

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

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10000/105/188

REPORT
FEB. 19

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

10000/105/188

REPORTS & RETURNS, SUB-COMMISSIONS
FEB. 1945

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APR 1945

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

M/27/5/10

Tel: 478107

SUBJECT: Monthly report for the month of February 1945. 10 March 1945

TO : Civil Affairs Section.

1. With the issuance of the Aldo-Matteo by the Acting President concerning the terms of the "NEW DEAL" for Italy, a number of questions which have been engaging the attention of the Sub Commission have solved themselves, such as the promotion of certain officials at the Prefecture of Palermo. In informing the Italian Government that this latter matter was now one for them to decide of, opportunity was taken to bring to their notice that consideration be given to those employees who worked so efficiently and loyally with the Allies in the administration of Italian local government.

2. Similarly, a number of appointments of Prefects and Vice Prefects in Italian Government Territory, the majority of which was pending in this Sub Commission, have become entirely matters for the Government.

3. A step forward in the democratization of Italy has been taken by the Government, under a Decree published on 20 February, extending the right to vote to women over 21 years of age.

4. (a) An instruction has been issued to the R's in all territory advising them as to the status of the compilation of electoral lists and directing them to see to it that the Italian local government authorities begin the preparation of one of the necessary preliminary, namely, the drawing up of population registers.

(b) The R's have been asked to furnish, should the Prefects so request, such assistance as is at their disposal in the distribution of the material to be used in compiling the lists.

5. As a result of a recent survey in Sicily by an Italian Inspector General, the Italian Government has issued a circular to Prefects impressing upon them the duty to have Giuse Gennelli constituted and Sirinzi appointed to replace Giuseppi Prefetti.

6. (a) In connection with the planning for northern provinces, lists of officials submitted by the Italian Government for the various Prefectures have been examined and the necessary steps taken from a security and suitability point of view.

(b) Arrangements have been made for transporting these officials; the question of accommodating them en route is under consideration.

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(b) The RC's have been asked to furnish, should the Prefects so request, such assistance as is at their disposal in the distribution of the material to be used in compiling the lists.

5. As a result of a recent survey in Sicily by an Italian Inspector General, the Italian Government has issued a circular to Prefects instructing upon them the duty to have Mario Comandanti constituted and Sindaco appointed to replace Cardinieri Prefetti.

6. (a) In connection with the planning for war-time provinces, lists of officials submitted by the Italian Government for the various Prefectures have been examined and the necessary steps taken from a security and suitability point of view.

(b) Arrangements have been made for transporting these officials; the question of accommodating them in hotels is under consideration.

(c) It is planned to have an officer of this Sub Commission attached to the Fifth Army. He will be permanently attached, but Regional Commissioners or INCAO No. 2 District may apply for his help to advise them on local government problems in their specific area. The officer in this instance will be the SCAO Fifth Army; this Sub Commission, however, to be informed.

7. An amendment to Executive Memorandum No. 30 has been issued with the effect of superseding RC's of Bari, Legnano, Lombardy, Piemonte and Veneto to appoint and remove Prefects without first obtaining the approval of INCAO No. 2, provided such action be reported to INCAO as soon as possible, with full particulars of the persons appointed, or the reasons for the removal.

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6. (a) Questions of status and promotion of Italian Government officials in Allied Military Government territory have been under consideration. As a result the Ministry of Interior has issued a circular to Prefects setting forth the position, and the position has been clarified in a covering circular to X's from this HQ.

(b) Appointments and promotions by X's are to be treated as temporary and have no effect upon the permanent rank or status of the appointee in the Italian civil service. Permanent promotions in grade will be dealt with by the Italian Government when responsibility is returned for administration of liberated provinces.

7. (a) As usual, a number of interviews have taken place with the Ministry of Interior officials, and approval has been given to movement of Prefects as follows:--

- (1) VOLPES, Giovanni - to Chieti in substitution for PATRIZIA, Octavio
- (11) PALAZZINI, Giovanni - to Toggia, in substitution for CORRAZZI, Gen. Ettore
- (111) VILLASANA, Carlo - to Macer, in substitution for PALAZZINI, Giovanni.

(b) The Prefetto Reggente at Pescara has been recalled. He will be employed at the Ministry with inspective functions until the judgment of the Migration Commission is known.

10. The question of Italian local government officials pleading illness as an excuse to avoid taking up appointments because of acute that the Director interviewed the Under Secretary of the Ministry. As a result the Government has issued a circular to Prefects directing that in the event of illness it will be necessary for the official concerned to produce a certificate from a military doctor of the Italian Army. Disciplinary action is to be taken in cases not genuine.

11. The Ministry of Interior has been asked to furnish particulars of local government officials held as prisoners of war or in civilian internment in Africa, so that the question of release may be raised with the appropriate military authorities. The object is to see such officials as can be released, available to the Italian Government, and thus to some extent relieve the present grave shortage.

12. A Decree has been issued by the Italian Government fixing the date for holding examinations for the "patente" of criminal secretary. As the Decree prescribes the holding of the examinations only in those provinces which on 11 June have passed to the jurisdiction of the Italian Government, it has been suggested to the Italian Government that some might be taken to ensure the Decree to be altered so as to make it applicable to provinces under Allied Military Government.

9. The Italian Government when responsibility is required for administrative of liberated provinces.

(a) As usual, a number of interviews have taken place with the Ministry of Interior officials, and approval has been given to movement of Prefects as follows:--

- (1) VOLPES, Giovanni - to Chieti in substitution for FERRARIS, Gaetano
- (2) PALMISTO, Giovanni - to Poggia, in substitution for COZZANZI, Gen. Store
- (3) VILLASANO, Carlo - to Ruvo, in substitution for RILMIRA, Giovanni

(b) The Prefetto Roggero at Trapani has been recalled. He will be employed at the Ministry with inspection functions until the judgment of the Administrative Commission is known.

10. The question of Italian local government officials fleeing abroad has been taken up by the Ministry. It is pointed out that the Director has issued a circular to Prefects directing that in the event of illness it will be necessary for the official concerned to produce a certificate from a military doctor of the Italian Army. Disciplinary action is to be taken in cases not permitted.

11. The Ministry of Interior has been asked to furnish particulars of local government officials held as prisoners of war or as civilian internees in Africa, so that the question of release may be raised with the appropriate military authorities. The object is to ensure that officials can be released, available to the Italian Government, and thus to help restore relief the present grave shortage.

12. A Decree has been issued by the Italian Government fixing the rates for holding examinations for the "patente" of provincial secretary. The Decree prescribes the holding of the examinations only in those provinces which on 11 June have passed to the jurisdiction of the Italian Government. It has been suggested to the Italian Government that steps might be taken to ensure the Decree is to be altered so as to make it applicable to provinces under Allied Military Government.

13. (a) Periodical reports showing the progress of execution of civilian administrative employees of the Ministry of Interior have been completed and returned to Civil Affairs Section. Generally, the reports indicate that "very" progress has been made.

(b) A Commission of Enquiry has been constituted to deal with Criminal and Administrative Section. The preliminary inquiries are made by the Prefects in Province cases to the High Commissioner's Office.

14. According to directions by the Chief Commissioner, the Chief Executive Officer of the Sub-Commission visited the Southern Region and conferred with the Regional Commissioner, members of his staff, and the HC of Naples zone of Italian local government matters. There were no outstanding problems.

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15. The Director visited Waco and Edilia Headquarters and conferred with the ID's and a few Italian Government officials on local governmental plans. Appropriate action has been taken to resolve a number of the questions raised.

WD3/pco

Ralph R. Temple
Major
for

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

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

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Colonel
Director
Local Government Sub Commission

ms/poo

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APC 39.
LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION

AC/4043/L.

WEE/pe.
12 March 1945.

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

TO : Chief Commissioner, Allied Commission.

ALLIED MILITARY COURTS.

1. Allied Military Courts continued to be held in AMG territory throughout the month. The amount of serious crimes in very small in all areas, the bulk of the cases handled being for curfew and pass violations, and for illegal possession of W.D. property.

2. There is considerable crime in the port areas of Naples and Livorno, where the civilians are not slow to take advantage of the opportunities for black-market which are increased by the cooperative attitude of some of the local troops. In Livorno one serious case of pilfering of Allied mail was heard and also one conspiracy to defraud the Allied Forces in a deal involving lire 6,000,000. In Naples a gang of 10 persons was convicted for counterfeiting A.M. lire.

3. The Courts established at Bari and Bitonto for the trial of cases arising out of thefts from the Depots in those areas were brought to a close. During a 2 1/2 months' existence they heard 600 cases, involving some 850 accused. It is reported that pilfering in the Bitonto area has practically ceased and that crimes affecting the Allies in Bari have been materially reduced. The local military authorities attribute these results to the working of the Allied Military Courts. The sentences imposed by the Courts were not heavy but, contrary to the custom previously prevalent in the area, the cases were heard speedily and a sentence of imprisonment was actually followed by a period spent in gaol.

4. Apart from these Courts, a very small number of cases was specially authorized to be held by A.M. Courts in Italian Government Territory. They were all cases in which Allied soldiers had been killed or seriously wounded by Italians.

ITALIAN COURTS.

5. The case of Professor AMORIS and MASIO, Directors of the Pace Hospital, Naples, is in course of trial before the A.M. Court there. The accused are suspected of taking bribes to grant premature releases from the hospital to diseased prostitutes. The investigations have not been concluded and the accused, although originally arrested, are now on bail.

6. Ten cases of espionage were reviewed at this HQ during the period. 3 death sentences were confirmed; 5 were commuted on account of the age or sex of the accused; 2 sentences of imprisonment were affirmed.

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ITALIAN COURTS.

7. The Italian civil courts have continued to operate during the month but they are still suffering from the usual difficulties, and particularly lack of transportation.

8. The arrival of a new Procurator Generale and Primo Presidente at the Court of Appeal at Bari appears to have introduced a new current of activity into the local atmosphere. The example of the A.M. Courts appears to have had as an additional stimulus.

9. Conferences have been held by local officers with leading magistrates of the Courts round Naples and here too it would appear that the Courts have at last realised their responsibilities and are prepared to discharge them.

10. In Grosseto the Court of assize sat for the trial of several fascists accused under D.L. 159. Speedy trials were held, sentences of a reasonable severity were passed and a good effect was produced on the local population.

11. The Tribunale Militare of Macerata has started work. Complete absence of prison accommodation is at present proving a handicap. A decree has been recently passed extending the jurisdiction of this Court over the provinces of Ravenna and Forlì.

12. A Tribunale Militare has also been established in Toscana. It will sit in Florence as soon as the necessary personnel have arrived there. There is considerable demand for this Court not only because of the crimes committed by presently active members of the Italian Army but also because many crimes, and particularly crimes of violence, are committed in the area by persons who were formerly members of the army, were not at the date of their crimes officially discharged and are therefore not subject to the Civil Courts.

WORK WITH ITALIAN MINISTRIES.

13. At the request of the Allied Commission the Italian Government has passed a decree prohibiting the harbouring by civilians of Allied deserters or absentees. The decree has been implemented in AMG territory.

14. Examinations are being held in Florence for Procuratori and Avvocati. Arrangements have been made for similar examinations to be held in Rome during March.

15. Further, if slow, progress is being made in the provision of judicial officials for the Northern Regions. The Minister of Justice has issued a circular to all Courts throughout Italian Government territory to discover additional available personnel. The Minister has expressed confidence that he has a sufficient reserve but has not yet produced much evidence to justify it.

16. Tribunali Militari are authorized for the Northern Regions. As the ceiling of the Italian Army does not allow the allocation of additional personnel from this Service, arrangements have been made with the Ministero of Marine and Air for their services to ~~offset~~ the requirements. The personnel have not yet, however, been nominated.

17. Arrangements have been made with the Italian Government for the transfer to the Italian Government of the assets of the Istituto Nazionale di Trasporto of Sicily. Captured German and Italian vehicles were transferred to this organization which was operated under the auspices of AMG. Several claims for personal injuries were incurred by the organization but the profits made were far more than sufficient to meet these claims. Under the present arrangements, all assets and liabilities will be taken over by the Italian Government.

18. Various decrees prepared by the Italian Government on liquidation were considered. In particular a new decree was submitted to facilitate operation of private companies.

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AMG LEGISLATION.

19. General Order No. 37 was prepared during the period. This Order, following the policy of the Italian Government, provides for the granting of advance payments in respect of certain pensions.

W. E. HEPPERS

W. E. HEPPERS,
Colonel,
Deputy Chief Legal Advisor.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Education Subcommittee
APO 394

ED/CM/ang

ED/6A/1.0/AC

14 March, 1945

Report for February, 1945

1. General.

(a). After the turn-over of education in Naples to the Italian Government on 6 February, the Education Officer for Southern Region wound up its affairs and closed on 28 February.

(b). The Director of the Education Subcommittee, accompanied by the Regional Education Officer of Abruzzi-Marche and his civilian professional assistant (Prof. Mazzetti), visited all provinces of Abruzzi-Marche and the liberated part of Emilia conferring with provveditori and other school officials and visiting schools and universities.

(c). The Survey of Italian Education (by Major VESSELO) is completed up to 1943 and is being duplicated for distribution to Education Officers as back-ground material. While its greatest usefulness would have been at the beginning of Allied occupation, it still will have much value in connection with the work to be done in the Northern Regions, and will have permanent value both to the Italian Government and to students of education everywhere.

(d). Regional Education Officers have kept in close touch, through personal visits, with the work in each province under their supervision.

(e). The use of an experienced and capable provveditore agli studi as a civilian specialist to assist the Regional Education Officer and coordinate the work of all provveditori in the Region has proved very effective in Abruzzi-Marche. Five of the ablest provveditori in liberated Italy have therefore been selected to go into the Northern Regions with the Regional Education Officers, thereby partially compensating for the shortage of officer personnel. This plan has the approval of the Minister of Public Instruction.

2. Defascism.

(a). Epuration, short of final hearings under Italian Epuration Commissions, is practically complete up to Pesaro in Marche and up to the corps area in Toscana. It is under way in the two liberated provinces of Emilia.

(b). Considerable progress has been made toward getting provincial epuration commissions, under D.L. 159, set up in all MG territory.

(c). Defascism statistics on school personnel, for Naples, Sardinia, Lazio-Umbria, Marche-Abruzzi, and Toscana, cumulative to date, are as follows (29 provinces):

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(c). Defascism statistics on school personnel, for Naples, Sardinia, Lazio-
Umbria, Marche-Abruzzi, and Toscana, cumulative to date, are as follows (29
provinces):

Personnel	Total No.	Suspended		Appealed		Reinstated	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Provveditori 1	26	22	84.6	1	4.5	--	----
Office personnel	391	44	11.5	13	29.5	12	27.3
Inspectors	113	33	29.2	8	24.2	4	12.1
Secondary Sch. Presidi	705	108	15.3	54	50.0	25	23.1
Elem. Sch. Directors	591	111	18.8	29	26.1	21	18.9
Sec. Sch. Teachers	7231	315	4.4	153	48.6	65	20.8
Lower Trade Sch. Tchrs	2446	77	3.1	44	57.1	15	19.5
Elem. Sch. Teachers	27539	1223	4.4	563	46.0	247	20.2

1 Data on provveditori in Sardinia not received.

* Percent of those suspended, not of total.

2. School Buildings.

(a). Requisitions. There is little change since last month. In the city of Rome the Chief Commissioner's letter to the Prime Minister resulted in a strong letter from him to the Minister of the Interior, who wrote fairly vigorously to the prefect, who wrote most politely to the sindaco suggesting that the sindaco seek to persuade parents and parties to leave the school buildings. Some results were achieved, six more schools being made available during February. Ninety buildings are still partly or wholly occupied, 75 of them by Italian bodies, parties or refugees. On 20 October, 140 were occupied.

(b). Repairs were begun in 17 of Rome's schools in February - in 9 previously. They are still needed in 66. Elsewhere there is gradual progress: thus in Toscana priority ratings for school repairs in each province have been given to Public Works; 16 new repair projects were approved in February, totaling 6,878,700 lire; prior to 31 January 27 projects costing a total of 7,655,141 lire, had been approved.

(c). In Forlì province, (Emilia), Captain PRATT has made a detailed survey of the building situation, appended hereto as Appendices A and B.

(d). In the 27 provinces of Naples, Lazio-Umbria, Marche-Abruzzi, and Toscana, the general building situation is as follows:

Type of School	Normal No.	Functioning now		O C C U P I E D		B Y:	
		No.	%	Allies	It. military & CC.FF.	Refugees and civilians	%
Elementary	25,837	16,943	65.6	3,045	498	1,660	6.4
Lower Trade	3,516	2,043	58.2	427	33	219	6.2
Lower Secondary	2,182	1,353	62.0	213	26	87	4.0
Higher Secondary	5,625	3,090	54.9	1,122	73	317	5.6

Type of School	Await disinfection or minor repairs		Badly damaged or destroyed	
	No.	%	No.	%
Elementary	6,960	26.9	3,717	14.4
Lower Trade	579	16.5	525	14.9
Lower Secondary	334	15.3	239	13.7
Higher Secondary	1,279	22.7	710	12.6

(e). A survey of the need for window glass in schools throughout liberated Italy has been completed. The total requirements are as follows:

Toscana	36,536	sq. meters
Lazio	28,069	" "
Umbria	9,102	" "
Marche	5,460	" "
Abruzzi	22,050	" "
Campania	50,191	" "

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Campania	50,191	" "
Puglie	14,861	" "
Calabria	14,258	" "
Lucania	2,257	" "
Sicilia	36,221	" "
Sardegna	4,360	" "
Emilia	58,656	" "

Total 284,211 " "

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5. Functioning of Schools.

(a). Schools are functioning, one way or another, in all parts of liberated Italy up to Corps area in the north. Those closed during severe weather have reopened.

(b). Statistics of school attendance in Naples, Sardinia, Lazio-Umbria, Abruzzi-Marche, and Toscana are as follows (29 provinces):

Type of School	Total No.	Opened		Normal enrollment No.	Present enrollment ²		
		No.	%		No.	%	
Kindergartens ³	1,715	1,201	70.0	119,303	77,957	65.3	¹ "normal" refers to last year's enrolments. ² Pre-war enrolments were considerably larger. ³ Does not include enrolments in Emilia for schools opened in February ⁴ Kindergarten enrolments in Naples not received
Elementary Schools	19,210	15,698	81.7	1,199,390	852,258	71.1	
Lower Trade	466	378	81.1	74,036	44,503	60.1	
Lower Secondary	310	268	86.5	68,564	58,334	85.1	
Higher "	429	363	84.6	90,483	70,631	78.1	

5. Universities.

(a). All fifteen universities in liberated Italy are functioning, often using make-shift quarters. They are as follows:

Sicily	: Catania, Messina, Palermo
Sardinia	: Cagliari, Sassari
Southern Italy	: Bari, Naples
Lazio-Umbria	: Perugia, Rome.
Abruzzi-Marche	: Camerino, Macerata, Urbino
Toscana	: Florence, Pisa, Siena.

(University for Foreigners in Perugia - not a regular university - has been taken over by the Allies for special courses for armed forces).

(b). The Universities of Rome, Perugia, Siena and Florence are offering courses to Allied troops in Italian language, literature, art, etc.

(c). Student enrolments tend to exceed normal figures because of enrolments in liberated Italy by students who would normally enroll in universities in the north.

6. Text books.

(a). The project of publishing updated text books for the elementary schools

Lower Grade	19,210	15,693	81.7	1,199,390	11,987	65.3	1 "normal" refers to last year's enrolments.
Lower Secondary	466	378	81.1	74,036	852,258	71.1	2 Does not include enrolments in Emilia for schools opened in February
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(a). All fifteen universities in liberated Italy are functioning, often using make-shift quarters. They are as follows:

- Sicily : Catania, Messina, Palermo
- Sardinia : Cagliari, Sassari
- Southern Italy : Bari, Naples
- Lazio-Umbria : Perugia, Rome.
- Abruzzi-Marche : Camerino, Macerata, Urbino
- Toscana : Florence, Pisa, Siena.

(University for Foreigners in Perugia - not a regular university - has been taken over by the Allies for special courses for armed forces).

(b). The Universities of Rome, Perugia, Siena and Florence are offering courses to Allied troops in Italian language, literature, art, etc.

(c). Student enrolments tend to exceed normal figures because of enrolments in liberated Italy by students who would normally enroll in universities in the north.

6. Text books.

(a). The project of publishing curated text books for the elementary schools is drawing to a close. The original goal set of 3 1/2 million has been reduced by about half, since lateness of arrival of supplies from the United States, shortage of electricity, and use of printing plants for military purposes made it physically impossible to print, in time for use during the current school year, the full number planned last spring. The fact that most of Emilia is not yet liberated, and that enrolments are below normal, makes the reduction in total numbers not too serious a handicap to the schools. The number of books distributed from Rome and Florence to Lazio-Umbria, Abruzzi-Marche, Toscana, and Emilia, totals 779,136 against an enrolment of 598,951 children. But while children in the first and second grades use only one book each, third grade children use two, and the minority who continue through the fourth and fifth grades use three books apiece, each year. The Palermo and Naples distribution, as of 28 February and 15 February

respectively, totals 370,224. Total enrolments in Sicily, Sardinia, and Southern Italy, served by this distribution, are not known, but are estimated at 843,000 children. March printing should bring the total number of books for these children up to 600,000.

(b). The status of distribution of elementary text books as of the end of February (except Naples, which is given as of 15 February) is as follows:

	PALERMO	NAPLES	ROME	FLORENCE	FLORENCE (Other series) ²	TOTALS
First Reader	30,368	59,098	42,000	45,000	31,300	207,766
Second Reader (Second Arith.)	15,636	8,433	68,773		8,800	101,697
Third Reader (Third Arith.)	19,577	57,323	69,342	30,000	50	183,192
Third Supplement	12,347	11,875	64,011	35,000	1,150	123,633
Fourth Reader	17,642	22,075	44,936	25,000	400	120,953
Fourth Arith.	13,343	9,859	37,495	27,000	11,300	88,997
Fourth Religion	6,106	9,517	32,023	27,000		74,646
Fifth Reader	8,696	36,565	34,811	15,000		95,072
Fifth Arith.	4,400	9,330	36,709	17,000	10,100	77,539
Fifth Religion	3,424	14,560	35,631	17,000	1,450	72,065
(Fourth & Fifth spelling)					2,600	2,600
TOTALS	131,589	238,635	465,736	238,000	75,400	1,149,360

¹ Copies printed in Rome numbered 550,000.

² In Florence, in addition to the uniform state series, certain other books have been authorized.

(c). Printing and distribution are continuing rapidly in all centers, but it is planned to print no new books for this school year after 31 March.

(d). The reduction in the goal set and the fact that Italian paper was used for much of the Rome and Florence printing have resulted in a surplus of about 200 tons of paper, and corresponding amounts of ink, etc., now on hand. This surplus is being used toward printing secondary school and university text books and children's note books (quaderni).

7. School Supplies.

(a). In Palermo 140,000 note books (quaderni) have been printed on elementary school text book paper surplus, and sold to needy school children at 3 lire each. This reduced the market price of commercially sold note books from 40 and 60 lire each to 15 and 20 lire. Many quaderni have been printed in Naples; 500,000 in Rome. Arrangements have been made to print large quantities in Abruzzi-Marche, Toscana, and Emilia.

785016

(Second Arith.)	15,885	8,433	68,778	42,000	21,500	201,766
Third Reader	19,577	57,323	69,342	30,000	8,800	101,697
(Third Arith.)					50	50
Third Supplement	12,347	11,875	64,011	35,000	6,950	183,192
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(b). The Minister of Public Instruction has been asked to prepare requisitions for materials needed from the United States (1) for school offices; (2) for school children; (3) for technical institutions; (4) for scientific laboratories.

8. School lunches.

2701

(a). School lunches are not yet being served in Sicily, due to lack of willingness of sindaco to arrange for payment. In Sardinia the program is started in 11 communes in Cagliari Province (number of children not reported); in 8 communes in Nuoro (2,250 children); and in 16 in Sassari (4050 children). Southern

Italy (exclusive of Me, as Zone) has not yet got the lunch program under way although requests are now being filled. Naples Zone reports 25 communes serving lunch to 14,072 school children, in addition to 10,000 kindergartens lunches in Naples. For Regions under Military Government the present status is as follows:

Lazio-Umbria	: 206 communes	287,600 lunches daily
Abruzzi-Marche	: 56 "	43,991 "
Toscana	: 90 "	66,557 "
Total number, reported to date,		
all Regions	: 412 "	428,150 "

as compared with 127,273 in January.

9. Youth Activities.

(a). A commission on youth activities has been organized in Rome. In Toscana, sport and recreation clubs and student councils and orchestras are springing up and university groups are becoming active.

(b). The full use of the property of the former Fascist Youth Organization (GIL) for youth activities under school supervision is provided for in Italian decrees, but is bogged down by jurisdictional disputes within the Italian Government.

(c). The Boy Scout Movement is progressing. In Sicily there is a regional scout commissioner who has set up an organization in each province. A number of troops are active in Sardinia. Bari and especially Naples are active. Rome had a rally of 2000 scouts in February. The movement is being encouraged in Abruzzi-Marche and is growing in Tuscany.

10. Cultural Relations.

(a). Several consignments of books and pamphlets on education have been received from Britain and the United States for possible translation and publication in Italy. Also, one excellent pamphlet from China on its educational program. The first book in the series (De Young: Introduction to American Education) is translated and in press. The second will probably be on the British Education Act; the third, the pamphlet from China. The remaining books are being studied for selection.

(b). A consignment of books on economic and social problems in America has been received for possible similar use.

(c). A first consignment of juvenile literature, including stories which depict life in many lands, has been received for possible translation and publication. Other consignments are on the way.

11. Miscellany.

The University of Siena has expressed "eternal gratitude" to Captain NOE, "who takes care of University interests with the same love and intelligent zeal that he takes care of a university in his own country"..... Captain

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The University of Siena has expressed "eternal gratitude" to Captain NOE, "who takes care of University interests with the same love and intelligent zeal with which he would take care of a university in his own country"..... Captain TILBOE spent three days in the island of Elba - found schools functioning, adjusted salaries, and arranged a trip there for the provveditore of schools.... The University of Sassari and the Provveditore in Nuoro are arranging study-groups in Anglo-American institutions and language.... Some of the Rome schools have "adopted" 65 refugee children and raised 210,000 lire for them....

The economic situation of teachers is deplorable, salaries in the lower brackets running from 1,775 to 1700 lire per month.... The provveditore of ^{of Spigno} in Siena has issued a circular urging sindaco and committees on liberation to continue the rehabilitation of local industries, arts, and crafts and to hold a fair showing the products.... Captain MAGSTAFF, in Sicily, found that a school child had paid 80 lire for one of our new school books, officially priced at 38.8 lire; investigation revealed that the mother's brother-in-law had bought the book for her at the correct price, and pocketed the profit.... When the Director of Education and Lieutenant SIMONI visited a girls' technical school, the very pregnant teacher sharply called the four girls in the sewing class to smart attention

and gave a full Fascist salute....In a boarding school for girls in Ascoli, the children were found sitting from the old fascist text books with a full page portrait of Mussolini; the embarrassed new director promised a quick purge.... Lieutenant SIMONI has arranged, with the Minister's approval, to have provided for schools in Abruzzi-Marche distribute the new text books so as to get them to the remote communes; Region is sending trucks to Rome to get them.

Captain PRATT, running Emilia Region from the hospital most of the month through Lieutenant CRIGHTON and Cpl. Apicella, publishes "The Emilia Way", Regional Newspaper, and gets schools going up to Corps area.... Captain PRATT told teachers in Forlì that to get salaries they must conduct school in their own homes, the school buildings being requisitioned....246 more elementary schools were opened in Forlì province in February, bringing total to 429 out of normal 469....29 more secondary schools opened in Forlì, bringing total to 43 out of normal 46....Ten schools were authorized to open in southern Ravenna province, and one was opened in the refugee center in Corvin.

12. Personnel.

(a). Changes in personnel during February consisted in transfer of Lieutenant R.W. CRIGHTON from Toscana to Emilia; substitution of Major Sir Philip MAGNUS for Captain H.R. HEARD at Headquarters, in charge of text book printing and distribution; loss of Major Joseph M. MURPHY, REO for Southern Region, to Austria planning; and transfer of Captain Dexter TILGROE from Toscana to Lombardia, (to Austria training).

(b). Disposition of Personnel, as of early March, is as follows:

Headquarters : Major Carlton W. WASHBURN , Director
 Captain Joseph V. VELLA , Executive Officer
 Major Arthur A. VESSELO , Survey of Education
 Major Sir Philip M. MAGNUS , Text Book Printing

Sgt. Thomas Rizzuto , Chief Clerk
 Pvt. Joseph Di Marco , Clerk

Lazio-Umbria : Major Francis F. GREGORY, REO

Pvt. William Frost, Clerk

Abruzzi-Marche : 1st Lt. John SIMONI, REO

Toscana : Captain Sam V. NOE, REO
 Captain Paul HELLMAN, EO

Pfc. W.C. Carter, assistant and driver

Emilia : Captain Willis E. PRATT, REO
 Lieutenant R.W. CRIGHTON, EO

Cpl. John Apicella, Chief Clerk

Austria Trg. : Captain Dexter TILGROE, EO

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Abruzzi-Marche	: 1st Lt. John SIMONI, REO
Toscana	: Captain Sam V. NOE, REO
	Captain Paul HEILMAN, EO
Emilia	Pfc. W.C. Carter, assistant and driver
	: Captain Willis E. PRATT, REO
	Lieutenant R.W. CRIGHTON, EO
Austria Trg.	Cpl. John Apicella, Chief Clerk
Acting for Education in addition to other duties:	: Captain Dexter TILROE, EO
Sicily	: Lieutenant A.C. DE BELLIS
Sardinia	: Captain G.W.F. WAGSTAFF.

Carleton W. Washburn
 CARLETON W. WASHBURN
 Major, AUS
 Director of Education.

APPENDIX A

SURVEY OF BUILDINGS OF CITY OF FORLÌ
(Elementary)

Name of School	Location	Condition	Present use	Remarks
Scuola Elementare	Piazza Cavour	Ground floor partially damaged. Roof damaged.	Troops	300 school benches No windows. 20 chairs
Scuola Elementare	Viale della Stazione	Top floor damaged. Ground floor partially damaged.	Troops	Heating units in basement not damaged. Few windows 10 benches.
Scuola Colonia Solare	Viale Salinatore	Very slight damage.	Hospital	Central heating in basement Water system intact. 50% glass, 50% other Electrical equipment equipment.
Scuola Elementare	Via F. Nullo, 3-5	Ground floor not damaged. Slight damage on top floor.	Troops	90% windows intact. 10 benches.
Scuola Elementare	Via Arsendi, 1	Not damaged	Refugees & troops	No windows. No equipment

APPENDIX 4

SURVEY OF BUILDINGS OF CITY OF FORLÌ
(Elementary)

8692

Location	Condition	Present use	Remarks
Piazza Cavour	Ground floor partially damaged. Roof damaged.	Troops	300 school benches No windows. 20 chairs.
Via della Stazione	Top floor damaged. Ground floor partially damaged.	Troops	Heating units in basement not damaged. Few windows. 10 benches.
Via Salinatore	Very slight damage.	Hospital	Central heating in working order. Water system intact. Windows good - 50% glass, 50% other material. Electrical equipment. No school equipment.
V. Nullo, 3-5	Ground floor not damaged. Slight damage on top floor.	Troops	90% windows intact. Some stoves. 10 benches.
V. Grandi, 1	Not damaged	Refugees & troops	No windows. No equipment.

APPENDIX A

SURVEY OF BUILDINGS IN CITY OF FORLÌ
(Secondary Schools)

Name of School	Location	Condition	Present use	
Musico Musicale "G. Masini"	Corso G. Garibaldi	Not damaged. Windows on ground floor. No windows on 2 Fl.	Troops	No instruments
R. Istituto Tecnico "Carlo Matteucci"	Piazza Morgagni 5	Top floor damaged. First three floors not damaged. No windows.	Troops	No equipment benches. No laboratory
R. Scuola Media B	Via G. Saffi 8	Top floor damaged. First and ground floors not damaged.	Troops	Each room has windows locked; equipment
R. Scuola di Magistero Professionale per la donna	Via G. Saffi 15	In good condition. Central heating system in working order.	Hospital	Room damaged. Windows damaged. 100 chairs. blackboard
R. Scuola Tecnica Commerciale	Via Maroncelli 28	Building not damaged	Troops	100 benches. stove in c. typewriter laboratory. No windows
R. Scuola Media A	Piazza Cavour	Buildings not damaged	Troops	No windows. 1 stove.
L. Ist. Tecn. Industriale	Viale della Stazione	Seriously damaged	Troops	No windows. 1 heating

APPENDIX ASURVEY OF BUILDINGS IN CITY OF FORLÌ
(Secondary Schools)

2697

Location	Condition	Present use	Remarks
Corso G. Garibaldi	Not damaged. Windows on ground floor. No windows on 2 Fl.	Troops	No instruments or library
Piazza Morgagni 5	Top floor damaged. First three floors not damaged. No windows.	Troops	No equipment. Some books & benches. Some equipment in laboratories.
Via G. Saffi 9	Top floor damaged. First and ground floors not damaged.	Troops	Each room has a stove. 50% windows loss. Store-room locked: equipment in it.
Via G. Saffi 15	In good condition. Central heating system in working order.	Hospital	Room damaged, but repaired. Windows damaged, but repaired. 100 chairs, 40 tables. Some blackboards.
Via Maroncelli 28	Building not damaged	Troops	100 benches, 5 blackboards stove in each room. 10 small typewriter tables. Some laboratory equipment. No windows.
Piazza Cavour	Buildings not damaged	Troops	No windows. No equipment. 1 stove.
Piazza della Stazione	Seriously damaged	Troops	No windows. No equipment. 1 heating unit intact.

APPENDIX B

STATE OF SCHOOL BUILDING REPAIRS AND EQUIPMENT IN NINETEEN COMMUNES OF E

Communes	No. build- ings in operat	No. build- ings badly damaged	No. of rooms possible to repair	No. of rooms imposs- ible to repair	Cost of Repairing rooms owned by Commune		Cost of Repairing rooms owned privately		Total cost	Material equipment School benches
					No. rooms	Lire	No. rooms	Lire		
Rimini - città	1	6	6	60	56	5.500.000	10	600.000	6.200.000	1000
Rimini - forense	27	10	70	19	33	3.000.000	51	1.000.000	4.000.000	1500
Attolica	1	-	14	-	14	300.000	-	-	300.000	110
S. Giovanni in Marignano	3	1	14	1	12	175.000	3	75.000	250.000	75
Risano in Villa Vittoria	4	3	10	2	9	750.000	3	75.000	825.000	113
Mezzano	7	4	25	-	8	1.500.000	17	975.000	2.075.000	180
Merignano di Romagna	1	-	1	-	9	200.000	-	200.000	400.000	100
Montefiore Conca	7	1	8	1	4	250.000	5	150.000	400.000	150
Orsanico	2	1	4	3	-	-	7	950.000	950.000	150
Saludecio	5	2	5	5	8	850.000	2	200.000	1.050.000	150
Sondrio	5	1	8	-	5	500.000	3	40.000	540.000	130
Montegridolfo	2	-	3	-	3	75.000	-	-	75.000	50
Coriano	8	5	8	17	13	5.000.000	12	750.000	5.750.000	300
S. Clemente	5	-	5	5	9	600.000	1	50.000	650.000	200
Montecolasio	4	1	4	7	8	800.000	3	120.000	950.000	115
Montesano	6	2	6	7	5	1.250.000	8	400.000	1.650.000	115
San Angelo di Romagna	10	5	12	-	34	634.000	8	160.000	820.000	300
San Marino	4	2	8	-	5	500.000	3	60.000	560.000	100
Verucchio	4	-	13	-	12	240.000	3	60.000	300.000	150
Scortichiata	2	-	5	-	4	80.000	1	20.000	100.000	35
TOTALS	108	44	259	127	256	22.250.000	140	5.515.000	27.765.000	5023

APPENDIX B

SURVEY OF SCHOOL BUILDING REPAIRS AND EQUIPMENT IN NINETEEN COMMUNES OF KORLA PROVINCE.

9692

No. of buildings badly damaged	No. of rooms possible to repair	No. of rooms responsible to repair	Cost of Repairing rooms owned by Commune		Cost of Repairing rooms owned privately		Total cost	Materials & equipment needed			Cost	Total cost for repairs & equipment
			No. rooms	Lire	No. rooms	Lire		School benches	Black boards	Desks		
6	6	60	56	5,500,000	10	600,000	6,100,000	1000	50	50	1,700,000	7,800,000
10	70	19	38	3,000,000	51	1,000,000	4,000,000	1500	70	70	2,530,000	6,530,000
-	14	--	14	300,000	-	--	300,000	110	14	14	221,000	521,000
1	14	1	12	175,000	3	75,000	250,000	75	15	15	172,500	422,500
3	10	2	9	750,000	3	75,000	825,000	113	12	12	217,500	1,042,500
4	25	--	8	1,500,000	17	575,000	2,075,000	180	20	20	350,000	2,425,000
-	1	--	9	200,000	-	200,000	400,000	100	9	9	186,000	586,000
1	8	1	4	250,000	5	150,000	400,000	150	9	9	261,000	661,000
1	4	3	-	--	7	950,000	950,000	150	7	7	253,000	1,203,000
2	5	5	8	850,000	2	200,000	1,050,000	150	7	7	253,000	1,303,000
1	8	-	5	500,000	3	40,000	540,000	130	8	8	227,000	767,000
-	3	-	3	75,000	-	--	75,000	50	3	3	87,000	162,000
5	8	17	13	5,000,000	12	750,000	5,750,000	300	25	25	550,000	6,300,000
-	5	5	9	600,000	1	50,000	650,000	200	10	10	340,000	990,000
1	4	7	8	800,000	3	150,000	950,000	115	11	11	215,000	1,165,000
2	6	7	5	1,250,000	8	400,000	1,650,000	115	13	13	224,500	1,874,500
5	42	-	34	604,000	8	160,000	840,000	300	30	30	570,000	1,410,000
2	8	-	5	500,000	3	60,000	560,000	100	8	8	182,000	742,000
-	13	-	12	240,000	3	60,000	300,000	150	10	10	265,000	565,000
-	5	-	4	80,000	1	20,000	100,000	35	4	4	68,500	168,500
44	259	127	256	22,250,000	140	5,515,000	27,765,000	5023	335	335	8,873,000	36,639,000

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Health Sub-Commission

AC/3016/PH

PH/GME/ja
12 March 1945

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

THRU : - VP, CA Section.
TO : - Chief of Staff.

1. POLITICAL:

There is little of interest in the political field to report for the month of February.

2. PLANNING:

A considerable amount of work has been done during the month in planning for the Northwest. Conferences have been held both with the Military and Regional Medical staffs concerned in order that there may be smooth and efficient cooperation between the Army and AMG and that each will understand and recognize the functions of the other. Lists of known hospital accommodation are being prepared and will be circulated to all concerned.

3. PUBLIC HEALTH BRANCH:

A. Typhus:

(a) Two cases of Typhus have been reported during February, one at Latiano near Brindisi, the other at Modica near Ragusa in Sicily.

(b) Three further suspected cases of Typhus were reported at the end of the month from Mesagne, a town about five or six miles from Latiano. Full particulars concerning these cases are not yet available but they will be described in detail in next month's report.

(c) The case occurring in Latiano was typical Typhus in a man of 24 who recovered from the disease. His father, mother and brother had died during December and January and the respective causes of death were given as Broncho Pneumonia, Myocarditis and Septicemia. It is highly probable that the cause of death in each case was Typhus. Captain Battaglia of the Typhus Control Unit, on arrival, found that the local military authorities had control measures well in hand, both in the town of Latiano and the neighboring towns of Francoavilla and Mesagne.

(d) The case in Modica occurred in a member of the Italian Army who had been living in Greece since 1943. He left Greece for Taranto in December, being deloused before departure and on leaving Taranto for Sicily towards the end of December he was again deloused and given a certificate stating that he had been through a disinfection center. He took ill in the middle of January and was first thought to have Influenza and Broncho Pneumonia. He was, however, finally diagnosed Typhus, his Weil Felix being positive. On examination by Captain Battaglia the house was found to be clean and none of the family lousy. The family had already been dusted with DDT by local workers and as all the surrounding houses were found to be clean, no mass powdering was instituted. The patient when seen was afebrile and recovering from his illness.

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(b) Three further suspected cases of Typhus were reported at the end of the month from Mesagne, a town about five or six miles from Laticiano. Full particulars concerning these cases are not yet available but they will be described in detail in next month's report.

(c) The case occurring in Laticiano was typical Typhus in a man of 24 who recovered from the disease. His father, mother and brother had died during December and January and the respective causes of death were given as Broncho Pneumonia, Myocarditis and Septicemia. It is highly probable that the cause of death in each case was Typhus. Captain Battaglia of the Typhus Control Unit, on arrival, found that the local military authorities had control measures well in hand, both in the town of Laticiano and the neighboring towns of Francaville and Mesagne.

(d) The case in Modica occurred in a member of the Italian Army who had been living in Greece since 1943. He left Greece for Taranto in December, being deloused before departure and on leaving Taranto for Sicily towards the end of December he was again deloused and given a certificate stating that he had been through a disinfection center. He took ill in the middle of January and was first thought to have Influenza and Broncho Pneumonia. He was, however, finally diagnosed Typhus, his Weil Felix being positive. On examination by Captain Battaglia the house was found to be clean and none of the family lousy. The family had already been dusted with DDT by local workers and as all the surrounding houses were found to be clean, no mass powdering was instituted. The patient when seen was afebrile and recovering from his illness.

(e) During the month the Demonstration Unit completed a successful tour of Abruzzi-Marche Region and 5th Army Area. Demonstrations were held at Aquila, Chieti, Pescara, Teramo, Ascoli-Piceno, Macerata, Ancona, Pesaro, Ravenna and Forli and these were well attended by the Medici Provinciali and staff nominated by them.

(f) Arrangements are at present being made for a demonstration tour in Sardinia. When that has been completed, the whole of ABC and AC Territory on the Italian Mainland and the Islands will have been covered by the Demonstration Unit.

(g) Although isolated cases may still occur, it is felt, with the approach of spring, that the danger of a widespread typhoid epidemic is receding and that the precautions taken during the past winter have been successful in preventing an outbreak such as occurred in Naples during the winter of 1943-1944.

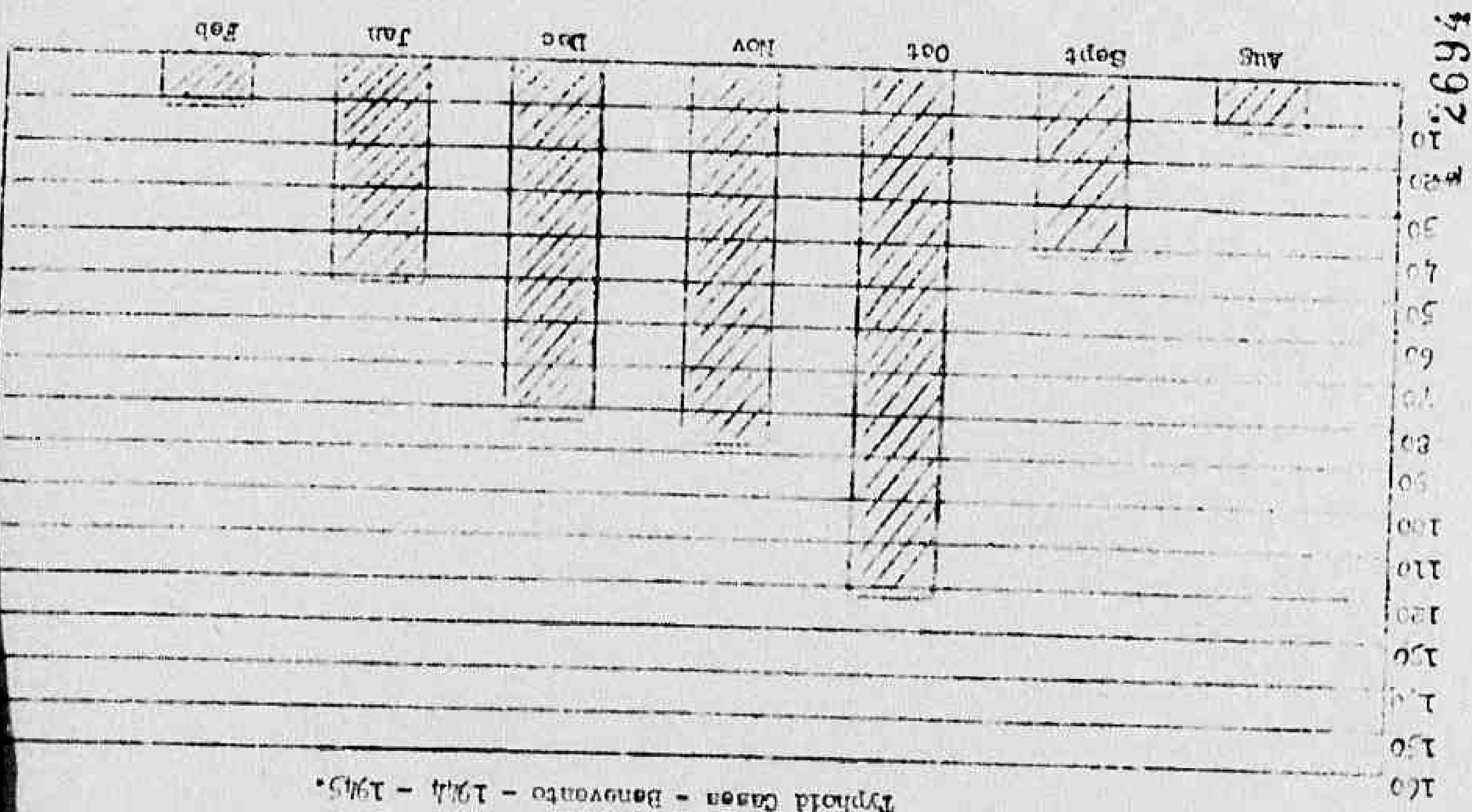
5. Smallpox:

(a) The Benevento smallpox epidemic may now be considered at an end. During February only 11 cases were reported and none have occurred since the 20th February. The whole population has now been either vaccinated or re-vaccinated. A table of comparative figures is set out below:

Typhoid Cases - Benevento - 1944 - 1945.

Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9
10	10	10	10	10	10
11	11	11	11	11	11
12	12	12	12	12	12
13	13	13	13	13	13
14	14	14	14	14	14
15	15	15	15	15	15
16	16	16	16	16	16
17	17	17	17	17	17
18	18	18	18	18	18
19	19	19	19	19	19
20	20	20	20	20	20
21	21	21	21	21	21
22	22	22	22	22	22
23	23	23	23	23	23
24	24	24	24	24	24
25	25	25	25	25	25
26	26	26	26	26	26
27	27	27	27	27	27
28	28	28	28	28	28
29	29	29	29	29	29
30	30	30	30	30	30
31	31	31	31	31	31

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Major King, whose two months work in Benevento has shown such excellent results, was withdrawn during February.

(b) The Naples figures show a slight decrease in February, being 241 as compared with 261 in January. These 241 consisted of 100 cases in Naples City and 141 in the remainder of Naples Province. 67,538 persons were vaccinated in the City and Province during the month.

(c) Scattered cases have been reported from other provinces on the Mainland, the only number of any importance being 23 in Salerno where mass vaccination of the entire province is being undertaken, 20,000 persons having been vaccinated during February.

C. Malaria:

(a) During February, a meeting was held at the Ministry of Interior with members of the Malaria Control Branch, UNRRA, Professor Hiesfeldt of the Institute of Hygiene, and the Italian authorities. The outline of the coming year's programme was discussed. Approval has been given by the Combined Chiefs of Staff for the delivery of 100 tons of Paris Green ordered by the Medical Supply Branch but unfortunately this consignment is not expected to arrive until April. This Sub-Commission agreed to place at the disposal of the Italian Government 50 million Atabrine tablets and all the available Italian quinine preparations which were obtained from Italian Army sources. The whole of the latter and 20 million of the 50 million Atabrine tablets have already been made available to the Italian authorities. UNRRA agreed to provide a further 50 million tablets and stated that it was shipping DDT Powder into the country, some of which might be used in malaria control projects. UNRRA also agreed to attempt to procure tyres for cars used by Medical Provincial and Malaria officials and thigh boots for workers in canals. It was emphasized that owing to lack of Medical and Sanitary Corps officers, the Public Health Sub-Commission could not take an active part in any malaria control programme in Liberated Italy this coming season.

(b) The malaria control project in the Ostia Lido and Vaccarese areas mentioned in the January report was begun during the latter part of February and is now proceeding satisfactorily.

D. Typhoid:

(a) In Arezzo Province a water-borne epidemic of Typhoid which began in January, flared up early in February and in all 134 cases have been reported with 3 deaths. The number of infected males has been very small and this is believed to be due to the fact that many of the men were immunized against Typhoid during their military service. All the cases have been hospitalized, mass immunization is in progress, polluted wells have been sealed off, hygienic propaganda has been employed both from the pulpit and by poster and the epidemic which is showing marked signs of diminution is already under control.

(b) The Prato Typhoid epidemic referred to in last month's report, is responding to the energetic measures taken to bring it under control. Only twenty-eight cases were reported during February. In all, 495 definitely confirmed cases have occurred from September 1944 until February 1945. Six inoculation teams are now at work and 35,800 primary inoculations have been carried out. At Appendix "A" is to be found a comprehensive report on the epidemic and the countermeasures taken, compiled by Major Taylor, RMC, the local DADR. This Sub-Commission is greatly indebted both to him and to his predecessor for the extremely valuable work they have done throughout the epidemic.

(a) During February, a meeting was held at the Ministry of Interior with members of the Malaria Control Branch, UNRRA, Professor Missiroli of the Institute of Hygiene, and the Italian Authorities. The outline of the coming year's programme was discussed. Approval has been given by the Combined Chiefs of Staff for the delivery of 100 tons of Paris Green ordered by the Medical Supply Branch but unfortunately this consignment is not expected to arrive until April. This Sub-Commission agreed to place at the disposal of the Italian Government 50 million Atebrine tablets and all the available Italian quinine preparations which were obtained from Italian Army sources. The whole of the latter and 20 million of the 50 million Atebrine tablets have already been made available to the Italian authorities. UNRRA agreed to provide a further 50 million tablets and stated that it was shipping DDT Powder into the country, some of which might be used in malaria control projects. UNRRA also agreed to attempt to procure tyres for cars used by Medical Provincial and malaria officials and thigh boots for workers in canals. It was emphasized that owing to lack of Medical and Sanitary Corps officers, the Public Health Sub-Commission could not take an active part in any malaria control programme in liberated Italy this coming season.

(b) The malaria control project in the Ostia Lido and Laccarese areas mentioned in the January report was begun during the latter part of February and is now proceeding satisfactorily.

D. Typhoid:

(a) In Arezzo Province a water-borne epidemic of Typhoid which began in January, flared up early in February and in all 134 cases have been reported with 3 deaths. The number of infected males has been very small and this is believed to be due to the fact that many of the men were immunized against Typhoid during their military service. All the cases have been hospitalized, mass immunization is in progress, polluted wells have been sealed off, hygienic propaganda has been employed both from the pulpit and by poster and the epidemic which is showing marked signs of diminution is already under control.

(b) The Arato Typhoid epidemic referred to in last month's report, is responding to the energetic measures taken to bring it under control. Only twenty-eight cases were reported during February. In all, 495 definitely confirmed cases have occurred from September 1944 until February 1945. Six inoculation teams are now at work and 35,800 primary inoculations have been carried out. At Appendix "A" is to be found a comprehensive report on the epidemic and the countermeasures taken, compiled by Major Taylor, RMC, the local DADR. This Sub-Commission is greatly indebted both to him and to his predecessor for the extremely valuable work they have done throughout the epidemic.

E. Infant Mortality:

During January there were 1963 live births in Rome and 291 deaths occurring in children under one year of age. This gives an Infant Mortality figure of 148.2 as compared with 148.8 in December.

F. Tuberculosis:

The January figure for the number of deaths in Rome from Tuberculosis was 257 as compared with 213 in December and 269 in January 1944.

4. VETERINARY BRANCH:

A. During the past month all possible anticipatory measures have been taken to deal with incidence of animal disease which may be expected with the advent of warm weather.

B. The local production of Crystal Violet Sine Cholera vaccine has aroused the utmost interest in Veterinary circles. Production has already begun at the SOLAVO Institute in Siena and it is hoped that laboratories in Rome and Naples will soon be in a position to begin turning out this vaccine.

C. Owing to the shortage of cattle for slaughter purposes, the production of vaccine against Foot-and-mouth disease is proceeding slowly. It is hoped that more cattle will be made available in the future.

D. The Veterinary Branch has taken steps to interest the Italian authorities in the use of lime-sulphur dip for Sheep Scab. This dip, which is highly efficacious and can easily be prepared from local resources, has never been used previously in Italy. A demonstration showing methods of production and use has been held and the Italian Veterinary Division of the Ministry of Interior has issued instructions concerning production.

E. Veterinary supplies for the second six months of this year have been requisitioned.

F. The report of the Veterinary Branch is to be found at appendix "g".

5. MEDICAL SUPPLY BRANCH:

A. During February ENDIMEA has increased the number of its warehouses and also of its representatives. At present there are warehouses in Naples, supplying Southern Region and Sicily, a warehouse in Cagliari, supplying Sardinia, a warehouse in Rome which supplies Lazio-Umbria and Abruzzi-Marche Regions and one in Florence for Toscana Region. It is hoped during March to acquire a warehouse in Palermo for Sicilia Region. The operation of ENDIMEA is, however, slow and still far from satisfactory and there is little cooperation between their central office and their field representatives. The Medical Supply Branch affords the organization every possible assistance but it is still dilatory in its methods of handling the numerous problems which face it. A distribution chart (appendix "c") has been prepared by this office, showing the method by which requisitions should be submitted and supplies forwarded. This was sent to all RPAOs for information.

B. Further plans have been made for the distribution of medical supplies in the North, so as to enable Public Health Officers of Regions to effect distribution in the same manner as SPAs of AMG Armies until ENDIMEA is in a position to operate.

C. Supplies for the first six months of this year are not expected to arrive until the middle of April. Arrangements have been made that essential shortages can be met by drawing upon the MTO stockpile.

D. Appendix "d" contains the report of the Medical Supply Branch.

6. WELFARE BRANCH:

A. Much good has been achieved by the distribution of clothing in the

D. The Veterinary Branch has taken steps to interest the Italian authorities in the use of lime-sulphur dip for Sheep Scab. This dip, which is highly efficacious and can easily be prepared from local resources, has never been used previously in Italy. A demonstration showing methods of production and use has been held and the Italian Veterinary Division of the Ministry of Interior has issued instructions concerning production.

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B. Further plans have been made for the distribution of medical supplies in the North, so as to enable Public Health Officers of Regions to effect distribution in the same manner as SPHOs of AM Armies until EDEDA is in a position to operate.

C. Supplies for the first six months of this year are not expected to arrive until the middle of April. Arrangements have been made that essential shortages can be met by drawing upon the MTO stockpile.

D. Appendix "d" contains the report of the Medical Supply Branch.

6. WELFARE BRANCH:

A. Much good has been achieved by the distribution of clothing in the forward areas, in Sicily and in the devastated areas. Distribution of milk, supplied by the American Relief for Italy, is being coordinated by Regional Welfare Officers together with the local Italian communal and provincial committees.

The Welfare Branch is taking an active interest in the procurement of materials for the manufacture of orthopedic appliances for mutilated Italian soldiers and civilians. It is estimated that five to six thousand Italian soldiers and fifty-thousand civilians will need to be supplied with such appliances. The Ministry of War and interested civilian agencies have submitted estimates of the materials and quantities required.

C. Close contact has been maintained with Regional Welfare Officers and a tour of Tuscany Region and 5th Army Area was undertaken.

D. The full report of the Welfare Branch is to be found at Appendix "B".

7. PERSONNEL:

A. This Sub-Commission sustained a severe loss in February due to the death of Colonel Maurice King (B) in a motor accident. Colonel King, who came to the Public Health Sub-Commission from the Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission, was an officer of wide experience who had been nominated as AGPO of one of the Northern Regions.

B. Lt Colonel J.L. Swanton (A) who was attached to the Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission, has been assigned to this Sub-Commission.

C. Major Robert L. Cherry (A) has been promoted to the rank of Lt. Colonel.

D. Plans have been completed to staff all the Northern Regions as and when they are opened up.

E. Dr. Fred L. Soper of the Rockefeller Foundation left for Egypt during February.

SUMMARY

1. POLITICAL:

There is little of interest to report.

2. PLANNING:

Much work has been done during the month in planning for the Northwest and satisfactory liaison has been established between the Military and Regional Staffs concerned.

3. PUBLIC HEALTH:

(a) Two verified cases of typhus were reported, one at Lariano near Brindisi and one at Modica near Ragusa in Sicily. Three other suspected cases were reported at the end of the month from Mesagne, a small town about five or six miles from Lariano. Fuller details of these last three cases will be given in the March report. The typhus demonstration unit completed a successful tour of Abruzzi Marche Region and 8th Army Area and a demonstration visit to Martina has been arranged for the middle of March. It is felt that with the approach of Spring and the preventive measures which have been taken all over liberated Italy the possibility of a large sized epidemic is now negligible.

(b) The malarial situation in Naples remains much as before, 241 cases having been reported as compared with 261 in January. 67,638 persons were vaccinated during February. Scattered cases have been reported from other provinces on the mainland, the greatest number - 23 - occurring in Salerno Province where 20,000 people have been vaccinated. Only 11 cases have been reported from Benevento and no cases have occurred since 20 February.

(c) Early in February a meeting on Malaria Control measures for the coming year was held at the Ministry of Interior, the Italian Authorities, the Malaria Control Branch, UNRRA and the Institute of Hygiene being represented. The Public Health Sub-Commission was also present.

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C. Major Robert L. Cherry (A) has been promoted to the rank of Lt. Colonel.
D. Plans have been completed to staff all the Northern Regions as and when they are opened up.

E. Dr. Fred L. Saper of the Rockefeller Foundation left for Egypt during February.

SUMMARY

1. POLITICAL:

There is little of interest to report.

2. PLANNING:

Work has been done during the month in planning for the Northwest Staffs concerned.

3. PUBLIC HEALTH:

(a) No verified cases of typhus were reported, one at Lariano near Brindisi and one at Modica near Agusta in Sicily. Three other suspected cases were reported at the end of the month from Mesagne, a small town about five or six miles from Lariano. Fuller details of these last three cases will be given in the March report. The typhus demonstration unit completed a successful tour of Abruzzi, Marche Region and 6th Army Area and a demonstration visit to Tardisia has been arranged for the middle of March. It is felt that with the approach of Spring and the preventive measures which have been taken all over liberated Italy the possibility of a large sized epidemic is now negligible.

(b) The muller situation in Naples remains such as before, 241 cases having been reported as compared with 261 in January. 67,638 persons were vaccinated during February. Scattered cases have been reported from other provinces on the mainland, the greatest number - 23 - occurring in Salerno Province where 20,000 people have been vaccinated. Only 11 cases have been reported from Benevento and no cases have occurred since 20 February.

(c) Early in February a meeting on Malaria Control measures for the coming year was held at the Ministry of Interior, the Italian Authorities for the Malaria Control Branch, UNRRA and the Institute of Hygiene being represented. The Public Health Sub-Commission agreed to place at the disposal of the Italian Authorities 50 million streptomycin tablets, all available stocks of Italian quinine preparations and 100 tons of Paris Green, the arrival of which was not anticipated before April. UNRRA agreed to provide further supplies. The Public Health Sub-Commission stated that owing to lack of medical and sanitary Corps Officers the Malaria Control programme in liberated Italy would have to be undertaken by the Italian authorities. The only exception to this is the Control project by the Cetina Lido and Macanese region which has already begun and is proceeding satisfactorily.

(d) In Ancona Province a typhoid epidemic which flared up early in February is now under control. In all 134 cases have been reported with three deaths. Energetic measures to combat this epidemic have yielded most satisfactory results.

The Prato epidemic is virtually at an end, only 28 cases being reported during February. Approximately 35,800 primary inoculations have been carried out. The help given by the Military Medical Authorities has been invaluable.

- (e) The Home Infant Mortality Rate for January 1945 was 148.2.
- (f) The Home Tuberculosis figure (both pulmonary and non-pulmonary) for January was 257.

4. VETERINARY:

Production of Crystal Violet Swine Cholera Vaccine has begun at the Sclavo Institute, Siena. It is hoped that Rome and Naples will soon follow suit. Vaccine against foot and mouth disease is being produced slowly. The introduction of lime sulphur dip against sheep scab is contemplated and the Italian Veterinary authorities have issued instructions concerning production. Veterinary supplies for the last half of this year have been requisitioned.

5. MEDICAL SUPPLIES:

ENDIMSA has increased the number of its warehouses and representatives but distribution operations still remain far from satisfactory. Further plans have been made to secure adequate distribution of medical supplies in the North. Delivery of the requirements for the first six months of this year is not anticipated before April.

6. WELFARE:

The distribution of clothing in Sicily, the devastated areas and the forward areas has been greatly appreciated. Milk, supplied by ENDIM, is to be distributed through Welfare Officers and local Italian Committees. Material has been procured for the manufacture of orthopedic appliances for mutilated Italian soldiers and civilians.

7. PERSONNEL:

It is with great regret that the death, in a motor accident, of Colonel Maurice King (R) is reported.

Another American promotion was announced during the month.
Dr Fred Soper left for Egypt.

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

APPENDICES:

Appendix "A" - Report of Epidemic at Prato - Major G.C. Taylor, RMC.

Appendix "B" - Veterinary Branch Monthly Report - Major Rowland W. Rushmore.

Appendix "C" - Requisition & Distribution Allied Medical Supplies (Instructions and Chart) - Captain Francis W. Rushard.

Appendix "D" - Medical Supply Branch Monthly Report - Capt Francis W. Rushard.

5. MEDICAL SUPPLIES:

ENDIMEX has increased the number of its warehouses and representatives but distribution operations still remain far from satisfactory. Further plans have been made to secure adequate distribution of medical supplies in the North. Delivery of the requirements for the first six months of this year is not anticipated before April.

6. WELFARE:

The distribution of clothing in Sicily, the devastated areas and the forward areas has been greatly appreciated. Milk, supplied by ENDIMEX, is to be distributed through Welfare Officers and local Italian Committees. Material has been procured for the manufacture of orthopaedic appliances for mutilated Italian soldiers and civilians.

7. PERSONNEL:

It is with great regret that the death, in a motor accident, of Colonel Maurice King (R) is reported.

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- Appendix "D" - Medical Supply Branch Monthly Report - Capt Francis W. Bushard.
- Appendix "E" - Welfare Branch Monthly Report - Lt Colonel John McSweeney.

EPIDEMIO OF DENGUE GROUP FEVER CITY OF PRATO (June 1944 - February 1945)

APPENDIX "A"

1. HISTORICAL & TOPOGRAPHICAL

The industrial city of Prato, in the Province of Florence, Region of Tuscany, situated some twelve miles from Florence, lies at the foot of Monte Altinate to the North East, and Monte Imbabue to the North West. It lies mainly on the west bank of the river Arno which flows from North East to South West. The city itself is an 11th century medieval walled town and was evacuated by the Germans on 7th September 1944 after having carried out a systematic demolition of all services which included incidentally the water supply which was derived from Montepiano, 10 miles distant, and was delivered by means of a 14" water main to the city.

2. SOIOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

The population of the Comune is 60,000 approximately. About 35,000 are at present living within the city walls. This number has been swollen by 600 refugees who came principally from Genoa.

(a) HOUSING. The general standard of housing represents an extreme. Fifty per cent appear to be below average standard, the rest up to this standard. A good public water supply, so near the town. Sewage is collected in a series of individual cess pits numbering 5000 within the city proper and 12,000 in the Comune. These are normally emptied by Private Contract. A high percentage are defectively lined and underground seepage is common. They are serviced irregularly and are invariably situated near private walls.

(b) WATER SUPPLY. Before the aqueduct at Montepiano was rendered useless by enemy action on Sept. 1944, an undisturbed supply to Prato was available. Following this the population existed from September to November on private well water supplies. No public supply was available. In December 1944, the aqueduct was reconstructed and Cartano spring realising a flow of 12 litres/sec. was tapped, to the main water system and this was supplemented by wells situated at Macchia, Via Diedo, La Piana, and other points. These relied on electric power in order to pump the water and although a maximum of 30 litres/sec. was envisaged, the electric pumps devoted the town supply to about 15 litres/sec. only (250,000 gallons per day).

(c) SEWAGE. Within the city of Prato no fixed sewage system exists (vide para 2 supra (a)). All cess pits are emptied by contractors and sold to local farmers, as fertilizer. Municipal controlled disposal by contractors into two large 5000 cubic metre basins on the outskirts of the city was instituted on 1st April after a period of natural digestion was sold to the farmers as fertilizer. This did not represent in any means an ideal, but rather the only system which could be adopted to avoid "clouding" of the material.

3. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

(a) STATISTICS

2. SOCIOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS.

The population of the Comune is 30,000 approximately. About 35,000 are at present living within the city walls. This number has been swollen by 600 refugees who came principally from Torino.

(a) HOUSING. The general standard of housing represents two of ranges. Fifty per cent appear to be below average standard, the rest up to this standard. A pipe Public Water supply, so was the town. Sewage is collected in a series of individual cess pits numbering 5000 within the city proper and 12,000 in the Comune. These are normally emptied by Private Contract. A high percentage are defectively lined and underground sewage is common. They are serviced irregularly and are invariably situated near private walls.

(b) WATER SUPPLY. Before the aqueduct at Montepiano was made of usefulness by emergency action on Sept. 1941, an unlimited Public supply to Prato was available. Following this the population existed from September to November on private well water supplies. No Public supply was available. In December 1941, Carcano aqueduct was reconnected and Carcano spring realizing a flow of 12 litres/sec. was tapped, to the main water system and this was supplemented by wells situated at Macchione, Via Duccio, La Piana, and other points. These relied on electric power in order to pump the water and although a maximum of 30 litres/sec. was envisaged, the electric pump boosted the town supply to about 15 litres/sec. only (250,000 gallons per day).

(c) SEWAGE. Within the city of Prato no piped sewage system exists (vide para 2 supra (a)). All cess pits are emptied by contractors and sold to local farmers, as fertilizer. A regulated controlled disposal by contractors into two large 5000 cubic metre tanks on the outskirts of the city was instituted and after a period of natural digestion was sold to the farmers as fertilizer. This did not represent by any means an ideal, but rather the only system which could be adopted to avoid "blockings" of the material.

3. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS.

(a) STATISTICS.

Enteric Fever Cases

	Suspect and "scouring" cases (Civilian Population)
1940.....	16
1941.....	40
1942.....	120
1943.....	131
1944.....	701

The latter figure of 701 was made up of 459 ascertainable and 245 cases suspected. In general the yearly epidemic curve has shown an upward trend although a false impression may be given by these figures up to 1943, as notification was not carried out efficiently, and definitely any treatment of pyrexial cases, and cases ascertained as typhoid fever, was common.

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APPENDIX "A" - Page 2

In 1945 up to the middle of February, thirty-six cases of Undulant Fever complicated the picture. Regular bacteriological and diagnostic control was finally established during the month of January 1945.

The statistical difficulties which were experienced by the Typhoid Control Centre were a direct result of the inability of the local hygiene offices to produce any reliable data, without cross-checking by this Centre.

(b) GENERAL PEDIATRIC CONTROL. Major Leiper A.M.S. took over as P.O. in December 1944 and by improvisation carried out an investigation of the situation.

During the months of July and August cases were springing up in the country districts and in the town, at regular intervals. In November however a sudden "flare up" took place and was traced to a male nurse who was privately employed by Dr. Falcini. This man Stello Tempestini living at Vicolo Sterigilia is thought to have been the cause of some forty cases, directly or indirectly.

Professor Pisanu, Director of the Civil Hospital estimated that the epidemic could be divided into three phases.

- Phase 1. Spread by legumes & fruits brought to Porto from the Country districts where night soil was used as fertilizer. (June-September 1944).
- Phase 2. Spread by water (September-November 1944).
- Phase 3. Carriers spread (November '44-February 1945).

Major Leiper embodied these recommendations in his report of 14th January 1945:-

- (a) Central Control should be instituted under an A.M.S. Public Health Officer.
- (b) A Central Bureau should be established.
- (c) Control of Garage and Refuse Institute.

On the 6th January 1945 I was delegated to take over from Major Leiper and was set the task of integrating and operating an organization based on these proposals. In this I received the cooperation of the P.O. A.M.S. authorities, and the Army authorities.

4. CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL.

This was vested in the Typhoid Control Centre and consisted of the following subdivisions.

(a) THE TYPHOID BUREAU. This Bureau was concerned with the compilation of the Family Card Index System; Carrier Register, Convalescent Register, Immunisation Register, Daily Case Records, Case Dismissal Register, and provision of Hospital Reports.

(b) WATER SUPPLIES, SANITATION, AND PUBLIC HEALTH. This was vested in various A.M.S. Public Health Officers, under central direction. Under this system 5 Public Health Nurses (Italians), 5 Italian Medical Students, and 5 Italian Doctors together with Clerical Staffs were employed.

(c) HOSPITAL CONTROL. Suspect cases of Typhoid were hospitalised. General practitioners were forbidden to treat domiciliary cases, and under these conditions hospitalisation and isolation became effective for the first time. Suspect cases were admitted to the Civil Hospital and then convalescent were transferred to the Italian Refuge Hospital (Casa di Riposo) which had been renovated, staffed, and opened for this purpose.

- on indirectly.
- Professor Picard, Director of the Civil Hospital estimated that the epidemic could be divided into three phases.
- Phase 1. Spread by legumes & fruits brought to Freetown from the Country districts where night soil was used as fertilizer. (June-September 1944).
- Phase 2. Spread by water (September-November 1944).
- Phase 3. Carriers spread (November 1944-February 1945).

Major Leaper embodied these recommendations in his report of 14th January 1945:-

- (a) Central Control should be instituted under an A.M.O. Public Health Officer.
- (b) A Central Bureau should be established.
- (c) Control of Storage and Refuse Institute.

On the 6th January 1945 I was delegated to take over from Major Leaper and was set the task of integrating and operating an organization based on these proposals. In this I received the co-operation of the P.O. M.D., authorities, and the Army authorities.

4. CIVIL ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL.

This was vested in the Typhoid Control Centre and consisted of the following subdivisions.

(a) THE TYPHOID BUREAU. This bureau was concerned with the compilation of the Public Health System, Carrier Register, Convalescent Register, Immunitation Register, Domestic Case Records, Casa Mirasol Register, and provision of Hospital comforts.

(b) MAINTENANCE OF LIES, SANITATION, AND PUBLIC DEFENSE. This was vested in various Public Health Officers, under central direction. Under this system 5 Public Health Nurses (Italians), 5 Italian Medical Students, and 5 Italian Doctors together with Clerical Staffs were employed.

A. HOSPITAL CONTROL. Suspect cases of Typhoid were hospitalized. General practitioners were forbidden to treat domiciliary cases, and under these conditions hospitalization and isolation became effective for the first time. Suspect cases were admitted to the Civil Hospital and when convalescent were transferred to the Italian Red Cross Hospital (Casa di Riposo) which had been renovated, staffed and opened for this purpose.

B. CIVIL CONTROL. This proved difficult to start with. It involved examination of about 350 convalescent cases who had been treated in the Civil Hospital or in their homes, and the hospital and a regularized bacteriological examination in my laboratory. For this purpose the 2nd American Bacteriological Laboratory examined these by rectal sampling at the "Casa di Riposo". The suspect candidates were brought in by a "public health" system employing a bilious and Italian Medical Students. Of these patients 16 carriers were isolated and hospitalized.

After examination of the 350 cases no carriers were identifiable in view of the large numbers involved and the limited bacteriological facilities

APPENDIX "A" - Sheet 3

available, so that selective immunization has been carried out which involved extending only the food handlers, who were suspect and were case contacts.

C. BACTERIOLOGICAL CONTROL.

Two bacteriological teams worked to full available capacity, the 2nd American Laboratory commencing in January, and the N. 5 Mobile Bacteriological supplementing it toward the end of the month.

Convalescent cases were discharged on 3 negative stools.

Carriers received only one examination.

Isolates were carried out in the case of the carriers and Salivite F enrichment broth inoculated, and subsequently plated on Desoxycholate Citrate no. 12.

D. IMMUNIZATION.

From the start I regarded this as an immunization of the population was essential if a long term policy was envisaged or required from a military point of view.

It represented the only certain and sure method of building up an adequate barrier to the early spread of the disease and it was an ideal which could be achieved, and did the fact that all other control measures could never be absolutely effective. This was potentially obvious from the lack of facilities available, and the general apathy of the population. Poor family immunization was carried out at the clinic, using propaganda, but this was largely a failure and subsequently compulsory immunization was arranged, after consultation with the industrialists, and local business owners through the P.O. A.M.S. In this way five clinics were operated successfully.

E. PROPAGANDA.

Posters were used throughout the campaign, together with a loud speaker, at the Bazaar. The Church was utilized.

In my opinion propaganda was ineffective until it was backed by some other measures such as a control of payment of salaries, which was adopted in Porto, to spread the immunization program also employing Carabinieri, in ordering carriers to report for vaccination.

F. GENERAL MEASURES.

Good indexing of all cases on a family basis was instituted and routine home visits carried out by Public Health Nurses, with the aid of a questionnaire, all members of the family were checked, including method of consumption of vegetables, fruit and milk products and water.

G. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS.

- (1) Control of an epidemic of Typhoid Fever was carried out employing routine Public Health measures.
- (2) These measures were carried out in an Italian Industrial Community suffering from general poverty, mainly working within a small district.
- (3) Routine Medical examinations were carried out by the Civil Hospital. To what extent trading times were falling for not certain as routine use of antibiotics (Salvarsan) was employed in the Civil Hospital.
- (4) Transport difficulties were commonplace throughout the campaign however these limitations were largely overcome by first class and morning on foot.
- (5) In cases of Typhoid fever, medical measures were carried out.

From the start I regarded this as an initiation of the population was essential if a long term policy was involved or required from a military point of view.

It represented the only certain and sure method of building up an adequate barrier to the deadly virus of the disease and it was an ideal which could be achieved. And add the fact that all other control measures could never be absolutely effective. This was possible because of the lack of facilities available, and the general poverty of the population. Even in the immunization was carried out at the clinic, using propaganda but this was largely a failure and subsequently compulsory immunization was arranged, after consultation with the industrialists, and local business owners through the P.O. A.M.S. In this way five clinics were operated successfully.

B. PROPAGANDA.

Posters were used throughout the Campaign together with a loud speaker, at the Comune. The Church was advised.

In my opinion propaganda was ineffective until it was backed by some other measure such as a control of payment of salaries, which was adopted in Porto, to speed the immunization program. I also employed Carabinieri, in ordering carriers to report for vaccination.

C. QUARANTINE MEASURES.

Careful indexing of all cases on a daily basis was instituted and routine home visits carried out by Public Health Nurses, and with the aid of a questionnaire, all members of the family were checked, including method of consumption of vegetables, fruit and milk products and water.

D. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS.

- (1) Control of an epidemic of Typhoid Fever was carried out employing recognized Public Health measures.
- (2) These measures were carried out in an Italian Industrial Community suffering from general poverty, widely different existing on a clinical diet.
- (3) Routine tidal immunizations were carried out by the Civil Hospital. To what extent rising typhoid fever was fallacious I am not certain as routine use of antibiotics (Sulavo) was employed in the Civil Hospital.
- (4) Transport difficulties were commonplace throughout the Campaign however these limitations were largely overcome by improvisation and working on foot.
- (5) No cases of typhoid were notified amongst Allied troops during this period although some thousands were stationed within the city. This is a tribute to the discipline with R.A.F. personnel, and to the discipline of the Commanding Officer.
- (6) The results achieved in this epidemic will not have been possible had it not been for the willing co-operation of the Central and Local Authorities, Ray Station, and American Red Cross units.
- (7) Up to date (20th Feb) some 10,000 of the population have been immunised and this continues at the rate of 1,000 approx. every day.

Signed: Gordon A. Taylor
 G. S. Taylor, Major
 R.A.F. - D.O. - D.O. - D.O.

2690

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

AEC 324

Public Health Sub-Commission

AEC 324-13/74

28 February 1945

SUBJECT: Report of Veterinary Activities 1 to 28 February 1945 inclusive.

TO:

Director, Public Health Sub-Commission,
HQ, AEC.

1. The activities of the veterinary branch during the month have been aimed at preventing measures to reduce high incidence of animal disease which has normally appeared with warm weather. These measures have included, first, the manufacture of veterinary vaccines and antisera to prevent and afford treatment for both animal diseases which have been present for many years and for the few animal diseases not commonly recent but which have occurred under present conditions; secondly, steps have been taken to assure the use of certain live stock drugs so as to prevent and treat skin diseases; thirdly, veterinary medical supplies have been requisitioned for use by Italian Veterinarians.

2. Effective immunity imparted following swine vaccination with crystal violet swine cholera vaccine from the United States during the past season, and the incidence of swine cholera has created great interest in the local production of this vaccine. Every assistance possible to investigate local production is being afforded by this branch. Conferences have been held with the Allied Officer, Prefetto, Inspector, Provincial Veterinarians, and officials of the Istituto "Sclavo" in Siena in this respect. The method of procurement of virus blood from swine has been demonstrated and the necessary chemicals made available in Siena. Similar assistance has been given to the veterinary laboratory in Rome and Naples, all to intensify production as soon as possible. In Siena production has actually started with a total of 35 swine having been inoculated, the blood withdrawn, and vaccine in the process of manufacture. The local production of this vaccine now not only saves shipping but affords experience in the manufacturing process which will be of great assistance in future years. One thousand litres of anti-swine cholera serum has arrived from the United States and has been turned over to the appropriate Italian officials for distribution.

3. Vaccine for foot-and-mouth disease is being produced at a very slow rate due to lack of slaughter cattle for virus production. Only sixty slaughter bovines have been made available for legal slaughter in the Rome abattoir during the period 15 December to 15 February. This has afforded enough virus to produce 300 doses of vaccine. Agricultural officials who held all authority for the release and transport of such cattle have been contacted in conferences, per letters, and per telephone. They are giving all possible cooperation to the program and more cattle, virus and vaccine are expected in the near future. Shipments of previously manufactured vaccine were made to Sardinia by air and sea transport.

4. Diagnostic Brucella was sent to the Provinces of Pistoia and Prato following a few cases of undulant fever as Brucella is effective in testing goats and sheep for brucellosis.

5. Several provincial veterinarians in the Abruzzi-Marche Region have filed memoranda for veterinary assistance.

first, the manufacture of veterinary vaccines and antivenoms to prevent and afford treatment for both viral diseases which have been present for many years and for the few animal diseases not commonly present but which have occurred under present conditions; secondly, steps have been taken to assure the use of certain livestock dips so as to prevent and treat skin diseases; thirdly, veterinary medical supplies have been requisitioned for use by Italian Veterinarians.

2. Gift time immunity imported following swine vaccination with crystal violet swine cholera vaccine from the United States during the past season, and the incidence of swine cholera has created great interest in the local production of this vaccine. Every assistance possible to instigate local production is being afforded by this Branch. Conferences have been held with the Allied Officer, Prefetto, Inspectore, Provincial Veterinarians, and officials of the Istituto "Sclavo" in Siena in this respect. The method of procurement of virus blood from swine has been demonstrated and the necessary chemicals made available in Siena. Similar assistance has been given to the veterinary laboratory in Rome and Naples, all to instigate production as soon as possible. In Siena production has actually started with a total of 35 swine having been inoculated, the blood withdrawn, and vaccine in the process of manufacture. The local production of this vaccine now not only saves shipping but affords experience in the manufacturing process which will be of great assistance in future years. One thousand litres of anti-swine cholera serum has arrived from the United States and has been turned over to the appropriate Italian officials for distribution.

3. Vaccine for foot-and-mouth disease is being produced at a very slow rate due to lack of slaughter cattle for virus production. Only sixty slaughter bovines have been made available for legal slaughter in the Rome abattoir during the period 15 December to 15 February. This has afforded enough virus to produce 500 doses of vaccine. Agricultural officials who hold all authority for the release and transport of such cattle have been contacted in conferences, per letters, and per telephone. They are giving all possible cooperation to the program and more cattle, virus and vaccine are expected in the near future. Shipments of previously manufactured vaccine were made to Sardegna by air and sea transport.

4. Diagnostic Brucellin was sent to the Provinces of Pistoia and Livorno following a few cases of undulant fever as Brucellin is effective in testing goats and sheep for brucellosis.

5. Several provincial veterinarians in the Abruzzi-Marche Region have filed requests for veterinary biologicals. These requests have been fulfilled from locally manufactured stocks.

6. Steps have been taken to assure the use of live-sulphur dip for sheep scab during the coming months. Nicotine dip had previously been used but due to an acute shortage of nicotine and a widespread incidence of sheep scab live-sulphur will be employed. Though there has been an over abundance of sulphur in Italy this most efficient dip was never employed here. The Veterinary Division of the Ministry of the Interior has circulated instructions on the manufacture and use of this dip. A demonstration showing the production and the actual dipping of infected sheep was sponsored jointly by Captain Keim, Agriculture and this Branch in Viterbo Province on 24 February. PWS took pictures of the

APPENDIX "D"
SHEET 2

demonstration and will publicize it very soon. If possible several thousand circulars of information on the manufacture and use of this dip will be prepared and distributed in the near future.

7. Veterinary medical supplies have been requisitioned for distribution during the last six months of this year.

8. The Veterinary Division, Ministry of the Interior, is preparing an information circular on the preparation and use of arsenical dips to prevent piroplasmosis. Though there is little hope of this dip being employed on a large scale this year this circular should be the beginning of its use in Italy. A sizeable quantity of Piravan has been requisitioned for use in the treatment of infected animals.

Rowland W. Rushmore
ROWLAND W. RUSHMORE,
Major Vet. Corps,
Chief, Veterinary Branch.

RRR/rtc

Appendix 'C'

REQUISITIONING AND DISTRIBUTION

APR 1945

Public Health Sub-Commission

AC/3072/2/PA

4 February, 1945

SUBJECT: - Requisitioning and Distribution of Allied Medical Supplies.

TO : - See Distribution.

1. With the formation of ANIFA and the requisitioning and distribution of Allied medical supplies, the responsibility of the Italian Government in the liberated parts of Italy, some confusion has arisen as to the channels of requisitioning and distribution. A chart is attached which shows this in a graphic form.

2. It is expected that in each Region the Regional Public Health Officer will continue to keep in touch with distribution in his area and give every possible assistance to the agencies doing distribution in his area. It would also be of assistance to this office if any evidence of improper or unsatisfactory distribution is reported to this office promptly with recommendations for corrective action.

3. The provincial medical officers submit requisitions, through the Prefects, to the Public Health Director, Italian Government. Beginning this month, these requisitions are to be for two months supply, and are to be submitted one month in advance, i.e. in February for March and April.

4. The Director Public Health, Italian Government, consolidates these Provincial requisitions into a Regional requisition, and submits this to HQ, AC. The Medical Supply of Italy, Public Health Sub-Commission screens these requisitions against allowances by population and availability, approves amounts to be issued, and forwards to the 2665 Italian Medical Depot for filling.

5. The 2665 depot is not an Allied Commission organization, but the depot fills these requisitions and turns the merchandise over to the ANIFA representative who signs the issue vouchers and a receipt for transportation. The 2665 depot is in the port, and will in the future, give ANIFA every possible assistance in obtaining required transport.

6. Issue vouchers are forwarded to the Director Public Health, Italian Government, and HQ, A.C. Public Health Sub-Commission. From their copy of these issue vouchers the Italian Government, Public Health, prepares the break-down list of supplies for the Provinces, and sends this to ANIFA.

7. The following lists for distribution are forwarded by the Italian Government to ANIFA:

- a. A break-down list of supplies by Province.
- b. A Provincial wholesaler list (those authorized to distribute Allied medical supplies in each Province by the Italian Government).

8. The Provincial wholesaler receives the supplies from ANIFA, makes the required deposits in the designated bank and distributes the supplies according to plans of the Public Health, Italian Government, under the supervision of the ANIFA.

2. It is expected that in each Region the Regional Public Health Officer will continue to keep in touch with distribution in his area and give every possible assistance to the agencies doing distribution in his area. It would also be of assistance to this office if any evidence of improper or unsatisfactory distribution is reported to this office promptly with recommendations for corrective action.

3. The provincial medical doctors submit requisitions, through the Prefects, to the Public Health Director, Italian Government, through the month, these requisitions are to be for two months supply, and are to be submitted one month in advance, i.e. in February for March and April.

4. The Director Public Health, Italian Government, consolidates these Provincial requisitions into a Regional requisition, and submits this to the Medical Supply of Italy, Public Health Sub-Commission, and submits this to the Medical Supply of Italy, Public Health Sub-Commission screens these requisitions and forwards to the 2665 Civilian Medical Depot for filling.

5. The 2665 CDM is not an Allied Commission organization, but the representative who signs the issue vouchers is over to the British. The 2665 CDM has in the past, and will in the future, give ENEMY every possible assistance in obtaining required transport.

6. Issue vouchers are submitted to the Director Public Health, Italian Government, and the A.C. Public Health Sub-Commission. From their copy of these list of supplies for the Province, and sends this to the ENEMY.

7. The following lists for distribution are forwarded by the Italian Government to ENEMY:

- a. A break-down list of supplies by Province.
- b. A Provincial wholesaler list (those authorized to distribute Allied medical supplies in each Province by the Italian Government).

8. The Provincial wholesaler receives the supplies from ENEMY, makes the required deposits in the designated bank and distributes the supplies according to plans of the Public Health, Italian Government, under the supervision of the Prefect and the medical professionals.

9. Emergency requisitions:

- a. The Italian Government has made provision for emergency requisition being forwarded whenever necessary, this applies to any medical supplies required, whether the supplies are of ENEMY or of Allied or of origin (biological products).

b. If it is found that the Italian Government or the Prefect fail to contact the Italian Government on emergency requirements,

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Appendix - Shot 2

For England, U. S. PATENT OFFICE

FRANCIS J. BUCKLAND,

400/522/3.

2032, BOUT 11:

Regional Commission	SIC Lia. Region	Attn:	Phone
SOUTHERN			4
LAZIO-UMBRIA			4
ABRUZZO-MARITIME			4
SARDEGNA			4
TOSCANA			4
EMILIA			4
LIIGURIA			4
PUGLIA			4
LA BASILICA			4
VENETIA			4

Ministry of Interior, Italian Government, Attn: Sanitary Publica
Division.

785016

Appendix - 3H
Sheet 3

REQUISITION AND DISTRIBUTION
OF SPECIAL SUPPLIES (Continued)

U.P. 330.
enlarging
enlarging

RECEIVED DOCTORS
The North Sydney Hospital

2000-2001

MINISTERO DEL INTERNO
DIREZIONE GENERALE
Prepara le note di
regional requisition

20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 846. 847. 848. 849. 850. 851. 852. 853. 8

W.H.O.L.D. S.A. Represent
in C.C.N.D.

SN.O.
COMM. CIV. MEDICAL DEPT.

The depot fills the requisition
S.D.O. ... representative check the supplies
the supplies are turned to the
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

513-1135

[illegible]

•

100

Regional depot.

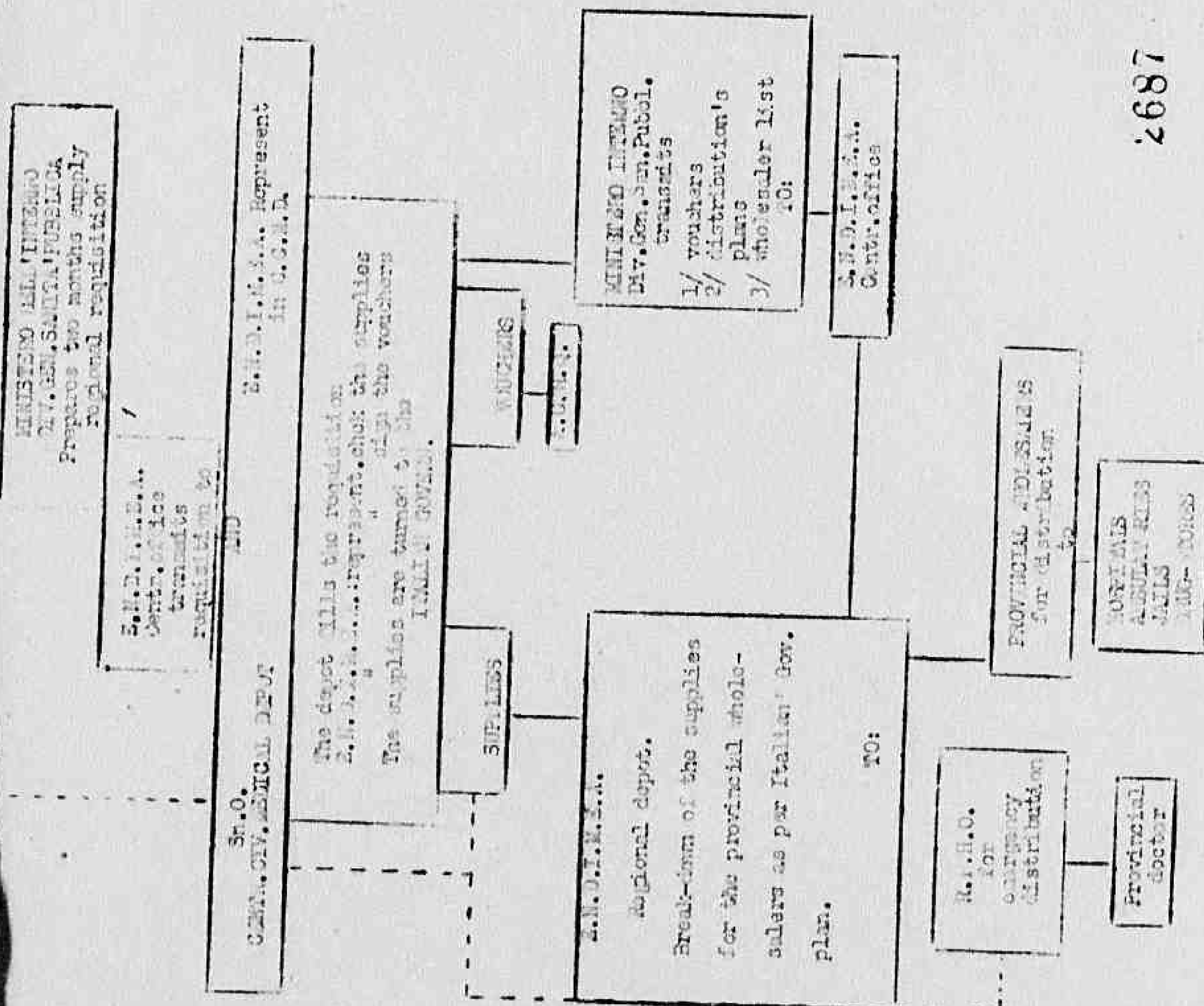
Break-down of the supplies
for the provincial wholes-
alers as per Italian Gov.
plan.

ADMINISTRATIVE INTERNO
Div. Gen. - an. Pubbl.
transmis

- 1/ vouchers
- 2/ distribution's plans
- 3/ wholesaler list

Sub. D. T. 10. 5. 14.
Cont. 21100

10:



HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APC 301
Public Health Sub-Commission

APPENDIX "D"

AC/3072/73/P1

2 March 1945

SUBJECT: - Monthly Report for February.
Medical Supply Officer.

TO: - Director, Public Health Sub-Commission.

1. During the month of February AMI has made some improvements within their organization as well as some progress in the distribution of Allied Medical Supplies. Through they have improved the organization as large it is far from satisfactory in the distribution of supplies. During the month there were held 15 meetings with representatives from the Director General of the Sanitary Publication and AMI in regard to improving distribution problems. As a result of these meetings AMI has increased the number of their warehouses and also their representative. At the present time they have warehouses in Naples with 3 representatives which handle supplies from our Naples port for all the southern part of Italy and Sicily. They also have a warehouse with a representative in Sardinia. The new warehouse handles the distribution for Rome City, Lazio-Umbria region as well as Marche and Abruzzi regions. The warehouse in Florence takes care of distribution for Toscana region. The warehouse in AMI's interior distribution has not functioned as to be expected. There is poor cooperation between the General Office and their field representatives. This is slowly being corrected.

Transportation is still a big problem for AMI in the distribution of supplies. They are able to bid for transportation either by Rail or by truck, but they could be given more in getting around to submitting bids in advance for future shipments of their supplies.

There is some discussion between Santa' Publication of the Italian Government and AMI over proper management and operation of AMI. These discussions are usually coming to light and corrections are being made as soon as they are noticed.

2. There has been a question on certain prices of Allied Medical Supplies. A new landing cost price list on U.S. dollar basis has been made up and furnished to all concerned on U.S. medical supplies.

3. Distribution plan of AMI with chart explaining in complete detail the exact channels of how regulations and supplies are to be handled was forwarded to all AMI for their information to instruct AMI. Provincial in Northern areas so that supplies could move along more quickly and shortages in certain provinces would not arise.

4. A meeting has been held with Ministry Sub-Commission on the rehabilitation of pharmaceutical and biological firms in Italy, to work out plans between the two Sub-Commissions and the Italian Government. This plan is to get essential firms into production, producing items that are low in stock in our Medical Depot and are important for civilian health. Items such as sulphur ointment biological and medical are not ordered from the United States because sufficient is produced in this country to take care of civilian requirements.

1. During the month of February 1945, the Italian Red Cross has made some improvements within their organization as well as some progress in the distribution of Allied medical supplies. Through they have improved the organization at large it is far from satisfactory in the distribution of supplies. During the month there were held 15 meetings with representatives from the Director General of the Sanita' Pubbrica and the Italian Red Cross in regard to improving distribution problems. As a result of these meetings the Italian Red Cross has increased the number of their warehouses and also their representatives. At the present time they have warehouses in all the southern part of Italy as well as Sicily. They also have a warehouse with a representative in Sicily. The Italian Red Cross handles the distribution for Rome City, Lazio-Tiberina Region as well as Marche and Abruzzi Region. The warehouse in Florence makes care of distribution for Toscana Region.

2. The Italian Red Cross's internal situation was not functional as to be expected. There is poor cooperation between the General Office and their field representatives. This is slowly being corrected.

3. Transportation is still the big problem for the Italian Red Cross in the distribution of supplies. They are able to ship for transportation either by Rail or by truck, but they still are quite slow in getting around to submitting bids in advance for future shipments of their supplies.

4. There is some discussion between Sanita' Pubbrica of the Italian Government and the Italian Red Cross over proper management and operation of the Italian Red Cross. These discussions are gradually coming to light and corrections are being made as soon as they are noticed.

5. There has been a question on certain prices of Allied Medical Supplies. A new landing cost price list at U.S. dollar basis has been made up and forwarded to all concerned on U.S. medical supplies.

6. Distribution plan of 21st Army with chart explaining in complete detail the exact channels of how supplies items and supplies are to be handled was forwarded to all levels for their information to instruct Medical Provincial in Northern areas so that supplies could move along more rapidly and shortages in certain or areas could not arise.

7. A meeting has been held with industry Sub-Commission on the rehabilitation of pharmaceutical and biological firms in Italy, to work out plans between the two Sub-Commissions and the Italian Government. This plan is to get essential firms into production, producing items that are low in stock in our Medical Agent and are important for civilian health. Items such as sulphur, chemical biological, and alcohol are not ordered from the United States because sufficient is produced in this country to take care of civilian requirements.

8. Additional plans for the distribution of medical supplies in the North have been made. Additional Public Health Officers will be able to make distribution of supplies on the same basis as the Italian Red Cross until such a time that the Italian Red Cross can step in and operate. This plan will take care of any shortages that might arise after the Italian Red Cross turn over territory to the Italian Government. The plan has been approved by Finance Sub-Commission.

9. Medical supplies for the period of January 1, 1945 to June 30, 1945 have not arrived, but notices has been received that they will arrive some time in the middle of April. In case of shortage of essential medical supplies arrangements have been made with the 2665 CGO to draw supplies from MTO Stockpile.

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Appendix "a"

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

Public Health Sub-Commission

AC/3976/10/24

6 March 1945

SUBJECT: - Report of Welfare Branch for February 1945.

TO : - Director, Public Health Sub-Commission.

1. Personnel - No change in officer personnel.
Six full days of this month were spent in visiting Toscana Region and the 5th Army Area - 12 Feb through the 18. The chronological report of this trip will be attached.
2. More definite planning for a welfare program can be undertaken soon because some of the more pressing needs for food and clothing are being met.

(a) Clothing: - In 4th Territory the Red Cross personnel has continued its effective distribution of clothing even in communes that are still being shelled by the enemy.

The clothing sent to Sicily did much good, much more is needed. The devastated Area has also obtained clothing. All of these groups and agencies have been helpful. Our efforts have been directed toward coordinating these activities and trying to get a coverage of need without duplication.

(B) Food: - Milk continues to be supplied by American Relief for Italy, Inc. Director, Public Health Sub-Commission has approved the request to supply the Italian Government and indirectly the R.E.I. with copies of our welfare regional reports on institutions. These reports in the Regions in which they have been made will be helpful for facilitating an equitable distribution of this milk because they contain accurate information as to number of wards in and the general condition of the dispensary institutions. The Regional Welfare Officers together with the welfare committee of Italian personnel which have been set up are all to be consulted before milk distribution is made. This was agreed to by Mr. Burr, Deputy to Mr. Byron Taylor and by officials of the R.E.I.

3. The following meetings were held during February:

(A) Italian Officials - Three of the regular weekly meetings were held with R.E.I. Dott. Valente, Vice Prefect, head of Welfare Department in the Ministry of Interior on the 2nd, 9th and 23rd of February. The Chief, Welfare Branch was away Friday, February 10th.

A separate detailed report is submitted to the Director, Public Health Sub-Commission. However, one of the chief items discussed was the obtaining of material for orthopaedic appliances for mutilated Italian soldiers and civilians. No directive assigning this problem to another Sub-Commission could be found. It is reported that fifty thousand civilians and between five and six thousand Italian soldiers will need braces or appliances of some kind. The Italian Minister of War together with representatives of the civilian groups who were wounded by the war submitted a list of required material from which

personnel - No change in officer personnel.
Six full days of this month were spent in visiting Toscana Region and the 5th Army Area - 12 Feb through the 18. The chronological report of this trip will be attached.

2. More definite planning for a welfare program can be undertaken soon because some of the more pressing needs for food and clothing are being met.

(A) Clothing: - In ASD Territory the Red Cross personnel has continued its effective distribution of clothing even in communes that are still being shelled by the enemy.
The clothing sent to Sicily did much good, much more is needed. The devastated Area has also obtained clothing. All of these groups and agencies have been helpful. Our efforts have been directed toward coordinating these activities and trying to get a coverage of need without duplication.

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3. The following meetings were held during February:

(A) Italian Officials - Three of the regular weekly meetings were held with S. E. Dotti, Valente, Vice Prefect, Head of Welfare Department in the Ministry of Interior on the 2nd, 9th and 23rd of February. The Chief, Welfare Branch was away Friday, February 15th.

A separate detailed report is submitted to the Director, Public Health Sub-Commission. However, one of the chief items discussed was the obtaining of material for orthopaedic appliances for mutilated Italian soldiers and civilians. No directive assigning this problem to another Sub-Commission could be found. It is reported that fifty thousand civilians and between five and six thousand Italian soldiers will need braces or appliances of some kind. The Italian Minister of War together with representatives of the civilian groups who were wounded by the war submitted a list of required material from which these appliances could be made. Colonel Chapman of Security Division permitted his Staff Sergeant Petrucci to be called into these meetings. The Sergeant is an expert in the manufacture of highly specialized equipment for mutilated people. He approved the lists of materials submitted and we will proceed to get whatever is available.

(B) National Committee Representative twice or three times. The regular Monday meetings have been attended. The chief discussion has been the building of the Italian Red Cross by having it and not solely created civilian organizations taking over the raising of money and the collection of clothing and materials from the Italian people for the use of their fellow Italians in the devastated areas.

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Sheet 2

(C) Lt Colonel C.A. Oliver, of Displaced Persons Sub-Commission discussed the possibility of the use of Rome and the DCA of other communes, helping in the care of bomb-damaged people, a question for Italian authorities to decide.

4. The Italian Ministry of Interior gave approval for a complete survey and check up on all institutions in the Rome area. Although similar surveys had been made under direction of the Regional Welfare Officers these earlier ones chiefly were for information about clothing and food.

If the reports of the Rome area survey disclose sufficient useful information the same complete checkup will be requested in other Regions.

5. Welfare Officers in HQ during the month:

(A) Major Charles Art, Piemonte Region. Keys in touch with HQ while working on his clothing manufacturing program in Naples.

(B) Major John Ballan, 8th Army rear. Spent several days in Rome and frequent conferences of a general nature were held.

(C) Captain Thomas Wintersteen, 2nd Infantry Region. Brought in some problems, among them the action of the State should take with regard to the trials of juveniles. Under Article 8, Sec 5 of the Directive relative to juvenile offenders it stated that if possible a Welfare Officer should attend the trial. Captain Wintersteen had recently been called in to a court proceeding and asked for suggestions as to sentence of accused. The Captain had no list of juvenile institutions so could make no specific recommendations. This list has been prepared by Major Humphrey of the Security Dept, and will be sent to the DPOs for their use in similar circumstances.

6. Our officers in the field are meeting their varying problems with great initiative and promptness. When the experiences of all these officers can be given in a general conference, from this we hope to evolve a simple but universal welfare plan which will apply and work effectively in all Italy.

JOHN McSWANEY
Lt Col, Spec Ops,
Chief, Welfare Branch.

SECRETHEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
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Monthly Report for February 1945

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

AS/14037/SS

12 March 1945

SUBJECT : Monthly Report for February 1945.

TO : Vice President, Civil Affairs Section.

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

A. POLICE.

1. Strength of Carabinieri.

The strength of the Carabinieri according to the latest return dated 24th February, 1945, was 53,790. Of this figure only 45,207 were employed on normal police duties, the remainder, 8783, being ineffective owing to leave, hospital, A.W.O.L. imprisonment and being employed with the Italian Army on Provost duties.

The following were recruited during the month:-

| | |
|--------------------------|------------|
| Normal recruiting | 400 |
| Army call-up | 244 |
| Recovered from the north | 164 |
| Repatriated S.O.W's. | 54 |
| | <u>992</u> |

As regular CC.RR. from the north are absorbed an equal number of auxiliary CC.RR. will be dismissed in order to keep the strength below the maximum of 55,000. It is hoped that it will not be long before the Combined Chiefs of Staff authorize the strength of the Carabinieri to be increased from 55,000 to 65,000.

2. Appointment of Deputy to Commanding General CC.RR.

(a) General Leone Taddai has been appointed Deputy to the Commanding General of the CC.RR.

(b) General Taddai, who has recently been in command of the CC.RR. assigned for policing northern Italy, has had a distinguished career in the Carabinieri Service and his professional abilities at Carabinieri Headquarters will have a stimulating effect on the force.

3. Frontier Control

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

A. POLICE.

1. Strength of Carabinieri.

The strength of the Carabinieri according to the latest return dated 24th February, 1945, was 39,990. Of this figure only 45,207 were employed on normal police duties, the remainder, 8783, being ineffective owing to leave, hospital, A.W.O.L. imprisonment and being employed with the Italian Army on Provost duties.

The following were recruited during the month:-

| | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| Normal recruiting | 400 |
| As Army call-up | 944 |
| Recovered from the north | 164 |
| Reputriated S.O.W.'s. | 94 |

922

As regular CC.RR. from the north are absorbed an equal number of auxiliary CC.RR. will be dismissed in order to keep the strength below the maximum of 55,000. It is hoped that it will not be long before the Combined Chiefs of Staff authorize the strength of the Carabinieri to be increased from 55,000 to 65,000.

2. Appointment of Deputy to Commanding General CC.RR.

(a) General Loretto Taddei has been appointed Deputy to the Commanding General of the CC.RR.

(b) General Taddei, who has recently been in command of the CC.RR. assigned for policing northern Italy, has had a distinguished career in the Carabinieri Service and his professional abilities at Carabinieri Headquarters will have a stimulating effect on the Force.

3. Frontier Control.

It has now been decided that the control of the Italian-French and the Italian-Swiss frontiers will be a purely military responsibility. Plans for controlling the frontier have been made by ARHQ. Public Safety Sub-Commission is merely required to supply 300 Carabinieri and 600 Finance Guards to work under the direction of the Frontier Control Detachment C.I.C.

4. Railway Police

A draft decree was prepared by the Ministry of Transport proposing the institution of a Corps of Railway Guard. The force was to number some 2000 men largely drawn from Railway employees who would be trained in police duties, given police powers and entrusted with the task of protecting freight trains and

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railway premises. This scheme did not find favor with the Council of Ministers and it is now proposed to use members of the National Police Guard as railway police. This solution has the merit of obviating the establishment of yet another Police Force in Italy.

5. Transport for Carabinieri.

It is essential that trucks should be allotted to CC.RR. Legions forming for the north. It is anticipated that Public Safety duties will be difficult in this highly industrial area, and the mobility provided by efficient transport will enable Legion Strengths to be utilized to their fullest advantage. When considering numbers of vehicles to be allocated, it must be understood that the enemy may remove all forms of transport on his withdrawal. The Commanding General CC.RR. has been asked what the transport requirements of the Northern Legions would be on the basis of 40 vehicles being found on occupation. A total of 392 cars and 527 trucks has been requested. These numbers are far more than can be allotted from the 1700 vehicles earmarked for the carrying of supplies. It is thought however that 100 trucks are essential for CC.RR. General purposes on occupation on a provisional basis of 25 to each of the four Northern Regions. Experience on the ground may necessitate re-adjustment of numbers between Regions. After liberation of territory, civilian vehicles could be obtained to increase the numbers to the ceiling required by the CC.RR. Steps are being taken to obtain the 100 trucks initially required, from Italian Army sources through AFHQ.

6. Mobile CC.RR. Battalions.

(a) Mobile CC.RR. units are essential for the north. The general economic position may well bring about industrial unrest, and it will be necessary to have available at all times, a force of CC.RR. specially trained to deal with large public disorders, riots etc. This need can best be met by the formation of a mobile battalion in each Northern Region and stationed at Genova, Turin, Milan and Padova. Battalions to be of 500 men each, 300 men carried by 12 three ton trucks and 12 armored vehicles; the balance of 200 men on reserve. Personnel can be provided from the normal strength of the Regions. Total transport required would be 40 three ton trucks and 40 armored vehicles. The type of armored vehicle most suitable is the Italian SPA 40. 2 Districts have already applied to AFHQ for transport for 3 battalions on the basis mentioned above. An overall request for four battalions has been sponsored by this Sub-Commission to AFHQ.

(b) In connection with the Sicily battalions, AFHQ has stated that Italian Army vehicles can only be lent temporarily. Accordingly, although it has not been possible to requisition civilian trucks in Sicily, the 24 three ton trucks there at present must be returned to the Italian Army by the 15 March 45. If this is insisted upon it will bring about the disbanding of the CC.RR. Battalions. Accordingly AFHQ have been requested to continue the loan of this transport to CC.RR. for such period as is required to requisition suitable vehicles in Sicily. The Regional Commissioner and the Commanding General CC.RR. have been asked to co-operate in the provision of the vehicles.

7. Clothing for Police Agencies.

(a) The efficiency of the Italian Civilian Police Agencies is affected by a certain lack of adequate clothing and equipment. Carabinieri are

...can be on the basis of no vehicles being found on occupation. A total of 392 cars and 527 trucks has been requested. These numbers are far more than can be allotted from the 1700 vehicles earmarked for the carrying of supplies. It is thought however that 100 trucks are essential for CC.RR. General purposes on occupation on a provisional basis of 25 to each of the four northern Regions. Experience on the ground may necessitate re-adjustment of numbers between Regions. After liberation of territory, civilian vehicles could be obtained to increase the numbers to the ceiling required by the CC.RR. Steps are being taken to obtain the 100 trucks initially required, from Italian Army sources through AFHQ.

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7. Clothing for Police Agencies.

(a) The efficiency of the Italian Civilian Police Agencies is affected by a certain lack of adequate clothing and equipment. Carabinieri are supplied from Italian Army sources, but the other agencies rely on provision by their controlling Ministry. The Ministries of Interior, Grace and Justice, and Finance have made every effort to obtain the necessary clothing for their dependent agencies by submitting their requirements to the Italian Ministry of Industry Labor and Commerce, but nothing has been received. On the other hand it has been established that no bids have been received by Commerce Sub-Commission from the Italian Ministry of Industry, Labor and Commerce on behalf of Police agencies. Accordingly this matter has been taken up strongly with the Italian Ministry with a view to having the necessary bids made.

(b) The setting up of the Allied Commission Irregularities Board has resulted in supplies of repaired clothing being made available. In addition to the

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24th pairs of boots allocated previously. Items of clothing have now been made available to the Guardia Finanza at a cost of nearly one million lire. The following items have been allotted for all police agencies:-

| | | | |
|---------------|------|-------------|------|
| Bedlinen | 1000 | Gloves | 2156 |
| Shirts | 1234 | Caps | 490 |
| Undershirts | 4000 | Pairs Socks | 1200 |
| Drawers | 5400 | Pairs Boots | 5414 |
| Field Jackets | 1841 | Overcoats | 210 |

8. Discipline. P.S.

The Italian Director of Public Security has asked for a ruling as to his power to dismiss Public Security Agents in ALL territory for disciplinary offences. It has been agreed that lower ranks may be dismissed without reference to this Headquarters, but ranks of Maresciallo and above shall not be dismissed without approval of the P.F.S.O. concerned of this Headquarters. A memorandum setting out the procedure has been sent to all P.F.S.O's.

9. Police School Caserta.

Renewed efforts have been made to obtain for its proper use the Police training School at Caserta, at present occupied by Naval and other personnel. Since the recruiting of Agents commenced some months ago, the numbers have increased beyond all expectations, and lack of accommodation for them is becoming a serious matter. Information has now been received that the school cannot be returned to the Minister of Interior at present.

10. Police Central Garage, Rome.

The Italian Police Central Garage at Rome has been requisitioned by Lazio-Umbria Region since the occupation of the Allies. These premises are urgently required for the Italian Police Agencies and it was hoped that with the closing down of Lazio-Umbria Region that the premises would be returned to the use of the Police. Unfortunately for the Police, it has become necessary for the Headquarters Commandant, Allied Commission to take over the premises, but it is hoped that arrangement can be made whereby the Police will be able to use part of the Garage.

11. Arms for Agents of Public Safety.

Negotiations are proceeding with Land Forces Sub-Commission to make available a number of Arms and Ammunition for the Agents of Public Security. These arms are urgently required to equip men already serving and for the rapidly increasing number of recruits.

12. Questura Officials for the North.

Urgent representations have been received to the Italian Director of Public Security to nominate and have immediately available adequate teams of Questura Officials for the Northern Provinces. The question of transport for them was raised with the N.W. Italy Planning Committee. The Ministry has also been asked to make provisional arrangements for 'stealing' accommodation for the officials in their journey.

Public Security Agents in ASG territory for a ruling as to this Headquarters. It has been agreed that lower ranks may be dismissed without reference without approval of the R.F.S.O. concerned and above shall not be dismissed setting out the procedure has been sent to all R.F.S.O's.

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12. Questura Officials for the North.

Urgent representations have been renewed to the Italian Director of Public Security to nominate and have immediately available adequate teams of Questura Officials for the Northern Provinces. The question of transport for them was raised with the N.W. Italy Planning Committee. The Ministry has also been asked to make provisional arrangements for 'staging' accommodation for the officials in their journey North. It is pointed out that owing to dismissals, separation, etc., proceedings, the number of young energetic and efficient officials is very limited. The Ministry does state however, that some good officials should be found when the northern areas are liberated.

13. Withdrawal of AC Officers.

The Italian Director of Public Security has been interviewed ²⁶⁸² matters arising from the forth-coming withdrawal of Allied Commission Officers from Italian Government territory discussed.

14. Naples.

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(a) From all sections of the country come reports indicating improvement in morale, efficiency and initiative of law enforcement agencies. This is particularly true in the case of the Carabinieri and is especially evident where units have recently received uniforms, shoes and other items necessary for proper performance of police duties. There are too many instances, however, of Carabinieri still poorly clothed as compared to the Italian Army and in these cases the men naturally feel neglected. Men will act like policemen when they look and feel like policemen, and as proper uniforms reach these men, the improvement in their deportment is immediately evident.

(b) Another contributing factor, and a very important one, is the amount of support given by the Allied agencies. AC/ASG Officers are working closely with the Italian police agencies, giving encouragement and commendation where needed, and coordinating the work of Italian agencies with that of Military Policing groups, forming joint patrols, plans for combating crime, etc., all of which has produced excellent results.

(c) As stated previously, the Carabinieri is the backbone of law enforcement in Italy and every effort must be made to properly equip them. Support from the Allied side must continue and where possible, increase. Future developments will no doubt produce the need and just cause for a strong, well-equipped CC.RR.

B. LAW ENFORCEMENT.

15. Forging Allied Military Currency.

(a) Close liaison is being maintained with A2A, on this important matter, and Public Safety Officers have been issued with a memorandum on the subject. Negotiations are proceeding with a view to the Italian Police Technical School publishing a circular setting forth peculiarities of some forged notes which have been circulated. If the negotiations reach fruition, the circular should prove useful to Police agencies. Such a circular has been prepared by the Bank of Italy for use by its officials. The Italian Police agencies have been urged to do everything within their power to detect the persons responsible for the forging and uttering of Allied Military Currency.

(b) The matter of forging Finance Sub-Commission Memorandum Number 13002/P dated 22 December, 1944, consequent on the withdrawal of AC Officers from Italian Government territory has been discussed with Finance Sub-Commission.

16. Prostitution - Venereal Disease.

The war against V.D. continues, and the Italian Police agencies have exerted additional pressure in an effort to stamp out this disease. In the Naples area 13% of the prostitutes taken into custody were found to be suffering from V.D. It is interesting to note that following the arrest of two Italian doctors at the Fateo Hospital, Naples, charged with corruption and bribery and who are now awaiting trial, the rate of V.D. found in those examined increased from a previous 12% to 5%. In Rome 60 clandestine brothels were closed, 904 unregistered prostitutes were apprehended, 246 of whom were found to have V.D. In the forward areas large numbers of prostitutes are active but are generally under control as a result of the war.

Italian police agencies, giving encouragement and commendation where needed, and coordinating the work of Italian Agencies with that of Military Police groups, forming joint patrols, plans for combatting crime, etc., all of which has produced excellent results.

(c) As stated previously, the Carabinieri is the backbone of law enforcement in Italy and every effort must be made to properly equip them. Support from the Allied side must continue and where possible, increase. Future developments will no doubt produce the need and just cause for a strong, well-equipped CC.RR.

B. LIAISON

15. Forging Allied Military Currency.

(a) Close liaison is being maintained with AFM, on this important matter, and Public Safety Officers have been issued with a Memorandum on the subject. Negotiations are proceeding with a view to the Italian Police Technical School publishing a circular setting forth peculiarities of some forged notes which have been circulated. If the negotiations reach fruition, the circular should prove useful to Police agencies. Such a circular has been prepared by the Bank of Italy for use by its officials. The Italian Police agencies have been urged to do everything within their power to detect the persons responsible for the forging and uttering of Allied Military Currency.

(b) The matter of forging Finance Sub-Commission Memorandum Number 13002/F dated 22 December, 1944, consequent on the withdrawal of AG Officers from Italian Government territory has been discussed with Finance Sub-Commission.

16. Prostitution - Venereal Disease.

The war against V.D. continues, and the Italian Police Agencies have exerted additional pressure in an effort to stamp out this disease. In the Naples area 43% of the prostitutes taken into custody were found to be suffering from V.D. It is interesting to note that following the arrest of two Italian Doctors at the Pace Hospital, Naples, charged with corruption and bribery and who are now awaiting trial, the rate of V.D. found in those examined increased from a previous 12% to 51%. In Roma 60 clandestine brothels were closed, 984 unregistered prostitutes were apprehended, 246 of whom were found to have V.D. In the forward areas large numbers of prostitutes are active but are generally under control as a result of the activity of the military and civil police.

17. Possession of Fire Arms.

Decrees and orders to turn in fire arms have had little effect on the populace and have produced negligible results. Many raids on suspected places have been made and many fire-arms and much ammunition has been confiscated. The large amounts of weapons still in possession of the populace constitutes a serious threat to security and the drive to correct this condition continues.

SECRET16. Crime Generally.

In view of the present economic conditions and political unrest, the situation can be considered as satisfactory. In some locations, particularly Sicily and Sardinia there has been a slight increase but in the forward areas there has been considerable improvement. In the Naples area organized gangs have increased their activities against Allied Dumps and during February, 10 civilians were killed while attempting to steal from trucks, trains and dumps. At Nola the CC.RR. arrested 7 members of an organized gang responsible for armed robberies at Caserta and in the provinces of Avellino and Benevento. Firearms, ammunition and motor cycles were recovered. Increased activity by the Italian police is producing many arrests of this nature throughout Italy.

19. Incidents in Sardinia.

The following incidents were reported from the island of Sardinia but as the month closed, the situation was reported as quiet.

(a) At 2230 hours 5 February, 1945, unknowns threw a "fired" bomb at the Palazzo Municipio of Nuoro. Several windows were shattered by the explosion but no persons were injured. At 2145 hours the following day, a hand-grenade was thrown near the CC.RR. Caserma entrance of the city. Shortly thereafter, two more hand-grenades were thrown at the local Questura building. Slight damage resulted and no persons were injured. It is believed that the grenades were thrown for intimidation purposes in connection with the Army call-up.

(b) Fifteen rifle shots were fired on a train at the Prato (Nuoro) station on 6 February. Aboard the train were a number of new Army recruits.

(c) On 17 February at Fonni (Nuoro), about 30 masked persons armed with automatic weapons, hand-grenades and rifles stopped a truck destined to transport Army recruits from a neighboring town to the induction center. The guard escort consisting of a CC.RR. NCO and three soldiers were disarmed and the truck was shot up by the assailants.

(d) On 21 February at Sassari, several hundred draftees and recalled personnel marched through the city shouting protests against their induction into the Army.

(e) On 21 February at Iglesias (Cagliari) a small group of recalls and draftees took part in a demonstration against the Army call-up. The demonstrators limited themselves in marching through the town without committing any acts of violence.

(f) At about 2235 hours on 25 February, 1945, two explosions presumably by dynamite sticks took place at Iglesias at the homes of On. CORGI, former Minister of the Italian Government and Ing. BELLI, Sindaco of Iglesias. The day following, 26 February, 1945 about 400 miners of alleged Socialist sympathies went on strike in protest to the bombings. Not returned for work on the morning of the 27th and no further incidents have been reported.

C. CONDUCT OF TROOPS

The following incidents were reported from the island of Sardinia but as the month closed, the situation was reported as quiet.

(a) At 2230 hours 5 February, 1945, unknowns threw a "fired" bomb at the Palazzo Municipio of Nuoro. Several windows were shattered by the explosion but no persons were injured. At 2145 hours the following day, a hand-grenade was thrown near the CC.RR. Casazza entrance of the city. Shortly thereafter, two more hand-grenades were thrown at the local questura building. Slight damage resulted and no persons were injured. It is believed that the grenades were thrown for intimidation purposes in connection with the army call-up.

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20. General.

C. CONDUCT OF TROOPS

(a) Generally and particularly in the forward areas, the conduct of allied troops has improved and in many locations can be considered as good. However, the opposite is true in the cities of Rome and Naples where increases in crimes committed by allied troops have been reported and drunkenness and robbery continue. In Rome 13 specific cases of crime have been reported and 27 robberies and 44 assaults.

(b) In Naples ITALIAN PARATROOPERS have been responsible for crimes of violence, 11 cases having been reported involving the use of hand-grenades.

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threats to use firearms, interfering with police, transport of contraband, and insulting girls accompanied by Allied soldiers. MILIA has been informed of specific cases.

D. SECURITY.

21. Civilian Security.

(a) No outstanding untoward incidents occurred during the month to cause an immediate threat to Allied Military Security. The trouble in January at Regusa were not repeated, and although the underlying causes of public dissatisfaction are still present, the attitude seems to be one of resignation but with hopes of an early end of hostilities and not too harsh a peace.

(b) The Valtè conference, while causing dissatisfaction that Italy was not specifically mentioned, did not cause a great amount of interest, but there was quiet hope that the meeting would prepare the way for greater solidarity and early Allied successes.

22. Italian Armed Forces - Communist Enrolment

(a) A feature of the drive to enlist young men in the Italian armed forces is the pressure exerted by the Communist Party to urge its members to join. It is also doing everything possible to gain control of the Partisans with the ultimate aim of so saturating the ranks with trained communists that it is in a position to call upon them for open revolt if necessary.

(b) The systematic belittling of the CC.PP. which has been going on for some time has come to a head with their policy of outright disbandment of that body, no doubt with their own organization to supplant them. It is felt that this is a most serious matter, as the CC.PP. at the moment are the real backbone of the Italian Public Safety, and have shown signs recently of responding to the encouragement given to them by the Allies in their difficult task. To supplant them at this stage would be to open the door to anarchy or to a Party police force reminiscent of Fascist Militia. It is all the more regrettable therefore, that the escape of General ROCCA (see paragraph 23) should have given such a powerful weapon to the advocates of disbanding the CC.PP.

23. Execution Trials.

(a) The trial of Generale ROCCA, S. VIM and others proceeded smoothly, and it is thought that the case was hardly strong enough to warrant conviction. The attacks made on SIM have abated and public interest has not developed sufficiently to cause any untoward incident.

(b) (Although strictly a March incident, it may perhaps here be mentioned that on 4th March, 1945, General ROCCA escaped from hospital where he had that day been taken. Opinion has violently flared up condemning the inefficiency of the CC.PP. and the Communist Party are demanding the dismissal of the General Commanding CC.PP. and the dissolution of that body. It is anticipated that serious political repercussions will follow this incident).

(b) The Yalta conference, while causing dissatisfaction that Italy there was specifically mentioned, did not cause a great amount of interest, but there was quiet hope that the meeting would prepare the way for greater solidarity and early Allied successes.

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23. Execution Trials.

(a) The trial of General ROATTA, SAVON and others proceeded smoothly, and it is thought that the case was hardly strong enough to warrant conviction. The attacks made on SDI have abated and public interest has not developed sufficiently to cause any untoward incident.

(b) (Although strictly a March incident, it may perhaps here be mentioned that on 14th March, 1945, General ROATTA escaped from hospital where he had that day been taken. Opinion has violently flared up condemning the inefficiency of the CC.RR. and the Communist Party are demanding the dismissal of the General Commanding CC.RR. and the dissolution of that body. It is anticipated that serious political repercussions will follow this incident).

24. Yugo-Slav Activity.

Reports have been submitted on the allegation that Yugo-Slav authorities are attempting to repatriate Italian nationals who live in Istria into Southern Italy with a view to spreading propaganda and undertaking to vote pro Yugo-Slav, in the event of a plebiscite being held in the future. Those who refuse are alleged to be threatened with reprisals against their families and those who accept are promised a return to their homes much quicker than if they wait for an offensive from the Allies in North Italy.

25. Unione Sindicale Italiana dei Lavoratori (U.S.I.L.)

This organization, with offices at 2 Piazza Cinque Giornate, has made its appearance as a rival to the C.G.I.L. which is hoped will organize Italian labor on a sound basis, and which has already achieved a fair measure of

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success. Sigmor Scrivo, secretary of U.S.I.L. declares that this is entirely non-political and he accuses the various political parties of Italy of trying to favor their own ends. It appears clear that the appearance of USL will have a disrupting influence on the whole labor movement. Both Scrivo and his organization are being investigated. It is possible that Scrivo is being financially backed for motive that are at the moment obscure.

26. Society of German Deaconesses.

The activities of this religious order which has branches in Rome and various parts of Italy is being investigated. Their mission is apparently to carry out nursing duties but these seem to be confined to the wealthier strata of Italian society. The members are said to be largely of German origin, and to be of superior birth and education.

27. Deutsche Antinational Sozialistische Vereinigung (D.A.V.)

This organization, known as circulating German subjects with a short pamphlet stressing the need for organization.

28. Political Manoeuvre.

It recently came to light that certain members of the Colonial Division of the Italian Foreign Office were attempting to bring about the marriage of a Florentine girl to the son of the well known Abyssinian General Ras Nasibu.

They provided young Nasibu with a flat and ample funds, the girl was brought to Rome and the couple were soon on intimate terms. The marriage would not have been in accordance with Allied interests. After considerable difficulty with young Nasibu the girl was returned to her home and the matter appears to have ended satisfactorily.

29. Suspect.

Alfred Spicer, a Yugo Slavian Jew after being interned by the Italians, was released by the Allies on their arrival in Italy. At his own request he and wife and family were sent to Palestine in May 1944 with a larger party of Jewish emigrants. In the middle of February, 1945, he was recognised in Rome by a former official of the Refugee Camp at Bari. Later he visited the Repatriation Section of AC and asked to be returned to Palestine. Questioned as to his presence in Rome he stated that from patriotic motives he had joined the Yugo-Slav Royal Guard, had been granted the rank of captain and transferred to Italy. At Bari he was interviewed by Yugo-Slav Partisan Officers, who however rejected his services on the grounds that he did not volunteer when released from the concentration camp, but preferred to go to Palestine. He has been investigated by FSS and not found to be a security risk. It is thought that he may be engaged in black market currency transactions, and he is regarded with suspicion even by his co-religionists. Arrangements are being made for his return to Palestine.

30. 'A' Civilian Internment Camp, Padua.

(a) The present population of this camp is 1,782 of whom 132 are females.

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30. "A" Civilian Internment Camp, Padua.

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(a) The present population of this camp is 1,782 of whom 132

(b) 2,203 persons have been released since reviews were undertaken by officers of this division. The policy of the Reviewing Officers concentrating on reviewing alone, and not being involved in documentation has finally been put into practice. This will enable more cases to be dealt with.

(c) Difficulty is encountered with Italian Officials who do not conform with the regulations for handling correspondence through this Division relating to the release and interviewing civilian internees, and also with the Italian Government collecting internees who have been placed at their disposal. However these matters have been taken in hand and an improvement is expected.

31. 33 Civilian Internees Camp, Terni.
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(a) There were 615 persons detained at the end of the month in Terni, including 53 females. Reviewers have been taking place one day per week, but owing to the Rear Army Control line having been stationary it was only possible to release 8 persons. When the armed process, however, it is anticipated that many more will be released.

(b) A comprehensive memorandum on the administration of civilian internees was issued by AFHQ and is of great use in explaining to interested parties the correct procedure for dealing with internees' problems.

32. Screening.

Thirty reports have been submitted to other Sub-Commissions during the month on Italian Government officials, expressing a favorable opinion, or otherwise. 163 prospective employees by Allied Commission were also checked in the index. With the new procedure of the Commission not screening officials for Italian Government Territory, much of this work will be eliminated. Further, a new policy has been adopted accepting certificates of immunity from Espionage issued by the Italian Government for officials due to work in Northern areas, where they have held positions in the southern positions of Italy duly authorized by the Allied Commission. This is the only practicable way of dealing with such questions in view of the withdrawal of 'controlling' officers from the south.

33. Enemy Agents (R.A.M.C. Cases).

(a) By the end of February enquiries into the cases of certain suspected enemy agents (AFHQ, FORANO, CASALI and DI FIDE) were completed but the evidence in these cases showed that although engaged and briefed by the enemy for espionage in Rome the individuals concerned had evinced no intention of carrying out such missions. In other cases it was quite apparent that agents had been recruited in the most casual manner by German Intelligence in Rome and had been abandoned equally casually, without being assigned missions. Reports upon these cases are being submitted, and internment is recommended.

(b) During the month three persons suspected of being concerned together as enemy agents (MILICHA, FONTANI and THEODOROVIC) were brought before an Allied General Court, it being considered that circumstantial evidence pointed to their having intended to act as spies. Cert in evidence, however, was not available to the Court (evidence of C.S.D.I.C.) for Intelligence-Security reasons including an admission of 'intention' by THEODOROVIC. As no actual act of espionage had been carried out by the prisoners, the Court brought in a verdict of 'Not Guilty'. The internment of the three prisoners was recommended.

(c) A further case - that of CONCINI, Cesaro - was put forward for prosecution. The facts of evidence indicated that this was a clear case of espionage. But, again it was ruled by AFHQ that evidence of C.S.D.I.C. personnel could not, for Intelligence-Security reasons, be given to the Court. In the absence of this essential evidence, therefore, the case was dropped and internment was recommended.

34. British Regardes.

Thirty reports have been submitted to other Sub-Commissions during the month on Italian Government officials, expressing a favorable opinion, or otherwise. 153 prospective employees by Allied Commission were also checked in the index. With the new procedure of the Commission not screening officials for Italian Government Territory, much of this work will be eliminated. Further, a new policy has been adopted accepting certificates of immunity from Espionage issued by the Italian Government for officials due to work in Northern areas, where they have held positions in the southern positions of Italy duly authorized by the Allied Commission. This is the only practicable way of dealing with such questions in view of the withdrawal of "controlling" officers from the south.

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(b) During the month three persons suspected of being concerned together as enemy agents (VALAGRID, FORANI and THEODOROVIC) were brought before an Allied General Court, it being considered that circumstantial evidence pointed to their having intended to act as spies. Certain evidence, however, was not available to the Court (evidence of C.S.D.I.C.) for Intelligence-Security reasons including an admission of "intention" by THEODOROVIC. As no actual act of espionage had been carried out by the prisoners, the Court brought in a verdict of "Not Guilty". The internment of the three prisoners was recommended.

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34. British Renegades.

(a) On 5 February, 1945, a British renegade - John C.A. SPERNI - suspected of aiding enemy radio propaganda was arrested under AFHQ authority and is now detained at "B" Internment Camp. Considerable evidence has been assembled against this man and another British subject, with whom he was living as man and wife, and enquiries are being continued into numerous aspects of their cases, prior to submission of reports with a view to their trial on charges of "adhering to the King's enemies" and "doing acts with intent to assist the enemy". The woman known as Mrs. M. ROSS-SPERNI is not under arrest, as she is not now considered a danger to security. She is in advanced pregnancy and has been allowed to remain in her home to care for her two children. She has been made aware of the charges which are in view and has made a statement under caution. Early reports will be submitted.

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(t) Many enquiries were made during the month on the activities of Count Demetrio Sarafeld SALAZAR, a naturalized British subject. A report on his activities as far as could discreetly be made was submitted and a copy forwarded to G-2 AGHQ with the result authority was received to detain him pending further investigations. On 24th February, 1945, he was arrested by Capt. Ellis of Security Division and conveyed to "B" Internee Camp. It appears that on Italy's entry into the war SALAZAR was interned and subsequently released to work for S.I.X. Correspondence which passed between the Ministry of the Interior and the Questura, Rome, confirms this. Recently he has been involved in certain undesirable political activities and enquiries are proceeding to further substantiate his activities with S.I.M. and later his connection with SALVAREZZA now in custody of Italian authorities.

35. Enemy Agents (5 Army Cases)

Results of cases brought for trial before MG Courts, and prepared by officers of this Division during February are:

| | | | |
|-------------|----------|---|-------------------|
| P. GARNOTTO | Fabio | - | life imprisonment |
| MUSCATELLI | Domenico | - | death |
| SEVERENTI | Ermete | - | death |
| ZACCHINI | Carlo | - | acquitted |
| P. LILLO | Rino | - | death |

One other case is completed and six further suspects are being interrogated. In Major Romnie's temporary absence in England, Capt. Edwards, who had been assisting him previously, has taken charge, and hopes to have all existing cases cleared before the end of March.

36. Hungarian Refugees.

At about 1800 hours on 27 February, 1945, a two engine Hungarian plane landed at S. Vito (Chiati) having left CSEREG, Hungary, at 1500 hours on the same day. The passengers were a Hungarian aviation General Ladislav G. HAJU with his wife and two children, and a pilot captain, Magyar Alessandro. All were escorted to Bari by PSC.

37. Enemy Agent (Sardinia)

At 2200 hours 21 February, 1945, an enemy agent, FANCELLU Giovanni di Antonio Francesco, was dropped by parachute near Sassari and on 26 February, 1945, was apprehended near Nuovi by an agent of the Italian C/S. In his possession was found 1 radio transmitter, 143,260 lire and secret codes. Fancellu is a former Italian Naval Radio man with the rank of Sgt. Investigation is continuing.

2. PRISONS.38. General.

(a) A number of contacts have been made with the Ministry of Grace and Justice with the view of establishing his independent control over prison problems in territory turned back to the Italian Government. Considering

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E. PRISONS.

38. General.

(a) A number of contacts have been made with the Minister of Grace and Justice with the view of establishing his independent control over prison problems in territory turned back to the Italian Government. Considering all of the handicaps, in terms of personnel, transport, equipment and supplies, under which the Italian prison administrations must work, some gratifying evidence is on record of increased efficiency on their part. Requests by prison directors to their Ministry are gradually being complied with in fair proportion to the supplies available, and there is less uncertainty as to the sources of supplies and the power of the prison administration to take direct action to solve their problems.

(b) Reports made by prison officers in AD territory give the usual picture. Lack of supplies, transport, space, and honest, capable personnel, etc., recall to mind the experiences of earlier days in the Southern areas. Reports of atrocities and other irregularities are being investigated thru combined Allied and Italian Government agencies. The prison officers north of the control line are definitely doing their job - without fuss or fanfare.

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39. Overcrowding.

The slowness of Italian judicial procedures is the main cause of overcrowding of many prisons throughout Italy. Transfers of inmates from the more densely populated institutions provide temporary stop-gaps, but build up a back-log of untried cases that has assumed formidable proportions.

40. Personnel.

The major cause for complaints against prison efficiency appears to be due to uninspired, demoralized, or dishonest personnel on the subordinate levels. The directors are, in the main, doing a conscientious job but cannot replace their poor guard personnel except with others of equally inferior quality.

41. Requisitions of Prisons.

Complaints are almost continuously being received from both AMG and AC territory concerning requisition of prisons by Allied Military authorities for the custody of Allied military prisoners. Attempts made to locate a prison for this purpose - so that a number of others can be released for use as civilian prisons - have so far been unavailing.

P. FIRE AND RAID

42. Long Range Rocket.

(a) Arrangements have been made to forward a copy of the AFHQ directive on this subject to all Regional Commissioners. Special measures are necessary to re-activate the Civil Defence Services in the target area, and particular attention is being paid in certain important centers.

(b) The importance of planning for post raid measures is understood by the eight Sub-Commissions involved, and draft schemes are being prepared. Application has been made by AFHQ G-5 to the War Office for an officer of the Ministry of Home Security to visit Italy to advise Allied Commission on post raid measures. It is anticipated that an officer of Allied Commission will be appointed to co-ordinate the planning of post raid measures by the eight Sub-Commissions involved and to deal with correspondence from Regions on this subject. Legal Sub-Commission has been consulted, and it has been agreed that when Sub-Commissions decide what legal powers are necessary to carry out post-raid scheme, any necessary additions will be made to Italian law.

G. REGISTRATION AND LICENSING.

43. Circulation of Motor Vehicles.

(a) Misuse of Petrol.

The question of the circulation of motor vehicles without permits or for purposes not covered by permits was taken up with the Ministry of Interior who have since requested Questioni to pay special attention to this matter.

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(b) Requisitioning of Vehicles with current Circulation Permits.
Italian Requisitioning Agency agreed with the suggestion that vehicles with permits should not be requisitioned except in the case of emergencies that could not have been foreseen.

(c) Validity of Circulation Permits.

February 15 was the date fixed as the dead line in both Italian Government and AMG territories when all circulating permits were invalidated except those permits with yellow bars. All concerned informed.

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- (u) Pointing of Circulation Permits, for period May-August.
Present lay-out of permits agreed to with Commerce Sub-Commission. In indorsement will be printed on the back of the permits to the effect that such permits do not authorize movement of civilians in Restricted Zones without movement passes.

(e) Reale Automobile Club d'Italia.

The appointment of Dr. Andreani as Provincial Commissioner of the RACI Provincial Seat, with the concurrence of the Central Seat, has been confirmed. Regional Commissioners of Forward Regions have been invited to comment on a proposal to attach to convenient Provincial Seats near the forward areas. RACI personnel who may be called upon by the Regional Commissioners to organize and re-establish newly liberated Provincial Seats.

44. Control of Civilian Movement.

(a) Letter of instruction indicating the imposition of additional restrictions in the Army Zone issued to all concerned.

(b) Steps are being taken to revise Executive Memorandum No. 77. Agreement reached with Ministry of Interior for all applications for passes to enter Army Zone to be dealt with in the first instance by Questore in Italian Government territory and then channelled through the Ministry to this Headquarters for transmission to armies for approval.

(c) The Italian Foreign Office has expressed its willingness to deal with all applications for passes by Diplomats, and keep the Diplomatic Corps advised of all travel restrictions.

45. Military Travel Authorizations.

Applications for MTA's and Travel Orders must be made to G-2 Section AFHQ. Applications for Travel Orders only must be made to G-5 Section, AFHQ. Sections and Branches concerned so informed.

46. Entry into Italy.

AFHQ confirmed that visas issued by Italian Legations and Consuls will not be regarded as valid for entry into Italy.

47. Travel between Italy and France.

AFHQ advised that persons in possession of A.E.R. Permits do not require French visas, but Italian Nationals travelling with military travel authorization, whether on a military mission or not, do require visas.

H. MISCELLANEOUS

48. Civilian Compensation Claims.

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H. MISCELLANEOUS

48. Civilian Compensation Claims.

Cases have arisen of civilians wishing to submit claims for compensation for injuries or death suffered by misconduct of French troops. In cases involving US and British Military personnel, claims boards are already set up. No such machinery exists in the case of French troops. A case has been referred to AFHQ, requesting statement of policy and procedure for dealing with future cases which may arise. A reply has now been received that all claims should be forwarded to AFHQ, G-5 and they will then be transmitted by AFHQ Liaison Section to the appropriate French Military authorities. This procedure will be followed pending further negotiations to set up a French Claims Board.

49. Ex P.C.W. possession of N.M.A.F.I. Goods.

Instances have been disclosed of Ex-POW's being repatriated to this country, who on arrival are found to be in possession of an appreciable

SECRET

amount of N.M.A.F.I. goods, such as soap, coffee, etc. It is stated that they have been able to buy such goods at camps or on ship en route. As it is possible that some of these articles may find their way into the Black Market, the matter has been referred to AFHQ so that the question of rationing the sales to ex POW's can be considered.

50. Offences and Accidents, Involving Allied Personnel.

In accordance with a Memorandum from AFHQ, the Civil Police agencies have been requested to obtain full details of complaints made by civilians respecting offences and accidents in which Allied Military Personnel are involved, and forward such information immediately and directly to the nearest Allied Military Police or Provost Marshal.

I. PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION.

51. Personnel.

(a) Colonel A.E. Young (E) Deputy Director, Public Safety Sub-Commission has returned to U.K. to resume his civilian duties. He is succeeded by Lt. Colonel W. Doherty, (E) formerly Chief Public Safety, MC 5th Army.

(b) In view of the increasing volume of work in the Licensing and Registration Division of this Sub-Commission, application has been made for the ceiling of this Sub-Commission to be increased by one officer, such officer to be employed as assistant to the present officer i/e Licensing and Registration Division.

(c) Various minor adjustments in assignments of office personnel for Northern Regions have been made at the request of the Regional Commissioners concerned. Owing to the withdrawal of A.C. Officers from Southern Region, some officers have become available, and are being transferred to forward areas pending recall to the respective Northern Regions to which they are assigned. Two American Officers have been taken from Public Safety Strength for future employment in Austria.

(d) Action has been initiated to assign to Ancona a P.S.O. with Specialist Fire and C.D. experience.

(e) The four senior British Officers due to visit this country to study A.M.S./C work, in connection with Austria Planning, have now arrived, and have commenced their itinerary.

52. Nominal Roll Officers.

| Rank | Name | A or B | Assignment | Station |
|---------|------------------|--------|------------------|---------|
| Colonel | Chapman, John W. | A | D.F.S. | HQ AC |
| Lt Col | Doherty, W. | B | D.D.P.S. | HQ AC |
| Lt Col | Wilcox, A.F. | B | Head Police Div. | HQ AC |
| Lt Col | Wilson, F.J. | B | Police Sub Div. | HQ AC |

...information immediately and directly to the near-
...Police or Provost Marshal.

I. PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION.

51. Personnel.

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(d) Action has been initiated to assign to Lacona a P.S.O. with specialist fire and C.D. experience.

(e) The four senior British Officers due to visit this country have commenced their itinerary, in connection with Austria Planning, have now arrived, and

52. Nominal Roll Officers.

| Rank | Name | A or B | Assignment | Station |
|---------|------------------|--------|--|---------------------|
| Colonel | Chapman, John W. | A | D.P.S. | HQ AC |
| Lt Col | Doherty, W. | B | D.D.P.S. | HQ AC |
| Lt Col | Wilcox, A.F. | B | Head Police Div. | HQ AC |
| Lt Col | Wilson, F.J. | B | Police Sub Div | HQ AC |
| Major | Luckman, F.P. | A | Executive Officer | HQ AC |
| Major | Bellance, W.C. | B | Lic and Reg. | HQ AC |
| Major | Hamblin, E.W. | A | Prisons | HQ AC |
| Major | Rennie W. | B | Security Espionage duties
(Att from Piemonte Reg) | |
| Major | Harvey, S.J. | B | (Att from 5th Army) | |
| Capt | Geach, P. | B | Security Div | HQ AC |
| Capt | Killis, L.M. | B | Security Div | 'A' Internment Camp |
| Capt | Freeman, R. | A | Security Div | HQ AC |
| | | | Prisons | HQ AC |

SECRETNominal Roll Office's Cont'd.

| Rank | Name | A or B | Assignment | Station |
|--------|------------|--------|---------------|-------------------------|
| Capt | Gale, L. | B | Security Div | HQ AC |
| Capt | Fowell, B. | B | Admin Officer | HQ AC |
| Capt | Deley, G. | B | Police | Att from Lombard's Reg. |
| 1st Lt | Fehr, C. | A | Security Div | HQ AC |

53. SW/GR's

| Rank | Name | A or B | Assignment | Station |
|-------|-------------------|--------|---------------|------------|
| S/Sgt | Padula, L.J. | A | Chief Clerk | HQ AC |
| Tec 3 | Galli, Dino (NMI) | A | Clerk | Sec Div HQ |
| Sgt | Chipperton, T.F. | B | Clerk | Sec Div HQ |
| Cpl. | Robinson, E. | B | Clerk | HQ AC |
| L/Cpl | Lisberg, J. | B | Clerk | HQ AC |
| PFC | Farley, Jr. J.W. | A | Steno. typist | HQ AC |
| PFC | Tornincasa, D. | A | Clerk Intern | Sec Div HQ |

John W. Chapman

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

FEL/jwt.

- 13 -

SECRET

| | A or B | Assignment | Station |
|-------|--------|---------------|------------|
| S/Sgt | | | |
| Tec 3 | 4 | Chief Clerk | HQ AC |
| Sgt | 4 | Clerk | Sec Div HQ |
| Cpl. | 3 | Clerk | Sec Div HQ |
| L/Cpl | 3 | Clerk | HQ AC |
| PFC | 3 | Clerk | HQ AC |
| PFC | 4 | Stegr. typist | HQ AC |
| | 4 | Clerk Intern | Sec Div HQ |

FL/jm.

John W. Chapman

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

SECRET

Headquarters Allied Operation
APO 384
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION
PATRIOTS BRANCH

Ref : 55/1/Enc.

12 March 1945.

To : Civil Affairs Section.

PATRIOTS BRANCH - REPORT FOR FEBRUARY.

PLANNING FOR NORTH WEST ITALY

1. Patriots Branch plan for N.W. Italy has been adjusted to agree with the Plan of 15 Army Group, that Army shall assume initial responsibility for the feeding, clothing, housing, hospitalization and rehabilitation in general of Patriots. Responsibility will pass to the District Commander and Regional Command when any territory passes out of Army control. Allied Patriot Officers from each Region, and a corresponding number of Italian Military Patriot representatives will be attached to Armies, with whom they will work during the initial stages of Allied occupation; they will remain in their own Regions, under the control of Regional Commissioners, when the Army moves forward.

RECRUITMENT - FORMATION OF RECONNAISSANCE UNITS.

2. In addition to normal recruitment of Patriots into the Italian Army, it has been agreed in principle, to form a limited number of Reconnaissance Companies from existing Patriots bands, to work with the Italian Gruppi.

PRIORITY OF ASSIGNMENT.

3. No. 2 District have agreed to give priority of employment to certified Patriots.

PATRIOTS BRANCH - REPORT FOR PRIORITY.

PLANNING FOR NORTH WEST ITALY

1. Patriots Branch plan for N.W. Italy has been adjusted to agree with the Plan of 15 Army Group, that Army shall assume initial responsibility for the feeding, clothing, housing, hospitalization and rehabilitation in general of Patriots. Responsibility will pass to the District Commander and Regional Command elements when any territory passes out of Army control. Allied Patriot Officers from each Region, and a corresponding number of Italian Military Patriot Representatives will be attached to armies, with whom they will work during the initial stages of Allied occupation; they will remain in their own Regions, under the control of Regional Commissioners, when the Army moves forward.

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PRIORITY OF ASSIGNMENT.

3. No. 2 District have agreed to give priority of employment to certified Patriots.

RECEPTION CENTRES AND POINTS - Disposal of Patriots (from figures available)

4. (a) 5th Army.

| | | |
|-------|--|---|
| (i) | Received into centres | 1488 |
| (ii) | Joined Labour Units | 36 |
| (iii) | Enlisted into Italian Army | 153 |
| (iv) | Returned home | 345 |
| (v) | Admitted to hospital | 125 |
| (vi) | At present in centres at Florence and Vercelli | 570 |
| | | and 760 Patriots who are returning to the line. |

(b) 5th Army.

- (i) Received into Centre
- (ii) Joined labour units
- (iii) Admitted to hospital
- (iv) Returned home
- (v) Remaining in Centre

396
50
17
100
234

PERSONNEL

5. (a) Allied Regional Patriot Officers for N. Italy are being attached to armies for initial training and experience in Patriot Work.

(b) The Italian Military Representative has been withdrawn from Ancona. A representative was appointed to deal with a temporary problem concerning wounded patriots in hospital, which arose at PERUGIA. Representatives for all areas in Northern Italy have been selected.

CLOTHING

6. A stock of clothing has been collected and stored in Rome for immediate requirements of artisans in Italian Government Italy. This may be issued only on written authority of Patriots Branch A.C. Complete sets of clothing were issued to the wounded patriots in PERUGIA hospital referred to in the previous paragraph.

VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

7. The Florence Centre was visited by the Chief Commissioner on 26 Feb and by Lt. Gen. FRESCOTT, 5th Army, on the following day.

PROPAGANDA

8. A national "Patriot Day" was celebrated on 15th February. A Parade of Italian Regular troops and Patriots was held in Rome, with the object of demonstrating the union between formerly antagonistic regular soldiers and partisan forces. This was followed by the posthumous award of the Italian Gold Medal to regular soldiers and patriots who had died in action against the Germans since the Badoglio armistice. Smaller rallies and celebrations were held in provinces throughout Italy.

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VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

7. The Florence Centre was visited by the Chief Commissioner on 28 Feb and by Lt. Gen. TRUSSARDI, 5th Army, on the following day.

PROPAGANDA

8. A national "Patriot Day" was celebrated on 18th February. A Parade of Italian Regular troops and Patriots was held in Rome, with the object of demonstrating the union between formerly antagonistic regular soldiers and partisan forces. This was followed by the posthumous award of the Italian Gold Medal to regular soldiers and patriots who had died in action against the Germans since the Badoglio mistake. Smaller rallies and celebrations were held in provinces throughout Italy.

POLITICAL REORGANISATION

9. (a) Under the recent political organisation resulting from Decree No 395 of 4th, all Patriot problems in all territory are the responsibility of the Ministry of Occupied Territories. Assistance and reemployment of Patriots in Italian Government territory will be dealt with by the High Commissioner for Veterans, 2 Committees attached to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers will examine claims of individuals for recognition as patriots, and recommendations for military awards.

(b) A sum of 100 million lire has been allotted by the Ministry of Occupied Territories for Patriots and as a bonus for their

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dependants.

BRANCH ORGANISATION.

10. Jnr Comd M. PERRY has joined the Branch staff.

Ray

A. CHUR,
Lt. Colonel,
Director,
Patriots Branch.

1/28.

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

Ray

P. CRANE,
Lt. Colonel,
Director,
Patriots Branch.

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ADM/ps

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APC 394

Submission for Honorable Fine Arts and Archives
(Vol. 489681, c.t. 42-254; 78100)

205140/1234A

14 March 1945

Subject: Sixteenth Monthly Report, for February 1945.

To : Chief Commission.

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16 - 20 : AEG, 8 Army and BULLA Region
21 : Archives
22 : Headquarters

RELATIONS WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

1. No meetings were held with the members of the Italian Ministry of Public Instruction during the month because the new Director General for Antiquities and Fine Arts has not yet been appointed. This is a critical situation for the work both of the Italian superintendence and of this submission. Advice on the appointment was asked of this submission by the Minister of Public Instruction and given, but there has been no result to date.
2. Conversations have been held with the Finano. Submission and action is being taken to secure the proper financing in the future of EEA projects. A critical situation has arisen through the fact that the Finano Submission, which now properly includes that all expenditures covered by the Italian budgets and the fact that the Ministry of Public Instruction has not arranged for a sufficient budget to cover present war-damage expenditures for National Monuments. As a result important work is being held up in 1934-1935.

LIGURIO-UGERLE Region

3. In 1934 the Exhibition of Masterpieces of European Painting finally closed

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RELATIONS WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

1. No meetings were held with the members of the Italian Ministry of Public Instruction during the month because the new Director General for Antiquities and Fine Arts has not yet been appointed. This is a critical situation for the work both of the Italian superintendents and of their Subcommissions. Advice on the appointment was asked of this Subcommission by the Minister of Public Instruction and given, but there has been no result to date.

2. Conversations have been held with the Finance Subcommission and action is being taken to leave the proper financing in the future of these projects. A critical situation has arisen through the fact that the Finance Subcommission now properly means that all expenditures covered by the Italian budgets and the fact that the Ministry of Public Instruction has not arranged for a sufficient budget to cover present war-damage expenditures for National Monuments. As a result important work is being held up in TOSCANA Region.

LANCIO-MONTE Region

3. In 1903 the Exhibition of Masterpieces of European Painting finally closed its doors on 18 Feb 45. As a tangible result of the exhibition Lire 1,825,000.00 was on deposit in the Banca Commerciale as a fund for repair-projects to war-damaged buildings. Many of the pictures shown in this exhibition will be hung in the Borghese Gallery, due to open late in March.
4. Roof-repairs have been finished on the church of S. Donato, and the protective coverings removed from the mosaics. Certain work of consolidation on the Cavallotti fresco in S. Cecilia in Trastevere has also completed.

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5. Protective coverings are also being removed from the central fountain in the Piazza Navona.

6. Repairs outside Rome

a. In Lazio

- (i) Roof repairs are under way on the church of S. Maria dei Soccorso at COSENZA.
- (ii) At FRASCATI the Villa Palombara is occupied by certain refugees. The villa is not seriously damaged and estimates for roof-repairs are on hand. Repairs on the Villa Bonifazi are also proceeding.
- (iii) Slight repairs are in hand on S. Giovanni a Mare at G. M.. Chancel and repairs on the Cathedral have been begun. Interior and marble fragments from the choir-stalls and the ceiling decorations have been assembled and stored in safety. The famous Easter-scaffold, only slightly damaged, is being given a protective covering during the repair operations in the cathedral.
- (iv) Repairs to the Cathedral at TERACINA have been completed.
- (v) At TIVOLI, the Presento frescoes in S. Biagio are being consolidated.
- (vi) At VITERBO, the cloister of S. Maria della Verita' has been cleared. S. Francesco is also entirely cleared and plans have been drawn for the restoration of the apse and transept. Repairs to S. Giovanni in Zoccoli are awaiting approval.

b. In Umbria

- (i) Roof-repairs are in progress at S. Maria degli Angeli and S. Maria Maddalena at ASSISI.
- (ii) At PERUGIA repairs are being undertaken on the Palazzo dei Consoli and the Palazzo Protorio. At SPOLTO those at S. Salvatore and S. Bernardino have been begun. At TREVI estimates are in for work on S. Francesco, S. Lorenzo, S. Pietro, and S. Salvatore.

7. At PERUGIA a centre for Arts and Crafts by Umbrian artists is being organised by the Sindaco of the city.

ABRUZZI-MARCHE Region

8. Repairs

a. In the ABRUZZI the most important repair-projects have now been finished with the exception of those of the Cathedral at TERAMO and of S. Maria Arconte near TERAMO.

b. (i) In the MARCHE, work is proceeding on the damage caused by the German bombing of the six ramparts at F. M.. The churches involved are the Duomo, S. Domenico, S. Costantino, S. Paterniano, S. Maria Nuova and the Palazzo della Riforma. At F. M., the work on S. Francesco is being continued and that at S. Maria Castle has been finished.

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- (i) Roof-repairs are in progress at S. Maria degli Angeli and S. Maria Maddalena at £36181.
- (ii) At £3610 repairs are being undertaken on the Palazzo dei Consoli and the Palazzo Protorio. At £27100 those at S. Salvatore and S. Romano have been begun. At £2211 estimates are in for work on S. Francesco, S. Lorenzo, S. Pietro, and S. Salvatore.

7. to provide a centre for arts and crafts by Umbrian artists is being organized by the Sindaco of the city.

ALBUQUERQUE REGION

8. Supplies

2. In the MESEZUL the most important repair-projects have now been finished with the exception of those of the Cathedral at PABO and of San Martin Arriba near KINZEPALIC.
3. (a) In the MESEZUL, work is proceeding on the damage caused by the German mining of the six campesinos at PABO. The churches involved are the Duomo, S. Domenico, S. Costino, S. Paterniano, S. Maria Nuova and the Palazzo della Regione. At PABO, the work on S. Francesco is being continued and that at San Don. Castle has been finished.
- (b) A major problem is still ANCORA, where both civilian and military authorities are attempting a solution of the clearance of the devastated area of the city. The conservation of the treasures of the Museo, which are buried beneath the collapsed tower of S. Francesco, is still awaiting measures which will make the area properly burglar-proof.
- (c) The roof of the Cathedral at OSIO has been repaired. Work at the Oratorio del Buon Gesù and the Convent of S. Domenico at PARIGLIO and at the basilica at ILLARO is progressing.

9. Requisitions

- a. Problems concerning the requisitioning of buildings at CITTA DI CASTELLO have been satisfactorily resolved.
- b. The Villa Montecitorio near CITTA DI CASTELLO is now empty of troops.
- c. At CITTA DI CASTELLO was done by a fire resulting from faulty electric wiring in the Palazzo Farnesini occupied by troops. The Palazzo della Signoria is occupied by a U.S.M. colored unit, no other accommodation is available.

- 10. Committees. At CITTA DI CASTELLO two committees have been formed of a cultural character. The one, Comitato per l'Arte e la Cultura, meets weekly under the presidency of the Mayor; the other, Comitato di Rinascita, is active with the Mayor in the work of the clearing of the city and salvaging architectural fragments, etc. from the debris.

TOSCANA Region

- 11. Work has been progressing as satisfactorily as possible considering the difficulty in procuring materials, particularly roof-tiles.
- 12. Repairs at FLORENCE
- a. The latest and smallest damage to the Uffizi has turned out to be more serious than first appeared. However five rooms are now ready to receive the exhibition whenever it is judged safe to open it.
- b. Work has been completed at San Marco, San Gimignano, and S. Frediano. In the devastated area the facade of S. Stefano has been reconstructed, the Baldovinetti and Guidicci towers roofed, half of the roof of the Torre del Gallo roofed, and the Torre del Gallo itself further excavated and shored up. The surviving museum in the Palazzo Vecchio are either being repaired or detached.
- c. Repairs have been completed and small-holes filled in at the royal villas of Barbice, Palazzo Caprese, and Castello.
- d. Many detailed studies for the eventual restoration of the Ponte S. Trinita have been drawn up by the architect Gisulini. The recovered fragments of sculpture from the bridge are in process of restoration. The head of the statue of St. Peter is still missing.

13. Repairs outside FLORENCE

- a. In Florence the repair projects include S. Apollonia and the Collezione at SPERDITA, S. Maria at L. P. M. A., the Sanctuary at MONTESANTO, S. Martino a Gualandri and the Torre di Baccio at LAZZARATI, the Abbey-church at Santa a Suppino, S. Andrea at S. Andrea at SPERDITA.

10. Committee. At ANCON two committees have been formed of a cultural character. The one, Comitato per l'Arte e la Cultura, meets weekly under the presidency of the ANCON Officer; the other, Comitato di Ricerche, is active with the ANCON Officer in the work of the clearing of the city and salvaging architectural fragments, etc. from the debris.

MOSELINA Region

11. Work has been progressing as satisfactorily as possible considering the difficulty in procuring materials, particularly roof-tiles.

12. Repairs at FLORENCE

- a. The latest and small-amount to the Uffizi has turned out to be more serious than first appeared. However five rooms are now ready to receive the exhibition whenever it is judged safe to open it.
- b. Work has been completed at S. Croce, the Cambrino, and S. Frediano. In the devastated area the facade of S. Stefano has been reconstructed, the Belvedere and Caracciolo towers roofed, half of the roof of the Torre del Gallo recovered, and the Torre del Gallo which further excavated and shored up. The surviving fragments in the Palazzo Accademico are either being repaired or detached.

c. Repairs have been completed and small-holes filled in at the royal villas of Castello, Palazzo Caprese, and Castello.

d. Many detailed studies for the eventual restoration of the Ponte S. Trinita have been taken up by the architect Cinaglia. The recovered fragments of sculpture from the bridge are in process of restoration. The head of the statue of St. Peter is still missing.

13. Repairs outside ANCON

a. In Florence Province the repair projects include S. Agostino and the Collegiata at APPIA, S. Maria at Castello, the Sansone at AMSTERDAM, S. Martino at Castello and the Torre del Gallo at Castello, the Abbey-church at Castello, S. Andrea at Castello, S. Andrea at Castello and S. Alessandro at Castello.

b. In Arezzo one side of the cloister of the Basilica has been roofed. The other earlier projects on the Cathedral, S. Francesco, the Pieve, S. Domenico and S. Maria in Gradi have been completed.

c. In Arezzo Province, at Castello shoring operations are necessary to prevent the loss of S. Maria in Gradi from collapsing. The work is 2670

Palazzo Quelli has been completed and estimates are under consideration for urgent repairs to S. Maria del Calcinio. The great triptych by Sassetta and Fra Angelico, previously reported on as salvaged from the deposit at S. Domenico, are being transferred to new panels in the Uffizi laboratory. S. Maria degli Angeli et Mazzavita is also being cleared.

g. At PISTOIA, repairs continue at the Cathedral, and most of the rubble has been cleared from S. Domenico. Unfortunately no work has yet been possible at S. Giovanni Porecivitas due to a lack of roof-tiles.

h. In SIENA the chief repair project is the church of the Conservazione outside the city, where further statue fragments and Della Robbia reliefs are being recovered.

i. In the province, the essential projects have been on the church of S. Lucchese near POBBIANO, the Cathedral at CITTA DI VAL D'ELSA, the Colleghiata at CASSIA D'ELSA, and the Cathedral at PIENZA.

j. In PISA 16 churches are receiving or have received attention: S. Domenico, the Carmine, S. Martino, S. Maria della Spina, S. Giovanni al Catano, S. Maria Maddalena, S. Matteo, S. Cecilia, S. Nicolo, S. Francesco, S. Michele in Borgo, S. Croce in Fossabarda, S. Paolo all'Orto, S. Stefano, S. Paolo a Ripa d'Arno, and S. Michele de' li Scalzi. In addition attention has been given to the Royal Palace and the Palazzo della Carovani. Work is being planned for the Palazzo della Giustizia, the Palazzo Carducci, and the Convent of S. Matteo.

k. In PISA Province repairs are in progress on the Cathedral at SAN MARINO and on the basilica of S. Piero a Grado.

l. In LIVORNO work has been begun on the Cathedral and in the Chiesa dei Gesuiti, but the repair problem in this city is still in a tentative state due to conditions.

AKG, 5 Army

14. Preliminary reports have been made of several localities near the 5th Army front and photographs of damage to monuments taken. These include Ballia, where only minor shell-damage has been sustained by the church and monastery of S. Vincenzio, the Conservatorio, the Cathedral and the monastic church in the valley near the city, San Gimignano, where the principal damage is to the roof of the Cathedral, and also at LIVORNO and STAGLIA, where there is no damage to date.

15. The most interesting operation during the month has been the removal of the bronze equestrian statue of Giovanni de' Medici of Cosimo I de' Medici from POBBIANO back to the Piazza della Signoria in FIORIN. This was accomplished by Captain Keller and his men with the enthusiastic cooperation of members of the 47th Ord. Bn. C. Co.

outside the city, where further statue fragments and Della Robbia
reliefs are being recovered.

- f. In the province the occasional projects have been on the church of
S. Lucchese near PONTINUSI, the Cathedral at CILIA DI VAL D'ALBA,
the Collegiate at CASORIA D'ALBA, and the Cathedral at PUGLIA.
- g. In PISA 16 churches are receiving or have received attention:
S. Donato, the Carmine, S. Martino, S. Maria della Spina, S. Giovanni
al Catano, S. Maria Maddalena, S. Matteo, S. Cecilia, S. Nicolo, S.
Francesco, S. Michele in Borgo, S. Giovanni in Pisanella, S. Paolo all'Or-
to, S. Stefano, S. Paolo a Ripa d'Arno, and S. Michele degli Scabizi.
In addition attention has been given to the Royal Palace and the Pala-
zo della Carovana. Work is being planned for the Palazzo della Giorna-
ta, the Palazzo Chigi, and the Convent of S. Matteo.
- h. In PISA Province repairs are in progress on the Cathedral at SAN
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- i. In LIVORNO work has been begun on the Cathedral and in the Chiesa dei
Schiavi, but the repair problem in this city is still in a tentative stato
due to conditions.

ARMY, 5 ARMY

14. Preliminary reports have been made of several localities near the 5th
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Bologna, where only minor shell damage has been sustained by the church and
monastery of S. Francesco, the Conservatorio, the Cathedral and the
romanesque church in the valley near the city, S. Vito, where the
principal damage is to the roof of the Cathedral, and also at LIZZANO and
SARAJNO, where there is no damage to art.

15. The most interesting operation during the month has been the removal of
the bronze equestrian statue by Giovanni da Bologna of Cosimo I, Medici
from PORTO A GRADO back to the Piazza della Signoria in FLORENCE. This
was accomplished by Captain Keller and his men with the enthusiastic co-
operation of members of the 477th Ord. Evac. Co.

ARMY, 8 ARMY

16. Subsidary reports on Ravenna and Rimini indicate that the work of repair
and inspection to monuments is progressing favorably but slowly because of
the usual shortage of materials and labor. Fortunately the repairs to the
major monuments of Ravenna are of minor importance with the exception of
S. Giovanni Evangelista and S. Maria in Porto Fuori. The latter church,

which is now accessible and in very bad condition, is being examined with regard to the removal of the few frescoes which still remain. At RIMINI plans are on foot with regard to a Master Town Plan for the future city, and work of clearing and repair is continuing on the Tempio Malatestiano and the Arch of Augustus.

17. At FORLI' fragments of the Tomb of Barbara Manfredi and fragments of the Palmezzano fresco have been recovered from the debris of S. Biagio.

18. Plans are being made for the reassembly of the fragments of the Roman bridge over the Rubicon at SILVARIANO.

19. At CERRA the work of repair on the church of the Madonna del Monte is progressing with the aid of the friars there.

20. At COCCOLIA the campanile of the two romanesque churches of S. Pietro in Trento and S. Pietro in Vincoli were mined by the Germans.

ARCHIVES

21. a. The project of the Italian Ministry of Interior to make a complete survey of Italian Archives has brought in full returns so far from SARDINIA, SICILY, and SOUTHERN ITALY. For the first time an exhaustive census of Italian Archives seems to be in the process of achievement. This census to date shows the very small proportion of loss or disturbance by Allied troop-occupation.

b. It has been arranged with the Ministry of Interior to hand over the Archivio Ordinario of Mussolini to the Archivio del Regio.

c. Maj. Ball has been making an exhaustive inspection of archives in 5 and 8 Army territory and has submitted an excellent report.

RECONSTRUCTIONS

22. a. Inspection tour made by Director to UMBRIA and TUSCANY.

b. Deputy Director returned from trip to War Office and SHEFF, and later made, with Capt. Penneyer, a tour of SOUTHERN REGION.

c. A revised and documented account of the losses from art deposits in Tuscany was received from the MEA Officer, TOSCANA Region.

d. Further information received from the Ministry of Public Instruction concerning German removals of pictures from FORLI'.

e. The Italian Ministry of Public Instruction has still not made any decision as to the appointment of the new Director General for Antiquities and Fine Arts. This Subcommittee was asked for and gave its advice on the subject.

19. At CECUBA, the work of repair on the church of the Madonna del Monte is progressing with the aid of the friars there.
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HEADQUARTERS

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Ernest R. DeLuna
ERNEST R. DE LUNA
Lt. Col., Spec. Res.
Director.

2672

SECRET

REGULATORS AND COMMISSION

PO 394

DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION SUB-COMMISSION

DPF/54-1/JW

14 March, 1945.

MONTHLY REPORT FOR FEBRUARY, 1945.

| Para | Sub-Para | Subject |
|------|----------|---|
| 1. | | <u>GENERAL</u> |
| | (i) | Evacuations |
| | (ii) | Handing over to U.N.R.R.A. |
| 2. | | <u>ORGANISATION</u> |
| | (i) | Southern Centres. |
| | (ii) | Dissident Yugoslavs |
| | (iii) | North Italy. |
| 3. | | <u>MEDICAL</u> |
| | (i) | Inspections |
| | (ii) | Health. |
| | (iii) | Southern Centres |
| | (iv) | Food Supplements & Dental Clinics - Rome. |
| 4. | | <u>ITALIAN REFUGEES.</u> |
| 5. | | <u>RECORDS EUROPE.</u> |
| | (i) | General |
| | (ii) | Welfare and whereabouts enquiries. |
| 6. | | <u>REPATRIATION.</u> |
| | (i) | General. |
| | (ii) | M.T.A. obtained. |
| | (iii) | Repatriations. |
| 7. | | <u>FINANCE.</u> |
| | (i) | Emergency financial assistance. |
| | (ii) | Currency Conversion. |

| <u>Para</u> | <u>Sub-Para</u> | <u>Subject.</u> |
|-------------|------------------------------|--|
| 1. | (i)
(ii) | <u>GENERAL</u>
Evacuations
Handing over to U.N.R.R.A. |
| 2. | (i)
(ii)
(iii) | <u>ORGANIZATION</u>
Southern Centres.
Dissident Yugoslavs
North ITALY. |
| 3. | (i)
(ii)
(iii)
(iv) | <u>MEDICAL</u>
Inspections
Health.
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| 4. | | <u>ITALIAN REFUGEES.</u> |
| 5. | | <u>RECORDS BUREAU.</u> |
| 6. | (i)
(ii) | General
Welfare and Whereabouts Enquiries. |
| | | <u>REPRODUCTION.</u> |
| 7. | (i)
(ii)
(iii) | General.
M.T.A. obtained.
Repatriations. |
| | | <u>FINANCE.</u> |
| | (i)
(ii) | Emergency Financial assistance.
Currency Conversion. |

2671

SECRET

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

1. GENERAL.

(1) Evacuations.

All Partisan Yugoslavs are now being evacuated from DI BACMI Accommodation Centre. The last evacuation consisted of 700. The 97 who still remain will be leaving shortly. Some 900 Jews have been selected for emigration to Palestine in the near future.

(11) Handing over to U.N.R.R.A.

Personnel belonging to U.N.R.R.A. have continued to arrive during the month and the hand over is almost completed. The official "turnovers" to the U.N.R.R.A. Camps administrator took place on 15 February, and U.N.R.R.A. carried out their first planned monthly meeting at DI LEUO on 4 February. The 10th PRU Volunteer Unit of the U.N.R.R.A. Albanian Mission has been loaned to the Southern Centres on a monthly basis. Personnel and vehicles are being fully employed. The first consignment of U.N.R.R.A. supplies to the Southern Centres arrived from Naples during the month. A photographer from the Physiological Warfare Branch visited the Southern Centres taking pictures of U.N.R.R.A. in "action".

2. ORGANISATION.

(1) Southern Centres.

During the month the final arrangements for the take over by U.N.R.R.A. were completed, and it is hoped that 1st April, 1945 will see U.N.R.R.A. in complete control.

(11) Dissident Yugoslavs.

SaM. CES. Reception Centre now holds some 700 dissident Yugoslavs, all of military age, who do not wish to return to Yugoslavia.

(111) North Italy.

Detailed plans have been made for dealing with refugees and Displaced Persons in NORTH ITALY when it is liberated.

3. MEDICAL

(1) Inspections.

During the month all the Centres, including VMA and CINE CITTA were inspected by a Medical Officer. Difficulty is experienced in inculcating sanitary discipline into transient refugees. In some camps the water supply is not abundant, but this is being improved.

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(ii) Handing over to U.N.R.R.a.

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3. MEDICAL

(a) Inspections.

During the month all the Centres, including VILLA and CINE CITTA were inspected by a Medical Officer. Difficulty is experienced in inculcating sanitary discipline into transient refugees. In some camps the water supply is not abundant, but this has to a large extent been overcome and on the whole the standard is high. Medical administrative instructions have been issued in both English and Italian.

(ii) Health.

During the month health has continued to be good. Isolated cases of mumps, chicken pox and diphtheria have been reported. MOSIGNANO Centre was freed from quarantine for smallpox on 12 February, 1945.

/ 2. Contd.

2670

(ii) Health (Contd.)

Consulate and Dental Clinic - Rome.

1765 Allied Nationals in Rome are now receiving extra food on medical grounds. The dental clinic set up in Rome for refugees continues to function satisfactorily.

4. ITALIAN REFUGEES.

During February, 2775 Italian Refugees arrived in Rome from the Northern Contries, the majority coming from the MILANO area. Three special trains carried Italians from Rome for repatriation to homes in Sicily or the South. Food halts for trains from the North have now been set up and are functioning successfully at GROSSETO and S. MARINELLA. Another halt at ORTE will be in operation in the near future. Endeavours are being made to obtain reading matter for refugees from the Psychological Warfare Branch.

5. RECORDS BUREAU.

(i) General.

at the end of February, 74,609 persons were recorded by the Records Bureau. The location of approximately 56,000 of these is known, the remaining 18,609 persons are reported to be in German-occupied Italy. These records cover 70 different nationalities.

(ii) Welfare and Repatriation Enquiries.

During the month 575 enquiries were received and processed. 262 replies were made to enquirers. Outgoing postal messages to the International Red Cross for transmission to enemy-occupied territories totalled 56. Outgoing replies to messages totalled 55. A total of 1,386 communications were received, in addition to those 547 communications received concerning Italian nationals, which were examined and passed to the Italian Red Cross for completion. At the end of February, 1945, the Foreign Enquiries Department of the British Red Cross, Records Bureau of this Sub-Commission held 4,824 Case Files, which is approximately double the number held at the end of October, 1944.

6. REPRODUCTION.

(i) General.

The new form introduced for filling in by repatriates was tried out during the month and it is hoped that this will speed up the time required to complete all the formalities necessary before the granting of I.T.A.

A representative of the Palestine Jewish Bureau visited Italy during the month and arrangements for the emigration of selected Jews to Palestine were completed. Lists were prepared on a Zionist basis, some 140 Italian Jews being included in the group.

- 3 -

(i) General (Contd)

application has been made for transport for a mixed group of Tripolitaniens, Cyrenaicans, Greeks and Maltese for Libya. Their departure is expected at any early date.

Eleven Maltese were accepted for repatriation by the Governor of Malta after a considerable delay.

Thirty-one French children born of Italian parents were accepted for return to Tunisia. They will leave in the near future.

Some 200 Greek males were repatriated from the Sub-Commission's Southern Centres. They were conscripted into the Royal Hellenic army and had arrived in Greece before discussions regarding their return as civilian refugees were completed.

It is estimated that the formalities necessary before French Nationals can be repatriated will take about six weeks, including the time involved in referring each case to the authorities in France.

17 Czech Volunteers for Military Service were evacuated to the United Kingdom.

(ii) M.T.A. obtained.

M.T.A. were granted to nationals of the following countries:-

| | | | |
|---------|-----|---------------|----|
| Aden | 1 | Colombia | 1 |
| U.S.A. | 5 | Tunisia | 31 |
| U.K. | 3 | Egypt | 2 |
| Malta | 2 | Somalia (It.) | 1 |
| Tripoli | 117 | Extranea | 1 |

(iii) Repatriations.

Nationals of the following countries were repatriated:-

| | | | |
|-----------|----|--------------------|---|
| U.K. | 1 | Irish for Egypt | 2 |
| Cyrenaica | 1 | Italians for Egypt | 3 |
| Malta | 22 | British for Egypt | 1 |
| India | 31 | Libyans | 1 |
| Ethiopia | 10 | Nyasaland | 1 |
| U.S.A. | 1 | Egypt | 2 |

7.

VINCEEmergency Financial assistance.

During February, 1945, the Banca D'Italia was authorised to make 2000 payments, totalling 8,363,110 lire. The total number of persons benefiting from these payments being 3,512. During the month the number of persons eligible to

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(ii) N.A.s. obtained.

N.A.s. were granted to nationals of the following countries:-

| | | | |
|---------|-----|---------------|----|
| Aden | 1 | Colombia | 1 |
| U.S.a. | 5 | Tunisia | 31 |
| U.K. | 3 | Egypt | 2 |
| Malta | 2 | Somalia (It.) | 1 |
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| Ethiopia | 10 | Nyasaland | 1 |
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FINANCE

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During February, 1945, the Banca D'Italia was authorised to make ~~2,000~~ ^{2,000} payments, totalling 6,363,110 lire. The total number of persons benefiting from these payments being 3,512. During the month the number of persons eligible to receive payments increased by approximately 300. Payments to Yugoslavs have decreased greatly. In February only 176 payments were made as against 2,117 in December, 1944.

(ii) Currency Conversion.

All the emigrants who went to the U.S.a. and Palestine many ~~more~~ ^{more} who have been reimbursed for the money collected from them prior to their departure.

C.F. POTL-GILL,
Lieut. Colonel,
Deputy Director.

U.S.R.R. - Carlo.
U.S.R.R. - Rome.
File
Flout

| | |
|------------------------------------|----|
| Civil Affairs Section, H.Q. A.C. | 43 |
| H.Q. No. 1 Sub-Section, IECCE. | 2 |
| Major Sir Sult, C.A. Section, H.Q. | 1 |
| 15 Army Group. | 1 |
| G-5 Section, A.F.H.Q. | 1 |
| Sir C. Heathcote-Smith, I.G.C.R. | 1 |
| H.Q. Southern Region. A.C. | 1 |

DISPENSATION.

(ii) Currency Conversion (Contd.)

Protocols were made to, and approved by, the Combined Chiefs of Staff on an ad hoc basis for a group of Jewish refugees scheduled to leave shortly for Palestine. The American Joint Distribution Committee have now to agree to the payment of \$ 100,000 to purchase the necessary foreign exchange.

For the Director.

MONTHLY REPORT - FEBRUARY 1945

CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

2/3.13/CA

15 Mar 45

1 Defascism - To date (exclusive of the services) the records of 15,588 persons representing 41% of those subject to epuration by Central Commissions have been scrutinized. Of the cases scrutinized 6,033 (38%) have been referred to Epuration Commissions for decision. 1,834 cases (30% of those referred) have been decided and 463 persons (25% of the decided cases) have been dismissed. 483 appeals (of which about two thirds are appeals by the High Commissioner against acquittal) have been filed in the Central Commission which was inaugurated by BONOMI in person on 14 Feb 45.

The time limits fixed for the commencement of proceedings have been extended. This has been necessary because of the difficulty of setting up sufficient courts without drawing too many judges from their normal duty and because of delays in investigations caused by lack of transport. The extended time limit for civilian servants employed in the Central administration expires on 15 Mar 45. It will not be possible to complete the epuration of these services by that date and a further extension is expected.

Progress is at last being made with the appointment of Provincial Commissions. To assist in their getting to work a joint tour by an officer of this Headquarters and a senior official of the office of the High Commissioner was made of the Provinces of Umbria, Abruzzi and Marche and a part of Lazio. Conferences attended by AMG officers, the Prefect and local representatives of the High Commissioner were held to co-ordinate the functions of each in the process of epuration.

The question of allowing advocates to sit on Epuration Commissions in lieu of judges is still under consideration. The desirability of setting up promptly in North Italy special courts to hear criminal charges against collaborators is under investigation by the Italian Government in the hope of avoiding incidents such as happened in France.

2 Mine Clearance - During the month authority was received to form a third mine clearing Company to be known as the 563 Company. The Company is being mustered at Capua and will shortly move to Pescara where it will be trained and given practical instruction by the 562 Mine Clearance Company. The 561 Mine Clearance Company is being moved from Gaeta to Livorno where there are still many thousands of mines to be cleared and where the need for such a company is great owing to the difficulty of obtaining local civilian labour to do this work. Efforts are being made to obtain further instructors for civilian squads which continue to do good work.

Approximately 125,000 mines were removed during the month by the Mine Clearing Companies and Civilian Squads.

3 Devastated Areas - During February, distribution of blankets and clothing allocated to devastated areas in Lazio-Umbria and Abruzzi-Marche was completed.

75,000 square metres of strong canvas, have been distributed in Lazio-Umbria Region for temporary repair of less badly damaged dwellings. Good

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75,000 square metres of strong canvas, have been distributed in Lazio-Umbria region for temporary repair of less badly damaged dwellings. Good progress is reported.

A branch committee of the Italian National Committee for Relief in devastated areas has been formed in Florence. During March it is proposed to carry out a drive for the collection of blankets, clothing and money similar to that which recently proved so successful in Rome.

The recent appeal to the staff at Allied Commission Headquarters for subscriptions or contributions of clothing in aid of the homeless and destitute in devastated areas, met with a good response.

GOVERNMENT SUB-COMMISSION

Under the terms of the 'New Deal' for Italy, this Sub-Commission no longer has any authority over the appointment or dismissal of State officials in territory under the jurisdiction of the Italian Government.

The Government of Italy has, under a Decree published on 20 Feb 45, taken a step forward in democracy by extending to women over 21 years of age the right to vote.

The Italian Government has issued a circular to Prefects, impressing upon them the urgency of completing the appointment of Giunte Comunali and Sindacali in substitution for Commissari Prefetturali, of whom too many are still holding office.

In order to overcome difficulties anticipated from extended lines of communication, Regional Commissioners for the Northern Regions of Italy have been authorised to appoint and remove Prefects Regentes without first obtaining the approval of this Commission, provided that notification is made as soon as possible.

A circular has been issued to RC's, explaining that appointments and promotions of Italian officials by AMG are temporary and have no effect upon the permanent rank or status of the appointee in the Italian Civil Service. Permanent promotions will be dealt with by the Italian Government when they resume responsibility for liberated provinces.

With the view of relieving to some extent the grave shortage of local Government officials, the Italian Government has been asked to furnish particulars of officials held as Prisoners of War or as civilian internees in Africa. The question of release will be taken up with the appropriate military authorities.

PUBLIC SAFETY SUB-COMMISSION

5 Strength of Carabinieri - The strength of the Carabinieri at 24 Feb 45 was 53,990. Of this figure, 45,207 were employed on normal police duties, the remainder, 8,783 being ineffective owing to leave, hospital and being employed with the Italian Army on Provost duties. 992 were recruited during the month.

6 Appointment of Deputy to Commanding General, CC RM - General Leonetto TALLI has been appointed Deputy to the Commanding General of the CC RM. General TALLI, who has recently been in command of the CC RM assembled for policing Northern Italy, has had a distinguished career in the Carabinieri service and his professional abilities at Carabinieri Headquarters will have a stimulating effect on the force.

7 Frontier Control - It has been decided that the control of the Italian-French and the Italian-Swiss frontiers will be a purely military responsibility.

8 Mobile CC RM Battalions - In anticipation of unrest in northern Italy following its liberation a request has been submitted to AMHQ to authorise the formation of 4 motorised, armoured battalions of 500 men each to be stationed at Genova, Turin, Milan and Padova.

In connection with the Sicily battalions, AMHQ has stated that Italian Army vehicles are only on temporary loan and must be returned to the Italian Army by 15 Mar 45. AMHQ has been requested to continue the loan of this train-

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9 Long Range Rockets - Measures are being taken to re-activate the Civil Defence Services in certain important centres. Application has been made for an officer of the Ministry of Home Security to visit Italy to advise on anti-air raid measures.

10 Evacuation Trials - The trial of Generale MATTA, SUVICH and other proceeded. The attacks made on SIN have abated and public interest has not developed sufficiently to cause any untoward incident.

Although outside this month's report, it is mentioned that on 4 Mar 45 General ROATTA escaped from hospital where he had that day been taken. Opinion has violently flared up condemning the inefficiency of the CC RR, and the Communist Party are demanding the dismissal of the General Commanding the CC RR and the dissolution of that body. Serious political repercussions may follow this incident.

- 11 Disturbances and Disorders - Disorders and riots in protest against the military call-up which were prevalent in Sicily during the months of December and January have subsided. In Sardinia disorders resulting from the same cause increased, but not to an alarming degree. In spite of this, the response to the call-up in Sardinia surpassed the expectations of the Italian Authorities. Conditions throughout Italy were quiet.

- 12 Morale - From all sections of the country come reports indicating improvement in morale, efficiency and initiative of law enforcement agencies. This is particularly true in the case of the Carabinieri and is especially evident where units have recently received uniforms, shoes and other items necessary for proper performance of police duties. There are too many instances, however, of Carabinieri still poorly clothed as compared to the Italian Army and in these cases the men naturally feel neglected.

Another contributing factor to improvement in morale is the support given by the Allies who are working closely with the Italian police agencies. The co-ordination of the work of Italian Agencies with that of Military Policing groups, joint patrols, plans for combatting crime, etc, have all contributed to producing better results.

PUBLIC HEALTH SUB-COMMISSION

- 13 Public Health - Two verified cases of typhus were reported, one at Lariano near Brindisi and one at Modica near Regusa in Sicily. Three other suspected cases were reported at the end of the month from Mesagne, a small town about five or six miles from Lariano. The Typhus Demonstration Unit completed a successful tour of Abruzzi-Marche Region and 6th Army Area and a demonstration visit to Sardinia has been arranged for next month. It is felt that with the approach of spring and with the preventive measures which have been taken all over Liberated Italy, the possibility of a large sized Typhus epidemic is now negligible.

The Smallpox situation in Naples remains much as before. 241 cases having been reported as compared with 261 in January. 67,838 persons were vaccinated during February. Scattered cases have been reported from other provinces on the Mainland, the greatest number - 23 - occurring in Salerno Province where, 90,000 people have been vaccinated. Only 11 cases have been reported from Benevento and no cases have occurred since 20 Feb 45.

Early in February a meeting on Malaria control measures for the coming year was held at the Ministry of Interior, the Italian Authorities, the Malaria Control Branch, IMAA and the Institute of Hygiene being represented. The Public Health Sub-Commission agreed to place at the disposal of the Italian Authorities 50 Million Atebrine tablets, all available stocks of Italian quinine preparations and 100 tons of Paris Green, the arrival of which was not anticipated. The public Health

12

sell-up which were prevalent in Sicily during the months of December and January have subsided. In Sardinia disorders resulting from the same cause increased, but not to an alarming degree. In spite of this, the response to the sell-up in Sardinia surpassed the expectations of the Italian Authorities. Conditions throughout Italy were quiet.

Morale - From all sections of the country come reports indicating improvement in morale, efficiency and initiative of law enforcement agencies. This is particularly true in the case of the Carabinieri and is especially evident where units have recently received uniforms, shoes and other items necessary for proper performance of police duties. There are too many instances, however, of Carabinieri still poorly clothed as compared to the Italian Army and in these cases the men naturally feel neglected.

Another contributing factor to improvement in morale is the support given by the Allies who are working closely with the Italian police agencies. The co-ordination of the work of Italian Agencies with that of Military Policing Groups, joint patrols, plans for combatting crime, etc, have all contributed to producing better results.

PUBLIC HEALTH SUB-COMMISSION

13

Public Health - Two verified cases of typhus were reported, one at Lattiano near Brindisi and one at Modica near Ragusa in Sicily. Three other suspected cases were reported at the end of the month from Mesagne, a small town about five or six miles from Lattiano. The Typhus Demonstration Unit completed a successful tour of Abruzzi-Marche Region and 6th Army Area and a demonstration visit to Sardinia has been arranged for next month. It is felt that with the approach of spring and with the preventive measures which have been taken all over Liberated Italy, the possibility of a large sized Typhus epidemic is now negligible.

The Smallpox situation in Naples remains much as before, 241 cases having been reported as compared with 261 in January. 67,838 persons were vaccinated during February. Scattered cases have been reported from other provinces on the Mainland, the greatest number - 23 - occurring in Salerno Province where, 90,000 people have been vaccinated. Only 11 cases have been reported from Benevento and no cases have occurred since 20 Feb 45.

Early in February a meeting on Malaria control measures for the coming year was held at the Ministry of Interior, the Italian Authorities, the Malaria Control Branch, UNRRA and the Institute of Hygiene being represented. The Public Health Sub-Commission agreed to place at the disposal of the Italian Authorities 50 Million Atebrine tablets, all available stocks of Italian quinine preparations and 100 tons of Paris Green, the arrival of which was not anticipated before April. UNRRA agreed to provide further supplies. The Public Health Sub-Commission stated that owing to lack of Medical and Sanitary Corps Officers the malaria control programme in Liberated Italy would have to be undertaken by the Italian Authorities. The only exception to this is the Control project in the Ostia Lido and Maccanese Region which has already begun and is progressing satisfactorily.

In Arezzo province a Typhoid epidemic which flared up early in February is now under control. In all, 134 cases have been reported with three deaths. Energetic measures to combat this epidemic have yielded most satisfactory results. The Prato epidemic is virtually at an end, only 28 cases being reported during February. Approximately 35,800 primary inoculations have been carried out. The help given by the Military Medical Authorities has been invaluable.

The Rome Infant Mortality Rate for January 1945 was 148.2.
The Rome Tuberculosis Figure (both pulmonary and non-pulmonary) for January was 257.

- 14 Veterinary - Production of Crystal Violet Swine Cholera Vaccine has begun at the Sclavo Institute, Siena. Vaccine against Foot and Mouth Disease is being produced slowly. The introduction of live sulphur dip against sheep scab is contemplated and the Italian Veterinary authorities have issued instructions concerning production.

- 15 Welfare - The distribution of clothing in Sicily, the devastated areas and the forward areas has been greatly appreciated. Milk, supplied by EMMAI is to be distributed through Welfare Officers and local Italian Committees. Material has been procured for the manufacture of orthopaedic appliances for mutilated Italian soldiers and civilians.

LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION

- 16 Arrangements have been made for the transfer to the Italian Government of the assets of the Istituto Nazionale di Trasporto di Sicilia. Captured German and Italian vehicles were transferred to this organization which was operated under the auspices of AMG. Several claims for personal injuries were incurred by the organization but the profits made were far more than sufficient to meet these claims. Under the present arrangements, all assets and liabilities will be taken over by the Italian Government.

At the request of AG, the Italian Government has framed a decree making it an offence for Italian civilians to harbor Allied deserters or absentees. This decree has been implemented in AMG territory.

The Jurisdiction of the Tribunale Militare of Macerata, which was recently established in co-operation with the Minister of War, has been extended to the Provinces of Forlì and Ravenna.

A decree has been passed establishing a Tribunale Militare in Tuscany. This Tribunale will sit in Florence as soon as the necessary personnel have been provided and will deal with the large number of offences committed in the area by members of the Italian Army.

Continued pressure is being applied to the Minister of Justice to increase the pool of judicial officials for Northern Italy, and circulars have been issued by the Minister throughout the Courts in Italian Government Territory to discover additional available personnel.

Examinations have been held in Florence for Procuratori and Avvocati and arrangements have been made for similar examinations to be held in Rome during March.

The regular AMG Courts in Bari have been closed. During the 24 months of their operation, they disposed of some 600 cases involving 850 accused persons.

Ten espionage cases were reviewed during the month. Three death sentences were confirmed; five death sentences were commuted. Two original sentences of imprisonment were imposed.

AMG Courts continued to function throughout the period but there was little serious crime. Of these, several cases related to counterfeiting AM lire while in Toscana Region there were a number of prosecutions for black-market operations and possession of firearms.

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EDUCATION SUB-COMMISSION

17 General - The Director of the Sub-Commission, accompanied by the Regional Education Officer visited all provinces of Abruzzi-Marche and the liberated part of Emilia, conferring with provveditori and other school officials.

The survey of Italian Education is completed up to 1943 and is being distributed to Education Officers as background material.

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18 Defascism - Epuration, short of final hearings under Italian Epuration Commissions, is practically complete.

- 19 School Buildings - Requisitions - There is little change since last month. Some results were achieved, six more schools being made available during February.
Repairs were begun in 17 of Rome's schools in February. They are still needed in 66. In Toscana priority ratings for school repairs in each province have been given to Public Works. In the city of Forlì a detailed survey has been made as to the repairs needed in every school.
- 20 Universities - The fifteen universities in liberated Italy are all functioning, a number with record enrollments. A number of universities are offering courses to Allied Forces.
- 21 Text-books - The project of publishing and distributing elementary school text-books is drawing to a close. The lateness of arrival of supplies from the United States, the shortage of electricity, and war uses of printing plants have necessitated halving the programme contemplated last spring and summer. Nevertheless, 1,233,624 books have been printed and are being distributed. Distribution has been made in every province in liberated Italy.
The number of elementary school children enrolled in all liberated Italy is approximately 1,472,500.
- 22 School Supplies - 500,000 school notebooks (quaderni) were printed in Rome in February; 140,000 in Palermo.
- 23 School lunches - The school lunch programme is not yet under way in Sicily nor in most of Southern Italy. It is well started in Sardinia and is beginning to get under way in the Naples zone. But it is in Lazio-Umbria, Abruzzi-Marche and Toscana that the programme is most actively functioning. 420,150 lunches are being served daily in 416 communes from American dried soup and dried vegetables.
- 24 Youth Activities - A commission on youth activities has been organized in Rome. In Toscana, sport and recreation clubs and student councils and orchestras are springing up and university groups are becoming active.
The full use of the property of the former Fascist Youth Organization (GIL) for youth activities under school supervision is provided for in Italian law.
Italian Boy Scouts have had provisional recognition by the International Organisation. The movement is growing rapidly in all regions. A rally was held in Rome on 25th February, 2,000 scouts attended.
- 25 Cultural Relations - Arrangements are being made for sending a professor of physics to the United States to study recent research in nuclear physics.
A request from the Minister and Education Sub-Commission has gone to the American Library Association for the immediate dispatch of Italy's share of the large pool of publications collected during the war to rehabilitate libraries in Europe.
A consignment of juvenile literature depicting life in many lands has been received for consideration for possible translation and publication.

MONUMENTS, FINE ARTS & ARCHIVES SUB-COMMISSION

- 26 Regions - General - The winter lull at the fronts has allowed time

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MONUMENTS, FINE ARTS & ARCHIVES SUB-COMMISSION

26 Regions - General - The winter lull at the fronts has allowed time for the methodical continuation and consolidation of regional projects:

27 Lazio-Umbria Region -

a) On 18 Feb 45 the Exhibition of Masterpieces of European Paintings at the Palazzo Venezia, Rome, was closed. The funds on deposit from the proceeds of this exhibition amount to Lire 1,626,000 and will be used by the Italian Government for repairs to national monuments.

- b) At S. Costanzo the protective covering of the mosaics has been removed and roof repairs finished. The consolidation of the Cavallini frescoes in S. Cecilia in Trastevere has been completed.
- c) In Lazio Province, repairs are continuing at Corchiano, Tivoli, Frascati, Gaeta, Terracina and Viterbo. In Umbria, repairs are in progress at Assisi, Gubbio and Spoleto.
- d) An exhibition of Umbrian Art is being planned for Perugia. A centre of Arts and Crafts by Umbrian artists is being organised by the Sindaco there.

28

Abruzzi-Marche Region

- a) Most of the repair projects in the Abruzzi are now finished.
- b) In the Marche the major work centres around Fano and Ancona. The problem of clearing Ancona is difficult and both military and civilian authorities are giving their assistance towards having this done. The treasures of the Museum are still buried beneath the debris of the campanile of S. Francesco awaiting more favourable weather conditions for their recovery. Projects are also in hand at Pesaro, Osimo, Urbino, Fabriano and Jesi.

29

Toscana Region -

- a) In Florence City repairs have been completed on the Carmine, S. Croce and S. Prediano. In the devastated area, the church of S. Stefano is being repaired, the four towers are being re-roofed and shored and frescoes of the Palazzo Acciaicoli are being detached.
- b) In Florence Province, repairs continue at Empoli, Imbruneta, Lastra a Signe, Badia a Settimo, Brozzi and Percussino.
- c) At Arezzo the major project is still the Badia, one side of which has been completely re-roofed. The work on the Cathedral the Pieve, S. Francesco and S. Maria in Gradi is completed.
- d) At Cortona measures have been taken to keep the dome of S. Maria a Nuova from collapsing. Repairs are being completed in the Palazzo Casali. The Sassetti and Angelico panels recovered in damaged condition at S. Domenico are being completely transferred to new panels in the Uffizi laboratory.
- e) At Siena the major project is still the church of the Casservanza outside the city. The magnificent exhibition of Sienese sculpture and painting is being continued at the Regia Pinacoteca. In the Province repairs continue at S. Lucchese near Poggibonsi and at the Collegiata at Casole d'Elsa. The work at Colle di Val d'Elsa and at Pienza Cathedral has been completed.
- f) Work is progressing satisfactorily on 16 churches in Pisa. Outside the city the churches at S. Miniato and at S. Piero a Grado are being repaired.

30

AMG 5 AREA -

- a) Reports have been received on the condition of monuments in Barga, Seravezza, Lizzano in Belvedere and Stazzema near the front.
- b) The colossal bronze equestrian statue of Cosimo I de' Medici has been returned to Florence from its deposit at Foggia a Caliano.

31

Archives -

- a) The project of the Italian Ministry of Interior to make a complete survey

b) In the Marche the major work centres around Fano and Ancona. The problem of clearing Ancona is difficult and both military and civilian authorities are giving their assistance towards having this done. The treasures of the Museum are still buried beneath the debris of the campanile of S. Francesco awaiting more favourable weather conditions for their recovery. Projects are also in hand at Pesaro, Osimo, Urbino, Fabriano and Jesi.

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Archives -

- a) The project of the Italian Ministry of Interior to make a complete survey of Italian Archives has brought in full returns so far from Sardinia, Sicily and Southern Italy. This census to date shows the very small proportion of loss or disturbance by Allied troop-occupation.

32

Headquarters -

- a) A revised and documented account of the losses from art deposits in Tuscany has been received.
- b) Further information has been received from the Ministry of Public Instruction concerning German removals of pictures from Forlì.

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DISPLACED PERSONS & REPATRIATION SUB-COMMISSION

33 All partisans have now been evacuated from El Bagni Accommodation Centre. Over 700 have departed and the 97 remaining will be leaving in the near future. Approximately 700 Yugoslav partisans have been concentrated at Santa Cesarea Centre. Certain Jews in the Southern Centres have been selected for emigration to Palestine. UNRWA personnel continued to arrive and the hand-over is almost completed.

All Centres, including Cinacitta' and Aversa, were inspected by a Medical Officer during the month. Difficulty is experienced in inculcating sanitary discipline into transient refugees, but on the whole the standard is high. Medical Administrative Instructions have been issued in English and Italian. Health continues to be good. Isolated cases of mumps, chicken-pox and diphtheria have been reported. Postgraduate Centre was freed from quarantine for smallpox on 12 Feb 45. 1,785 Allied Nationals in Rome are receiving extra food on medical grounds. The Central Clinic for Refugees set up in Rome continues to function satisfactorily.

During the month, 2,275 Italian refugees arrived in Rome from the Northern Centres, the majority coming from the Rimini area. 2,424 Italian were repatriated to homes in Sicily or the South. Food halts for trains coming from the North are now operating at Grosseto and S. Marinella.

During the month, 731 Yugoslavs were repatriated to Yugoslavia. 164 who were obtained for ten different destinations. 77 persons were repatriated to twelve different destinations. 17 Czech Volunteers were evacuated to the United Kingdom.

Up to the end of February, 1945, 74,609 persons were recorded by the Records Bureau. The location of approximately 59,000 of these is known, the remaining 9,400 persons are reported to be in German occupied Italy. These records cover 70 different nationalities.

During February the Banca d'Italia was authorized to make payments totaling 5,363,110 lire. The number of persons benefiting from these payments being 3,912. Payments to Yugoslavs have decreased considerably, only 176 payments were made as against 2,117 in December 1944. Currency conversion proposals were made to, and approved by, the Combined Chiefs of Staff on an ad hoc basis for a group of Jewish refugees scheduled to leave shortly for Palestine.

PATRIOTS BRANCH

34 General - The patriot position on the 5th Army Front remains practically unchanged. On the 6th Army Front about 400 patriots have passed through the Patriot Centre at Favenne. Preparations have been made to receive the larger numbers that are expected during the next few weeks. If the front remains static or moves forward slowly. If the front moves forward rapidly, Patriots Branch Plan for N. Italy will come into operation.

35 Liaison with the Italian Government - Liaison with the Italian Government has been made easier by the formation of the Ministry of Occupied Territories, which is responsible for all Patriot Problems in AMG territory.

36 Priority of Employment - It has been agreed that priority of employment will be given to genuine Patriots.

37 Propaganda - A national 'Patriot Day' was celebrated on 18 Feb 45. A Parade of Italian Regular troops and Patriots was held in Rome with the object

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