two or three months not one such request has been granted in Italian Government Territory south of Naples. In Naples Major MURPHY, Southern Region Education Officer, states that there has been slow but steady progress in getting Allied Forces to relinquish schools, but in Avellino and Benevento provinces (Naples Zone) no buildings have been

2. Recent data. Statistics (incomplete) from the Regions show results of defascism procedures as follows:

	Mario-Umbria	Marche	Abruzzi	Toscana	Total
Provveditori serenos	7		6		
Provveditori suspended	5		8		
Inspectors serenos		18	18	5	23
Inspectors suspended			4	1	
Presidi (Sec. Sch.) serenos			145	102	
Presidi (Sec. Sch.) suspended	19		17	24	30
Directors (El. Sch.) serenos		56	101	51	81
Directors (El. Sch.) suspended			14	11	
Teachers, (Sec. Sch.) serenos			353	626	
Teachers, (Sec. Sch.) suspended	48		176	56	280
Teachers, (El. Sch.) serenos			1257	1492	
Teachers, (El. Sch.) suspended	160		359	226	745

Note: Class room teachers are not, as a rule, serenos except as allied or Italian officials ask for investigations.

Legend: (Sec.) Secondary; (Sch.) Schools; (El.) Elementary.

II Regional Work.

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and all buildings of the University of Macerata are occupied by Allied Forces. By strenuous convincing Captain WEA succeeded at the last moment in saving the main administration building of the University of Florence from requisition but the physics, pharmacology, and physiology buildings and part of the hospital are occupied.

In Macerata and Ancona cities the offices of the school superintendent and all schools but one are requisitioned. Similarly, in the cities of Pesaro, Porto, and Cambrino every school is requisitioned.

In Grosseto city occupation is so extensive that classes are run in four turns on alternate days, so that 24 classes function in three rooms, 8 classes in another, and 32 classes in four rooms borrowed from an orphanage.

In the city of Pisa the elementary schools have one room in one building, three in another, and a few kindergarten rooms in a rented palazzo.

2. Occupation by buildings. Most buildings are traps do not occupy are often occupied by Italian refugees, and, inauspiciously, by political parties. This situation is most acute in territory turned over to the Italian Government. Here is the prime case. Here civilian groups occupy 20 elementary schools and 8 secondary schools, political parties 12 elementary and 4 secondary schools, and refugees 43 elementary and 13 secondary schools. Except for the relinquishing of the school by the Communist Party, this situation has remained static since the middle of October in spite of every effort and protest by the Regional Education Officer (Major GREGORY). On 31 December the Chief Commissioner brought the matter strongly to the attention of the Prime Minister.

3. Strategical data: the following table shows the general building situation in six provinces of Lazio-Umbria, in 5 provinces of Toscana, and in all 8 provinces of Marche-Abuzzi:

Elementary schools	Lazio-Umbria	Toscana	Marche-Abuzzi
Normal number	1228	1092	2465
Functioning now	932	880	1929
Occupied by Allies	18	41	85
Occupied by Italian army and Carabinieri	7	3	-
Occupied by refugees	76	90	99
Occupied by Pol. Parties, etc.	15	1	14
await repair or disinfestation	755	508	776
Badly damaged	71	3	217
Destroyed	25	41	185
Others	7	122	23

Secondary schools

Normal number	233	142	235
Functioning now	162	102	160

In the city of Pisa the elementary schools have one room in one building, three in another, and a few windowless rooms in a rented room.

2. Occupation by Italians. Most buildings are empty do not occupy are often occupied by Italian refugees, and, increasingly, by political parties. This situation is most acute in territory turned over to the Italian Government. Rome is the prime case. Here civilian groups occupy 20 elementary schools and a secondary school, political parties 12 elementary and 4 secondary schools, and refugees 43 elementary and 13 secondary schools. Except for the relinquishing of an school by the Communist Party, this situation has remained static since the middle of October in spite of every effort and protest by the Regional Education Office (Major Gualtieri). On 31 December the Chief Commissioner brought the matter strongly to the attention of the Prime Minister.

3. Statistical data: the following table shows the general building situation in six provinces of Italy - Umbria, in 3 provinces of Tuscany and in all 8 provinces of Marche-Abruzzi:

Elementary schools	Umbria	Marche-Abruzzi
Normal number	1228	2465
Functioning now	932	1929
Occupied by Allies	13	85
Occupied by Italian Army and Carabinieri	7	-
Occupied by Refugees	76	99
Occupied by Pol. Parties, etc.	15	14
Under repair or disinfecting	735	776
Badly damaged	71	217
Destroyed	49	185
Others	7	23
Secondary schools		
Normal number	235	235
Functioning now	166	169
Occupied by Allies	11	42
Occupied by Italian Army and Carabinieri	2	-
Occupied by Refugees	8	3
Occupied by P.I. Parties, etc.	3	6
Under repair or disinfecting	64	252
Badly damaged	36	11
Destroyed	21	3
Others	2	

B. Building Repairs.

1. Indolence. The repairs needed by such buildings are not recognized as often extensive. Rome, here again, has the prize for inactivity. 59 elementary schools and 33 secondary schools in Rome (which had almost no war damage) are closed for lack of repair or disrepair. This situation was brought to the attention of the Minister in October, and repeatedly thereafter. As far as can be learned almost nothing had been done by the end of December. The Ministry of Public Works, in listing appropriations for school repairs requested, lists only two or three schools in Rome city.

The Minister of Public Works sent out a questionnaire in September to all provinces asking for data as to school rooms damaged. To date 17 provinces have not even replied.

In examination it must be said that great difficulty of communication and the overwhelming size of the job of repairing war damage to school buildings are extremely discouraging to school officials. Furthermore, many communes make shift with local resources and do not seek repair work done.

2. Lack of supply. The lack of building material is acute. Even when materials exist in Italy, transport is lacking for getting them to the communities where they are needed. The most universal lack - and greatest single need - is glass. Glass or glass substitute requested from the United States last spring has not come, and most schools in Italy have no glass in the windows.

3. Harmful signs. In parts of Toscana glass has been found sufficient for the schools in certain communes. In Sardinia (not damaged outside Cagliari) children were induced to get glass from home - from pictures, book-cases, or other indoor sources. In Sarno province all able-bodied students have been enlisted to help with civic reconstruction. In Chiati two communes organized a "Day of the School" and put on a drive for funds netting 15,000 and 24,000 lire respectively. The provveditore (provincial superintendent of schools) is planning a similar campaign in all his communes.

4. Plans. The Ministers of Public Instruction and Public Works and the respective Subdivisions are preparing a comprehensive survey of school building needs, and plans for meeting them throughout Italy, through the establishment in each province of a small committee of architects and engineers who will concentrate on these problems. As this plan progresses it will be described more fully in future reports.

5. Closing schools. In the meantime the Minister in the South and Regional Education Officers in the North have been obliged to authorize provincial school heads to close schools in severe weather wherever necessary, and to extend the term into the summer to make up the lost time.

C. Opening Schools.

1. Elementary and Secondary Schools. Despite all handicaps, schools in Italy are generally functioning. Almost every commune has schooling.

In extension is must be said that great difficulty of communication and the overwhelming size of the job of repairing war damage to school buildings are extremely discouraging to school officials. Furthermore, many communes make shift with local resources and do not even repair work done.

2. Lack of supply. The lack of building material is acute. Even when materials exist in Italy, transport is lacking for getting them to the communes where they are needed. The most universal lack - and greatest single need - is glass. Glass or glass substitute requested from the United States last spring has not come, and most schools in Italy have no glass in the windows.

3. Remedial plans. In parts of Tuscany glass has been found sufficient for the schools in certain communes. In Bardonia (not damaged outside Ogliastro) children were introduced to new glass from home - from pictures, book-cases, or other indoor sources. In Siena province all able-bodied students have been enlisted to help with glass reconstruction. In Chieti two communes organized a "Day of the School" and put on a drive for funds netting 10,000 and 24,000 lire respectively. The provveditori (provincial superintendent of schools) is planning a similar campaign in all his communes.

4. Plans. The Ministers of Public Instruction and Public Works and the respective Subsecretaries are preparing a comprehensive survey of school building needs, and plans for meeting them throughout Italy, through the establishment in each province of a small committee of architects and engineers who will concentrate on these problems. As this plan progresses it will be described more fully in future reports.

5. Moving schools. In the meantime the Minister in the French and Regional Education Offices in the North have been obliged to authorize provincial school boards to close schools in severe weather whenever necessary, and to extend the term into the summer to make up the lost time.

C. Opening Schools.

1. Elementary and Secondary Schools. Despite all hardships, schools in Italy are generally functioning. Almost every commune has schooling available, and has enrolments which for the most part run from 70% to 95% of normal, except in the northernmost limited provinces where they are from 50% to 70% of normal insofar as the schools are open. All sorts of make-shifts are used - in Aversa, four rooms of the archbishop's palace; in Macerata, convents, churches and orphanages are used; Pisa City has established branches of a lower secondary school in 6 communes; and so on. In most places there are sufficient teachers; in a few, such as Florence and Lucca, the surplus of displaced teachers has been unbarricading.

2. Universities. While all universities hold formal openings in the fall, save examinations, and in some cases hold make-up classes, the actual class work for the most part will begin in January. Make-shifts and adaptations are being made - thus the University of Macerata, wholly requisitioned as to its own buildings, will nevertheless open fully in

rooms found here and there; the University of Pisa, with 4537 students enrolled, is carrying on its engineering school at the University of Florence, and schools trying to find places for the rest.

3. Boilin and San Marino. The Regional Education Officer for Boilin (Capitain PRATT) is also serving as 8th Army JMC Education Officer, and has been asked by the Republic of San Marino to help get its schools going. He has organized and vetted personnel, distributed programs and directives, arranged for payment of teachers, and reports at least 3 kindergartens, 19 elementary schools and 19 secondary schools functioning in Boilin province, just south of actual combat. His survey of the situation in San Marino indicates that 2400 students are to be taken care of and he expects to open the elementary schools and four secondary schools 3 January.

D. School lunches.

1. The school lunch program moves slowly -- sindaco have difficulty getting facilities for cooking and serving, some find the cost too great for a poor country, some are simply indolent about sending in requests. Reports as of the end of December showed 14,072 lunches being served in Naples, 80,000 in Rome and environs. March-April report a start with 1626 lunches in 22 communes. The numbers are being considerably increased each week.

E. Miscellany.

1. Czechoslovakia. The Consul General of Czechoslovakia protested that in the new elementary school text books a fifth grade book in its geographical section described the Slovak Republic as established in 1939 instead of Czechoslovakia as originally organized. In view of an international incident over the six lines devoted to this subject, the Ministry of Public Instruction prepared six new lines describing the geography of Czechoslovakia as it was before 1939. These are being substituted in books now on the press and will be sent in mimeographed form to all schools which have the unevicted books.

2. Enfranchisement. This student-aid organization has been handling fire in the various Ministries for months. It still hangs, and the poor children get no help.

3. GIL. The taking over of the properties and physical education teachers of former GIL (Fascist Youth Organization) by the schools is proceeding satisfactorily.

4. Boy Scouts. They may be seen on hikes any Sunday morning. Representatives of the two federated organizations (Catholic and non-sectarian) from Rome met in Naples with leaders of both groups on 29 December and arranged for harmonious cooperation. There was a meeting early on 17 December. Courses for scout leaders are proceeding well. Some of literature have been received from England. Mr. Gatty of the Commissioning Sub-committee has asked all his spare time to helping the movement, while Mr. Lyon flies between Paris and Italy giving full time to the work.

5. Christmas parties. In Florence the Education Division and Red Cross

D. School Lunches.

1. The school lunch program moves slowly -- students have difficulty getting facilities for cooking and serving, soon find the cost too great for a poor camp, and are simply incident about waiting in queues. Reports as of the end of December showed 14,072 lunches being served in Naples, 80,000 in Rome and environs. Marche-Blanc reports a start with 1026 lunches in 22 camps. The numbers are being considerably increased each week.

E. Miscellany.

1. Czechoslovakia. The Consul General of Czechoslovakia protested that in the new elementary school text books a fifth grade book in its geographical section described the Slovak Republic as established in 1939 instead of Czechoslovakia as originally organized. To avoid an international incident over the six lines devoted to this subject, the Ministry of Public Instruction projected six new lines describing the Geography of Czechoslovakia as it was before 1939. These are being substituted in books now in the press and will be sent in also-corrected form to all schools which have the uncorrected books.

2. Patristic Seclusion. This student-aid organization has been handing fire in the various Ministries for months. It still hangs, and the poor children get no help.

3. GIL. The taking over of the properties and physical education teachers of former GIL (Fascist Youth Organization) by the schools is proceeding satisfactorily.

4. Boy Scouts. They may be seen on hikes any Sunday morning. Representatives of the two federated organizations (Catholic and non-sectarian) from Rome met in Naples with leaders of both groups on 6-9 December and arranged for harmonious cooperation. There was a great rally on 17 December. Courses for scout leaders are proceeding well. Days of literature have been received from England. Mr. Gatty of the Communications Subcommission devotes all his spare time to helping the movement, while Mr. Logan stays between Egypt and Italy giving full time to the work.

5. Christmas parties. In Florence the Education Division and Red Cross to other host parties in 10 schools, with PMS entertainment, and gifts and cards for 3,000 children. In Rome Education teamed up with Welfare and Displaced Persons to give toys, food and nuts to refugee children, the 1,000 toys being brought by school children in Rome.

6. Teachers' Conference. There was a joint conference between Captain ACE, Tuscan Education Officer, and the rectors of the Universities of Siena, Florence and Pisa, on 30 December.

7. "Educatore Provinciale". In the 14-15th the National Education Officer (Lieutenant MIGNI), working with the American Red Cross, established an "Educatore Provinciale" (training school for poor children) housing 180 children and managed by a board representing the school administration, the provincial administration, and the communal welfare body (Ente Comunale Assistenza).

- Picea canadensis* Mill.
WASHINGTON
Major, A.U.S.

COLLETON W. TIGHTMAN
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

all fascist literature from school libraries.

10. Prefect vs. Provveditore. While the prefect in Arezzo fails to provide any transport for the Provveditore there, illustrating a too common lack of cooperation between prefect and provincial school head, the prefect in Livorno expresses appreciation and congratulations to the provveditore there for his initiative in getting schools open.

11. Art for Allies. The Academy of Fine Arts in Siena is admitting Allied personnel to courses without charge.

12. Team work. The University of Siena has arranged to have professors from the University of Florence come down and give consultations to refugee students.

13. The university level. Two well known Jewish professors have been restored to their jobs at the University of Florence.

14. Competition. The Regional Education Officer in Pescara was called upon in Florence to help get ~~our~~ students out of jail - they had been putting up posters warning girls who dated Allied soldiers that they would have their hair cut.

15. Services. The University of Urbino (Marche-Abruzzi) is offering evening classes in English and Slavic languages for adults, and Italian classes to Allied personnel.

16. Commissary. Students at the General Technical Institute in L'Aquila struck to have the suspension of their "principle" (head master) revoked, after having earlier petitioned for his removal.

17. Cautious democracy. Students at the University of Pisa are organizing clubs and societies, under strict supervision.

W. H. W. W. W. W.
CARLETON W. WASHBURN

Major, A.E.F.

Director of Education

APPENDIX A.

Distribution of the first four books printed in Florence, as of 29 December, 1944.

	Florence City	Florence Province	Arezzo City	Arezzo Prov.	Grosseto City	Grosseto Province	Livorno City	Livorno Prov.	Lucca City	Lucca Prov.	Pisa City	Pisa Prov.	Total
1st Reader	1575	377	105	440	100	-	-	200	550	50	100	525	510
2nd Sub.	1555	377	105	440	100	-	-	200	550	50	100	525	510
3rd Arith., etc.	855	317	105	420	100	-	-	100	380	50	70	265	285
4th Relig., etc.	875	317	105	420	100	-	-	100	380	50	70	265	285

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APPENDIX A.

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ation of the first four books printed in Florence, as of 29 December, 1944.

Florence	Arezzo	Arezzo	Grosseto	Grosseto	Livorno	Livorno	Lucca	Lucca	Pisa	Pisa	Pistoia	Pistoia	Sienna	Sienna
Province	City	Prov.	City	Province	City	Prov.	City	Prov.	City	Prov.	City	Prov.	City	Prov.
7	105	340	100	-	-	200	550	50	100	525	510	500	700	120
7	105	440	100	-	-	250	550	50	100	525	510	430	700	120
7	105	420	100	-	-	100	380	50	70	265	285	190	500	30
7	105	420	100	-	-	100	380	50	70	265	285	190	500	30

POW/HC
HEALTH

(d) On the question of preparing the health control report made by the Headquarters of the Sub-Commission it is thought that a brief review of the work done by the Sanitary Sub-Commission of the Ministry of Interior during 1944 would be of interest.

(e) When contact was first made in late January with the Italian medical authorities in Sicily, it was found that their position was a very difficult one. Without sufficient staff, without even adequate supplies, without a system of communication with their clients, they were in a position of complete isolation. They were, nevertheless, bound to work with energy and vigor. A great number of the official staff of the Ministry was either still in Rome or dispersed along the coast, and with the result that a staff of 300 men, who were not well equipped, had to carry on the heavy task of re-organizing the Sanitary Sub-Commission. In contrast to this, the Sanitary Sub-Commission staff of this Sub-Commission, and the staff of all of them were experienced in the work allotted to them.

(f) From the first, daily conferences were held between the Administrations and the Italian authorities, at which all matters relating to Health Control, of Central, Infectious Diseases, re-organization of hospitals, veterinary problems, medical supply and delivery matters in particular and the whole field of medical assistance re-organization of the Sanitary Sub-Commission were discussed. It is an absolute necessity of complete cordiality. To close the liaison, that for a time the principal medical officer occupied an office at the Sub-Commission's Headquarters for certain hours of the day. In degree of communication improved, conditions became somewhat better and the organization, though it has cramped quarters and shortage of materials, began to function as a cohesive unit.

(g) Then, after the fall of Rome and the move of the Government from Salerno, conditions now demanded fresh facts of organization, facilities for absorption and allocation of personnel found in the Central, the administration of fresh areas of liberated territory and the complete re-organization of the Government. It was for- tunate that the Ministry had at its disposal the services of the Governor General, the Principal Medical Officer and the principal officers of the Ministry who had had experience of dealing with such problems even in the past. The new administrative system now became a realistic entity and more and more men of experience were added. The civil- ian staff has now increased to 20 persons while this Sub-Commission's study group staff has shrunk to 7.

(h) During the past year, if the Sub-Commission has had to take its demands upon the Italian Public Health authorities, all of which have been scrupulously carried out according to the personnel and materials available to them. The Italian authorities, on their part, and the problems of a difficult and at times apparently insurmountable nature to present to this Sub-Commission but it is hoped that these problems have been fairly dealt with. The daily conferences still continue and the personal contacts which have been maintained during the past year between the Italian officials and the officers of this Sub-Commission have, and a long way towards the simplification of many difficulties. At the present moment, the demands and problems are becoming less and less and the Italian authorities are facing their difficult task with determination and energy.

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2. ITALIAN RED CROSS

(A) In its character as the Italian Red Cross had the normal characteristics of all national and cross societies, those being bodies which minister to the medical and hygienic needs of the civil population, undertake relief work in times of national disaster and are administered by their own governing bodies according to the constitution of the League of Red Cross Societies. With the institution of the Fascist regime, however, a new statute was passed and the Italian Red Cross became a semi-official organization, largely state controlled and depending upon the Ministries of War and Interior. This, coincident with the armistice between the Allies and Italy, saw the collapse of all integral direction of the I.R.C.

(B) In addition to this blow to the organization there came the German pillaging of Red Cross material and equipment. Hospitals were looted and medical stores and laboratory equipment, sheets and blankets, and even bedsprings were removed. In Rome alone the damage to Red Cross hospitals is estimated at 50 million lire. Nearly all the motor ambulances owned by the I.R.C. were taken by the retreating Germans together with uniforms, medicines and food supplies destined for prisoners of war. The Central Depot of medical supplies in Rome was plundered and eight hospital trains were sent to the South. In all, the damage and loss caused by the German invasion, to date, at 500 million lire and it is obviously impossible to evaluate the loss which will be found in regions now under German control. Thus in early 1944, faced with internal disorganization and irreparable damage to property, materials and equipment, the I.R.C. had stupendous difficulties to overcome.

(C) However, under the able and energetic guidance of the newly appointed President General and Secretary General every effort was made to see that re-organization could be undertaken and by degrees the I.R.C. began to rise phoenixlike from its ashes. The organization was first re-activated in the spirit of the Constitution of the League of Red Cross Societies, i.e., with its primary objective being of a non-military nature devoted to the relief of suffering and the improvement of social conditions. To re-establish its present status, the I.R.C. proposed to make a new draft of its statute and abrogate the Statute of 1929, which bore the political overtones of the time, while in August a Committee of Investigation was set up to prepare into all the administrative activities of the I.R.C. in the past fifteen years.

(D) In addition to this, the Red Cross has re-organized and re-organized the Committee of Visiting Nurses and the Administrative Council for the boarding schools of professional nurses in Rome. A proposed new statute for the United Italian Red Cross is being studied and, for the first time, all I.R.C. accounts are being audited. Particular care and interest is being taken in all the provincial organizations which are being circulated with instructions and directives. Re-organization of all I.R.C. hospitals has been undertaken and every effort is being made to repair damaged hospitals, buildings and warehouses. The Red Cross has also taken charge of medical care of Italian refugee camps, health supervision on refugee trains and supervision of repatriated prisoners of war. The sick young repatriated prisoners of war are cared for in I.R.C. hospitals. The Red Cross is also, where possible, transforming its war premises into first aid stations to minister to the needs of the civilian population. At the request of the Allied authorities it has organized six units for service with the Allied Armies. A very fine and humanitarian work has been in opening of a Central Information Bureau for the assistance of refugees and displaced families who may obtain information concerning their last relatives, while the Prisoners of War Office has organized its work in collecting and supplying information concerning Italian and foreign prisoners of war. In addition, the care of the return of war is deserving of the highest possible praise.

(E) The most recent activity of the Italian Red Cross has been its participation in the National Agency for the Distribution of Relief to Italy by American Relief Fund, under the sponsorship of the President's Personal Representative to the Vatican. The

with uniforms, antibiotics and food supplies destined for prisoners of war. The Central Depot of Medical Supplies in Rome was plundered and eight hospital trains were sent to the North. In all, the damage and loss caused by the Germans is estimated, so far, at 520 million lire and it is obviously impossible to evaluate the loss which will be found in regions now under German control. Thus in early 1944, faced with internal disorganization and irreparable damage to property, materials and equipment, the I.R.C. had stupendous difficulties to overcome.

(C) However, under the able and energetic guidance of the newly appointed President General and Secretary General every effort was made to see that the construction could be undertaken and by degrees the I.R.C. began to rise phoenixlike from its ashes. The organization was first re-activated in the spirit of the substitution of the League of Red Cross Societies, i.e., with its primary objective being of a non-military nature devoted to the relief of suffering and the improvement of social conditions. To regain its present status, the I.R.C. proposed to make a new draft of its statute and reorganize the Statute of 1929, which was the political impetus of the time, while in August a Committee of Investigation was set up to inquire into all the administrative activities of the I.R.C. In the past fifteen years.

(D) In addition to this, the Red Cross has been re-organized and re-organized of professional nurses and the Administrative Council for the bearing schools of professional nurses in Rome. A proposed new statute for the Junior Italian Red Cross is being studied and, for the first time, all I.R.C. accounts are being audited. Particular care and interest is being taken in all the provincial organizations which are being circumscribed with instructions and memoranda. An organization of all I.R.C. hospitals has been undertaken and every effort is being made to repair damaged hospitals, buildings and warehouses. The Red Cross has also taken charge of a medical care of Italian refugee camps, health supervision on refugees, training and supervision of repatriated prisoners of war. The other strong re-activated prisoners of war are cared for in I.R.C. hospitals. The Red Cross is also, where possible, transforming its war premises into first aid stations to minister to the needs of the civilian population. At the request of the Allied authorities it has organized six units for service with the Allied Armies. A very fine and humanitarian work has been in progress of a Central Information Bureau for the assistance of refugees and displaced families where they may obtain information concerning their lost relatives, while the prisoners of War Office has continued its work in collecting and supplying information concerning Italian and foreign prisoners of war. In addition, the sort of the volunteer nurses is deserving of the highest possible praise.

(E) The most recent activity of the Italian Red Cross has been its participation in the National Agency for the Distribution of Relief to Italy by American Relief, Inc. under the sponsorship of the President's personal representative to the Vatican. The I.R.C. in cooperation with representatives of the Vatican, the Italian Government and the American Red Cross has set up a central committee charged with the distribution of supplies as they arrive. The primary distribution will be to those areas most devastated by the war. In all its activities with the Allied Commission and the Allied Relief Committee, the I.R.C. acts through its Italian Officer, the Director of this Sub-Committee.

The greatest possible tribute is due to the I.R.C. for the almost unbelievable amount of work it has accomplished in the past year. Its most hampering factor has been lack of transport and, despite every possible effort made by this Sub-Committee to obtain tires, inner tubes and even automobiles, conditions have, so far, remained unchanged. It is understood, however, that within the past few days A.R.R.C. has released to the Red Cross a large quantity of used tires and inner tubes.

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(a) Ca^{2+} -ATPase

(iii) early in December, demonstrations on typhus control methods were held in Rome province of Lazio (Lazio Region) and were well attended by teams from the various provinces. All teams were given a 10 pound tin of DDT and a spray gun before returning to their respective provinces.

(iv) A demonstration unit set out on the 27th of December on a tour of Toscana Region and the surrounding areas. As transport and rationing difficulties prevented teams from various provinces assembling at certain centers, the unit is making a separate visit to each provincial capital. This has necessarily prolonged the period of the tour beyond original expectation, but it is hoped that a tour of Abruzzi-Marche Region and 5th Army area can be arranged soon after the termination of the present tour.

(v) Conditions in the Segrate Civil Prison, Rome, were such that a request was received from the Public Safety Sub-Commission for disinfection measures to be taken. An inspection of the prison and prisoners revealed a much better state of affairs than was anticipated and a surprisingly low percentage of lice-infested inmates.

(vi) As was indicated in last month's report, disinfection teams have been trained in Rome and a dusting station set up at the Termini railway station where incoming refugees are treated. During December a total of 4,700 persons have been dusted, while the refugees camps at Civitella, S. Croce, La Marmora and Campo have received careful attention. Altogether, a total of 12,437 persons in Rome have been dusted by the Typhus Control Unit.

(vii) In Naples the "Picciotto" service is still working steadily as the number of persons living in these shelters has not greatly diminished. In addition to the "Picciotto" service, the General de-lousing service, both inside and outside Naples, has continued throughout the winter. This has been kept up systematically as Naples is regarded as possibly the most dangerous potential starting point of a fresh epidemic. Inside Naples a total of 70,325 persons was deloused during the month, while outside Naples the figure was 2,889.

(d) Small-pox:

(1) On the basis of small-pox occurred in Rome during the month in a person who had come to the city from Naples; no more cases have been reported. Vaccination stations have been set up in Rome and the public notified in the press where they when they may be vaccinated. Arrangements are on hand for the vaccination of the civilian staff of this Headquarters.

(ii) 12 cases of small-pox were reported from Palermo during December as compared with 29 in November.

(iii) In Naples (revising the incidence of small-pox has decreased slightly) the December figure being 285 as compared with 317 for November.

(iv) The Benvenuto outbreak continues with 81 cases in December compared with 89 in November. The latter figure exceeds the figure of 70 given in last month's report. An A.C. Medical Officer has been sent to Benvenuto to supervise and stimulate the vaccination, case finding, and follow-up program, while an Inspector from the Sanita' pubblica branch of the Ministry of Interior will shortly arrive to provide additional assistance. Vaccine manufactured by the Salvo firm of Siena is being used and the S.F.M.O. is satisfied with the potency of this vaccine.

(v) Sporadic cases of small-pox have occurred in Salerno, Reggio and other provinces.

(e) Typhus:

(i) Early in the month, a meeting was held with representatives of the Italian Government, Dr. Ruggi of the Rockefeller Foundation and a Professor of the Institute of Hygiene, to discuss the malaria program for the coming year. The Government accepted, in principle, the 100,000 cases made by Professor Ruggi and on that basis ordered quantities of antipaludal and equipment for use in 1945.

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The Government stated, however, that it would require assistance both from the Foundation and from UNRRA to implement the program. Dr. Kues stated that until the return of Dr. Soper from the U.S.A. he was unable to state to what extent the Rockefeller Foundation was prepared to participate. Dr. Soper is expected to return early in January and on his return it is hoped to coordinate the activities of the Rockefeller Government, Rockefeller Foundation, UNRRA and A.S.E.

(iii) During the month of July, Dr. Bailey, Chief Medical Officer of the Health Division of U.S.A.R.A., met the Director General of the Sanitary Institute and discussed with him problems bearing upon malaria control for the coming year.

(D) Infant Mortality:

(i) The Ministry of Interior wanted during the month the figures for the November-December infant mortality rate. This is now 100.2 instead of 134.7 as stated in last month's report; the component figures being 1550 live births and 156 deaths under one year of age.

(ii) This sub-commission will not ask any statement on the December figures until next month's report, as complete figures on the particular month are not available until approximately half way through next month. This applies as well to statistics on tuberculosis.

(E) Vital Statistics:

(i) This sub-commission is frequently asked to publish figures in the field of vital statistics, especially comparative tables covering the last few years. It is, on the whole, extremely reluctant to comply with such requests as it is felt that in many cases the figures will be both inaccurate and misleading for the following reasons.

(ii) The spread of hostilities from Sicily northward through the mainland has resulted in the destruction of many municipal and provincial records. In addition, when the Germans retreated from Rome they took with them many important and valuable documents from the first to the last of Statistics. Furthermore, during the past year, the standard of reporting of figures concerning stills and still mortality has fallen to a low level, especially in the country districts and even at, although communicated in facilities are improving, it has not reached the pre-war mark. It is felt, therefore, that at the present moment, any survey covering wide areas of Italy would result only in figures for which enormous conclusions would be drawn.

(F) VET. AIRBART. BRANCH:

(a) The Rome Institute of Public Health is now producing vaccines for the production of anti-cholera, anti-brucella, etc. This production has been begun since the importation of the cultures of brucella, obertus, reported last month. The same institute is also producing small-pox vaccine.

(b) Close contact is being maintained with the Agricultural Sub-Commission on all matters in which Agriculture and the Veterinary Branch have common interests.

(c) While malaria is reported occasionally from various provinces it is at the moment prevalent in certain provinces where active measures are being taken for its suppression.

(d) It is hoped that local production of anti-cholera vaccine will soon be begun, thus eliminating the necessity of import from the United States. Measures to protect against foot and mouth disease is being taken out by the same Veterinary Laboratory.

until next month's report, as complete figures on one particular month are not available until approximately half way through next month. This applies as well to statistics on tuberculosis.

(5) Vital Statistics:

(a) This sub-committee is frequently asked to publish figures in the field of vital statistics, especially comparative tables covering the last few years. It is, on the whole, extremely reluctant to comply with such requests as it is felt that in many cases the figures will be both inaccurate and misleading for the following reasons:

(1) The spread of hostilities from Sicily northward through the mainland has resulted in the destruction of many municipal and provincial records. In addition, when the Germans retreated from Rome they took with them many important and valuable documents from the Institute of Statistics. Furthermore, during the past year, the standard of reporting of figures considerably wilted and still certainty has fallen to a low level, especially in the country districts and even now, although communication facilities are improving, it has not reached the previous work. It is felt, therefore, that at the present moment, any survey covering wide areas of the country would result only in figures free from errors and misleading conclusions would be drawn.

4. Veterinary Services:

(a) The Royal Institute of Public Health is now producing vaccines for the prevention of cattle against Brucellosis. This production has been begun since the Institute is also producing small-pox vaccine.

(b) Close contact is being maintained with the Agriculture Sub-Committee on all matters in which agriculture and the Veterinary Service have common interests.

(c) While Rabies is reported sporadically from various provinces it is at the moment prevalent in Perugia Province where active measures are being taken for its suppression.

(d) It is hoped that local production of anti-cholera vaccine will soon be begun, thus eliminating the necessity of import from the United States. Vaccines to protect against foot and mouth disease is being turned out by the Home Veterinary Laboratory.

(e) The Veterinary Branch Report is to be found at Appendix "A".

5. Medical Supply Branch:

(a) The first month of operation of MEDUSA has been beset with some difficulties due to shortages in obtaining supplies from the provinces and in appointing provincial distributors. Various conferences were held with the Italian Government and UNRRA as a result of which the Government appointed a representative to act fully in all dealings with the Medical Supply Branch and MEDUSA. It is hoped that this appointment will tend to eliminate some of the present delays. A third difficulty has been shortage of transport and in this, the Medical Supply Branch has tried to assist MEDUSA in every way possible.

(B) A T-1 and T-2 have been authorized for the Central Medical Depot and this organization, which will take over operation of the Depot, Naples, Italy.

(C) During the past year, the Medical Supply Branch has taken an active interest in the rehabilitation of pharmaceutical and biological firms in liberated Italy. This has been done to serve a twofold purpose: first, the reactivation of Italian industry and secondly, the minimization of the necessity for importing such materials from the U.S.A. or the U.K. The efforts of the Branch, in conjunction with the Industry Sub-Committee, have met with some success, in that it has been possible to put into production approximately 14 pharmaceutical firms and 3 biological firms. In addition, the manufacture of neutral glass tubing for vials has also been started. Although the 14 firms mentioned above are only producing at about 25 per cent capacity, it is felt that this is a considerable step in the right direction. The biological firms, on the other hand, are producing at about 65 per cent of capacity.

(D) Penicillin mould which was imported by this Sub-Committee from Washington and London was turned over to the Institute of Hygiene in Rome. Since then, cultures have been furnished to two biological firms and it is hoped that after a time small quantities of the drug will become available to the public. As the manufacturing process is difficult and tedious, no great hope is held out of an early completion of the finished product.

(E) During December, the Director of the Medical Supply Branch visited Cairo and Haifa on supply matters on behalf of G-5, A.S.H.Q.

(F) It is anticipated that the Central Medical Supply Depot will be able to assist UNRRA in the storage of supplies which that organization will bring into Italy.

(G) The report of the Medical Supply Branch is to be found at Appendix "B".

6. WELFARE BRANCH:

(A) Much time has been spent by the Welfare Branch during the past month in assisting in the distribution of food and clothing for the devastated areas and cooperating with the American Relief for Italy Inc. in their programme of importation of food and clothing for the needy. The latter agency, known in Italy as the Ente Nazionale per la Distribuzione dei Concorsi all'Italia, or E.N.C.I., has already imported 1500 tons of clothing while a ship, chartered by the British, has unloaded 1871 tons of clothing from Spain.

(B) The Welfare Branch has, in addition, made arrangements to obtain salvage of discarded clothing in ports from which shipping and in other areas from army sources. It is hoped that this salvage will be put to good use in supplementing the imports which are already taking place.

(C) The report of the Welfare Branch is to be found at Appendix "C".

7. PERSONNEL:

(a) During the absence of the Director, it is the Vice-President of Civil Affairs Section, the Director of this Sub-Committee acted as Vice-President.

(b) Major Anthony King (A) has been assigned to another location. Major King was given the original A.S.H.Q. officers the first named in Italy and later acted as V.S. Officer for the island.

(c) Major G.H. Whitfield (A) who has done excellent work in the Medical Supply Branch and was largely instrumental in the setting-up of UNRRA has received another assignment. His place at this Headquarters has been taken by Capt. Francis

(2) During December, the Director of the Medical Supply Branch visited Cairo and Haifa on supply matters on behalf of A-5, A-7, A-9.

(3) It is anticipated that the Central Medical Supply Depot will be able to assist UNRWA in the storage of supplies which that organization will bring into Italy.

(4) The report of the Medical Supply Branch is to be found at Appendix "B".

6. WELFARE BRANCH:

(A) Much time has been spent by the Welfare Branch during the past month in assisting in the distribution of food and clothing for the disadvantaged areas and cooperating with the American Relief Committee in their program of importation of food and clothing for the needy. The latter agency, known in Italy as the Ente Nazionale per la Distribuzione dei Soccorsi all'Italia, or E.N.D.I., has already imported 100 tons of clothing while a ship, chartered by the Vatican, has unloaded 150 tons of clothing from Spain.

(B) The Welfare Branch has, in addition, made arrangements to obtain salvages of discarded clothing in ports from shipwrecked sailors and in other areas from army sources. It is hoped that this salvage may be put to good use in supplementing the imports which are already taking place.

(C) The report of the Welfare Branch is to be found at Appendix "C".

7. PERSONNEL:

(A) During the absence, in December, of the Vice-President of Civil Affairs Section, the Director of this Sub-Commission acted as Vice-President.

(B) Major Anthony Piro (A) has been assigned to another poster. Major Piro was among the original A.M.C.G. officers the first landed in Sicily and later acted as V.P. Officer for the island.

(C) Major G.H. Williams (A) who has done excellent work in the Medical Supply Branch and was largely instrumental in the setting-up of E.M.I.C.A. has received another assignment. His place at this Headquarters has been taken by Capt. Francis G. Evans (A).

(D) One British Officer, Major V. King has been transferred to this Sub-Commission from Tripoli.

(E) Dr. Floyd S. Marquis of the Tyburn Control Unit left for Washington during the month.

(F) The Medical Officers belonging to the displaced persons organization Sub-Commission were, during the month, assigned to this Sub-Commission, remain attached to their original Sub-Commission in carrying out their normal duties.

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SUMMARY

1. POLITICAL:

(A) An account has been given of the development of the work of the Sanitary Public Division of the Ministry of Interior during 1944, where it started in Salerno with a staff of sixteen. The staff has now increased to eighty-eight. The Ministry is playing an active and energetic part in the rehabilitation of all public health services in liberated Italy.

2. ITALIAN RED CROSS:

(A) The history of the Italian Red Cross in pre-fascist and fascist days has been briefly touched upon; the issues it has suffered, due to German pillaging, have been described. These include the removal of medical stores, laboratory equipment, sheets, blankets, mattresses and food supplies. Nearly all the motor ambulances were removed and 6 hospital trains were sent to the North. The damages are estimated, so far, at 520 million of lire.

(B) An account has then been given of the internal re-constitution undertaken by the Red Cross and the many activities to which it has devoted itself in the past year, including re-organization of hospitals, the medical care of refugees, the organization of nursing standards, the opening of first-aid stations to care for civilians, the institution of an Information Bureau for the assistance of refugees and the participation in the distribution of relief supplies imported from America by the American Relief for Italy Inc.

3. PUBLIC HEALTH:

(A) Two cases of typhus have been reported from the outskirts of Naples during the month. Laboratory tests have not yet revealed whether these were Murine or Typhic Typhus. Demonstrations on Typhus Control measures were held in some of the Provinces of Lazio and Umbria Region, and the Typhus Demonstration Unit has begun a tour of Toscana Region and 5th Army area. Disinfection of the Regina Ucelli prison in Rome has been undertaken and incoming refugees and refugees camps have been disinfectant, a total of 12,137 persons having been treated in Rome. Insisting continues both inside and outside Naples in dusting stations and "microzones". Inside Naples 76,325 persons were treated, while the figure for those outside was 2,889.

(B) There was one case of small-pox in Rome during the month, while twelve were reported from Palermo. In Naples province, 285 cases were reported as compared with 317 in November. Bacteriologists have had 11 cases reported with 89 in November. Sporadic cases have occurred in Salerno, Rome and Avellino provinces.

(C) The Italian Government has ordered quantities of material and equipment for anti-malarial work for 1945 and has increased the assistance of the Rockefeller Foundation and WHO in the coming year's anti-malarial programme.

(D) The recorded infant mortality figure of 103.2 for the month of November is now reported instead of the figure 144.2 given last month. In view of the non-availability of complete figures until the middle of the month, the December rate will not be published until next month's report.

(E) The difficulty of publishing accurate tables of vital statistics covering the past few years has been stated.

4. INTERNATIONAL BUREAU:

removed and 6 hospital trains were sent to the North. Nearly all the motor ambulances were so far, at 520 million of lire.

(8) An account has been given of the internal re-organization undertaken by the Red Cross and the very activities to which it has devoted itself in the past year, including re-organization of hospitals, the medical care of refugees, their organization of nursing standards, the opening of first-aid stations to care for civilians, the institution of an information bureau for the assistance of refugees and the participation in the distribution of relief supplies imported from America by the American Relief for Italy Inc.

3. PUBLIC HEALTH:

(A) Two cases of typhus have been reported from the outskirts of Naples during the month. Laboratory tests have not yet revealed whether these were typhus or epidemic typhus. Demonstrations on typhus control measures were held in Rome for the provinces of Lazio and Umbria Regions, and the typhus demonstration unit has begun a tour of Toscana Region and 5th Army Area. Disinfection of the Regina Coeli prison in Rome has been undertaken and incoming refugees and refugee camps have been disinfected. A total of 12,137 persons having been treated in Rome. Typhus continues both inside and outside Naples in trucking stations and "mercato". In the Naples 76,325 persons were treated, while the figure for those outside Naples was 2,889.

(B) There was one case of small-pox in Rome during the month, while twelve were reported from Palermo. In Naples province, 285 cases were reported as compared with 317 in November. Benavento has had 51 cases compared with 65 in November. Typhoid cases have occurred in Salerno, Roma and Avellino provinces.

(C) The Italian Government has ordered quantities of material and equipment for anti-malarial work for 1945 and has invoked the assistance of the Rockefeller Foundation and UNRRA in the coming year's anti-malarial program.

(D) The amended infant mortality figure of 100.2 for the month of November is now reported instead of the figure 131.5 given last month. In view of the non-availability of complete figures until the middle of the month, the December rate will not be published until next month's report.

(E) The difficulty of publishing accurate tables of vital statistics covering the past few years has been stressed.

4. VETERINARY BRANCH:

(A) The Rome Institute of Public Health is now producing vaccine for the protection of cattle against brucellosis in addition to small-pox vaccine, while the new Veterinary Laboratory is turning out vaccine with protectants against Foot and Mouth Disease. There is little rabies in the country, except in Perugia province where active measures have been taken for its suppression. Close liaison is maintained with the Agriculture Sub-Commission on all matters in which agriculture and the Veterinary Branch have the same interest.

5. MEDICAL SUPPLY BRANCH:

(A) UNRRA has not been very successful during the first month of its operation. The special difficulties which have hindered its smooth operation have been recognized and every effort is being made to eliminate these difficulties and build up a smoothly running organization.

(B) The Medical Supply Branch with the active cooperation of the Industry Sub-Commission has, during the past year, been successful in putting approximately 10 pharmaceutical firms and 3 biological firms into partial production with a twofold result: that the Italian industry is stimulated and the necessity of importing pharmaceutical and biological products is diminished. Penicillin has been furnished to two biological firms and it is hoped that in due course small quantities of this drug will become available for use. As the manufacturing process takes time, it is not anticipated that the finished product will be ready in the near future.

C. WELFARE BRANCH:

(A) The activities of the Welfare Branch, during last month, have largely been devoted to the distribution of food and clothing for the devastated areas and in helping the American Relief for Italy Inc. in its importation of 1500 tons of clothing. Arrangements have also been made with naval and military sources to obtain discarded clothing and shoes for distribution to the needy.

T. PERSONNEL:

(A) This sub-Commission has, during the past month, lost two officers who were assigned to other theatres and gained one officer who has been transferred from Tripoli.

W. S. PARKINSON, Brigadier,
Director,
Public Health Sub-Commission.

APPENDICES:

- Appendix "A" - Monthly Report of Interim Branch.
- Appendix "B" - Monthly Report of Medical Supply Branch.
- Appendix "C" - Monthly Report of Welfare Branch.

of distribution to the way.

7. PERSONNEL:

(A) This sub-Commission has, during the past month, lost two officers who were assigned to other theaters and gained one officer who has been transferred from Tripoli.

D. S. HARRISON, Brigadier,
Director,
Public Health Sub-Commission.

APPENDICES:

- Appendix "A" - Monthly Report of Veterinary Branch.
- Appendix "B" - Monthly Report of Medical Supply Branch.
- Appendix "C" - Monthly Report of Welfare Branch.

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APPENDIX 2

REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF THE
APR 30, 1945
Public Health Sub-Commission

AC/300/44

31 December, 1944.

SUBJECT: - Report of Veterinary Activities for the
Period 1 to 31 December, 1944.

To: - Director, Public Health Sub-Commission,
H.A. Italian Commission

1. The production of vaccine for bovine brucellae from the cultures of Brucella abortus strain 19, is now under way in the Veterinary Division of the Institute of Public Health, Rome. The first calves will be vaccinated on or about 5 January, 1945. All data which are necessary to determine the effectiveness of this vaccine in the Roman area will be carefully recorded including the agglutination titer of all calves before vaccination and at the various intervals following.

2. It is conservatively estimated that 2,000,000 doses of small-pox vaccine will have been produced in the a/a laboratory within the very near future. Half 1/2 for this vaccine has been harvested from calves without the loss of a single animal.

3. Several veterinary problems in which the Agr. Culture Sub-Commission has a common interest are being approached by that Sub-Commission and this Branch jointly. At the request of the a/a Sub-Commission, this Branch has made recommendations which it is believed will help to solve the following problems:

a. Closer cooperation between the Italian Veterinary Service and Italian Agricultural officials.

b. The widespread practice of using antitubercular insensitization in liberated Italy.

Information regarding the present diseases of livestock and the available means for their control are, at the request of Agricultural officials, furnished by this Branch. This information was mimeographed and distributed among all Allied and Italian Agricultural officials who attended the recent agricultural meeting in Rome.

The importance of proper selection, allocation, and distribution of tobacco extract and nicotine sulphate during the early part of 1945 has been emphasized. Calves in this area will result in serious losses during the coming year unless large scale dipping is employed in all liberated provinces during March, April and May, 1945.

c. Rabies is quite prevalent in Perugia Province at the present time. Measures allowing for the impounding and immediate destruction of stray dogs is being undertaken. The production of vaccine for the widespread transmission of dogs in that province is contemplated for the near future. Specialized cases of rabies continue to occur in several provinces.

1. The production of vaccine for bovine brucellosis from the cultures of brucella abortus strain 19, is now under way in the Veterinary Division of the Instituto di Public Health, Rome. The first calves will be vaccinated on or about 1 January, 1945. All data which are necessary to determine the effectiveness of this vaccine in the Rome area will be carefully observed including the agglutination titer of all calves before vaccination and at the various intervals following.

2. It is conservatively estimated that 2,000,000 doses of small-pox vaccine will have been produced in the U.S. Laboratory within the very near future. Early lymph for this vaccine has been harvested from calves without the loss of a single animal.

3. Several veterinary problems in which the Agr. Culture Sub-Commission has a common interest are being approached by that Sub-Commission and this Branch jointly. At the request of the U.S. Sub-Commission, this Branch has made recommendations which it is believed will help to solve the following problems:

a. Closer cooperation between the Italian Veterinary Service and Italian Agricultural officials.

b. The exchange of practice of having additional immunization in liberated Italy.

Information regarding the present diseases of livestock and the available means for their control are, at the request of Agricultural officials, furnished by this Branch. This information was mimeographed and distributed among all Allied and Italian Agricultural officials who attended the recent agricultural meeting in Rome.

The importance of production, allocation, and distribution of tobacco extract are being emphasized during the early part of 1945 has been emphasized. Calves in the U.S. will not be in serious losses during the coming year unless large scale dipping is employed in all liberated provinces during March, April and May, 1945.

h. Rabies is quite prevalent in Marche Province at the present time. Dog laws allowing for the impounding and immediate destruction of stray dogs is being enforced. The production of vaccine for the widespread immunization of dogs in that province is contemplated for the near future. Sporadic cases of rabies continue to occur in several provinces.

i. Sporadic cases of swine erysipelas continue to be reported from Terni, Perugia, Ancona, Fermo, Ascoli Piceno, Macerata, Pesaro, Forlì, and Aquila provinces. Immunization of swine is continuing in all of these areas.

j. Plans are being laid for the local production of swine cholera vaccine during the early part of 1945. It is anticipated that a sufficient supply of such vaccine will be available to be produced locally, thereby eliminating the necessity of importing such supplies from the States. Antisera will continue to be imported in facilities available for local production at this time.

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7. Vaccine for foot and mouth disease is produced monthly at the Veterinary Laboratory in Rome. Demands for this vaccine have increased noticeably during the month as the disease is now present in Sardinia. 4,500 doses of vaccine were shipped to Sardinia on 17 December and additional supplies will be sent at an early date. The supply of vaccine harvested during October for vaccine production is now exhausted. It is probable that an additional supply will be obtained from Perugia cattle to be slaughtered in Rome during the next few weeks.

8. The reported incidence of glanders, anthrax, blackleg and poultry diseases has been comparatively small during the month.

10/18/44
HOWARD W. RUSHMAN, Major VC,
Chief, Veterinary Branch.

APPENDIX "B"

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Health Sub-Commission

AC/3072/EM

2 January 1945

SUBJECT: - Monthly Report for December 1944, Medical Supply Branch.

TO : - Director, Public Health Sub-Commission, AC.

1. The first month of operation of the Italian Government organization, MEDUSA, has not been as satisfactory as it was hoped. The principal cause for this unsatisfactory operation has been due to inability of the Italian Government and MEDUSA to quickly set up an efficient method of obtaining requirements from the several provinces of liberated Italy, and in a clockwise in appointing provincial and communal wholesale distributors. In an effort to assist, this branch has with the help of the Director of this Sub-Commission, called several meetings with both the Public Health Department, of the Italian Government and the MEDUSA representatives, in an endeavor to streamline their methods of operation. One of the principal results of these several conferences has been the appointment by the Public Health Department, Ministry of Interior, of Dr. Diomede as the direct representative of the Government who will have full authority to act for the Public Health Department, in all dealings with this office and with MEDUSA with regard to medical supplies. It is felt that this appointment will materially assist in the correction of delays that occurred during this first month of operation by MEDUSA.

2. The second difficulty with this matter is delays in distribution of supplies by the Italian Government, as well as the shortage of transport. This branch has given every possible assistance to MEDUSA, in obtaining transportation, and in helping this agency to obtain trucks for their trucks. Some delays have been experienced in making shipments from the 10 medical depots, due to transport shortages, but these have not been too serious.

3. Major George H. Wilhelm, was relieved from assignment to this branch and Captain Charles E. McDonald was assigned as his replacement on 19 December 1944. Captain Eustace, who has been operating the 10 Medical Depots, at Florence, has reported to this Headquarters and will be in charge of the Italian distribution. Captain McDonald has taken over the Naples Depot, and Captain Coffey will take over the Florence Depot. The branch Depot at Bari is at present under the charge of Major Joseph Winters. The material stored at this latter depot is all supplies for France and the Balkans.

4. Under date of 21 December 1944, HQ, MEDUSA, established a T/O # 2 for the 1055th Central Medical Depot (Med). This new unit organization, when activated, will take over the operation of all of the depots enumerated in paragraph 3 above. A list of the proposed personnel for this organization has been submitted by the branch, MEDUSA, to G-1, through G-5, AFHQ, and upon publication of assignment orders, this organization will be activated. Upon activation, it is assigned to MEDUSA, attached to HQ for administration and supply, and is under the operational control of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5, AFHQ.

tion, however, has not been as satisfactory as it was hoped. The principle cause for this unsatisfactory operation has been due to inability of the Italian Government and officials to quickly set up an efficient method of obtaining requirements from the several provinces of liberated Italy, and in a somewhat in appointing provincial and provincial wholesale distributors. In an effort to assist this branch with the help of the Director of this Sub-Commission, called several meetings with both the Public Health Department, of the Italian Government and the American representatives, in an endeavor to streamline their methods of operation. One of the principal results of these several conferences has been the appointment by the Public Health Department, Ministry of Interior of Mr. Diomede as the direct representative of the Government who will have full authority to act for the Public Health Department, in all dealings with this office and with the American representatives. It is felt that this appointment will materially assist in the execution of delays that occurred during this first month of operation by the American representatives.

2. The second difficulty which has resulted in delays in distribution of supplies by the Italian Government, has been the shortage of transport. This branch has given every possible assistance to the Italian Government, in obtaining transportation, and in helping the agency to obtain lines for their trucks. Some delays have been experienced in making shipments from the 40 medical depots, due to transport shortages, but these have not been too serious.

3. Major George H. Delaney, was relieved from assignment to this branch, and Captain Charles D. McDonald was assigned as his replacement on 19 December 1944. Captain Delaney, who has been operating the 40 Medical Depots at Florence, has reported to this Headquarters and will be in charge of the Italian distribution. Captain McDonald has taken over the Naples Depot, and is at present under the charge of Major Delaney. The material stored at this latter depot is all supplies for Greece and the Balkans.

4. Under date of 21 December 1944, Major McDonald established a staff of 4 for the 200th Central Medical Depot (CMD). This new depot organization, when activated, will take over the operation of all of the depots mentioned in paragraph 3 above. A list of the proposed personnel for this organization has been submitted by the Surgeon, AFSA, to G-3, through G-5, AFSA, and upon publication of assignment orders, this organization will be activated. Upon activation, it is assigned to AFSA, attached to the 200th Central Medical Depot, and is under the operational control of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5, AFSA.

5. Throughout the past year the Medical Supply Branch of the Public Health Sub-Commission has been interested in the rehabilitation of Pharmaceutical and Biological firms within liberated Italy. It has been the intent of this Sub-Commission to help as many of the chemical firms to get back into production as possible. By so doing, this branch has been able to get down on the quantities of medical and biological supplies required to be shipped from the United States and the United Kingdom, and secondly by assisting these Italian firms to obtain required raw materials to produce Italian products, it has been possible to at least partially rehabilitate the Pharmaceutical and Biological industry and thereby contribute something of value to the nation.

Approximately thirty (30) percent of Italian pharmaceutical production is in that portion of Italy that has been liberated by Allied forces and of the thirty (30) percent, it has been possible to put into production approximately twenty-four (24) pharmaceutical firms and three (3)

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biological firms. It has also been possible for this branch to assist in the rehabilitation of a glass-tubing manufacturer, for the manufacture of neutral glass tubing for valves to be used both in pharmaceutical and biological products. The firm, Cristalleria Nazionale located in Naples is producing over thirty (30) tons per month of this neutral glass tubing of various sizes. Although these twenty-four (24) pharmaceutical firms are all in production at the present time, they are only producing at about twenty-five (25) percent of capacity, based on pre-war volume. This low production level is due to the scarcity of raw materials available in laboratories. Materials that are available have been blocked and issued to the various firms on the basis of priority on the quality and type of products which they manufacture. Some of the more important firms that have received production are as follows:

1. Milford S.A., Florence.
2. Servino, Rome.
3. Montel & Roberts, Florence.
4. Lucollotti S.A., Naples.

The Biological firms in liberated Italy are few, but all are now at about sixty-five (65) percent production capacity. For this reason it has not been necessary for this branch to requisition many biologicals from the United States or the United Kingdom. Sufficient raw materials and animals have been made available to these firms to enable them to get back into production on a large enough scale to take care of most of the requirements of liberated Italy. In addition, this branch has furnished cultures of penicillin notatum to two of the biological plants, with a view to the production of penicillin and some of penicillin sodium, and it is hoped that in the next few months that this valuable drug will be available in small amounts for the use of Italian civilians. The main biological firms that are now in production are as follows:

1. Selavo, Rome.
2. Istituto Sieroterapico Hadwiler, Naples.
3. Istituto Sieroterapico, Palermo.

6. During the month, the undersigned made a trip to Cairo and Haifa on the interests of G-5, Africa.

7. As a result of conversations with British representatives it is assumed that the Central Civilian Medical Depot, 100, Mill Street, London in the storage of such medical supplies as are brought into Italy, or as may be acquired by United States.

MARTIN Z. GARDNER,
Colonel MC,
Chief, Medical Supply Branch.

APPENDIX "D"HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APR 394

Public Health Sub-Commission

AC/3078/44

7 January, 1945

SUBJECT: - Report of Welfare Branch, for
December, 1944.

TO: - Director, Public Health Sub-Commission.

1. Personnel - No change in officers of the various regions - a few changes and additions in Red Cross personnel.

2. This Branch has confined its activities to obtaining food and clothing for the devastated areas. Although a month has passed it seemed unnecessary to visit the Northern Regions and the officers in charge unless the welcomed news could be brought to them that supplies were being definitely arranged for or on their way. Maj. Charles Birt, Regional Welfare Officer, Piemonte, has located a supply of materials and has been untiring in his efforts to have them processed and ready for the Piemonte Region. This supply may be sufficient to help in other regions.

3. By VERO S/C the Chief, Welfare Branch was to cooperate with Mr. Byron Taylor in the distribution of food and clothing supplied by the American Relief for Italy group. This assignment has required the time of the Chief, Welfare Branch from 0930 hrs. until noon and often afternoon.

4. It is apparent that there is no time for the carrying on permanent social planning until the needy Italian people are better clothed and fed. Every effort of the Welfare Branch is being bent in this direction.

5. It is regretted that only a few meetings could be held during the month with Italian officials. With the extensive Christmas plans for children completed and plans definitely in progress to get clothing and food into the devastated areas before passage is blocked with snow - the fine contacts established by the former Chief, Welfare Branch will now be taken up and continued.

6. Everything possible is being done to strengthen the Ente Comunale Assistenza. Lazio-Umbria was visited and an ECA meeting on housing was attended. This meeting had been covered in the Regional Report.

7. Two trips were made during the month - one to the devastated areas in the vicinity of Gassano and Grosseto on 24 December, 1944 in company with Mr. Carroll-Abbott. A separate complete report has been made.

8. Second trip was to Naples under S.O. 131 par 6 to facilitate the docking and unloading of a Spanish ship, the Orinda

1. Personnel - No change in officers of the various regions - a few changes and additions in Red Cross personnel.

2. This Branch has confined its activities to obtaining food and clothing for the devastated areas. Although a month has passed it seemed unnecessary to visit the Northern Regions and the officers in charge unless the welcomed news could be brought to them that supplies were being definitely arranged for or on their way. Charles Blot, Regional Welfare Officer, Piemonte, has located a supply of materials and has been untiring in his efforts to have them processed and ready for the Piemonte Region. This supply may be sufficient to help in other regions.

3. By VOAG S/C the Chief, Welfare Branch was to cooperate with Mr. Byron Taylor in the distribution of food and clothing supplied by the American Relief for Italy group. This assignment has required the time of the Chief, Welfare Branch from 0930 hrs. until noon and often afternoon.

4. It is apparent that there is no time for theorizing or permanent special planning until the needy Italian people are better clothed and fed. Every effort of the Welfare Branch is being bent in this direction.

5. It is regretted that only a few meetings could be held during the month with Italian officials. With the extensive Christmas plans for children completed and plans definitely in progress to get clothing and food into the devastated areas before passage is blocked with snow - the fine contacts established by the former Chief, Welfare Branch will now be taken up and continued.

6. Everything possible is being done to strengthen the Auto Communale Assemblance. Last-Mabrin was visited and an SGA meeting on housing was attended. This meeting has been covered in the Regional Report.

7. Two trips were made during the month - one to the devastated areas in the vicinity of Casimiro and Freccione on 24 December, 1944 in company with Mr. Garval-Abbing. A separate complete report has been made.

Second trip was to Naples under S.O. 331 par 6 to facilitate the docking and unloading of a Spanish ship, the Guided in Melilla, which was a neutral and had been denied a berth for five days and also to wait for the Liberty-ship - the Peregrina White and speed up the unloading of her relief cargoes. A complete special report on this work will be available.

8. The juvenile delinquency program has had some setbacks especially in Naples Province where special progress had been made. The Chief, Welfare Branch while in Naples met with the Provost Officers and other interested officials of A.C. The encouragement from this meeting was the fact that P.E.S. and the British Area Command had begun to realize that the Welfare Officers had a problem which could not be solved without army support. A complete report on this meeting is being prepared and it is hoped to make the findings a basis for similar programs in all large cities of Italy.

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- 2 -

CLOTHING

9. 197 tons of clothing arrived in Naples.
50 tons have so far been obtained by Maj. Bert.
1500 tons are now under the American Relief for
Italy for distribution.

The Regional Welfare Officer Southern Region reports that the Navy chaplains will continue their fine cooperation of notifying welfare officers in the vicinity of the various parts of any shoes or discarded clothing on board. The Regional Welfare Officer will immediately have institutions and transportation to receive this material. Through the year this will involve hundreds of tons of much needed equipment.

A request was made to a representative of the Quartermaster General's Dept. (A) that all salvage be turned over to the Public Health Sub-Commission to be treated as expendable and charged off - this would cut down waste - reduce greatly black market activities and indirectly affect juvenile delinquency. This material with that being sent in would go far toward meeting the present needs of Italy's destitute. (B) that the requirement for the fabrication of these salvage materials be revised so that all of it could be distributed directly to orphanages, hospital and welfare organizations all of which in turn would make this material into articles which they needed.

Instead of several factories doing this work as shall have hundreds of institutions - with their great supply of efficient although youthful labor getting these much needed things in 1/10th the time.

JOHN MCWHEENY,
Major Spec. Res.,
Chief, Welfare Branch

CONFIDENTIAL
 HEADQUARTERS ALLIED HQ. SECTION
 Public Safety Sub-Commission
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To Monthly Report for December 1944

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PUBLIC SAFETY

PUBLIC
SAFETY

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UNCLASSIFIED

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INQUIRYING JUDGE COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
20-564

2-11027/VS

11 January 1945

SUBJECT: Monthly Report for December, 1944.

TO: Vice President, Civil Affairs Section.

This report deals with Public Safety activities during the month of December, 1944.

A. LALINE

1. Strength of Carabinieri.

(a) During the month, every possible method of recruiting CC-RR, as pursued with the result that the strength of the CC-RR, as of 31 December, 1944, is 55,000 men. It must, however, be pointed out that, from the public safety point of view, this figure is deceptive as some 6000 men are ineffective (being absent on leave or sick) while another 2,500 men are attached to the Italian army for front duties.

(b) For many months this Sub-Commission has been pressing for the ceiling of the CC-RR, to be raised to a minimum of 60,000 and it seems that a decision cannot be delayed much longer. In the meantime, the number already adopted for increasing the Carabinieri strength are continuing, namely:

- i) General voluntary recruitment.
- ii) Volunteers from the existing Italian army.
- iii) A proportion of the recruits being called up for the Italian army.
- iv) The re-enlistment of CC-RR, reporting from Northern Italy.
- v) The repatriation of prisoners of war.

2. Italian Troops as Temporary Aid to CC-RR.

In order to augment the Carabinieri, 3500 Italian troops of the Siano Group have been temporarily attached to CC-RR, in some 10 Southern Italy. These will be released when the recruiting campaign produces sufficient CC-RR, to replace them from civil police duties.

3. CC-RR, Assistance in Government Control.

17th Army Group expressed appreciation of the good work performed by CC-RR, in assisting the Security Forces in controlling civilian movement in Italy. It was noted that the Carabinieri are the only control line. The co-operation of public

SECRET

1. Strength of Carabinieri.

(a) During the month, every possible effort of recruitment CC.RR. has pursued with the result that the strength reached the ceiling of 55,000 men. It must, however, be pointed out that, from the public safety point of view, this figure is excessive as some 6,000 men are ineffective (being absent on leave or sick) while another 2,500 men are attached to the Italian army for provost duties.

(b) For many months this Sub-Commission has been pressing for the ceiling of the CC.RR. to be raised to a minimum of 60,000 and it seems that a decision cannot be delayed much longer. In the meantime, the necessary extra troops for increasing the Carabinieri strength are continuing, namely:

- i) Normal voluntary recruitment.
- ii) Volunteers from the existing Italian Army.
- iii) A proportion of the recruits being called up for the Italian Army.
- iv) The re-enlistment of CC.RR. returning from Northern Italy.
- v) The repatriation of prisoners of war.

2. Italian Troops as temporary aid to CC.RR.

In order to augment the Carabinieri, 300 Italian troops of the Pionero Group have been temporarily attached to CC.RR. battalions in Southern Italy. These will be released when the recruiting campaign produces sufficient CC.RR. to allow them from civil police duties.

3. CC.RR. Assistance in Movement Control.

13th Army Group expressed appreciation of the good work performed by CC.RR. in assisting the Security Services in controlling civilian movement in Army areas and at check points along the Army Control line. The co-operation of Public Safety officers was also gratefully acknowledged. At the request of a G-2, 174 CC.RR. awaiting employment in territory yet to be occupied, were made available to assist in control of movement for Army security purposes.

4. Scientific Police School.

Efforts are being made to re-establish on a sound basis the central registry of criminal records which was destroyed by the fascists and Germans. Expenditure is being carried out which will radically improve the system of fingerprint classification. Quotations throughout the country are being made with a view to limited supplies of fine-grained photographic material. Facilities offered by the school have security services no less. Observations of the facilities offered by the school have been asked to provide photographic material. Training is being brought to bear on the Ministry of the Interior to take some interest in the scientific laboratory which is actually short of equipment.

Mobile Battalion for 27th AF.

(a) AFHQ has not agreed to the formation of a Mobile Battalion of 27th AF. In Sicily, at Palermo and Messina, 27th AF Battalion consists of 500 men commanded by a Major. Battalions are of three companies each with four platoons. Companies are of 100 men. (27th AF Battalion) commanded by a Captain with two lieutenants and 500 men. 12 three ton trucks and 12 armoured vehicles are allotted to each Battalion together with a motor car for the Major in command.

(b) With the transport mentioned, each Battalion can move 300 men at a time. The balance of 200 men for each Battalion are kept as reserve and transported according to circumstances.

(c) The 24 trucks have all been made available for the Italian Army and are needed for supplies to Sicily. 12 armoured vehicles are being supplied from Germany and 12 from Moscow. The movement of these vehicles is not yet completed but is being expedited by AFHQ.

(d) The operation of these two mobile Battalions should be such to control public order in Sicily.

6. Clothing.

(a) During the month, transport of clothing to the front has been delayed. The Minister of War has released from Army stores almost all the items allotted to Carabinieri. Land Forces Sub-Committee is taking steps to expedite the issue of the few remaining items.

(b) The policy has been agreed upon with Land Forces Sub-Committee on the issue of required boots to 27th AF. An allotment of boots will be made at the rate of 10% of the strength; at present this will be 3,000. These boots will be led by 27th AF. Italian Government is replacing boots for old boots. The old boots will then be returned to the Minister of War. He will issue a further 5,500 pairs of required boots. This estimate is continuous, and taken in conjunction with the allotment of 3,000 pairs of boots since 23 October, 1941, should clear up the difficulties that have been experienced in the past.

7. Appointment and also. Appointment of Officials.

(a) Request was received from AFHQ for a Quarters Officer. Other Quarters Officials to be posted to Sicily. Two officials have already been sent and arrangements are in hand for others to go there. Meanwhile it is learned that the newly arrived officials are making good progress in the work of the Quarters.

(b) Quarters has been nominated to act as a Liaison Officer with the AFHQ. Technical Section, and is shortly taking up his duties.

(c) Junior Official has been sent to Palermo and should be re-organizing the Quarters there.

(d) Several requests for transfer of Quarters Officials have been received and dealt with.

(e) The AFHQ, Sicily, has requested six Quarters Officials to replace for their subsequent work in connection with the issue of a number of persons who are leaving the island in the near future.

Public order in Sicily.

6. Police.

(a) During the month, transport of 30,000 clothing to the north has continued. The Minister of War has released from army stores almost all the items allotted to Carabinieri. Land Forces Sub-Commission is taking steps to expedite the issue of the few remaining items.

(b) A new policy has been started upon with Land Forces Sub-Commission on the issue of repaired boots to 10,000. An allotment of boots will be made at the rate of 10% of the strength at present this will be 5,000. These boots will be issued by 10,000. Italian Commanders to replacements for old boots. The 10 boots will then be returned to the Minister of War. He will issue a further 5,000 pairs of repaired boots. This scheme is continuous, and taken in conjunction with the allotment of 20,000 pairs of boots since 1st October, 1944, should clear up the difficulties that have been experienced in the past.

7. Appointment etc. Quarters Officials.

(a) A request was received from the Army for a Quarters and other Quarters Officials to be posted to Sicily. Two officials have already been sent and arrangements are in hand for others to go there. Meanwhile it is learned that the newly arrived officials are making good progress in the work of the Quarters.

(b) A Quarters has been nominated to act as a Liaison Officer with the S.P.S.O. Toscana Region, and is shortly taking up his duties.

(c) A Senior official has been sent to Palermo and Rimini to re-organize the Quarters there.

(d) Several requests for transfers of Quarters Officials have been received and dealt with.

(e) The S.P.S.O. Southern Region has extended six Quarters Officials at Naples for their attendance work in connection with the arrest of a number of persons who were foreign and prison release warrants.

8. Police Buildings.

Work continues has started the efforts of this Sub-Commission to obtain better buildings for Police Buildings. The Electricity Control Board has stated that as far as possible all Civil Police Stations are being put on preferential circuits.

Police stations have been sent to Regional Commissioner 10,000-10,000 for the use of requisitioning of the National Order of the S.P.S.O. so that it may be returned to his proper function. This work is a large building and has sleeping and living accommodation for 60,000. The National Commissioner has set out to 7,000 the premises, used for actual work. However, as it is felt that the Region is not making full capacity use of the premises, alternative accommodation has been studied, and this Sub-Commission is studying for the full use of the premises, including the use by the S.P.S.O.

SECRET

approval has been given, following representation by this sub-commission, for a certain number of arms and ammunition to be made available to the A.D.C.

10. Printing Machinery.

In response to a request of the Italian Director of Public Security for supply of printing machines and materials to be made available for use in the printing of official publications, extensive inquiries were made through A.C. Channels, but without success. It was possible, however, to supply the Director with a list of premises where it was considered likely that suitable arrangements could be made.

11. Re-constitution of Corps of A.D.C.

The Decree which reconstitutes the Corps of Agents of Public Security has been published in the Official Gazette.

12. War Graves.

Correspondence has passed between this HQ. and A.D.C. on the subject of reporting of Allied war graves by Police Agencies. A procedure has been adopted and a directive forwarded to Regional Commissioners.

13. Training of CC.RR. AGO's.

Arrangements are being made to hold a course of training for 300 CC.RR. AGO's at the Central Training School, Florence. It is hoped that the course will commence on 15 January 1945.

14. Italy.

(a) The morale of both Carabinieri and Agents of Public Security has shown considerable improvement and, according to Italian standards, can be considered as satisfactory generally. However, in the recent disturbances in Sicily, it has been reported that the law enforcement agencies failed to take forceful action and, in some instances, took no action whatever. Investigation of these reports being conducted by the Ministries concerned.

(b) Police throughout Italy continue to operate under the handicap of lack of equipment, particularly transport, and frequently find themselves pitted against organized elements who are well equipped with both transport and weapons. In spite of this condition the CC.RR. and Police have performed some excellent work.

15. LA RINNOVAMENTO

15. Disorders in Sicily.

(a) During December, 1944, the Italian Army called-up of men of the 1914-24 class aroused widespread resentment in Sicily culminating in serious disorders. The regulations provided that the men were to be called up in three batches. The 1920-24 classes were to present themselves during the period 12th - 19th December, 1944, while the remaining classes were to be called-up during the period 2nd - 10th January, 1945 and 15th - 22nd January, 1945.

published in the official Gazette.

12. War Graves.

Correspondence has passed between this HQ. and AFHQ on the subject of reporting of Allied War Graves by Italian authorities. A procedure has been adopted and a directive forwarded to Regional Commissioners.

13. Training of CC.BB. HQ's.

Arrangements are being made to hold a course of training for 300 CC.BB. HQ's at the Central Training School, Florence. It is hoped that the course will commence on 25 January 1945.

14. Morale.

(a) The morale of both Carabinieri and units of Public Security has shown some improvement and, according to Italian standards, can be considered as satisfactory generally. However, in the recent disturbances in Sicily, it has been reported that the law enforcement agencies failed to take forceful action and, in some instances, took no action whatever. Investigation of these reports being conducted by the Ministries concerned.

(b) Police throughout Italy continue to operate under the handicap of lack of equipment, particularly transport, and frequently find themselves pitted against criminal elements who are well equipped with both transport and weapons. In spite of this condition the CC.BB. and Police have performed some excellent work.

B. LOW ENFORCEMENT

15. Disturbances in Sicily.

(a) During December, 1944, the Italian Army call-up of men of the 1934-24 age group aroused widespread resentment in Sicily culminating in serious disorders. The regulations provided that the men were to be called up in three batches. The 1932-24 classes were to attend themselves during the period 12th - 19th December, 1944, while the remaining classes were to be called-up during the period 3rd - 10th January, 1945 and 15th - 22nd January, 1945.

(b) The demonstration began on the 10th December and continued for about 10 days. In all 75 demonstrations are known to have occurred, the majority being quelled without causing injury or damage. The incidents may be summarized as follows:

Demonstrations causing conflict and damage	9
Demonstrations causing conflict	1
Demonstrations causing damage	5
Demonstrations without conflict or damage	2500
Total	2515
Casualties:	
Dead (civilians)	4
Injured	25
Injured (Police)	6

(c) In the afternoon some Carabinieri trucks which had brought Carabinieri into the City were set on fire by the mob. Several Carabinieri were dispersed by the crowd. The Town Hall was set on fire after the door had been forced by a team used as a battering ram. No attempt was made to distinguish the fire, in fact it spread, with much yelling, falling to appear on the scene. The two Courts and the Tax Office were also gutted, while other buildings including the military District Headquarters were damaged by fire. The damage was largely caused by a comparatively small number of youths of the Neapolitan type. Further demonstrations were attempted on 15th December but were repulsed by the police. The total casualties in Catania of the 14th and 15th December were: 1 civilian killed and 11 injured. 3 Carabinieri were injured. 27 arrests were effected.

(d) On the 17th of December demonstrators again attacked the Town Hall in Catania. Carabinieri opened fire, killing two civilians. 100 Italian troops were placed at the disposal of the Civil Authorities in case reprisals were attempted but the situation remained quiet.

(e) That the disturbances originated as a protest against the military call-up, economic and political dissatisfaction was also ventilated. Unfortunately the military call-up coincided with an order from the High Commissioner to agricultural producers to conserve 15 kilos of grain per person, to use the food stores. There is no evidence to connect the demonstrators with the outbreak but there can be little doubt that their past propaganda exerted an influence on the minds of the population. It is said that the call-up seems as a surprise to the Sicilians who had not been prepared by suitable publicity.

(f) The grounds of protest may be summarized as follows:-

- i. The Sicilians have no wish to participate in the War (such slogans as 'we will not serve as gun-feeders' were carried by students).
- ii. We do not wish to fight for the Italian Government.
- iii. They are unwilling to bear arms against Italians in the North.
- iv. The Italians are still treated as enemies by the Allies.
- v. The armistice terms have not been made public.
- vi. The young men called-up refuse to abandon their families to starvation.
- vii. These call-up are inviting to bribe with their blankets, spoons and some tin which they would have to buy.
- viii. The call-up should not have coincided with the Xmas festivities.

(h) Of the 6000 men who should have answered the call-up in Sicily between 12th and 15th December, only 1000 presented themselves. The Ministry of War has stated

arrests were effected.

(e) On the 17th of December demonstrators again attacked the Town Hall in Catania. Carabinieri opened fire, killing two civilians. 300 Italian troops were placed at the disposal of the Civil Authorities in case reprisals were attempted but the situation remained quiet.

(f) While the disturbance originated as a protest against the military call-up, economic and political dissatisfaction was also ventilated. Unfortunately the military call-up coincided with an order from the High Commissioner in Sicily to produce to requisition 25 kilos of grain per acre, to ease the food shortage. There is evidence to connect the Sicilianists with the outbreak but there can be little doubt that their past propaganda exerted an influence on the minds of the population. It is said that the call-up was as a surprise to the Sicilianists who had not been prepared by suitable publicity.

(g) The grounds of protest may be summarized as follows:-

- i. The Sicilians have no wish to participate in the War (such slogans to the effect will not serve as an excuse for the actions carried by students).
- ii. We do not wish to fight for the Italian Government.
- iii. They are unwilling to bear arms against Italians in the North.
- iv. The Italians are still treated as enemies by the Allies.
- v. The armistice terms have not been told public.
- vi. The young men called-up refuse to abandon their families to starvation.
- vii. Those called-up were invited to bring with them blankets, spoons and mess tin which they would have to buy.
- viii. The call-up should not have coincided with the Xmas festivities.

(h) Of the 6000 men who should have answered the call-up in Sicily between 10th and 15th December, only 1500 presented themselves. The Ministry of War has stated that the military call-up both in Sicily and elsewhere will proceed and that men who failed to collect will be arrested.

(i) It is generally said that the police failed to take energetic action to disperse demonstrators before disorders occurred. In Catania especially, it is alleged that no policemen were seen in the streets while crowds of excited people were gathering.

(j) Although Italian troops have been called on to stand by as a reserve, no instances have been reported of troops having been used against the civil population.

(k) The strength of the police agencies in Sicily is as follows:

Carabinieri 8273
Ministry of Public Security 2702
Municipal Police 1215

(1) Internal Security - of the Italian Army (entirely Sardinian Division) stationed in Sicily number 71.

333 Officers and 10372 men

(2) Armaments - at our end to reinforce the Carabinieri in Sicily by sending 700 troops of the anti-aircraft battalion in Palermo.

(3) The Carabinieri General of the Carabinieri, at the request of the Ministry of the Interior, is sending to Sicily 300 Carabinieri from the mainland (from Naples and Bari).

(4) It has also been agreed to expedite the transfer of two battalions (500 men) of Italian troops to reinforce the Italian American troops in Sicily.

(5) A mobile unit of 1000 Carabinieri is being equipped with 24 tanks and trucks and 24 armored vehicles supplied by the Ministry of War. These Carabinieri are drawn from those already serving on the island. They will be distributed throughout Sicily with headquarters at Palermo and Messina.

(6) The Prefect of the Province of Palermo has been appointed to Palermo and the High Commissioner for Sicily has ordered an investigation of the conduct of the Carabinieri during the Catania riots. This Commission has suggested to the Italian Prime Minister concerns at the inability of the Italian police to control the disturbances in Sicily and has asked that measures be taken to prevent further violence. The Director of the Public Security, Ministry of the Interior and the Commanding General of the Carabinieri have been requested to conduct a thorough investigation of police action in Sicily. It has also been suggested to the Italian Government originating from the Prime Minister might be issued a warning to the Italian people that it is the intention of the Government to preserve law and order by any means in its power and by force if necessary.

16. Prostitution.

The Italian Director of Public Security continues to try to reduce to direct their efforts to combat prostitution, but a recent decree has strictly enforced the law to restrict to the use of premises for that purpose and for its enforcement.

17. Street Lighting.

Representations were made that the provision of street lighting may assist in reducing the incidents of crime in the city of Rome. Enquiries are being made but the Directorate General Board has indicated that this is not possible at present.

18. Black Market.

The so-called black-market continues to be a major problem, with prices still on the upward trend. This situation is marked with shortages and low prices of the population. However, due to the increase in the price of goods with low enforcement measures, buying whatever and wherever possible, at any price, there is allied property, particularly food stuffs and luxuries, continue to find their way into the illicit market, either through theft, or sale of stolen goods. However, they are not to be found in such quantities as previously and this has caused a sharp increase in the price thereof for many. The black market price of

from those already serving on the island. They will be distributed there, about
Stally with headquarters at Palermo and Messina.

(c) A new project, a new project, have been appointed in Catania and the
High Commission for Sicily has ordered an investigation of the conduct of the
Parliamentary Committee. This Commission has responded to the Italian
Prime Minister's demand at the Ministry of the Interior to control the
disturbances in Sicily and has asked that measures will be taken to arrest the
current. The Director of the Public Security, Ministry of the Interior and the
Commanding General of the Carabinieri have been requested to conduct a thorough investigation
of the situation in Sicily. It has also been stated that a state-
ment circulating from the Prime Minister might be issued recommending to the Italian
people that it is the intention of the Government to preserve law and order by any
means in its power and by force if necessary.

16. Prevention.

The Italian Director of Public Security continues to urge the police to
direct their efforts to combat prostitution, and a constant service has been established
to the law to support the use of measures for that purpose and for its execution.

17. Security Situation.

Representations were made that the provision of secret lighting may result
in reducing the incidence of crime in the city of Rome. Security is not the only but the
Electricity Control Board has indicated that there is not possible at present.

18. Black Market.

The so-called black-market continues to be a major problem, with prices
still on the upward trend. This situation is marked with discounts and low market
of the population who, however, fail to realize the full extent of the problem. There
valorous and energetic, buying, however, and whatever possible, at any price. There
of Allied property, particularly food stuffs and medicines, continue to find their way
into the illicit market, either through theft, or sale of stolen property.
However, they are not to be found in such quantities as previously and this has caused
a sharp increase in the price of these items. For example, the black market price of
barley is higher than the market price and the price of rice is also higher than the market price.

19. Crime Generally.

Crime continues to flourish, and a robbery and burglary occurred in Rome
yesterday. But the situation is marked with only arrests for the offenders, organized
gangs of criminals are continuing to be arrested and broken up and continued law-
fully, though not satisfactory, is not evident.

20. Quint of Sicily scores.

On 22 Dec 1944, a raid by the G.P.S. in southern section of Rome for
aided in the arrest of a small number of first, second, and third, and
one radio transmitter, but, and the seizure of 175 persons for investigation, 24 of
them were arrested and prosecution of 27 others is expected.

2500

2. 10 JAN 1971
3. 10 JAN 1971

21. General.

The conduct of allied troops continues to leave much to be desired, although some nations report considerably better conduct. Serious crimes committed by military personnel has continued.

D. SECURITY

22. General.

There is a general deterioration of general conditions throughout Italy and this has become more outspoken since the incidents in Greece. There is a steady increase in crime and public disorder has become a serious problem in many areas. Increased distribution of pamphlets, posting of signs, and interest in U.S. military speech from Italian are grounds for believing that fascism is reviving. It is felt that close watch must be maintained on civilian morale as the outward and visible sign of impending danger in Allied military security.

23. Army - Italy, Sicily.

An enemy light armed force was dropped by parachute in the Province of Messina, Sicily at 0230 hours, 30 December, 1944, and two kilometres distant were found parachute and heavy, radio, machine, and other weapons and equipment. It is thought to be the property of this unit. The unit was arrested and presently is in the custody of the CC.RR.

24. 1. Interior - Italy - Sicily.

371 P.M. Camp has been returned as above, but continues with the same functions. The present population is 200 of whom 137 are females. Being in the Province of No. 2 Camp at Terzi, the figure still remains in the neighborhood of 200 although reviews are proceeding smoothly. In December a further 126 persons were released after review.

25. 10. 2. Interior - Italy - Sicily.

This new camp, into which all other civilian internees from 1st Army Group Territory will be sent, has a population of 361 of whom 25 are women. Reviews commenced on 2nd December when Major Harvey visited with a representative of No. 1 District. With the Commandant, Major Brown, they reviewed in cases but only recommended one release. Owing to the static condition of the line at the moment it is not considered advisable to release any internees into Army areas. In consultation with the Provincial Commissioner it has been decided that persons released will be given a statement of Civilian Affairs by the Provincial Officer (Sicily) prior to travel on military vehicles. These will state that to leave the vicinity of the camp and deliver the Provincial Commissioner of any displaced person problem, as well as being able to fulfill the moral responsibility the army has for their return home.

26. Evacuation - Italy.

The trial of Major General Sir John and 15 General Pontonelli, held in the High Court of Justice, Rome, passed off without incident. The defendants being

23. Enemy Units, E. City.

An enemy agent stated Pontana was dropped by parachute in the Province of Bergamo, Sicily at 0200 hours, 30 December, 1944, and two kilometers distant were found parachute and harness. Enemy activities, space code book and 45000 like, thought to be the property of this agent. Pontana was arrested and presently is in the custody of the G.I.A.

24. Internal Enemy - People.

271 E.O.S. Camp has been re-added as above, but continues with its main functions. The present population is 2006 of which 137 are females. Going to the line of No. 2 Camp at Terni, the fight will remain in the neighborhood of 2000 although reviews are proceeding smoothly. In December a further 100 persons were released after review.

25. No. 2 Internal Camp - Terni.

This was camp, into which all future civilian internees from 1st Army Group territory will be sent, has a population of 251 of whom 20 are women. Reviews commenced on 2 in December when Major Harvey visited with a representative of No. 1 District. With the Commandant, Major Brown, they reviewed the camp but only recommended and released. Owing to the static condition of the line at the moment it is not considered advisable to release any internees into Army areas. In consultation with the Provincial Commissioner it has been decided that persons released will be given a movement of Civilian Pass by the Provincial Officer enabling them to travel on a Military Vehicle. This will enable them to leave the vicinity of the Camp and relieve the Provincial Commissioner of any displaced German problem, as well as helping to fulfill the moral responsibility the Army has for their return home.

26. Evacuation Trials.

The trial of Major General G.I. Pontana and Lt Colonel Pontanelli, M.D. in the High Court of Justice, Rome, passed off without incident. The defendants being sentenced to 20 years imprisonment each. This trial was more in the nature of a judicial review of the larger issues involved in the forthcoming prosecution of General Pontana and 13 officers on 22 January 1945, which has already aroused considerable interest in the press.

27. Enemy Units.

(a) Cases were prepared against 2 enemy agents in Rome and submitted for trial. Temporary evidence of essential witnesses has necessitated a delay in convening the Court. Investigation continued in respect to 6 other enemy agents.

(b) In the Fifth Army area, 3 enemy agents are tried in the court-martial Military Courts in Florence. Six were sentenced to death, one to 20 years imprisonment, the case of the other being adjourned temporarily to wait the result of a final witness. Cases against the other agents are complete and in hand of the Court. Five other cases are in the final stage of preparation. Investigation and inquiries continue in 13 other cases.

PRISON26. Minister of Justice.

With the reformation of the Government, closer contact was maintained with the Director General of Prisons in the Ministry of Grace and Justice offices. Umberto Tupini, Christian Democrat, has again accepted the position of Minister of Justice and he has made no changes in the office of Director General of Prisons.

27. Disturbances.

(a) During the month of December there were two prison disturbances, one at Avellino on 4 December, 1944, no serious damage or escapes; the other on 21 December, 1944 at Spolito. The following damage was caused: laundry room and carpenter shop roof burnt, walls damaged and 36 cell doors broken off. These disturbances were caused by prisoners transferred from Regina Coeli, where they were receiving 500 grams of bread a day, to prisons that were only receiving 300 grams per day.

(b) A strike of 2 hours duration by the prison guards at Regina Coeli prison was called in protest against the food, lack of clothing, and shoes. This was quickly settled by the Italian prison authorities.

28. Rations.

After many conferences and with the help of the Director of the Public Health Sub-Commission, the ration for prisoners received a slight increase. Effective 1 January, 1945, bread was reduced from 300 to 250 grams per day but 20 grams of pasta per day and 100 grams of tinned meat per week were added. This increase is very small and one point which is causing apprehension is the decision that the bread ration for the prisoners of Rome city are to remain at 500 grams. It is felt that this information reaches the inmates of prisons outside Rome city, disastrously result.

29. Morale of Prison Guards.

The morale of prison guards is very low due to the small wages they receive as compared with the cost of living. This leads to corruption and acceptance of bribes from prisoners and their families. For this same reason, guards have preferred not to face disorders in the prisons.

30. Prison Administration.

The prisons are now under the control of the Ministry of Grace and Justice. Before the Fascist Regime came into power they were under the Minister of Interior and today all the officials of the Directorate of Prisons are laymen and ex-magistrates, very few of them having had any prison administration experience. It is the opinion of this office that prison administration should be returned to the Minister of Interior and that men who have had administrative experience be put in charge.

E. F. H. 147

31. Mine and Bomb Removal.

Civilian squads, trained by Italian army officers and coordinated by all officers, continue to perform excellent work in the forward areas in disposing of un-

(b) "strike of 2 hours duration by the prison guards at Regina Coeli prison was called in protest against the food, lack of clothing, and shoes. This was quickly settled by the Italian prison authorities.

30. Reinsure.

After many conferences and with the help of the Director of the Public Health Sub-Commission, the ration for prisoners received a slight increase, effective 1 January, 1945. Bread was reduced from 300 to 250 grams per day but 10 grams of pasta per day and 100 grams of canned meat per week were added. This increase in very small and on point which is caught. The administration is in decision that the bread ration for the prisoners of Rome city was to remain at 500 grams. It is felt that when this information reaches the inmates of prisons outside Rome city, disorders may result.

31. Morale of Prison Guards.

The morale of prison guards is very low due to the small wages they receive as compared with the cost of living. This leads to corruption and acceptance of bribes from prisoners and their families. For this same reason, guards have preferred not to face disorders in the prisons.

32. Prison Administration.

The prisons are now under the control of the Ministry of Grace and Justice. Before the Fascist Regime came into power they were under the Minister of Interior and today all the officials of the Directorate of Prisons are legal men and ex-magistrates. Very few of them having had any prison administration experience. It is the opinion of this office that prison administration should be returned to the Minister of Interior and that men who have had administrative experience be put in charge.

3. THE NEW PLAN

33. Price and Food Removal.

Civilian squads, trained by Italian Army Officers and coordinated by ASG officers, continue to perform excellent work in the forward areas in disposing of unexploded mines and bombs. In the Province of Florence these squads cleared 1293 locations, comprising 144,870 meters of ground, lifting 2546 mines, 4086 bombs, 9099 projectiles and 1741 pieces of TNT.

6. REGISTRATION AND LICENSING

34. Circulation of Motor Vehicles.

(a) Consular Officials.

Consular Officials will be dealt with in much the same ²⁵⁰ as far as the issue of permits and POI supplies are concerned.

(b) Restoration of Unibus Lines.

Major J.C. Bellone attended a meeting called by Economic Section to discuss questions relating to the restoration of omnibus lines to Shelly. Decided not to restore the lines for the present.

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SECRET

(c) Howe Transport.

Protest of Howe has now issued under which a Traffic Commission will be established and all passenger carrying vehicles will be controlled. Vigorous police action will be taken against offenders.

(d) Public Automobile Club d'Italia.

The issue of helicopter tax receipts carried on the windshield of motor cars) to all Provincial Offices in A.L. and Allied Commission territory completed. Arrangements made for an inspection and audit to be carried out by Provincial Office in forward areas. The Director of Milan will deal with General Baggio, with the exception of Florence and Pistoia. The Director of Florence will deal with Pistoia, Pori and Ravenna.

(e) Diplomatic Vehicles.

Letter of instruction issued relating to the use of Diplomatic vehicles, and the special type of circulating permit and identification marks carried by them.

(f) National Armies of Italy and Republic of San Marino vehicles.
Letter of instruction issued relating to the use of these vehicles and the special types of "Certification of Registration" and identification plates carried by them.

H. CONTROL OF MOVEMENT.

25. Instructions.

(a) Advised (1st Security Division that in the case of aliens, no special restrictions necessary for movement outside the Area) Zone apart from those already imposed under General Order No. 27 and Italian Government decrees.

(b) Advised (2nd Security Division of Victims in Area Zone. All concerned informed.

(c) Steps taken with Regional Commissioners concerned to tie up closely the trip tickets for trucks with civilian movement issues. Cases had come to light of these trip tickets being used to cover the movement of civilians.

(d) Memorandum relating to "territorial boundaries" revised and resubmitted.

26. Military Control Instructions.

(1) New procedure established for dealing with A.L. application forms.

(2) Executive memorandum for review and re-issued.

(3) The number of applications dealt with is steadily increasing.

27. Identity Cards for Short Residing A.L.

42. The request of the Economic Section an identity card was drafted for use by Import Security units at military posts.

(f) Vehicles. Ambassadors of the Republic of San Marino vehicles. Letter of instruction issued relating to the use of these vehicles and the special types of "Certification of Registration" and identification plates carried by them.

II. CONTROL OF MOVEMENT.

2. Restrictions.

(a) Checked with Security Division that in the case of aliens, no special restrictions necessary for movement outside the Army Zone apart from those already imposed under General Order No. 27 and Italian Government decrees.

(b) Also approved transfer of Tito to New Zone. All concerned informed.

(c) Steps taken with Regional Commissioners concerned to tie up closely the trip tickets for trucks with civilian movement passes. Cards had come to light of these trip tickets being used to cover the movement of civilians.

(d) Information relating to territorial boundaries revised and released.

3. Military Travel Authorizations.

(a) New procedure established for dealing with 15% application forms.

(b) Executive memorandum (1) revised and re-issued.

(c) The number of applications dealt with is steadily increasing.

4. Identity Cards for Import Receiving Agents.

The request of the Economic Section an identity card was drafted for use by Import Receiving Agents in Military posts.

5. PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION

3a. Personnel for Austria.

Nomination of 2 S.S. Officers to be earmarked for service in Austria were made and submitted.

3b. Personnel in Italy.

Re-assignment of Senior P.S. Officers indicated in last month's report have been reviewed, so that the position is now:

- 1. Col. V. Roberts remains USS 5th Army. AMB
- 2. Col. S. Pickering remains USS 4th Army. AMB
- 3. Col. J. Haddock posted to ARMC for Industrial Planning.

40. Retention and Personnel

The only change during the period was the departure to U.S.A. of Capt. R.I. BIGN, who had been held on the strength of this Sub-Commission, and attached for temporary duty with Intelligence Branch.

Retained Officers:

Colonel J. G. GIBSON
Colonel A. J. WILSON
Lt Col A. J. WILSON
Major F. J. HENDERSON
Major R. J. HENDERSON
Major R. J. HENDERSON
Major R. J. HENDERSON
Capt. R. J. HENDERSON

(1) Director Public Safety
(2) Deputy Director Public Safety
(3) Head Police Sub-Division
(4) Executive Officer
(5) Prisoner
(6) Police
(7) Fire and Rescue
(8) Admin Officer

Retained Staff

S/Sgt J. J. FARMER
Sgt. ROBINSON
L/Cpl. HENDERSON
Pvt. TUBBY

(1) Chief Clerk
(2) Clerk
(3) Clerk
(4) Clerk

41. Civilian Personnel

During the month, there has been some redistribution of duties amongst the civilian staff. Mr. Alward (Interpreter) resigned, and Miss (typist) was transferred to this Sub-Commission from Chief of Staff.

John W. Chapman

John W. Chapman
Colonel, F.C.S.D.
Director Public Safety
Sub-Commission

7/1/57

Major F. J. Wilson
 Major W. A. Ballance
 Capt. E. H. Hill

(A) Prisoner
 (B) Police
 (C) Lie and Reg.
 (D) Main Office

2nd Lt's
Personal Roll

Sgt. J. J. P. Miller
 Cpl. R. J. Miller
 1st Lt. L. J. Miller
 Pvt. E. J. Miller

(A) Chief Clerk
 (B) Clerk
 (C) Clerk
 (D) Clerk

3. Civilian Personnel

During the month, there has been some re-distribution of duties amongst the civilian staff. Mr. L. J. Miller (Interpreter) transferred, a Miss Ball (Typist) was transferred to this Sub-Commission from Ohio of Staff.

John W. Chapman

JOHN W. CHAPMAN
 Colonel, U.S.A.
 Director Public Safety
 Sub-Commission

21/5/54

CONFIDENTIAL

2506

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 304
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION
PATRIOTS BRANCH

Ref: 55 1/PAT
To: Civil Affairs Section.
Date: 574.
10th January, 1945.

PATRIOTS BRANCH REPORT FOR DECEMBER.

1. Patriot Problem.

The patriot problem has been earnestly attacked during the past month, and the Branch is able to report that as a result of its efforts authorities for clothing and feeding patriots have been obtained, and arrangements have been made for the employment of patriots who are unable to return to their homes or who do not wish to join the Italian Army. All in all, the patriot administrative problem - while the front line remains fairly stationary - seems to have eased considerably.

2. Patriot Reception Centres and Reception Points.

(a) Location.

The location of Centres and Points is shown in the previous month's report dated 14th December remains static in Fifth Army area, while an additional Centre has since been opened in Eighth Army area at SANGHE.

(b) Clothing.

Reports from Fifth and Eighth Armies go to show that the Reception Centres are working exactly, especially since it has been possible to supply these Centres with clothing for issue to patriots.

(c) Transport.

The question of transport remains a grave difficulty, as at the moment authorities for the supply of transport have not come to hand.

(d) Dispersal of Patriots.

The following figures have been received from:

PATRIOTS

PATRIOT BRANCH REPORT FOR DECEMBER

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(b) Clothing.

Reports from Fifth and Eighth Armies go to show that the Reception Centres are working smoothly, especially since it has been possible to supply these Centres with clothing for issue to patriots.

(c) Transport.

The question of transport remains a grave difficulty, as at the moment authorities for the supply of transport have not come to hand.

(d) Dispersal of Patriots.

The following figures have been received from:

A. FLAMINGO Patriot Centre (covering period 15th - 25th December.)

Delivered into Italian Army	75
Joined working units	115
Returned to their homes	71
Left for unknown destination	230
At present in Centre	500
	2505

PATRIOTS

2.

1. PROOLA Patriot Centre (covering period 6th - 26th December.)

Enlisted into Italian Army		200
Returned to their homes in the South		700
At present in Genoa		450

3. Recruitment Agencies.

A further Recruiting Agency has been sent to Fifth Army area, and, in addition, one resident Recruiting Officer is now located at each Patriot Centre.

4. Patriot Representatives.

A circular has been sent to all Provincial Commissioners in Italian Government Territory asking them to give their views as to the state of the patriot problem, in their particular area, and at the same time asking whether they consider the presence of their patriot representatives to be still necessary.

5. Liaison with the Italian Government.

Political: The future of the I.M.P.C. remains in doubt, and a decision is awaited from the Italian Government as to who shall be responsible for handling the patriot situation.

Financial: In view of the obscurity of the situation, the financial position in regard to grants and indemnities to patriots remains unsolved.

6. Fifth and Eighth Army Reports.

These go to show that, with the complete reorganization of the patriot problem in the forward areas and with the greater recognition of patriots from higher authority, the task of both Fifth and Eighth Army is becoming considerably easier. At the moment, the numbers of patriots held in the forward areas are of no great importance, there being approximately 900 in the Centres under Fifth Army control and something under 500 in the Centres under Eighth Army control.

7. Hospitalization of Patriots.

It has now been agreed that in future wounded patriots will be treated initially in the nearest Allied Military hospital and then removed to the nearest Italian military hospital for further treatment.

8. Surety Problem.

A reply has now been received from A.F.H.Q. to the request for

4. Patriot Representatives.

A circular has been sent to all Provincial Commissioners in Italian Government Territory asking them to give their views as to the state of the patriot problem in their particular area, and at the same time asking whether they consider the presence of their patriot representatives to be still necessary.

5. Dealings with the Italian Government.

Political: The future of the I.M.P.C. remains in doubt, and a decision is awaited from the Italian Government as to who shall be responsible for handling the patriot situation.

Financial: In view of the obscurity of the situation, the financial position in regard to grants and indemnities to patriots remains unsettled.

6. Fifth and Eighth Army Reports.

These go to show that, with the complete reorganization of the patriot problem in the forward areas and with the greater recognition of patriots from higher authority, the task of both Fifth and Eighth Army is becoming considerably easier. At the moment, the numbers of patriots held in the forward areas are of no great importance, there being approximately 900 in the Centres under Fifth Army control and something under 500 in the Centres under Eighth Army control.

7. Hospitalization of Patriots.

It has now been agreed that in future wounded patriots will be treated initially in the nearest Allied Military Hospital and then removed to the nearest Italian Military Hospital for further treatment.

8. Supply Problem.

A reply has now been received from A.S.R.G. to the request for authorities for the feeding and clothing of patriots. The text of the reply seems that in future all bona fide patriots will be fed on the full Italian Army scale ration, and furthermore each patriot, where necessary, will be completely reclothed.

9. Branch Reorganization.

The reorganization of Patriots Branch at HQ has now been completed, and as from 3rd January, 1945, is under the Directorship of Lt.Col. P. CEALC.

RR
P. CEALC.
Lt. Col.
Director
Patriots Bn.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APR 394

Subcommission for Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives
(Tel. 489084, ext. 442 & 565; 478430)

ADW/PS

203140/AFSA

13 January 1945

Subject: Fourteenth Monthly Report, for December 1944.

To : Chief Commissioner.

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7:	Archives
8:	Additional Items

HEADQUARTERS

1. During December a number of special reports were sent out from this office to Washington and London: (i) a comprehensive report on German deposits of art-treasures, by the Director; (ii) a report on the deposits in L. N. Region by the Deputy Director; and (iii) a provisional report on the objects of the Eastern d'Clavens held in Naples 1940 and later scattered to various localities, by the Deputy Director.

2. Two sets of photographs were also sent to Washington and London: (i) a set relating to the deposits of art-treasures; and (ii) a set showing the more recent repair-activation in L. N. L. taken under the supervision of Major Gardner and Capt. Pennington.

3. A documented report of objects recovered by the Germans from Russian deposits was received from Prof. Pashin of the Soviet Union. Photographs of all these objects are being collected for the record and for future use in locating the objects.

4. A printed edition of lists of Protected Monuments, Nos. 1 and 2, previously

Chief Consultant.

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 - 8: Laval-Latin Region

HEADQUARTERS

1. a. During December a number of special reports were sent out from this office to Washington and London: (i) a comprehensive report on French Deposits of art-treasures, by the Director; (ii) a report on the Deposits in Laval Region by the Deputy Director; and (iii) a provisional report on the objects of the French art-treasures held in Naples, 1945 and later sent out to various localities, by the Deputy Director.
- b. Two sets of photographs were also sent to Washington and London: (i) a set relating to the deposits of art-treasures; and (ii) a set showing the more recent repatriation activities in Laval, taken under the supervision of Major Gardner and Capt. Pennycuik.
2. a. Documented report of objects received by the Germans from French deposits was received from Prof. Rudolf of the Official, Florence. Photographs of all these objects are being collected for the report and for future use in locating the objects.

- b. a printed edition of Lists of Protected Monuments, Nos. 1 and 2, previously available only in micrograph form, was issued and distributed during this month.

LAVOISIER, R. 2. 2. 2.

1. In 1945 the exhibition of Masterpieces of European Painting had an estimated value of 25,000 millions. Receipts from admission fees and sale of photographs totalled 383,553.50. Maintenance expenses totalled 75,140.20. An additional 320,400.00 was spent for repairs of damages to national monuments and for works of removal of material protection in and near the Superintendency of Monuments. The total fund from the exhibition on the Superintendency of Monuments is 1,325,000.00. Balance of the fund is 1,325,000.00. It has been decided to keep the exhibition of Masterpieces open through 1946.

MFA-8

2504

• Possibilities of anti-air protection of the "Antony of S. Cecilia" in S. Kiriakos Vittoria were completed and that of the buildings in the Piazza Navona was begun.

[illegible]

in which, negative are in progress at \$300,000, and positive and printings have been cleared to a party from the place at \$200,000 and \$100,000. Plans for the transportation of important damaged materials at \$100,000 are under way.

Abstract—An abstract of the paper is provided.

5. In the absence of Capt. Mann after arrival of this material due to illness, Capt. Harriott has acted in his stead. Both men are needed to clear up problems with logistical matters, supply and other officers of the Section. The badly trained teams of the Marshall presented the major problems and the most urgent projects were initiated in 1953, 1954, 1955 and 1956.

b. Troops which had previously been billeted at the Villa Zupareale and the Villa Sirefiore at 230,000 and in the Pal. des Pavils at 25,000 were successfully oriented by arrangements with the proper authorities.

5. A special problem has been raised with regard to the filling of
troops by military units on properties listed as Protected Monuments.
Satisfactory solution to the problem is in sight.

d. It was not yet best possible; because of road conditions, to visit TUNGURU, there deposits from the mainly highland and from other checked in initial are reported to be.

9. Satisfactory progress with representative to community in various areas have been reported by Lott. California, Superintendent of Corrections for that area. These include PROBATION, OFFICE, MARIJUANA, DRUGS, POPOLI, SILENCE, and WILDLIFE.

Investigating the Journal

2. Reports filed to that in the 1960s that with increasing operations of the Boston One work is being in increasing a minority.

3. In order to fix the broken mirrors of the Cathedral have been repaired, new metal paraboloid is being mounted in the Electric Plant, and radios and radio apparatus continue at S. Krasnovodsk and the Cathedral Electric Station will be repaired.

plans of some buildings and the location of the buildings of the 5 Army Division, (2) that the 5 Army Division is to be eliminated before it is reactivated, and (3) that the 5 Army Division is to be eliminated in 1950. The building is subject to demolition. It is further agreed that the 5 Army Division is to visit and inform all the Italian officers of the 5 Army Division and return to the 5 Army Division as to reactivation, that being one of their duties. The 5 Army Division is also to be kept informed that the 5 Army Division can be found in order to facilitate translations.

ABC, 3 ARMY

6. Most of the work was taken up with the problems presented by the liberation of Rome and the 5 Army Division. As the former place the church of S. Maria with its frescoes by Michelangelo was destroyed by the 5 Army Division for the liberation of the town.

B. At ROME the first steps were taken to insure the safety of the remains of the 5 Army Division and the 5 Army Division. All of which had escaped serious damage from the 5 Army Division. A committee of three officers was formed to collaborate with the 5 Army Division in getting before the 5 Army Division the most urgent recommendations for repair and salvage of the 5 Army Division. All the buildings which contain remains are to be inspected to insure the strength of the walls. The 5 Army Division reports the enthusiastic assistance at ROME of the 5 Army Division.

ACQUINIS

7. The Archivist Officer of the 5 Army Division reports that the Ministry of the Interior has undertaken to collect all the reports to the 5 Army Division and to provide in Italy.

B. The 5 Army Division reports that the Ministry of the Interior is in the process of collecting all the reports to the 5 Army Division and to provide in Italy.

C. During the last part of 1949 and the 5 Army Division visited towns in 1950, 1951 and 1952. The last report of the 5 Army Division was that the 5 Army Division, 1950, 1951, and 1952. In all these towns the 5 Army Division are in the process of collecting all the reports to the 5 Army Division and to provide in Italy.

D. The 5 Army Division reports that the Ministry of the Interior is in the process of collecting all the reports to the 5 Army Division and to provide in Italy.

8. The 5 Army Division reports that the Ministry of the Interior is in the process of collecting all the reports to the 5 Army Division and to provide in Italy.

(2) an extensive trip of inspection was made by the 5 Army Division, 1950, 1951, and 1952. In all these towns the 5 Army Division are in the process of collecting all the reports to the 5 Army Division and to provide in Italy.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND

5. In Santa Province repairs have been completed at S. LUIS and at SWICILLA. Others are in progress at CHIL VAS D'AS, FORTINCHI, CASALE D'ASCA, and S. VINCENZO. In the Colliata at S. GEMINO a bad storm caused some of the floors of the artist Batti to collapse which had been painted over with-in air-dry. Sailed on the so damaged floors was begun immediately and measures taken to strengthen other filled-in walls over which floors have been painted.

f. In LUPRONO Province all Guy nothing has yet been undertaken by the Superintendent although repeat-projects for several children is under consideration.

h. In 1932 the windows of the Cathedral and of the House were
been filled with waxed paper. More serious repairs were in front of S. Domenico,
the Palace and the San Petronio. Fragments of the old stone ruins of San Petronio have
been removed to Flonella for restoration.

2. As within the major divide projects are of two Orders, the Baptistry, Decorum, and Decorum marked at 18.

[illegible]

f. In INVENTORY PROVIDED and City nothing has yet been undertaken by the Superintendent although repair-projects for several buildings are under consideration.

2. In a recent City the windows of the Cathedral and of the Pieve have been filled with waxed paper. More serious repairs are in hand at S. Donato, S. Egidio, and the Casa Patronale. Precious integrated from ruined churches have been removed to St. Maria for restoration.

1. at PISCINA the major square products are at the Cathedral, the Baptistry, Delfinico, and S. Giovanni Evangelista.

1982, 5-1983

[illegible]

- b. A visit to TRAVERSA disclosed the fact that early in September an Italian truck driven by a German and guarded by two Fascist Republicans broke down in front of a house in the town. It was laden with crates containing sculpture. In the haste of loading these crates onto another truck one of the crates was left behind. It contains pieces of Renaissance sculpture. The matter is being investigated locally.
- c. The MEA Officer has worked out a new and more efficient method of procedure with regard to the protection and requisitioning of monuments with C-4 Ops, HQ, 5 Army (Rover). The new plan includes the posting of three kinds of signs indicating that the building is (1) an Historical, Educational, or Artistic building, (2) that the MEA Officer is to be consulted before it is requisitioned, and (3) that the MEA Officer is to be consulted in case the building is subject to demolition. It is further agreed that the MEA Officer is to visit and inform all Head Bataio Officers of the 5 Army Engineers and restate the MEA position as to requisitioning, that being one of their duties. The Engineers are also to be kept informed where MEA Officers can be found in order to facilitate consultations.

AME, 8 ARMY

6. a. Most of the month was taken up with the problems presented by the liberation of ROME and Ravenna. At the former place the church of S. Maria with its frescoes by Melozzo da Forlì was destroyed by Fascist bombers after the liberation of the town.
- b. At RAVENNA prompt steps were taken to insure the safety of the remains of the early churches and baptisteries, all of which had escaped serious damage from air or artillery. A committee of three citizens was formed to collaborate with the MEA Officer in putting before the Genio Civile the most urgent recommendations for repair and salvage of damaged monuments. All the buildings which contain remains are to be inspected to insure the strength of the walls. MEA Officer reports the enthusiastic assistance at Ravenna of the 8 Army officers.

ARCHIVES

7. a. The archives officer of LADIS-ROME reports that the Ministry of the Interior has undertaken to collect all data referring to war-damage suffered in archives in Italy.
- b. The central archive administration in the Ministry of the Interior is functioning satisfactorily. Most of the problems to be solved such as those of preservation, cost in ROME, and still others are being rapidly cleared up with the cooperation of the Italian Government.
- c. During the early part of Dec. 44, the archives officer visited towns in TUSCANY and EMILIA. The most important towns were FLORENCE, RAVENNA, GENOA, PADOVA, VERONA, and SAVONA. In all these towns the archives are in tact. In the Genoa Library is a list of the collections of Leonardo

DATE: 8/27/99

6. a. Most of the month was taken up with the problems presented by the liberation of walls and buildings. At the former place the church of S. Blasio with its fresco by Melozzo da Forlì was destroyed by Fascist bombers after the liberation of the town.
- b. At Ravenna prompt steps were taken to insure the safety of the remains of the early churches and baptistries, all of which had escaped serious damage from air or artillery. A committee of three citizens was formed to collaborate with the M.A. Officer in putting before the Comio Civile the most urgent recommendations for repair and salvage of damaged monuments. All the buildings which contain mosaics are to be inspected to insure the strength of the walls. Mrs. Officer reports the enthusiastic assistance at Ravenna of the 6 Army soldiers.

SUMMARY

7. 5. The Archives Officer of LAMU-Kenya Report reports that the Ministry of the Interior has undertaken to collect all data referring to war-crimes, submitted to archives in Italy.

C. During the early part of 1960 and the following spring, visited towns in Turkey and China. The next two years went there were USSR, China, USSR, Russia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, in all these towns the archives are intact. In the following January at Tbilisi and in the Soviet Union at Tbilisi some of the books which had been exposed to the weather needed first-class attention.

(ii) The Deputy Director inspected the damage to C-1191 fuselage and arranged to have damaged structural parts transferred to JSCM for repair.

(iii) The Deputy Director left for LEBRON at the end of the month to confer with the AF Office.

b. Palazzo Venezia. The Palazzo Venezia was threatened with requisition by the American Air Corps, but this has been avoided and the Palazzo Venezia was requisitioned instead.

c. Control over documents. P.D.S. is asked by the CP of the C-1 section to transfer control over documents with P.D.S. and to transfer documents generally and let P.D.S. in control.

P.D.S. is 7' 11" wide

Walter P. D.S. and
Lt. Col. J. J. J. J.
Director.

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

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THE SOUTHERN AFRICAN

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DISPLACEMENT OF SUBCOMMISSIONER

UPR/52-1/DM

12 January, 1975.

DATE RECEIVED BY ISSUING OFFICE

Part	Sub-Part	Subject
1.	(1) (11)	<u>Sub-Part</u> <u>General</u> Description U.S. Navy Personnel.
2.	(1) (11)	<u>Organization</u> Christie & New York Exhibition, Lambert Corp.
3.	(1) (11) (11) (11)	<u>Medical</u> Infection, Health East 1 Clinic, F. G. O. Patients - Allen H. Smith, M.D.
4.	(1) (11)	<u>Medical</u> Abuse of Power.
5.	(1) (11)	<u>General</u> William and Katherine Englewood.
6.	(1) (11)	<u>Medical</u> General U.S. Navy's obtained.
7.	(1) (11)	<u>Medical</u> Emergency Financial Assistance, Currency Control.

DIS PER

INFLUENCES ALLIED COMMISSION
#0 34
DISPLAIED PERSONS AND REPUTATION SUB-COMMISSION

(2) By 4th December, some 6,700 Yugoslavs who wished to return to Yugoslavia had been repatriated. The Yugoslav Government cancelled all further moves owing to lack of food and accommodation in that country. Approximately 1,400 Yugoslavs awaiting repatriation have been collected at one camp at S. Madi. 11,000.

A large number of U.S. citizens have volunteered to relieve personnel of the Sub-Commission in No. 1 Sub-Section. AGOS arrived during the month.

(-)Christmas and New Year Festivities

The advisory of Camp Commandants and their staffs in organizing Christmas and New Year festivities for all refugees in Allied National Camps has been fully justified by the results. Entertainment for refugees and children were arranged; at A.E.C. Reception Centers a pastime was given by the refugees and staff. All children received toys, and in the camps by voluntary workers. Gifts of sweets were received from the American Air Force and the British Air Force. The sum total of all these efforts has been to save such hundreds to their unfortunate victims of war.

The Royalist Hospital Camp - it had been closed and the buildings were now being used for other purposes. The camp was now being used as a Reception Centre for alienated persons.

(4) Innocentia.

During December, Jan. Feb., varied from at SHELBY MOUNTAIN, W.VA. and
7000000, which were found to be in a good condition.

Towards the end of the month 9 people (L.V. P. 0019, B. 0000, C. 0000, D. 0000, E. 0000, F. 0000, G. 0000, H. 0000, I. 0000) went to assist in the setting up of a new Refugee Camp at 0000, which had just being put into operation. The systems problems were well handled.

(1) Serotyping. Since the variation of *Yersinia* from the Southern Ocean, the hospital is so not as varied and the incidence of infectious diseases.

(11) E.R.R.S. Personnel.

A large number of E.R.R.S. staff to relieve personnel of the Sub-Commission in No. 1 Sub-Section, LSCOE arrived during the month.

2. 246.515.110.

(1) Christmas and New Year Festivities.

The energy of Camp Commandants and their staffs in organizing Christmas and New Year festivities for all refugees at the United Nations Camp has been fully justified by the results. Entertainment for refugees and children were arranged; at the Reception Centre a picture was given by the refugees and staff. All children received toys, and at the camp by voluntary workers. Gifts of sweets were received from the American Air Force and the British Red Cross. The total of all these efforts has been to give much happiness to these unfortunate victims of war.

(12) United Old Camp.

The Royalist Refugee Camp at Tsimfoul was closed and the buildings were vacated and the 58 refugees moved to S.M. Camp, which is now being used as a Reception Centre for displaced Yugoslavs.

3. HEALTH

(1) Immunization.

During December, 1945, the United Camp at S.M. Camp, LSCOE and FLORENCE, which were found to be in a good condition.

Towards the end of the month, Captain E. C. P. Smith, R.A.M.C. went to assist in the setting up of a new Refugee Camp at LSCOE, which was just being put into operation. The hygiene problems were well handled.

(11) Hospital

(a) Southern Camp. Since the evacuation of Yugoslavs from the Southern Camps, the hospital is not overworked and the epidemics of infectious diseases are virtually over. A few cases of chicken pox, measles and whooping cough were reported. The hospital at Tsimfoul was closed down. Intestinal patients were moved to S.M. Camp, LSCOE. Dr. J. H. Smith, R.A.M.C. and five nurses arrived at the end of the month. In so far as personnel was available over.

(b) United Reception Centre. The hospital is still overworked, but during the month there was a substantial drop in the number of cases notified.

(11) Dental Clinic.

The Dental Clinic set up in No. 1 Sub-Section is now working regularly and satisfactorily. Seventy cases were treated during the month of December.

(12) Food Supplies.

Over 1,700 medical certificates have been received requesting extra food on medical grounds for United Nations is in No. 1.

2500

/ 2 Contd.

- 2 -

4. ITALIAN REFUGEES.

5,265 Italian Refugees have been repatriated from the army areas, mostly to the South, a few to the provinces round Rome.

Three special trains were run for the South, Sicily and Sardinia. A total of 3,012 persons were repatriated.

The Italian Navy was which arrived on board during the month have done valuable service at Red Cross Camp (near Rome). They are comprised as follows:-

- 1 Italian and defected ship.
- 1 Hospital and First Aid Unit.
- Part of a Transport Unit.

Arrangements were made for the Italian Mission at once to this Sub-Commission to move to Rome during January, 1945.

5. RECEIVING STATION.

(1) General.

Up to the end of December a total number of 65,562 displaced persons had been recorded. The location of approximately 55,000 of these is known. Of the remainder there are some 6,000 persons, of whom the only current information available is that they are reported to be in German-occupied Italy.

(11) Refugees and War Victims Encountered.

During the month 663 enquiries were received and processed. 228 replies were made to inquiries. Outgoing mail was sent to the International Red Cross, Rome, for transmission to enemy-occupied territory totalling 31. During the month 758 communications were received, plus 263 concerning Italian nationals which were passed to the Italian Red Cross for action.

During the six months ending 31st December, 1944, some 4,556 communications have been handled by the British Red Cross Foreign Relations Section of the Home Office. These do not include numerous telex letters forwarded by this Section to various agencies.

6. REPARATION.

(1) General.

A great deal of material was sent to the Home Office with regard to reparations for victims. On the whole the problem is clear and better defined.

Repatriation of Jews to Palestine is still under consideration, but it is hoped that settlement will be reached during January when Jewish representatives are expected from Palestine.

An official attitude has been adopted regarding repatriation of French and other persons referred to above by a special commission sent to

Transmittal for code for the Italian Mission attached to this Sub-Commission to move to 12350 during January, 1945.

5. REPORTS RECEIVED

(1) General

Up to the end of December - total number of 65,542 disclosed persons had been recorded. The location of approximately 55,000 of these is known. Of the remainder there are some 9,900 persons, on whom the only current information available is that they are reported to be in German-occupied Italy.

(1a) Italian Red Cross Exchanges

During the month of January 1945, 228 replies were made to inquiries. Outgoing postal messages to the International Red Cross, Rome, for transmission to enemy-occupied territory totaled 31. During the month 748 communications were received, plus 263 concerning Italian nationals which were passed to the Italian Red Cross for action.

During the six months ending 31st December, 1944, some 4,555 communications have been handled by the British Red Cross Foreign Relations Section of the despatch bureau. These do not include messages or letters forwarded by this Section to various places.

6. REPRODUCTION

(1) General

A great deal of detailed work has been done with regard to reproduction of letters. On the whole the problems are clearer and better defined.

Reproduction of letters to P.O. Box 100 is still under consideration, but it is hoped that a settlement will be reached during January that a Jewish representative is expected from P.O. Box 100.

A practical attitude has been adopted regarding reproduction of French nationals. All cases will be referred to UNICEF by a special commission sent to Italy for that purpose.

The authorities in Italy have agreed to the reproduction of Italian children whose parents are still in Germany. This matter has been further considered from the security angle because many of the youths who come to Italy in 1940 are now grown up and have had considerable training in Fascist Youth Organizations.

Italian women who have acquired foreign nationality through marriage may be permitted to visit their relatives in Italy. If there is no security objection against them.

(1a) Italian Exchanges

Italian Exchanges are being set up for the following destinations:

6. REFUGEE INFORMATION (Cont'd.)

Tripoli	4	Ethiopia	7
Bangladesh	2	India	28
Malt.	9	U.S.	26
Egypt	1		

It is hoped that approximately 450 Greeks, Albanians and Libyans will be repatriated during January.

7. FINANCE.

(1) Emergency Financial Assistance.

The House of Representatives was authorized during the month to pay 3,085 heads of households the total sum of \$2,100,000. A total of five thousand displaced persons stood to benefit from two advances. The average payment authorized per head of household was \$3,500 and the average per person was \$2,440. In comparison average payments authorized for November were \$4,000 and \$2,465 respectively.

(2) Currency Conversion.

Up to the end of the month persons who had been evacuated to U.S.A. and PALESTINE had not been reimbursed for the money collected from their several savings accounts. It has been stated that they are likely to receive payment in January.

The question of currency conversion for refugees leaving ILLY is again being taken up with the Treasury Officials who are expected in ILLY in January.

FOR THE DIRECTOR.

(F. Follis)

C. F. FOLLIS,
Lieut. Colonel,
Deputy Director.

DISTRIBUTION.

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H.Q. SOUTH-W. Region, ... 1

H.N.R.M. ... Cairo 1
H.N.R.M. ... Rome 1
File 1

(i) Emergency Financial Assistance.

The Bank D'Italia was authorized during the month to pay 3,065 heads of households the total sum of 12,100,000 lira. A total of five thousand displaced persons stood to benefit from the advances. The average payment authorized per head of household was 3,550 lira and the average per person was 2,440 lira. In comparison average payments authorized for November were 4,000 lira and 2,465 lira respectively.

(ii) Currency Conversion.

Up to the end of the month persons who had been evacuated to U.S.A. and PALESTINE had not been reimbursed for the money collected from their gov. all months ago. It has been stated that they are likely to receive payment in January.

The question of currency conversion for refugees leaving I.T.L.Y. is again being taken up with two Treasury Officials who are expected in I.T.L.Y. in January.

FOR THE DIRECTOR.

(F. Foley)

C.F. FOLEY,
Lieut. Colonel,
Deputy Director.

DISTRIBUTION.

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