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MONTHLY REPORT, SUB-COMMS.
JAN. 1945

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394.
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

AC/27/E/LG

Tel: 478107

SUBJECT: Monthly report for the month of January 1945. 7 February 1945

TO : Civil Affairs Section.

1. During the month, the Sub Commission has been largely engaged in efforts to supply Italian officials for the needs of Prefectures in Military Government Territory. Delays and difficulties have been encountered in meeting such demands due partly to the growing shortage of officials but mainly to persistent attempts of many of them to evade transfer for personal reasons. So serious has this evasion become that the Director personally interviewed the Under Secretary in this connection.

2. The Ministry of Interior submitted the name of Dott. Umberto PARISI as Vice Prefect Vicario of Florence. On 25 January, PARISI was interviewed at this Headquarters. He stated that he did not wish to go to Florence; one of the reasons advanced by him being that he did not think he would make a good Vice Prefect Vicario, as his functions had been mostly of an inspective nature. It has been decided to ask the Ministry to submit another nomination. This is presented as by no means one of the most flagrant cases but as typical of the lack of proper spirit in the Italian administration. As a result there in this Sub Commission, we are liable to get the boomerang of Army and Regional dissatisfaction.

3. With regard to the delegation of greater powers to RCs, it has been recommended that the RCs Lombardia, Piemonte and Liguria be authorized to appoint and remove Prefects without prior approval of Allied Commission, provided such action be reported immediately thereafter to AC HQ.

4. Arrangements are being made to have available a number of Prefects, Vice Prefects. "Pools" are being created from which will be drawn the Junior officials. For the purpose of filling gaps among junior officials, the Minister of the Interior himself has suggested local recruiting, on a temporary basis.

5. The disposition of the personnel to form pools will be that one-half will be held here in Rome and employed at the Ministry until their services are required in the North, and that the other half will be spread over Prefectures and called to Rome to take the places of those who go forward.

6. A visit was made to the Province of Arezzo to review and advise on the reorganization of local government. The Provincial Commissioner, Administrative Officer and the Prefect were interviewed. No deputations Provinciale had been constituted, but names had been submitted and were being considered. The non-official members of the Giunta Provinciale Amministrativa had not been appointed either. There were Giunte Comunali in all communes and these were functioning

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6. A visit was made to the Province of Arezzo to review and advise on the reorganization of local government. The Provincial Commissioner, Administrative Officer and the Prefect were interviewed. No appointments provisionally had been constituted, but names had been submitted and were being considered. The non-official members of the Giunta Provinciale Amministrativa had not been appointed either. There were Giunte Comunali in 11 communes and these were functioning well. Certain appointments of Sindaci had been reviewed and some had been dismissed as they were politicians rather than administrators. There was a shortage of Segretari Comunali, most of them having fled.

7. The Province of Florence was visited on 6 January. Attacks were still being made upon the Prefect, but he continued to work well and to the satisfaction of the PC. Giunte Comunali had been formed in all the communes, and the Deputazione Provinciale and Giunta Provinciale Amministrativa were functioning.

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8. Reference para 16 of the Monthly Report for December, attacks are still being made against the Prefect of Teramo. Reporting upon the latest one, the PC states that according to information the allegations are nothing but local gossip.

9. The Chief Executive Officer interviewed the Headquarters Staff of Lazio-Umbria and discussed local government matters generally. The state of local government in the Region was good. The formation of Giunte Comunali had been slow, but this was expected to improve soon.

10. A representative of the Comitato Centrale di Liberazione called for the Director on 11th January, for the purpose of discussing the position of the CLN in the Province of Arezzo. He was informed that the only authority with which this Sub Commission could deal was the Ministry of the Interior.

11. The Ministry of Interior communicated that the Prefect of Florence had requested that permission be granted for the institution of Internal Commissions in State offices and in the offices of bodies which are under the control of the State. This is under review in cooperation with the Labour and Legal Sub Commissions.

12. In the monthly report of Tuscany Region for December it was stated that delay in making the Italian Decree providing increases of salaries to provincial and communal employees was causing a regrettable discrimination against AMG. On investigation it was ascertained that it was necessary for each province, by specific order, to adopt the Decree giving effect to the increases. This has now been done.

13. The Italian Government have now finally promulgated Decree No. 426 in the Official Gazette of 20 January relative to the re-organisation of the administration of Rome. The consent of the Allied Commission was given to the draft Decree several months ago.

14. A memorandum has been prepared for the information of the Acting President on the present position of the question of holding local elections. A letter to the Prime Minister, Italian Government, requesting information as to the Government's plans with regard to local elections and the bodies to be elected, has also been prepared for the signature of the Chief Commissioner. The Commission has agreed to provide transport for the distribution of the forms and other material for the preparation of electoral registers to provinces under Regional control in Military Government Territory.

15. The Director visited Sicily (22-31 January) for the purpose of ascertaining generally the position of local government in the island. He interviewed the [illegible] and members of his staff, and also the following officials: the Prefect of Palermo; the Sindaco of Palermo; the Secretary General for the High Commissioner; the Director of Personnel; the Prefect of Messina and the High Commissioner. Suffice to say in this report that it is the considered opinion of the Director that Local Government administration is not as strong as when the Allied Commission was in Sicily in an executive sense and a Regional Commissioner was functioning with

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16. Progress reports for the period ending 15 December covering activities of the Epuration Commission in the Ministry of the Interior, which includes Public Safety, Public Health and this Sub Commission, have been rendered.

As progress in appointing Provincial Epuration Commissions has been slow, attention has been drawn to this fact and a request made for the number of Provincial Commissions already appointed, and also for an indication of the date by which it is expected that those necessary for the remainder of the territory to which DLL 159 applies will be appointed.

All the cases of Grade III and IV officials have been examined by the Ministry of Interior and so reported to the Deputy High Commissioner for Epuration, who in turn has sent the appropriate cases for formal hearing to the Epuration Commission in the Ministry of Interior.

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

HGS/per

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION

AC/4043/1. /rlp.
10 February 1945.

SUBJECT : Legal Sub-Commission Monthly Report for January 1945.

TO : Chief Commissioner, Allied Commission.

1. ADVICE.

The main problems upon which the Legal S/C was asked to advise were as follows:

a. Control of the management of the Societa' Edition Meridionale, a dispute having arisen owing to the appointment by AMG of a manager of the concern and to the appointment by the tribunals of a sequestrator of the property of one of the owners.

b. The proper preparation and presentation of espionage trials in Allied Military Courts.

c. The rights of property acquired by civilians in MT vehicles found by them abandoned and in a state of disrepair and subsequently put into working order by them.

d. A proposed contract submitted by Transportation S/C for the hire by the Commission to civilians of commercial vehicles.

e. A transaction involving the purchase of silk in which Commerce S/C was interested.

f. The establishment of military zones.

g. Prostitution and the Italian Criminal Procedure with respect thereto.

2. ORDERS AND PROCLAMATIONS.

The following Orders were drafted:

a. A General Order relating to the declaration of certain essential commodities such as wheat, animal fats, flour and olive oil and the fixing of the prices therefor.

b. A General Order providing for the anticipatory payment of certain pensions corresponding to payments provided for by order of the Council of Ministers of 23 Dec 44.

These two orders are for use in the Northern Regions in the period between the institution therein of Allied Military Government and the implementation of the appropriate Italian decrees covering the same subjects.

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c. Control of the management of the Società Elettrica Meridionale, a dispute having arisen owing to the appointment by AMG of a manager of the concern and to the appointment by the tribunals of a sequestrator of the property of one of the owners.

b. The proper preparation and presentation of espionage trials in Allied Military Courts.

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3. VISITORS.

Lord Schuster, Senior Legal Advisor designate Austria, and a staff officer visited the sub-commission. The work carried on at HQ was explained and a memorandum setting out the system of implementation in Military Government Territory of Italian Government decrees which has been evolved was supplied. A visit was made to Florence to see Allied Military Courts, General, Superior and Summary, in action.

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4. ITALIAN LEGISLATION.

In cooperation with the Italian Government the following decrees were prepared or studied:

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a. To strengthen the law covering the harboring of Allied deserters and to increase the penalty therefor.

b. To establish military tribunals to operate in the Northern Regions when occupied by the Allies. This course was adopted to meet the contingency that civilian courts may not be functioning and that Allied Military Courts almost certainly will not be sufficiently numerous to handle all cases.

c. To modify the exercise of the right to order citizens to "confino."

d. To facilitate the marriage of personnel and employees of the United States Armed Forces.

Study was made of proposed Italian decrees dealing with the following matters:

a. The appointment of receivers for certain types of undertakings.

b. The restoration of rights to patents, trade marks and designs expired due owing to circumstances arising out of the war.

c. The setting up of a special procedure dealing with the grant of salary increases to public employees in Military Government Territory, such procedure to be given effect to by implementation.

d. Modifying certain provisions of previous laws dealing with sanctions against Fascism.

5. WORK WITH THE MINISTRY OF PARDON AND JUSTICE.

In order to meet the scarcity of judicial personnel, the Minister took steps to recall retired judges physically and mentally fit and politically suitable and arranged that all judges whose regular waste of office are in enemy held territory shall be temporarily assigned to vacant posts; also preparations are being made to hold a competitive examination to recruit new personnel.

Two circulars were issued by the Minister at the request of the sub-commission instructing Italian judicial authorities to use sparingly the power to grant provisional liberty in proceedings for offences concerning prostitution or involving Allied interests.

A new President of the Court of Appeal of Bari has been despatched to Bari with the assistance of this sub-commission and measures have been taken to ensure that competent and cooperative personnel be assigned to the courts dealing with prostitution at Bari.

A comprehensive collection of all Italian legislation on prostitution and on power to arrest and to grant provisional liberty has been prepared including instructions issued by the Ministry of Interior and Justice on these subjects. A copy of the collection has been distributed to all legal officers.

Appointment of Air Force and naval officers to Italian Military Tribunals was

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Appointment of Air Force and naval officers to Italian Military Tribunals was discussed in conjunction with the Ministry of War and with the Air Force and Navy Sub-Commissions.

The financial difficulties of auxiliary personnel hired by AMG authorities in Naples in the early days of the Allied Military Government were considered.

Arrangements were made in cooperation with the Ministry for holding examinations for attorneys (procuratori legali) and for the organization of notarial councils in Military Government Territory.

The establishment of Circuit Sections of the Court of Appeal at Ancona and personnel problems of this court were considered.

A new tribunals was constituted at Veste.

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6. SUPERVISION OF ALLIED MILITARY COURTS.

The permanent Allied Military Courts in Bari continued in full operation. The indications were that the institution of these courts had had a noticeable effect in reducing crimes against Allied property and that the work of these courts was tending to diminish.

Nine espionage cases were reviewed; four death sentences were affirmed; four death sentences were commuted and one sentence of imprisonment was affirmed.

In response to requests from this Commission, AFHQ issued a directive laying down the procedure for determining what formation should be responsible for carrying out sentences of death imposed by Allied Military Courts and to ensure that unnecessary delays are avoided. Appropriate instructions were issued to JAG of Armies and to Regions.

Normal review work has continued. A substantial proportion of serious Superior Court cases came from Naples. Most of these cases concern charges of theft, or attempted theft, of Allied stores frequently accompanied by bribery or attempted bribery of Allied soldiers or Italians employed by the Allies. Figures in respect of Allied Military Court cases show no significant trend. Livorno remains busy, but of the 700 cases tried there, only 8 were Superior Court cases. The number of cases tried at Ancona showed an appreciable reduction.

A study was made of the procedure for enforcing payment of fines imposed by Allied Military Courts in Italian Government Territory with particular regard to the courts at Bari. It was agreed with the Ministry that such fines should be enforced by the Italian authorities in all respects as if they had been imposed by an Italian court.

W. E. REEVES,
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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Education Subcommission
APO 394

ED/CWR/ans

ED/64/1.0/AC

12 February 1945

Report For January, 1945

1. Transition.

a. Control of all schools and educational institutions in the Commune of Naples has been handed over to the Minister of Public Instruction. While preparations were completed in January the actual turn-over took place 6 February. The Minister expressed warm appreciation, not only for the handing over of the schools but for the work done and help given while they remained under Allied Control.

b. Suspensions made in the early days in Sicily and Naples were necessarily not always based on adequate evidence nor on the uniform criteria later established. The Education Subcommission has repeatedly called the attention of successive Ministers to the injustice of not giving a quick hearing to such persons as appealed from the suspensions -- there are about 200 in Naples alone. Finally the present Minister has ordered provveditori to examine the cases and submit a list of those who probably should not wait for a formal hearing by the Commission on Epuration. The Education Subcommission has assured the Minister that if he will submit his recommendations for reinstatement, with reasons therefor, the Education Subcommission will, except in possible extraordinary cases, immediately give its approval.

c. The Minister has also been repeatedly and strongly urged to establish provincial committees in M.G. territory and territory recently turned over to the Italian Government, to hear all cases of persons suspended or suspected, under DLL 159. He promises action, in collaboration with the High Commissioner, at an early date.

d. Protection of civil service status and seniority rights for school personnel employed by the Education Subcommission or its regional officers was provided in an order by the Minister last summer. In January, in response to a request from the Education Subcommission, this protection was broadened to include school personnel employed by any Allied organization, and financial arrangements were made definite: (1) such personnel will receive no salary from the Italian Government while employed by the Allies; (2) pension deductions, etc., will be made retroactively from the salary of such personnel by the Italian Government when they are again on Italian Government pay rolls. The Minister has asked for particulars on all such personnel, by whomever employed, so that their records can be put in order.

2. Future.

Plans for the Northern Regions are fairly complete, Education Officers having been designated for each Northern Region, and others earmarked for Austria.

3. Coordination.

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3. Coordination.

The regular two-monthly meeting of all Headquarters and Regional personnel of the Education Subcommission was held in Florence 3-6 January. Among the matters discussed were the following:

(a) plans for Northern Regions; (b) use of civilian specialists to execute and supervise policies and especially to coordinate the work of local school officials; (c) the need for closing windowless, heatless class rooms in severe weather; (d) defascism procedures, and their regularization under Executive Memo's 67 and 76 and DLL 159; (e) the need for increasing teachers' salaries in M.G. territory to correspond with those in Italian Government territory;

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(f) provision for displaced and refugee teachers; (g) increased financial aid for provincial school offices; (h) university fees and budgets; (i) the distribution of books; (j) derequisition and repairs of school buildings;(k) the obtaining and distribution of school supplies.

4. Emilia.

The newest Region to open, and therefore the one of most intensive activity in January, is Emilia. Captain PRATT, REO for Emilia and Education Officer for VIII Army, opened schools as far forward as safety permitted in the Province of Forli', got ready for February opening in Ravenna, and, as an extra-curricular activity, set the schools of the Republic of San Marino to running. When V Army opens up its part of Emilia, it is arranged that Captain PRATT will also be V Army Education Officer to secure coordinated protection and opening of schools in all parts of the Region.

(a) Schools were opened in Forli' right up to Corps Area rear boundaries. Schede personali were received from 71 school officials and examined preparatory to necessary suspensions. 41 kindergartens in 33 communes were opened out of the normal 86 in the whole province, and 1532 children enrolled (normal enrolment for whole province 5603). 183 of the 469 elementary schools were opened and 14,035 of the normal 49,151 children were in school. 14 of the 46 secondary schools were opened, in 9 communes. Total school attendance was 18,770 in the part of the province south of Corps Area. Most of the buildings in the larger cities were occupied by troops. But either classes rotated in unrequisitioned schools (thus five secondary schools took turns using one building), or schools were opened in make-shift locations or in teachers' homes -- in the latter case the members of the class come a few at a time at designated hours, and study at home. In windowless, heatless quarters children sometimes brought glass from pictures at home to use as school windows, and some brought charcoal braziers (scaldini) over which to warm their hands.

Since secondary school children often travel to the larger centers, and travel is forbidden in Forli' Province, Captain PRATT established branch schools in smaller villages, under the supervision of the central schools.

10,000 of the new text books were distributed and 90,000 more prepared in Florence for distribution in February. 10,000 Fascist note books were found in a GIL building, but with covers torn off they were innocuous, and were distributed free. 2000 secondary school books were found in Florence and shipment to Forli' was arranged. Sufficient school supplies for the present were found locally.

(b) In San Marino, schools were opened, programs distributed to teachers, and 1200 of the elementary school text books (Florence printing) were made available to the children.

(c) In Ravenna a Provveditore agli Studi was appointed and his office set up. Defascism was begun for the school personnel. Directives and programs were distributed. Permission was secured to open schools in each commune when the CAO gave the word -- they will have to be opened, for the most part in teachers' homes during heavy troop occupancy of school buildings.

(d) Provision was made to protect the University of Bologna from requisition when

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(d) Provision was made to protect the University of Bologna from requisition when the army enters Bologna.

5. Defascism.

Fairly complete statistics are now available from the 24 provinces of Lazio-Umbria, Abruzzi-Marche, and Toscana -- the three Regions partly or wholly under Military Government. In the matter of defascism these disclose that the following percentages of school personnel have been suspended, pending full hearing under DLL 189, for past fascist activities.

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	Total No.	Suspended No.	Suspended %	Appealed No.	Appealed %*	Suspension Revoked No.	Suspension Revoked %*
Provveditori	24	23	96	1	4	--	--
Office Personnel	399	49	12.3	20	40.8	12	24.5
Inspectors	91	25	27.5	2	8	1	4
Presidi (Sec.Sch.)	482	104	21.6	34	32.7	16	15.4
Directors (El.Sch.)	426	98	25	9	9.2	8	8.2
Secondary Sch.Tchrs**	4,439	327	7.3	76	23.2	43	13.1
Lower Trade Sch.Tchrs**	1,448	64	4.4	27	42.2	8	12.5
Elementary Sch.Tchrs	16,346	1,035	6.3	297	28.7	151	14.6

* i.e., % of those suspended, not % of total.

** Data from Lazio-Umbria lacking for lower trade schools and for higher secondary schools.

The preliminary work of defascism is practically complete in all Regions south of Emilia. Final work will, of course, have to be done by the Minister's commissions under DLL 159.

6. School plant.

a. General Statistics. Data on conditions and occupancy of school buildings in the 24 provinces of Lazio-Umbria, Abruzzi-Marche, and Toscana, are as follows:

SCHOOL PLANT - (rooms)

Type of school	Normal No.	Functioning N.W. No.	Functioning N.W. %	OCCUPIED BY: Allies No.	Allies %	It. military and CC.RR No.	It. military and CC.RR %	Refugees & civilians No.	Refugees & civilians %	Await disinfect. or repairs No.	Await disinfect. or repairs %	Badly damaged or destroyed No.	Badly damaged or destroyed %
Elementary	16835	10236	60.8	1334	7.9	173	1.0	901	5.4	7089	42.1	2903	17.2
Lower Trade	2311	1451	62.8	151	6.5	8	0.3	92	4.0	529	22.9	387	16.7
Lower Secondary	1689	1073	63.5	157	9.3	26	1.5	76	4.5	266	15.7	256	15.2
Higher Secondary	4206	2122	50.1	602	14.3	35	0.8	210	5.0	1308	31.1	383	9.1

b. Rome. The situation in regard of school buildings in Rome is still bad. It is hoped that the Chief Commissioner's letter to the Prime Minister and the latter's assurance that the situation would be immediately remedied will bring results. The following chart shows the situation as of 20 October, 1 December, and 25 January:

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SCHOOL PLANT - (rooms)

Type of school	Normal No.	Functioning now		OCCUPIED BY: Allies		It. military and CC.RR		Refugees & civilians		Await disinfect. or under repair		Badly damaged or destroyed	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
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School buildings	20 Oct.	1 Dec.	25 Jan.	Improvement
Occupied by Allies				
Elementary	18	10	9 (4 partly)	9
Secondary	16	6	6 (2 partly)	6
Occupied by Italian Units				
Elementary	28	21	21	7
Secondary	5	3	3	2
Occupied by refugees				
Elementary	43	43	36*	7
Secondary	13	13	13*	0
Occupied by political parties				
Elementary	12	12	5*	7
Secondary	5	4	2*	3
Awaiting Repairs or Disinfection				
Elementary	59	59	50*	9
Secondary	33	33	33*	0
Functioning				
Elementary	49	64	157**	108
Secondary	52	65	67**	15

* Parts of buildings available for school use.

** Includes buildings and parts of buildings used despite lack of necessary repairs.

It will be noted that the two most justifiable occupancies (Allies and Italian Units) are proportionally the most greatly reduced. The occupancy by refugees has been slightly ameliorated, in the elementary schools only. Political parties have cut their occupancy from 17 to 7, but repairs have scarcely been touched -- yet Rome has been repairing the Pyramid of Cestus and part of the ancient city wall!

c. Occupancy elsewhere. There is no easing of the situation regarding occupancy of schools by troops in Abruzzi-Marche. Schools in the cities of Ancona and Macerata are taken over in their entirety. Of the ten elementary schools in

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Occupied by refugees				
Elementary	43	43	36*	7
Secondary	13	13	13*	0
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c. Occupancy elsewhere. There is no easing of the situation regarding occupancy of schools by troops in Abruzzi-Marche. Schools in the cities of Ancona and Macerata are taken over in their entirety. Of the ten elementary schools in the city of Pesaro, three operate in rooms of their own buildings (3 rooms in one building, 6 in another). Three schools take turns using ten rooms in the conservatory of music, one rotates its classes through a single room in a convent. In Teramo, on the other hand, buildings are being gradually derequisitioned. But Captain NOE sees danger of their being retaken by the mobilizing Italian Army.

d. Damages and repairs. Sicily reports 97% of the glass missing from schools. 1st Lt. DE BELLIS, Acting Education Officer there, reporting on visits to schools in Palermo, describes windows partly covered with cardboard, and children working in overcoats if they have them, and otherwise just shivering. In another school every room was a lake, as the rain leaked through the roof and upper floors.

Throughout liberated Italy the need for window glass is the most universal

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and urgent. It has been necessary to allow a great many schools to close during most of January because of lack of glass and heat -- they will make up time in the summer.

Where some local glass has been found, Italian authorities have seemed incapable of taking possession and using it. On the other hand, Major GREGORY reports that in Lazio-Umbria, outside Rome, a considerable amount of repairs have been made, some parents have contributed glass from their homes, others material and labor. In Rome itself the Union of Italian Ladies got desperate about the inactivity of the Sindaco and Genio Civile and are said to have effected repairs of three school buildings. 1st Lt. SIMONI, Regional Education Officer for Abruzzi-Marche, has completed the survey of glass needs for seven of his eight provinces, and finds the requirement to be 32,104 square meters. A partial survey of glass requirements in Toscana shows Arezzo well off, short only 925 square meters, Siena also in good shape, short only 1500 square meters; but Livorno needing 29,345 square meters. Pisa has glass but is unable to get it released by the army for school use. All provinces in Toscana complain of lack of materials for repairs, lack of transport to move materials that are found, and lack of heat.

7. Enrolments.

a. Statistics. Despite difficulties and makeshifts, schooling is being provided for the great bulk of Italian children. The following chart compares the present enrolment in the schools of the 24 provinces of Lazio-Umbria, Abruzzi-Marche, and Toscana, with the "normal" enrolment of 1942:

OPENING OF SCHOOLS

Type of school	Total No.	No. opened	% opened	normal enrolment	present enrolment	%, present enrolment
Kindergartens	1,665	1,013	60.8	86,279	63,081	73.1
Elementary Schools	12,222	10,484	85.8	701,985	567,564	80.9
Lower Trade Schools	316	254	80.4	42,998	29,334	68.2
Lower Secondary Sch.	242	210	86.8	46,199	43,791	94.8
Higher Secondary Sch.	315	272	86.3	59,134	47,172	79.8

b. Regional notes. Sicily celebrated the beginning of its second year of non-fascist schooling in January.....Schools closed in Naples and Benevento for the cold weather, likewise in Perugia, L'Aquila, Ascoli, Chieti, Pescara, and various parts of Toscana.....Lt. SIMONI reports attendance sporadic, in schools that remain open, because of lack of winter clothing.

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8. Text books.

a. Printing and distribution. For the 567,564 elementary school children enrolled in the 24 provinces of Lazio-Umbria, Marche-Abruzzi, and Toscana, 379,513 text books were distributed from the Rome and Florence printing, during late December and January. These and the number printed and now being distributed or awaiting transport, exceed the number of children enrolled, yet the job is not nearly finished since there is a serious shortage of first readers and since third grade children use two books each, and fourth and fifth grade children use three books each. Printing is going forward rapidly. Sicily has printed 161,000 books and distributed 124,000 to Sicily and Calabria. Lt. Col. DE BELLIS hopes to complete the job in February. Naples, Major MURPHY reports,

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has printed 174,485 text books and distributed 144,312 in Southern Italy and Sardinia -- work is proceeding rapidly.

b. Materials. Captain BEARD, in general charge of text book printing, reports receipt from the United States to date (all during the past three months) of materials for text books as follows:

Book paper	314 tons
Cover paper	120 tons (nearly triple amount ordered)
Printing ink, black	14½ tons
Printing ink, coloured	2787 lbs
Dried glue	6½ tons
Binding thread	1 ton
Matting paper	½ ton

More is on its way.

The problem of getting this material to proper warehouses and that of transporting it to printers, is a constant headache for all concerned.

c. Notes from Regions. Major MURPHY reports that three places in Naples were found to be selling unauthorized text books. School inspectors were immediately notified to take action.... 1st Lt. SIMONI states that the Provveditore agli Studi in Macerata denounced two booksellers for selling the new text books at 20 lire above the established price. The Questura confiscated the entire stock (300 books) and let the Provveditore sell them to the children at the correct price.... The text book situation in Toscana has been helped by the fact that it was unnecessary to give a monopoly to one series, and several different publications have been approved, been helped with paper as needed, and have increased the available supply. 30,000 copies of a "Pinocchio" primer have been especially useful, due to the shortage of the new state series primer. Over 46,000 books of other series are included in the totals distributed in Toscana.

d. Secondary school text books. New text books for secondary schools (and universities) have been approved in Naples by a commission appointed by the Minister. Arrangements have been made to release some of the elementary school text book paper for their immediate publication. The Minister has been asked to set up a similar commission in Rome. In Toscana, a publishing center, 89,096 secondary school text books, already approved and previously published, have been distributed.

9. School supplies.

a. Arrival of supplies. Stationery for school offices and school supplies for the children, requested from the United States last April, are beginning to come. The first arrivals are allotments from Theater stocks, as follows:

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Printing ink, coloured	2787 lbs
Dried glue	6½tons
Binding thread	1 ton
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480	gallons ink
2089	gross pens
26	gross penholders
344	gross pencils
21	gross ink and pencil erasers
116	gross erasers

The problem of how to get these, and the far more extensive supplies due to arrive during the next two months, from warehouses and depots into the hands of school children, and how to handle payment for things bought by children without risking black market operations, is being attacked by Captain VELLA, Executive Officer, and a specially designated member of the Ministry of Public Instruction, in coordination with appropriate Subcommissions.

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b. Miscellaneous notes. In Rome, school supplies are on sale at a high price and no steps are taken by Italian authorities to requisition and distribute them at attainable prices. The poor wait for supplies from America....School note books (quaderni) are being printed locally in various places, mostly at high prices. The million being printed on Vatican paper for sale at low cost are not yet ready. Some text book paper in Sicily is being released to supply low-cost note books to break the present market there where book sellers charge 60 to 100 lire apiece for blank note books.

10. Universities.

a. Sicily. There were disorders in all three Sicilian universities, partly due to the call-up for service in the Italian Army.

In Palermo, stern handling by the High Commissioner, following failure of the Rector, prevented the disturbance from becoming serious. All that happened was that when the academic senate, Island authorities and guests were assembled for the inauguration of the new academic year, 1000 students rushed in, shouting and overturning chairs, and broke up the meeting. As a disciplinary measure the February examinations were called off (this will be softened by the Minister) Causes for this demonstration were said to include the unsettled situation in regard to anthropology students, slow epuration of professors, alleged protection of Fascists by the rector, and profiteering in text books by university professors.

In Catania, on the other hand the demonstration started by the students was joined by others and became a riot which resulted in the burning of public buildings.

b. Naples. Three deans at the University of Naples appointed by the Education Subcommission a year ago, before elections could take place, were all confirmed by the faculty in a free election by secret ballot on 17 January. The same approval of Allied choice was given by the Naval Institute faculty on 27 January in regard to the Director appointed last year by the Education Subcommission.

Captain VELIA, the Subcommission's expert on Italian Universities, discovered irregularities in the election of the Director of the Oriental Institute last November, and in January the Minister declared the election void. (The Director had voted for himself, which is contrary to article 89 of the Italian school law).

In January, preparatory to turning education in Naples over to the Minister of Public Instruction, Captain VELIA visited the Oriental Institute, investigated its affairs, and recommended to the Minister that the "Oriental" Institute, establish a separate faculty of occidental languages, since the demand for these is quite overwhelming a faculty originally set up for oriental studies. He also recommended increasing the number of professors, and the appointment of a better professor of English. The Minister is giving serious consideration to the proposals.

c. Rome. The rector of the University of Rome reports an enrolment of 35,000 students, 25,000 of whom attend classes. (Students of law, philosophy, letters, economics and commerce may enroll, study privately, and come back for

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d. Perugia. The University of Perugia is functioning regularly, but had a close shave -- the last of its buildings was about to be requisitioned, when the Vice President, Civil Affairs Section, Allied Commission, in response to an SOS from Major GREGORY, got AFHQ on the wire and saved the situation.... The university is in financial straits, and the matter is being worked out with the Minister.... In an attempt to be considered as the University for Umbrian students, Perugia has established a board with representatives of various communes to advise as to local requirements.

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a. Siena. The main university building has been derequisitioned. Its enrollment is the largest in years, and all goes well.

f. Florence. Calamandrei, the Rector, originally nominated by Captain NOE, Regional Education Officer for Toscana, and described by him as a great leader, was elected by a vote of 61 pct 74 by the enurated faculty.....5725 students are enrolled at Florence.... A scheme for providing engineering courses given by professors of the University of Pisa at Florence, for students who cannot go to Pisa, has worked out very satisfactorily and Captain NOE has received high praise for it. The success of this plan is such that a reverse plan has been put into effect whereby professors from Florence give courses in economics at the University of Pisa. Captain NOE runs a shuttle service for the professors.

g. Pisa. Captain TILROE, (who, with Captain KELLEAR, and, until recently, Lieutenant GRIFFITH, assists Captain NOE), saved the University of Pisa medical and veterinary schools by skilful handling of a difficult situation. The Air Corps had requisitioned all the buildings and medical instruction had become impossible. Captain TILROE, backed by the Provincial Commissioner, got the Air Corps to take alternative quarters, and medical education goes forward.... Many repairs have been made to the damaged university buildings, and the 4,339 students actively at work present a vivid contrast to the gloom that prevailed in November.... There are two candidates for Rector of the University and a lively election is in prospect.

II. School lunches.

Food Subcommission and Education Subcommission have offered to make available dried soup, or dried soup and dried vegetables, for school lunches in any commune where the commune arranges to pay for it, and to see that it is prepared and served to the children. But the program moves slowly. Sindaci often say they cannot afford the cost; others lack the energy and ingenuity to find the necessary fuel and utensils and to organize the cooking and serving. The fact that the dried soup and vegetables, boiled up without seasoning, without oil, and without pasta, is not a highly appetizing and tempting meal, diminishes enthusiasm. And in rural districts the need is often not acute.

Nevertheless, an increasing number of communes are recognizing the importance of getting hot nourishment to the children. Enna and Siracusa provinces in Sicily have started the program. In Naples, the program has been in effect for kindergartens for nearly a year. The kindergartens in Naples, however, are using 2,000 adult rations (soup, oil, pasta, and salt). Eight communes in Benevento province have started school lunches.

In Lazio-Umbria, where the program is most extensively developed, 32,019 lunches are being served in 200 of the 440 communes. In some, committees of parents are organized to supervise the serving. A proposal in Rome to substitute the "Ration scale", which augments the lunch considerably, has not met with much success since it involves the use of some of the family's ration coupons.

Abruzzi-Marche has the lunch program in operation in all eight provinces [illegible] lunches daily.

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Abruzzi-Marche has the lunch program in operation in all eight provinces and is serving 40,932 lunches daily.

In Toscana the city of Florence and 16 communes are taking advantage of the opportunity.

Altogether, to date, 127,273 lunches are being served daily in liberated Italy. The number is steadily increasing.

12. Youth activities.

The need for well organized constructive youth activities is becoming increasingly apparent. Under the Fascists the young people were organized to the point of regimentation, but along side of the fascist drills and ceremonies there were

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also good elements -- ski os, sports, and cultural activities. In abolishing the fascist organizations the good as well as the bad was lost and relatively little has been done toward replacing the good. Youth, therefore, finds itself at loose ends. This is manifested in such ways as the student disturbances and riot in the universities in Sicily and disorders in Naples; demonstrations and window breaking by secondary school students in Naples and Rome; demonstrations in Chieti; student strike and damage to two schools by infernal machines in Teramo, etc.

Last spring, in Naples, an experiment in encouraging the organization of students met with very enthusiastic and, on the whole, highly successful response. It is desirable that such organization be encouraged and stimulated on a large scale from this point forward.

The one widespread constructive measure so far has been the development of the Scout movement. The services of the Reverend Mr. LOGAN, International Representative of British Boy Scouts, and the intensive work of Mr. Frederick D. CASEY in Rome, now representing, in his free time, the Boy Scouts International Bureau, have borne fruit in the federation of the Catholic Boy Scouts and the non-sectarian National Corps of Boy Scouts, and their activities. Regional Education Officers have been lending a hand. In Sicily, the Regional Scout Commissioner has set up provincial organizations. In Naples, Major MURPHY organized a joint rally of the two organizations on Mount Vesuvius, in which Brigadier DUNLOP took part. This stimulated the organization of other hikes. British and some American "Rover" crews (member of the Allied forces) have been helping local scout troops in many ways all over liberated Italy. In Rome, Mr. CASEY has been indefatigable in his meetings with "Rovers", with Italian Scout leaders of both organizations, and with individual troops. The first troops in Abruzzi-Marche were organized in Macerata in January. Little has been done in Toscana, although the Catholic Scouts are active in a few places there.

Training classes for scout leaders have been organized, especially in Rome. Scout literature from Britain and America has been made available and publications in Italian are under way.

Provisional recognition of the Federation of Boy Scouts in Italy and of each of the two component organizations has been granted by the Director of the Boy Scouts International Bureau in London.

Girl Guides are off to a slower start. There are, however, seven troops in Rome and plans are afoot for spreading the work. The American Girl Scouts have appropriated $1,000 to help get this work going in Italy, and the World Bureau of World Guides is encouraging it.

13. Survey of Italian Education.

Major WINSLO, in charge of this important work which will give both the Italians and the Allies (as long as the Allies are here) invaluable data on the whole background of Italian education, and what happened to it under fascism and after the liberation, reports, in part, as follows:

a. Part I of the Survey (the chronological outline) is gradually approaching completion, only the period from 1940 to the present day still remaining unfinished. In the latter stages work has been slow, on account of the constant prescribing of new and important data, and the constant need for checking

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Boy Scouts, and the intensive work of Mr. Frederick H. CAREY in Rome, now representing, in his free time, the Boy Scouts International Bureau, have borne fruit in the federation of the Catholic Boy Scouts and the non-sectarian National Corps of Boy Scouts, and their activities. Regional Education Officers have been lending a hand. In Sicily, the Regional Scout Commissioner has set up provincial organizations. In Naples, Major MURPHY organized a jointly of the two organizations on Mount Vesuvius, in which Brigadier DUNLOP took part. This stimulated the organization of other hikes. British and some American "Rover" crews (member of the Allied forces) have been helping local scout troops in many ways all over liberated Italy. In Rome, Mr. CAREY has been invaluable in his meetings with "Rovers", with Italian Scout leaders of both organizations, and with individual troops. The first troops in Abruzzi-Marche were organized in Macerata in January. Little has been done in Tuscania, although the Catholic Scouts are active in a few places there.

Training classes for scout leaders have been organized, especially in Rome. Scout literature from Britain and America has been made available and publication in Italian are under way.

Provisional recognition of the Federation of Boy Scouts in Italy and of each of the two component organizations has been granted by the Director of the Boy Scouts International Bureau in London.

Girl Guides are off to a slower start. There are, however, seven troops in Rome and plans are afoot for spreading the work. The American Girl Scouts have appropriated $1,000 to help get this work going in Italy, and the World Bureau of World Guides is encouraging it.

13. Survey of Italian Education.

Major WILSELO, in charge of this important work which will give both the Italians and the Allies (as long as the Allies are here) invaluable data on the whole background of Italian education, and what happened to it under fascism and after the liberation, reports, in part, as follows:

a. Part I of the Survey (the chronological outline) is gradually approaching completion, only the period from 1940 to the present day still remaining unfinished. In the latter stages work has been slow, on account of the constant unearthing of new and important data, and the constant need for checking and revision.

b. Part II of the Survey (the statistical survey for Southern Italy, 1943-4) now lacks only the Provinces of Potenza and Bari.

(1) In Southern Italy (Naples and Southward) and the Islands (Sicily, Sardinia), taken as a single unit, the state of school-buildings, 1943-4, has been as follows:

	SCHOOL BUILDINGS			
	Are destroyed	Are damaged	Are occupied by troops	Are occupied by refugees
Kindergartens	1.6	1.2	2.4	3.2
Elementary Schools	2.	11.1	11.1	4.2
Secondary Schools	3.	15.2	21.9	7.0

Note: The figures in the last two columns, which are of course not static, represent the state at the close of the school-year 1943-4

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Damage and destruction is greatest in the Compartimento of Abruzzi, which shows 43.4% of elementary schools and 23.6% of secondary in these categories. It is least in Calabria, Lucania and Apulia. Ari disi, Lecce, Taranto, Matera, Reggio, Ibaro are the only Provinces showing no damage at all. Occupation is at its greatest in Apulia, where 47.7% of elementary schools and 96.9% of secondary were occupied at the period in question, and it is not thought that the position has greatly improved. Taranto, Foggia, Brindisi suffer most (in order) and Bari also comes a little way behind (Bari too, though exact figures are not available, is known to have been among the worst sufferers). No Province is without occupiers in at least some of the schools, but most of the Sicilian Provinces seem to have been fairly lightly touched by the time the school-year came to an end: Catania and Syracuse seem to have most occupiers in Sicily.

(2) In Southern Italy and the Islands, taken as a single unit, the state of pupil-enrolments, 1943-4, as compared with the normal state (1939-40) has been as follows (secondary schools have had to be omitted owing to variability of data and consequent impossibility of making adequate comparisons):

	TOTAL PUPILS		
	1939-40	1943-4	Age decrease between 1939-40 and 1943-4
Kindergartens	134,506	117,113	- 13.0
Elementary Schools	1,402,123	1,083,468	- 22.7

Note: In addition to Bari and Foggia, Matera and Campobasso are also omitted from these totals.

c. The decision having been made to begin now to compile data for the more northerly Provinces (north of Naples), for the current year, and thus to extend Part II of the Survey, revised tables are now being prepared for sending out to Provveditori and Rectors of Universities via Regional Education Officers.

d. It is perhaps worth pointing out that this office now contains a great deal of factual and legal information about the educational system in Italy, and that more frequent reference to it will be welcomed.

14. Educational Reconstruction.

a. Programs. School heads, professors and teachers are showing greatly increased awareness of the deficiencies of the Italian educational system and are exhibiting eagerness for knowledge as to what other countries, especially Britain and the United States, have been doing in regard to education during the past quarter of a century. Major CLIFFORD has received a considerable number of books from Britain, and the Education Subcommission from both Britain and the United States, describing educational organization, methods, and problems. These books are in continuous use by Italian school authorities. One is being published in Italian and others are being translated.

While Abruzzi-Marche reports many favorable comments on the programs [illegible] by Italians under Allied supervision, a new program for the elementary

(2) In Southern Italy and the Islands, taken as a single unit, the state of pupil-enrolments, 1943-4, as compared with the normal state (1939-40) has been as follows (secondary schools have had to be omitted owing to variability of data and consequent impossibility of making adequate comparisons):

	TOTAL PUPILS		
	1939-40	1943-4	% decrease between 1939-40 and 1943-4
Kindergartens	154,506	133,13[illegible]	- 13.[illegible]
Elementary Schools	1,362,127	1,083,[illegible]68	- 20.[illegible]

Note: In addition to Bari and Potenza, Matera and Campobasso are also omitted from both totals.

c. The decision having been made to begin now to compile data for the more northerly Provinces (north of Naples), for the current year, and thus to extend Part II of the Survey, revised tables are now being prepared for sending out to Provveditori and Rectors of Universities via Regional Education Officers.

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While Abruzzi-Marche reports many favorable comments on the programs prepared by Italians under Allied supervision, a new program for the elementary schools has just been approved by the Minister for 1945-6. This program represents a complete modernization of the elementary schools. It was prepared by a Commission appointed by the preceding Minister last summer. The Commission used the resources of the Education Subcommission, but the work was its own and is an outstandingly fine job.

b. Juvenile literature. There is a dearth of good books for children in Italy. Experts in the United States have been asked to select the forty best books for translation and publication in Italy, and Italian publishers are eager to receive them. A number are on their way across.

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c. Scholarly publications. The American Library Association has been distributing technical, scientific and scholarly publications for European countries during the war period. The Minister of Public Instruction and the Education Subcommission have requested that Italy's share be sent as soon as possible. Universities and libraries in Italy have begun to send in specific requests for most needed publications, and a few requests have already been filled through direct contacts by the Education Subcommission with publishers, etc.

d. Engineering program. A commission for reorganizing engineering education has asked for information in this field from Britain and America. The Education Subcommission has had most favorable response from the leading engineering schools, and has been able to supply the Italian Commission with a considerable number of catalogues, bulletins, etc., received from British and American engineering schools.

e. Pure science. Arrangements are in progress, in accordance with a request from the Italian National Research Council and the Minister of Public Instruction, to send Professor Edoardo A. Caccinpuoti to the United States for three months to gather information as to latest research in the field of nuclear physics, cosmic rays, etc.

15. Miscellaneous.

Captain NOE arranged to have teachers use a newly established train for workers, from Sesto to Prato. But on its first trip it was fairly mobbed by pass holders and non-pass holders waiting to board it, and had to be temporarily discontinued.... Only one of the nine provincial superintendents of schools in Toscana has managed to get a car to supervise his schools..... Major GREGORY objects to the Stars and Stripes picture of an Italian class room, showing well-clad, well-fed children; says it is highly a-typical and inviting photographers to visit schools with him and show the other side... The exploiting of girls' needle work in lower trade schools for sale at huge profits by the shops of Rome has been brought to the Minister's attention as a result of a report by Major GREGORY.... 1st Lieutenant CIMINI is finding the use of an Italian Civilian Education Specialist as coordinator of the work of the Provveditori (provincial superintendents) of such great value that the plan (previously tried with equal success by Major KNOWLTON in Sicily) will probably be used in all Northern Regions to make up partly for the dearth of Allied officers. The Minister has promised names of suitable persons... Captain NOE reports a highly successful and helpful conference of all his Provveditori in Florence - he arranged transport, food and lodging... In Sicily, parents in each province, says 1st Lieutenant DE NE JR, have organized Comitati Pro-Scuola to help poorer children with books, supplies and clothes and to protect the interests of the schools... Committees of parents and teachers in Ascoli and Teneero are handling school lunches and children's note books.... In Rome the Education Subcommission has been asked to get information as to how parent-teachers associations are organized in America... 1st Lieutenant DI CNI tells a human interest story of a young elementary school teacher who pleaded 35 kilometers through mud and mud to ask for a job; she being legally qualified to teach, she got the job, and Signor gave her a ride back home.

16. Personnel.

The personnel of the Education Subcommission during January was as follows:

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The personnel of the Education Subcommission during January was as follows:

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Headquarters : Major Carleton W. WASHBURNE, Acting Director

Major Arthur A. VESSELO, Survey of Italian Education

Captain Joseph V. VELLA, Executive Officer, University Specialist

Captain Henry R. HEARD, Text book printing

Sicily : (1st Lt. A.C. DE NELLIS, P.A. to R.C., acting as Education Officer)

Sardegna : (Captain G.F.T. WAGSTAFF, acting as Education Officer)

Southern : Major Joseph M. MURPHY, Regional Education Officer

Lazio-Umbria : Major Francis F. GREGORY, Regional Education Officer

Abruzzi-Marche : 1st Lt. John P. SIMONI, Regional Education Officer

Toscana : Captain Samuel V. NOE, Regional Education Officer

Captain Paul L. NEILIAN, Education Officer

Captain Dexter G. TILROE, Education Officer

(Lt. R.W. CREIGHTON, attached)

Emilia : Captain Willis E. PRATT, Regional Education Officer

Unassigned : Major John LUND (attached as P.O. to L'Aquila).

CARLETON W. WASHBURNE
Major, AUS
A/Director of Education.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Health Sub-Commission

AC/3015/PH

PH/CHF/ae
10 February 1945

SUBJECT: - Public Health Sub-Commission
Report for Month of January 1945.

FROM : - VP, CA Section.

TO : - Chief of Staff.

1. POLITICAL:

(A) No points of major political importance were discussed during January.

2. PUBLICATIONS:

(A) Since 1939 the Italian Medical Profession has been cut off from its colleagues in Great Britain and USA. This isolation has been particularly felt in the field of medical publications. Moreover, since the liberation of Rome there has been a dearth of indigenous medical periodicals. For these reasons there is a great and urgent demand for literature on recent medical advances in the Allied countries.

(B) Publications Section PWB-ITO, has arranged for a regular supply of medical literature from US and UK, both in complete copies of medical publications and in reprints, extracts and precis of original articles prepared by AMI-MI.

(C) Six weeks ago it was decided that the servicing from US and UK was adequate and regular enough to contemplate publishing under the auspices of PWB, a Medical Bulletin in Italian for the information of the Italian Medical Profession.

(D) At this stage PWB consulted the Public Health Sub-Commission AC. This Sub-Commission wholeheartedly approved of the idea. The Chief of the Public Health Branch agreed to act as editor in the selection of material to be published.

(E) It was decided to publish an eight page monthly bulletin. Two columns a page (roughly 10,000 words) and 15,000 copies to be distributed free to Italian doctors and hospitals all over liberated Italy, a proportion to be stock-piled for the North.

(F) The following problems had to be solved by Publication Section, PWB: - translation of the English copy (this meant finding competent technical translators), printing and production (which called for policy and financial approval by PWB) and finally distribution.

(G) All these problems have been solved and the first number of the "Bollettin Medico" will be off the presses in the first week of February. The second number is being prepared.

(H) Distribution will be handled locally by PWB outposts. Florence has ordered 3,000 copies, Bari 2,500, Palermo 2,000.

(I) In Rome distribution will be direct to the hospitals and clinics, also through the Sindicato dei Medici, the doctor's professional society to whose offices [illegible] regularly to get petrol coupons, etc. 2,500 copies will be distrib-

(A) Since 1939 the Italian Medical Profession has been cut off from its colleagues in Great Britain and USA. This isolation has been particularly felt in the field of medical publications. Moreover, since the liberation of Rome there has been a dearth of indigenous medical periodicals. For those reasons there is a great and urgent demand for literature on recent medical advances in the allied countries.

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3. PUBLIC HEALTH BRANCH:

(A) Typhus:

(i) The Typhus Demonstration Unit completed a tour of Tuscan Region and 5th Army area during the month, holding demonstrations in each provincial capital. Dr. Dubino's report on the tour is to be found at Appendix A.

(ii) A tour of Brescia-Abruzzi Region and 5th Army area is now being arranged and will take place during the first half of February.

(iii) No cases of Typhus have been reported during the month.

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(iv) Requests from many sources have been received for quantities of DDT for disinfestation purposes. It must be emphasized that the available supplies of DDT are limited and are being held in case an outbreak of typhus should occur. The stocks to which this Sub-Commission has access are only equal to the requests of every agency which would be carry out a disinfestation, the Typhus Control Branch might find itself in the invidious position of being short of supplies which they would be most needed. While every sympathy is felt for the needs of disinfestation, it must be emphasized that only in very special cases can DDT be diverted for any use except that of Typhus Control.

(E) Smallpox:

(i) One case of smallpox occurred in the Cinecitta' Refugee Camp in Rome during the middle of January. Prompt action was taken and no further cases have occurred.

(ii) In January a conference was held with the ADR H. 3 district concerning the Benevento epidemic. Mass vaccination campaigns have been initiated to control the disease. An A.F.H. medical officer has been living in Benevento for more than a month, vaccination stations have been opened and penalties have been imposed on persons failing to present themselves for vaccination. The number of cases has fallen from 61 in December to 51 in January, there being no deaths, while 24,000 persons have been vaccinated during the month.

(iii) The Naples figures have also shown a slight decrease, being 261 as compared with 285 in December. Of these 261, 91 occurred in the city of Naples and 170 in the province. 93,000 people were vaccinated in Naples Province for the January.

(iv) Isolated cases have been reported from various provinces during the month, but no further cases have occurred in Sicily.

(G) Malaria:

(i) The first month of the new year was occupied in preparing reports and in planning two winter spraying projects. The latter will include an experiment in the destruction of hybernating anophelines at Bonifica Costel Volturno near Naples, and a malaria control demonstration in the area around the mouth of the Tiber River near to Rome. Major P.M.O. Albion drew up the proposals for the experiment to be made in the Castel Volturno area. The spraying was done during the last three weeks of January by a group of Italian laborers supervised by Corporals Fincham and Corporal D'Alvo. Lieutenant Fisher, Entomologist from the 15th General Laboratory, carried on routine inspections for hybernating mosquitoes. He reported finding no Anopheles in the sprayed areas of the Bonifica, though they were encountered in houses situated in the untreated periphery of that zone.

(ii) Between January 16th and 29th Drs. Cassino and Rubino examined 453 children in the Castel Volturno area. They worked both the town and the bonifica, finding a general splenic index of 25.6%. In the bonifica the rate had fallen from what it was during 1944 as shown below:

Results of Spleen Surveys at Bonifica Castel Volturno

Dates when Spleen Surveys were made	No. of children palpated	No. of children with palpable spleens	Percent with Splenomegaly

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current.

(ii) In January a conference was held with the ADM H. Q District concerning the Benevento epidemic. More strenuous measures have been initiated to control the disease. An A.C. medical officer has been living in Benevento for more than a month, vaccination stations have been opened and penalties have been imposed on persons failing to present themselves for vaccination. The number of cases has fallen from 81 in December to 51 in January, there being no deaths, while 21,000 persons have been vaccinated during the month.

(iii) The Naples figures have also shown a slight decrease, being 261 as compared with 285 in December. Of these 261, 91 occurred in the city of Naples and 170 in the province. 93,410 people were vaccinated in Naples Province during January.

(iv) Isolated cases have been reported from various provinces during the month, but no further cases have occurred in Sicily.

(C) Malaria:

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(ii) Between January 16th and 29th Drs. Cadim and Rubino examined 435 children in the Castel Volturno area. They worked both the town and the bonifica, finding a general splenic index of 25.6%. In the bonifica the rate had fallen from what it was during 1944 as shown below:

Results of Spleen Surveys at Bonifica Castel Volturno

Date when Spleen Surveys were made	N. of children palpated	N. of children with palpable spleens	Percent with Splenomegaly
May 1944	485	207	41.1%
Aug 1944	575	245	42.6%
Oct 1944	531	207	39.0%
Jan 1945	362	96	26.5%

(iii) A good deal of time was spent discussing the malaria control demonstration to be made in the large tract of flat land near the delta of the

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(v) A large map on a scale of 1 to 12,500 was prepared showing the exact location of all inhabited buildings in the coastal plain of Lazio Province. This includes the towns of Lido di Roma, Ostia Antica, Focene, Fiumicino and Ardea as well as all rural settlements in this region. It will be extended to include the Reserved plain and will be valuable in orienting the spraying teams.

(vi) Mr. Snipe continued to supervise the production of a new type of Knapsack Sprayer designed to deliver between one and two quarts of oil to the acre. He also arranged to have a dozen long extension arms made to be used with the bubble sprayers for treating high ceilings and inaccessible corners inside the larger buildings. During the month he gave two demonstrations of his new spraying equipment to groups of British Officers taking the course of instruction at the 10th Malaria Field Laboratory.

(vii) A revision was made of Colonel Russell's manuscript entitled - "Malaria and its Control in liberated Italy from January to September 1944". At the express request of Mr. Lorenzo Varney this is to be submitted for immediate publication in the Rivista di Malariologia. Also a report under the joint authorship of L.A. Kidd and C. Ustrid was written covering the - Studies made at Castel Volturno, Italy, on the Control of adult Anopheles mosquitoes with DDT. In addition Mr. Fred W. Snipe prepared a descriptive article entitled - Notes on Improvements made to equipment for killing both larvae and adult mosquitoes with DDT.

(D) Venereal Diseases:

(i) Owing to shortage of staff this Sub-Commission no longer has the services of a specialist in venereal disease. In consequence, contact has largely been lost with the work of the Italian V.D. clinics and liaison with Allied V.D. consultants has become difficult. To overcome the difficulties arising from this situation, the Ministry of Interior has been approached with the suggestion that in liberated Italy Allied Military V.D. consultants should have direct approach to Italian specialists and clinics and the Ministry has agreed to this request. This agreement has been communicated to the appropriate Headquarters.

(ii) During January the Director and First Assistant of the Poco Hospital, Naples, which is solely devoted to the treatment of infected prostitutes went to Rome on grounds of administrative irregularities and are being detained pending trial. The D.M.S. No. 5 District has kindly lent a British VD Specialist to supervise and re-organise the running of the hospital while the Italian Government has been asked to supply a capable pathologist. This hospital was inspected by the Director of the Sub-Commission during his visit to Southern Region in January and a conference was held with the D.M.S. No. 3 District, the Area Controller, the Civil Commissioner and the PWB.

(E) Typhoid:

(i) A typhoid epidemic of some severity has existed at Prato during December and January. As from 15th December until 12th January 161 new cases were notified and the total number of cases reported to be 716. The epidemic is waterborne, due to destruction of sewers and water mains and the pollution of surface wells. An AC Medical Officer has been sent to Prato to assist in control measures, while, as usual, invaluable help has been rendered by military Medical Officers, especially the DADH of the Area and the 2nd US Medical Laboratory.

(ii) At present attention is being focussed on carriers among whom vaccination of recovered cases is taking place, all of whom will have rectal swabs taken.

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(G) Infant Mortality:

(i) The infant mortality figure for December in Rome can now be compiled from the data supplied. The number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 227, while the number of live-births was 1525. This gives an infant mortality rate of 148.8, compared with 130.2 in November.

(ii) The number of live births has been the lowest on record in 1943, while the number of deaths under one year of age has been the highest since August. The lowering of the one figure and the increase in the other accounts for the high infant mortality rate, which, be it noted, is only 18 greater than that of August of the year.

(I) Tuberculosis:

(i) The November figure for the number of deaths in Rome from all forms of tuberculosis both pulmonary and non-pulmonary is 213. The November figure was 193. The figure for December 1943 was 237.

(J) Penicillin:

(i) This office is consequently receiving requests to furnish Penicillin for the use of Italian civilians. It cannot be emphasized too strongly that the supplies of Penicillin in this theater are so limited that the DMS, AFHQ has insisted in addition to the effort that it must only be used for the treatment of wounded soldiers and none can be released for civilian use. The Italian Medical profession, in addition, seems to think that Penicillin is a universal panacea and would try to secure for this drug in every case in which it would not be the least avail. The Ministry of Interior has been asked to issue a press statement to the effect that Penicillin cannot be procured from Allied sources for civilian use.

4. VETERINARY HEALTH:

(A) The yearly veterinary report for the Province of Rome now ale that in this area 376 dogs were impounded as rabies suspects. Of these 376, 54 were found to have rabies. Approximately 15,000 cattle were vaccinated against foot and mouth disease and none of the vaccinated animals developed any sign of infection.

(B) Foot and mouth disease has appeared in the Provinces of Siena and Florence during the month. Plans for the preparation of vaccine for use in these provinces are now complete.

(C) Swine Cholera is prevalent in many provinces and has recently appeared in the Province of Siena, to which vaccine and anti-serum have been supplied. The veterinary laboratory at Portici and the Istituto di Siena are ready to begin large scale production of crystal violet vaccine provided they receive the necessary blood. The Regional Agricultural Officers of the respective Regions have promised to supply the swine for the collection of blood.

(D) There is at present a high general incidence of sheep scab. The supply of nicotine for nicotine dipping is limited and it is therefore recommended that lime-sulphur dipping, which is, if anything, more efficacious be employed instead. Instructions in Italian for the preparation of lime-sulphur dip have been sent to all Provincial Veterinarians and the Industry Sub-Commission is assisting this Sub-Commission by arranging for the procurement of sulphur.

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(E) Reports of the occurrence of Equine Encephalomyelitis have not been substantiated.

(F) Sheep Pox has been reported from Taranto Province, as well as from Lecce, Naples and Brindisi Provinces. The provincial laboratory at Foggia is turning out adequate quantities of vaccine for immunization.

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

5. MEDICAL SUPPLY BRANCH:

(A) The position regarding the distribution of medical supplies by SCIAEA was still unsatisfactory during the month and energetic action had to be taken to effect immediate distribution in Rome City and Sardinia Region. A number of meetings was held with the Director General of the Sanita' Publica with the object of eliminating bottle-necks in distribution and exploring every means of making SCIAEA operate as efficiently as possible.

(B) The supplies for this theater covering the first six months of the year are not expected to arrive before March due to delay in approval of the indents by the War Department. At present there is no shortage except for convalescent bags and X-ray films. The Italian Government has been asked to prepare by the 15th February, an indent for the last six months of this year covering the whole of Italy. Plans for distribution to the Northern Italy, should these suddenly be required, have been prepared.

(C) A new price list, giving the landed cost of Allied supplies was issued. The Italian Government will, from this list, prepare a list of wholesale and retail prices.

(D) Close touch is being maintained with the Industry Sub-Commission concerning the requirements of raw materials for the rehabilitation of pharmaceutical and biological firms and the distribution of finished products.

(E) The 2665th Central Civilian Medical Dep't (CMD) was activated on 6th January and all American Medical Supply personnel were transferred to this organization. The 2665th CMD will serve both this theater and other countries in the MTO and is under the direct command of AFHQ. The Medical Supply Branch of this Sub-Commission will cease to exist as from 14th February, when Colonel Griffin will leave for AFHQ and Captain Bushard will remain attached to this HQ acting as liaison officer to the Italian Government and SCIAEA.

(F) The report of the Medical Supply Branch is to be found at Appendix C.

(G) Appendix D contains a descriptive, historical summary of the activities and development of distribution channels effected by the Medical Supply Branch during the past year.

6. WELFARE BRANCH:

(A) The Welfare Branch operated in close cooperation with SCIAEA and through the latter has organized the distribution of 100 tons of clothing for Sicily. Distribution of clothing for Sardinia is also under consideration and when the needs of these islands have been taken care of, arrangements will be made for clothing to be sent to the Potenza area of Southern Region.

(B) SCIAEA officials, at the request of the Welfare Branch, are incorporating existing communal and provincial welfare committees with the SCIAEA organization, thus facilitating both the receipt of information and the process of distribution. By this means, distribution of newly arrived stocks of milk will be hastened.

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operate as efficiently as possible.

(B) The supplies for this theatre covering the first six months of the year are not expected to arrive before March due to delay in approval of the indents by the War Department. At present there is no shortage except for sulphonamide bags and X-ray films. The Italian Government has been asked to prepare by the 15th February, an indent for the last six months of this year covering the whole of Italy. Plans for distribution to the Northern Italy, should these suddenly be required, have been prepared.

(C) A new price list, giving the landed cost of Allied supplies was issued. The Italian Government will, from this time, prepare a list of wholesale and retail prices.

(D) Close touch is being maintained with the Industry Sub-Commission concerning the requirements of raw materials for the rehabilitation of pharmaceutical and biological firms and the distribution of finished products.

(E) The 2665th Central Civilian Medical Depot (CCMD) was activated on 8th January and all American Medical Supply personnel were transferred to this organisation. The 2665th CCMD will serve both this theatre and other countries in the MTO and is under the direct command of AFHQ. The Medical Supply Branch of this Sub-Commission will cease to exist as from 14th February, when Colonel Griffin will leave for AFHQ and Captain Pasbard will remain attached to this HQ acting as liaison officer to the Italian Government and SCAEA.

(F) The report of the Medical Supply Branch is to be found at Appendix C.

(G) Appendix D contains a descriptive historical summary of the activities and development of distribution channels effected by the Medical Supply Branch during the past year.

9. WELFARE BRANCH:

(A) The Welfare Branch operated in close cooperation with ZNDSI and through the latter has organized the distribution of 100 tons of clothing for Sicily. Distribution of clothing for Sardinia is also under consideration and when the needs of these islands have been taken care of, arrangements will be made for clothing to be sent to the Rotenza area of Southern Italy.

(B) ZNDSI officials, at the request of the Welfare Branch, are incorporating existing communal and provincial welfare committees with the ZNDSI organization, thus facilitating both the receipt of information and the process of distribution. By this means, distribution of newly arrived stocks of milk will be hastened.

(C) Meetings have been held with representatives of the Italian Government with the object of unifying the financial programmes of all ZONs and UNRRA. Prepared data were presented to the Government on which a plan may be constructed. Regular weekly meetings on this subject will continue to be held.

(D) The question of feeding, housing and financing destitute Allied nationals is an important one. It has been agreed with the ZONs that those institutions will look after Allied Nationals while their cases are being investigated by the appropriate authorities. The problem of former Allied Nationals who have become destitute owing to enforced service in enemy armies is being considered and a programme is being prepared for presentation to the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees.

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(E) Juvenile delinquency is a serious problem in Naples where plans are being made to open a training centre for children in order to avoid their being sent to prison. If this scheme should prove successful, it is proposed to open similar centres in other large cities.

(F) The report of the Welfare Branch is to be found at Appendix 5.

7. PERSONNEL:

(A) The Director and the Executive Officer visited Southern Region during the month.

(B) Dr. Fred L. Soper and Dr. Floyd . Markham have returned from the USA.

(C) One British and a number of American promotions occurred in this Sub-Commission during January. These are as follows:

- Lt Colonel to Colonel:

Lt. Colonel F. Kerr (S) Senior Public Health Officer, AMG 5th Army.

- Major to Lt Colonel:

Major London Gardiner (A) Regional Public Health Officer, Emilia Region
Major Raymond Kenny (A) " Welfare Officer, Venezia Region
Major John Mahoney (A) Chief, Welfare Branch, HQs.

- Captain to Major:

Capt John W. Dalliw (A), Public Welfare Officer, AMG 5th Army
Capt Ernesto Giulini (A), Public Health Officer, AC 5th Army
Capt Joseph L. Weisl (A), " " " Venezia Region
Capt Paul S. Savage, Executive Officer, HQs .
Capt Edmund .. Turner, Regional Sanitation Officer, Emilia Region.

- 1st Lt. to Captain:

1st Lt. Thomas E. Easterbrook, Regional Welfare Officer, Emilia Region.

SUMMARY

1. PERSONNEL:

(A) Nothing of major importance to report.

2. PUBLICATIONS:

(A) The Publications Section of P & I is receiving a number of both American and British medical journals. It was decided that the supply of medical literature was sufficient to contemplate the publication of a Medical Bulletin in Italian for the information of the Italian medical profession. The Public Health Subsection ascertain by selecting material suitable for publication and P&I made all arrangements for translation, printing, production and distribution. The first number of the Bulletin (which will be ready early in February and free distribution throughout Liberated Italy will take place, while a proportion of copies will be stock-piled for the North. The second number is being prepared.

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(c) The British and A number of American promotions occurred in Main Sub-Commission during January. These are as follows:

- Lt Colonel to Colonel:

Lt. Colonel T. Carr (B) Senior Public Health Officer, AMG 5th Army.

- Major to Lt Colonel:

Major London Snedeker (A) Regional Public Health Officer, Emilia Region
Major Raymond Kenny (A) " Welfare Officer, Venezia Region
Major John McSweeney (A) Chief, Welfare Branch, HQs.

- Captain to Major:

Capt John W. Ballew (A), Public Welfare Officer, AMG 5th Army
Capt Rinaldo Cialini (A), Public Health Officer, AMG 5th Army
Capt Joseph L. Lalli (A), " " " Venezia Region
Capt Paul A. Savage, Executive Officer, HQs
Capt Edmund W. Turner, Regional Sanitation Officer, Emilia Region.

- 1st Lt. to Captain:

1st Lt. Thomas S. Robertson, Regional Welfare Officer, Emilia Region.

SUMMARY

1. POLITICAL:

(A) Nothing of major importance to report.

2. PUBLICATIONS:

(A) The Publications Section of PHB is receiving a number of both American and British medical journals. It was decided that the supply of medical literature was sufficient to contemplate the publication of a Medical Bulletin in Italian for the information of the Italian medical profession. The Public Health Sub-Commission accordingly selected material suitable for publication and PHB made all arrangements for translation, printing, reproduction and distribution. The first number of the "Bulletin Medico" will be ready early in February and free distribution throughout liberated Italy will take place, while a proportion of copies will be stock-piled for the North. The second number is being prepared.

3. PUBLIC HEALTH:

(A) No cases of Typhus were reported during January. The Demonstration Unit completed a tour of Liberated Region and 5th Army Area and will tour Abruzzi-Marche Region and 8th Army Area in February. It is emphasized that stocks of DDT Powder must be husbanded in case a Typhus epidemic should occur and these stocks cannot be dissipated on disinfestation programmes.

(B) One case of Smallpox occurred in Rome in the month of January. In Rome-Vatio the number of cases reported during January was 51 as compared with 82 in December, 24,000 persons being vaccinated during the month. The Naples Province figure was 261 as compared with 215 in December. 93,410 people were vaccinated. Isolated cases have been reported from various provinces in Southern Region.

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(C) An experimental spraying project at Bonifica Cantel Volturno was carried out during January. Inspections carried out following this experiment revealed no anopheles in the sprayed houses. In the case Bonifica splenic examinations carried out on school children showed the percentage with splenomegaly had fallen from 42.1 in May 1944 to 26.3 in January 1945. It is proposed to hold a malaria control project in the Tiber delta area, spraying all buildings within a seven mile radius of ostia Lido before the onset of the mosquito breeding season. Dr. Sogher has proposed that this project should also include the whole of the Maccarese flain. Mr. Knipe of the Rockefeller Foundation has supervised the production of a new type of knapsack sprayer.

(D) A typhoid epidemic of some severity has existed at Prato for several months, the total number of cases reported being 731. Much assistance in control measures has been afforded by the local Unit and by members of the 2nd U.S. Field Laboratory. The most recent reports state that the epidemic is under control. The epidemic at San Marino and Rimini may now be regarded as at an end.

(E) Some cases of Undulant Fever have been reported from Prato and Taranto. To keep this in check, the boiling of milk and avoidance of local cheese is recommended.

(F) The Rome Infant Mortality figure for December was 145.0.

(G) The Rome Tuberculosis (both pulmonary and non-pulmonary) rate for December was 213.

(H) Allied stocks of Penicillin in this Theatre are limited and can only be used for the treatment of Allied soldiers. It is impossible to release Penicillin for the treatment of civilians.

4. VETERINARY:

Of 15,000 cattle vaccinated against Foot and Mouth Disease during the year in Rome Commune, none developed any signs of infection. The Veterinary Laboratory at Portici and the Zooiatro Institute at Siena are proposed to produce vaccine for Swine Cholera, which is prevalent, when they can obtain the necessary blood. The incidence of Sheep Scab is high and the use of lime-sulphur dip is recommended. Sheep pox is reported from the Provinces of Naples, Taranto, Lecce and Brindisi.

5. MEDICAL SUPPLY:

ENDELLA's distribution system during January was not satisfactory but every effort has been made to improve it. There is an anticipated delay until March of the arrival of the first six months consignments of medical supplies for this Theatre. At present there is no shortage of supplies except for confinement bags and X-ray films. The requisition for the second six months, covering the whole of Italy, is in preparation. The new 2665th Central Civilian Supply Depot (CVSD) was activated on 6th January. This organisation, which is under the direct command of AFHQ, will serve both this Theatre and other countries in the MTO.

6. WELFARE:

The Welfare Branch, in cooperation with ENDELLA is arranging for the distribution of 100 tons of clothing to Sicily. Following this, Sardinia and the Potenza area of Southern Region will be supplied. Plans for the unification of the Commonwealth programmes of all NGOs and UNRRA are under consideration. Arrangements are being made for the care of destitute Allied Nationals and also "Stateless" former Allied Nationals. It is hoped to open a training center for juvenile delinquents in Naples in order to avoid their being sent to prison.

7. PROPERTY:

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(E) Some cases of Undulant Fever have been reported from Prato and Ravenna. To keep this in check, the boiling of milk and avoidance of local cheeses is recommended.

(F) The Rome Infant Mortality figure for December was 145.6.

(G) The Rome Tuberculosis (both pulmonary and non-pulmonary) rate for December was 213.

(H) Allied stocks of Penicillin in this Theater are limited and can only be used for the treatment of Allied soldiers. It is impossible to release Penicillin for the treatment of civilians.

4. VETERINARY:

Of 15,000 cattle vaccinated against Foot and Mouth disease during the year in Rome Commune, none developed any signs of infection. The Veterinary laboratory at Portici and the Salvro Institute at Siena are prepared to produce vaccine for Swine Cholera, which is prevalent, when they can obtain the necessary blood. The incidence of Sheep Scab is high and the use of lime-sulphur dip is recommended. Sheep pox is reported from the Provinces of Naples, Foggia, Lecce and Brindisi.

5. MEDICAL SUPPLY:

AMMISA's distribution system during January was not satisfactory but every effort has been made to improve it. There is an anticipated delay until March of the arrival of the first six months consignment of medical supplies for this theater. At present there is no shortage of supplies except for confinement bags and X-ray films. The requisition for the second six months, covering the whole of Italy, is in preparation. The new 2685th Central Civilian Supply Depot (CCSD) was activated on 5th January. This organization, which is under the direct command of AFHQ, will serve both this theater and other countries in the MTO.

6. WELFARE:

The Welfare Branch, in cooperation with UNRRA is arranging for the distribution of 100 tons of clothing to Sicily. Following this, Sardinia and the Potenza area of Southern Region will be supplied. Plans for the unification of the Commercial programme of all ACAs and UNRRA are under consideration. Arrangements are being made for the care of destitute Allied Nationals and also "Stateless" former Allied Nationals. It is hoped to open a training center for juvenile delinquents in Naples in order to avoid their being sent to prison.

7. PERSONNEL:

The Director and Executive Officer visited Southern Region during the month. Drs. Sopor and Marchi returned from the USA. One British and nine American promotions were announced among members of the Sub-Commission during January.

C. F. Robertson
C. F. ROBERTSON, Brigadier
Director,
Public Health Sub-Commission.

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APPENDICES:

APPENDIX "A" - Report on Typhus Demonstration Four - Dr. Alexander Rubino.

APPENDIX "B" - Monthly Report, Veterinary Branch - Major Howland T. Rushmore, Chief.

APPENDIX "C" - Monthly Report, Medical Supply Branch - Col Martin E. Griffin, Chief.

APPENDIX "D" - Report on Medical Supply Situation in Liberated Italy - Director, Public Health Sub-Commission.

APPENDIX "E" - Monthly Report, Welfare Branch - Lt Colonel John McSweeney, Chief.

APPENDIX "C" - Monthly Report, Medical Supply Branch - Col Martin E. Griffin, Chief.

APPENDIX "D" - Report on Medical Supply Situation in Liberated Italy - Director, Public Health Sub-Commission.

APPENDIX "E" - Monthly Report, Welfare Branch - Lt Colonel John McSweeney, Chief.

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1. Talks and demonstrations were given in the following cities: Crocetto, Livorno, Pisa, Lucca, Pistoia, Sirenze, Siena and Arezzo.

2. The talk was given in as informal a manner as possible and was usually held in a room in the prefettura. Following is a copy of the notes used as the topics covered:

a. Why we are interested in typhus at the present.
b. Geograph cal distribution of typhus--where will it strike from? North if so when?
c. Where lice are found.
d. Where Rickettsia are found.
e. Clinical characteristics of (Rust)
(1) Old world typhus-epidemiology and serology.
(2) Tarapata
(3) Fievre boutonneuse
(4) Brill's disease.
f. Old methods of disinfestation.
g. Our method of disinfestation - when and when to dust.
h. Methods used to combat epidemic.
(1) Cases reported by Italian Provincials.
(2) Case flying here on.
(3) Case Centers delousing - spot and block.
(4) Flying Squadron and Special Service.
(5) Sanitary stations.
(6) Discovery service.
(7) Propaganda.
i. What is to be done in case typhus appears.

3. An instruction sheet on the method of application of DDT in and persons and one on the typhus disease was given to each representative member or group. Everyone was instructed to use the term "Rickettsia" a short abbreviation for old world typhus and "Dermacentor" instead for the Murine type in all communications. Reference was made to Brill's disease so that this term be no longer used as a synonym for murine typhus.

4. The demonstrations were given in the city jails except in Lucca and Pistoia where refugee camps were used. The jails are more favorable because of greater ease with which subjects may be procured. A new method for delousing instruction was suggested by Major Robert Bruce (A.M.G. Public Health - Florence) which was adopted. The procedure is as follows:

a. The instructor places the persons to be instructed in a circle around himself.

b. He then treats one or two subjects and explains each step. The subjects' clothes are dusted after each step so as to demonstrate the effect.

c. Each person is then given a subject to treat and follows the instructor step by step until he is familiar with the technique.

5. A detailed report on the persons in attendance at each demonstration is not available until the individual reports forgotten in first in (A.M.G. Rpt) are received.

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APPENDIX "B"

A2/1006/13/PH

11 January 1945

SUBJECT: - Report of Veterinary Activities for the Period 1 to 31 January 1945.

TO : - Director, Public Health Sub-Commission, H.Q. Allied Commission.

1. The report of Italian veterinary activities within the Zone of Ancona during the past year reveals several interesting facts about the endemic animal diseases and the slaughter of livestock in that area. There were 370 dogs examined as rabies suspects, 50 of which were rabid. In 4 persons reported for treatment following dog bites. The present decree prevailing in the control of rabies must continue to be rigidly enforced. Approximately 15,000 cattle, most of which are dairy stock, were vaccinated for foot and mouth disease. Results following administration of the vaccine has been very good. One herd of 200 dairy cattle and 20 calves positively infected during incubation (probably two days after the cattle on all adjacent farms had been vaccinated). There has not to this date been a single case of the disease reported among the 15,000 vaccinated animals. The vaccine which has all been produced in Rome has been made at the Caldara product. There were 56,707 sheep as well as a number of equines, bovines and swine, slaughtered in the Rome Abbatoir during the year. Practically all of the sheep were slaughtered prior to the liberation of the Commune. The director of the abbatoir reports that these sheep were slaughtered primarily for the pelts.

2. Foot-and-mouth disease has appeared in the provinces of Siena and Florence during the month. Following numerous conferences with the appropriate Agricultural officers, Italian veterinarians, Provincial Commissioners, Prefects and other provincial officials, plans are now complete for the harvesting of virus with which to make vaccine for use in the affected provinces.

3. Swine cholera continues to be quite prevalent in many provinces. It has appeared in Siena province where there are an estimated 100,000 swine. Supplies of vaccine and a certain quantity of anti-serum have been shipped to Siena. Preventive vaccination has not been undertaken. Due to recent overall provincial veterinarians of large quantities of the crystal violet vaccine at least two biological preparing laboratories plan to produce this vaccine on a large scale. The Veterinary Laboratory at Portici, Naples, is equipped to produce large quantities of this vaccine. In a recent conference with the director of this laboratory and the Provincial Veterinarian, Naples, it was agreed that production could not begin within 2 to 10 days provided the previously agreed assistance of the appropriate Agricultural officials obtains. The Regional Agricultural Officer, Southern Region, has given verbal assurance that he will help in every way he possibly can to make available the necessary swine from which to harvest blood. In Siena the Istituto is equipped to produce the vaccine and the Director of the Laboratory is ready and able to begin production. Here, as in Southern Region, verbal assurance has been given by the Regional Agricultural Officials that every effort will be made to afford swine from which to harvest the necessary blood. The progress made towards actual production of this vaccine will be reported frequently.

4. The Chief, Veterinary Division, Ministry of the Interior, has a very comprehensive report of present livestock diseases as the result of

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APPENDIX "C"

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3 February 1945

SUBJECT: - Monthly Report for January 1945,
Medical Supply Branch.

TO : - Director, Public Health Sub-Commission, A.C.

1. The second month of operation of AMMISA continued to be in a measure unsatisfactory, however, there has been considerable improvement over the first month's operations. One of the principle defects was the fact that both AMMISA and the Italian Government had not requisitioned sufficient supplies for Rome City, but had taken care of Rome province. Another glaring defect was a marked delay on the part of the Italian Government in furnishing a breakdown for the distribution in Toscana Region for the months of January and February. By the end of the month, supplies had however been distributed in Rome City, and in Toscana Region. In the other Regions, except for a minor delay in Abruzzi-Marche, distribution has been apparently satisfactory.

2. During the month, five (5) meetings were held with the Director General of the Sanita' Publica, regarding methods of improving the operations of the AMMISA organization. It was pointed out to the Italian Government representatives that in liberated Italy the final distribution of supplies was their responsibility, and that they should give AMMISA every possible assistance. As a result of these meetings, it was decided to put all Regions on a two (2) months requisition basis, in the hopes that this would give everyone more time in which to get the supplies prepared for shipment, give AMMISA more time to prepare their bills to the wholesalers, and give the Italian Government more time to prepare their breakdowns of requisitions to AMMISA for each Province. In addition AMMISA and the Italian Government has made arrangements so that payments by the wholesalers will be made immediately, and that financial transactions will not in the future hold up the distribution of supplies.

3. Requisitions for all Regions for February were transmitted to the OCMH depot for filling before the end of the month. Requisitions for March and April will be transmitted to this office the first week in February, and will allow of ample time for all necessary actions. A new price list of all Allied supplies was prepared during the month, and copies furnished everyone concerned. This new price list is based on latest CAD list, and gives landed costs only. Wholesale and retail prices are the responsibility of the Italian Government.

4. Shipment of medical supplies for Italy, for the period 1 January to 30 June, 1945, are not expected to arrive in this theater prior to March. It is understood that the delay in approval of this requisition occurred in the War Department. Urgent signals have been sent out from G-4, AFHQ asking that these supplies be expedited. At the present time there are no shortages in medical supplies for Italy except for containment beds and x-ray supplies.

5. Anticipating that additional supplies might be required for the period 1 July to 31 December, 1945, the Italian Government has been asked to prepare a requisition covering that period for submission to this office not later than 15 February. This office is giving the Italian Government all possible assistance in the preparation of this requisition, and will screen same against CCAC allowances and local availabilities.

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8. The 2665 Central Civilian Medical Depot (CvM) was activated on 6 January 1945, and personnel forwarded working in the Medical Supply Branch, HQ. AC, and in the Central Medical Depot, Naples, and the Florence and Bari sub-depots were all transferred to this new organization. The undersigned and Captain Bushard were placed on temporary duty with HQ. AC. to continue the activities of the Medical Supply Branch, Public Health Sub-Commission. In the future, the Allied Commission will draw required supplies from the 2665 CCMD, or its branch depots, while the accounting will be done by the 2665 CCMD depot. All supplies in this depot and the branch depots are now AMG property, and the Finance Sub-Commission has prepared an accounting procedure for this depot and for the Allied Commission, which when published will clearly outline the necessary actions to be taken by all concerned. The 2665 CCMD has received a large consignment of medical supplies from the Mid-East stockpile, which can be used for filling requirements for Italy as well as other countries in the MTO.

9. Since the operation of medical depots in Italy is now a function of AFHQ, and since the principle work of the Medical Supply Branch, Public Health Sub-Commission will be liaison with the Italian Government, and AFHQ/SAA, it is considered that one officer should be sufficient for this work. Captain Bushard has for the past month been handling these problems in a most commendable manner while the undersigned has been occupied with the organization of the 2665 Central Civilian Medical Depot. It is therefore recommended that Captain Bushard be made the Medical Supply Officer, Public Health Sub-Commission, and that the Medical Supply Branch, as such, be abolished effective 11 February 1945, when the undersigned is to be relieved from temporary duty with Allied Commission.

MARTIN E. GRIFFIN
Colonel MC,
Chief, Medical Supply Branch.

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APPENDIX "D"

AC/3072/PH

13 January 1945

SUBJECT: - Report on Medical Supply Situation in Liberated Italy.

THRU : - VP, CA Section.

TO : - Chief Commissioner,
Allied Commission.

1. From the beginning of Allied Military Government activities in Italy, up to 1 January 1945, there have been imported into Italy approximately 3500 long tons of medical supplies, having an approximate value of 6,000,000 dollars. Practically all of these medical supplies are of United States origin, the bulk of them having been shipped to this theater direct from the United States. A small portion was shipped from U.S. Medical Supply depots within this theater. A negligible amount was of British origin being principally supplies which were furnished direct from British Medical depots to AAI installations in emergency.

2. It must be remembered that the amounts of medical supplies furnished to Italy by the Combined Chiefs of Staff, is only that amount of supplies that will save life and prevent the spread of disease to Allied troops. For Italy this represents five-thirteenths of the estimated requirements as computed on the status of medical practice in Italy and the numbers of hospital beds. The kinds of supplies allowed, and the quantity are limited by this policy, and it is not possible to fill all requests made by the Italian civilian population. Penicillin is one example of an excellent drug which is not available to Italian civilians because of its short supply to the Allied troops. Medical supplies are therefore furnished on an emergency basis, and first priority is given to the AAI Army areas; second to the hosp tals, clinics, and ambulatories; third to doctors; and lastly to pharmacies for general sale to the public. The Italian system of requiring a doctor's prescription for practically all drugs is not generally known by Allied personnel. Pharmacies are more completely controlled by Italian law than is the case in the U.S. or U.K., and all Allied drugs require a doctor's prescription. This has been done to prevent a 'black market' of Allied drugs.

3. Up to 1 November 1944 the system of distribution of medical supplies in Liberated Italy was as follows:

a. A Central Medical Depot, ACC was established in Naples, with branches located wherever necessary thereafter. At one time there was a branch at Bari, later in Rome, and now in Florence. Supplies from the United States were received in this Central Depot, and were distributed to the various Regions. All accounting was done at this Central Depot, which operated under the direct control of the Medical Supply Branch, Public Health Sub-Commission.

b. Italy was divided into Regions for administrative purposes and in each of these Regions there was a Regional Public Health officer who was responsible for the distribution of medical supplies within his Region. Each of these Regional Public Health Officers obtained the monthly requirements for the several provinces

i. From the beginning of Allied Military Government activities in Italy, up to 1 January 1945, there have been imported into Italy approximately 3500 long tons of medical supplies, having an approximate value of 6,000,000 dollars. Practically all of these medical supplies were of United States origin, the bulk of them having been shipped to this theater direct from the United States. A small portion was shipped from U.S. Medical Supply depots within this theater. A negligible amount was of British origin being principally supplies which were furnished direct from British Medical depots to AAF installations in emergency.

j. It must be remembered that the amounts of medical supplies furnished to Italy by the Combined Chiefs of Staff, is only that amount of supplies that will save life and prevent the spread of disease to Allied troops. For Italy this represents five-thirteenths of the estimated requirements as computed on the status of medical practice in Italy and the numbers of hospital beds. The kinds of supplies allowed, and the quantity are limited by this policy, and it is not possible to fill all requests made by the Italian civilian population. Penicillin is one example of an excellent drug which is not available to Italian civilians because of its short supply to the Allied troops. Medical supplies are therefore furnished on an emergency basis, and first priority is given to the AAF Army troops; second to the hospitals, clinics, and ambulatories; third to doctors; and lastly to pharmacies for general sale to the public. The Italian system of requiring a doctor's prescription for practically all drugs is not generally known by Allied personnel. Pharmacies are more completely controlled by Italian law than is the case in the U.S. or U.K., and all Allied drugs require a doctor's prescription. This has been done to prevent a 'black market' of Allied drugs.

k. Up to 1 November 1944, the system of distribution of medical supplies in liberated Italy was as follows:

a. A Central Medical Depot, AAF was established in Naples, with branches located wherever necessity demanded. It was also there was a branch at Bari, later in Rome, and now in Florence. Supplies from the United States were received in this Central Depot, and were distributed to the various Regions. All accounting was done at this Central Depot, which operated under the direct control of the Medical Supply Branch, Public Health Sub-Commission.

b. Italy was divided into Regions for administrative purposes and in each of these Regions there was a Regional Public Health Officer who was responsible for the distribution of medical supplies within his Region. Each of these Regional Public Health Officers obtained the monthly requirements for the several provinces within his Region, he consolidated these requirements into a monthly requisition, this was forwarded to the Public Health Sub-Commission, HQ, AAF, where it was carried against the allowances for the Region, based on population, and on the allowances as prescribed by higher authority. This requisition was then sent to the Central Depot, or to the proper branch of this Depot, and the supplies were shipped to the Regional warehouse which was either operated by the Regional Public Health Officer or by a wholesale drug firm, under his supervision. The Medico Provinciale of each province, working under the Prefect of the Province, was held responsible by the Regional Public Health Officer for the final distribution of medical supplies in the province. This system required a Regional Public Health Officer in each Region, and further required additional personnel to assist in the supervision of distribution. As more and more regions were liberated, it was soon found that there was not sufficient personnel to accomplish this mission, and more and more reliance was placed in the use of civilian wholesale drug firms, who operated under the supervision of the Medico Provinciale of the provinces. Under this system the

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medical supplies were paid for by the Italian Government or by the wholesale drug firms, upon delivery from the regional warehouses, by depositing the money value of the supplies in the AMG account to the credit of Public Health Sub-Commission.

c. In the Army areas, each Army has its own medical supply officer who operates his own medical depot, under the direction of the Senior Public Health Officer of the AMG Army, who is responsible for medical supplies in his area. The requests for medical supplies for these areas are forwarded to the Public Health Sub-Commission, as for the Regions, and the supplies are shipped to the AMG Army Medical Depot. The accounting for these supplies is carried as a "free issue" in that no deposits are made to AMG accounts, since in Army areas there is found usually no organized Italian Government to take care of this financial obligation. Collection for these supplies is made by the Finance Sub-Commission by debiting the value of supplies shipped to these AMG Army areas to the Italian Government. This same system of supply continues to be used for each of the two Army AMGs, and will continue to be used until the Armies release all of Italian territory to the control of the Italian Government. In the AMG Army areas, the Senior Public Health Officer has attached to his staff American Red Cross personnel who supervise the final distribution of medical supplies, and who ascertain the requirements of the hospitals in the area. It is the opinion of this office that in the Army areas because of the requirements and the follow-up are done by personnel working directly under the military that the system of distribution is adequate and that no black market activities of Allied furnished supplies occurs.

d. Medical supplies for Refugees and Displaced Persons Camps are drawn from the Central Medical Depot, on requisitions approved by Public Health Sub-Commission each month. These supplies are shipped to a central point and the final distribution is the responsibility of the Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission. These supplies are shipped on an issue voucher, with the final payment being made by the Italian Government, in that no deposits are made by the Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission. No change is to be made in this system of supply, so long as the Allied Commission is responsible for the supply of these camps.

4. The last distribution of medical supplies to the several Regions on the system enumerated in paragraph 2 above was made in October, and was for the month of November. Starting 1 November 1944, the responsibility of medical supply distribution in Liberated Italy, not including AMG Army areas, was passed to the Italian Government. The Italian Government, with the assistance of the Public Health Sub-Commission, had organized an Italian corporation, known as ENDIMA (Ente Nazionale Distribuzione Medicinali degli Alleati). This organization as initially as initially organized, was composed of three Italian wholesale drug firms, that had been handling Allied supplies under the Regional system, and had been found to be quite efficient in the areas where they operated. This Corporation is responsible to the Italian Government, for distribution of required medical supplies from the Central Medical Depot, to the Provinces. Deliveries are made to wholesale druggists in the provinces as indicated by the Sanita' Pubblica. The Sanita' Pubblica obtains the requirements from the several provinces of Liberated Italy. From the Medico Provinciale, who passes these to the Public Health Sub-Commission who checks each request to see that the amounts are within the allowance for the province as determined by the population of the province and the rules of higher authority. The approved requisition is then filled by the Central Medical Depot and turned over to ENDIMA for the distribution as indicated by the Sanita' Pubblica. ENDIMA obtains through the Prefects of the several provinces payment for the supplies delivered, from the wholesale druggists who are to distribute these supplies, and deposits this money in the Bank of Labor. The Public Health Sub-Commission no longer makes any collections but furnishes the Italian Government with a copy of all issue vouchers to ENDIMA, with a copy to the Finance Sub-Commission. These accounts are now kept

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5. The Italian Government is wholly responsible for the final distribution of imported medical supplies, and has delegated this responsibility down to the prefette of provinces with the Medico Provinciale of the provinces. A standard system of in and out bookkeeping is kept by each wholesale distributor and by each pharmacy,

and this is checked by an inspection service of the Sanità Pubblica. In the past month instances of irregularities have been found, and persons properly punished. Insulin is handled as a doctor's prescription item, and its sale is absolutely controlled, so that only a diabetic patient who can produce a doctor's prescription may purchase this item. The same is true of all narcotic drugs. The only action that the Public Health Sub-commission can take to ensure equitable distribution, is first to check requests to see that each province obtains what is allowed that province, and second by occasional inspections by our limited field personnel to see that hospitals and clinics have supplies, and that the wholesalers are furnishing all items possible to the pharmacies.

6. In an effort to send more supplies to the Provinces, with the hope that the pharmacies may receive adequate supplies, this office is now insisting that each province obtain during this month, two months supplies. This action is considered advisable since there has been practically a month's delay in the effective distribution of medical supplies by the Italian Government. In spite of this delay, this office has had no report of shortages in hospitals and clinics. It is the opinion of this office that this new system of distribution will be working satisfactorily in another two weeks, and that it will continue to function effectively if political activities are not infiltrated into this organization.

7. Effective as of 5 January 1945, the 2665th Central Civilian Medical Depot (Ovhd) took over the activities of the Central Medical Depot, AC, which relieved the Allied Commission of the responsibility of storage, and shipment of supplies in Italy. This office is still responsible for estimating the six month's advance requirements of the civilian population of Italy, for the screening of all requests from the Italian Government, and acts in an advisory capacity to SHAEF and the Italian Government in the distribution of Allied supplies, and renders such assistance in obtaining required transport for those medical supplies. There is now in the COMD sufficient stocks to handle all liberated Italy through the month of March. Supplies for the period 1 July to 31 December 1945 were requisitioned in September, and should have started arriving this month, but to date cables indicate this requisition has not received final approval and allocation by the Combined Chiefs of Staff. Plans have been made for the orderly distribution in the northern provinces of Italy when liberated. Transport difficulties continue to be the major problem in distribution.

8. In addition to imported Allied supplies, there has been found a fair amount of Italian and other supplies, with a small amount of medical supplies being manufactured in Italy. Biological products are being manufactured on a modest scale, and the distribution of these Italian made products is the complete responsibility of the Italian Government. Prices for all medical supplies have been established by Government decree, and persons found dealing in "black market" activities are properly prosecuted.

G. S. PAWINSON, Brigadier
Director,
Public Health Sub-Commission.

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7. Effective as of 6 January 1945, the 2665th Central Civilian Medical Depot (Cvmd) took over the activities of the Central Medical Depot, AC, which relieved the Allied Commission of the responsibility of storage, and shipment of supplies in Italy. This office is still responsible for estimating the six month's advance requirements of the civilian population of Italy, for the screening of all requests from the Italian Government, and acts in an advisory capacity to AFHQ/MB and the Italian Government in the distribution of Allied supplies, and renders such assistance in obtaining required transport for these medical supplies. There is now in the COMZ sufficient stocks to handle all liberated Italy through the month of March. Supplies for the period 1 July to 31 December 1945 were requisitioned in September, and should have started arriving this month, but to date cables indicate this requisition has not received final approval and allocation by the Combined Chiefs of Staff. Plans have been made for the orderly distribution in the northern provinces of Italy when liberated. Transport difficulties continue to be the major problem in distribution.

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Public Health Sub-Commission.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Health Sub-Commission

AC/3076/10/PH

4 February 1945

SUBJECT: - Report of Welfare Branch for January 1945

TO : - Director, Public Health Sub-Commission.

1. Personnel - No change in officer personnel. The assignments of Red Cross personnel are entirely in the hands of Red Cross officials.

2. Food and clothing is still the pressing need in practically all provinces of each region.

(A) Clothing. This office is still operating in conjunction with the AMGOT. Reports came to the Welfare Branch of the serious needs of Sicily and Sardinia; these reports together with a detailed description of the needs of these islands was presented to the AMGOT. Officials of this organization have made further personal investigation and, finally, plans for the distribution of 100 tons in Sicily now used later were completed. Sardinia will be considered in later plans. With these two Islands receiving some help leaves only the mountainous region around Potenza of the Southern Region which has not yet been taken care of with a clothing distribution.

(B) Food. Milk has come in through American Relief for Italy. This office has authorized the Regional Welfare Officers in whose regions distribution will be made to make available all institutional as well as generally needed information, to the AMGOT committees so that the distribution will be as equitable as possible. The AMGOT officials have been requested by Chief Welfare Branch to make the already established welfare committees of the Provinces integral parts of the committees set up by AMGOT. This is working well: is lessening the time for investigations and hastening distribution.

3. Many meetings were necessary during the month.

(A) Italian officials. Two meetings were held with Dottor Valente - Vice-Prefetto, Head of the Assistance Branch of the Ministry of Interior in an effort to get a stabilized financing program set up for all Enti Comunali Assistenza and O.N.M.I.o. The Regional Welfare Officer Lazio-Umbria Region and Lt. Fasen who is cooperating in Welfare under the Regional Commissioner of Region VIII were present. Facts were presented by our Branch upon which the Italian Government can predicate future budgets. Regular weekly meetings were discussed and planned for each Friday at 10. The Regional Welfare Officers will be notified of these regular meetings and should they be in Rome or plan to be in Rome to arrange to attend these meetings and bring in their present needs for consideration.

(B) Meetings of Allied Nationals. The question of

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(B) Representatives of Allied Nationals. The question of financing Allied Nationals has become urgent. The Chief Welfare Branch has felt that E.C.A.s can meet the immediate pressing needs of these people while investigations are being made by the respective Delegations. Lt. Rice, Regional Welfare Officer, Region V, brought this Allied National question to the office while in Rome on other business. A meeting was held with Central Brig of Displaced Persons Sub-Commission and the above procedure was agreed upon. Further provision had to be made for former Allied Nationals who had become "stateless" because of being forced to serve in enemy armies or for other reasons. A meeting to take up the care of these persons was held with Major R. H. Culloton of Region IV and Mr. Luijjers of the Royal Netherlands Mission who is Chairman of a voluntary group representing former Allied countries. Result of meeting was to have Maj. Culloton draft a

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request to have this group through its Chairman Mr. Leighton present the claims of the stateless nationals to the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees which is authorized to establish a status for these people. After which they will receive financial assistance on the same basis as other Allied Nationals.

(C) American Red Cross. Meeting with Mr. Crowley to discuss personnel and clothing distribution in Region VII. Lt. Kahn was present from Region VIII.

(D) Italian Disabled Veterans. Several meetings were held with officials to discuss their problems. The exact status of these groups has not been established and so no definite action was taken.

4. The urgent need for a survey of eleemosynary institutions of the Rome area was presented by the Regional Welfare Officer Lazio Umbria Region. The Istituto San Michele, for Maranzio, was visited. Somewhat over four hundred children were housed in this very modern and well equipped institution where at least twelve hundred could be cared for and also trained in their wood working and welding shops as well as in their sewing rooms. It is felt that similar conditions exist all over Italy. With furniture and bedding many homeless youngsters can be placed without requiring additional buildings.

5. Juvenile delinquency persists in Naples. The Regional Welfare Officer Southern Region is continuing his efforts to establish an institution for these youngsters so they will not be sent to the prisons. The Provost Marshall of P.B.S. is cooperating. If this training center proves successful in Naples, similar ones can be established in the industrial cities of the North of Italy, if necessary.

6. Welfare Officers in Hq. during the month:

(A) Maj. Charles Hirt - Piemonte Region - has been in both Rome and Naples working effectively in his well worked out clothing program.

(B) Lt. Paul Rusk - Regional Welfare Officer, Region V - among other problems presented the one of Allied Nationals discussed above.

(C) Lt. Charles Kazen, representing the Welfare Officer of Region VII, presented the needs for clothing and food in that Region and worked with the Chief Welfare Branch in an effort to find new sources of these needed supplies.

7. The work done by UNRRA, the Joint Committee under Jewish supervision, the American and British Friends, together with other welfare organizations, has been very effective. Their speed and efficiency in distributing clothing and food has been a tremendous help in reducing suffering among needy people of Italy during this severe winter.

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6. Welfare Officers in HQ. during the month:

(A) Maj. Charles Birt - Piemonte Region - has been in both Rome and Naples working effectively in his well worked out clothing program.

(B) Lt. Paul Buck - Regional Welfare Officer, Region I - among other problems presented the one of Allied Nationals discussed above.

(C) Lt. Charles Kasen, representing the Welfare Officer of Region VIII, presented the needs for clothing and food in that Regions and worked with the Chief Welfare Branch in an effort to find new sources of these needed supplies.

7. The work done by AMMSI, the Joint Committee under Jewish supervision, the American and British Friends, together with other welfare organizations, has been very effective. Their speed and efficiency in distributing clothing and food has been a tremendous help in reducing suffering among needy people of Italy during this severe winter.

JOHN MONTGOMERY,
Lt. Col. Spec. Ser.
Chief, Welfare Branch.

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SECRET
HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
A.C 394

AC/14027/S 13 February 1945

SUBJECT : Monthly Report for January 1945.

TO : Vice President, Civil Affairs Section.

This report deals with public Safety activities during the month of January, 1945.

A. POLICE

1. Carabinieri.

Urgent operational requirements of the Italian Army for reinforcements necessitate the immediate return of the Picenc Group at present on loan to the Carabinieri. The only personnel not affected are the Montenegrero Battalion in Sicily. The men of this unit are all over-age personnel, and it has been agreed with AFHQ that they should remain attached to CC.RR. pending their release to civilian status. The Picenc Group will be made available to the Italian Army at the same stations as they arrived and were taken over by CC.RR. that is Naples, Ortona, Rome and Bari. The moves will take place during February. The 500 Cacciatori formed in Sardinia to assist CC.RR. were transferred to the mainland on 30 January, 1945.

2. Mobile Battalion of CC.RR.

A mobile battalion of CC.RR. has been formed in Sardinia on the same lines as the 2 battalions in Sicily. AFHQ have approved the use of 12 three ton trucks and 12 armoured vehicles from Italian Military sources. This transport enables 300 men to be transported at one time. It is anticipated that this battalion will be of assistance to preserve order when the call-up commences in Sardinia.

3. Clothing allotted to CC.RR.

With minor exceptions, all clothing allotted to CC.RR. has at last been released from Italian Military Stores. Transportation Sub-Commission has accepted a bid for the movement of 60 tons of clothing from Bari and 40 tons from Naples. On arrival in Rome, priority will be given to Carabinieri in forward areas who, although they have a first issue, are still in need of other items of clothing and equipment.

4. CC.RR. Strength.

During the month the strength of CC.RR. reached a figure of 54,899 excluding 1,000 Italian Army troops attached for temporary CC.RR. duty. AFHQ

This report deals with Public Safety activities during the month of January, 1945.

A. POLICE

1. Carabinieri.

Urgent operational requirements of the Italian Army for reinforcements necessitate the immediate return of the Piceno Group at present on loan to the Carabinieri. The only personnel not affected are the Montegrenero Battalion in Sicily. The men of this unit are all over-age personnel, and it has been agreed with AFHQ that they should remain attached to CC.RR. pending their release to civilian status. The Piceno Group will be made available to the Italian Army at the same stations as they arrived and were taken over by CC.RR. that is Naples, Ortona, Rome and Bari. The moves will take place during February. The 500 Conglobanti formed in Sardinia to assist CC.RR. were transferred to the mainland on 30 January, 1945.

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3. Clothing allotted to CC.RR.

With minor exceptions, all clothing allotted to CC.RR. has at last been released from Italian Military Stores. Transportation Sub-Commission has accepted a bid for the movement of 80 tons of clothing from Bari and 40 tons from Naples. On arrival in Rome, priority will be given to Carabinieri in forward areas who, although they have a first issue, are still in need of other items of clothing and equipment.

4. CC.RR. Strength.

During the month the strength of CC.RR. reached a figure of 54,699 excluding 3,600 Italian Army troops attached for temporary CC.RR. duty. AFHQ have issued instructions that a total strength of 55,000 must not be exceeded. Accordingly 3,000 troops of the Piceno Division have been ordered to return to combat duties and the Commanding General CC.RR. has issued orders that no CC.RR. are to be recruited or reassumed into service unless an equal number of serving CC.RR. are retired or discharged. Renewed representations have been made to AFHQ for authority to increase the CC.RR. strength from 55,000 to a minimum of 65,000. The arguments set out in 10 previous letters to AFHQ have been recapitulated and there is a prospect of a favourable decision being reached shortly. In the meanwhile efforts are being made to reduce the number of CC.RR. who are "ineffective" as far as Public Safety duties are concerned. No success has been achieved in recovering any of the 4,261 "mobilized" CC.RR. that is CC.RR. employed on provost duties. Agreement has been reached, however, that CC.RR. who have been sick for more than 30 days or sick for more than 60 days will not be included in the CC.RR. strength. On an average this will effect a saving of 300 men.

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5. Port Police.

The resumption of passenger services between Sardinia and the mainland has raised the question of controlling civilians entering and leaving the ports. The Ministry of the Interior is prepared to provide police for the purpose of checking the passes and credentials of travellers, preventing the escape of wanted criminals and supressing crime in the ports. Since the Allied Security Services are vitally concerned with the control of ports, the proposals of the Ministry are being discussed with AFHQ.

6. De-requisitioning of Public Security Garage.

The Central Garage of the Minister of Interior, under the control of the Italian Director of Public Security, has been requisitioned and occupied by Lazio-Umbria Region since the occupation of Rome by the Allies. Strong efforts have been made by this Sub-Commission to have the garage de-requisitioned and returned to the normal status, such garage accommodation being urgently required by the Ministry. It is regretted that the Regional Commissioner is unable to agree to this, though the barrack and messing accommodation attached to the garage has been restored to the use of the Agents of Public Security.

7. Policing of Trains.

A directive has been forwarded to R.P.S.O's on the subject of policing of trains and railway stations in Italian Government territory, together with a draft circular by the Italian Director of Public Security addressed to Prefects on the same subject. It is hoped that this will have the effect of preventing 'incidents' which have occurred in the past, where Allied Officers have been concerned. Copies of the Directive have also been forwarded to Provost Marshals, AFHQ and 15 Army Group for information.

8. Transfers.

Several transfers of Questure officials have been dealt with. In this connection, there is a marked reluctance of officials to be transferred to districts which are still under Army Control. For instance, two senior officials nominated as Questore for Forli, were 'sick' when arrangements were made for them to go forward. Lack of readily available transport facilities also delays them being sent forward as quickly as may be desired.

9. Mission Pay.

Approval has been given by Finance Sub-Commission to the payment of 'mission' pay, which enables Public Security Officials to be granted a special rate of pay when transferred away from their homes.

10. Questure Officials for the North.

The Italian Director of Public Security has been requested to submit up to date lists of Questure Officials for the North.

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11. War Graves.

Renewed representations have been made to Italian police agencies to report locations of Allied War Graves for the information of the D.P. Graves Registration and Enquiries, C.M.F. An increasing number of reports have been received. In accordance with procedure laid down, a further memorandum has been forwarded to Regional Commissioner directing them to deal with these reports at Regional Level and Army Commands, which will save time in the information reaching its destination and much clerical labor at Italian Police and this Headquarters.

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12. Morale.

The morale of the law enforcement agencies has generally shown improvement which is evidenced by increased police activities and, in some instances, excellent police work, a few examples of which are cited under the heading 'Law Enforcement'. This improvement is probably due to the recent issue of shoes and clothing, although there is still a shortage of these most necessary items. All agencies continue to operate under the tremendous handicap of lack of automotive equipment.

F. LAW ENFORCEMENT

13. Crime Generally.

The situation as regards crime cannot be considered as serious and, although in some locations an increase in crimes of violence is reported, the situation is well in hand. A slight increase is observed in Sardinia, Sicily, and some locations in the forward areas of the mainland, but arrests for these offences have also increased and can be considered proportionately satisfactory. Southern Region reports a slight decrease and in Lazio-Umbria Region, particularly in the Rome area, the situation is greatly improved by reason of increased energetic activities by the Carabinieri and Public Security services.

14. Disorders in Protest against Military Call-up.

During January, the highlight of the Public Safety picture continued to be the riots and disorders in protest against the military call-up. Early in the month, these incidents became serious and alarming in Sicily, particularly in the provinces of Ragusa, Agrigento and Syracuse, eventually spreading to other places on the island. Lives of Carabinieri, police and civilians were lost, communication lines were cut, Governmental premises were set afire and considerable property was damaged. It was found necessary to use Italian troops to quell these disorders. As the month progressed, and news of further call-up on the mainland and in Sardinia reached the public, disorders began to occur at those places and the situation in Sicily became quieter. In Cagliari, Sardinia, a demonstration held on 18 January, 1945, resulted in the death of one person and the injury of 11 others. That city was quiet on the following day. On the mainland in cases where the Carabinieri have made arrests of persons failing to answer the call-up, there have been instances in which, by use or threat of force by some of the populace, the Carabinieri were compelled to release those arrested. Re-arrest of the originals and arrest of those responsible for their release have been ordered by higher Italian authority. As the month closed, the situation was greatly improved and apparently under control. However, it is felt that additional demonstrations against the call-up can be expected.

15. Separatist Movement - Sicily.

Although not directly responsible for disorders in Sicily, the Separatist movement has figured its head in connection therewith and is taking advantage thereof. On 19/20 January, the Separatist National Committee held a meeting at its headquarters and decided to issue an ultimatum demanding (1) the handing over of power to the Separatist Movement, or (2) Military re-occupation of the Island by the Allies. To this end, a stirring [illegible] of the Day was composed

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16. Liquidation of the "Hunchback" of Rome.

Investigation into the murder of a British Corporal, a number of the Carabinieri and three civilians, established them to be the work of a gang headed by one Giuseppe Altone, known as "Il Gobbo" (The Hunchback) whose Headquarters were in two of the Capital's poorest districts, Borgata Quarticciolo and Borgata Cardiani, the latter being situated above some ancient Roman Catacombs whose ramification are spread over a wide area. A raid was staged to take place on the 18 January, but on the 16th the "Hunchback", while endeavouring to break into a villa was shot and killed by a Carabinieri. The Raid, as planned, was successfully carried out with some 2000 Carabinieri and Agents of Public Security taking part. 25 of the "Hunchback gang" were arrested and 700 persons detained for interrogation and for possessing fire-arms. Also a large quantity of firearms, ammunition and explosives were seized. The arrest of the greater part of the gang, to whom was accredited a large number of hold-ups and extortions, should have a deterent effect on criminal elements in the Capital.

17. Seizure of arms and ammunition.

(a) On the 25th January, 1945, at 0.10 A.M. Rome Carabinieri visited the offices of the Movimento Communista d'Italia where, after searching the premises, quantities of arms and ammunition were found hidden behind a false wall built inside the premises. The premises were unoccupied and no arrests were made but enquiries continue to establish ownership and responsibility for possession. The following items were seized; 40 rifles, 5 sub-machine guns, 100 hand-grenades, 20 mortar bombs, 30 packages explosive material, 1 box rifle ammunition and 200 packages rifle ammunition.

(b) On the 27th January, 1945, Rome Carabinieri carried out a search in Via Fornovo No. 12, office of the "Proletarian Union", among other things the following arms and ammunition were seized, 1 complete machine gun Fiat calibre 9, 21 bombs Italian mfg. 5 bombs German mfg. 4 Astra "Beretta", 5 rifles model 38, 9000 cartridges for Astra "Beretta" with relative loaders and ammunition boxes, 90 loaders for rifle mod. 38 (540 cartridges), 350 cartridges for machine gun rifles, 30 cartridges for pistol mod. 89, and 240 cartridges for German pistol "Mauser". Subsequently, Umberto Salvatore, Secretary General of the Union" was arrested and is presently in custody.

18. Arrests for Theft of Allied Silk.

Although the following incident cannot be considered as concerning only the month of January, 1945, it is submitted because of its importance and demonstrates excellent police work by Italian Public Safety Officers and men under the direction of an allied public Safety Officer: During September and October, 1944, 3600 kilos (1 freight car load) of Allied Silk was stolen from the rail yards in Naples. Investigation by members of the G1 section SIB C.M. Police CMP resulted in that organization submitting a report that the result was abortive and the investigation was considered closed. Capt. R.W. Hobbs, Z.P.S.O. Naples Zone Allied Commission conferred with three commissioners and two Marshals of the Naples Questure and a new investigation was begun which resulted in the recovery of the bulk of the stolen silk and the arrest or denunciation of 31 persons responsible for the actual theft, the sale or the purchase of the stolen merchandise.

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17. Seizure of arms and ammunition.

(a) On the 25th January, 1945, at 6.0 A.M. Rome Carabinieri visited the offices of the Movimento Comunista d'Italia where, after searching the premises, quantities of arms and ammunition were found hidden behind a false wall built inside the premises. The premises were unoccupied and no arrests were made but enquiries continue to establish ownership and responsibility for possession. The following items were seized: 40 rifles, 5 sub-machine guns, 100 hand-grenades, 20 mortar bombs, 30 packages explosive material, 1 box rifle ammunition and 200 packages rifle ammunition.

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19. Forging Allied Military Currency.

Concern has been felt in P.S. and Finance Sub-Commissions regarding the increase in circulation of forged Allied Military Currency. The cases of notes being raised from 50 to 500 lire denominations have sunk into insignificance compared with the flooding of certain areas with numbers of counterfeit notes of 500 and 1000 lire denomination. In many cases these latter are very good forgeries. Public Safety Officers are very much alive to the problem, and as result of some good work by them and the Italian Police agencies, some very important arrests have been made, and a quantity of forged notes and forging equipment seized.

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C. CONDUCT OF TROOPS

20. General.

The conduct of troops generally leaves much to be desired in improvement. Because of lack of Allied troops, there is no problem in Sicily; in Sardinia where there are no military police, sailors of the Merchant Marines, by their total disregard for the authority of the Italian police, have become a local problem. In Southern Italy there has been a slight decrease in the number of offences reported as being committed by Allied personnel but in the forward area, crimes of violence (murders, rape, armed robberies etc.) committed principally by negro troops (American, Brazilian and British Indians), continue to occur. Energetic action has been taken to counter this condition and many arrests have been made.

D. SECURITY

21. Civilian Security.

The rise and fall of civilian morale, which is a reliable guide to the potentialities of unrest and disorder, depend to a very large extent on military achievements, particularly with a people possessing a temperament like the Italians. There is no doubt that the reverses suffered by the Allies in December and the early part of January, 1945, the civil strife in Greece, and the prolonged stability of the front in Italy, combined to disconcert Italians to the extent of open hostile criticism. The elimination of these factors, and the tremendous successes of the Russians have somewhat raised the morale of the people, although those who fear the rise of Communism are still unhappy about the present position. The political machinations have continued unabated, but have not given rise to any immediate security threat. The activities of the extremist movements have been watched, and a new body -'Movimento Nazionale di Difesa Economica Proletaria' has entered the picture. It is affiliated to the 'Movimento Partigiano' and the 'Unione Spartaco', and will seek to exhort its members to some form of revolutionary action. There is no reason for believing that any direct form of revolution is likely at this stage.

22. Epuration Trials.

The trials of Generals ROATTA, SUSMEL and others have passed off without incident during the earlier parts of the case, but have not yet been concluded. An eleventh hour sensation was the suspension of CASSIBILI, Roatta's legal representative, as he himself had been adjudged deserving of epuration proceedings. In spite of this, legal arguments and objections, nothing of a security nature developed, and apart from the natural burst of approbation or otherwise when the verdicts are announced, it appears that the trials will conclude without incidents similar to those associated with the Caruso case.

23. Enemy Agents (5 Army cases).

Owing to climatic conditions, the number of agents sent by the enemy through the lines has dropped almost to a standstill, thus allowing more progress to be made in reducing the back-log of cases from previous months. Court decisions obtained during the month were: sentenced to death 6, to im-

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Owing to climatic conditions, the number of agents sent by the enemy through the lines has dropped almost to a standstill, thus allowing more progress to be made in reducing the black-log of cases from previous months. Court decisions obtained during the month were:- sentenced to death 6, to imprisonment 1, acquitted 1, postponed 1. Work was commenced on 13 other cases and it is hoped that these will be presented to the Court in February.

24. Political Propaganda in AMG Territory.

Enquiries have been in hand for some time regarding the dispatch of Communist literature to Pisa from the headquarters in Rome and recent raid on the Communist Party French Office in Rimini revealed that letters were being dispatched from Rome to Rimini and thence to Forli. Enquiries are proceeding with a view to establishing whether an offence against G Army regulations has been committed, but there is obviously a security danger if a political party persistently evades army regulations within the fighting zone by clandestine traffic in mail.

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25. Screening.

A great deal of time is spent on this laborious, but necessary, part of security work. In our own files are recorded some 13,000 names of persons of doubtful antecedents or associations, and these records are constantly being consulted. In important cases reference is also made to other security agencies' records, as well as implemented by personal investigations. During January, 1945, 45 investigations and reports were made to Insurance Section of Finance Sub-Commission and 20 to Public Relations Branch. 317 names of employees were also compared with our index and in some cases recommendation for dismissal were made. Three reports on persons of much greater importance were rendered, and also an appeal by an Italian Minister dissenting from an opinion as to the unsuitability of a prospective "epurator" was replied to in detail, giving the reasons for not confirming his appointment.

26. Penicillin - Black Market.

Following an allegation that supplies of Penicillin were obtainable on the black market, an investigation was commenced at the instigation of Public Health Sub-Commission, as it was feared such a traffic might influence the supply to Allied Troops. The investigation showed no actual cases of black market activity but exposed the possibility of fraud by unscrupulous people selling other articles as penicillin. Supplies of the medicine are adequate for our military needs but none is available for civilian use. Hundreds of applications are made from civilian sources weekly, but it is not possible to release any to other than military medical units. It was also ascertained that it is most probable if penicillin gets into unauthorised hands it will be rendered useless unless the recipient knows how it should be handled.

27. "A" Civilian Internee Camp, Padula.

There are now 1,962 civilian internees in this camp and during the month a further 137 were released consequent upon their cases being reviewed. Since the camp was opened 1,965 persons have been released following review, thus showing that the policy was well worth the time of the officers spent considering the cases.

28. "R" Civilian Internee Camp, Terni.

(a) A certain amount of indecision exists in high places as to whether this should be called "No. 2" or "R" Civilian Internee Camp but it seems most likely that the latest letter "R" is the one destined to survive. The steady flow of intakes continues and the present number is 511 of whom 49 are females.

(b) So far 49 cases have been reviewed and release recommended in five instances. As the Army line has been stationary for so long it is not anticipated that many will be liberated until there is a general move forward.

(c) Officers destined for security work in Austria have visited this Camp, which has much to commend it as a pattern on which to model others.

(d) Both internee camps now come under the direct supervision of AFHQ

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27. 'A' Civilian Internee Camp, Padula.

There are now 1,988 civilian internees in this camp and during the month a further 117 were released consequent upon their cases being reviewed. Since the camp was opened 1,985 persons have been released following review, thus showing that the policy was well worth the time of the officers spent considering the cases.

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(d) Both internee camps now come under the direct supervision of AFHQ for security purposes and no doubt a closer general policy will result. Major Daly-Lewis, AFHQ, has visited this Headquarters and also 'R' Camp and many details concerning releases and other security matters have been discussed. For instance, visits have been curtailed to once per month, and two relatives can be allowed on this occasion. Suspected enemy agents and saboteurs will not be allowed visitors.

(e) Machinery for the release of internees to the Italian Government for epuration, as witnesses, or for criminal offences, has been established and every facility will be afforded them by way of interviews etc. There is a reservation, however, that AFHQ must be informed before the decision of the Epuration Commission is put into effect.

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(f) The correspondence connected with internees is increasing every day, and in spite of issuing a directive to all Sections of this HQ and all Regions that no reply can be expected to petitions for review of cases, no decrease is anticipated. It is neither practicable nor proper to review the case of a well known internee merely because of pressure from high quarters, as it means that other more deserving cases must be deferred; with 2,500 persons involved, all of whom wish a quick re-consideration, conditions would soon become chaotic if the Italian method of interesting many important people in a case in order that they might bring pressure to bear were allowed to influence the priority of reviews.

3. PRISONS

29. General Situation.

The general situation in Prisons for the month of January shows that there was a slight increase in Prison population in the Southern and Sicily Regions. This was brought about by the drive on the olive oil ~~mmmss~~ in Southern Region and the arrests made in Sicily due to the disturbances caused by the call-up. In the other Regions there was no large increase in population with the exception of Rome City where the arrest of the followers of the famous "Hunchback" has put a strain on the capacity of Regina Coeli.

30. Disturbances.

There were no disturbances in Prisons reported this month and it might be that the slight increase in food for prisoners has been the reason.

31. Supplies.

On the occasion of a visit to the Prisons of Naples it was found that necessary supplies of blankets and bedding are lacking and also that the Prison Administration can not receive from the Italian Government sources soap which is so necessary to take care of the health of these prisoners and to avoid the outbreak of an epidemic of scabbies or typhus. There is a priority list for this commodity and prisons are far down on this list. Efforts are being made to have this corrected and Public Health Sub-Commission is giving assistance.

32. Overcrowding.

Overcrowding in Judicial Prisons remains the large question to be solved, particularly in Southern Region where Army formations are still occupying space. Repeated requests have been made to AFHQ to release some of this space and final action is awaited.

33. A. Cabelli Institute.

The Vice President of the Civil Affairs Section and Director of Public Safety Sub-Commission inspected and visited A. Cabelli Institute for Minors in Rome for which disposals had been made by R.....C. for the evacuation of those minors so that R.....S. could have the use of the entire building for Security

The general situation in Prisons for the month of January shows that there was a slight increase in Prison population in the Southern and Sicily Regions. This was brought about by the drive on the olive oil embargo in Southern Region and the arrests made in Sicily due to the disturbances caused by the call-up. In the other Regions there was no large increase in population with the exception of Rome City where the arrest of the followers of the famous 'Hunchback' has put a strain on the capacity of Regina Coeli.

30. Disturbances.

There were no disturbances in Prisons reported this month and it might be that the slight increase in food for prisoners has been the reason.

31. Supplies.

On the occasion of a visit to the Prisons of Naples it was found that necessary supplies of blankets and bedding are lacking and also that the Prison Administration can not receive from the Italian Government sources soap which is so necessary to take care of the health of these prisoners and to avoid the outbreak of an epidemic of scabbies or typhus. There is a priority list for this commodity and prisons are far down on this list. Efforts are being made to have this corrected and Public Health Sub-Commission is giving assistance.

32. Overcrowding.

Overcrowding in Judicial Prisons remains the large question to be solved, particularly in Southern Region where army formations are still occupying space. Repeated requests have been made to AFHQ to release some of this space and final action is awaited.

33. A. Gabelli Institute.

The Vice President of the Civil Affairs Section and Director of Public Safety Sub-Commission inspected and visited A. Gabelli Institute for Minors in Rome for which decands had been made by R.A.A.C. for the evacuation of these minors so that R.A.A.C. could have the use of the entire building for Security prisoners. It was agreed by the Vice President and Director of Public Safety Sub-Commission that it would be impossible to give up the remaining portion of this building as the heavy equipment and machinery could not be moved and letters conveying this information were sent to R.A.A.C. by Allied Commission Headquarters.

34. Prison Guards and Directors.

2636.

The standard of Personnel of Prison Guards and Directors is not up to the standard as is known in the United States or England and endeavours are being made to instill in these officials a sense of duty to their charges and to the Italian Government. To accomplish this, the Minister of Grace and Justice has appointed the Under Secretary to act in close liaison with the Prison Section of Public Safety and to meet once a week to discuss various conditions as they come to notice.

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F. FIRE AT P.A.D.

35. Long Range Rockets - P.A.D.

The use of V1 and V2 weapons against targets in the European theatre has necessitated the overhauling of P.A.D. arrangements in liberated Italy. To this end, all Fire and Civil Defence officers in Regions were assembled in Rome during the month and attended a 2 day conference at which they were addressed by the P.A.D. and C.D. Advisor, AFHQ. Experience gained in the European theatre was discussed, and measures suggested for the revision of P.A.D. arrangements. Owing to the limited range of the V1 and V2, such revision is only urgently necessary in areas forward of Rome. The protection of forward ports and towns in Army area remains a Military responsibility and Allied Commission officers are charged with the duty of ensuring that the Italian anti-fire service is capable of functioning efficiently in support of army P.A.D. arrangements. Post raid measures are of prime importance after V1 and V2 attack, and these are beyond the scope of any one branch. It has been recommended that Public Safety responsibility be limited to operational Civil Defence and that responsibility for post raid measures be assumed by the Senior Civil Affairs Officer who alone can co-ordinate all the many services concerned. A meeting was called by Public Safety Sub-Commission on Wednesday 31 January, 1945, at which representatives of the following Sub-Commissions attended: Legal, Labour, Industry, Commerce, Public Health, Food, and Public Works. The meeting was addressed by Lt. Col. Dew, the AFHQ, P.A.D. and C.D. advisor. Post raid problems were explained, particularly as they affected the various Sub-Commissions in order that the matter could be studied, necessary legislation prepared and instruction given to officers in the field.

G. REGISTRATION AND LICENSING

36. Circulation of Motor Vehicles.

(a) Pontifical Commission for Refugees.

Arrangements made to deal with the Commission as far as the issue of circulating permits is concerned at Headquarters level. POL supplies will be furnished by the Vatican from an allocation made available by AFHQ.

(b) Sovereign Order of the Knights of Malta.

Issue of circulating permits for the current four months completed.

(c) Requisitioning of Vehicles.

The Italian Government agreed to the principal that motor vehicles with proper circulation permits should not be requisitioned except in cases of emergency. Clarification is sought with regard to the proviso.

(d) Military Railway Service (MRS)

In the early days of the occupation of Rome, motor vehicles used by the MRS carried certificates issued by them to ensure freedom of movement. It came to notice that vehicles without standard permits continue to circulate with these certificates. The MRS having advised that arrangements now exist for the issue of permits, instructions have been issued to eliminate from service those vehicles that circulate without proper permits.

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(e) Reale Automobile Club d'Italia.
Now provincial Commissioners have been appointed to the Provincial seats of Pisa(Ing. Giovanni CRAVONI and Foreign Dr. [illegible]). A new Provincial Director was also appointed to the Provincial Seat of Perugia (Dr. Lauro Pellotta). Appointment of Dr. [illegible] as Provincial Director of Lucca agreed to by S.C.A.O. 5 Fifth Army and Central Sect.

(f) Consulates and French Delegations.
Arrangements made for controlling the issue of permits from this Headquarters for vehicles at the disposal of Consulates and the French Delegations.

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37. Control of Civilian Movement.

(a) Agreed with Transportation and Land Forces Sub-Commission that Italian military personnel proceeding on leave to Sardinia will not be required to be in possession of civilian movement passes provided they are in possession of Military leave passes endorsed by MLA Liaison Officers.

(b) The Commanding General, CC.RR., was informed that all Carabinieri crossing the Rear Army Control Line, other than in a formed body, must be in possession of Civilian Movement passes.

(c) As Executive Memorandum No. 77 will shortly be revised, Sections, Regions, and ministries concerned have been invited to give their comments with regard to the need to retain the existing restrictions on movement between Sicily and the mainland.

(d) G-2 AFHQ, has intimated that sympathic consideration would be given to an application to reduce the Restricted Zone.

(e) Passes issued to members of the Central Italian Government must now be forwarded to AFHQ, and not 15th Army Group, for counter-signature.

38. Military Travel Authorisations. (MTA)

In accordance with the wishes expressed by G-5 Section, AFHQ, all MTA applications dealt with by Liaison Branch will be registered in Public Safety before submission to G-2 AFHQ.

39. Entry into Italy.

(a) Political and Economic Sectionshave advised, and AFHQ have agreed, not to permit industrialists to enter Italy for the present.

(b) The Vice President has agreed that applications to enter Italy willbe dealt with by Political Section in the case of Diplomats, Refuge Branch in the case of repatriates, and Public Safety will deal with all others not dealt with by Political Section or Refuge Branch.

(c) AFHQ confirmed that the Italian Foreign Office has no authority to give permission unilaterally to travel to Italy from other countries.

40. Rome Passenger Transport Vehicles.

The Prefect of Rome has published a decree establishing a transport committee to regulate the passenger transport system in the city of Rome. The R.P.S.C., and the Provost Marshal will take joint steps to eliminate unauthorised service as soon as the decree becomes operative.

41. Identity cards for Import - Receiving Agents.

At the request of Economic Section an identity card was drafted for use by Import Receiving Agents at Military Ports.

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41. Identity cards for Import - Receiving Agents.

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42. Issue and Use of Military Tyres on Civilian Vehicles.

This Sub-Commission advised Transportation Sub-Commission that the issue of tyres should be closely tied up with the issue of circulating permits. The same priorities should be established for the issue of both. In order to determine whether civilians now using military tyres have a proper authority to them, it was suggested that they should be required to declare [illegible] and give all information as to how the tyres were obtained. R.A.I would furnish receipts, which would be regarded as a proper authority to use the tyres. Meanwhile, the declaration would be checked and a standard authorisation issued. A dead line would be set when the R.A.I receipts would be invalidated and only the standard authorisation would be recognised.

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SECTION I

H. PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION

43. Defaecation.

Close contact has been kept with the Epuration Committee of Agadir with which this Sub-Commission is concerned, and detailed instructions given on the compilation of fortnightly returns. Officials who have only recently become responsible for submitting the returns were not at all clear as to the figures required, and it is now confidently felt that a true picture of Epuration proceedings will be forthcoming. All concerned speak of the delay caused in proceedings by the State of Transport and communications, and there is no doubt that present conditions are a delaying factor. It was found that there was an apparent tendency to deal with large numbers of lower ranks rather than concentrating on senior officials, but the necessity of dealing with the latter first has been impressed on those concerned. Good progress has recently been made in the preliminary examinations, but in cases referred to the Epuration Committees, progress is not so good. In view of the work involved, it may be considered as satisfactory. All officials concerned in this work have shown themselves very helpful and co-operative.

44. Compensation claims by Civilians.

Cases have occurred in the past where civilians have requested assistance or compensation for injury and death resulting from assault by French troops. The matter was referred to this Sub-Commission from Italo-Libyan Section; in the past, such cases have been forwarded to the French Command directly concerned, but it is felt that little or no redress could be obtained, and that the policy and procedure for dealing with these incidents should be determined at a higher level. A specific case, involving the death of a 14 year old girl while resisting rape by French Moroccan troops, has been submitted to AFHQ with a request for directions.

45. Personnel

(a) The promotion was announced during the month of Major Wilson (E) Police Sub-Division this Sub-Commission, to Lt. Col. In addition, in Regions, 4 American Officers have been promoted Capt. to Major, and 1 from 2nd Lt to 1st Lt. Lt Col. Doherty (E) who has been C.P.S., AAI 5 Army for many months, has been transferred to this Sub-Commission and is succeeded by Lt. Col Nye (E). Capt. Daley (E) Southern Region, is attached to this Sub-Comission on temporary duty in connection with CC.RR.

(b) All AC/AM Fire Officers in Regions have attended a P.W.D. and C.D. Conference held in Rome, under the direction of the P.W.D and CF advisor, AFHQ; the conference dealt with experience gained on this subject on the Western Front.

(c) Four Senior British Officers are expected to visit this theatre very soon to study AC/AM work in connection with Allied planning, and everything possible is being done to make their visit as useful as possible.

(d) A meeting has been held at the Headquarters of the Regional Public Safety Officers assigned to Lombardia, Piemonte and Liguria Regions, to discuss Northwest planning, including Public Safety Personnel.

(e) Capt. Powell and Capt. Ellis on 27 January attended military [illegible] given by officers of P.W.D.

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(d) A meeting has been held at this Headquarters of the Regional Public Safety Officers assigned to Lombardia, Piemonte and Liguria Regions, to discuss Northwest planning, including Public Safety personnel.

(e) Capt. Powell and Capt. Ellis on 27 January attended military Security lecture given by officers of R.A.M.C.

NOMINAL ROLL - Officers.

Rank	Name	A or R	Assignment	Station
Colonel	CHAPMAN, John W.	A	Director Public Safety	Hq. AC.
Colonel	YOUNG, A.E.	R	D.D.P.S.	Hq. AC.
Lt. Col	DOHERTY, W.	R		Hq. AC.
Lt. Col	WILCOX, A.F.	R	Head Police Sub-Div	Hq. AC
Lt Col	ELLIOT, F.J.	R	Police Sub-Div	Hq. AC

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NOMINAL ROLL - Officers, Cont'd.

Rank	Name	A or P	Assignment	Station
Major	IUCHMAN, F.F.	A	Executive Officer	HQ. AC
Major	B.LL.NGE, W.C.	P	Lic and Reg	HQ. AC
Major	Henbury, E.W.	A	Prisons	HQ. AC
Major	Romnic, W.	P	Security	Espionage duties
Major	HUBE, W.	P	Attd. Civil Affs	Regt. HQ.
Major	HARVEY, E.J.	P	Security Div.	HQ. AC
Capt.	GELCH, F.	P	Security Div.	"A" Internment Camp
Capt	ELLIS, A.N.	P	Security Div.	HQ. AC
Capt	G.EE, I.	P	Security Div.	HQ. AC
Capt	POWELL, E.	P	Admin Officer	HQ. AC
Capt	DALEY, G.R.	P	Attached	HQ. AC
1st Lt.	TERR, C.	A	Security Div.	HQ. AC

NOMINAL ROLL - E/OR's

Name	Rank	A or P	Assignment	Station
Louis J. Pedula	S/Sgt	A	Chief Clerk	HQ. AC
T.F. Chipperton	Sgt	P	Clerk	Security Div HQ
Dino (NMI) Gelli	T o 3	A	Clerk	Security Div HQ
Robinson H.	Cpl	P	Clerk	HQ AC
Lisberg J.	L/Cpl	P	Clerk	HQ AC
Jay W. Farley	P.F.C.	A	Stenr. typist	HQ AC
D.V. Terminosa	P.FC.	A	Clerk/Interp.	Security Div HQ

JOHN W. CHIPMAN
Colonel, J.A.G.D.
Director Public Safety
Sub-Commission

FL/jwf

SECRET

Capt	ELLIS, A.M.	A	Security Div.	"A" Internment Camp
Capt	G.I.B. I.	A	Security Div.	HQ. AC
Capt	POWELL, R.	A	Security Div.	HQ. AC
Capt	DALEY, G.S.	B	Allied Officer	HQ. AC
1st Lt.	PENN, C.	A	Attached	HQ. AC
			Security Div.	HQ. AC

NOMINAL ROLL - E/Ts

Name	Rank	A or B	Assignment	Station
Louis J. Pedula	S/Sgt	A	Chief Clerk	HQ. AC
T.F. Chipperton	Sgt	B	Clerk	Security Div HQ
Dino (NMI) Galli	T/c 3	A	Clerk	Security Div HQ
Robinson S.	Cpl	B	Clerk	HQ AC
Lisberg J.	L/Cpl	B	Clerk	HQ AC
Jay W. Farley	P.F.C.	A	Steno. typist	HQ AC
D.N. Torminosse	P.FC.	A	Clerk/Interp.	Security Div HQ

JOHN W. CULLEN
Colonel, J.A.G.D.
Director Public Safety
Sub-Commission

RH/jwc

SECRET

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION
PATRIOT BRANCH

Ref: 55/1/Pol Ext. 374

To: Civil Affairs Section. 5th Feb, 45.

PATRIOT BRANCH - FORT NIGHTLY.

1. General.

On AFHQ authority:

(i) Patriots are now being fed on the full Italian Army Ration Scale.
(ii) All wounded Patriots are now being tended in Italian Military Hospitals.

Sufficient clothing has been obtained and delivered to Fifth and Eighth Armies to meet immediate needs.

2. Patriot Reception Centres and Reception Points.

(a) The Reception Centre at FORLI has closed down. It has been replaced by a Reception Centre at PADUA.

(b) Disposal of Patriots. (Firm figures available.)

Fifth Army: Enlisted into the Army during the month of Jan .. 1170
Joined working units 760
Returned to their homes ..... Dec/Jan 1115
At present in the Centres at [illegible] and PADUA. 357

Eighth Army: In the Eighth Army area no Patriots are being held in Centres. The only Patriots under consideration for the future are those who are, at the moment, operationally active in this area.

3. Recruiting Situation.

As a result of a special effort in the SIENA area during the month, 700 Patriots were enlisted into the Italian Army. A request has been received to send a Recruiting Agency to LIVORNO. This agency

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PATRIOTS BRANCH REPORT FOR FEBRUARY.

1. General.

On Army authority:

(i) Patriots are now being fed on the full Italian Army Ration Scale.

(ii) All wounded Patriots are now being landed in Italian Military Hospitals.

Sufficient clothing has been obtained and delivered to Fifth and Eighth Armies to meet immediate needs.

2. Patriot Reception Centres and Reception Points.

(a) The Reception Centre at FORLI has closed down. It has been replaced by a Reception Centre at PESCIA.

(b) Disposal of Patriots. (from figures available.)

Fifth Army: Enlisted into the Army during the month of Jan .. 1770
Joined working units 760
Returned to their homes 415
At present in the Centres at LUCCHESE and PESCIA. 257

Eighth Army: In the Eighth Army area no Patriots are being held in Centres. The only Patriots under consideration for the future are those who are, at the moment, operationally active in this area.

3. Recruiting Agencies.

As a result of a special effort in the SIENA area during the month, 700 Patriots were enlisted into the Italian Army. A request has been received to send a Recruiting Agency to LIVORNO. This agency will start operating on 12th February, 1945.

4. Patriot Representatives.

Patriot Representatives have now completed their work in all liberated areas except LUCCHESE, PISA and LIVORNO. 2633
Commissioners have stated that by the end of February work at LUCCHESE and LIVORNO will be finished, and that from that date Patriot Representatives will be required only at PISA.

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5. Fifth and Eighth Armies Report.

The number of Patriots held in Patriot Centres has been considerably reduced for the following reasons:

(a) Prevailing weather conditions have rendered many mountain passes impassable, and

(b) Our contacts with the Labour organisations of the Army have met with considerable success. As a result, over 1,000 Patriots are now employed as Labour Gangs with the South African Division at LANCIANO, and some 750 with the 8th Depot at L'AQUILA. There is no immediate prospect of the arrival of large numbers of Patriots at our Centres.

6. Patriots in Hospital.

The number of patriots now held in hospitals is negligible. It is reported, however, that about forty seriously wounded Patriots are in hospital in ROME. Complete sets of clothing have been obtained for these Patriots and delivered to the hospital. In addition, each Patriot has been given the sum of 1,000 L. and cigarettes.

7. Branch Re-organisation.

Major B.L. DRAGE has relinquished his position as Executive Officer and has been succeeded by Major V.P.J.C. CHAS.

P. CRAIG.
Lt. Colonel.
Director
Patriots Branch.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION JSWP/ps
APO 394
Subcommission for Monuments Fine Arts and Archives
(Tel. 43908, ext. 442 & 664; 47840)

20140/MFAA 13 February 1945

Subject: Fifteenth Monthly Report, for January 1945.

To : Chief Commissioner.

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DIRECTIVES AND INSTRUCTIONS

1. On 7 Jan 45 AFHQ issued a letter to all commanders on the subject of Protection of Monuments of Cultural and Educational Importance.

2. The promised revision of AFHQ administrative Memorandum No. 54 of 6 Dec 44 is still awaited. The delay is causing considerable administrative difficulty.

RELATIONS WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

3. With the promotion of Commendatore Petrocchi, the post of Director General of Antiquities and Fine Arts has fallen vacant. It has not yet been filled.

4. On 8 Jan 45 the Director attended the opening session of a Commission appointed by the Minister of Public Instruction to consider the major problems of repair to damaged monuments in Italy.

5. Special meetings were held with the Minister of Public Instruction in the presence of the VP of the CA Section, and with the president of the Central Pontifical Commission for Sacred Art.

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ANCXXI-MASSIE Region

6. Repairs

a. ANCONA. Work is in hand at Fossacesia, the Cathedral at Ortona, S. Maria in Piano at Loreto Aprutino, the Taverna Ducale and the Palazzo Ducale at Penne, the Museo Civico at Sulmona and two churches at Guardiagrele.

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b. MARCHE. At Ancona work proceeds slowly under considerable difficulties due to shortage of labour and the removal of materials by troops and civilians. At Pesaro five projects are in hand; at Fabriano, S. Maria del Buon Gesu'; and Gradara Castle.

7. Requisitions. Position improved. The partial occupation of the Palazzo Ducale at Urbino has been terminated without any significant damage. Other monuments released are the Villa Imperiale and Villa Miralfiore at Pesaro and the Pinacoteca at Fabriano.

8. Depositi. Conditions have still prevented an inspection of the deposit at Pozzuolo (Prov. Pesaro), which contains objects from the churches of Rimini; but it is believed to be in good condition.

LAZIO-UMBRIA Region

9. Repairs. Work is continuing on a number of sites, notably at Viterbo. Details are not to hand.

10. Requisitions. A threat to requisition the Palazzo Venezia for the A.F.H.C. has been averted. The A.F.H.C. have taken the Palazzo Rospoli instead.

TOSCANA Region

11. Repairs

a. Florence Province. In Florence City work continues on the Uffizi Gallery and S. Stefano, and a number of minor projects for roofs and windows. Work of clearance and of repair is also proceeding at Pozzigrano, S. Michele; Badia a Settimo; Prozzo, S. Andrea; Pian di Mugnone, La Maddalena; Cigoli, S. Alessandro; Empoli, Collegiata and S. Agostino; Impruneta; Figline, S. Francesco.

b. Arezzo Province. In Arezzo City, clearance and minor repairs to five monuments continue; work is also in hand at Cortona, S. Maria Nuova and Palazzo Comunale; Monterchi, S. Maria degli Angeli; and S. Giovanni Valdarno, Palazzo Comunale.

c. Siena Province. Minor repairs in Siena City; and work in progress at Colle Val d'Elsa, S. Agostino; Casole d'Elsa, S. Maria Assunta; and measures to prevent further damage to S. Gimignano, Collegiata. Damaged pictures from Castiglione d'Orcia and S. Quirico d'Orcia have been brought to Siena for repairs.

d. Livorno Province. It has at last been possible to begin work in Livorno City, which has been terribly damaged. A fuller survey than previously possible has now been made, and estimates prepared.

e. Pisa, Lucca and Pistoia Provinces. In Pisa City work is proceeding actively on eight damaged churches; and at Pistoia on three. Detailed surveys have been undertaken in Pistoia and Lucca provinces and estimates prepared.

8. Deposits. Conditions have still prevented an inspection of the deposit at Torriglia (Prov. Pesaro), which contains objects from the churches of Rimini; but it is believed to be in good condition.

LAZIO-UMBRIA Region

9. Repairs. Work is continuing on a number of sites, notably at Viterbo. Details are not to hand.

10. Requisitions. A threat to requisition the Palazzo Venezia for the A.M.C. has been averted. The A.M.C. have taken the Palazzo Rospoli instead.

TOSCANA Region

11. Repairs

a. Florence Province. In Florence City work continues on the Uffizi Gallery and S. Stefano, and a number of minor projects for roofs and windows. Work of clearance and of repair is also proceeding at Passignano, S. Michele; Badia a Settimo; Brozzi, S. Andrea; Pian di Mugnone, La Maddalena; Ginestri, S. Alessandro; Empoli, Collegiata and S. Agostino; Impruneta; Figline, S. Francesco.

b. Arezzo Province. In Arezzo City, clearance and minor repairs to five monuments continue; work is also in hand at Cortona, S. Maria Nuova and Palazzo Comunale; Montevarchi, S. Maria degli Angeli; and S. Giovanni Valdarno, Palazzo Comunale.

c. Siena Province. Minor repairs in Siena City; and work in progress at Colle Val d'Elsa, S. Agostino; Casole d'Elsa, S. Maria Assunta; and measures to prevent further damage to S. Gimignano, Collegiata. Damaged pictures from Castiglione d'Orcia and S. Quirico d'Orcia have been brought to Siena for repairs.

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e. Pisa, Lucca and Pistoia Provinces. In Pisa City work is proceeding actively on eight damaged churches; and at Pistoia on three. Detailed surveys have been undertaken in Pistoia and Lucca provinces and estimates prepared.

12. Requisitions. No major difficulties are reported. There have been a few reported infractions of Out-of-Bounds notices but none of a very serious character.

ADL, 4 Army

13. The MFA&A Officer has been occupied with inspections and routine problems in the forward areas. Progress has been made in the compilation of a photographic record.

ADL, 5 Army and SICILY Region

14. Repairs. At Ravenna all urgent repairs are in hand; at Rimini work is in hand on the Biblioteca Gambalunga, the Archivio and the Arco d'Augusto. Pending the possibility of a more radical solution it has been thought better not to attempt to roof the Tempio Malatestiano at present. Elsewhere urgent repairs are being under-

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taken wherever the military situation permits.

15. Parma. The town is badly damaged. The very important Ceramics Museum has been destroyed and, of the two known deposits therefrom, the Fondo Stilte at Oriolo received a direct hit and subsequently burned, while the Villa Realo at Sodiziano, which contained all the records and photographs was demolished by German troops. This is a first-class disaster.

16. Reggio nell'Emilia. The MFA&A Officer reports that the situation, despite difficulties due to shortage of accomodation and crowding, is being sympathetically handled. Reports of looting by Allied troops was under investigation.

EXHIBITIONS

17. The following Exhibitions are in progress or preparation:

a. The Exhibition of European Masterpieces at the Palazzo Venezia was visited during January by 11,000 persons and receipts therefrom totalled Lire 246,205.75 against an expenditure of Lire 185,275.00. The fund for repair of war-damaged monuments now stands at Lire 1,746,000.00. The exhibition will close on Feb 15.

b. The proposed exhibition of Tuscan Art in Florence will not now open until the spring. The exhibition at Siena will remain open indefinitely.

c. In Rome the Italian Government are organising a follow-up exhibition at the Palazzo Venezia of Venetian painting from pictures on deposit in the Vatican and from Roman private collections. The Borghese Gallery will be re-opened in March.

d. At Perugia the Superintendent of Monuments is organising an exhibition of Umbrian Art to open in April.

LIAISON WITH OTHER SERVICES

18. The Deputy Director was absent throughout the month in the U.K. and at SHAEF, with a view primarily to ensuring the closer coordination of practice and information in respect of missing works of Art believed stolen by the Germans. The need for close and continuous exchange of information is going to increase.

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

19. Difficulties of supply continue, and no suitable cameras have been located for requisition.

20. Arrangements have been made to microfilm pictures of all works of art removed by the Germans from Italy for transmission to SHAEF.

21. A fifth group of photographs (illustrating Ravenna, Milan, and assorted Central Italian sites) has been forwarded to Washington and London.

ARCHIVES

22. The Central Italian archive service is faced with a considerable problem of

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- 3 -

PERSONNEL

25. The following rocket changes are noted:

a. Major H.N. Bell (Ar), Archives Officer, was assigned to the Subcommission OB Det 4L and is now on attachment to TOSCANA Region.

b. Capt. Marriott, assigned VENETIA Region, remains temporarily attached to APENNINI-LIGURIA Region, assisting Capt. Maxse, now back at his post there, after sickness in December and January.

c. The following officers are on assignment to forward regions as indicated but pending **call thereto remain** at their present positions: Capt. Pinsent (SICILIA), Major Gardner (LIGURIA), Capt. Rathoven (PIEDMONT), Lt. Cott, USNR (LOMBARDIA), Capt. Marriott (VENETIA; see sub-para. b. above).

For the Director:

J.R. Wardlaw

J.R. WARD FRANCIS
Lt.Col., FA
D/Director

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SECRET

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION SUB-COMMISSION

DPR/SL-1/ADM

16 February, 1945.

SUBJECT: Amendment to Monthly Report for January, 1945.

TO: DISTRIBUTION.

Page 3, Para 7 (ii) - Currency Conversion.

Delete first sentence and substitute:-

"The U.S. Treasury, advised, that it does not appear likely that responsibility for handling currency conversion for displaced persons will be assumed in the near future by U.N.R.R.A.".

For the Director.

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

DISTRIBUTION.

Civil Affairs Section, A.C.	45	U.N.R.R.A. Cairo.	1
H.Q. No. 1 Sub-Section, LSCOS.	2	U.N.R.R.A. Rome.	1
H.Q. SOUTHERN Region, A.C.	1	File.	1
Major SAUSON, C.A. Section, 15 Army Group.	1	Flout.	1
G-5 Section, A.F.H.Q.	1	Spares.	12
Sir C. Heathcote-Smith.	1		

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Civil Affairs Section, A.C.	43	U.N.R.R.A., Cairo.	1
H.Q. No. 1 Sub-Section, AMGOT.	2	U.N.R.R.A., Rome.	1
H.Q. SOUTHERN Region, A.C.	1	File.	1
Major S.WILSON, C.A. Section, 15 Army Group.	1	Flout.	1
G-5 Section, A.F.H.Q.	1	Spurge.	12
Sir C. Heathcote-Smith.	1		

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S E C R E T.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION SUB-COMMISSION

DPR/54.1/AM

14 February, 1945.

MONTHLY REPORT FOR JANUARY, 1945.

Para.	Sub-Para.	Subject.
1.		GENERAL.
	(i)	Evacuations.
	(ii)	U.N.R.R.A.
2.		ORGANIZATION.
	(i)	No. 1 Transit Camp (Refugee), Naml.
	(ii)	Future Repatriation Problems.
3.		MEDICAL.
	(i)	Inspections
	(ii)	Health
4.		WELFARE SERVICES.
5.		MISSING PERSONS.
	(i)	General.
	(ii)	Welfare & Whereabouts Enquiries.
6.		REPATRIATION.
	(i)	General.
	(ii)	M.T.'s obtained.
	(iii)	Repatriations.
7.		FINANCE.
	(i)	Emergency Financial Assistance.
	(ii)	Currency Conversion.

MONTHLY REPORT FOR JANUARY, 1945.

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3.		PUBLIC.
	(i)	Inspections
	(ii)	Health
4.		LIAISON OFFICERS.
5.		ARMED FORCES H.Q.
	(i)	General.
	(ii)	Welfare & Allowances Enquiries.
6.		REPATRIATION.
	(i)	General.
	(ii)	U.K.'s obtained.
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	(ii)	Currency Conversion.

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SECRET.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394,
DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION SUB-COMMISSION

1. GENERAL.

(i) Evacuations.

During the month small groups, 150 to 250 of Yugoslavs have been repatriated. A number still remain who come from parts of Yugoslavia not yet liberated. Some 300 dissident Yugoslavs have been collected at S.A.T.A. CRS.URRA Reception Centre.

(ii) U.N.R.R.A.

U.N.R.R.A. personnel have continued to arrive during the month and are being absorbed into the Southern centres, thus releasing Military personnel for other duties.

2. ORGANISATION.

(i) No. 1 Transit Camp (Refugee), BARI.

Due to the handover to U.N.R.R.A. No. 1 Transit Camp at Bari has now been placed under direct command of Headquarters instead of being under No. 1 Sub-Section at LECCE. This camp deals with incoming and outgoing persons of many nationalities, and many of the persons dealt with are a direct military responsibility.

(ii) Future Repatriation Problems.

At the present state of the war the problems to be faced regarding the vast numbers of persons who will have to be returned to ITALY are one which are at present being closely examined. Plans have been made with a view to dealing with the final refugee operational phase, followed by the post war repatriation phase.

For the last year the majority of refugee movements, with certain exceptions, have not meant a reduction in the problems facing civil and military authorities, but merely a shifting of the area in which these problems arise.

The solution to the refugee problem from a military, political and economic point of view must necessarily be repatriation as quickly as possible.

3. MEDICAL.

(i) Inspections.

All Centres, with the exception of AVERSA, were visited by a member of the Medical Staff during the month. Great improvements have been made in the living and hygienic conditions at INCA Centre.

Reception Centre.

(ii) U.N.R.R.A.

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At the present state of the war the problems to be faced regarding the vast numbers of persons who will have to be returned to their homes are one which are at present being closely examined. Plans have been made with a view to dealing with the final refugee operational phase, followed by the post war repatriation phase.

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All Centres, with the exception of [illegible], were visited by a member of the Medical staff during the month. Great improvements have been made in the living and hygienic conditions at [illegible] Centre.

(ii) Health

a) Southern Centres. The epidemics of infectious diseases appear to have died away. A few cases are still being treated at [illegible] Hospital.

b) Smallpox. One death as confirmed from [illegible]. All necessary precautions were taken, and eighteen days later no further cases had been reported.

c) U.N.R.R.A. Personnel. Medical personnel belonging to U.N.R.R.A. have arrived in the Southern Centres and will shortly assume complete control.

/ 2 Cont'd.

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3. (Contd)

(c) Food Supplements on Medical Grounds. About 1,700 Allied Nationals in ROME are now receiving extra food on presentation of a medical certificate. Further certificates continue to be received.

4. ITALIAN REFUGEES.

The number of Italian Refugees arriving in ROME from the North has decreased. Only 990 arrived during January. The numbers coming South depend on the progress of operations. Self propelled vehicles have been travelling on the trains from the North, and blankets have now been provided in the trucks. Halts where a hot meal can be provided are now working at NAPLES and FOGGIA. Arrangements are being made to establish others. 1352 South Italians were repatriated to homes in the South or Sicily during the period under review.

5. RECORDS BUREAU.

(i) General.

At the end of January, 1945, 70702 persons of 66 different nationalities were recorded. Of this number the location of approximately 5,000 is known to the Records Bureau. The balance of approximately 1,000 are known to have been in Italy within the past year.

(ii) Welfare and Whereabouts Enquiries.

During January 764 enquiries were received and processed, 316 replies were made to enquirers. Outgoing postal messages to the International Red Cross for transmission to enemy-occupied territory totalled 98. Outgoing messages during the month totalled 21. A total of 1324 communications were received during January, in addition to which 245 communications concerning Italian nationals were passed to the Italian Red Cross for action.

6. REPATRIATION.

(i) General.

Difficulties have been encountered over the introduction of a Form for filling in by repatriates, which entails a great deal of time and labour. Also the matter regarding payment of passages by repatriates, many of whom are destitute and have no Consular representatives in Italy to guarantee them.

The Chief Secretary, British Military Administration, Tripolitania, visited ROME during the month. A scheme was discussed whereby dependants of Italians, who are broadminded in Tripolitania, and are living under conditions of a mushin in this country will be permitted to rejoin their relatives if they are in a position to support them, and that a similar scheme will operate for those desirous of returning from Tripolitania. No males over 16 years of age will be included unless permanently physically unfit.

All Crosses, who requested to be repatriated, have been placed by

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5. RECORDS BUREAU.

(i) General.

...t the end of January, 1945, 72702 persons of 69 different nationalities were recorded. Of this number the location of approximately 56,000 is known to the Records Bureau. The balance of approximately 16,000 are known to have been in Italy within the past year.

(ii) Welfare and Whereabouts Enquiries.

During January 762 enquiries were received and processed, 316 replies were made to enquirers. Outgoing postal messages to the International Red Cross for transmission to enemy-occupied territory totalled 58. Outgoing messages during the month totalled 21. A total of 1324 communications were received during January, in addition to which 245 communications concerning Italian nationals were passed to the Italian Red Cross for action.

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The Chief Secretary, British Military Administration, Tripolitania, visited Rome during the month. A scheme was discussed whereby dependants of Italians, who are breadwinners in Tripolitania, and are living under conditions of hardship in this country will be permitted to rejoin their relatives if they are in a position to support them, and that a similar scheme will operate for those desirous of returning from Tripolitania. Males over 16 years of age will be included unless permanently physically unfit.

All Greeks, who requested to be repatriated, have been accepted by P.W.A. Tripolitania and Cyrenaica. A certain number of Maltese were accepted for Tripolitania, and all Arabs who requested repatriation have also been accepted with the exception of a few against whom there are serious security charges.

The Brazilian Consul granted Transit Visas to a number of Latin-American ecclesiastics and the United States State Department agreed to grant Transit Visas to all Nuns desiring to proceed to Canada or Central American Countries. Each case to be referred to Washington first.

/ 3. Cont.

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6. Contd.

(ii) M.T..'s obtained.

M.T..'s were obtained for nationals of the following countries:

PALESTINE	1	U.K.	1	S. AFRICA	6	M.E.F.	11
BENGHAZI	39	INDIA	6	ANGELES	1	EIRE	1
		TRIPOLI	109	U.S.A.	1		

(iii) Repatriations.

Nationals of the following countries were repatriated:

BRAZIL	32	M.E.F.	1	MEXICO	22	U. K.	12	S. AFRICA	6
COLOMBIA	3	CUBA	1	EQUADOR	2	P.RICO	1	VENEZUELA	1
				BRITISH HONDURAS	2				

7. FINANCE.

(i) Emergency Financial Assistance.

During the month of January the Banco D'Italia was authorised to make payments totalling 7,639,210 lire, average payment authorised being 3,511 lire. Total number of persons involved was 3,611, average payment per person being 2,116 lire. In comparison the average monthly payments for December, 1944, were 3,650 and 2,440 lire respectively. Payments to Yugoslavs continue to decrease.

(ii) Currency Conversion.

The U.S. Treasury does not consider that the responsibility of currency conversion for repatriates should be assumed by U.N.R.R.A.. U.S.C.S. has instructed that no lire or other currencies should be accepted by the Allied Commission from emigrants from Italy with assumption of obligation to exchange them.

Non-legal tender currencies collected on the spot from emigrants who went to the U.S. and Palestine have been despatched to the War Refugee Board and American Joint Distribution Board respectively, for return to the owners.

FOR THE DIRECTOR.

C F Fothergill

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

DISTRIBUTION.

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				EMI IRH HONDURAS	2				

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Non-legal tender currencies collected months ago from emigrants who went to the U.S. and Palestine have been despatched to the War Refugee Board and American Joint Distribution Board respectively, for return to the owners.

FOR THE DIRECTOR.

C.F. Follegill

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

DISTRIBUTION.

Civil Affairs Section, A.C.	43	U.N.R.R.A. Cairo.	1
H.Q. No. 1 Sub-Section, LECCE.	2	U.N.R.R.A. Rome.	1
H.Q. SOUTHERN Region, A.C.	1	File.	1
Major SAXON, C.... Section, 15 Army Group.	1	Float	1
G-5 Section, A.F.H.Q.	1	Spares	12.
Sir C. Mounteney-Smith	1		

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MONTHLY REPORT JANUARY 1945

CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

2/3.12/2A 18 Feb 45

1 Defascism - Planning for North Italy has been in hand. In view of the possibility that the populace in North Italy may be restless unless it can see Defascism actively proceeding and even attempt locally to take matters into its own hands or to set up peoples courts as happened in certain districts in France, GO 35 has been drawn up so that on orders from HQ Provinces can set up Provincial AMG Epuration Commissions. The posters and six forms have been drawn up and printed. A handbook for the Italians who will form the judging body containing the Italian version of the Order, the Rules of Procedure, the six forms and three directives which were issued by the High Commissioner to the Italian Epuration Commissions has been prepared. Under the scheme the AMG Commissions will only suspend persons and will in due course be followed by the Italian Commissions who will adjudicate whether the employee should or should not be dismissed. It is intended that only those persons in positions of authority should be suspended, whose fascism is so well known or active that their ultimate dismissal is not open to doubt or whose retention in the service is likely to have an adverse effect on the service or on public opinion. Services should not be disorganised by large scale dismissals of subordinates.

Over 150 Italian Commissions have so far been appointed and 100 more are still required. Under the law each has to have a judge presiding to ensure a judicial attitude. The withdrawal of so many judges has affected the administration of justice and a halt has had to be called. It has been suggested that advocates of experience should be considered as qualified for these duties and it is understood that a decree to this effect is to be published.

2 Mine Clearance - A tour of Inspection was carried out in January at Chieti and Pescara of the 562 Mine Clearance Company and Civilians School and Squads working there.

The civilian centre of Instruction was well organised and the standard of instruction appeared to be good. The premises were tidy and accomodation sufficient. There were eleven civilians of the course and 37 trained civilians working in the area. The squads are doing satisfactory work and cleared over 4,000 mines in December.

The HQ of the 562 Company was visited as also were several squads working on minefields. The Company is well organised and the men are smart and well turned out. Care is taken to see that the men are kept in training. A training cadre is organised and run by the Company. The Company is well led and this is reflected in the enthusiasm of the men for their work.

The undermoted mines have been removed during the month:-

561 Italian Mine Clearing Company	315
562 Italian Mine Clearance Company	62,737
Pisa Province	3,172
Lucca	731
	753

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562 Italian Mine Clearance Company	62,737
Pisa Province	3,172
Lucca	731
Perugia Terni	753
Lazio Region	9,073
Chieti and Ortona	504
Miscellaneous	3,000
	26285

3 Devastated Areas - Owing to an unusually severe winter the suffering of the inhabitants of the devastated areas have in certain cases been acute. Every effort has been made to mitigate their hardships and as a result of the following measures, among others, conditions have improved.

An Italian National Committee for relief in devastated areas was formed in Rome and has carried out a vigorous drive in Rome with gratifying results. These include the collection of over 5,000 blankets, 40,000 articles of clothing, 1,500 pairs of shoes and many tons of wool, including 30 tons contributed by the Italian Government. In addition 5 million lire has been subscribed by the citizens of Rome and a grant of 10 million lire, with a guarantee of a further 20 million lire, has been made by the Italian Government.

In Florence a branch committee has just been formed. A similar drive to that which has proved so successful in Rome will be conducted there.

The National Committee has decided to form representative provincial committees, to organise similar drives to that held in Rome to collect blankets, clothing and wool, and money for the purchase of blankets. Up to the present about 42,000 blankets have been obtained, chiefly by purchase from the blanket industry at Prato. Of this number 24,000 have been distributed in devastated communes of the provinces of Chieti, Aquila, Pescara, Frosinone and Littoria. Lack of transport has prevented distribution as speedily as could have been wished.

The housing problem is acute. By the use of canvas, (of which 100,000 square metres have been ordered) many of the less badly damaged dwellings will be patched up and made habitable. A certain amount of rebuilding has begun.

The special ration scale for devastated areas in Frosinone Province has been extended to include the communes of Frosinone, Roccasecca, Ceprano and Alvito where under arrangements made by the Vatican Authorities, popular kitchens have been opened.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB-COMMISSION

4 Arrangements have now been made whereby a number of Prefects and Vice-Prefects will be held available for filling posts in North West Italy. One-half of the 'Pool' of officials will remain in Rome and be employed at the Ministry of Interior until their services are required; the other half will be spread over Prefectures and called to Rome to take the places of those who go forward as and where necessary.

Attacks continue to be made upon certain Prefects, especially those of Florence and Teramo Provinces. From reports received from the RCs and PCs the allegations have no foundation in fact. On the contrary it is stated that the Prefects perform their duties satisfactory.

A Decree has been promulgated in connection with the re-organisation of Rome. The consent of Allied Commission had already been obtained.

The Prime Minister has been asked for information as to the plans of the Italian Government with regard to local elections and the bodies to be elected. Sicily was visited (22-31 Jan for the purpose of ascertaining generally the position of local government, in the Island. Among officials interviewed were the RC, the Prefects of Palermo and Messina, the Sindaco of Palermo and the High Commissioner. Local Government administration is not so strong as when the Allied Commission was in Sicily and a Regional Commissioner was functioning with AMG authority.

A survey was also made of the Provinces of Arezzo and Florence where satisfactory progress is being made in Local Government administration.

PUBLIC SAFETY SUB-COMMISSION

5 Disorders - On 13 Jan 45 riots and disorders principally to

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...obtained, chiefly by purchase from the blanket industry at Prato. Of this number 24,000 have been distributed in devastated communes of the provinces of Chieti, Aquila, Pescara, Frosinone and Littoria. Lack of transport has prevented distribution as speedily as could have been wished.

The housing problem is acute. By the use of canvas, (of which 100,000 square metres have been ordered) many of the less badly damaged dwellings will be patched up and made habitable. A certain amount of rebuilding has begun.

The special ration scale for devastated areas in Frosinone Province has been extended to include the communes of Frosinone, Roccasecca, Ceprano and Alvito where under arrangements made by the Vatican Authorities, popular kitchens have been opened.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB-COMMISSION

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PUBLIC SAFETY SUB-COMMISSION

5 Disorders - On 13 Jan 45 riots and disorders principally in protest against the Military call-up became serious and alarming in Sicily, particularly in the Provinces of Ragusa, Agrigento and Siracusa, and eventually spreading to other places on the island. Up to 17 Jan lives of 6 Carabinieri and 11 civilians were lost communication lines were cut, Governmental premises were set a fire and considerable property was damaged. It was found necessary to use Italian troops to quell these disorder. As the month progressed, and news of further call-up on the Mainland and in Sardegna reached the public, disorders, began to occur at those places while the situation in Sicily became quieter. In Cagliari, Sardegna a demonstration held on 18 January 1945 resulted in the death of one person and the injury of 11 others. Cagliari was quiet on the following day. On the mainland in cases where the Carabinieri have made arrests of persons failing to answer the call-up, there have been instances in which, the Carabinieri were compelled to

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release those arrested. Re-arrest of the originals and arrest of those responsible for their release have been ordered by higher Italian authority. Towards the end of the month the situation had greatly improved and was under control. It is felt however that additional demonstrations against the call-up can be expected.

6 Separatist Movement - Sicily. - Although probably not directly responsible for disorders in Sicily, the Separatist Movement is taking advantage of them. On 15-16 January, the Separatist National Committee held a meeting and decided to issue an ultimatum demanding

a) the handing over of power to the Separatist Movement, or
b) Military re-occupation of the Island by the Allies.

The National Committee gave full power to an Executive Committee, who should be responsible for organisation. This Committee started its work on the evening of 16 January, by sending inflammatory communications to all the provincial sections of the island, and to the Separatist Youth League to initiate intense propaganda. Pamphlets and posters published in connection with this Movement bear the names "il President" Andrea FINOCCHIARO-APRILE and il "Segretario Generale" Antonino VARVARO.

7 Liquidation of the Hunchback of Rome - Investigation into the murder of a British Corporal, a member of the Carabinieri and three civilians, established them to be the work of a gang headed by one Giuseppe ALBANO, known as "il Gobbo" (the Hunchback). His Headquarters were in two of the Capitals poorest districts, Borgata Quarticciolo and Borgata Gordiani, the latter being situated above some ancient Roman Catacombs. A raid was staged to take place on the 18 January, but on the 16 the "Hunchback" while endeavouring to break into a Villa was shot and killed by a carabiniere. The Raid, as planned, was successfully carried out with some 1000 Carabinieri and Agents of Public Safety taking part. 25 of the "Hunchback gang" were arrested and 700 persons detained for interrogation and for possessing fire-arms. A large quantity of firearms, ammunition and explosives were seized. The arrest of the greater part of the gang, should have a deterent effect on criminal elements in the Capital.

8 Seizure of Arms and Ammunition -

a) On the 25 January 1945 Rome Carabinieri visited the offices of the Movimento Communista d'Italia where, after searching the premises, quantities of Arms and Ammunition were found hidden behind a false wall built inside the premises. The premises were unoccupied and no arrests were made. Enquiries are continuing to establish ownership of the arms and ammunition.
b) On the 27 January 1945, Rome Carabinieri carried out a serach in Via Formovo No 12, office of the "Proletarian Union". Among other things a quantity of arms and ammunition were seized.

9 CC RR Strength - During the month the strength of CC RR reached a figure of 54,699 excluding 3,800 Italian Army troops attached for temporary CC RR duty. As the ceiling fixed is 55,000, 3,000 troops of the Piceno Division have been ordered to return to combat duties and the Commanding General CC RR has issued orders that no CC RR are to be recruited or reassumed into service unless an equal number of serving CC RR are retired or dismissed. Renewed representations have been made for authority to increase the CC RR strength from 55,000 to a minimum of 65,000. There is prospect of a favourable decision being reached. In the meanwhile,

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10 Long Range Rocket - PAI. - The use of V-1 and V-2 weapons against targets in the European theatre has necessitated the overhauling of PAI. arrangements in liberated Italy. Meetings have been held. Experience gained in the European

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Theatre was discussed, and measures for the revision of PAD arrangements. Owing to the limited range of the V-1 and V-2, such revision is only urgently necessary in areas forward of Rome. Post raid measures are of prime importance after V-1 and V-2 attack. It has been recommended that Public Safety responsibility be limited to operational Civil Defence and that responsibility for Post Raid measures be assumed by the Senior Civil Affairs Officer who alone can co-ordinate all the many services concerned.

11 N.E. Italy Planning - On 31 January 1945 a meeting of APSO's was held. Problems of CC RR strength were discussed and it was agreed that the allocation to Regions on a 55,000 ceiling basis was inadequate in view of the problems likely to be encountered. In particular the port of Genova calls for special police measures, and urgent representations will be made for the allocation of Italian Military personnel for guard duties.

12 Port Police - The resumption of passenger services between Sardinia and the mainland has raised the question of controlling civilians entering and leaving the Ports. The Ministry of the Interior is prepared to provide police for the purpose of checking the passes and credentials of travellers, preventing the escape of wanted criminals and supressing crime in the ports. Since the Allied Security Services are vitally concerned with the control of ports, the proposals of the Ministry are being discussed with AFHQ.

13 Civilian Security - The rise and fall of civilian morale, which is a reliable guide to the potentialities of unrest and disorder, depend to a very large extent on military achievements, particularly with a people possessing a temperament like the Italians. Tremendous successes of the Russians have somewhat raised the morale of the people, although those who fear the rise of communism are still unhappy about the present position. The political machinations have continued unabated, but have not given rise to any immediate security threat. The activities of the extremist movements have been watched, and a new body - the "Movimento Nazionale di Difesa Economica Proletaria" - has entered the picture. It is affiliated to the "Movimento Partigiano" and the "Unione Spartaco", and will seek to ex-hort its members to some form of revolutionary action. There is no reason for believing that any direct form of action is likely at this stage.

14 Epuration trials - The trials of Generals ROATTA, ROMICH and others have passed off without incident during the earlier parts of the case, but have not yet been concluded. An eleventh hour sensation was the suspension of [redacted], ROATTA's legal representative, as he himself had been adjudged deserving of epuration proceedings. In spite of this, legal arguments and objections, nothing of a security nature developed, and apart from the natural burst of approbation or otherwise when the verdicts are announced, it appears that the trials will conclude without incidents similar to those associated with the [redacted] case.

15 Enemy Agents (5 Army Cases). - Owing to climatic conditions, the number of agents sent by the enemy through the lines has dropped almost to a standstill, thus allowing more progress to be made in reducing the black-log of cases from previous months.

16 Political Propaganda in AMG Territory - Enquiries have been in hand for some time regarding the dispatch of Communist literature to Rise from the Headquarters

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PUBLIC HEALTH SUB-COMMISSION

17 Publications - The Publications Section of PWB is receiving a number of American and British medical journals. It was decided that the supply of medical literature was sufficient to contemplate the publication of a Medical Bulletin in Italian for the information of the Italian medical profession. The Public Health Sub-Commission has selected material suitable for publication [redacted] have made arrangements for translation, printing and distribution. The first number

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of the "Bulletin Medico" will be ready early in February and free distribution throughout Liberated Italy will take place. A proportion of copies will be stock-piled for the North.

18 Public Health -

a) No cases of typhus were reported during January. The Demonstration Unit has completed a tour of Tuscans Region and 5 Army Area. Stocks of DDT Powder are being husbanded in case a Typhus epidemic should occur.

b) One case of Smallpox occurred in Rome. In Benevento the number of cases reported during January was 51 as compared with 81 in December. 24,000 persons were vaccinated during the month. The Naples Province figure was 261 as compared with 285 in December. 93,410 people were vaccinated. Isolated cases have been reported from various provinces in Southern Region.

c) An experimental anti-malaria spraying project was carried out at Bonifica Castel Volturno during January. Inspections following this experiment revealed no Anopheles in the sprayed houses. In the same Bonifica a splenic examination on school children showed that the percentage with Splenomegaly had fallen from 43.1 in May 1944 to 26.5 in January 1945. It is proposed to hold a malaria control project in the Tiber Delta area, spraying all buildings within a seven mile radius of Ostia Lido before the onset of the mosquito breeding season. A representative of the Rockfeller Foundation has supervised the production of a new type of knapsack sprayer.

d) A Typhoid epidemic of some severity has existed at Prato for several months, the total number of cases reported being 734. Much assistance in control measures has been afforded by the local PWB and by members of the 2nd US Medical Laboratory. Recent reports state that the epidemic is under control. The epidemic at San Marino and Rimini may now be regarded as at an end.

e) Some cases of Undulant Fever have been reported from Prato and Ravenna. To keep this in check, the boiling of milk and avoidance of local cheeses has been recommended.

f) The Rome Infant Mortality figure for December was 148.8.

g) The Rome Tuberculosis (both pulmonary and non-pulmonary) rate for December was 213.

h) Allied stocks of Penicillin in this Theatre are limited and can only be used for the treatment of Allied soldiers.

19 Veterinary - Of 15,000 cattle vaccinated against Foot and Mouth Disease during the year in Rome Commune, none developed any signs of infection. The veterinary laboratory at Portici and the Sclavo Institute at Siena are prepared to produce vaccine for Swine Cholera, (which is prevalent) when they can obtain the necessary blood. The incidence of Sheep Scab is high and the use of lime-sulphur dip is recommended. Sheep pox is reported from the Provinces of Naples, Taranto, Lecce and Brindisi.

20 Medical Supply. - ENIMEA's distribution system during January was not satisfactory but every effort has been made to improve it. There is an anticipated delay until March of the arrival of the first six months consignment of medical supplies for this Theatre. At present there is no shortage of supplies except confinement bags and X-ray films. The requisition for the second six months, covering the whole of Italy, is in preparation. The new 2665 Central Civilian Supply Depot (CSSD) was activated on 6 January. This organisation, which is

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21 Welfare. - The Welfare Branch, in cooperation with ENIMSI is arranging for the distribution of 100 tons of clothing to Sicily. Following this, Sardinia and the Potenza area of Southern Region will be supplied. Plans for the unification of the Financial programmes of all ECAs and CMAIs are under consideration. Arrangements are being made for the care of destitute Allied Nationals and also "Stateless" former Allied Nationals.

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LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION

22. Lord Schuster, Chief Legal Advisor designate for Austria, and a staff officer visited the Legal Sub-Commission for 10 days. The working within the Sub-Commission was explained and a visit made to Florence where Allied Military Courts (General, Superior and Summary) were seen in operation.

A memorandum was prepared and handed to Lord Schuster for use in planning for Austria. It explained the system adopted in Italy of implementing Italian decrees to bring them into operation within Military Government Territory.

A study was made as to how to avoid conflict (which had arisen in the past), between Receivers of Public and Private Companies appointed by the Allied Military Government, the Italian judicial authorities and Prefects.

Advice was given to the security agencies concerning the preparation and presentation of espionage trials in Allied Military Courts.

A new General Order No 29A was drafted; the order relates to the declaration of certain essential commodities such as wheat, animal fats, flour and olive oil, and the fixing of prices therefor. A new General Order was also drafted dealing with the anticipatory payment of certain pensions. There orders were designed as interim measures, for use in territory not yet occupied, from the date of occupation until the implementation in such territory of Italian decrees covering the same subject.

In cooperation with the Italian Government the following decrees were prepared :-

a) A decree to strengthen the law regarding the harboring of Allied deserters and increasing the penalty;
b) A decree to establish Italian Military Tribunals for Northern Italy during the period of Allied Military Government;
c) A decree to facilitate the marriage of personnel and employees of the United States Armed Forces with the Italian citizens.
d) A decree modifying the exercise of the power to order citizens to "confino".

The Minister of Justice, in response to advice of the Allied Commission, took steps to recall to service certain retired judges. This action was taken to alleviate partially the scarcity of judicial personnel.

In response to many requests from this Commission AFHQ issued a directive laying down the procedure for determining the formation to be responsible for the carrying out of sentences of death imposed by Allied Military Courts. An instruction based on such directive was issued by this Commission laying down the duties in this respect of Regions and AMG of Armies.

Allied Military Courts in Bari continued in effective operation; the amount of work for these courts tended to decrease.

Nine espionage cases were reviewed. Four death sentences were confirmed; four death sentences were commuted and one sentence of imprisonment was affirmed.

EDUCATION SUB-COMMISSION

23. Transition - Control of schools and higher educational institutions in the Commune of Naples has been handed over to the Minister of Public Instruction.

24. Coordination - Headquarters Education Officers had a periodic meeting with Education Officers from Regions, in Florence, 5-6 January. Work was co-ordinated problems were cleared, plans for future made.

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25 Emilia - Opening of schools, right up to Corps Area, is proceeding in Forli and Ravenna provinces. 41 kindergartens, 183 elementary schools, 14 secondary schools and 6 private schools are now open, 14038 children have been enrolled. Most buildings in larger cities are occupied by troops, but schools rotate in available class rooms, or classes meet, in teachers' homes... 10,000 new text books, and 10,000 note books have been distributed. 90,000 elementary text books and 2,000 secondary school books are on the way from Florence. Schools are opened and books have been distributed in the Republic of San Marino.

26 Defascism - Preliminary Defascism of schools and universities is [illegible] completed in all Military Government Territory.

27 Enrolments - Through using improvised rooms, and by rotation of classes, schooling is being provided for the great bulk of Italian children in Liberated

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Italy. In Lazio-Umbria, Abruzzi-Marche, and Toscana about 651,000 children are in school, representing 73% of normal enrolment in the kindergartens and 81% of normal enbolment in the elementary and secondary schools.

28 Text books - 379,513 elementary school text books were distributed in December and January to the School children in Lazio-Umbria, Abruzzi-Marche and Toscana and more are printed and awaiting transportation. In Southern Italy, Palermo has printed 161,000 and distributed 124,169 text books for Sicily and Calebria. Naples has printed 174,485 and distributed 144,312 in Southern Italy and Sardinia.

29 School Supplies - The following school supplies have arrived from the United States or have been assigned from theater stores to date :

480 gallons ink
2,089 gross pens
80 gross pen holders
344 gross pencils
21 gross ink and pencil erasers
118 gross erasers (blackboard)

These, and much more extensive supplies still awaited, will be distributed by the Ministry of Public Instruction in Italian Government Territory and Regional Education Officers in Military Government Territory.

30 Universities - Sicily reports disorders in all universities due to call-up of students for the army. At Catania a riot, begun by students, resulted in the burning of buildings at Palermo, a more harmless student riot broke up inaugural ceremonies at Naples: Deans appointed by Allied Commission were confirmed by vote of faculty. Irregular election of the Director of Oriental Institutes was invalidated by this Sub-Commission and Minister of Public Instruction. The University of Rome has an enrolment of 35,000 students, 25,000 of whom attend classes. The University of Perugia is functioning regularly in restricted quarters but is in financial straits. Siena University has had its main administration buildings derequisitioned and has had the largest enrolment in years. Calamandrei was elected Rector of the University of Florence - the interchange of engineering and economic courses with Pisa University is proving successful: 5,778 students are enrolled in the University of Florence. The Pisa University medical buildings have been derequisitioned and buildings are being rapidly repaired. 4,539 students are enrolled.

31 School lunches - 127,273 children in more than 254 communes are getting school lunches, and the number is steadily increasing.

32 Youth activities - The absence of wide spread constructive organisations for youth to replace the Fascist GIL manifests itself in destructive and disorderly activities. Younger boys (and some girls), however, are being organised on an increasing scale as Boy Scouts (and Girl Guides). The two Boy Scout organisations, and their Federation , have received provisional recognisation from the International Boy Scouts; the American Girls Scouts have appropriated $1,000 and offered uniforms, etc to the Italian Girl Guides. Scout leaders are being trained and manuals are being published. There are already

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33 Survey - The work on the survey of Italian education is completed up to 1940.

MONUMENTS, FINE ARTS & ARCHIVES SUB-COMMISSION

34 Lazio-Umbria Region - In Rome the new-famous Exhibition of Masterpieces of European Painting was still a centre of attraction. 11,000 persons attended during the month of January. The sum deposited in the bank for the Government's use on restoration of Monuments now amounts to Lire 1,746,000. The exhibition will close on February 18 and will be followed by another one organised by the

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Italians themselves from pictures on deposit in the Vatican and from Roman private collections.

35 Toscana Region - Steady progress of repair-projects continues. Weekly meetings are held in Florence with the Superintendent of Monuments, directors, inspectors and architects to consider the major problems. Procurement of materials is at times difficult. Cement has been procured from the army, but the tile situation is critical.

In Florence the major project is the repair of the Uffizi Gallery. Work in the devastated area around the Ponte Vecchio is well in hand, as are the minor repairs to S. Frediano, Orsanmichele, the cloister of S. Croce, the Certosa, the church at Lecine, and the villas of Petreia, Castello and Poggio a Caiano.

Progress is being made in carrying out repairs in the cities and provinces of Arezzo, Siena, Pisa, Livorno and Lucca. The work at Livorno, previously almost impossible because of lack of labor shortage, has now started under the direction of the superintendent of the province.

Several altarpieces and other primitives in bad condition were removed from Castiglion d'Orcia and San Quirico d'Orcia to Siena for repairs.

36 Abruzzi-Marche Region - The major problems are at Ancona and vicinity, where difficulties are being experienced in controlling the removal of materials from the rubble of damaged buildings, by the population and the soldiers. Repair-projects are proceeding according to schedule.

37 AMG 5 Army - The MFAA Officer has been chiefly concerned with inspections in the Val di Senio region at the front and with continuing the supervision of the photographing of buildings damaged in the 5 Army are.

38 AMG 8 Army - The work of inspection and repair of monuments in Ravenna has been most efficiently carried out by the MFAA Officer in collaboration with the local committee and with members of the army itself. S. Maria in Porto Fuori is still practically inaccessible because of the condition of the terrain, the mines and the dead victims beneath the rubble. Initial reports on conditions at Faenza have been submitted. The major damage has been to the ceramic museum and collections and to some of the libraries.

39 Archives - The major problem of the central Italian archives service, which has been in the process of reorganisation concern chiefly the lack of trained personnel.

40 Headquarters - On 8 January 45 the Director of the Sub-Commission and the MFAA Officer for Lazio-Umbria Region attended the opening session of a Commission appointed by the Minister of Public Instruction to consider the major problems of repair to monuments of the central administration of antiquities and fine arts.

Meetings were also held during the month with the president of the Central Pontifical Commission for Sacred Art to consider ways and means of speeding up collaboration of provincial parroci with MFAA Officers.

Much photographic material has been coming into HQ on damaged monuments and looted or removed art objects. There is still considerable delay in procuring photographic materials in the way of printing paper, films and chemicals.

On 7 Jan 45 a new letter from AFHQ was sent out to all commanders on the subject of the protection of Monuments of Cultural and Educational Importance.

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DISPLACED PERSONS& REPATRIATION SUB-COMMISSION

41 During the month small groups ,150 to 250 of Yugoslavs have been repatriated. A number still remain who come from parts of Yugoslavia not yet liberated. Some 300 dissident Yugoslavs have now been collected at Santa Cesarea Reception Centre.

All centres except Aversa, were visited by one of the Medical Staff during the month. Great improvements had been made in the hygiene conditions at Lucca. A case of smallpox was confirmed at Rosignano. All precautions were immediately taken and no further cases have been reported. About 1,700 Allied Nationals are receiving extra food on medical grounds in the Roma area. UNRRA medical personnel will soon assume complete control in the Southern Camps.

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The number of Italian Refugees arriving from the North have decreased. Only 990 arrived during January. Welfare parties have been travelling on trains coming from the North. Blankets are provided in the trucks. Two food stops are working at Jesi and Foligno. 1,352 Southern Italians were repatriated to homes in Sicily and the South during the period under review.

The repatriation problems are still very complicated and endless enquiries continue to be received. A party of Latin Americans, mostly ecclesiastics were granted Transit Visas for Brazil. It is hoped that a scheme whereby dependents of Italians, who are breadwinners in Tripolitania, and are living under conditions of hardship in this country will be permitted to rejoin their relatives, and that a similar scheme will be operatedin respect of those wishing to return from Tripolitania. A group repatriation of Greeks and Maltese, resident in Tripolitania or Cyrenaica before the war, will shortly take place.

During January the Banca d'Italia was authorised to make 2,176 payments totalling 7,639,210 Lire, average payment per person being 3,116 lire. Payments to Yugoslavs continue to decrease. The US Treasury advised that it does not appear likely that responsibility for handling of currency conversion for displaced persons will be assumed in the near future by UNRRA. CCG has instructed that no lire or other currencies should be accepted by Allied Commission from emigrants from Italy with assumption of obligation to exchange them. No-legal tender currencies collected months ago from emigrants who went to the US and Palestine have been despatched to the War Refugee Board and American Joint Distribution Board respectively, for return to owners.

At the end of January 70,702 persons of 69 different nationalities were recorded by the Record Bureau. A total of 1324 communications were received during the month. 764 enquiries were received and processed, 916 replies were made to them.

PATRIOTS BRANCH

42 Further progress has been made in connection with the rehabilitation and welfare of Patriots. On the authority granted by AFHQ, 2,000 sets of clothing have now been delivered to Armies. In addition, Patriots on Fifth and Eighth Army fronts are now being on the full Italian Army Ration Scale, and wounded Patriots are being tended in Italian Military Hospitals. Because of this treatment, Patriots are reported to be happier and more satisfied.

A further important concession has been made. Instructions have been issued by MMIA that 500 Patriots may be enlisted on the Eighth Army front directly into the Combatant Italian Forces. These men are sent straight into the line, and do not have to report to Base Training Centres for initial training.

43 Fifth and Eighth Armies Reports - The number of Patriots held in Patriot Centres has been considerably reduced for the following reasons:-

a) Prevailing weather conditions have rendered many mountain passes impassable.

b) Our contacts with the labour organisations of the Army have met with considerable success. As a result, over 1,000 Patriots are now employed as Labour Gangs at Marradi, and 750 at Livorno.

c) Enlistment into the Italian Army show a considerable increase. At a special Recruiting Drive held in Siena during the month of January over 700 recruits were enlisted.

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4 Patriot Reception Centre and Points - The Forli centre has been closed down and another centre has been opened at Faenza. Otherwise, the locations of centres and points as shown in the Branch Report of the 10 January remain the same. There is no immediate prospect of the arrival at these Centres of large numbers of Patriots.

Clothing - The immediate clothing position is good. Sufficient clothing ld to meet the demands of a further 4,000 Patriots. In accordance with the g-term policy efforts are being made to obtain agreement from higher authority the immediate issue of clothing on a basis of 20% of the numbers of Patriots

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assumed to be in occupied Italy, so that it may be available when occupation takes place.

46 Patriots in Hospital

The number of Patriots now held in hospitals is negligible. It is reported, however, that about forty seriously wounded Patriots are in hospital in Rome. Complete sets of clothing have been obtained for these Patriots and delivered to the hospitals. In addition each Patriot has been given the sum of 1,000 lire and cigarettes.

47 Patriot Representatives -

Patriot Representatives have now completed their work in all liberated areas except Grosseto, Pisa and Ancona. Regional Commissioners have stated that by the end of February work at Grosseto and Ancona will be finished, and that from that date, Patriot Representatives will be required only at Pisa.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 534
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

AC/27/2/LC

Fol: 470107

SUBJECT: Monthly report for the month of January 1945.

7 February 1945

TO : Civil Affairs Section.

1. During the month, the Sub Commission has been largely engaged in efforts to supply Italian officials for the needs of Prefectures in Military Government Territory. Delays and difficulties have been encountered in meeting such demands due partly to the growing shortage of officials but mainly to persistent attempts of many of them to evade transfer for personal reasons. So serious has this evasion become that the Director personally interviewed the Under Secretary in this connection.

2. The Ministry of Interior submitted the name of Dott. Umberto PARESI as Vice Prefect Vicario of Florence. On 23 January, PARESI was interviewed at this Headquarters. He stated that he did not wish to go to Florence; one of the reasons advanced by him being that he did not think he would make a good Vice Prefect Vicario, as his functions had been mostly of an inspective nature. It has been decided to ask the Ministry to submit another nomination. This is presented as by no means one of the most flagrant cases but as typical of the lack of proper spirit in the Italian administration. As a result here in this Sub Commission, we are liable to get the boomerang of army and Regional dissatisfaction.

3. With regard to the delegation of greater powers to RCs, it has been recommended that the RCs Lombardia, Piemonte and Liguria be authorized to appoint and remove Prefects without prior approval of Allied Commission, provided such action be reported immediately thereafter to AC HQ.

4. Arrangements are being made to have available a number of Prefects, Vice Prefects. "Pools" are being created from which will be drawn the senior officials. For the purpose of filling gaps among junior officials, the Minister of the Interior himself has suggested local recruiting, on a temporary basis.

5. The disposition of the personnel to form pools will be that one-half will be held here in Rome and employed at the Ministry until their services are required in the North, and that the other half will be spread over Prefectures and called to Rome to fill the places of those who go forward.

6. A visit was made to the Province of Arezzo to review and advise on the reorganization of local government. The Provincial Commissioner, Administrative Officer and the Prefect were interviewed. No Deputazione Provinciale had been constituted, but names had been submitted and were being considered. The non-official members of the Giunta Provinciale Amministrativa had not been appointed either. These appointments [illegible] as to names. [illegible] were functioning

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7. The Province of Florence was visited on 6 January. Attacks were still being made upon the Prefect, but he continued to work well and to the satisfaction of the PC. Giunte Comunali had been formed in all the communes, and the Deputazione Provinciale and Giunta Provinciale Amministrativa were functioning.

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8. Reference para 16 of the Monthly Report for December, attacks are still being made against the Prefect of Catania. Reporting upon the latest one, the PC states that according to information the allegations are nothing but local gossip.

9. The Chief Executive Officer interviewed the Headquarters Staff of Lazio-Umbria and discussed local government matters generally. The state of local government in the Region was good. The formation of Giunta Comunali had been slow, but this was expected to improve soon.

10. A representative of the Centro Controllo di Liberazione called for the Director on 11th January, for the purpose of discussing the position of the CLN in the Province of Arezzo. He was informed that the only authority with which this Sub Commission could deal was the Ministry of the Interior.

11. The Ministry of Interior communicated that the Prefect of Florence had requested that permission be printed for the Institution of Internal Commissions in State offices and in the offices of bodies which are under the control of the State. This is under review in cooperation with the Labour and Legal Sub Commissions.

12. In the monthly report of Tuscany Region for December it was stated that delay in making the Italian Decree providing increases of salaries to provincial and communal employees was causing a regrettable discrimination against AMG. On investigation it was ascertained that it was necessary for each province, by specific order, to adopt the Decree giving effect to the increases. This has now been done.

13. The Italian Government have now finally promulgated Decree No. 426 in the Official Gazette of 20 January relative to the re-organization of the administration of Rome. The consent of the Allied Commission was given to the draft Decree several months ago.

14. A memorandum has been prepared for the information of the Acting President on the present position of the question of holding local elections. A letter to the Prime Minister, Italian Government, requesting information as to the Government's plans with regard to local elections and the bodies to be elected, has also been prepared for the signature of the Chief Commissioner. The Commission has agreed to provide transport for the distribution of the forms and other material for the preparation of electoral registers to provinces under Regional control in Military Government Territory.

15. The Director visited Sicily (22-32 January, for the purpose of ascertaining generally the position of local government in the island. He interviewed the SC and members of his staff, and also the following officials: the Prefect of Palermo; the Sindaco of Palermo; the Secretary General for the High Commissioner; the Director of Personnel; the Prefect of Messina and the High Commissioner. Suffice to say in this report that it is the considered opinion of the Director that local Government administration is not as strong as when the Allied Commission was

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16. Progress reports for the period ending 15 December covering activities of the Epuration Committee in the Ministry of the Interior, which includes Public Safety, Public Health and this Sub Commission, have been rendered.

As progress in appointing Provincial Epuration Commissions has been slow, attention has been drawn to this fact and a request made for the number of Provincial Commissions already appointed, and also for an indication of the date by which it is expected that those necessary for the remainder of the territory to which MG 159 applies will be appointed.

All the cases of Grade III and IV officials have been examined by the Ministry of Interior and as reported to the Deputy High Commissioner for Epuration, who in turn has sent the appropriate cases for formal hearing to the Epuration Commission of the Ministry of Interior.

H. G. B. SPICER
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Local Government Sub Commission

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION

AC/4043/1. /rlp.
10 February 1945.

SUBJECT : Legal Sub-Commission Monthly Report for January 1945.

TO : Chief Commissioner, Allied Commission.

1. ADVICE.

The main problems upon which the Legal S/C was asked to advise were as follows:

a. Control of the management of the Societa' Edittrice Meridionale, a dispute having arisen owing to the appointment by AMG of a manager of the concern and to the appointment by the tribunals of a sequestrator of the property of one of the owners.

b. The proper preparation and presentation of espionage trials in Allied Military Courts.

c. The rights of property acquired by civilians in MT vehicles found by them abandoned and in a state of disrepair and subsequently put into working order by them.

d. A proposed contract submitted by Transportation S/C for the hire by the Commission to civilians of commercial vehicles.

e. A transaction involving the purchase of silk in which Commerce S/C was interested.

f. The establishment of military zones.

g. Prostitution and the Italian Criminal Procedure with respect thereto.

2. ORDERS AND PROCLAMATIONS.

The following Orders were drafted;

a. A General Order relating to the declaration of certain essential commodities such as wheat, animal fats, flour and olive oil and the fixing of the prices therefor.

b. A General Order providing for the anticipatory payment of certain pensions corresponding to payments provided for by order of the Council of Ministers of 23 Dec 44.

These two orders are for use in the Northern Regions in the period between the institution therein of Allied Military Government and the implementation of the appropriate Italian decrees covering the same subjects.

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3. VISITORS.

Lord Schuster, Senior Legal Advisor designate Austria, and a staff officer visited the sub-commission. The work carried on at HQ was explained and a memorandum setting out the system of implementation in Military Government Territory of Italian Government decrees which has been evolved was supplied. A visit was made to Florence to see Allied Military Courts, General, Superior and Summary, in action.

4. ITALIAN LEGISLATION.

In cooperation with the Italian Government the following decrees were prepared or studied:

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a. To strengthen the law covering the harboring of Allied deserters and to increase the penalty therefor.

b. To establish military tribunals to operate in the Northern Regions when occupied by the Allies. This course was adopted to meet the contingency that civilian courts may not be functioning and that Allied Military Courts almost certainly will not be sufficiently numerous to handle all cases.

c. To modify the exercise of the right to order citizens to "confino."

d. To facilitate the marriage of personnel and employees of the United States Armed Forces.

Study was made of proposed Italian decrees dealing with the following matters:

a. The appointment of receivers for certain types of undertakings.

b. The restoration of rights to patents, trade marks and designs expired due owing to circumstances arising out of the war.

c. The setting up of a special procedure dealing with the grant of salary increases to public employees in Military Government Territory, such procedure to be given effect to by implementation.

d. Modifying certain provisions of previous laws dealing with sanctions against Fascism.

5. WORK WITH THE MINISTRY OF LABOR AND JUSTICE.

In order to meet the scarcity of judicial personnel, the Minister took steps to recall retired judges physically and mentally fit and politically suitable and arranged that all judges whose regular seats of office are in enemy held territory shall be temporarily assigned to vacant posts; also preparations are being made to hold a competitive examination to recruit new personnel.

Two circulars were issued by the Minister at the request of the sub-commission instructing Italian judicial authorities to use sparingly the power to grant provisional liberty in proceedings for offences concerning prostitution or involving Allied interests.

A new President of the Court of Appeal of Bari has been despatched to Bari with the assistance of this sub-commission and measures have been taken to ensure that competent and cooperative personnel be assigned to the courts dealing with prostitution at Bari.

A comprehensive collection of all Italian legislation on prostitution and on power to arrest and to grant provisional liberty has been prepared including instructions issued by the Ministry of Interior and Justice on these subjects. A copy of the collection has been distributed to all legal officers.

Appointment of air force and naval officers to Italian Military Tribunals was discussed in conjunction with the Ministry of War and with the Air Force and

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The financial difficulties of auxiliary personnel hired by AMG authorities in Naples in the early days of the Allied Military Government were considered.

Arrangements were made in cooperation with the Ministry for holding examinations for attorneys (procuratori legali) and for the organization of notarial councils in Military Government Territory.

The establishment of Circuit Sections of the Court of Appeal at Ancona and personnel problems of this court were considered.

A new tribunals was constituted at Venice.

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5. SUPERVISION OF ALLIED MILITARY COURTS.

The permanent Allied Military Courts in Bari continued in full operation. The indications were that the institution of these courts had had a noticeable effect in reducing crimes against Allied property and that the work of these courts was tending to diminish.

Nine espionage cases were reviewed; four death sentences were affirmed, four death sentences were commuted and one sentence of imprisonment was affirmed.

In response to requests from this Commission, AFHQ issued a directive laying down the procedure for determining what formation should be responsible for carrying out sentences of death imposed by Allied Military Courts and to ensure that unnecessary delays are avoided. Appropriate instructions were issued to HQ of Armies and to Regions.

Normal review work has continued. A substantial proportion of serious Superior Court cases came from Naples. Most of these cases concern charges of theft, or attempted theft, of Allied stores frequently accompanied by bribery or attempted bribery of Allied soldiers or Italians employed by the Allies. Figures in respect of Allied Military Court cases show no significant trend. Livorno remains busy, but of the 700 cases tried there, only 8 were Superior Court cases. The number of cases tried at Ancona showed an appreciable reduction.

A study was made of the procedure for enforcing payment of fines imposed by Allied Military Courts in Italian Government Territory with particular regard to the courts at Bari. It was agreed with the Ministry that such fines should be enforced by the Italian authorities in all respects as if they had been imposed by an Italian court.

W. B. BEHRENS,
Colonel,
Deputy Chief Legal Advisor.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Education Subcommission
APO 394

ED/CWF/ans

ED/6A/1.0/AC

12 February 1945

Report For January, 1945

1. Transition.

a. Control of all schools and educational institutions in the Commune of Naples has been handed over to the Minister of Public Instruction. While preparations were completed in January the actual turn-over took place 6 February. The Minister expressed warm appreciation, not only for the handing over of the schools but for the work done and help given while they remained under Allied Control.

b. Suspensions made in the early days in Sicily and Naples were necessarily not always based on adequate evidence nor on the uniform criteria later established. The Education Subcommission has repeatedly called the attention of successive Ministers to the injustice of not giving a quick hearing to such persons as appealed from the suspensions -- there are about 200 in Naples alone. Finally the present Minister has ordered provveditori to examine the cases and submit a list of those who probably should not wait for a formal hearing by the Commission on Epuration. The Education Subcommission has assured the Minister that if he will submit his recommendations for reinstatement, with reasons therefor, the Education Subcommission will, except in possible extraordinary cases, immediately give its approval.

c. The Minister has also been repeatedly and strongly urged to establish provincial committees in M.G. territory and territory recently turned over to the Italian Government, to hear all cases of persons suspended or suspected, under DLL 159. He promises action, in collaboration with the High Commissioner, at an early date.

d. Protection of civil service status and seniority rights for school personnel employed by the Education Subcommission or its regional officers was provided in an order by the Minister last summer. In January, in response to a request from the Education Subcommission, this protection was broadened to include school personnel employed by any Allied organization, and financial arrangements were made definite: (1) such personnel will receive no salary from the Italian Government while employed by the Allies; (2) pension deductions, etc., will be made retroactively from the salary of such personnel by the Italian Government when they are again on Italian Government pay rolls. The Minister has asked for particulars on all such personnel, by whomever employed, so that their records can be put in order.

2. Future.

Plans for the Northern Regions are fairly complete, Education Officers having been designated for each Northern Region, and others earmarked for Austria.

3. Coordination.

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2. Future.

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3. Coordination.

The regular two-monthly meeting of all Headquarters and Regional personnel of the Education Subcommission was held in Florence 5-6 January. Among the matters discussed were the following:

(a) plans for Northern Regions; (b) use of civilian specialists to execute and supervise policies and especially to coordinate the work of local school officials; (c) the need for closing windowless, heatless class rooms in severe weather; (d) defascina procedures, and their regularization under Executive Memo's 67 and 76 and DLL 159; (e) the need for increasing teachers' salaries in M.G. territory to correspond with those in Italian Government territory;

(f) provision for displaced and refugee teachers; (g) increased financial aid for provincial school offices; (h) university fees and budgets; (i) the distribution of books; (j) derequisition and repairs of school buildings;(k) the obtaining and distribution of school supplies.

4. Emilia.

The newest Region to open, and therefore the one of most intensive activity in January, is Emilia. Captain PRATT, PEO for Emilia and Education Officer for VIII Army, opened schools as far forward as safety permitted in the Province of Forli', got ready for February opening in Ravenna, and, as an extra-curricular activity, set the schools of the Republic of San Marino to running. When V Army opens up its part of Emilia, it is arranged that Captain PRATT will also be V Army Education Officer to secure coordinated protection and opening of schools in all parts of the Region.

(a) Schools were opened in Forli' right up to Corps Area rear boundaries. Schools personnel were received from 71 school officials and examined preparatory to necessary suspensions. 41 kindergartens in 33 communes were opened out of the normal 86 in the whole province, and 1582 children enrolled (normal enrolment for whole province 5603). 183 of the 469 elementary schools were opened and 14,035 of the normal 49,191 children were in school. 14 of the 46 secondary schools were opened, in 9 communes. Total school attendance was 18,770 in the part of the province south of Corps Area. Most of the buildings in the larger cities were occupied by troops. But either classes rotated in unrequisitioned schools (thus five secondary schools took turns using one building), or schools were opened in make-shift locations or in teachers' homes -- in the latter case the members of the class come a few at a time at designated hours, and study at home. In windowless, heatless quarters children sometimes brought glass from pictures at home to use as school windows, and some brought charcoal braziers (scaldini) over which to warm their hands.

Since secondary school children often travel to the larger centers, and travel is forbidden in Forli' Province, Captain PRATT established branch schools in smaller villages, under the supervision of the central schools.

10,000 of the new text books were distributed and 90,000 more prepared in Florence for distribution in February. 10,000 Fascist note books were found in a GIL building, but with covers torn off they were innocuous, and were distributed free. 2000 secondary school books were found in Florence and shipment to Forli' was arranged. Sufficient school supplies for the present were found locally.

(b) In San Marino, schools were opened, programs distributed to teachers, and 1200 of the elementary school text books (Florence printing) were made available to the children.

(c) In Ravenna a Provveditore agli Studi was appointed and his office set up. Defascism was begun for the school personnel. Directives and programs were distributed. Permission was secured to open schools in each commune when the CAO gave the word -- they will have to be opened, for the most part in teachers' homes during heavy troop occupancy of school buildings.

(d) Provision was made to protect the University of Bologna from requisition when

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(d) Provision was made to protect the University of Bologna from requisition when the army enters Bologna.

5. Defascism.

Fairly complete statistics are now available from the 24 provinces of Lazio-Umbria, Abruzzi-Marche, and Toscana -- the three Regions partly or wholly under Military Government. In the matter of defascism these disclose that the following percentages of school personnel have been suspended, pending full hearing under DBL 189, for past fascist activities.

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	Total No.	Suspended No.	%	Appealed No.	% *	Sospension Revoked No.	*
Provveditori	24	23	96	1	4	--	--
Office Personnel	399	49	12.3	20	40.8	12	24.5
Inspectors	91	25	27.5	2	8	1	4
Presidi (Sec.Sch.)	482	104	21.6	34	32.7	16	15.4
Directors (El.Sch.)	426	98	23	9	9.2	8	8.2
Secondary Sch.Tchrs**	4,489	327	7.3	76	23.2	43	13.1
Lower Trade Sch.Tchrs**	1,448	64	4.4	27	42.2	8	12.5
Elementary Sch.Tchrs	16,346	1,035	6.3	297	28.7	151	14.6

* i.e., % of those suspended, not % of total.

** Data from Lazio-Umbria lacking for lower trade schools and for higher secondary schools.

The preliminary work of defascism is practically complete in all Regions south of Emilia. Final work will, of course, have to be done by the Minister's commissions under DLL 159.

6. School plant.

a. General Statistics. Data on conditions and occupancy of school buildings in the 24 provinces of Lazio-Umbria, Abruzzi-Marche, and Toscana, are as follows:

SCHOOL PLANT - (rooms)

Type of school	Normal No.	Functioning now		OCCUPIED BY: Allies		It. military and CC.RR		Refugees & civilians		Await disinfect. or repairs		Badly damaged or destroyed	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Elementary	16835	10236	60.8	1334	7.9	173	1.0	901	5.4	7089	42.1	2903	17.2
Lower Trade	2311	1451	62.8	151	6.5	8	0.3	92	4.0	529	22.9	387	16.7
Lower Secondary	1689	1073	63.5	157	9.3	26	1.5	76	4.5	266	15.7	256	15.2
Higher Secondary	4206	2122	50.1	602	14.3	35	0.8	210	5.0	1308	31.1	383	9.1

b. Rome. The situation in regard of school buildings in Rome is still bad. It is hoped that the Chief Commissioner's letter to the Prime Minister and the latter's assurance that the situation would be immediately remedied will bring results. The following chart shows the situation as of 20 October, 1 December,

* i.e., % of those suspended, not % of total.

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		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
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School buildings	20 Oct.	1 Dec.	25 Jan.	Improvement
Occupied by Allies				
Elementary	18	10	9 (4 partly)	9
Secondary	16	6	6 (2 partly)	6
Occupied by Italian Units				
Elementary	28	21	21	7
Secondary	5	3	3	2
Occupied by refugees				
Elementary	43	43	36*	7
Secondary	13	13	13*	0
Occupied by political parties				
Elementary	12	12	5*	7
Secondary	5	4	2*	3
Awaiting Repairs or Disinfection				
Elementary	59	59	50*	9
Secondary	33	33	33*	0
Functioning				
Elementary	49	64	157**	108
Secondary	52	65	67**	15

* Parts of buildings available for school use.

** Includes buildings and parts of buildings used despite lack of necessary repairs.

It will be noted that the two most justifiable occupancies (Allies and Italian Units) are proportionally the most greatly reduced. The occupancy by refugees has been slightly ameliorated, in the elementary schools only. Political parties have cut their occupancy from 17 to 7, but repairs have scarcely been touched -- yet Rome has been repairing the Pyramid of Cestius and part of the ancient city wall!

c. Occupancy elsewhere. There is no easing of the situation regarding occupancy of schools by troops in Abruzzi-Marche. Schools in the cities of Ancona and Macerata are taken over in their entirety. Of the ten elementary schools in the city of Pesaro, three operate in rooms of their own buildings (3 rooms in one

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Secondary	13	13	13*	0
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d. Damages and repairs. Sicily reports 97% of the glass missing from schools. 1st Lt. DE BELLIS, Acting Education Officer there, reporting on visits to schools in Palermo, describes windows partly covered with cardboard, and children working in overcoats if they have them, and otherwise just shivering. In another school every room was a lake, as the rain leaked through the roof and upper floors.

Throughout liberated Italy the need for window glass is the most universal

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and urgent. It has been necessary to allow a great many schools to close during most of January because of lack of glass and heat -- they will make up time in the summer.

Where some local glass has been found, Italian authorities have seemed incapable of taking possession and using it. On the other hand, Major GREGORY reports that in Lazio-Umbria, outside Rome, a considerable amount of repairs have been made, some parents have contributed glass from their homes, others material and labor. In Rome itself the Union of Italian Ladies got desperate about the inactivity of the Sindaco and Genio Civile and are said to have effected repairs of three school buildings. 1st Lt. SIMONI, Regional Education Officer for Abruzzi-Marche, has completed the survey of glass needs for seven of his eight provinces, and finds the requirement to be 32,104 square meters. A partial survey of glass requirements in Toscana shows Arezzo well off, short only 925 square meters, Siena also in good shape, short only 1500 square meters; but Livorno needing 39,345 square meters. Pisa has glass but is unable to get it released by the army for school use. All provinces in Toscana complain of lack of materials for repairs, lack of transport to move materials that are found, and lack of heat.

7. Enrolments.

a. Statistics. Despite difficulties and makeshifts, schooling is being provided for the great bulk of Italian children. The following chart compares the present enrolment in the schools of the 24 provinces of Lazio-Umbria, Abruzzi-Marche, and Toscana, with the "normal" enrolment of 1942:

OPENING OF SCHOOLS

Type of school	Total No.	No. opened	% opened	normal enrolment	present enrolment	%, present enrolment
Kindergartens	1,665	1,013	60.8	86,279	63,081	73.1
Elementary Schools	12,282	10,484	85.8	701,985	567,564	80.9
Lower Trade Schools	316	254	80.4	42,998	29,334	68.2
Lower Secondary Sch.	242	210	86.8	46,199	43,791	94.8
Higher Secondary Sch.	315	272	86.3	59,134	47,172	79.8

b. Regional notes. Sicily celebrated the beginning of its second year of non-fascist schooling in January.....Schools closed in Naples and Benevento for the cold weather, likewise in Perugia, L'Aquila, Ascoli, Chieti, Pescara, and various parts of Toscana.....Lt. SIMONI reports attendance sporadic, in schools that remain open, because of lack of winter clothing.

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8. Text books.

a. Printing and distribution. For the 567,564 elementary school children enrolled in the 24 provinces of Lazio-Umbria, Marche-Abruzzi, and Toscana, 379,513 text books were distributed from the Rome and Florence printing, during late December and January. These and the number printed and now being distributed or awaiting transport, exceed the number of children enrolled, yet the job is not nearly finished since there is a serious shortage of first readers and since third grade children use two books each, and fourth and fifth grade children use three books each. Printing is going forward rapidly. Palermo has printed 161,000 books and distributed 124,000 to Sicily and Calabria. 1st Lt. DE BELLIS hopes to complete the job in February. Naples, Major MURPHY reports,

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has printed 174,485 text books and distributed 144,812 in Southern Italy and Sardinia -- work is proceeding rapidly.

b. Materials. Captain BEARD, in general charge of text book printing, reports receipt from the United States to date (all during the past three months) of materials for text books as follows:

Book paper	314 tons
Cover paper	120 tons (nearly triple amount ordered)
Printing ink, black	14½ tons
Printing ink, coloured	2787 lbs
Dried glue	6½ tons
Binding thread	1 ton
Matting paper	½ ton

More is on its way.

The problem of getting this material to proper warehouses and that of transporting it to printers, is a constant headache for all concerned.

c. Notes from Regions. Major MURPHY reports that three places in Naples were found to be selling unauthorized text books. School inspectors were immediately notified to take action.... 1st Lt. SIMONI states that the Provveditore agli Studi in Macerata denounced two booksellers for selling the new text books at 20 lire above the established price. The Questura confiscated the entire stock (300 books) and let the Provveditore sell them to the children at the correct price.... The text book situation in Toscana has been helped by the fact that it was unnecessary to give a monopoly to one series, and several different publications have been approved, been helped with paper as needed, and have increased the available supply. 30,000 copies of a "Pinocchio" primer have been especially useful, due to the shortage of the new state series primer. Over 46,000 books of other series are included in the totals distributed in Toscana.

d. Secondary school text books. New text books for secondary schools (and universities) have been approved in Naples by a commission appointed by the Minister. Arrangements have been made to release some of the elementary school text book paper for their immediate publication. The Minister has been asked to set up a similar commission in Rome. In Toscana, a publishing center, 89,096 secondary school text books, already approved and previously published, have been distributed.

9. School supplies.

a. Arrival of supplies. Stationery for school offices and school supplies for the children, requested from the United States last April, are beginning to come. The first arrivals are allotments from Theater stocks, as follows:

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Printing ink, coloured	2787 lbs
Dried glue	6½tons
Binding thread	1 ton
Matting paper	½ton

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480	gallons ink
2089	gross pens
30	gross penholders
344	gross pencils
22	gross ink and pencil erasers
118	gross erasers

The problem of how to get these, and the far more extensive supplies due to arrive during the next two months, from warehouses and depots into the hands of school children, and how to handle payment for things bought by children without risking black market operations, is being attacked by Captain VELLA, Executive Officer, and a specially designated member of the Ministry of Public Instruction, in coordination with appropriate Subcommissions.

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b. Miscellaneous notes. In Rome, school supplies are on sale at a high price and no steps are taken by Italian authorities to requisition and distribute them at attainable prices. The poor wait for supplies from America....School note books (quaderni) are being printed locally in various places, mostly at high prices. The million being printed on Vatican paper for sale at low cost are not yet ready. Some text book paper in Sicily is being released to supply low-cost note books to break the present market there where book sellers charge 60 to 100 lire apiece for blank note books.

10. Universities.

a. Sicily. There were disorders in all three Sicilian universities, partly due to the call-up for service in the Italian Army.

In Palermo, stern handling by the High Commissioner, following failure of the Rector, prevented the disturbance from becoming serious. All that happened was that when the academic senate, Island authorities and guests were assembled for the inauguration of the new academic year, 1000 students rushed in, shouting and overturning chairs, and broke up the meeting. As a disciplinary measure the February examinations were called off (this will be softened by the Minister). Causes for this demonstration were said to include the unsettled situation in regard to anthropology students, slow epuration of professors, alleged protection of Fascists by the rector, and profiteering in text books by university professors.

In Catania, on the other hand the demonstration started by the students was joined by others and became a riot which resulted in the burning of public buildings.

b. Naples. Three deans at the University of Naples appointed by the Education Subcommission a year ago, before elections could take place, were all confirmed by the faculty in a free election by secret ballot on 17 January. The same approval of Allied choice was given by the Naval Institute faculty on 27 January in regard to the Director appointed last year by the Education Subcommission.

Captain VELLA, the Subcommission's expert on Italian Universities, discovered irregularities in the election of the Director of the Oriental Institute last November, and in January the Minister declared the election void. (The Director had voted for himself, which is contrary to article 89 of the Italian school law).

In January, preparatory to turning education in Naples over to the Minister of Public Instruction, Captain VELLA visited the Oriental Institute, investigated its affairs, and recommended to the Minister that the "Oriental" Institute, establish a separate faculty of occidental languages, since the demand for these is quite overwhelming a faculty originally set up for oriental studies. He also recommended increasing the number of professors, and the appointment of a better professor of English. The Minister is giving serious consideration to the proposals.

c. Rome. The rector of the University of Rome reports an enrolment of 35,000 students, 25,000 of whom attend classes. (Students of law, philosophy, letters, economics and commerce may enroll, study privately, and come back for

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c. Rome. The rector of the University of Rome reports an enrolment of 35,000 students, 25,000 of whom attend classes. (Students of law, philosophy, letters, economics and commerce may enroll, study privately, and come back for examinations, without attending classes).

d. Perugia. The University of Perugia is functioning regularly, but had a close shave -- the last of its buildings was about to be requisitioned, when the Vice President, Civil Affairs Section, Allied Commission, in response to an SOS from Major GREGORY, got AFHQ on the wire and saved the situation.... The university is in financial straits, and the matter is being worked out with the Minister.... In an attempt to be considered as the University for Umbrian students, Perugia has established a board with representatives of various communes to advise as to local requirements.

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e. Siena. The main university building has been requisitioned. The enrolment is the largest in years, and all goes well.

f. Florence. Calamandrei, the Rector, originally nominated by Captain NOB, Regional Education Officer for Tuscany, and described by him as a great leader, was elected by a vote of 61 out 74 by the assembled faculty.....5773 students are enrolled at Florence.... A scheme for providing engineering courses given by professors of the University of Pisa at Florence, for students who cannot go to Pisa, has worked out very satisfactorily and Captain NOB has received high praise for it. The success of this plan is such that a reverse plan has been put into effect whereby professors from Florence give courses in economics at the University of Pisa. Captain NOB runs a shuttle service for the professors.

g. Pisa. Captain TYLDOE, (who, with Captain HILLARD, and, until recently, Lieutenant CHECHOW, assists Captain NOB), saved the University of Pisa medical and veterinary schools by skilful handling of a difficult situation. The Air Corps had requisitioned all the buildings and medical instruction had become impossible. Captain TYLDOE, backed by the Provincial Commissioner, got the Air Corps to take alternative quarters, and medical education goes forward.... Many repairs have been made to the damaged university buildings, and the 4,139 students actively at work present a vivid contrast to the gloom that prevailed in November.... There are two candidates for Rector of the University and a lively election is in prospect.

11. School lunches.

Food Subcommission and Education Subcommission have offered to make available dried soup, or dried soup and dried vegetables, for school lunches in any commune where the syndico arranges to pay for it, and to see that it is prepared and served to the children. But the program moves slowly. Sindaci often say they cannot afford the cost; others lack the energy and ingenuity to find the necessary fuel and utensils and to organize the cooking and serving. The fact that the dried soup and vegetables, boiled up without seasoning, without oil, and without paste, is not a highly appetizing and tempting meal, diminishes enthusiasm. And in rural districts the need is often not acute.

Nevertheless, an increasing number of communes are recognizing the importance of getting hot nourishment to the children. Enna and Siracusa provinces in Sicily have started the program. In Naples, the program has been in effect for kindergartens for nearly a year. The kindergartens in Naples, however, are using 2,000 adult rations (soup, oil, paste, and salt). Eight communes in Benevento province have started school lunches.

In Lazio-Umbria, where the program is most extensively developed, 32,019 lunches are being served in 200 of the 440 communes. In some, committees of parents are organized to supervise the serving. A proposal in Rome to substitute the "Vatican scale", which augments the lunch considerably, has not met with much success since it involves the use of some of the family's ration coupons.

Abruzzi-Molise has the lunch program in operation in all eight provinces and is serving 40,032 lunches daily.

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Abruzzi-Marche has the lunch program in operation in all eight provinces and is serving 40,938 lunches daily.

In Toscana the city of Florence and 16 communes are taking advantage of the opportunity.

Altogether, to date, 127,273 lunches are being served daily in liberated Italy. The number is steadily increasing.

12. Youth activities.

The need for well organized constructive youth activities is becoming increasingly apparent. Under the Fascists the young people were organized to the point of regimentation, but along side of the fascist drills and ceremonies there were

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also good elements -- hikes, sports, and cultural activities. In abolishing the fascist organizations the good as well as the bad was lost and relatively little has been done toward replacing the good. Youth, therefore, finds itself at loose ends. This is manifested in such ways as the student disturbances and riot in the universities in Sicily and disorders in Ragusa; demonstrations and window breaking by secondary school students in Naples and Rome; demonstrations in Chieti; student strike and damage to two schools by informal machines in Taranto, etc.

Last spring, in Naples, an experiment in encouraging the organization of students met with very enthusiastic and, on the whole, highly successful response. It is desirable that such organization be encouraged and stimulated on a large scale from this point forward.

The one widespread constructive measure so far has been the development of the Scout movement. The services of the Reverend Mr. LOGAN, International Representative of British Boy Scouts, and the intensive work of Mr. Frederick H. CAVEY in Rome, now representing, in his free time, the Boy Scouts International Bureau, have borne fruit in the federation of the Catholic Boy Scouts and the non-sectarian National Corps of Boy Scouts, and their activities. Regional Education Officers have been lending a hand. In Sicily, the Regional Scout Commissioner has set up provincial organizations. In Naples, Major [illegible] organized a joint rally of the two organizations on Mount Vesuvius, in which Brig. Gen. DUNLOP took part. This stimulated the organization of other hikes. British and some American "Rover" crews (member of the Allied forces) have been helping local scout troops in many ways all over liberated Italy. In Rome, Mr. CAVEY has been indefatigable in his meetings with "Rovers", with Italian Scout leaders of both organizations, and with individual troops. The first troops in Abruzzi-Marche were organized in Macerata in January. Little has been done in Toscana, although the Catholic Scouts are active in a few places there.

Training classes for scout leaders have been organized, especially in Rome. Scout literature from Britain and America has been made available and publications in Italian are under way.

Provisional recognition of the Federation of Boy Scouts in Italy and of each of the two component organizations has been granted by the Director of the Boy Scouts International Bureau in London.

Girl Guides got off to a slower start. There are, however, seven troops in Rome and plans are afoot for spreading the work. The American Girl Scouts have appropriated $1,000 to help get this work going in Italy, and the World Bureau of World Guides is encouraging it.

13. Survey of Italian Education.

Under V[illegible]SEAD, in charge of this important work which will give both the Italians and the Allies (as long as the Allies are here) invaluable data on the whole background of Italian education, and what happened to it under fascism and after the liberation, reports, in part, as follows:

a. Part I of the Survey (the chronological outline) is gradually approaching completion, only the period from 1940 to the present day still remaining unfinished. In the latter stages work has been slow, on account of the constant unearthing of new and important data, and the constant need for checking

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b. Part II of the Survey (the statistical survey for Southern Italy, 1943-4) now looks only the Provinces of Potenza and Bari.

(1) In Southern Italy (Naples and Southward) and the Islands (Sicily, Sardinia), taken as a single unit, the state of school-buildings, 1943-4, has been as follows:

	SCHOOL BUILDINGS			
	Percentage destroyed	Percentage damaged	Percentage occupied by troops	Percentage occupied by refugees
Kindergartens	1.5	1.1	2.4	3.5
Elementary Schools	3.3	11.1	11.1	4.1
Secondary Schools	3.7	15.3	21.9	7.0

Note: The figures in the last two columns, which are of course not static, represent the state at the close of the school-year 1943-44.

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damage and destruction is greatest in the Compartimento of Campania, which shows 43.4% of elementary schools and 23.6% of secondary in those categories. It is least in Calabria, Lucania and Apulia. Abruzzi, Lazio, Terento, Matera, Ragusa, Nuoro are the only Provinces showing no damage at all. Occupation is at its greatest in Apulia, where 46.7% of elementary schools and 96.9% of secondary were occupied at the period in question; and it is not thought that the position has greatly improved. Terra di Lavoro, Foggia, Brindisi suffer most (in order) and Naples comes a little way behind (Bari too, though exact figures are not available, is known to have been among the worst sufferers). No Province is without occupiers in at least some of the schools, but most of the Sicilian Provinces seem to have been fairly lightly touched by the time the school-year came to an end: Catania and Syracuse seem to have most occupiers in Sicily.

(2) In Southern Italy and the Islands, taken as a single unit, the state of pupil-enrolments, 1943-4, as compared with the normal state (1939-40) has been as follows (secondary schools have had to be omitted owing to variability of data and consequent impossibility of making adequate comparisons):

	TOTAL PUPILS		
	1939-40	1943-4	Age decrease between 1939-40 and 1943-4
Kindergartens	134,906	133,13	- 12.
Elementary Schools	1,[illegible],123	1,063,468	- 20.5

Note: In addition to Bari and Potenza, Matera and Campobasso are also omitted from these totals.

c. The decision having been made to begin now to compile data for the more northerly Provinces (north of Naples), for the current year, and thus to extend Part II of the Survey, revised tables are now being prepared for sending out to Provveditori and Rectors of Universities via Regional Education Officers.

d. It is perhaps worth pointing out that this office now contains a great deal of factual and legal information about the educational system in Italy, and that any frequent reference to it will be welcomed.

14. Educational Reconstruction.

a. Programs. School heads, professors and teachers are showing greatly increased awareness of the deficiencies of the Italian educational system and are exhibiting eagerness for knowledge as to what other countries, especially Britain and the United States, have been doing in regard to education during the past quarter of a century. Major GIBBONS has received a considerable number of books from Britain, and the Education Subcommission from both Britain and the United States, describing educational organization, methods, and problems. These books are in continuous use by Italian school authorities. One is being published in Italian and others are being translated.

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	TOTAL PUPILS		
	1939-40	1943-4	Net decrease between 1939-40 and 1943-4
Kindergartens	154,506	133,13[illegible]	- 13.[illegible]
Elementary Schools	1,362,123	1,08[illegible],468	- 20.[illegible]

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While Abruzzi-Marche reports many favorable comments on the programs prepared by Italians under Allied supervision, a new program for the elementary schools has just been approved by the Minister for 1945-6. This program represents a complete modernization of the elementary schools. It was prepared by a Commission appointed by the preceding Minister last summer. The Commission used the resources of the Education Subcommission, but the work was its own and is an outstandingly fine job.

b. Juvenile literature. There is a dearth of good books for children in Italy. Experts in the United States have been asked to select the forty best books for translation and publication in Italy, and Italian publishers are eager to receive them. A number are on their way across.

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c. Scholarly publications. The American Library Association has been accumulating technical, scientific and scholarly publications for European countries during the war period. The Minister of Public Instruction and the Education Subcommission have requested that Italy's share be sent as soon as possible. Universities and libraries in Italy have begun to send in specific requests for most needed publications, and a few requests have already been filled through direct contacts by the Education Subcommission with publishers, etc.

d. Engineering program. A commission for reorganizing engineering education has asked for information in this field from Britain and America. The Education Subcommission has had most favorable response from the leading engineering schools, and has been able to supply the Italian Commission with a considerable number of catalogues, bulletins, etc., received from British and American engineering schools.

e. Pure science. Arrangements are in progress, in accordance with a request from the Italian National Research Council and the Minister of Public Instruction, to send Professor Bruno B. Ceccioputti to the United States for three months to gather information as to latest research in the field of nuclear physics, cosmic rays, etc.

15. Miscellaneous.

Captain NOE arranged to have teachers use a newly established train for workers, from Sesto to Prato. But on its first trip it was fairly mobbed by pass holders and non-pass holders waiting to board it, and had to be temporarily discontinued.... Only one of the nine provincial superintendents of schools in Toscana has managed to get a car to supervise his schools..... Major GREGORY objects to the Stars and Stripes picture of an Italian class room, showing well-clad, well-fed children; says it is highly a-typical and invites photographers to visit schools with him and show the other side... The exploiting of girls' needle work in lower trade schools for sale at huge profits by the shops of Rome has been brought to the Minister's attention as a result of a report by Major GREGORY.... 1st Lieutenant SIMONI is finding the use of an Italian Civilian Education Specialist as coordinator of the work of the Provveditori (provincial superintendents) of such great value that the plan (previously tried with equal success by Major KOEPKE in Sicily) will probably be used in all Northern Regions to make up partly for the dearth of Allied officers. The Minister has promised names of suitable persons... Captain NOE reports a highly successful and helpful conference of all the Provveditori in Florence - he arranged transport, food and lodging... In Sicily, parents in each province, aided by 1st Lieutenant DE VITO, have organized Comitati Pro-Scuola to help poorer children with books, supplies and clothes and to protect the interests of the schools... Committees of parents and teachers in Ancona and Pescara are handling school lunches and children's note books.... In Rome the Education Subcommission has been asked to get information as to how parent-teachers associations are organized in America... 1st Lieutenant SIMONI tells a human interest story of a young elementary school teacher who plodded 25 miles afoot through mud and snow to ask for a job; she being legally qualified to teach, she got the job, and SIMONI gave her a ride back home.

16. Personnel.

The personnel of the Education Subcommission during January was as follows:

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Headquarters : Major Carleton W. WASHBURNE, Acting Director

Major Arthur A. VESSELO, Survey of Italian Education

Captain Joseph V. VELLA, Executive Officer, University Specialist

Captain Harry R. HEARD, Text book printing

Sicily : (1st Lt. A.C. DE NELLIS, P.A. to R.C., acting as Education Officer)

Sardegna : (Captain G.F.T. WAGSTAFF, acting as Education Officer)

Southern : Major Joseph M. MURPHY, Regional Education Officer

Lazio-Umbria : Major Francis P. GRESCHEL, Regional Education Officer

Abruzzi-Marche : 1st Lt. John P. SIMONI, Regional Education Officer

Toscana : Captain Samuel V. NOE, Regional Education Officer

Captain Paul L. HELLMAN, Education Officer

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Headquarters Allied Commission
A.C.O. 394
Public Health Sub-Commission

AC/3016/PH . PH/GMF/as
10 February 1945

SUBJECT - Public Health Sub-Commission
Report for Month of January 1945.

CMHU : - VP, CA Section.

CO : - Chief of Staff.

1. POLITICAL:

(A) No points of major political importance were discussed during January.

2. PUBLICATIONS:

(A) Since 1939 the Italian Medical Profession has been cut off from its colleagues in Great Britain and USA. This isolation has been particularly felt in the field of medical publications. Moreover, since the liberation of Rome there has been a dearth of indigenous medical periodicals. For these reasons there is a great and urgent demand for literature on recent medical advances in the Allied countries.

(B) Publications Section, PWB-ITAF has arranged for a regular supply of medical literature from US and UK, both in a ngle copies of medical publications and in reprints, extracts and precis of original articles prepared by MOI-SMT.

(C) Six weeks ago it was decided that the servicing from US and UK was adequate and regular enough to contemplate publishing under the auspices of PWB, a Medical Bulletin in Italian for the information of the Italian Medical Profession.

(D) At this stage PWB consulted the Public Health Sub-Commission AC. This Sub-C mmission whole-heartedly approved of the idea. The Chief of the Public Health Branch agreed to act as editor in the selection of material to be published.

(E) It was decided to publish an eight page monthly bulletin. Two columns a page (roughly 10,000 words)and 15,000 copies to be distributed free to Italian doctors and hospitals all over Liberated Italy, a proportion to be stock-piled for the North.

(F) The following problems had to be solved by Publication Section, PWB: - translation of the Italian copy (this meant finding competent technical translators), printing and production (which called for policy and financial approval by PWB) and finally distribution.

(G) All these problems have been solved and the first number of the "Bulletin Medico" will be off the presses in the first week of February. The second number is being prepared.

(H) Distribution will be handled locally by PWB detach ts. Florence has ordered 3,000 copies, Bari 2,500, Palermo 2,000.

(I) In Rome distribution will be direct to the hospitals and clinics, also through the Sindacato dei Medici, the doctor's professional society to whose office they have to go regularly to get petrol coupons, etc. 2,500 copies will be distrib-

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(E) It was decided to publish an eight page monthly bulletin. Two columns a page (roughly 10,000 words) and 15,000 copies to be distributed free to Italian doctors and hospitals all over Liberated Italy, a proportion to be stock-piled for the North.

(F) The following problems had to be solved by Publication Section, PWB: - translation of the English copy (this meant finding competent technical translators), printing and production (which called for policy and financial approval by PWB) and finally distribution.

(G) All these problems have been solved and the first number of the "Bollettino Medico" will be off the presses in the first week of February. The second number is being prepared.

(H) Distribution will be handled locally by PWB outposts. Florence has ordered 1,000 copies, Bari 2,500, Palermo 2,000.

(I) In Rome distribution will be direct to the hospitals and clinics, also through the Sindacato dei Medici, the doctor's professional society to whose office they have to go regularly to get petrol coupons, etc. 2,500 copies will be distributed in Rome monthly.

3. PUBLIC HEALTH:

(A) Typhus:

(i) The Typhus Demonstration Unit completed a tour of Tuscan Region and 5th Army Area during the month, holding demonstrations in each provincial capital. Dr. Tubino's report on this tour is to be found at Appendix A.

(ii) A tour of Abruzzi-Lucan Region and 5th Army Area is now being arranged and will take place during the first half of February.

(iii) No cases of Typhus have been reported during the month.

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(iv) Requests from many sources have been received for quantities of DDT for disinfestation purposes. It must be emphasized that the available supplies of DDT are limited and are being held in case an outbreak of typhus should occur. If the stocks to which this Sub-Commission has access are dissipated by acceding to the requests of every agency which wishes to carry out a disinfestation, the Typhus Control Branch might find itself in the invidious position of being short of supplies when they would be most needed. While every sympathy is felt for the needs of disinfestation, it must be emphasized that only in very special cases can DDT be diverted for any use except that of Typhus Control.

(B) Smallpox:

(i) One case of smallpox occurred in the Pinocchio' Refugee Camp in Rome during the middle of January. Prompt action was taken and no further cases have occurred.

(ii) In January a conference was held with the ACC/G 3 District concerning the Benevento epidemic. More stringent measures have been initiated to control the disease. An A.M.G. medical officer has been living in Benevento for more than a month, vaccination stations have been opened and penalties have been imposed on persons failing to present themselves for vaccination. The number of cases has fallen from 61 in December to 51 in January, there being no deaths, while 24,000 persons have been vaccinated during the month.

(iii) The Naples figures have also shown a slight decrease, being 261 as compared with 205 in December. Of these 261, 91 occurred in the city of Naples and 170 in the province. 93,410 people were vaccinated in Naples Province during January.

(iv) Isolated cases have been reported from various provinces during the month, but no further cases have occurred in Sicily.

(C) Malaria:

(i) The first month of the new year was occupied in preparing reports and in planning two winter spraying projects. The latter will include an experiment in the destruction of hybernating anophelines at Bonifica Ostia Volturno near Naples, and a malaria control demonstration in the area around the mouth of the Tiber not far to Rome. A Major R.A.M.C. officer drew up the proposals for the experiment to be made in the Ostia Volturno area. The spraying was done during the last three weeks of January by a group of Italian laborers supervised by Captain Clasbrook and Surgeon B'Aloe. Lieutenant Fisher, Entomologist from the 15th General Laboratory, carried on routine inspections for hybernating mosquitoes. He reported finding no anopheles in the sprayed area of the Bonifica, though they were encountered in houses situated in the untreated periphery of that area.

(ii) Between January 15th and 29th Drs. Ciarlo and Pabino examined 456 children in the Ostia Volturno area. They worked both the town and the bonifica, finding a general splenic index of 25.6%. In the bonifica the rate had fallen from what it was during 1944 as shown below:

Results of Spleen Surveys at Bonifica Ostia Volturno

Date when Spleen Surveys were made	No. of children palpated	No. of children with palpable spleens	Percentage with Splenomegaly

(ii) In January a conference was held with the AMG/G 3 District concerning the Benevento epidemic. Some measures however have been initiated to control the disease. An A.M. medical officer has been living in Benevento for more than a month, vaccination centres have been opened and penalties have been imposed on persons failing to present themselves for vaccination. The number of cases has fallen from 81 in December to 51 in January, there being no deaths, while 8,000 persons have been vaccinated during the month.

(iii) The Naples figures have also shown a slight decrease, being 261 as compared with 285 in December. Of these 261, 91 occurred in the city of Naples and 170 in the province. 93,410 people were vaccinated in Naples Province during January.

(iv) Isolated cases have been reported from west coast provinces during the month, but no further cases have occurred in Sicily.

(C) Malaria:

(i) The first month of the new year was occupied in preparing reports and in planning two winter spraying projects. The latter will include an experiment in the destruction of hybernating anophelines at Bonifica Castel Volturno near Naples, and a malaria control demonstration in the area around the mouth of the River Liri near to Rome. Major F.A.M. Aitken drew up the preliminary plans for the experiment to be made in the Castel Volturno area. The spraying was done during the last three weeks of January by a group of Italian laborers supervised by Captain Clapham and Corporal D'Alba. Lieutenant Fisher, Entomologist from the 15th General Laboratory, carried on routine inspections for hybernating mosquitoes. He reported finding no anophelines in the sprayed area of the Bonifica, though they were encountered in houses situated in the untreated periphery of that zone.

(ii) Between January 16th and 29th Drs. Coalet and Rubino examined 496 children in the Castel Volturno area. They worked both the town and the bonifica, finding a general splenic index of 25.6%. In the bonifica the rate had fallen from what it was during 1944 as shown below:

Results of Spleen Surveys on Bonifica Castel Volturno

Date when Spleen Surveys were made	No. of children palpated	No. of children with palpable spleens	Percent with Splenomegaly
May 1944	485	209	43.1%
Aug 1944	575	245	42.6%
Oct 1944	532	207	39.0%
Jan 1945	362	96	26.5%

(iii) A good deal of time was spent discussing the malaria control demonstration to be made in the large tract of flat land near to the dunes of the

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Tiber river. It was proposed that all buildings within a seven miles radius of Ostia Lido be sprayed before the onset of the mosquito breeding season. Mr. [illegible] Soper and Colonel [illegible] took approval that project, when it was discussed at length in Colonel Stone's office on January 29th. Two tons of DDT powder now, at present stored in the Typhus Control office at Naples and in the basement of the Institute of Public Health in Rome, will be available for that purpose. Mr. Soper felt that the project should be extended to include the whole of the Maccarese plain as well as the area covered by an arc with a seven miles radius encircling the town of Lido di Roma.

(iv) Three forms were drawn up to be used in the survey of the kind of houses situated in the zone. Data such as the number of inhabitants, both Roman and Ardeal, the number of structures and the number of rooms of each type are to be recorded. A daily bulletin will be made out giving the number of houses treated as well as the number of rooms of each kind sprayed. Other records, to be kept daily, cover the amount of DDT solution used and the spot points on hand.

(v) A large map on a scale of 1 to 12,500 was prepared showing the exact location of all inhabited buildings in the coastal plain of Rome Province. This includes the towns of Lido di Roma, Ostia Antica, Focene, Fiumicino and Ciampino as well as all rural settlements in that region. It will be extended to include the Maccarese plain and will be valuable in orienting the spraying teams.

(vi) Mr. Knipe continued to supervise the production of a new type of knapsack Sprayer consigned to deliver 4% Lesson one and two quarts of oil to the acre. It also arranged to have a dozen long extension wands to be used with the bobbins sprayers for treating high ceilings and inaccessible corners inside the larger buildings. During the month he gave two demonstrations of his new spraying equipment to groups of Service Officers taking the course of instruction at the 10th Malaria Field Laboratory.

(vii) A revision was made of Colonel Russell's manuscript entitled - Malaria and its Control in Liberated Italy from January to September 1944". At the express request of Mr. Lorenzo Varney this is to be submitted for possible publication in the Rivista di Malariologia. Also a report under the joint authorship of L.A. Stahl and G. Calibria was written covering the - Studies made at Base 1 Volturno, Italy, on the Control of adult Anopheles mosquitoes with DDT. In addition Mr. Fred W. Knipe prepared a descriptive article entitled - Notes on improvements made to equipment for killing both larvae and adult mosquitoes with DDT.

(D) Venereal Diseases:

(i) Owing to shortage of staff this Sub-Commission no longer has the services of a specialist in venereal diseases. In consequence, contact has largely been lost with the work of the Italian V.D. clinics and liaison with Allied V.D. consultants has become difficult. To overcome the difficulties arising from this situation, the Ministry of Interior has been approached with the suggestion that in liberated Italy Allied Military V.D. consultants should have direct approach to Italian specialists and clinics and the Ministry has agreed to this suggestion. This agreement has been communicated to the appropriate headquarters.

(ii) During January the Director and First Assistant of the Ospedale [illegible], Naples, which is solely devoted to the treatment of infected prostitutes were recalled on grounds of the administrative irregularities and are both detained pending trial. The PCWB No. 3 District has kindly lent a British VD Specialist to supervise and re-organize the running of the hospital while the Italian Government has been asked to supply a capable pathologist. This hospital was inspected by the Director of the Sub-Commission during his visit to Southern Region in January and a conference was held with the PCWB No. 3 District, the Area Commander, the Provincial

(v) A large map on a scale of 1 to 12,500 was prepared showing the exact location of all inhabited buildings in the area. A plan of area Frattese -this includes the towns of Lido di Roma, Ostia Antica, Fiumicino and Fiumicella as well as all rural settlements in that region. It will be extended to include the Maccarese plain and will be valuable in orienting the spraying teams.

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(vii) A revision was made of Colonel Russell's manuscript entitled - "Malaria and its Control in Liberated Italy from January to September 1944". At the express request of Dr. Brenda Varney this is to be submitted for possible publication in the Rivista di Malariologia. Also a report under the joint authorship of L.A. Kohl and R. Diehl was written covering the - Station made at Castel Volturno, Italy, on the Control of Adult Anopheles mosquitoes with DDT. In addition Mr. Fred W. Knipe prepared a descriptive article entitled - "Notes on Insecticide Mixtures used to equipment for killing both larvae and adult mosquitoes with DDT".

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(E) Typhoid:

(i) A typhoid epidemic of some severity has existed at Bari during November and January. As from 15th December until 12th January, 140 new cases were notified and the total number of cases reported to be 736. The epidemic is attributed to destruction of sewers and water mains and the pollution of surface wells. An AC Medical Officer has been sent to Bari to assist in control measures, while, as usual, invaluable help has been rendered by Military Medical Officers, especially the DDH of the Area and the 2nd US Medical Laboratory.

(ii) At present attention is being focussed on carriers and examination of recovered cases is taking place, all of whom will have rectal swabs taken.

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Inoculation with TAB is preceding, hygiene inspections and propaganda are being carried out and special care is being devoted to the control of rodents and the maintenance of a safe water supply.

(iii) The most recent reports from AMG 5th Army state that the epidemic is now under control.

(iv) AMG 8th Army states that the typhoid epidemic at San Marino and Rimini may now be regarded as completely checked.

(2) Undulant Fever:

(i) A certain number of cases of Undulant Fever among the civil population have been reported from Prato and Livorno. There is little that can be done except to warn the population to boil their milk before use and repeat similar instructions to allied personnel, together with warning them of the danger of eating local cheeses.

(3) Infant Mortality:

(i) The infant mortality figure for December in Rome can now be computed from the data supplied. The number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 227, while the number of live-births was 152. This gives an infant mortality rate of 149.3, compared with 100.2 in November.

(ii) The number of live births has been the lowest on record in 1944, while the number of deaths under one year of age has been the highest since August. The lowering of the one figure and the increase in the other accounts for the high infant mortality rate, which, be it noted, is only 1/5 greater than that of August of this year.

(4) Tuberculosis:

(i) The December figure for the number of deaths in Rome from all forms of tuberculosis both pulmonary and non-pulmonary is 213. The November figure was 193. The figure for December 1943 was 217.

(5) Penicillin:

(i) This office is constantly receiving requests to furnish Penicillin for the use of Italian civilians. It cannot be emphasised too strongly that the supplies of Penicillin in this theater are so limited that the CMF, AFHQ has issued an instruction to the effect that it must only be used for the treatment of wounded soldiers and none can be released for civilian use. The Italian Medical profession, in addition, seems to think that Penicillin is a universal panacea and makes many requests for this drug in cases in which it would not be the least avail. The Ministry of Interior has been asked to issue a press statement to the effect that Penicillin cannot be procured from Allied sources for civilian use.

5. VETERINARY MATTERS:

(a) The yearly veterinary report for the Province of Rome reveals that in this area 376 dogs were impounded as rabies suspects. Of these 376, 50 were found to have rabies. Approximately 15,000 cattle were vaccinated against foot and mouth disease and none of the vaccinated animals developed any sign of infection.

(b) Foot and mouth disease has appeared in the Provinces of Siena and Florence during the month. Plans for the preparation of vaccine for use in these provinces are now complete.

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(2) Reports of the occurrence of Sylla Encephalomyelitis have not been substantiated.

(F) Sheep Pox has been reported from Foggia Province, as well as from Lecce, Naples and Brindisi Provinces. The provincial laboratory at Foggia is turning out adequate quantities of vaccine for immunisation.

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

5. MEDICAL SUPPLY BRANCH:

(A) The position regarding the distribution of medical supplies by EMBASA was still unsatisfactory during the month and energetic action had to be taken to effect immediate distribution in Rome City and Tuscana Region. A number of meetings was held with the Director General of the Sanita' Publica with the object of eliminating bottle-necks in distribution and ensuring every means of making EMBASA operate as efficiently as possible.

(B) The supplies for this theatre covering the first six months of the year are not expected to arrive before March due to delay in approval of the indents by the War Department. At present there is no shortage except for confinement bags and X-ray films. The Italian Government has been asked to prepare by the 15th February, an indent for the last six months of this year covering the whole of Italy. Plans for distribution to the Northern Italy, should these suddenly be required, have been prepared.

(C) A new price list, giving the landed cost of Allied supplies was issued. The Italian Government will, from this list, prepare a list of wholesale and retail prices.

(D) Close touch is being maintained with the Industry Sub-Commission concerning the requirements of raw materials for the rehabilitation of pharmaceutical and biological firms and the distribution of finished products.

(E) The 2665th Central Civilian Medical Depot (CMD) was activated on 6th January and all American Medical Supply personnel were transferred to this organisation. The 2665th CMD will serve both this theatre and other countries in the MTO and is under the direct command of AFHQ. The Medical Supply Branch of this Sub-Commission will cease to exist as from 14th February, when Colonel Griffin will leave for AFHQ and Captain Basham will remain attached to this SC acting as liaison officer to the Italian Government and EMBASA.

(F) The report of the Medical Supply Branch is to be found at Appendix C.

(G) Appendix D contains a descriptive historical summary of the activities and development of distribution channels effected by the Medical Supply Branch during the past year.

6. WELFARE BRANCH:

(A) The Welfare Branch operated in close cooperation with EMBASA and through the latter has organised the distribution of 100 tons of clothing for Sicily. Distribution of clothing for Sardinia is also under consideration and when the needs of these islands have been taken care of, arrangements will be made for clothing to be sent to the Potenza area of Southern Italy.

(B) EMBASA officials, at the request of the Welfare Branch, are incorporating existing communal and provincial welfare committees with the EMBASA organisation, thus facilitating both the receipt of information and the process of distribution.
[illegible] stores of milk will be increased.

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(C) A new price list, giving the landed cost of Allied supplies was issued. The Italian Government will, from this list, prepare a list of wholesale and retail prices.

(D) Close touch is being maintained with the Industry Sub-Commission concerning the requirements of raw materials for the rehabilitation of pharmaceutical and biological firms and the distribution of finished products.

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(F) The report of the Medical Supply Branch is to be found at Appendix C.

(G) Appendix D contains a descriptive & statistical summary of the activities and development of distribution channels effected by the Medical Supply Branch during the past year.

5. WELFARE BRANCH:

(A) The Welfare Branch operated in close cooperation with ENSI and through the latter has organized the distribution of 100 tons of clothing for Sicily. Distribution of clothing for Sardinia is also under consideration and when the needs of these islands have been taken care of, arrangements will be made for clothing to be sent to the Potenza area of Southern Region.

(B) ENSI officials, at the request of the Welfare Branch, are incorporating existing communal and provincial welfare committees with the ENSI organization, thus facilitating both the receipt of information and the process of distribution. By this means, distribution of newly arrived stocks of milk will be hastened.

(C) Meetings have been held with representatives of the Italian Government with the object of unifying the financial programmes of all ECAs and AMFs. Prepared data were presented to the Government on which a plan may be constructed. Regular weekly meetings on this subject will continue to be held.

(D) The question of feeding, housing and financing destitute Allied nationals is an important one. It has been agreed in the Bloc that these institutions will look after Allied Nationals while their cases are being investigated by the appropriate authorities. The problem of former Allied Nationals who have become "stateless" on account of enforced service in enemy armies is being considered and a policy proposal is being prepared for presentation to the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees.

(E) Juvenile delinquency is a serious problem in Naples where plans are being made to open a training centre for adolescents in order to avoid their being sent to prison. If this scheme should prove successful, it is proposed to open similar centres in other large cities.

(F) The report of the Welfare Branch is to be found at Appendix E.

7. PERSONNEL:

(A) The Director and the Executive Officer visited Southern Region during the month.

(B) Dr. Fred L. Soper and Dr. Floyd . Markham have returned from the USA.

(C) One British and a number of American promotions occurred in this Sub-Commission during January. These are as follows:

- Lt Colonel to Colonel:

Lt. Colonel F. Parr (B) Senior Public Health Officer, AMG 5th Army.

- Major to Lt. Colonel:

Major London Chadwick (A) Regional Public Health Officer, Emilia Region
Major Raymond Kenny (A) " Welfare Officer, Venezia Region
Major John McSweeney (A) Chief, Welfare Branch, Hqs.

- Captain to Major:

Capt John W. Dallow (A), Public Welfare Officer, AMG 5th Army
Capt Fausto Giuliani (A), Public Health Officer, AMG 5th Army
Capt Joseph L. Salsi (A), " " " Venezia Region
Capt Paul J. Savage, Executive Officer, Hqs
Capt Edmond .. Turner, Regional Sanitation Officer, Emilia Region.

- 1st Lt. to Captain:

1st Lt. Thomas E. Anderson, Regional Welfare Officer, Emilia Region.

SUMMARY

1. POLITICAL:

(A) Nothing of major importance to report.

2. PUBLICATIONS:

(A) The Publications Section of PWB is receiving a number of both American and British medical journals. It was decided that the supply of medical literature was sufficient to contemplate the publication of a Medical Bulletin in Italian for the information of the Italian medical profession. The Public Health Subcommission accordingly selected material suitable for publication and PWB made all arrangements for translation, printing, production and distribution. The first number of the Bulletin Medico will be ready early in February and free distribution throughout liberated Italy will take place, while a proportion of copies will be sold for the north. The second number is being prepared.

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Commission during January. These are as follows:

- Lt Colonel to Colonel:

Lt. Colonel P. Parr (B) Senior Public Health Officer, AFHQ 5th Army.

- Major to Lt Colonel:

Major Landon Snedeker (A) Regional Public Health Officer, Emilia Region
Major Raymond Kenny (A) " Welfare Officer, Venezia Region
Major John Schwarzwalder (A) Chief, Welfare Branch, AFHQ.

- Captain to Major:

Capt John W. Collier (A), Public Welfare Officer, AFHQ 5th Army
Capt Fausto Cialini (A), Public Health Officer, AFHQ 5th Army
Capt Joseph L. Wilson (A), " " " Venezia Region
Capt Paul C. Sawtell, Executive Officer, AFHQ
Capt Edmond W. Turner, Regional Sanitation Officer, Emilia Region.

- 1st Lt. to Captain:

1st Lt. Thomas E. Anderson, Regional Welfare Officer, Emilia Region.

SUMMARY

1. POLITICAL:

(A) Nothing of major importance to report.

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(A) The Publications Section of PWB is receiving a number of both American and British medical journals. It was decided that the supply of medical literature was sufficient to contemplate the publication of a Medical Bulletin in Italian for the information of the Italian medical profession. The Public Health Section of the Commission accordingly selected material suitable for publication and PWB made all arrangements for translation, printing, production and distribution. The first number of the Bulletin (Medico) will be ready early in February and free distribution throughout Liberated Italy will take place, while a proportion of copies will be stock-piled for the North. The second number is being prepared.

3. PUBLIC HEALTH:

(A) No cases of typhus were reported during January. The Demonstration Unit completed a tour of Fourth Army Area and 5th Army Area and will tour Abruzzi-Marche Region and 8th Army Area in February. It is emphasized that stocks of DDT Powder must be maintained in case a Typhus epidemic should occur and these stocks cannot be dissipated on disinfestation programmes.

(B) [illegible] cases of Smallpox occurred in Rome in the month of January. In Rome the number of cases reported during January was 51 as compared with 81 in December, 24,000 persons being vaccinated during the month. The Naples Province figure was 261 as compared with 285 in December. 93,410 people were vaccinated. Isolated cases have been reported from various provinces in Southern Region.

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(C) An experimental spraying project at Benifici Hotel Volturno was carried out during January. Inspections carried out following this experiment revealed no anophelines in the sprayed houses. In the same Benifici a splenic examination carried out on school children showed the percentage with splenomegaly had fallen from 43.1 in May 1944 to 26.5 in January 1945. It is proposed to hold a malaria control project in the Liber Sulla area, spraying all buildings within a seven mile radius of Orbia Lid, before the onset of the mosquito breeding season. Dr. Soper has proposed that this project should also include the whole of the Maccarese Plain. Mr. Snipe of the Rockefeller Foundation has supervised the production of a new type of knapsack sprayer.

(D) A typhoid epidemic of some severity has existed at Prato for several months, the total number of cases reported being 731. Much assistance in control measures has been afforded by the Lovell DDU and by members of the 2nd U.S. Base Laboratory. The most recent reports state that the epidemic is under control. The epidemic at San Marino and Rimini may now be regarded as at an end.

(E) Some cases of Undulant fever have been reported from Prato and Florence. To keep this in check, the boiling of milk and avoidance of local cheeses is recommended.

(F) The Rome Infant Mortality figure for June has been 148.6.

(G) The Rome tuberculosis (both pulmonary and non-pulmonary) rate for December was 213.

(H) Allied stocks of Penicillin in this theatre are limited and can only be used for the treatment of Allied soldiers. It is impossible to release Penicillin for the treatment of civilians.

4. VETERINARY:

Of 15,000 animals vaccinated against Foot and Mouth Disease during the year in Rome Commune, none have developed any signs of infection. The veterinary laboratory at Portici and the Selvio Institute at Siena are prepared to produce vaccine for Swine Cholera, which is prevalent, when they can obtain the necessary blood. The incidence of Sheep Pox is high and the use of lime-sulphur dip is recommended. Sheep pox is reported from the Provinces of Naples, Terni, Rocca and Arpinati.

5. MEDICAL SERVICES:

AMGOT's distribution system during January was not satisfactory but every effort has been made to improve it. There is an anticipated delay until March of the arrival of the first six months consignment of medical supplies for this theatre. At present there is no shortage of supplies except for confinement bags and X-ray films. The requisition for the second six months, covering the whole of Italy, is in preparation. The new 66th Central Civilian Supply Depot (CCSD) was activated on 6th January. This organisation, which is under the direct command of AFHQ, will serve both this theatre and other countries in the MTO.

6. WELFARE:

The Welfare Branch, in cooperation with AMGOT is arranging for the distribution of 100 tons of clothing to Sicily. Following this, Sardinia and the Foggia area of Southern Region will be supplied. Plans for the unification of the financial programmes of all NGOs and UNRRA are under consideration. Arrangements are being made for the care of destitute Allied Nationals and also "Stateless" former Allied Nationals. It is hoped to open a training center for juvenile delinquents in Naples in order to avoid their being sent to prison.

7. PRESS:

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(5) Some cases of Virulent Fever have been reported from Rome and Naverna. To keep this in check, the boiling of milk and avoidance of local cheeses is recommended.

(7) The Rome Infant Mortality figure for December was 140.

(8) The Rome Tuberculosis (both pulmonary and non-pulmonary) rate for December was 213.

(H) Allied stocks of Penicillin in this Theatre are limited and can only be used for the treatment of Allied soldiers. It is impossible to release Penicillin for the treatment of civilians.

4. VETERINARY:

Of 25,000 cattle vaccinated against Foot and Mouth Disease during the year in Rome Commune, none developed any signs of infection. The Veterinary Laboratory at Portici and the Bolzano Institute at Rome are prepared to produce vaccine for Swine Cholera, which is prevalent, when they can obtain the necessary blood. The incidence of Sheep Scab is high and the use of lime-sulphur dip is recommended. Sheep pox is reported from the Province of Naples, Foggia, Lecce and Brindisi.

5. MEDICAL SUPPLY:

ANNIMIDA's distribution system during January was not satisfactory but every effort has been made to improve it. There is an anticipated delay until March of the arrival of the first six months consignment of medical supplies for this Theatre. At present there is no shortage of supplies except for confinement packs and X-ray films. The requisition for the second six months, covering the whole of 1945 is in preparation. The new 260th Central Civilian Supply Depot (CCSD) was activated on 6th January. This organization, which is under the direct control of AFHQ will serve both this Theatre and other countries in the MTO.

6. WELFARE:

The Welfare Branch, in cooperation with ANNIMIDA is arranging for the distribution of 100 tons of clothing to Sicily. Following this, Sardinia and the Potenza area of Southern Region will be supplied. Plans for the unification of the Provincial programmes of all ONAIs and AIAIs are under consideration. Arrangements are being made for the care of destitute Allied Nationals and also "Stateless" former Allied Nationals. It is hoped to open a training center for juvenile delinquents in Naples in order to avoid their being sent to prison.

7. PERSONNEL:

The Director and Executive Officer visited Southern Region during the month. Mrs. Soper and Marsh returned from the U.K. One officer and nine other promotions were announced among members of the sub-Commission during January.

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

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APPENDICES:

APPENDIX "A" - Report on Typhus Demonstration Tour - Dr. Alexander Rubino.

APPENDIX "B" - Monthly Report, Veterinary Branch - Major Rowland F. Rushmore, Chief.

APPENDIX "C" - Monthly Report, Medical Supply Branch - Col Martin E. Griffin, Chief.

APPENDIX "D" - Report on Medical Supply Situation in Liberated Italy - Director, Public Health Sub-Commission.

APPENDIX "E" - Monthly Report, Welfare Branch - Lt Colonel John McSweeney, Chief.

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APPENDIX "B" - Report on Medical Supply Situation in Liberated Italy - Director, Public Health Subdivision.

APPENDIX "B" - Monthly Reports, Welfare Branch - Lt Colonel John McSweeney, Chief.

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tructions can be made available upon request. Intensive plans are in competitive with the Italian Division, Infantry Sub-Commission, to make up to 100 tons of concentrated sulphur available in Rome at controlled prices. The other necessary chemical, lime, is known to be plentiful. This Branch will give all possible assistance to encourage the wide-scale use of lime dip upon request from the Regiment.

6. The importation of sheep for military use will of necessity be delayed as the appropriate Italian officials have not assured an adequate local supply.

7. Lungworm/bronchitis continues to take a monthly toll of chickens. Dependable vaccine for this disease has been produced and distributed by a privately owned and operated veterinary laboratory in Ascoli Piceno. At last report, thirty liters of this vaccine was available there. The laboratory in Rome is equipped to produce vaccine and will begin production when fertile eggs are released for the purpose.

8. There is no concrete evidence from reports of the recent investigations by Allied and Italian veterinarians that equine encephalomyelitis has actually occurred. There have been reported 20 to 30 suspected cases, over a period of 4 months, in two provinces. This Branch is endeavoring to find suspected animals. When found, a full report from personal observation will be rendered.

9. Sheep pox has now been reported in Taranto Province. This brings to four the number of provinces in which the disease is reported, namely Brindisi, Lecce, Naples, Taranto. Vaccine for sheep pox is available at the Foggia laboratory. A number of sheep in areas surrounding all infected herds have been vaccinated. This precautionary measure appears to have eliminated the disease in at least two communes.

10. The reported incidence of other animal diseases has been negligible during the month.

Ronald W. Maddux,
Major, Vet Corps,
Chief, Veterinary Branch.

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Public Health Sub-Commission

APPENDIX "C"

AC/3072/73/PH

3 February 1945

SUBJECT: - Monthly Report for January 1945,
Medical Supply Branch.

TO : - Director, Public Health Sub-Commission, A.C.

1. The second month of operation of [illegible] continues to be in a measure unsatisfactory, however, there has been considerable improvement over the first month's operations. One of the principle defects was the fact that both [illegible] and the Italian Government had not requisitioned sufficient supplies for Rome City, but had taken care of Rome Provinces. The most glaring defect was a marked delay on the part of the Italian Government in furnishing a break-down for the distribution in Toscana Region for the months of January and February. By the end of the month, supplies had however been distributed in Rome City, and in Toscana Region. In the other Regions, except for a minor delay in Abruzzi-Marche, distribution has been apparently satisfactory.

2. During the month, five (5) meetings were held with the Director General of the Sanita' Publica, regarding methods of improving the operations of the [illegible] organization. It was pointed out to the Italian Government representatives that in liberated Italy the final distribution of supplies was their responsibility, and that they should give [illegible] every possible assistance. As a result of these meetings, it was decided to put all Regions on a two (2) months requisition basis, in the hope that this would give everyone more time in which to get the supplies prepared for shipment, give [illegible] more time to prepare their bills to the wholesalers, and give the Italian Government more time to prepare their break-downs of requisitions to [illegible] for each province. In addition [illegible] and the Italian Government has made arrangements so that payments by the wholesalers will be made immediately, and that financial transactions will not in the future hold up the distribution of supplies.

3. Requisitions for all Regions for February were transmitted to the [illegible] depot for filling before the end of the month. Requisitions for March and April will be transmitted to this office the first week in February, and will allow of ample time for all necessary actions. A new price list of all Allied supplies was prepared during the month, and copies furnished everyone concerned. This new price list is based on latest [illegible] list, and gives landed costs only. Wholesale and retail prices are the responsibility of the Italian Government.

4. Shipment of medical supplies for Italy, for the period 1 January to 30 June, 1945, are not expected to arrive in this theater prior to March. It is understood that the delay in approval of this requisition occurred in the War Department. Urgent signals have been sent out from G-4, AFHQ asking that these supplies be expedited. At the present time there are no shortages in medical supplies for Italy except for ointment bags and x-ray supplies.

5. Anticipating that additional supplies might be required for the period 1 July to 31 December, 1945, the Italian Government has been asked to prepare a requisition covering that period for submission to this office not later than 15 February. This office is giving the Italian Government all possible assistance in the preparation of this requisition, and will screen same against [illegible] allowances and local availabilities.

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...Government had not requisitioned sufficient supplies for Rome City, but had taken care of Rome Province. The other glaring defect was a marked delay on the part of the Italian Government in furnishing a break-down for the distribution in Toscana Region for the months of January and February. By the end of the month, supplies had however been distributed in Rome City, and in Toscana Region. In the other Regions, except for a minor delay in Abruzzi-Marche, distribution has been apparently satisfactory.

2. During the month, five (5) meetings were held with the Director General of the Sanita' Publica, regarding methods of improving the operations of the AMMISA organization. It was pointed out to the Italian Government representatives that in liberated Italy the final distribution of supplies was their responsibility, and that they should give AMMISA every possible assistance. As a result of these meetings, it was decided to put all Regions on a two (2) months requisition basis, in the hopes that this would give everyone more time in which to get the supplies prepared for shipment, give AMMISA more time to prepare their bills to the wholesalers, and give the Italian Government more time to prepare their break-downs of requisitions to AMMISA for each Province. In addition AMMISA and the Italian Government have made arrangements so that payments by the wholesalers will be made immediately, and that financial transactions will not in the future hold up the distribution of supplies.

3. Requisitions for all Regions for February were transmitted to the CMMD depot for filling before the end of the month. Requisitions for March and April will be transmitted to this office the first week in February, and will allow of ample time for all necessary actions. A new price list of all Allied supplies was prepared during the month, and copies furnished everyone concerned. This new price list is based on latest CMD list, and gives landed costs only. Wholesale and retail prices are the responsibility of the Italian Government.

4. Shipment of medical supplies for Italy, for the period 1 January to 30 June, 1945, are not expected to arrive in this theater prior to March. It is understood that the delay in approval of this requisition occurred in the War Department. Urgent signals have been sent out from G-5, AFHQ asking that these supplies be expedited. At the present time there are no shortages in medical supplies for Italy except for ointment bags and x-ray supplies.

5. Anticipating that additional supplies might be required for the period 1 July to 31 December, 1945, the Italian Government has been asked to prepare a requisition covering that period for submission to this office not later than 15 February. This office is giving the Italian Government all possible assistance in the preparation of this requisition, and will screen same against CMMD allowances and local availabilities.

6. Plans have been made for the distribution of medical supplies for the Northern Regions of Italy in the event of a sudden collapse. These plans are secret and are therefore not included in this report.

7. A meeting was held between representatives of the Industry Sub-Commission and this office with regard to establishing responsibilities in connection with rehabilitation of pharmaceutical and biological manufacturers in Italy. It was agreed that Industry Sub-Commission would be responsible for obtaining all required raw materials for these firms, and that Public Health would assume responsibility with the Italian Government agencies for the distribution of finished products. It was further agreed that representatives of this office in the field would give every assistance in this work to the Industry Sub-Commission, and that the two Sub-Commissions would keep each other closely informed of actions taken, to the end that the required medical supplies might be produced in Italy if at all possible.

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4. The 2665 Central Civilian Medical Depot (CCMD) was activated on 6 January 1945, and personnel formerly working in the Medical Supply Branch, HQ. AC, and in the Central Medical Depot, Naples, and the Florence and Bari sub-depots, were all transferred to this new organization. The undersigned and Captain Bushard were placed on temporary duty with HQ. AC. to continue the activities of the Medical Supply Branch, Public Health Sub-Commission. In the future, the Allied Commission will draw required supplies from the 2665 CCMD, or its branch depots, while the accounting will be done by the 2665 CCMD Depot. All supplies in this depot and the branch depots are now AMG property, and the Finance Sub-Commission has prepared an accounting procedure for this depot and for the Allied Commission, which when published will clearly outline the necessary actions to be taken by all concerned. The 2665 CCMD has received a large consignment of medical supplies from the Mid-East stockpile, which can be used for filling requirements for Italy as well as other countries in the MTO.

5. Since the operation of medical depots in Italy is now a function of AFHQ, and since the principle work of the Medical Supply Branch, Public Health Sub-Commission will be liaison with the Italian Government, and CCMD/ACA, it is considered that one officer should be sufficient for this work. Captain Bushard has for the past month been handling these problems in a most commendable manner while the undersigned has been occupied with the organization of the 2665 Central Civilian Medical Depot. It is therefore recommended that Captain Bushard be made the Medical Supply Officer, Public Health Sub-Commission, and that the Medical Supply Branch, as such, be abolished effective 14 February 1945, when the undersigned is to be relieved from temporary duty with Allied Commission.

MARTIN E. GRIFFITH
Colonel MC,
Chief, Medical Supply Branch.

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Public Health Sub-Commission

APPENDIX "D"

AC/3072/PH

13 January 1945

SUBJECT: - Report on Medical Supply Situation in Liberated Italy.

TO : - Chief Commissioner, A.C.

FROM : - Chief Commissioner, A.F.H.Q.

1. From the beginning of Allied Military Government activities in Italy, up to 1 January 1945, there have been exported into Italy approximately 3500 long tons of medical supplies, having an approximate value of 6,000,000 dollars. Practically all of these medical supplies were of United States origin, the bulk of which having been shipped to this theater direct from the United States. A small portion was shipped from U.S. Medical Supply depots within this theater. A negligible amount was of British origin being principally supplies which were furnished direct from British Medical depots to A&F installations in emergency.

2. It must be remembered that the amounts of medical supplies furnished to Italy by the Combined Chiefs of Staff, is only that amount of supplies that will save life and prevent the spread of disease to Allied troops. For Italy this represents five-thirteenths of the estimated requirements as computed on the status of medical practice in Italy and the numbers of hospital beds. The kinds of supplies allowed, and the quantity are limited by this policy, and it is not possible to fill all requests made by the Italian civilian population. Penicillin is one example of an excellent drug which is not available to Italian civilians because of its short supply to the Allied troops. Medical supplies are therefore furnished on an emergency basis, and first priority is given to the A&F Army areas; second to the hosp tals, clinics, and casualtories; third to doctors; and lastly to pharmacies for general sale to the public. The Italian system of requiring a doctor's prescription for practically all drugs is not generally known by Allied personnel. Pharmacies are more completely controlled by Italian law than is the case in the U.S. or U.K., and all Allied drugs require a doctor's prescription. This has been done to prevent a 'black market' of Allied drugs.

3. Up to 1 November 1944 the system of distribution of medical supplies in liberated Italy was as follows:

a. A Central Medical Depot, ASC was established in Naples, with branches located wherever necessity demanded. At one time there was a branch at Bari, later in Rome, and now in Florence. Supplies from the United States were received in this Central Depot, and were distributed to the various Regions. All accounting was done at this Central Depot, which operated under the direct control of the Medical Supply Branch, Public Health Sub-Commission.

b. Italy was divided into Regions for administrative purposes and in each of these Regions there was a Regional Public Health Officer who was responsible for the distribution of medical supplies within his Region. Each of these Regional Public Health officers obtained the monthly requirements for the several provinces in his Region, he consolidated these requirements into a monthly requisition, this was forwarded to the Public Health Sub-Commission, H.Q. A.F.H.Q. where it was screen-

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1. From the beginning of Allied Military Government activities in Italy, up to 1 January 1945, there have been imported into Italy approximately 3500 long tons of medical supplies, having an approximate value of 6,000,000 dollars. Practically all of these medical supplies were of United States origin, the bulk of them having been shipped to this theater direct from the United States. A small portion was shipped from U.S. medical supply depots within this theater. A negligible amount was of British origin being principally supplies which were furnished direct from British Medical depots to AAI installations in emergency.

2. It must be remembered that the amounts of medical supplies furnished to Italy by the Combined Chiefs of Staff, is only that amount of supplies that will save life and prevent the spread of disease to Allied troops. For Italy this represents five-thirteenths of the estimated requirements as computed on the status of medical practice in Italy and the numbers of hospital beds. The kinds of supplies allowed, and the quantity are limited by this policy, and it is not possible to fill all requests made by the Italian civilian population. Penicillin is one example of an excellent drug which is not available to Italian civilians because of its short supply to the Allied troops. Medical supplies are therefore furnished on an emergency basis, and first priority is given to the AAI Army areas; second to the hospitals, clinics, and ambulatories; third to doctors; and lastly to pharmacies for general sale to the public. The Italian system of requiring a doctor's prescription for practically all drugs is not generally known by Allied personnel. Pharmacies are more completely controlled by Italian law than is the case in the U.S. or U.K., and all Allied drugs require a doctor's prescription. This has been done to prevent a 'black market' of Allied drugs.

3. Up to 1 November 1944 the system of distribution of medical supplies in liberated Italy was as follows:

a. A Central Medical Depot, AAI was established in Naples, with branches located wherever necessity demanded. At one time there was a branch at Bari, later in Rome, and now in Florence. Supplies from the United States were received in this Central Depot, and were distributed to the various Regions. All accounting was done at this Central Depot, which operated under the direct control of the Medical Supply Branch, Public Health Sub-Commission.

b. Italy was divided into Regions for administrative purposes and in each of these Regions there was a Regional Public Health Officer who was responsible for the distribution of medical supplies within his Region. Each of these Regional Public Health Officers obtained the monthly requirements for the several provinces in his his Region, he consolidated these requirements into a monthly requisition, this was forwarded to the Public Health Sub-Commission, Rq, AAI, where it was screened against the allowances for the Region, based on population, and on the allowances as prescribed by higher authority. This requisition was then sent to the Depot, or to the proper branch of this Depot, and the supplies were shipped to the Regional warehouse which was either operated by the Regional Public Health Officer or by a wholesale drug firm, under his supervision. The Medico Provinciale of each province, working under the Prefect of the Province, was held responsible by the Regional Public Health Officer for the final distribution of medical supplies in the province. This system required a Regional Public Health Officer in each Region, and further required additional personnel to assist in the supervision of distribution. As more and more Regions were liberated, it was soon found that there was not sufficient personnel to accomplish this mission, and more and more reliance was placed in the use of civilian wholesale drug firms, who operated under the supervision of the Medico Provinciale of the provinces. Under this system

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medical supplies were paid for by the Medico Provinciale or by the Provincial drug firm, upon delivery from the Regional warehouse, by depositing the money value of the supplies in the AMFA account to the credit of Public Health Sub-Commission.

c. In the Army areas, each AAI Army has its own medical supply officer who operates his own medical depot, under the direction of the Senior Public Health Officer of the AAI Army, who is responsible for medical supplies in his area. The requests for medical supplies for these areas are forwarded to the Public Health Sub-Commission, as for the Regions, and the supplies are shipped to the AAI Army Medical Depot. The accounting for these supplies is carried as a "free issue" in that no deposits are made to AMFA accounts, since in Army areas there is found usually no organized Italian Government to take care of this financial obligation. Collection for these supplies is made by the Finance Sub-Commission by debiting the value of supplies shipped to these AAI Army areas to the Italian Government. This same system of supply continues to be used for each of the two Army AAIs, and will continue to be used until the Armies release all of Italian territory to the control of the Italian Government. At the AAI Army areas, the Senior Public Health Officer has attached to his staff American Red Cross personnel who supervise the final distribution of medical supplies, and who ascertain the requirements of the hospitals in the area. It is the opinion of this office that in the Army areas because of the requirements and the follow-up are done by personnel working directly under the military that the system of distribution is adequate and that no black market activities of Allied furnished supplies occurs.

d. Medical supplies for Refugees and Displaced Persons Camps are drawn from the Central Medical Depot, on requisitions approved by Public Health Sub-Commission each month. These supplies are shipped to a central point and the final distribution is the responsibility of the Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission. These supplies are shipped on an issue voucher, with the final payment being made by the Italian Government, in that no deposits are made by the Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission. No change is to be made in this system of supply, so long as the Allied Commission is responsible for the supply of these camps.

4. The last distribution of medical supplies to the several Regions on the system enumerated in paragraph 2 above was made in October, and was for the month of November. Starting 1 November 1944, the responsibility of medical supply distribution in Liberated Italy, not including AAI Army areas, was passed to the Italian Government. The Italian Government, with the assistance of the Public Health Sub-Commission, had organized an Italian corporation, known as ENDIMIA (Ente Nazionale Distribuzione Medicinali degli Alleati). This organization as initially organized, was composed of those Italian wholesale drug firms, that had been handling Allied supplies under the Regional system, and had been found to be quite efficient in the areas where they operated. This Corporation is responsible to the Italian Government, for distribution of required medical supplies from the Central Medical Depot, to the Provinces. Deliveries are made to wholesale druggists in the provinces as indicated by the Sanita' Publica. The Sanita' Publica obtains the requirements from the several provinces of Liberated Italy, from the Medico Provinciale, and passes these to the Public Health Sub-Commission who checks each request to see that the amounts are within the allowance for the province as determined by the population of the province and the rules of higher authority. An approved requisition is then filled by the Central Medical Depot and turned over to ENDIMIA for the distribution as indicated by the Sanita' Publica. ENDIMIA obtains through the Prefects of the several provinces payment for the supplies delivered, from the wholesale druggists who are to distribute these supplies, and deposits this money in the Bank of Labor. The Public Health Sub-Commission no longer makes any collections but furnishes the Italian Government with a copy of all issue vouchers

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and this is checked by an inspection service of the Sanita' Pubblica. In the past month instances of irregularities have been found, and persons properly punished. Insulin is handled as a doctor's prescription item, and its sale is absolutely controlled, so that only a diabetic patient who can produce a doctor's prescription may purchase this item. The same is true of all narcotic drugs. The only action that the Public Health Sub-Commission can take to ensure equitable distribution, is first to check requests to see that each province obtains what is allowed that province, and second by occasional inspections by our limited field personnel to see that hospitals and clinics have supplies, and that the wholesalers are furnishing all items possible to the pharmacies.

6. In an effort to send more supplies to the Provinces, with the hope that the pharmacies may receive adequate supplies, this office is now insisting that each province obtain during this month, two months supplies. This action is considered advisable since there has been practically a month's delay in the effective distribution of medical supplies by the Italian Government. In spite of this delay, this office has had no report of shortages in hospitals and clinics. It is the opinion of this office that this new system of distribution will be working satisfactorily in another two weeks, and that it will continue to function effectively if political activities are not infiltrated into this organization.

7. Effective as of 8 January 1945, the 2665th Central Civilian Medical Depot (Ovnd) took over the activities of the Central Medical Depot, A2, which relieved the Allied Commission of the responsibility of storage, and shipment of supplies in Italy. This office is still responsible for estimating the six month's advance requirements of the civilian population of Italy, for the screening of all requests from the Italian Government, and acts in an advisory capacity to AMMG and the Italian Government in the distribution of Allied supplies, and renders such assistance in obtaining required transport for these medical supplies. There is now in the CCMD sufficient stocks to handle all liberated Italy through the month of March. Supplies for the period 1 July to 31 December 1945 were requisitioned in September, and should have started arriving this month, but to date cables indicate this requisition has not received final approval and allocation by the Combined Chiefs of Staff. Plans have been made for the orderly distribution in the northern provinces of Italy when liberated. Transport difficulties continue to be the major problem in distribution.

8. In addition to imported Allied supplies, there has been found a fair amount of Italian and other supplies, with a small amount of medical supplies being manufactured in Italy. Biological products are being manufactured on a modest scale, and the distribution of these Italian made products is the complete responsibility of the Italian Government. Prices for all medical supplies have been established by Government decree, and persons found dealing in "black market" activities are properly prosecuted.

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

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7. Effective as of 6 January 1945, the 2665th Central Civilian Medical Depot (Ovhd) took over the activities of the Central Medical Depot, AC, which relieved the Allied Commission of the responsibility of storage, and shipment of supplies in Italy. This office is still responsible for estimating the six month's advance requirements of the civilian population of Italy, for the screening of all requests from the Italian Government, and acts in an advisory capacity to PMMSA and the Italian Government in the distribution of Allied supplies, and renders such assistance in obtaining required transport for these medical supplies. There is now in the CCMD sufficient stocks to handle all liberated Italy through the month of March. Supplies for the period 1 July to 31 December 1945 were requisitioned in September, and should have started arriving this month, but to date cables indicate this requisition has not received final approval and allocation by the Combined Chiefs of Staff. Plans have been made for the orderly distribution in the northern provinces of Italy when liberated. Transport difficulties continue to be the major problem in distribution.

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

APPENDIX "B"

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Health Sub-Commission

AC/3070/10/PH 4 February 1945

SUBJECT: - Report of Welfare Branch for January 1945

TO - Director, Public Health Sub-Commission

1. Personnel - No change in officer personnel. The assignments of Red Cross personnel are entirely in the hands of Red Cross officials.

2. Food and clothing is still the pressing need in practically all provinces of each region.

(A) Clothing. This office is still operating in conjunction with the FMOSI. Reports came to the Welfare Branch of the serious needs of Sicily and Sardinia, these reports together with a detailed description of the needs of these islands was presented to the FMOSI. officials of this organization have made further personal investigation and, finally, plans for the distribution of UNO tons in Sicily now more later were completed. Sardinia will be considered in later plans. With these two Islands receiving some help leaves only the mountainous region around Potenza of the Southern Region which has not yet been taken care of with a clothing distribution.

(B) Food. Milk has come in through American Relief for Italy. This office has authorized the Regional Welfare Officers in whose regions distribution will be made to make available all institutional as well as generally needed information, to the FMOSI committees so that the distribution will be as equitable as possible. The FMOSI officials have been requested by Chief Welfare Branch to make the already established welfare committees of the Provinces integral parts of the committees set up by FMOSI. This is working well: is lessening the time for investigations and hastening distribution.

3. Many meetings were necessary during the month.

(A) Italian officials. Two meetings were held with Dottor Velante - Vice-prefatto, Head of the Assistance Branch of the Ministry of Interior in an effort to get a stabilized financing program set up for all Enti Communali Assistenza and O.N.M.I.s. The Regional Welfare Officer Lazio-Umbria Region and Lt. Kazan who is cooperating in Welfare under the Regional Commissioner of Region VIII were present. Facts were presented by our Branch upon which the Italian Government can promote future budgets. Regular weekly meetings were discussed and planned for each Friday at 10. The regional Welfare Officers will be notified of these regular meetings and should they be in Rome or plan to be in Rome to arrange to attend these meetings and bring in their present needs for consideration.

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1. personnel - No change in officer personnel. The assignments of Red Cross personnel are entirely in the hands of Red Cross officials.

2. Food and clothing is still the pressing need in practically all provinces of each region.

(A) Clothing. This office is still operating in conjunction with the SHDSI. Reports came to the Welfare Branch of the serious needs of Sicily and Sardinia; these reports together with a detailed description of the needs of these islands was presented to the SHDSI. Officials of this organization have made further personal investigation and, finally, plans for the distribution of 100 tons in Sicily near more later were completed. Sardinia will be considered in later plans. With these two Islands receiving some help leaves only the mountainous region around Potenza of the Southern Region which has not yet been taken care of with a clothing distribution.

(B) Food. Milk has come in through American Relief for Italy. This office has authorized the Regional Welfare Officers in whose regions distribution will be made to make available all institutional as well as generally needed information, to the SHDSI committees so that the distribution will be as equitable as possible. The SHDSI officials have been requested by Chief Welfare Branch to make the already established welfare committees of the Provinces integral parts of the committees set up by SHDSI. This is working well; is lessening the time for investigations and hastening distribution.

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(B) Representatives of Allied Nationals. The question of financing Allied Nationals has become urgent. The Chief Welfare Branch has felt that U.N.R.R.A. can meet the immediate pressing needs of these people while investigations are being made by the respective Delegations. Lt. Thue Regional Welfare Officer, Region V, brought this Allied National question to the office while in Rome on other business. A meeting was held with Captain Trigg of Displaced Persons Sub-Commission and the above procedure was decided upon. Further provision had to be made for former Allied Nationals who had become "stateless" because of being forced to serve in enemy armies or for other reasons. A meeting to take up the care of these persons was held with Major R. H. Culloton of Region IV and Mr. Luijpens of the Royal Netherlands Mission who is Chairman of a voluntary group representing forty Allied countries. Result of meeting was to have Maj. Culloton draft a

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request to have this group through its Chairman Mr. Luijdjens present the claims of the stateless nationals to the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees which is authorized to establish a status for these people. After which they will receive financial assistance on the same basis as other Allied Nationals.

(C) American Red Cross. Meeting with Mr. Crowley to discuss personnel and clothing distribution in Region VIII, Lt. Mason was present from Region VIII.

(D) Italian Disabled Veterans. Several meetings were held with officials to discuss their problems. The exact status of these groups has not been established and so no definite action was taken.

4. The urgent need for a survey of eleemosynary institutions of the Rome area was presented by the Regional Welfare officer Lazio-Umbria Region. The Istituto San Michele, for Maranzio, was visited. Somewhat over four hundred children were housed in this very modern and well equipped institution where at least twelve hundred could be cared for and also trained in their wood working and machine shops as well as in their sewing rooms. It is felt that similar conditions exist all over Italy. With furniture and bedding many homeless youngsters can be placed without requiring additional buildings.

5. Juvenile delinquency persists in Naples. The Regional Welfare Officer Southern Region is continuing his efforts to establish an institution for these youngsters so they will not be sent to the prisons. The Provost Marshall of A.F.H.Q. is cooperating. If this training center proves successful in Naples, similar ones can be established in the industrial cities of the North of Italy, if necessary.

6. Welfare Officers in HQ. during the month:

(A) Maj. Charles Birt - Piemonte Region - has been in both Rome and Naples working effectively in his well worked out clothing program.

(B) Lt. Paul Buck - Regional Welfare Officer, Region V - among other problems presented the one of Allied Nationals discussed above.

(C) Lt. Charles Mason, representing the Welfare Officer of Region VIII, presented the needs for clothing and food in that Regions and worked with the Chief Welfare Branch in an effort to find new sources of these needed supplies.

7. The work done by AMGOT, the Joint Committee under Jewish supervision, the American and British Friends, together with other welfare organizations, has been very effective. Their speed and efficiency in distributing clothing and food has been a tremendous help in reducing suffering among needy people of Italy during this severe winter.

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4. The urgent need for a survey of eleemosynary institutions of the Rome area was presented by the Regional Welfare Officer Lazio-Umbria Region . The Istituto San Michele, for Maranoia, was visited. Somewhat over four hundred children were housed in this very modern and well equipped institution where at least twelve hundred could be cared for and also trained in their wood working and machine shops as well as in their sewing rooms. It is felt that similar conditions exist all over Italy. With furniture and bedding many homeless youngsters can be placed without requiring additional buildings.

5. Juvenile delinquency persists in Naples. The Regional Welfare Officer Southern Region is continuing his efforts to establish an institution for these youngsters so they will not be sent to the prisons. The Provost Marshall of F.B.S. is cooperating. If this training center proves successful in Naples, similar ones can be established in the industrial cities of the North of Italy, if necessary.

6. Welfare Officers in HQ. during the month:

(A) Maj. Charles Birt - Piemonte Region - has been in both Rome and Naples working effectively in his well worked out clothing program.

(B) Lt. Paul Beck - Regional Welfare Officer, Region V - among other problems presented the one of Allied Nationals discussed above.

(C) Lt. Charles Kanen, representing the Welfare Officer of Region VIII, presented the needs for clothing and food in that Regions and worked with the Chief Welfare Branch in an effort to find new sources of these needed supplies.

7. The work done by AMMI, the Joint Committee under Jewish supervision, the American and British Friends, together with other welfare organizations, has been very effective. Their speed and efficiency in distributing clothing and food has been a tremendous help in reducing suffering among needy people of Italy during this severe winter.

JOHN MCCARTNEY,
Lt. Col. Spec. Ser.
Chief, Welfare Branch.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
A.C 394

AC/14027/16 13 February 1945

SUBJECT : Monthly Report for January 1945.

TO : Vice President, Civil Affairs Section.

This report deals with public Safety activities during the month of January, 1945.

A. POLICE

1. Carabinieri.

Urgent operational requirements of the Italian Army for reinforcements necessitate the immediate return of the Piceno Group at present on loan to the Carabinieri. The only personnel not affected are the Montegrenero Battalion in Sicily. The men of this unit are all over-age personnel, and it has been agreed with AFHQ that they should remain attached to CC.RR. pending their release to civilian status. The Piceno Group will be made available to the Italian Army at the same stations as they arrived and were taken over by CC.RR. that is Naples, Ortona, Rome and Bari. The moves will take place during February. The 500 Congedanti formed in Sardinia to assist CC.RR. were transferred to the mainland on 30 January, 1945.

2. Mobile Battalion of CC.RR.

A mobile battalion of CC.RR. has been formed in Sardinia on the same lines as the 2 battalions in Sicily. AFHQ have approved the use of 12 three ton trucks and 12 armoured vehicles from Italian Military sources. This transport enables 300 men to be transported at one time. It is anticipated that this battalion will be of assistance to preserve order when the call-up commences in Sardinia.

3. Clothing allotted to CC.RR.

With minor exceptions, all clothing allotted to CC.RR. has at last been released from Italian Military Stores. Transportation Sub-Commission has accepted a bid for the movement of 80 tons of clothing from Bari and 60 tons from Naples. On arrival in Rome, priority will be given to carabinieri in forward areas who, although they have a first issue, are still in need of other items of clothing and equipment.

4. CC.RR. Strength.

During the month the strength of CC.RR. reached a figure of 54,699 excluding 3,600 Italian Army troops attached for temporary CC.RR. duty. AFHQ [illegible] that the total strength of 55,000 must not be exceeded

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3. Clothing allotted to CC.RR.

With minor exceptions, all clothing allotted to CC.RR. has at last been released from Italian Military Stores. Transportation Sub-Commission has accepted a bid for the movement of 60 tons of clothing from Bari and 60 tons from Naples. On arrival in Rome, priority will be given to Carabinieri in forward areas who, although they have a first issue, are still in need of other items of clothing and equipment.

4. CC.RR. Strength.

During the month the strength of CC.RR. reached a figure of 54,699 excluding 3,800 Italian Army troops attached for temporary CC.RR. duty. AFHQ have issued instructions that a total strength of 55,000 must not be exceeded. Accordingly 3,000 troops of the Piceno Division have been ordered to return to combat duties and the Commanding General CC.RR. has issued orders that no CC.RR. are to be recruited or reassumed into service unless an equal number of serving CC.RR. are retired or dismissed. Renewed representations have been made to AFHQ for authority to increase the CC.RR. strength from 55,000 to a minimum of 65,000. The arguments set out in 10 previous letters to AFHQ have been recapitulated and there is a prospect of a favourable decision being reached shortly. In the meanwhile efforts are being made to reduce the number of CC.RR. who are "ineffective" as far as Public Safety duties are concerned. No success has been achieved in recovering any of the 4,261 "mobilised" CC.RR. that is CC.RR. employed on provost duties. Agreement has been reached, however, that CC.RR. who have been on leave for more than 30 days or sick for more than 60 days will not be included in the CC.RR. strength. On an average this will effect a saving of 500 men.

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5. Port Police.

The resumption of passenger services between Sardinia and the mainland has raised the question of controlling civilians entering and leaving the ports. The Ministry of the Interior is prepared to provide police for the purpose of checking the passes and credentials of travellers, preventing the escape of wanted criminals and supressing crime in the ports. Since the Allied Security Services are vitally concerned with the control of ports, the proposals of the Ministry are being discussed with AFHQ.

6. De-requisitioning of Public Security Garage.

The Central Garage of the Minister of Interior, under the control of the Italian Director of Public Security, has been requisitioned and occupied by Lazio-Umbria Region since the occupation of Rome by the Allies. Strong efforts have been made by this Sub-Commission to have the garage de-requisitioned and returned to the normal status, such garage accommodation being urgently required by the Ministry. It is regretted that the Regional Commissioner is unable to agree to this, though the barrack and messing accommodation attached to the garage has been restored to the use of the Agents of Public Security.

7. Policing of Trains.

A directive has been forwarded to R.T.C.O's on the subject of policing of trains and railway stations in Italian government territory, together with a draft circular by the Italian Director of Public Security addressed to Prefects on the same subject. It is hoped that this will have the effect of preventing "incidents" which have occurred in the past, where Allied Officers have been concerned. Copies of the Directive have also been forwarded to Provost Marshals, AFHQ and 15 Army Group for information.

8. Transfers.

Several transfers of questure officials have been dealt with. In this connection, there is a marked reluctance of officials to be transferred to districts which are still under Army Control. For instance, two senior officials nominated as Questors for Forli, were 'sick' when arrangements were made for them to go forward. Lack of readily available transport facilities also delays them being sent forward as quickly as may be desired.

9. Mission Pay.

Approval has been given by Finance Sub-Commission to the payment of 'mission' pay, which enables Public Security Officials to be granted a special rate of pay when transferred away from their homes.

10. Questure Officials for the North.

The Italian Director of Public Security has been requested to submit up to date lists of Questure Officials for the North.

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11. War Graves.

Renewed representations have been made to Italian Police agencies to report locations of Allied War Graves for the information of the G.R. Graves Registration and Enquiries, C.M.F. An increasing number of reports have been received. In accordance with procedure laid down, a further memorandum has been forwarded to Regional Commissioner directing them to deal with these reports at Regional level and Army Commands, which will save time in the information reaching its destination and much clerical labor at Italian Police and this Headquarters.

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12. Morale.

The morale of the law enforcement agencies has generally shown improvement which is evidenced by increased police activities and, in some instances, excellent police work, a few examples of which are cited under the heading "Law Enforcement". This improvement is probably due to the recent issue of shoes and clothing, although there is still a shortage of these most necessary items. All agencies continue to operate under the tremendous handicap of lack of automotive equipment.

B. LAW ENFORCEMENT

13. Crime Generally.

The situation as regards crime cannot be considered as serious and, although in some localities an increase in crimes of violence is reported, the situation is well in hand. A slight increase is observed in Sardinia, Sicily, and some localities in the forward areas of the mainland, but arrests for these offences have also increased and can be considered proportionately satisfactory. Southern Region reports a slight decrease and in Lazio-Umbria Region, particularly in the Rome area, the situation is greatly improved by reason of increased energetic activities by the Carabinieri and Public Security services.

14. Disorders in Protest against Military Call-up.

During January, the highlight of the Public Safety picture continued to be the riots and disorders in protest against the Military call-up. Early in the month, these incidents became serious and alarming in Sicily, particularly in the provinces of Ragusa, Agrigento and Syracuse, eventually spreading to other places on the island. Lives of Carabinieri, police and civilians were lost, communication lines were cut, Governmental premises were set afire and considerable property was damaged. It was found necessary to use Italian troops to quell these disorders. As the month progressed, and news of further call-up on the mainland and in Sardinia reached the public, disorders began to occur at those places and the situation in Sicily became quieter. In Cagliari, Sardinia, a demonstration held on 12 January, 1945, resulted in the death of one person and the injury of 12 others. That city was quiet on the following day. On the mainland in cases where the Carabinieri have made arrests of persons failing to answer the call-up, there have been instances in which, by use or threat of force by some of the populace, the Carabinieri were compelled to release those arrested. Re-arrest of the originals and arrest of those responsible for their release have been ordered by higher Italian authority. As the month closed, the situation was greatly improved and apparently under control. However, it is felt that additional demonstrations against the call-up can be expected.

15. Separatist Movement - Sicily.

Although not directly responsible for disorders in Sicily, the Separatist movement has entered its head in connection therewith and is taking advantage thereof. On 15/16 January, the Separatist National Committee held a meeting at its headquarters and decided to issue an ultimatum demanding (1) the handing over of power to the Separatist Movement, or (2) military preparation

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Although not directly responsible for disorders in Sicily, the Separatist Movement has reared its head in connection therewith and is taking advantage thereof. On 15/16 January, the Separatist National Committee held a meeting at its headquarters and decided to issue an ultimatum demanding (1) the handing over of power to the Separatist Movement, or (2) Military re-occupation of the Island by the Allies. To this end, a stirring Order of the Day was approved. In the event of neither of the two proposals being accepted, the National Committee decided that the Movement would seize power with all its forces, proclaiming an Independent Republic of Sicily. For this purpose, the National Committee entrusted power to an Executive Committee, who should be responsible for organisation. This Committee started its work on the evening of 16 January, sending inflammatory communications to all the provincial sections of the Island; to the Separatist Youth League were communicated precise instructions to initiate intense propaganda. Pamphlets and posters published in connection with this Movement bear the names "Il Presidente" ANDREA FINOCCHIARO-APRILE and "Il Segretario Generale" ANTONIO VARVARO.

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16. Liquidation of the "Hunchback" of Rome.

Investigation into the murder of a British Corporal, a member of the Carabinieri and three civilians, established them to be the work of a gang headed by one Giuseppe Albano, known as "Il Gobbo" (The Hunchback) whose headquarters were in two of the Capital's poorest districts, Borgata Quarticciolo and Borgata Gordiani, the latter being situated above some ancient Roman Catacombs whose ramifications are spread over a wide area. A raid was staged to take place on the 18 January, but on the 15th the "Hunchback", while endeavouring to break into a villa was shot and killed by a Carabinieri. The Raid, as planned, was successfully carried out with some 1000 Carabinieri and Agents of Public Security taking part. 25 of the "Hunchback gang" were arrested and 700 persons detained for interrogation and for possessing fire-arms. Also a large quantity of fire-arms, ammunition and explosives were seized. The arrest of the greater part of the gang, to whom was accredited a large number of hold-ups and extortions, should have a deterrent effect on criminal elements in the Capital.

17. Seizure of Arms and Ammunition.

(a) On the 25th January, 1945, at 6.10 A.M. Rome Carabinieri visited the offices of the Movimento Communista d'Italia where, after searching the premises, quantities of arms and ammunition were found hidden behind a false wall built inside the premises. The premises were unoccupied and no arrests were made but enquiries continue to establish ownership and responsibility for possession. The following items were seized; 40 rifles, 5 sub-machine guns, 100 hand-grenades, 20 mortar bombs, 30 packages explosive material, 1 box rifle ammunition and 200 packages rifle ammunition.

(b) On the 27th January, 1945, Rome Carabinieri carried out a search in Via Tornavo No. 12, office of the "Proletarian Union". Among other things the following arms and ammunition were seized, 1 complete machine gun Fiat calibre 9, 21 bombs Italian mfg, 5 bombs German mfg, 4 Mitra "Beretta", 5 rifles model 38, 9000 cartridges for Mitra "Beretta" with relative loaders and ammunition boxes, 90 loaders for rifle mod. 38 (540 cartridges), 360 cartridges for machine gun rifles, 30 cartridges for pistol mod. 89, and 240 cartridges for German pistol "Mauser". Subsequently, Umberto Salvarani, Secretary General of the Union" was arrested and is presently in custody.

18. Arrests for Theft of Allied Silk.

Although the following incident cannot be considered as occurring only the month of January, 1945, it is submitted because of its importance and demonstrates excellent police work by Italian Public Safety Officers and men under the direction of an Allied Public Safety Officer: During September and October, 1944, 3800 kilos (1 freight car load) of Allied Silk was stolen from the rail yards in Naples. Investigation by members of the 81 section SIB C.M. Police C&P resulted in that organization submitting a report that the result was abortive and the investigation was considered closed. Capt. E.F. Hobbs, A.P.S.O. Naples Zone Allied Commission conferred with three commissioners and two marshals of the Naples Questura and a new investigation was begun which resulted in the recovery of the bulk of the stolen silk and the arrest or denunciation of 31 persons responsible for the actual theft, the sale or the purchase of the stolen merchandise.

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19. Forging Allied Military Currency.

Concern has been felt in P.S. and Finance Sub-Commissions regarding the increase in circulation of forged Allied Military Currency. The cases of Notes being raised from 50 to 500 lire denominations have sunk into insignificance compared with the flooding of certain areas with numbers of counterfeit notes of 500 and 1000 lire denomination. In many cases these latter are very good forgeries. Public Safety Officers are very much alive to the problem, and as result of some good work by them and the Italian Police agencies, some very important arrests have been made, and a quantity of forged notes and forging equipment seized.

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C. CONDUCT OF TROOPS

20. General.

The conduct of troops generally leaves much to be desired in improvement. Because of lack of Allied troops, there is no problem in Sicily; in Sardinia where there are no military police, sailors of the Merchant Marines, by their total disregard for the authority of the Italian police, have become a local problem. In Southern Italy there has been a slight decrease in the number of offences reported as being committed by Allied personnel but in the forward area, crimes of violence,(murders, rape, armed robberies etc.) committed principally by negro troops (American, Brazilian and British Indians),continue to occur. Energetic action has been taken to counter this condition and many arrests have been made.

D. SECURITY

21. Civilian Security.

The rise and fall of civilian morale, which is a reliable guide to the potentialities of unrest and disorder, depend to a very large extent on military achievements, particularly with a people possessing a temperament like the Italians. There is no doubt that the reverses suffered by the Allies in December and the early part of January, 1945, the civil strife in Greece, and the prolonged stability of the front in Italy, combined to disconcert Italians to the extent of open hostile criticism. The elimination of these factors, and the tremendous successes of the Russians have somewhat raised the morale of the people, although those who fear the rise of Communism are still unhappy about the present position. The political machinations have continued unabated, but have not given rise to any immediate security threat. The activities of the extremist movements have been watched, and a new body -"Movimento Nazionale di Difesa Economise Proletarie' has entered the picture. It is affiliated to the"Movimento Partigiano " and the "Unione Spartaco", and will seek to exhort its members to some form of revolutionary action. There is no reason for believing that any direct form of revolution is likely at this stage.

22. Epuration Trials.

The trials of Generals ROATTA, SUVICH and others have passed off without incident during the earlier parts of the case, but have not yet been concluded. An eleventh hour sensation was the suspension of MASSIMILI, Roatta's legal representative, as he himself had been adjudged deserving of epuration proceedings. In spite of this, legal arguments and objections, nothing of a security nature developed, and apart from the natural burst of approbation or otherwise when the verdicts are announced, it appears that the trials will conclude without incidents similar to those associated with the Caruso case.

23. Enemy Agents (5 Army cases).

Owing to climatic conditions, the number of agents sent by the enemy through the lines has dropped almost to a standstill, thus allowing more progress to be made in reducing the black-log of cases from previous months.

Negro troops (American, Brazilian and British Indians), continue to occur. Energetic action has been taken to counter this condition and many arrests have been made.

D. SECURITY

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Owing to climatic conditions, the number of agents sent by the enemy through the lines has dropped almost to a standstill, thus allowing more progress to be made in reducing the black-log of cases from previous months. Court decisions obtained during the month were:- sentenced to death 6, to imprisonment 1, acquitted 1, postponed 1. Work was commenced on 13 other cases and it is hoped that these will be presented to the Court in February.

24. Political Propaganda in AMG Territory.

Enquiries have been in hand for some time regarding the dispatch of Communist literature to Pisa from the headquarters in Rome and recently a raid on the Communist Party Branch Office in Rimini revealed that letters were being dispatched from Rome to Rimini and thence to Forli. Enquiries are proceeding with a view to establishing whether an offence against 8 Army regulations has been committed, but there is obviously a security danger if a political party persistently evades army regulations within the fighting zone by clandestine traffic in mail.

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25. Screening.

A great deal of time is spent on this laborious, but necessary, part of security work. In our own files are recorded some 13,000 names of persons of doubtful antecedents or associations, and these records are constantly being consulted. In important cases reference is also made to other security agencies' records, as well as implemented by personal investigations. During January, 1945, 45 investigations and reports were made to Insurance Section of Finance Sub-Commission and 20 to Public Relations Branch. 317 names of employees were also compared with our index and in some cases recommendation for dismissal were made. Three reports on persons of much greater importance were rendered, and also an appeal by an Italian Minister dissenting from an opinion as to the unsuitability of a prospective 'epurator' was replied to in detail, giving the reasons for not confirming his appointment.

26. Penicillin - Black Market.

Following an allegation that supplies of penicillin were obtainable on the black market, an investigation was commenced at the instigation of Public Health Sub-Commission, as it was feared such a traffic might influence the supply to Allied Troops. The investigation showed no actual cases of black market activity but exposed the possibility of fraud by unscrupulous people selling other articles as penicillin. Supplies of the medicine are adequate for our military needs but none is available for civilian use. Hundreds of applications are made from civilian sources weekly, but it is not possible to release any to other than military medical units. It was also ascertained that it is most probable if penicillin gets into unauthorised hands it will be rendered useless unless the recipient knows how it should be handled.

27. 'A' Civilian Internee Camp, Padula.

There are now 1,938 civilian internees in this camp and during the month a further 117 were released consequent upon their cases being reviewed. Since the camp was opened 1,985 persons have been released following review, thus showing that the policy was well worth the time of the officers spent considering the cases.

28. 'B' Civilian Internee Camp, Terni.

(a) A certain amount of indecision exists in high places as to whether this should be called 'No. 2' or 'B' Civilian Internee Camp but it seems most likely that the latest letter 'B' is the one destined to survive. The steady flow of intakes continues and the present number is 512 of whom 19 are females.

(b) So far 49 cases have been reviewed and release recommended in five instances. As the army line has been stationery for so long it is not anticipated that many will be liberated until there is a general move forward.

(c) Officers destined for security work in Austria have visited this Camp, which has much to commend it as a pattern on which to model others.

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There are now 1,988 civilian internees in this camp and during the month a further 117 were released consequent upon their cases being reviewed. Since the camp was opened 1,985 persons have been released following review, thus showing that the policy was well worth the time of the officers spent considering the cases.

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(c) Officers destined for security work in Austria have visited this Camp, which has much to commend it as a pattern on which to model others.

(d) Both internee camps now come under the direct supervision of AFHQ for security purposes and no doubt a closer general policy will result. Major Daly-Lewis, AFHQ, has visited this Headquarters and also 'B' Camp and many details concerning releases and other security matters have been discussed. For instance, visits have been curtailed to once per month, and two relatives can be allowed on this occasion. Suspected enemy agents and saboteurs will not be allowed visitors.

(e) Machinery for the release of internees to the Italian Government for epuration, as witnesses, or for criminal offences, has been established and every facility will be afforded them by way of interviews etc. There is a reservation, however, that AFHQ must be informed before the decision of the Epuration Commission is put into effect.

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(f) The correspondence connected with internees is increasing every day, and in spite of issuing a directive to all Sections of this HQ and all Regions that no reply can be expected to petitions for review of cases, no decrease is anticipated. It is neither practicable nor proper to review the case of a well known internee merely because of pressure from high quarters, as it means that other more deserving cases must be deferred; with 2,500 persons involved, all of whom wish a quick re-consideration, conditions would soon become chaotic if the Italian method of interesting many important people in a case in order that they might bring pressure to bear were allowed to influence the priority of reviews.

S. PRISONS

29. General Situation.

The general situation in Prisons for the month of January show that there was a slight increase in Prison population in the Southern and Sicily Regions. This was brought about by the drive on the olive oil crushes in Southern Region and the arrests made in Sicily due to the disturbances caused by the call-up. In the other Regions there was no large increase in population with the exception of Rome City where the arrest of the followers of the famous "Quichbeck" has put a strain on the capacity of Regina Coeli.

30. Disturbances.

There were no disturbances in prisons reported this month and it might be that the slight increase in food for prisoners has been the reason.

31. Supplies.

On the occasion of a visit to the Prisons of Naples it was found that necessary supplies of blankets and bedding are lacking and also that the Prison Administration can not receive from the Italian Government sources soap which is so necessary to take care of the health of these prisoners and to avoid the outbreak of an epidemic of scabbies or typhus. There is a priority list for this commodity and prisons are far down on this list. Efforts are being made to have this corrected and Public Health Sub-Commission is giving assistance.

32. Overcrowding.

Overcrowding in Judicial Prisons remains the large question to be solved, particularly in Southern Region where Army formations are still occupying space. Repeated requests have been made to AFHQ to release some of this space and final action is awaited.

33. A. Gabelli Institute.

The Vice President of the Civil Affairs Section and Director of Public Safety Sub-Commission inspected and visited A. Gabelli Institute for Minors in Rome for which demands had been made by R.....C. for the evacuation of these minors so that R.....C. could have the use of the entire building for Security Prisoners. It was agreed by the Vice President and Director of Public Safety

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The Vice President of the Civil Affairs Section and Director of Public Safety Sub-Commission inspected and visited A. Gabelli Institute for Minors in Rome for which demands had been made by R.A.A.C. for the evacuation of these minors so that R.A.A.C. could have the use of the entire building for Security prisoners. It was agreed by the Vice President and Director of Public Safety Sub-Commission that it would be impossible to give up the remaining portion of this building as the heavy equipment and machinery could not be moved and letters conveying this information were sent to R.A.A.C. by Allied Commission Headquarters.

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34. Prison Guards and Directors.

The standard of Personnel of Prison Guards and Directors is not up to the standard as is known in the United States or England and endeavours are being made to instill in these officials a sense of duty to their charges and to the Italian Government. To accomplish this, the Minister of Grace and Justice has appointed the Under Secretary to act in close liaison with the Prison Section of Public Safety and to meet once a week to discuss various conditions as they come to notice.

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55. Long Range Rockets - P.A.D.

The use of V1 and V2 weapons against targets in the European theatre has necessitated the overhauling of P.A.D. arrangements in liberated Italy. To this end, all Fire and Civil Defence officers in Regions were assembled in Rome during the month and attended a 2 day conference at which they were addressed by the P.A.D. and C.D. Advisor, AFHQ. Experience gained in the European theatre was discussed, and measures suggested for the revision of P.A.D. arrangements. Owing to the limited range of the V1 and V2, such revision is only urgently necessary in areas forward of Rome. The protection of forward ports and towns in Army area remains a Military responsibility and Allied Commission officers are charged with the duty of ensuring that the Italian anti-fire service is capable of functioning efficiently in support of army P.A.D. arrangements. Post raid measures are of prime importance after V1 and V2 attack, and these are beyond the scope of any one branch. It has been recommended that Public Safety responsibility be limited to operational Civil Defence and that responsibility for Post Raid measures be assumed by the Senior Civil Affairs Officer who alone can co-ordinate all the many services concerned. A meeting was called by Public Safety Sub-Commission on Wednesday 31 January, 1945, at which representatives of the following Sub-Commissions attended; Legal, Labour, Industry, Commerce, Public Health, Food, and Public Works. The meeting was addressed by Lt. Col. Daw, the AFHQ, P.A.D. and C.D. advisor. Post raid problems were explained, particularly as they affected the various Sub-Commissions in order that the matter could be studied, necessary legislation prepared and instruction given to officers in the field.

G. REGISTRATION AND LICENSING

56. Circulation of Motor Vehicles.

(a) Pontifical Commission for Refugees.
Arrangements made to deal with the Commission as far as the issue of circulating permits is concerned at Headquarters level. POL supplies will be furnished by the Vatican from an allocation made available by AFHQ.

(b) Sovereign Order of the Knights of Malta.
Issue of circulating permits for the current four months completed.

(c) Requisitioning of Vehicles.
The Italian Government agreed to the principal that motor vehicles with proper circulation permits should not be requisitioned except in cases of emergency. Clarification is sought with regard to the proviso.

(d) Military Railway Service (MRS)
In the early days of the occupation of Rome, motor vehicles used by the MRS carried certificates issued by them to ensure freedom of movement. It came to notice that vehicles without standard permits continue to circulate with these certificates. The MRS having advised that arrangements now exist for the issue of permits, instructions have been issued to eliminate from service those vehicles that circulate without proper permits.

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(e) Reale Automobile Club d'Italia.
Nine provincial Commissioners have been appointed to the Provincial seats of Pisa(Ing. Giovanni [illegible]) and Perugia Dr. Andreone). A new Provincial Director was also appointed to the Provincial Seat of Perugia (Dr. Lauro Pallotta).
Appointment of Dr. [illegible] as Provincial Director of Lucca agreed to by S.C.A.O. 5th Fifth Army and Central Coast.

(f) Consulates and French Delegations.
Arrangements made for controlling the issue of permits from this Headquarters for vehicles at the disposal of Consulates and the French Delegations.

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37. Control of Civilian Movement.

(a) Agreed with Transportation and Land Forces Sub-Commission that Italian military personnel proceeding on leave to Sardinia will not be required to be in possession of civilian movement passes provided they are in possession of Military leave passes endorsed by MMLA Liaison Officers.

(b) The Commanding General, CC.RR., was informed that all Carabinieri crossing the Rear Army Control Line, other than in a formed body, must be in possession of Civilian Movement passes.

(c) As Executive Memorandum No. 77 will shortly be revised, Sections, Regions, and Ministries concerned have been invited to give their comments with regard to the need to retain the existing restrictions on movement between Sicily and the mainland.

(d) G-2 AFHQ, has intimated that sympathic consideration would be given to an application to reduce the Restricted Zone.

(e) Passes issued to members of the Control Italian Government must now be forwarded to AFHQ, and not 15th Army Group, for counter-signature.

38. Military Travel Authorisations. (MTA)

In accordance with the wishes expressed by G-5 Section, AFHQ, all MTA applications dealt with by Liaison Branch will be registered in Public Safety before submission to G-2 AFHQ.

39. Entry into Italy.

(a) Political and Economic Sectionshave advised, and AFHQ have agreed, not to permit industrialists to enter Italy for the present.

(b) The Vice President has agreed that applications to enter Italy willbe dealt with by Political Section in the case of Diplomats, Refugee Branch in the case of repatriates, and Public Safety will deal with all others not dealt with by Political Section or Refugee Branch.

(c) AFHQ confirmed that the Italian Foreign Office has no authority to give permission unilaterally to travel to Italy from other countries.

40. Road Passenger Transport Vehicles.

The Prefect of Rome has published a decree establishing a transport committee to regulate the passenger transport system in the city of Rome. Two R.P.S.C., and the Provost Marshal will take joint steps to eliminate unauthorised service as soon as the decree becomes operative.

41. Identity cards for Import - Receiving Agents.

At the request of Economic Section an identity card was drafted for use by Import Receiving Agents at Military Ports.

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42. Issue and Use of Military Tyres on Civilian Vehicles. 2590

This Sub-Commission advised Transportation Sub-Commission that the issue of tyres should be closely tied up with the issue of circulating permits. The same priorities should be established for the issue of both. In order to determine whether civilians now using military tyres have a proper entitlement to them, it was suggested that they should be required to declare this to RACI and give all information as to how the tyres were obtained. RACI would furnish a receipt, which would be regarded as a proper authority to use the tyres. Meanwhile, the declaration would be checked and a standard authorisation issued. A dead line would be set when the RACI receipts would be invalidated and only the standard authorisation would be recognised.

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SECTION I

H. PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION

43. Defascism.

Close contact has been kept with the Epuration Committee of Agencies with which this Sub-Commission is concerned, and detailed instructions given on the completion of fortnightly returns. Officials who have only recently become responsible for submitting the returns were not at all clear as to the figures required, and it is now confidently felt that a true picture of Epuration proceedings will be forthcoming. All concerned speak of the delay caused in proceedings by the State of transport and communications, and there is no doubt that present conditions are a delaying factor. It was found that there was an apparent tendency to deal with large numbers of lower ranks rather than concentrating on senior officials, but the necessity of dealing with the latter first has been impressed on those concerned. Good progress has recently been made in the preliminary examinations, but in cases referred to the Epuration Committees progress is not so good. In view of the work involved, it may be considered as satisfactory. All officials concerned in this work have shown themselves very helpful and co-operative.

44. Compensation claims by civilians.

Cases have occurred in the past where civilians have requested assistance or compensation for injury and death resulting from assault by French troops. The matter was referred to this Sub-Commission from Lazio-Umbria Region; in the past, such cases have been forwarded to the French Command directly concerned, but it is felt that little or no redress could be obtained, and that the policy and procedure for dealing with these incidents should be determined at a higher level. A specific case, involving the death of a 14 year old girl while resisting rape by French Moroccan troops, has been submitted to AFHQ with a request for directions.

45. Personnel

(a) The promotion was announced during the month of Major Wilson (B) Police Sub-Division this Sub-Commission, to Lt. Col. In addition, in Regions 4 American officers have been promoted Capt. to Major, and 1 from 2nd Lt to 1st Lt. Lt Col. Doherty (B) who has been G.P.S., AG 5 Army for many months, has been transferred to this Sub-Commission and is succeeded by Lt. Col Bye (B). Capt. Doley (B) Southern Region, is attached to this Sub-Commission on temporary duty in connection with CC.RR.

(b) All AC/AM Fire Officers in Regions have attended a S.A.C. and C.I. Conference held in Rome, under the direction of the P&D and CD adviser, AFHQ; the conference dealt with experience gained on this subject on the Western Front.

(c) Four Senior British Officers are expected to visit this theatre very soon to study AC/AM work in connection with Austria planning, and everything possible is being done to make their visit as useful as possible.

(d) A meeting has been held at this Headquarters of the Regional Public Safety Officers assigned to Lombardia, Piemonte and Liguria Regions, to discuss Northwest planning, including Public Safety personnel.

(e) Capt. Powell and Capt. Ellis on 27 January attended military

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(e) Capt. Powell and Capt. Ellis on 27 January attended Military Security lecture given by officers of A.M.G.C.

NOMINAL ROLL - Officers.

Rank	Name	A or B	Assignment	Station
Colonel	CLARK, John W.	A	Director Public Safety	HQ. AC.
Colonel	YOUNG, A.E.	B	D.D.P.S.	HQ. AC.
Lt. Col	DOHERTY, W.	B		HQ. AC.
Lt. Col	WILCOX, A.F.	B	Head Police Sub-Div	HQ. AC
Lt Col	WILSON, F.J.	B	Police Sub-Div	HQ. AC

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PERSONAL ROLL - Officers, Cont'd.

Rank	Name	A	CT	B	Assignment	Station
Major	HUCKMAN, F.P.			A	Executive Officer	HQ. AC
Major	BALLANCE, T.C.			B	Lic and Reg	HQ. AC
Major	Hembury, E.W.			A	Prisons	HQ. AC
Major	Rourke, W.			B	Security	Espionage Duties
Major	HAYE, W.			B	Attd. Civil Affs	Reg. HQ.
Major	HARVEY, S.J.			B	Security Div.	HQ. AC
Capt.	CRACK, F.			B	Security Div.	"A" Internment Camp
Capt	ELLIS, A.F.			B	Security Div.	HQ. AC
Capt	GALE, L.			B	Security Div.	HQ. AC
Capt	POWELL, R.			B	Admin Officer	HQ. AC
Capt	DALEY, G.R.			B	Attached	HQ. AC
1st Lt.	TEER, C.			A	Security Div.	HQ. AC

NOMINAL ROLL - EM/CR's

Name	Rank	A	CT	B	Assignment	Station
Louis J. Pedule	S/Sgt			A	Chief Clerk	HQ. AC
T.F. Chipperton	Sgt			B	Clerk	Security Div HQ
Dino (NMI) Galli	T/C S			A	Clerk	Security Div HQ
Robinson K.	Cpl			B	Clerk	HQ AC
Lisberg J.	T/Cpl			B	Clerk	HQ AC
Jay W. Furley	P.F.C.			A	Stenr. typist	HQ AC
D.V. Tommineosa	P.FC.			A	Clerk/Interp.	Security Div HQ

John W. Coleman

JOHN W. COLEMAN
Colonel, J.A.G.D.
Director Public Safety
Sub-Commission

HL/3rd

SECRET

	[illegible], A.F.	B	Security Div.	[illegible] Internment Camp
Capt	G.I.E., I.	B	Security Div.	HQ. AC
Capt	POWELL, R.	B	Admin Officer	HQ. AC
Capt	DALEY, G.R.	B	Attached	HQ. AC
1st Lt.	FERR, C.	A	Security Div.	HQ. AC

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Louis J. Peduto	S/Sgt	A	Chief Clerk	HQ. AC
T.F. Chipperton	Sgt	B	Clerk	Security Div HQ
Dino (NMI) Galli	T/c 3	A	Clerk	Security Div HQ
Robinson E.	Cpl	B	Clerk	HQ AC
Lisberg J.	L/Cpl	B	Clerk	HQ AC
Jay W. Farley	P.F.C.	A	Steno. typist	HQ AC
D.N. Tornincasa	P.F.C.	A	Clerk/Interp.	Security Div HQ

JOHN W. CHAPMAN
Colonel, J.A.G.D.
Director Public Safety
Sub-Commission

WPL/jwf

SECRET

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[illegible] ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION
PATRIOT BRANCH

Ref: 55/1/Pat

Sec. 374

To: Civil Affairs Section.

8th Feb, 43.

PATRIOTS MONTHLY REPORT ON ITALY.

1. General.

On AFHQ authority:

(i) Patriots are now being fed on the full Italian Army Ration Scale.
(ii) All wounded Patriots are now being tended in Italian Military Hospitals.

Sufficient clothing has been obtained and delivered to Fifth and Eighth Armies to cater in edible needs.

2. Patriot Reception Centres and Reception Points.

(a) The Reception Centre at FORLI was closed down. It has been replaced by a Reception Centre at PADUA.

(b) Disposal of Patriots. (from figures available.)

Fifth Army: Enlisted into the Army during the month of Jan .. 1770
Joined working units 760
Returned to their homes 415
At present in the Centres at TORRICE and PESOLA. 597

Eighth Army: In the Eighth Army area no Patriots are being held in Centres. The only Patriots under consideration for the future are those who are, at the moment, operationally active in vale areo.

3. Recruiting Agencies.

As a result of a mission sent to the SIENA area during the [illegible] Italian Army. A request

PATRIOTS BRANCH REPORT ON JANUARY.

1. General.

On AFHQ authority:

(i) Patriots are now being fed on the full Italian Army Ration Scale.

(ii) All wounded Patriots are now being treated in Italian Military Hospitals.

Sufficient clothing has been obtained and delivered to Fifth and Eighth Armies to meet immediate needs.

2. Patriot Reception Centres and Reception Points.

(a) The Reception Centre at FORLI has closed down. It has been replaced by a Reception Centre at PESARO.

(b) Disposal of Patriots. (From figures available.)

Fifth Army: Enlisted into the Army during the month of Jan .. 177
Joined working units 760
Returned to their homes 115
At present in the Centres at TORRICELLA and PESARO. 357

Eighth Army: In the Eighth Army area no Patriots are being held in Centres. The only Patriots under consideration for the future are those who are, at the moment, operationally active in this area.

3. Recruiting Agencies.

As a result of a special effort in the SIENA area during the month, 700 Patriots were enlisted into the Italian Army. A request has been received to send a Recruiting Agency to LIVORNO. This agency will start operating on 12th February, 1945.

4. Patriot Representatives.

Patriot Representatives have now completed their work in all liberated areas except GENOA, PISA and LEGHORN. Regional Commissioners have stated that by the end of February work at PROCIDA and ANCONA will be finished, and apart from that date Patriot Representatives will be required only at PISA.

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5. Fifth and Eighth Armies Reports.

The number of Patriots held in Patriot Centres has been considerably reduced for the following reasons:

(a) Prevailing weather conditions have rendered many mountain passes impassable, and

(b) Our contacts with the Labour organisations of the Army have met with considerable success. As a result, over 1,000 Patriots are now employed as Labour Gangs with the South African Division at [illegible], and some 750 with the [illegible] Depot at [illegible]. There is no immediate prospect of the arrival of large numbers of Patriots at our Centres.

6. Patriots in Hospital.

The number of patriots now held in hospitals is negligible. It is reported, however, that about forty seriously wounded Patriots are in hospital in [illegible]. Complete suits of clothing have been obtained for these Patriots and delivered to the hospitals. In addition, each Patriot has been given the sum of 1,000 L. and cigarettes.

7. Branch Re-organisation.

Major B.L. CRAIG has relinquished his position as Executive Officer and has been succeeded by Major V.P.F.C. SHEE.

R. CRAIG.
Lt. Colonel.
Director
Patriots Branch.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION JEWP/pe
APO 394
Subcommission for Monuments Fine Arts and Archives
(Tel. 489081, ext. 442 & 864; 473480)

20340/MFAA 15 February 1945

Subject: Fifteenth Monthly Report, for January 1945.

To : Chief Commissioner.

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DIRECTIVES AND INSTRUCTIONS

1. On 7 Jan 45 AFHQ issued a letter to all commanders on the subject of Protection of Monuments of Cultural and Educational Importance.

2. The promised revision of AFHQ Administrative Memorandum No. 54 of 6 Dec 44 is still awaited. The delay is causing considerable administrative difficulty.

RELATIONS WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

3. With the promotion of Commendatore Petrocchi, the post of Director General of Antiquities and Fine Arts has fallen vacant. It has not yet been filled.

4. On 8 Jan 45 the Director attended the opening session of a Commission appointed by the Minister of Public Instruction to consider the major problems of repair to damaged monuments in Italy.

5. Special meetings were held with the Minister of Public Instruction in the presence of the VP of the CA Section; and with the president of the Central Pontifical Commission for Sacred Art.

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	18	: Liaison with Other Theatres
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	22 - 24	: Archives
	25	: Personnel

DIRECTIVES AND INSTRUCTIONS

1. On 7 Jun 45 AFHQ issued a letter to all commanders on the subject of Protection of Monuments of Cultural and Educational Importance.

2. The promised revision of AFHQ Administrative Memorandum No. 91 of 6 Dec 44 is still awaited. The delay is causing considerable administrative difficulty.

RELATIONS WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

3. With the promotion of Commendatore Petrocchi, the post of Director General of Antiquities and Fine Arts has fallen vacant. It has not yet been filled.

4. On 8 Jun 45 the Director attended the opening session of a Commission appointed by the Minister of Public Instruction to consider the major problems of repair to damaged monuments in Italy.

5. Special meetings were held with the Minister of Public Instruction in the presence of the VP of the CA Section; and with the president of the Central Pontifical Commission for Sacred Art.

ANCXXII-MAGGIO Region

6. Repairs

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a. ANCONA. Work is in hand at Fossombrone, the Cathedral at Ortona, S. Maria in Piano at Loreto Aprutino, the Taverna Ducale and S. Francesco at Ascoli, the Museo Civico at Sulmona and two churches at Guardiagrele.

b. MARCHE. At Ancona work proceeds slowly under considerable difficulties due to shortage of labour and the removal of materials by troops and civilians. At Pesaro five projects are in hand; at Fabriano, S. Maria del Buon Gesu'; and Gradara Castle.

7. Requisitions. Position improved. The partial occupation of the Palazzo Ducale at Urbino has been terminated without any significant damage. Other monuments released are the Villa Imperiale and Villa Miralfiore at Pesaro and the Pinacoteca at Fabriano.

8. Deposits. Conditions have still prevented an inspection of the deposit at Torricella (Prov. Pesaro), which contains objects from the churches of Rimini, but it is believed to be in good condition.

LAZIO-UMBRIA Region

9. Repairs. Work is continuing on a number of sites, notably at Viterbo. Details are not to hand.

10. Requisitions. A threat to requisition the Palazzo Venezia for the A.M.G. has been averted. The A.M.G. have taken the Palazzo Rospoli instead.

TOSCANA Region

11. Repairs

a. Florence Province. In Florence City work continues on the Uffizi Gallery and S. Stefano, and a number of minor projects for roofs and windows. Work of clearance and of repair is also proceeding at Pian Grande, S. Michele; Badia a Settimo; Impruneta, S. Andrea; Pian di Mugnone, La Maddalena; Vaiano, S. Alessandro; Empoli, Collegiata and S. Agostino; Impruneta; Figline, S. Francesco.

b. Arezzo Province. In Arezzo City, clearance and minor repairs to five monuments pending; work is also in hand at Cortona, S. Maria Nuova and Palazzo Comunale; Monterchi, S. Maria degli Angeli; and S. Giovanni Valdarno, Palazzo Comunale.

c. Siena Province. Minor repairs in Siena City; and work in progress at Colle Val d'Elsa, S. Agostino; Casole d'Elsa, S. Maria Assunta; and measures to prevent further damage to S. Gimignano, Collegiata. Damaged pictures from Castiglione d'Orcia and S. Quirico d'Orcia have been brought to Siena for repairs.

d. Livorno Province. It has at last been possible to begin work in Livorno City, which has been terribly damaged. A fuller survey than previously possible has now been made, and estimates prepared.

e. Pisa, Lucca and Pistoia Provinces. In Pisa City work is proceeding actively on eight damaged churches; and at Pistoia on three. Detailed surveys have been undertaken in Pistoia and Lucca provinces and estimates prepared.

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requisitions have still prevented an inspection of the deposit at Torricella (Prov. Pisa), which contains objects from the churches of Rimini; but it is believed to be in good condition.

LAZIO-ABRUZZI Region

9. Repairs. Work is continuing on a number of sites, notably at Viterbo. Details are not to hand.

10. Requisitions. A threat to requisition the Palazzo Venezia for the A.M.G. has been averted. The A.M.G. have taken the Palazzo Rospoli instead.

TOSCANA Region

11. Repairs

a. Florence Province. In Florence City work continues on the Uffizi Gallery and S. Stefano, and a number of minor projects for roofs and windows. Work of clearance and of repair is also proceeding at Passignano, S. Nicholo; Badia a Settimo; Brozzi, S. Andrea; Pian di Mugnone, La Maddalena; Ciciolli, S. Alessandro; Empoli, Collegiata and S. Agostino; Impruneta; Pieve, S. Francesco.

b. Arezzo Province. In Arezzo City, clearance and minor repairs to five monuments continue; work is also in hand at Cortona, S. Maria Nuova and Palazzo Comunale; Monsevia, S. Maria degli Angeli; and S. Giovanni Valdarno, Palazzo Comunale.

c. Siena Province. Minor repairs in Siena City; and work in progress at Colle Val d'Elsa, S. Agostino; Casole d'Elsa, S. Maria Assunta; and measures to prevent further damage to S. Gimignano, Collegiata. Damaged pictures from Castiglione d'Orcia and S. Quirico d'Orcia have been brought to Siena for repairs.

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e. Pisa, Lucca and Pistoia Provinces. In Pisa City work is proceeding actively on eight damaged churches; and at Pistoia on three. Detailed surveys have been undertaken in Pistoia and Lucca provinces and estimates prepared.

12. Requisitions. No major difficulties are reported. There have been a few reported infractions of Out-of-Bounds notices but none of a very serious character.

[illegible]

13. The M.F.A. Officer has been occupied with inspections and routine problems in the forward areas. Progress has been made in the compilation of a photographic record.

ADRIATIC Area and MARCHE Region

14. Repairs. At Ravenna all urgent repairs are in hand; at Rimini work is in hand on the Malatestian Buildings, the Archivio and the Arco d'Augusto. Pending the possibility of a more radical solution it has been thought better not to attempt to roof the Tempio Malatestiano at present. Elsewhere urgent repairs are being under-

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taken wherever the military situation permits.

15. Pesaro. The town is badly damaged. The very important Cornelius Museum has been destroyed and, of the two known deposits therefrom, the Fondo Scitto at Oriolo received a direct hit and subsequently burned, while the Villa Ioele at Mondaino, which contained all the records and photographs was demolished by German mines. This is a first-class disaster.

16. Requisitions. The MFA&A officer reports that the situation, despite difficulties due to shortage of accommodation and crowding, is being sympathetically handled. Reports of looting by Allied troops are under investigation.

EXHIBITIONS

17. The following Exhibitions are in progress or preparation:

a. The Exhibition of European Masterpieces at the Palazzo Venezia was visited during January by 11,000 persons and receipts therefrom totalled Lire 246,805.75 against an expenditure of Lire 189,275.00. The fund for repair of war-damaged monuments now stands at Lire 1,746,000.00. The exhibition will close on Feb 10.

b. The proposed exhibition of Tuscan Art in Florence will not now open until the spring. The exhibition at Siena will remain open indefinitely.

c. In Rome the Italian Government are organising a follow-up exhibition at the Palazzo Venezia of Venetian painting from pictures on deposit in the Vatican and from Roman private collections. The Borghese Gallery will be re-opened in March.

d. At Perugia the Superintendent of Monuments is organising an exhibition of Umbrian Art to open in April.

LIAISON WITH OTHER THEATRES

18. The Deputy Director was absent throughout the month in the U.K. and at SHAEF, with a view primarily to ensuring the closer coordination of practice and information in respect of missing works of art believed stolen by the Germans. The need for close and continuous exchange of information is going to increase.

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

19. Difficulties of supply continue, and no suitable cameras have been located for requisition.

20. Arrangements have been made to microfilm pictures of all works of art removed by the Germans from Italy for transmission to SHAEF.

21. A fifth group of photographs (illustrating Ravenna, Rimini, and assorted Central Italian sites) has been forwarded to Washington and London.

ARCHIVES

22. The central Italian archive service is faced with a considerable problem of

17. The following Exhibitions are in progress or preparation:

a. The Exhibition of European Masterpieces at the Palazzo Venezia was visited during January by 11,000 persons and receipts therefrom totalled Lire 246,205.75 against an expenditure of Lire 185,275.00. The fund for repair of war-damaged monuments now stands at Lire 1,746,000.00. The exhibition will close on Feb 18.

b. The proposed exhibition of Tuscan Art in Florence will not now open until the spring. The exhibition at Siena will remain open indefinitely.

c. In Rome the Italian Government are organising a follow-up exhibition at the Palazzo Venezia of Venetian painting from pictures on deposit in the Vatican and from Roman private collections. The Borghese Gallery will be re-opened in March.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

19. Difficulties of supply continue, and no suitable sources have been located for requisition.

20. Arrangements have been made to microfilm pictures of all works of art removed by the Germans from Italy for transmission to SHAEF.

21. A fifth group of photographs (illustrating Ravenna, Rimini, and assorted Central Italian sites) has been forwarded to Washington and London.

ARCHIVES

22. The Central Italian archive service is faced with a considerable problem of reorganisation. The primary difficulties are the shortage of trained personnel and regional objections to the technically desirable policy of central control instituted in 1939.

23. Major Ball is undertaking a survey of archival problems in Tuscany. Inspections have also been made at Turin, Soiloto, Foligno, Perugia and Gubbio.

24. Close contact is being maintained with Intelligence agencies responsible for collection of information from enemy archives.

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PERSONNEL

25. The following recent changes are noted:

a. Major U.S. Bell (Br), Archives Officer, was assigned to the Subcommission 28 Dec 44 and is now on attachment to TOSCANA Region.

b. Capt. Marriott, assigned VENEZIA Region, remains temporarily attached to APENNINE-MARCHE Region, assisting Capt. Munse, now back at his post there, after sickness in December and January.

c. The following officers are on assignment to forward regions as indicated but pending call thereto remain at their present positions: Capt. Pinsent (LIGURIA), Major Gardner (LIGURIA), Capt. Enthoven (PIEDMONT), Lt. Cott, USNR (LOMBARDIA), Capt. Marriott (VENEZIA; see sub-pars. b. above).

For the Director:

J.H. WARD PETERS
Lt.Col., RA
D/Director

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...ward regions as indicated
...positions: Capt. Pinsent
...(PLANTS), Lt. Dorr, USAR
...b. above).

...or the Director:

...Lt. Col., PA
...Director

...ording officers are on assignment to forward regions as indicated
but pending call thereto remain at their present positions: Capt. Pinsent
(PLANTS), Major Gardner (LIBYA), Capt. Anthonsen (PLANTS), Lt. Dorr, USAR
(LOMBARDIA), Capt. Marriott (VENETIA); see sub-para. b. above).

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SECRET.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
FOR AUSTRIA.
DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION SUB-COMMISSION

DPR/54.7/JDM

14 February, 1945.

MONTHLY REPORT FOR JANUARY, 1945.

Para.	Sub-Para.	Subject.
1.		GENERAL.
	(i)	Evacuations.
	(ii)	U.N.R.R.A.
2.		ACCOMMODATION.
	(i)	No. 1 Transit Camp (Refugee), Enns.
	(ii)	Future Repatriation Problems.
3.		MEDICAL.
	(i)	Inspections
	(ii)	Health
4.		INTERNAL SERVICES.
5.		RECORDS BUREAU.
	(i)	General.
	(ii)	Welfare & Whereabouts Enquiries.
6.		REPATRIATION.
	(i)	General.
	(ii)	M.T.'s obtained.
	(iii)	Repatriations.
7.		FINANCE.
	(i)	Emergency Financial Assistance.
	(ii)	Currency Conversion.

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MONTHLY REPORT FOR JANUARY, 1945.

Para.	Sub-Para.	Subject.
1.		GENERAL.
	(i)	Evacuations.
	(ii)	U.N.R.R.A.
2.		ORGANIZATION.
	(i)	H. Q. Transit Camp (Administration)
	(ii)	Police Department, Problems.
3.		CLINICAL.
	(i)	Inspections
	(ii)	Health
4.		Medical Services.
5.		Records Clerical.
	(i)	General.
	(ii)	Welfare & Thermolabile Serums.
6.		REPATRIATION.
	(i)	General.
	(ii)	U.N.R.R.A. Personnel.
	(iii)	Repatriations.
7.		FINANCE.
	(i)	Embassy Pinancial Assistance.
	(ii)	Currency Conversion.

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S E C R E T.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION SUB-COMMISSION

1. GENERAL.

(i) Evacuations.

During the month small groups, 150 to 250 of Yugoslavs have been repatriated. A number still remain who come from parts of Yugoslavia not yet liberated. Some 300 dissident Yugoslavs have been collected at S.W.A. CES. Reception Centre.

(ii) U.N.R.R.A.

U.N.R.R.A. personnel have continued to arrive during the month and are being absorbed into the Southern centres, thus releasing Military personnel for other duties.

2. ORGANISATION.

(i) No. 1 Transit Camp (Refugee), BARI.

Due to the handover to U.N.R.R.A. No. 1 Transit Camp at Bari has now been placed under direct command of Headquarters instead of being under No. 1 Sub-Section at LECCE. This camp deals with incoming and outgoing persons of many nationalities, and many of the persons dealt with are a direct military responsibility.

(ii) Future Repatriation Problems.

At the present state of the war the problems to be faced regarding the vast numbers of persons who will have to be returned to U.S.S.R. are one which are at present being closely examined. Plans have been made with a view to dealing with the final refugee operational phase, followed by the post war repatriation phase.

For the last year the majority of refugee movements, with certain exceptions, have not meant a reduction in the problems facing civil and military authorities, but merely a shifting of the area in which these problems arise.

The solution to the refugee problem from a military, political and economic point of view must necessarily be repatriation as quickly as possible.

3. MEDICAL.

(i) Inspections.

All Centres, with the exception of AVELLINO, were visited by a member of the Medical Staff during the month. Great improvements have been made in the living and hygienic conditions at LUCA Centre.

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Reception Centre.

(ii) U.N.R.R.A.

U.N.R.R.A. personnel have continued to arrive during the month and are being absorbed into the Southern centres, thus releasing Military personnel for other duties.

2. ORGANIZATION.

(i) No. 1 Transit Camp (Refugee), S.I.G.

Due to the handover to U.N.R.R.A. No. 1 Transit Camp at Bari has now been placed under direct command of Headquarters instead of being under No. 1 Sub-Section at LECCE. This camp deals with incoming and outgoing persons of many nationalities, and many of the persons dealt with are a direct military responsibility.

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For the last year the majority of refugee movements, with certain exceptions, have not meant a reduction in the problems facing civil and military authorities, but merely a shifting of the area in which those problems arise.

The solution to the refugee problem from a military, political and economic point of view must necessarily be repatriation as quickly as possible.

3. MEDICAL.

(i) Inspections.

All Centres, with the exception of AVERSA, were visited by a member of the Medical Staff during the month. Great improvements have been made in the living and hygienic conditions at DARE Centre.

(ii) Health

a) Southern Centres. The epidemics of infectious diseases appear to have died away. A few cases are still being treated at MANOLE Hospital.

b) Smallpox. One case was confirmed from MANGHANO. All necessary precautions were taken, and eighteen days later no further cases had been reported.

c) U.N.R.R.A. Personnel. Medical personnel belonging to U.N.R.R.A. have arrived in the Southern Centres and will shortly assume complete control.

/ 2 Cont'd.

3. (Contd)

(d) Food Supplements on Medical Grounds. About 1,700 Allied Nationals in ROME are now receiving extra food on presentation of a medical certificate. Further certificates continue to be received.

4. ITALIAN REFUGEES.

The number of Italian Refugees arriving in ROME from the North has decreased. Only 990 arrived during January. The numbers coming South depend on the progress of operations. Welfare parties have been travelling on the trains from the North, and blankets have now been provided in the trucks. Units where a hot meal can be provided are now working at NESI and PORTICI. Arrangements are being made to establish others. 1352 Southern Italians were repatriated to homes in the South or Sicily during the period under review.

5. RECORDS BUREAU.

(i) General.

At the end of January, 1945, 70702 persons of 65 different nationalities were recorded. Of this number the location of approximately 54,000 is known to the Records Bureau. The balance of approximately 16,000 are known to have been in Italy within the past year.

(ii) Welfare and Whereabouts Enquiries.

During January 764 enquiries were received and processed, 316 replies were made to enquirers. Outgoing postal messages to the International Red Cross for transmission to enemy-occupied territory totalled 58. Outgoing messages during the month totalled 41. A total of 1324 communications were received during January, in addition to which 245 communications concerning Italian nationals were passed to the Italian Red Cross for action.

6. REPATRIATION.

(i) General.

Difficulties have been encountered over the introduction of a Form for filling in by repatriates, which entails a great deal of time and labour. Also the matter regarding payment of passages by repatriates, many of whom are destitute and have no Consular representatives in Italy to guarantee them.

The Chief Secretary, British Military Administration, Tripolitania, visited Rome during the month. A scheme was discussed whereby dependants of Italians, who are bread-winners in Tripolitania, and are living under conditions of hardship in this country will be permitted to rejoin their relatives if they are in a position to support them, and that a similar scheme will open for those desirous of returning from Tripolitania. No males over 16 years of age will be included unless permanently physically unfit.

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...ints where a hot meal can be provided are now working at JESI and FOGGIA.
...rrangements are being made to establish others. 1352 Southern Italians were repatriated to homes in the South or Sicily during the period under review.

5. RECORDS BUREAU.

(i) General.

...t the end of January, 1945, 70702 persons of 66 different nationalities were recorded. Of this number the location of approximately 56,000 is known to the Records Bureau. The balance of approximately 14,000 are known to have been in Italy within the past year.

(ii) Welfare and Whereabouts Enquiries.

During January 764 enquiries were received and processed, 316 replies were made to enquirers. Outgoing postal messages to the International Red Cross for transmission to enemy-occupied territory totalled 52. Outgoing messages during the month totalled 21. A total of 1324 communications were received during January, in addition to which 245 communications concerning Italian nationals were passed to the Italian Red Cross for action.

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(i) General.

Difficulties have been encountered over the introduction of a Form for filling in by repatriates, which entails a great deal of time and labour. ...lso the matter regarding payment of passages by repatriates, many of whom are destitute and have no Consular representatives in Italy to guarantee them.

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...ll Greeks, who requested to be repatriated, have been accepted by B.M.A. Tripolitania and Cyrenaica. A certain number of Maltese were accepted for Tripolitania, and all Arabs who requested repatriation have also been accepted with the exception of a few against whom there are criminal and security charges.

The Brazilian Consul granted Transit Visas to a number of Latin-American ecclesiastics and the United States' State Department agreed to grant Transit Visas to Aliens desiring to proceed to Canada or Central American Countries. Each case to be referred to Washington first.

/ 3. Cont...

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6. Contd.

(ii) M.T.'s obtained.

M.T.'s were obtained for n.t. rails to the following countries:

PALESTINE	1	U.K.	1	S. AFRICA	6	M.E.	11
BENGHAZI	39	INDIA	6	TANGIERS	1	EIRE	1
		TRIPOLI	104	U.S.A.	1		

(iii) Repatriations.

Nationals of the following countries were repatriated:

BRAZIL	32	MALTA	1	MEXICO	22	U. K.	12	S. AFRICA	6
COLOMBIA	3	CUBA	1	ECUADOR	2	P.RICO	1	VENEZUELA	1
				EGYPT	1	HONDURAS	2		

7. FINANCE.

(i) Emergency Financial Assistance.

During the month of January the Banca D'Italia was authorised to make payments totalling 7,636,210 lire, average payment authorised being 2,116 lire. Total number of persons involved was 3,611, average payment per person being 2,116 lire. In comparison the average monthly payments for December, 1944 were 3,950 and 2,440 lire respectively. Payments to Yugoslavs continue to decrease. 258

Page 3, Para 7 (ii) - Currency Conversion.

Delete first sentence and substitute:-

"The U.S. Treasury, advised, that it does not appear likely that responsibility for handling currency conversion for displaced persons will be assumed in the near future by U.N.R.R.A.". 258

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C.F. FOTHERGILL,
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DISTRIBUTION.

Nationals of the following countries were repatriated:

BRAZIL	32	HAITI	1	MEXICO	12	U.K.	12	S.AFRICA	6
COLOMBIA	3	CUBA	1	ECUADOR	2	P.RICO	1	VENEZUELA	1
				BRITISH HONDURAS	2				

7. FINANCE.

(i) Emergency Financial Assistance.

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Page 3, Para 7 (ii) - Currency Conversion.

Delete first sentence and substitute:-

"The U.S. Treasury, advised, that it does not appear likely that responsibility for handling currency conversion for displaced persons will be assumed in the near future by U.N.R.R.A.".

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FOR THE DIRECTOR.

C Fothergill

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

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