

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

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MONTHLY REPORTS, S/C'S
MAR. 1945

TRANSNATIONAL ALLIED COMMISSION
APC 104
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND COMMISSION

AG/27/3/56

Ref: 478107

SUBJECT: Monthly report for the month of March 1945.

April 1945

TO : Civil Affairs Section.

11 APR 1945

1. The Ministry of the Interior asked for an interview to clarify the application of the new policy announced in the acting President's aide-memoire. This took place on 7 March when the Chief of Cabinet, Dott. BIGNARDI, stated that in connection with promotions to the rank of Prefects and Vice-Prefects, it was proposed first to inquire whether the official would be acceptable to the Allied Commission if case the officials concerned should become liable for service in the North. It was agreed that the proposal was a sound one.

2. (a) The Italian Government have informed the Allied Commission of their plans for the conduct of local elections. It is intended to revive the pre-Pasollet law. This is being studied in the light of its possible implementation in the Territory.

(b) On the suggestion of the Allied Commission, provision is being made authorizing the compilation of electoral lists in the Territory without waiting for these areas to be returned to the control of the Italian Government.

3. (a) An interview took place at the Ministry of Interior, in connection with the desirability of a circular being issued to Prefects giving precise instructions as to the effect of the "New Deal" Memorandum presented to the Prime Minister by the Acting President of the Allied Commission on 24 February.

(b) The Ministry have submitted a draft of the circular, and this has been approved by the Allied Commission, subject to certain suggestions that might usefully be included concerning the Liaison Officers who will remain in the areas referred to in the Memoire.

4. (a) The Italian Government has been informed that in view of the Facillan Memorandum, it is considered by the Allied Commission that persons who have been dismissed by APC and whose employment the Italian Government contemplates in territory under their control should be subject to operation provided in as quickly as possible.

(b) The Italian Government has also been informed that while every one may still be made to forward lists of personnel found by APC in the various Prefectures on liberation, and to indicate those retained and those dismissed, it may not be possible to state the reasons for dismissal, nor can it be considered the responsibility of the Allied Commission to decide whether a person has been "mercilessly compromised"; this being a matter for Italian Commissions.

5. (a) Interviews were held with the Personnel Director of the Ministry of Interior to ensure that they realized the necessity of completing the investigation of the cases of all officials to determine their liability to operation before

took place on 7 March when the Chief of Cabinet, Dott. Marini, pointed out in connection with promotions to the rank of Prefects and Vice-Prefects, it was proposed first to require whether the official would be acceptable to the Allied Commission in case the officials concerned should become liable for service in the North. It was agreed that the proposal was a good one.

2. (a) The Italian Government have informed the Allied Commission of their plans for the conduct of local elections. It is intended to revive the pre-Fascist law. This is being studied in the light of its possible implementation in the Territory.

(b) On the suggestion of the Allied Commission, provision is being made authorizing the compilation of electoral lists in the Territory without waiting for these areas to be returned to the control of the Italian Government.

3. (a) An interview took place at the Ministry of Interior, in connection with the desirability of a circular being issued to Prefects giving precise instructions as to the effect of the "New Deal" Memorandum presented to the Prime Minister by the Acting President of the Allied Commission on 24 February.

(b) The Ministry have submitted a draft of the circular, and this has been approved by the Allied Commission, subject to certain suggestions that might usefully be included concerning the Liaison Officers who will remain in the areas referred to in the Memoire.

4. (a) The Italian Government has been informed that in view of the Macmillan Memorandum, it is considered by the Allied Commission that persons who have been dismissed by the Italian Government the Italian Government cannot operate in territory under their control should be subject to expatriation proceedings as quickly as possible.

(b) The Italian Government has also been informed that while every endeavor will be made to forward lists of personnel found by the various Prefectures on liberation, and to indicate those retained and those dismissed, it may not be possible to state the reasons for dismissal; nor can it be considered the responsibility of the Allied Commission to decide whether a person has been "seriously compromised"; this being a matter for Expatriation Commissions.

5. (a) Interviews were held with the Personnel Director of the Ministry of Interior to ensure that they realized the necessity of completing the investigation of the cases of all officials to determine their liability to expatriation before 31 March.

(b) The Ministry's latest reports show that this has in fact been done in the cases of all 797 officials of Grades I to IX in Italian Government service. These have been examined and expatriation proceedings have been initiated in 225 of these cases. An interview was held with officials of the Expatriation Commission to ensure that these cases were handled as quickly as possible. To date, 126 cases have been disposed of.

2752

- 2 -

6. A memorandum has been submitted to Civil Affairs Section setting forth the interests of this Sub Commission in planning arrangements for North West Italy. The memorandum deals with the system of local government (SEE III) to be established, the filling of prefectural positions, arrangements for transfer of Italian officials and the attachment temporarily of an officer of this Sub Commission to the IV Corps to give advice and assistance on local government matters.

7. (a) The Deputy Director visited Grosseto Province on 21/22 March when he interviewed the PC and the Prefect with the view of ascertaining the progress which had been made in local government organization, and to advise on any outstanding local government problems.

(b) The question of appointing a Vice Prefect Vicario had given some concern, but this has been settled by the acceptance of the Italian Government nominee.

(c) The provincial administration was stated to be in good shape, the Deputations Provinciale operating well, the officials satisfactory and minor period in all concerned.

8. (a) With the view of exploring all avenues to meet the needs that may arise for officials for northern provinces, the Italian Government was requested to furnish the names of any Italian officials who had been informed or were prisoners of war.

(b) A list of such names and information has been received and action taken with the appropriate Sub Commission to have their names examined.

9. A list of officials thought to be anti-Fascist who are likely to be found in Italian territory not yet liberated have been furnished by the Italian Government and passed to 3040's Jts and 8th armies and to 30's of Piemonte and Veneto with the request that if any be discovered, full particulars be reported to this Sub Commission as early as possible.

10. The question of officials having left their posts as a result of anti-Fascist views and having fled to Switzerland was taken up with the Ministry of Interior. Certain names have been supplied and appropriate action has been taken.

11. At the request of the Italian Government approval has been given for where to be taken in connection with the preparation of electoral lists for the Communes of Lampedusa.

12. Consistent on the withdrawal of all personnel from Italian Government Territory and at the request of 3040's, a short memorandum for the use of military commanders was prepared, certifying a number of the Italian administration and indicating the various officials with whom they should deal.

13. (a) By Executive Order No. 28 dated 22 March the Patria Branch and Local Government Sub Commission were reorganized and are now known as the Local Government Sub Commission. The Sub Commission has been divided into two

which had been made in local government organization, and to advise on any outstanding local government problems.

(b) The question of appointing a Vice Prefect Vicario had given some concern, but this has been settled by the acceptance of the Italian Government nominee.

(c) The provincial administration was stated to be in good shape, the Deputazione Provinciale operating well, the officials satisfactory and clients formed in all communes.

(d) With the view of exploring all avenues to meet demands that may arise for officials for northern provinces, the Italian Government was requested to furnish the names of any Italian officials who had been interned or were prisoners of war.

(e) A list of such names and information has been received and action taken with the appropriate Sub Commission to have their release considered.

9. A list of officials thought to be anti-Fascist etc are likely to be found in Italian territory not yet liberated have been furnished by the Italian Government and passed to SOLO's 5th and 6th armies and to HQ's of Piemonte and Venezia with the request that if any be discovered, full particulars be reported to this Sub Commission as early as possible.

10. The question of officials having left their posts as a result of anti-Fascist views and having fled to Switzerland was taken up with the Ministry of Interior. Certain names have been supplied and appropriate action has been taken.

11. At the request of the Italian Government approval has been given for steps to be taken in connection with the preparation of electoral lists for the Commune of Lampedusa.

12. Consequent on the withdrawal of all personnel from Italian Government territory and at the request of AFH, a short memorandum for the use of military commanders was prepared, containing an outline of the Italian administration and indicating the various officials with whom they should deal.

13. (a) By Executive Order No. 28 dated 28 March the Patriotic Branch and Local Government Sub Commission were amalgamated and are now known as the Local Government Sub Commission. The new Sub Commission has been divided into two branches, i.e. Local Government Branch and Patriotic Branch, and will carry out the functions and activities previously performed.

(b) Colonel A. A. Briggs (TD) has been appointed Director, Local Government Sub Commission, vice Colonel A. G. R. Spicer (OAS R) relieved.

(c) Major Ralph E. Temple has been appointed Deputy Director, Local Government Sub Commission (Local Government Branch).

for Ralph E. Temple
R. E. CHIFF, Colonel
Director
Local Government B/C

RESEARCHERS ALLIED COMMISSION

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ALLIED SUBCOMMISSION

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AG/4063/1

14 April 1945

SUBJECT: Legal Sub-Commission Monthly Report for March 1945

TO: Chief Commissioner, Allied Commission

ALLIED MILITARY COMMISSION

1. (a) "Anything can happen when Italian culprits line up before the Allied bar of justice."
This is the opinion of the author of an article in the Stars and Stripes of Sunday, 1st April 1945 after spending a day in a Summary Court at Livorno. The author also quotes the presiding officer as saying that on some days his summary court is "just like Gilbert and Sullivan".

- (b) "And therefore we think that the recent sentence of the General Court and others of the Allied Courts, inspired by serene impartiality, are a lasting element for an effective rapprochement between our people and the victorious Allied Nations."

This quotation is from an article in "Il Giornale dell'Espresso" of 24 March 1945 commenting on a recent General Court case in FROSINONE and contrasting the German policy of reprisals with Allied Justice.

2. During March, 5 espionage cases were reviewed; two death sentences were confirmed; two convictions were quashed; and one death sentence was commuted to a term of imprisonment.
3. In Naples someone the Allied Courts have remained busy; out of a total of 771 convictions during March, 612 were for theft or wrongful possession of Allied property. The case against Professors DE ALICIS and PLACIO, Directors of the Pace Hospital, referred to in last month's report was part heard at the end of the month.

In Florence, some 2500 Military Court cases were disposed of; of these LIVORNO and FROSINONE between them accounted for about 1800. The two most prevalent offences were travelling without proper permits (combined frequently with clandestine trading) and unlawful possession of Allied property. One case in FROSINONE is noteworthy. A gang of 3 Italian soldiers set upon some Allied soldiers and an Italian girl who was with them, separated the girl from her companions and cut off a large part of her hair. In the struggle one of the Allied soldiers was stabbed. With the permission of this sub-commission, the Italian soldiers were tried before an Allied Military Court; they were all convicted and sentenced to 10 years of imprisonment. As a result the number of offences of this type has decreased substantially.

General Military Commission

United War of Justice.

This is the opinion of the author of an article in the Stars and Stripes of Sunday, 1st April 1945 after spending a day in a Summary Court at Livorno. The author also quoted the presiding officer as saying that on some days his summary court is "just like Gilbert and Sullivan".

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This quotation is from an article in "Il Giornale dell'Unità" of 24 March 1945 commenting on a recent General Court case in Livorno and contrasting the German policy of reprisals with Allied Justice.

2. During March 5 espionage cases were reviewed: two death sentences were confirmed; two convictions were quashed; and one death sentence was commuted to a term of imprisonment.

3. In Naples Commune the Allied Courts have remained busy: out of a total of 771 convictions during March, 612 were for theft or wrongful possession of Allied property. The case against Professor U. AMICHI and U. LUCIO, Directors of the Red Cross Hospital, referred to in last month's report was part heard at the end of the month.

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General Military Courts are in almost constant session in Florence and Pistoia (Pistoia Province). The bulk of the work consists of trying espionage cases.

4. A recent case at Bari caused great interest locally. A woman employee of the Allied Commission and two friends were convicted for having carried on a very profitable business in procuring various permits from the local office of the Allied Commission. Many of the prosecution witnesses admitted in Court that they personally had paid large sums to procure permits through the good offices of the accused.

Only two other cases were tried by Allied Military Courts in Italian Government Territory. By the end of March almost all legal officers had been withdrawn from Italian Government Territory in accordance with the policy now in force.

2751

WORK WITH ITALIAN MILITARY

5. Cases have come to light in which patriots are in course of prosecution for offences committed during the German occupation in the course of their patriotic activities. The Minister of Justice has presented a draft decree to authorize the discontinuance of such cases when the circumstances so justify and is preparing a decree of amnesty to cover appropriate cases of this type. A similar policy is being followed in ASD territory.

6. In view of the withdrawal of legal officers from Southern Italy the jurisdiction over petitions for pardon and conditional liberty in respect of offences against Allied interests tried by Italian Courts in Italian Government territory has been transferred to the Italian authorities.

7. A study is being made of a draft decree on confiscation of illicit profits derived from the fascist regime which has been prepared by the Italian Government.

AND LEGISLATION

8. Two General Orders were drafted during March: to raise the price of bread, in accordance with the price fixed in Italian Government Territory by the Italian Government; and to regulate delivery of cereals to the Granaries of the People.

ITALIAN LEGISLATION

9. The Italian Government has produced a draft decree setting up Special Courts of Assize intended principally for Northern Italy. These courts, which consist of one professional judge and lay members, are designed to make out rapid justice to collaborators and leading fascists.

10. The security of judicial personnel has remained the central problem in Italian civil and military courts. The Italian Government has been urged to introduce legislation to release judges from their duties on epuration Commissions.

11. The Military Tribunal of Oristano (Sardinia) has acquitted several Italians who parachuted from German planes and were accused of espionage. The case has been discussed with the Procureurs Generale Militaire, who has been requested to submit a copy of the sentence for consideration.

PARAGRAPHS FILM BOARD

12. A representative of Legal Sub-Commission has been sitting on the "Temporary Film Board" set up to reestablish the Italian film industry on a basis free from monopoly and propaganda and has supplied the Board with a report on existing Italian film legislation.

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TEMPORARY FILM BOARD

12. A representative of Legal Sub-Commission has been sitting on the Temporary Film Board set up to reestablish the Italian film industry on a basis free from monopoly and propaganda and has supplied the Board with a report on existing Italian film legislation.

4. *1 C. p. 4 07*
W.E. FLEMING,
Colonel,
Deputy Chief Legal Advisor.

EDUCATION SUBCOMMISSION
Education Subcommittee
A-1 204

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14 April, 1945

Report for March, 1945.

Introduction.

The situation in the Republic and the Government is undergoing no important change during the month. The situation is presented in the report for January and February. In this report, therefore, statistical information will be given on the situation in the Republic and in the Government to these to local and foreign press activities which have continued along much the same lines as previously reported.

Instead, this report will deal with an overview of the work of the Education Subcommittee in the field of cultural intercourse between Italy and the Allies, in accordance with the policy announced by the Acting President (No. 487) for a new deal for Italy, and with consideration of the Italian educational system which has not heretofore been described in these reports.

1. Educational and Cultural Activities.

I. Visit to Bologna and Modena. The Director of the Education Subcommittee, visited the provinces of Bologna and Modena 15-24 March. In Bologna he was accompanied by Capt. W.H. In total education officer, and part of the time by Capt. W.H. In total education officer. In Modena he was accompanied by Major S. B.M.H. returning EDU for Carlo-Uriel and W. S.M.H. and for Marchese-Uriel. University officers and university officials were interviewed, and all four universities and many schools of all types were visited.

2. Elementary school text books. The total number of elementary school text books printed has increased from 1,100,000 in 1939 to 1,677,700 in 1941 March. The situation is only slightly better. Reduction. The number of books are in the state and should be out during the first part of April. This will complete the revised program for elementary text book production for liberated Italy for this year. Materials for next year's production are being requisitioned from the United States.

3. Supplies. The limited school supplies (pens, pencils, slates, etc.) previously reported as received in Italy were all distributed through administrative channels March.

4. Lento-Uriel Region. The Lento-Uriel Region, one of the educational affairs of the Republic of the Lento-Uriel Region, is being reported to turn over to Lento-Uriel Region. The final report on building and way in Lento-Uriel is being reported also for Lento-Uriel, reported on by the Chief Commissioner, and other orders to be received. The situation as of April 11 is shown in table attached. In general it shows that number of schools

Therefore, this report will deal with an overview of the work of the Migration Supervision in the field of cultural integration between Italy and the States, in accordance with the plans formulated by the Italian Government (1963), for a new deal for Italy, with the participation of the Italian educational system, which has not heretofore been considered in detail to date.

1. Visit to Quebec and Paris. A director of the Education Subcommission, visiting the provinces of Quebec and Ontario 15-31 March. In Quebec he was accompanied by Capt. HOS, the local Education Officer, and part of the time by Capt. WILKIN, Education Officer. In Paris he was accompanied by Major BERRY, returning HQ for leave-leave at 31 May, Major Marchand-Librie, University Lecturer and -professor at St. Denis, and all four universities and many schools of all times were visited.

to the line. The limited number of lines (less, possibly, than, etc.) previously reported on arrived in Italy are all distributed through conventional daily larch.

3. Abramovskiy, Leon. In 1960 I made a final visit to all provinces of Russia (including Chukotka). Although the remaining almost complete set of books was sent back to Moscow, the rest books were used in all provinces, although some have since been lost.

New examinations had been given in the state-reorganized private normal high school in Beijing (Guilin Province) in place of the former ones which had been declared null and void. In one province all teachers had left the schools, but left them in such bad condition that they cannot be used until considerable repairs have been made.

Visits to all provinces in Taiwan also revealed schools functioning, normally despite difficulties, and the use of textbooks in normal use.

6. Recently, all provinces had visited weekly by the Education Officers; but the transfer of staff from Taiwan to all provinces will reduce this schedule. A conference of all representatives will be held by the PRC in January 28 March. Most topics discussed were education, communication, transfer of teachers, transfer personnel, text books, note books, and lack of money etc. - the last being the most serious problem.

A report that many existing text books were in use in private provinces was fully investigated by C. H. Hsiao, and found entirely false.

New text books are in general use, 2,727 new ones printed in Taiwan and the bulk of them distributed. There has been released for 100,000 note books (bound only) to be sold at 5 lire each.

School lunches increased to 6,000 or 800 in 14 cases.

7. Hsiao Hsiao, Capt. Hsiao, 200, was hospitalized most of the month, but that is close to the end of the month. Capt. Hsiao, and, at the end of the month, Capt. Hsiao, carried the work forward under his direction.

More schools opened in only 1 province, and schools began to function in Taiwan. Altogether 41 of the 705 elementary schools are now functioning, and are optional members of the other 100 of schools. Over 20,00 children are enrolled. New text books are in use in 46 cases.

II. Cultural Activities.

Introductory note: All of the following items have been given in close co-operation with the Minister of Culture Education and are in full accord with his policies. Most of them were initiated long before 1949 and are limited, but it is believed that all are in accordance with his principles.

1. Allied books for publication in 1949.

Books on education. With the receipt of recent literature expressed a strong wish to have available, in English, books which would give Italian educationists a picture of the education, activities, objectives, and nature of the new, free, primary school through the universities, in the United States. Books authorized in English and the United States have been collected, and about fifty books have been received for consideration. The American and Chinese libraries have also been consulted and the Chinese Minister of Education has sent a special committee on Chinese education during recent

conference of all representatives in school was held by the DPO in Florence 28 March. Their topics discussed were education, examinations, transfer of teachers, teacher organization, text books, note books, and lack of equipment - the last being the most revealing finding.

A report that many private text books were in use in Arezzo province was fully investigated by Capt. Bazzoli, and found entirely false.

New text books are in general use, 2,727 used, 1,000 printed in Florence and the bulk of them distributed. They had been released for 100,000 note books (quaderni) to be sold at 3 lire each.

School lunches increased to 6/9.6 per day in 1944-45.

7. Emilia Region. Capt. Bazzoli, DPO, was hospitalized most of the month, but met in Florence with the DPO, Lt. Col. Bazzoli, and the end of the month, Capt. Bazzoli, carried the work forward under his direction.

More schools closed in Emilia province, and schools began to function in January. Altogether 451 of the 705 elementary schools are now functioning, and are optional numbers of the other types of school. Over 20,000 children are enrolled. New text books are in use in 16 provinces.

III. Cultural Relations.

Introductory Note: All of the following items have been taken in close consultation with the Minister of Public Instruction and are in full accord with his desires. Most of them were initiated long before 1942 and are in effect, but it is believed that all are in accordance with the principles.

1. Allied Goals for Education in Italy.

A. Goals on education. With the preceding and recent Minister expressed a strong wish to give a definite, definite, definite, which would give Italian education a new look of the organization, methods, curriculum, and policies of education, from nursery school through the university, in the Allied countries. Allied authorities in Britain and the United States have been consulted, and about fifty books have been received for consideration. In Britain and Chinese education have likewise been consulted and the Minister of Education has sent an excellent series of Chinese education during recent years. A final publication has arrived.

A working committee, to be set up by the Minister, has been selected by the Minister of Public Instruction, and has agreed to have a series of books on Allied education, which will be published soon. By joint agreement between the Minister, the Minister and the education administration, the first book of the series has been selected, one of which is the book on the organization of which has been translated. So far, the whole order of education will be as follows:

1. Introduction to Public Education - 10 pages (to be published).
2. Education in Italy, combined with the education act - 10 pages (to be published).
3. Chinese Education during the war - 10 pages (to be published).

4. Exploring the Curriculum - Giles, McCutcheon and Zeckiel (Harvards).
5. History of Elementary Education in England and Wales - Hargreaves (Univ. of London Press).
6. Policy and Progress in Secondary Education (British) - Graves (C. Nelson & Sons).
7. Let's Ask University (British) - Macrot (Pinter - Dover).
8. A Living Philosophy of Education - Macburne (John Day).

The total series will probably consist of 12 to 13 volumes. American and Chinese books will be sent as they are received if and when suitable ones are received.

5. Books on the Social Sciences. Half a dozen comprehensive and highly significant books on American history, politics, and economics have been received for consideration as part of a series in the social science field analogous to the series on education. The minister would like to have us proceed with this, but work is still in the exploratory stage.

6. Juvenile Literature. An expert in juvenile literature (recent) in consultation with the juvenile literature specialist of the American Library Association, has selected forty of the best children's books for publication in Chinese. The books describe life in many lands, and include also science and general literature. An annotated list of all forty, and samples of a number, have arrived, and the rest are on their way. Work is in progress, in cooperation with the United States Information Service, toward finding a publisher. U.S.I.S. will clear translation rights.

2. Publications in English for reference.

- a. Such of the books under items 1, 5 and 6 as we decide not to publish in Chinese for the present will be made available, through the minister, for reference and use by persons who can read English.
- b. In response to the request of the Society of Engineers, considering the reform of engineering education in Italy, literature has been received from the leading engineering schools of Britain and the United States and referred to the Society's committee.

3. Identification of libraries and laboratories.

- a. Through National Education Officers in U.S. Territory and the minister in I.G. Territory, universities and scientific and technical institutes have been asked to submit requests for the most valuable needed books, periodicals and apparatus. A list of such

The total series will probably consist of 12 to 15 volumes. These in and Chinese books will be more exact of and when in table ones are received.

b. Books on the social sciences. Half a dozen comprehensive and highly significant books on American history, politics, and economics have been received for consideration as part of a series in the social sciences field emphasis to be series on education. The minister would like to have a success with this, but work is still in the exploratory stage.

c. Juvenile literature. An expert in juvenile literature (Greeks) in consultation with the juvenile literature specialist of the American Library Association, has selected forty of the best children's books for publication in Italian. The books describe life in many lands, and include also evidence of general literature. An annotated list of all forty, and samples of a number, have arrived, and the rest are on their way. Work is in progress, in cooperation with the United States Information Service, toward finding a publisher. U.S.I.S. will clear translation rights.

2. Publications in English for reference.

a. Such of the books under items 1 a and b as we decide not to publish in Italian for the present will be made available, through the Minister, for reference and use by persons who can read English.

b. In response to the request of the Society of Teachers, considering the reform of engineering education in Italy, literature has been received from the leading engineering schools of Britain and the United States and presented to the Society's committee.

3. Catalogation of libraries and laboratories.

a. Through National Education Officers in U.S. Territory and the Minister in I.G. Territory, universities and scientific and technical institutes have been asked to submit requests for the most urgently needed books, periodicals and apparatus. A large number of such requests have been received and are now being combined and tabulated in the Ministry. To satisfy this need the Education Subcommission has so far taken the following steps: (1) through Mr. Taylor has urged Washington requesting donations from foundations and individuals; (2) through personal correspondence has requested the soliciting of funds by interested persons in the United States; (3) has requested the American Library Association (directly and through CFI) to send immediately all or part of Italy's share of publications collected during the war.

b. The minister has, at our suggestion, suggested commissions to prepare detailed lists of publications and apparatus needed which will have to be imported from Britain and America. He has tried to try to have made available to pay for them a part of the \$10,000,000 of Italian credit in the United States.

2749

4. Exchange of scholars.

a. Physics professor to United States. All possible steps have been taken here toward facilitating the travel of Prof. Manuquotti to the United States to study recent developments regarding cosmic rays and nuclear physics, as requested by the Italian National Research Council and the minister. We are now awaiting a reply from Washington to the American ambassador's cable for confirmation.

b. New York University has offered several fellowships to advanced Italian students in the fine arts. The minister has been asked to take steps toward selecting the students and New York University has been asked for further details.

c. New York University has also asked what possibilities exist for American students of art to study in Italy. The minister has agreed to work out some kind of offer.

d. Prof. Henry Elliott of Northwestern University and Prof. Borasi of the University of Chicago are trying to raise a fund to enable professors and specialists from the United States to come to Italy to lecture and act as consultants, and vice versa. The American Sub-commission, on whose mission they are acting, has agreed to fund, through the minister, the best persons in Italy to send to the United States.

e. The minister has been requested to work out with the Governor General of Education means for facilitating the recognition of the work of students who go to other countries to study.

5. Encouragement of artists.

First steps have been taken in regard to exploring the possibility of paying stipends to artists, and vice versa. There has been consultation with a leading Italian architect, and a 2000 letter, with no questions as to money and means, has been sent to the Columbia Concert Corporation, London G. Sisco.

6. Scouts and Guides.

The Education Subcommittee has been active in furthering the development of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides in Italy. In cooperation with the International, British, and American organizations, it has facilitated the following steps:

a. The Catholic and Non-Catholic Italian Scout organizations have been federated, and each of them and the federation accorded provisional recognition by the International Boy Scouts. The Minister of Public Instruction is president of the Federation.

b. Materials and manuals on both Boy Scouts and Girl Guides have been distributed, and each of them and the federation accorded provisional recognition by the International Boy Scouts. The Minister of Public Instruction is president of the Federation.

for further details.

- c. New York University has also asked that possibilities exist for American students of art to study in Italy. The director has agreed to work out some kind of offer.
 - d. Prof. Thomas Elliott of Northwestern University and Prof. Bennett of the University of Chicago are trying to raise a fund to enable professors and specialists from the United States to come to Italy to lecture and act as consultants, and vice versa. The American Sub-commission, on whose suggestion they are acting, has agreed to fund, through the Minister, the best persons in Italy to send to the United States.
 - e. The Minister has been requested to work out with the Senator Democelli of Education means for facilitating the recognition of the work of students who go to other countries to study.
5. Interchange of Artistic.
- First steps have been taken in regard to exploring the possibilities of sending Americans to America, and vice versa. There has been consultation with a leading Italian impressionist, and a full letter, with suggestions as to ways and means, has been sent to the Columbia Concert Corporation Foreign Office.
6. Scouts and Guides.
- The Education Sub-commission has been active in furthering the development of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides in Italy. In cooperation with the international, British, and American organizations, it has facilitated the following steps:
- a. The Catholic and Non-denominational Italian Scout organizations have been federated, and each of them and the federation recorded provisional recognition by the international Boy Scouts. The Director of Public Instruction is on record of the federation.
 - b. Literature and manuals on both Boy Scouts and Girl Guides have been obtained from Britain and the United States, and distributed here.
 - c. Italian Scout and Guide organizations have been put and kept in communication with British, American, and international organizations.
 - d. A grant of \$1000 has been obtained from the American Girl Scouts to help inaugurate the Italian Girl Guides, to be used for travel for uniforms, for Italian publications, etc.
 - e. The International Boy Scouts has set up a credit of \$150 for similar purposes for the Italian non-denominational Boy Scouts.

f. The American Boy Scouts are raising a "World Friendship Fund" to aid scouting in liberated countries and have promised to allocate part of this to Italy.

7. Cooperation with other agencies.

a. The United States Information Service (USIS) and the Education Subcommission have been working closely together in regard to a number of the above projects. A general working agreement has been reached whereby, in general, the Education Subcommission will be responsible for exploring Italian needs and desires, seeing that both things and persons coming to Italy are properly channeled, and finding Italian personnel for other countries, while USIS will be responsible for procurement in the United States, shipping to Italy, and the proper channeling in the United States of persons sent from Italy.

b. It is hoped to make similar contact and arrangements with the British Information Service as soon as it is effectively established here.

c. Wherever other organizations have an interest in cultural interchange of any kind between Italy and Allied countries, it is the policy of the Education Subcommission to capitalize fully on that interest and to work with the other organizations in such a way as to prevent overlapping of effort and to make use of the specialized knowledge and contacts of each.

Part II. The Italian Educational System.

Introduction.

In this part of the report the general organization of the Italian school and university system will be outlined, and then a few sample schools will be described.

1. Outline of organization.

a. Kindergarten (asili). These are fairly common in Italy. They are not under the provincial superintendent of schools (Provveditore agli Studi) but under the Sindaco of each comune. They are privately run by orders of nuns. Classes are large, order and instruction formal.

b. Elementary schools. The elementary course consists of five classes, for children of 6 to 11 years of age. Less than half of the children attending the first class ever finish the fifth, the majority leaving by the end of the third class, at the age of eight or nine. Indeed rural schools often have only three classes. There is an old compulsory education law on the statute books which still provides a penalty of only 2 lire (!) - one a terrible fine - against parents who fail to send their children to school. But the law has never been enforced and there is no other enforcement machinery nor a sufficiency of schools or teachers were the law to be enforced.

b. It is hoped to make similar contact and arrangements with the British Information Service as soon as it is effectively established here.

c. Moreover other organizations have an interest in cultural interchange of any kind between Italy and allied countries, it is the policy of the Education Sub-Commission to capitalize fully on that interest and to work with the other organizations in such a way as to prevent overlapping of effort and to make use of the specialized knowledge and contacts of each.

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c. Junior Grade schools (Scuola di Avanzamento Profico elementare). These provide three years (some times only one or two) of post-elementary school education, five of them, for children who do not plan to go further. Part of the day is given to "cultural" subjects - a dry, academic offering; the other part to practical work varying with the type of school - so manual, industrial, agricultural, and "for new occupations" (handwork, cooking, etc.). There is sometimes a two or

In the languages, sciences, philosophy and law, etc., are offered. Second, there is no campus life in our sense. Students enroll in the university, attend, optionally, a few lectures, study in accordance with the professor's syllabus, and come back for examinations. Only in laboratory courses is attendance required. Examinations are oral in most subjects, one student at a time coming before a professor or a small committee of professors for a twenty-minute quizzing in the years work. If the student fails, he may repeat the spring examination in the fall. Professors lecture three or four hours a week, prepare syllabi, write text books, and have examinations, but know little real contact with students except those who seek them out for consultation, and no responsibility for them. There is no colleague for the tutors of Oxford and Cambridge, for example, or for the discussors and supervisors (as contrasted with mere lecturing) in many American universities.

At the end of the university course, which averages four to six years (depending on the profession), and after successfully completing a thesis, the student receives the "Laurea" and is a "Laureato". This corresponds roughly to a master's degree, and entitles the "Laureato" to be called "Dottore" - whatever his profession. There is no equivalent of a Ph. D.

3. Medicine is a learned profession - in which, practicing medicine, veterinary science, law, etc. - the "Laureato" must take a state examination.

4. The above sketch is schematic rather than comprehensive; there are numerous variants - the details of pre-existing systems; the courses in condensed music and art; the research in institutes, attached to universities or independent, etc. But in broad outline this presents the Italian educational system.

2. Variations of public schools.

To make the above outline more concrete, the following descriptions of certain actual schools are presented. As the Education Officers visit schools at present, this is the kind of thing they see:

a. Kindergarten (asilo). Kindertowns are pretty much the same wherever one visits them. Fifty to eighty children, very quiet and well behaved, and usually fairly clean, are supervised by a woman teacher and perhaps an assistant. Since very kindertowns are run by Church orders, the teacher is often a nun. The children are demure, shy, and obedient. The program includes reciting prayers, speaking poems, singing, drawing, dancing, and occasional little plays.

b. Elementary schools.

(1) In the flimsy frame buildings, or "pavilions", of a former recreation center in Livorno one finds a bombed-out elementary school. One hundred and thirty students have been replaced by odder ones.

the responsibility for them. There is no apology for the failure of Oxford and Cambridge, for example, or for the disorganization and teaching (as contrasted with the lecturing) in many of our universities.

At the end of the course, which averages four to six weeks (depending on the profession), and after successfully completing a thesis, the student receives the "laurea" and is a "laureato". This corresponds roughly to a master's degree, and the "laureato" to be called "dottore" - whatever his profession. There is no equivalent of a Ph.D.

One practices a learned profession - to teach, practice medicine, veterinary science, law, etc. - the "laureato" must take a state examination.

g. The above sketch is schematic rather than comprehensive; there are numerous variants - the abundance of pre-existing systems; the courses in sciences of music and art; the research in "scienze", attached to universities or independent, etc. But in broad outline this presents the Italian educational system.

2. Visitation of some schools.

To take the above outline more concretely, the following descriptions of certain actual schools are presented. As the Education Officers visit schools at present, this is the kind of thing they see:

a. Kindergarten (asilo). Kindergarten are pretty much the same wherever one visits them. Fifty to eighty children, very quiet and well behaved, and usually fairly clean, are marshalled by a woman teacher and perhaps an assistant. Since many kindergartens are run by Church orders, the teacher is often a nun. The children are dressed, shy, and obedient. The program includes reciting prayers, speaking pieces, singing, drawing, marching, and occasional little trips.

b. The primary schools.

(1) In the primary frame buildings, or "pavilions", of a former recreation center in Livorno one finds a huddled-out elementary school functioning. The destroyed windows have been replaced by cardboard and glass patches by the resourceful provveditore and acquired by the teachers. The children have put the rather attractive garden in order and some classes are being held in groups of benches under the trees. A bomb crater has been filled by the children, and a small tree planted in it marking an inscription which, translated, reads:

Here a bomb fell.
The pupils filled the hole.
A plant is placed where fell an
instrument of death.
It springs as a sign of life,
A promise of victory of freedom from fear.

6 January 1947

2747

While the indoor class rooms are empty, the work goes forward with good spirit. 20 of the 463 children enrolled are present. The enrollment in the first grade is about half the enrollment in the first.

(2) Along the Via Adriatica, now one of the main arteries for military transport of the 8th Army, are the old ways, unseemly, many children with their school studies in private homes. In the course of a year, for example, one goes through what looks like a barnyard to a little door leading to a kind of school. That was for only a living room and a new converted to school purposes. Teachers, well used and in poor condition, hold about 20 children ranging in ages from 6 to 11 years. An old raised teacher, a young chap of scarcely more than 30 years, is illustrating an arithmetic example. For a blindfolded he is utilizing a little slate, perhaps a foot square, suspended by a string from the ceiling. Most of the children, the poorly-dressed off-spring of peasants, are clean of face and hands and their clothes and shoes are old and worn. Only a bright gleam on the heads of one or two of the black-haired girls gives color to the dark room. The new textbooks are in evidence on the desks. Parts of copy books, some with old Fascist covers obviously removed, are being fast filled with the lessons of the pupils. Here, and in scores of similar homes, the future of the new Italy is being formed - and along the road outside under the trees and trunks to drive the enemy from their country.

(3) In rural elementary school "Mapezzano" is in a small farming community in "Basso Piemonte". The broken windows are replaced with cardboard from "war" ration cartons. The bare interior is clean, and there is still plenty of light. As usual, there is no playground. Books, typically, are the two-seater benches, old and worn -- perhaps more so than usual since the area that was left after the Germans had taken benches and the school's little library of 200 books for fuel. Except for a map of Italy and one of the "World-War-I Europe, and some colored chalk there are no educational supplies and equipment -- but when the third grade teacher is asked what she most needs for her class, she says, "a crutch" -- it is the basis of our education. Of course we need some didactic material too.

The boys and girls are children of peasants and laborers -- of the 146 enrolled 120 are present. The children come in two shifts -- morning and afternoon. The enrollment in the fifth grade is 17 against 13 in the first. Only one of the fifth grade children plans to continue her schooling after this year and only one fourth-grade child plans to go to a secondary school -- an industrial trade school.

The inspector, prefecture, and teacher, talk loudly about the children, in front of them, and the teacher points out those who are not doing well or for whom there is little hope of improvement.

The standard grade/program is followed. No new text books are in use.

teacher, a young chap of scarcely more than 20 years, is illustrating an arithmetic exercise. For a blue board he is substituting a little slate, perhaps a feet square, suspended by a string from the ceiling. Most of the children, the poorly-dressed off-springs of cannibals, are clean of face and hands but their clothes and shoes are old and worn. Only a few sit on the heads of one or two of the black-haired girls given over to the dark room. The new textbooks are in evidence on the desks. Parts of copy books, some with old fascist covers obviously removed, are being fast filled with the lessons of the pupils. Now, and in scores of similar homes, the future of the new Italy is being formed - and along the road outside under the early and trucks to drive the empty European country.

(3) The rural elementary school "Mazzarano" is in a small farming community in Abruzzo province. The broken windows are replaced with cardboard from "U" motion cartoons. The bare interior is clean, and there is still plenty of light. As usual, there is no playground. Benches, typically, are the two-seater benches, old and worn -- perhaps more so than usual since they are what was left after the Germans had taken benches and the school's little library of 200 books for fuel. Except for a map of Italy and one of pre-World-War-I Europe, and some colored chalk there are no educational supplies and equipment -- but when the third grade teacher asked what she most needs for her class, she said, "a coffee" -- it is the basis of our education. Of course we need some didactic material too.

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The inspector, provviditore, and teacher, talk loudly about the children, in front of them, but the teacher points out those who are not doing well or for whom there is little hope of improvement.

The standard academic program is followed. The new text books are in use.

(4) In Florence a group of well-to-do women are providing of the provviditore to open one of the public elementary schools as an experiment in cooperative education. For one of the poorest and most undisciplined children from the neighborhood as pupils, and personally pay for extra one of the teachers for after-school activities. With the help of the children they get the damaged and dirty building repaired and clean. Now when one enters over this is surprising. On the pictures are on the walls, school benches are arranged in informal semi-circles, each with a can of little jar full of spring flowers. The children are

divided into committees with various responsibilities -- one committee keeps the class room clean and attractive, another keeps the toilets clean (1), another helps cook the school lunch; another washes the dishes -- and so on. There is evidence of creative hand work -- things the children have made after school hours under the competent man who teaches the craft class. In the third grade an eight-year-old girl is giving the lesson in dictation, setting practice herself in clear enunciation and in pause before a group. The regular academic program is followed, but with a sense of participation by the children. It is a model for elementary schools of Italy's future.

c. Lower trade schools (Avvisamento professionale).

(1) In Pistoia, in a wing of a good, undamaged school building, we find a commercial school for children of (theoretically) 11 to 14 years of age -- actually they range up to 18. The academic classes -- Italian, mathematics, history, etc. -- are the usual dry lessons and bear no relation to the commercial classes. In one crowded, ill-ventilated room the students are taking notes on a lecture on accounting. We ask to see a class in typewriting and enter a room where some twenty-five boys are seated at the usual double benches, some drawing, some working on arithmetic, etc., and two or three with manuals on typewriting lying on their desks. The young, pretty, quite ineffectual teacher calls one after another to her desk to recite on the "theory" of typewriting. "Define a typewriter." "It is a machine made of two parts, one movable and the other immovable." "When was it invented?" And so on. The students do badly, and the director explains in a loud voice, "There are a lazy, undisciplined group -- they just come to school because their parents send them to get them out of the house." We ask whether they get any practice in typing and are told that the Germans took all but half a dozen machines. We ask to see these, and the director manages to locate a key and unlock a room where six typewriters are gathering dust. We point out that even six machines, rotated throughout daylight hours, would give thirty minutes practice a day to 120 students. Such an unorthodox idea has never occurred to teacher or director.

(2) Not far from Pistoia, in a small village, there is an agricultural school. The first three years are lower trade school (avvisamento professionale) for boys 11 to 14. A small group continue for two more years of agricultural training. The academic work is like that in all lower trade schools and bears no relation to agriculture or practical life. But the school has a very well tended fruit farm on which the boys get practical experience. A peasant does the heavy work and work requiring high skill, but the boys do actual work under supervision -- they themselves are children of peasants. There are only two such schools in the province -- this small one and a larger one with a boarding department.

c. Lower secondary schools (scuola inferiore).

The lower secondary school is the school to which all children go who expect to attend any type of upper secondary school. It is not an exciting school to visit -- there are no shops, no playgrounds, no laboratories. The course is the same for all children. The children come

years of age -- actually they range up to 14. The academic classes -- Italian, mathematics, history, etc. -- are the usual dry lessons and bear no relation to the commercial classes. In one crowded, ill-ventilated room the students are taking notes on a lecture on accounting. We ask to see a class in typewriting and enter a room where some twenty-five boys are seated at the usual double benches, some drawing, some working on arithmetic, etc., and two or three with manuals on typewriting lying on their desks. The young, pretty, quite ineffectual teacher calls one after another to her desk to recite on the "theory" of typewriting. "Define a typewriter." "It is a machine made of two parts, one movable and the other immovable." "When was it invented?" and so on. The students do badly, and the director explains in a loud voice, "These are a lazy, undisciplined group -- they just came to school because their parents send them to get them out of the house". We ask whether they get any practice in typing and are told that the farmers took all but half a dozen machines. We ask to see these, and the director manages to locate a key and unlock a room where six typewriters are gathering dust. We point out that even six machines, rotated throughout daylight hours, would give thirty minutes practice a day to 120 students. Such an unorthodox idea has never occurred to teacher or director.

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c. Lower secondary schools (media inferiori).

The lower secondary school is the school to which all children go who expect to attend any type of upper secondary school. It is not an exciting school to visit -- there are no shops, no playgrounds, no laboratories. The course is the same for all children. The children come from families of a higher economic and social status than those of children in the lower trade schools, and include the entire upper range.

A typical lower secondary school is housed in the same building with one or more upper secondary schools. Visiting it, we find the children clean and fairly bright looking. In the first of the three classes, we find relatively few who have decided to what kind of upper secondary school they wish later to go. But in the third (top) class practically all have made their decisions. They seem to be fairly evenly divided in their choices as between the four types of upper secondary education.

Their course of study consists of Italian, Latin, ~~history~~ geography, mathematics, a modern language, religion, drawing, and physical education, each for two or three hours a week (religion one hour). An hour of music per week is optional. And girls get two hours per week of domestic economy -- verbally, since there is no laboratory or cooking equipment in such schools.

d. Technical high schools.

(1) In Pisa there is a technical high school of the industrial type in which students may specialize either in aeronautic construction or in building trades. Part of each day is given to the usual unrelated academic work -- Italian, history, abstract mathematics, etc. The other half is really practical. The school has been elevated from its large, fairly modern building on the outskirts of the city (which is requisitioned by an Allied army unit, and is functioning in its once-dismantled and run-down old building. Its extensive machine shops have been looted of their best machines by the Germans, who, when they left, went through the shops systematically with a sledge hammer, breaking the machines they could not take away. The boys and teacher are forging new parts by hand and have five machine lathes ready to function and to be used in repairing the others. There are pictures of an airplane the boys built formerly and which functioned. In one laboratory there is a goodly amount of expensive equipment which was successfully hidden from the Germans. Leaving the shops we follow a teacher and a group of boys who are specialising in building trades and see them mixing mortar and laying bricks to repair a bombed portion of their requisitioned school.

(2) A technical institute for "Geometri" -- elementary civil engineering -- is in Arezzo, housed with a scientific high school (liceo scientifico) and a normal high school (istituto magistrale). We enter a class in mathematics and talk with the boys -- alert, understanding. "Why did you choose this high school?" we ask. A tall young man of about 18 or 19 tries to say, "First of all, Italy needs men with this training to do its reconstruction; and then, I like engineering and planning." "Do you intend to work in the city or country?" "In the city -- there is great need there and it will not be hard to find work." "What does your father do?" "He works for the Railroad Administration." Passing on around the class we get similar answers, although a few plan to work in rural areas. Then they ask, "Can't something be done to let us enter the engineering and agricultural schools of the university?" "How many of you would take university work after graduating if you could?" Everyone stands up. "How many of you could find the means to take engineering or agricultural training in the university if it were open to you?" Again the answer is unanimously affirmative. The Director says, "Before Fascism the faculties of engineering, agriculture, etc., were open to technical school graduates. It was the Fascist government which stopped it. All technical institutes want access to the universities again." We tell them that the Minister has a commission studying the problem. We leave with admiration for their spirit, sympathy with their desire, and a feeling that it is on such middle-

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c. Normal high schools.

(1) We stop across the hall from the Technical High School in Arezzo to the Normal High School. There is little to distinguish the classes we visit from the academic classes of the technical high schools, either in program or in type of student, except that there are both boys and girls present. We find that they come from middle

class facilities -- shopkeepers, civil servants, occasionally teachers. Why did you choose this type of high schools? "I like to teach -- have always liked working with children." The classes are entirely serious. The teaching is of the lecture type and academic, but with a pleasant spirit between professor and students. There is no provision in the program for the students to study children, the problems of child health and school hygiene, or methods of teaching, or psychology -- just the usual secondary school course: Italian, Latin, history, philosophy, natural science, mathematics and physics, religion, physical education and a year each of geography and a modern language. That the students are to become elementary teachers is recognized by the inclusion of an hour a week of drawing, and two of singing, and by including with philosophy the history of pedagogy and a dissertation in the published program (this year, for the first time since the Fascist "reform") that the professors of various subjects give some notions as to how they should be taught.

f. Classical and Scientific high schools (Ginnasio Scientifico - Liceo Classico; Liceo Scientifico). We can go to the next floor of the same school building in Arezzo to visit the classical and scientific high schools. Here we find students who, on the average, come from a somewhat higher economic and social level and have stronger academic interests. These, completing of about 2% of the children who enter the first grade, are the ones who hope to go to the university and enter one of the learned professions. When we ask them why they chose this type of high school the answer is quick -- "or is going to study medicine, or law, or enter law," "I want to become an engineer," etc. There is little difference between the scientific and classical high schools -- there heading for engineering or agriculture, etc., are likely to take the former; those bound for medicine say he in either; those who are going into law or teaching must take the classical course. The classical students have five years each of Latin and Greek and only two years of modern languages. The science students omit Greek and have five years of modern languages. Classical students have only three years of science, the science students four years, and more hours per year in both science and mathematics. Science students also take a couple of hours of drawing per week throughout the five-year course. But, in general, these two university-preparatory institutions are very much alike.

g. Universities.

(1) Drowning a low mountain top, above a valley surrounded by higher mountains, is the little town of Perugia. Here, partly housed in a thirteenth century castle, is the little University of Perugia with faculties of Agriculture, Veterinary science, Pharmacy, and law. In the Rector's office we are shown the ancient charter which, in the 1200s, established the present university as a "studium", and the later charter making it a university. We find a well-stocked library, a pharmacological museum with a wealth of specimens, research laboratories with precision instruments, a chemistry professor, surrounded with publications from various parts of the world, pursuing original research.

We go down the winding castle stairs to enter a room in which

the professors of various subjects give some notions as to how they should be taught.

f. Classical and Scientific high schools (Gimnasio Superiore - classical; Liceo Scientifico). We can go to the next floor of the same school building in Arezzo to visit the classical and scientific high schools. Here we find students who, on the average, come from a somewhat higher economic and social level and have stronger academic interests. They, consisting of about 2% of the children who enter the first grade, are the ones who hope to go to the university and enter one of the learned professions. When we ask them why they chose this type of high school the answer is quick -- "I am going to study medicine; I plan to enter law." I want to become an engineer, etc. There is little difference between the scientific and classical high schools -- these handling for engineering or agriculture, etc., are likely to take the former; those bound for medicine may be in either; those who are going into law or teaching must take the classical course. The classical student here has five years each of Latin and Greek and only two years of modern language. The science students eat Greek and have five years of modern language. Classical students have only three years of science, the science students four years, and more hours per year in both science and mathematics. Science students also take a couple of hours of dancing per week throughout the five-year course. But, in general, these two university-preparatory institutions are very much alike.

g. Universities.

(1) Growing a low mountain top, above a valley surrounded by higher mountains, is the little town of Genoa. Here, partly housed in a thirteenth century castle, is the little University of Genoa with faculties of agriculture, veterinary medicine, pharmacology, and law. In the Rector's office we are shown the ancient charter which, in the 1200's, established the present university as a "studium", and the later charter making it a university. We find a well-stocked library, a pharmacological museum with a wealth of specimens, research laboratories with precision instruments, a chemistry professor, surrounded with publications from various parts of the world, pursuing original research.

To go down the winding castle stairs to enter a room in which examinations are being given in plant ecology. Students wait in an entrance room, waiting, chatting, or pacing up and down with a stack of notes and consulting to themselves the answers to possible questions. In the consultation room two professors sit at a table with an array of specimens, and one student sits across from them and answers their questions. After about twenty minutes of kindly questioning, interspersed with promptings and a bit of teasing where the student is lazy, he is sent out, the professor confer on the grade to give him, enter the grade in a book, call the student in and announce the result, then send for next student.

2745

(2) At the sizable University of Pisa we visit a lecture in history. It is well given, with touches of humor, and a dozen students, who scribble notes at just listen. At the close we ask the professor how many students are enrolled in the course. "Eighty," when many usually attend your lectures?" whose twelve. This is quite typical. Except in laboratory courses, attendance is not required. Students enroll, attend a few lectures to get the professor's slant, then with syllabus and books prepare for the annual examination. Turning to the students we find that all but one are preparing to be teachers (except that some of the girls hope to be married instead). The exception is a student in journalism. Not one of them has a parent with a university degree - the parents are manufacturers, business men, civil servants, bank owners, railway executives, etc.

Talking to another group of students in the corridor we find the same sort of origin.

Slipping into an examination room we find a professor of law interrogating a little middle-aged town clerk, who has been studying for years in spare moments and who is taking his examinations while his two children are enrolled in the same university. The professor is lament with him, explaining to us that one does not learn so readily at this man's age and that he studies under a handicap. The professor passes him with a fairly good grade.

(3) At the University of Florence we spend a little while in the Medical School. An assistant is engaged in research on vitamins. Another is preparing bacteriological cultures. A professor shows us laboratories and class rooms. In the dissecting room we find only two endeavors, one partly carved into the other still intact. Perhaps atypically, there is little evidence of the sort of thorough individual dissection one finds in American medical schools. The professor says, however, that every student does repeated dissections - one time to study muscles, one time to study blood vessels, again to study nerves, etc., in each part of the body.

In the outskirts of Florence on a hill across the river, is the university's solar observatory. Here we are told that, except for a couple of weeks when bombardment and shelling were too thick around so exposed a spot, solar observations have continued unabated throughout the war. The Director of the Observatory expresses his appreciation to the Education Subcommittee for having got him back into contact with allied observatories.

Conclusion. As a whole one sees in the Italian school system elements of scholarship, examples of initiative, and a pervading good spirit. But, narrowed by tradition, ineffectual in meeting the needs of the masses, set back by Fascism, it needs the thorough overhauling that the Minister hopes that he or his successors can bring about. Some of the weaknesses are frankly recognized by all, others by the few. Nearly everyone wants to bring about some changes and is eager for knowledge as to what other countries have been learning, thinking and doing about their educational systems during Italy's twenty-two years

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CARLETON R. WASHINGTON
Lt. Col., A. U. S.
Director of Education.

Table 1

Report on Rome Schools -- 2 April 1945

(Numbers in parentheses show situation as of 25 January for comparison)

I -- Schools Occupied.

By Whom	Type of School	Wholly Occupied		Partly Occupied	
		Bldgs	No. Rooms	Bldgs	No. Rooms
Allied Units	Elementary	(5) 12	253	(4) 4	79
	Secondary	(4) 6		(2) 1	142
Italian Armed Forces	Elementary	(9) 5	130	3	3
	Secondary	(3) 2		-	-
Other Italian Bodies	Elementary	(18) 7	101	4	11
	Secondary			-	-
Political Bodies	Elementary	-	-	(5) -	-
	Secondary	1	14	(2) -	-
Refugees	Elementary	(36) 22	353	19	224
	Secondary	(4) 4		(9) 2	24
					134
					12

II -- Damaged Schools unused because of need of repair or disinfection.

Elementary Secondary	Wholly Unavailable		Partly Unavailable	
	(54)	18		37
		-		-

III -- Schools actually functioning.

Elementary Secondary	Wholly		Partially	
	73	108		
	72	17		

IV -- Summary.

Occupied	Damaged		Functioning	
	Wholly	Partly	Wholly	Partly
Elementary	16	30	73	108
Secondary	13	6	72	17

Allied Units	Elementary Secondary	(5) (4)	12* 6	253	(4) (2)	4 1	9 102	45 65
Italian Armed Forces	Elementary Secondary	(9) (3)	5 2	130	3 1		3 -	23 --
Other Italian Bodies	Elementary Secondary	(12) (12)	7 7	101	4 -		11 -	68 --
Political Bodies	Elementary Secondary	- 1	- 1	- 14	(5) (2)	- -	- -	- -
Refugees	Elementary Secondary	(36) (4)	22 4	353	19 (9)	2 2	224 24	134 12

II -- Damaged Schools unused because of need of repair or disinfection.

Elementary Secondary	Wholly unusable (58)	13 --	Partly unusable 37 --
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III -- Schools actually functioning.

Elementary Secondary	Wholly 73 72	Partially 106 17
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IV -- Summary.

Elementary Secondary	Occupied		Damaged		Functioning	
	Wholly	Partly	Wholly	Partly	Wholly	Partly
	46	30	18	37	73	106
	13	6	--	--	72	17

NOTE:

* includes three special type schools (military, etc.) not previously reported although previously so occupied.

January figures combined wholly and partly unavailable.

2744

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY MEDICAL COMMISSION
AND MR.
Public Health Sub-Commission

AC/3025/PA

PH/GTE/PA
10 April 1945

SUBJECT: - Public Health Sub-Commission,
Report for month of March 1945.

From: - G2 Section.

To: - Executive Commission.

1. SUMMARY:

(A) By April 1st a considerable change will have taken place in the distribution of officers of this Sub-Commission in liberated Italy. In accordance with the policy of handing over to the Italian Government as much authority and control as possible in Italian Government Territory, the two Medical Officers remaining in Sicily will be stationed in the staff of the Italian authorities and it can be confidently anticipated that a similar measure of control will now obtain in Sicily and those other areas from which Allied Public Health Officers have been withdrawn. This step is welcome as the Italian authorities must, sooner or later, assume control over their own affairs, and it is felt that the sooner this can be done the better, both for the Italian Public Health authorities and also for this Sub-Commission which has constantly to consider its numerous commitments in other spheres. It must be emphasized, however, that in the region of unretaken disease control and small-pox control the Italian authorities have experienced considerable difficulty and that in a number of cases the assistance of the military authorities has had to be invoked. It may well be that further assistance will be required in the future. The aid rendered by the military authorities is not gratefully acknowledged, for without such aid both the Italian and the Public Health Services could have been unable to achieve the desired aims.

(B) Naples Commune which remains as an Territory will, for the time being, retain two Medical Officers and one Veterinary Service Officer, but the time may soon come when this staff will be reduced.

(C) As was stated in this Sub-Commission's report for November 1944, no Public Health representative has been in Salerno since that date and this has never been the cause of any anxiety. All health matters in Salerno have been adequately dealt with in routine fashion by the Italian authorities and it can be confidently anticipated that a similar measure of control will now obtain in Sicily and those other areas from which Allied Public Health Officers have been withdrawn. This step is welcome as the Italian authorities must, sooner or later, assume control over their own affairs, and it is felt that the sooner this can be done the better, both for the Italian Public Health authorities and also for this Sub-Commission which has constantly to consider its numerous commitments in other spheres. It must be emphasized, however, that in the region of unretaken disease control and small-pox control the Italian authorities have experienced considerable difficulty and that in a number of cases the assistance of the military authorities has had to be invoked. It may well be that further assistance will be required in the future. The aid rendered by the military authorities is not gratefully acknowledged, for without such aid both the Italian and the Public Health Services could have been unable to achieve the desired aims.

(D) The re-appointment of this Sub-Commission will remain in its present location and will continue to work in the closest possible liaison with the Italian Government and with a careful watch on all health problems in Italian Government Territory.

(E) Should the Allied Military authorities in Italian Government Territory desire that immediate local action be taken on any question relating to Public Health matters they should approach the Italian Government through the proper channels. The Italian Government Sub-Commission is not a subordinate of the Italian Civil Authorities, but it is a subordinate of the Allied Military authorities.

1. POLITICAL:

(a) By April 1st a considerable change will have taken place in the distribution of officers of this Sub-Commission in liberated Italy. In accordance with the policy of handing over to the Italian Government as much authority and control as possible in Italian Government Territory, the one medical officer remaining in Sicily will be withdrawn and the staff of Lazio-Umbria and Abruzzi-Marche Regions will relinquish control over Lazio and Abruzzi areas respectively. A new region comprising Umbria and Marche areas will come into being, in which there will be only three officers of this Sub-Commission.

(2) Naples remains an SWI Territory still, for the time being, retaining two medical officers and one Sanitary Corps officer, but the time may soon come when this staff will be reduced.

(3) As was stated in this Sub-Commission's report for November 1944, no public health representative has been in Sardinia since that date and this has never been the cause of any anxiety. All health matters in Sardinia have been adequately dealt with in routine fashion by the Italian authorities and it can be confidently anticipated that a similar measure of control will now obtain in Sicily and those other areas from which allied public health officers have been withdrawn. This step is welcomed as the Italian authorities must, sooner or later, assume control over their own affairs, and it is felt that the sooner this can be done the better, both for the Italian public health authorities and also for this Sub-Commission which has constantly to consider its numerous commitments in other spheres. It must be emphasized, however, that in the realm of venereal disease control and small-pox control the Italian authorities have experienced considerable difficulty and that in a number of cases the assistance of the military authorities has had to be invoked. It may well be that further assistance will be required in the future. The aid rendered by the military authorities in most gratefully acknowledged, for without such aid both the Italian and the public health services would have been unable to achieve the desired aims.

(4) The headquarters of this Sub-Commission will remain in its present location and will continue to work in the closest possible liaison with the Italian Government and also, a cardinal which on all health matters in Italian Government Territory.

(5) Should the allied military authorities in Italian Government Territory desire that immediate local action be taken on any question relating to public health matters they should approach the Italian Government through the Italian Civil Administration. Sub-Commission is preparing a memorandum on the Italian Civil Administration for circulation to the military authorities explaining the position of the allied and overland governments. On matters pertaining to overall policy, however, it is hoped that the military authorities will communicate with the headquarters which will recommend their views to the Central Authority.

2. ADMINISTRATIONS:

(1) It is with regret that this Sub-Commission has to announce the discontinuation of publication of the "Epidemiological Bulletin" first referred to in the report for January 1945. Although two numbers only have been published the appearance of the "Epidemiological Bulletin" has been received with much favourable comment.

(2) The reason for the cessation of this publication is that its publication would have served for the present location and content undertake any further projects other than those here set out.

(C) it is understood, however, that the United States Information Service is undertaking the publication in Italian of an even more extensive medical journal than the "Bollettino Medico" and is, in addition, arranging for the export of a quantity of American medical literature. The Italian medical profession will therefore not suffer from the discontinuance of the "Bollettino Medico". The public health sub-commission will, however, not be associated with the publication of the new journal.

3. Planning:

(a) Further progress has been made during the month in planning for the month. Cases of known hospital accommodation have been circulated to all concerned persons and has been received with the military that the requisitioning of civil hospitals will be kept to the bare minimum that is necessary requires. A similar arrangement has been reached with regard to Red Cross hospitals, buildings and equipment; lists of which are being circulated to all concerned. Lists of directives issued by the Italian medical authorities and by this Sub-Commission have been prepared and given a full circulation.

4. Public Health Branch:

(a) Typhus:

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

(b) The cases of typhus mentioned in last month's report all occurred in the same family. The father died early in February and his illness was diagnosed as septicaemia of undetermined origin. His wife was taken ill on February 27th and her symptoms which were associated with a rash led to the clinical diagnosis of typhus which was confirmed by a positive Castaneda reaction. An investigation it was found that two of her daughters were convalescent from mild febrile attacks which had not been considered sufficiently serious to require medical attention. Both these cases showed positive Castaneda. Other members of the family then examined gave negative clinical history of also had negative Castaneda as well as the case with all other contacts that were investigated and examined. Body lice and rats were found in their family as well as in nearby families while rats abounded in the neighbourhood. It is thus evident that three definite cases of typhus occurred in the same family during February. This is the fourth member of this family who died as in all probability a typhus case. It is difficult to state whether there were more of the epidemic or endemic variety.

(c) On the 15th of March a Typhus demonstration was given to the three Medical Revindelli of Carinini, Gualtari and Vecchidico provincially was given 20 pounds of 201 and 2 dust-sum. With the conclusion of this demonstration the whole of the area of territory has been covered.

(d) In view of the wide-spread typhus control demonstrations and the policy of handing over to the Italian Government full responsibility for public health matters in liberated Italy, together with the approach of spring and the small incidence of typhus throughout the whole of last year, it has been decided to eliminate the typhus control that in Naples with effect from the 1st of April. The Minister of the Interior has been informed of this decision and has been told how additional steps of control may be obtained by any local authorities who require them for their control purposes. It is suggested that any assistance will only be directed to cases for treatment of medical attention. A copy of the letter sent to the Minister of Interior will be found in the file.

4. Smallpox Problem:

(a) Italy:

(1) No cases of smallpox have been reported during the month of March.

(2) The cases at Ugento mentioned in last month's report still occurred in the same family. The father died early in February and his illness was diagnosed as "syphilis of undetermined origin". His wife was taken ill in February 22nd and her symptoms which were associated with a rash led to the clinical diagnosis of typhus which was confirmed by a positive Centurion reaction. On investigation it was found that two of her daughters were convalescent from mild febrile attacks which had not been considered sufficiently serious to require medical attention. Both these women showed positive Centurion reactions. Other members of the family that examined were negative clinical histories and also had negative Centurion reactions. The case with all other contacts that were interrogated not examined. Body lice and mites were found in their family as well as in many families while rats abounded in the neighborhood. It is thus evident that these definite cases of typhus occurred in houses during February and this the fourth member of this family or died in all probability a typhus case. It is difficult to state whether these cases were of the epidemic or endemic variety.

(3) On the 15th of March a Typhus Demonstration was given to the three Medical Provincial Offices of Cagliari, Oristano and Nuoro. The demonstration was given 20 points in all and 2 dust-guns. With the conclusion of this demonstration the whole of the territory has been covered.

(4) In view of the wide-spread typhus control demonstrations and the policy of handing over to the Italian Government full responsibility for public health matters in liberated Italy, together with the approval of spring and the small incidence of typhus throughout the whole of last year, it has been decided to close down the typhus Control Unit in Naples with effect from the 1st of April. The Ministry of the Interior has given approval of this decision and has been told how additional steps of typhus control are obtained by any medical authorities and how they are being carried out. It is proposed that if assistance will only be required if a typhus outbreak should occur. A copy of the letter sent to the Minister of Interior will be found in Appendix 14.

(5) Smallpox:

(1) Two cases of smallpox have been reported from Frosinone in the Province of Frosinone. The Medical Provincial Office has experienced much difficulty in carrying out its isolation policy to the hospitals and the public health has been very busy with the authorities that they have attempted to trace cases from their files. Unfortunately, the public health authorities have not reported for the first time in the past few months which they must have done. They have, however, made the situation more serious by reporting to the Government that they have been checking and it is hoped that the new authority will direct greater support to the Medical Provincial Office in fully doing to the detriment of the disciplinary treatment.

(b) One case was reported from Catania on March 26th. According to the last available figures only two cases of small-pox occurred in Benevento town and there in Benevento Province during March, while the cases reported from Palermo have dropped to nine as compared with twenty-three in February. Three cases of small-pox were reported from Rome during the month of March. Two hundred sixty-five cases occurred in Naples Province during March, comprising one hundred forty-nine cases in Naples City and one hundred sixteen in the remainder of the Province.

(c) From the time of the onset of small-pox in Southern Sicily until 26th February the following number of vaccinations have taken place:

Naples Province	2,220,691.
Naples Comune	992,231.
Benevento Province	99,311.
Avellino Province	150,111.
Salerno Province	90,000.

(C) Malaria:

(a) Work on the River Eula, anti-malaria control project, sponsored by the Rockefeller Foundation, is now more than half completed. Appendix "B" contains an extract of a report made by Dr. Floyd S. Barkham to the Surgeon's Office, Manila.

(b) Dr. Barkham wishes to emphasize that the suggested formula to be used to estimate the amount of DDT necessary for any area is still provisional and no time will be required to test its accuracy.

(c) It is feared that the 100 tons of Paris green expected for delivery by the middle of April may not arrive until the middle of May. Although a certain number of provinces in liberated Italy do have sufficient stocks of Paris green left over from previous years, it is felt that it may be necessary to ask the Mexican authorities for the loan of certain quantities until the anticipated 100 tons arrive.

(d) The CIP has 112,000 liters of DDT insecticide available for distribution this year. Arrangements are being made for the division of this stock between Italian Government territories and the Army as well as for the distribution of sprays for the application of the insecticide.

(e) The Italian Government is greatly interested in the control work in the machine areas and has appointed Professor, Director of the Institute of Hygiene to take charge of this scheme. At the request of the Government, Lt. Colonel Spertus, Major, and Captain Marshall, all of whom have wide experience in anti-malaria work, will carry out laboratory studies to Professor Castiglioni's air conditions require their release for other assignments.

(D) Typhoid:

(a) The typhoid epidemic may not be considered at an end. A few isolated cases continue to occur but the number is not negligible. A total of approximately 40,000 primary and secondary infections were being carried out and this covers the static population of the town. The other infections are all eliminated and a considerable margin of free chlorine is being maintained.

(E) Cholera:

(a) Through the efforts of the Italian San-Commission, the Antient work at

29,311.
159,161.
90,000.

(C) Malaria:

(a) Work on the Tiber Delta malaria control project, sponsored by the Rockefeller Foundation, is now more than half completed. Appendix "C" contains an extract of a report made by Dr. David S. Marshall to the Surgeon's Office, 2/2/54.

(b) Dr. Marshall wishes to emphasize that the suggested formula to be used to calculate the amount of DDT necessary for any area is still a provisional one and time will be required to test its accuracy.

(c) It is feared that the 100 tons of kerosene requested for delivery by the middle of April may not arrive until the middle of May. Although a certain number of provinces in liberated Italy are now receiving stocks of kerosene from the United States, it is felt that it may be necessary to ask the military authorities for the loan of certain quantities until the anticipated 100 tons arrive.

(d) The CIP has 11,000 liters of creosote insecticide available for distribution this year. Arrangements are being made for the diversion of this stock between areas for the application of the insecticide.

(e) The Italian Government is greatly interested in the control work in the malarious areas and has appointed Professor Bissolati of the Institute of Hygiene to take charge of this scheme. At the request of the Government, Lt. Colonel Spencer, Maj. Anderson, Major Hill and Captain Mondelli, all of whom have wide experience in anti-malaria work, will carry out temporary assistance to Professor Bissolati until circumstances require their release for other assignments.

(D) Typhoid:

(a) The typhoid epidemic now can be considered at an end. A few endemic cases continue to occur but the numbers are not negligible. A total of approximately 10,000 primary and secondary infections are being carried out and this covers the whole population of the town. The water supplies are all chlorinated and a considerable amount of free chlorine is being maintained.

(2) Cholera:

(a) Through the efforts of the Industry Sub-Committee the industry works at Rome have begun to produce chlorine from rock salt imported from Sicily. Production is not yet on a large scale but it is hoped that in time sufficient chlorine will be produced to sterilize all water supplies in Italy which require sterilization. There is, however, a considerable shortage of containers for the liquid chlorine and the return containers to be used as soon as they are empty. If this is not the supply system will be unable to function. The Industry Sub-Committee is the authority for release, and all applications for the use of chlorine for water sterilization purposes should be made to that Sub-Committee.

2742

(F) Venereal Disease:

(a) The high incidence of Venereal Disease in Rome has caused considerable anxiety both to the Military and Allied Commission authorities. In order to explore the possibilities of intensifying the campaign against clandestine prostitution and also of improving the methods of diagnosis and treatment of infected prostitutes, a meeting was held at the Headquarters of the 2nd of March which was attended by the Surgeon, the AGM and the I-1, MACG, a representative of the Public Safety Administration, AG and representatives of the Allied Military and Public Discourse Branches of the Ministry of Interior as well as a representative from the Rome Quarters. As a result of the meeting it was decided to ask the following recommendations to the Italian Government:

- (1) That a 200 bed hospital for the adequate examination and treatment of apprehended prostitutes be opened. That this hospital be adequately staffed and equipped and that prostitutes be kept in for a minimum of three days to ensure proper examination. That Allied Commission be informed if the Italian authorities feel they cannot undertake this step and if so Allied Commission will make representations to higher authority that assistance in equipping and staffing such a hospital be requested from military sources and that the military will then be allowed to exercise supervision over methods of diagnosis, treatment and the control of standards of care before infected women are discharged.
- (2) That representation be made to the Italian legal authorities to find a way by which arrested prostitutes would be brought to trial without being released and allowed to continue their trade for weeks before trial.
- (3) That more simply active measures be taken against pimps.
- (4) That the existing curfew hours for minors be enforced.
- (5) That a wide-spread press campaign against Venereal Disease be instituted with special warnings to prostitutes that more active measures will be taken against them.
- (6) That an effort be made to stimulate vulgar societies to take an active interest in the prostitute children roaming the streets.

Sufficient time has not yet elapsed to allow of a reply to be received from the Italian Government.

(b) The supervision of the Syce Hospital in Naples by Allied Resident Medical and Police personnel continues to yield beneficial results, but there is a shortage of certain drugs which cannot be supplied in full by AG. In consequence of this, AG has appealed to the Military authorities to supply these drugs which are lacking.

(G) Infant Mortality:

(a) During February there were 1,339 live births in Rome and 184 deaths occurring in children under one year of age. This gives an infant mortality figure of 111.5 as compared with 110.5 in January.

(H) Tuberculosis:

(a) The February figure for the number of deaths in Rome from all forms of Tuberculosis is 176 as compared with 207 in January.

5. VACCINATION PROGRAM:

(a) Brucella abortus vaccine is being produced in Rome and administered to the dairy calves of farms in the vicinity of

(1) That a 500 bed hospital for the adequate eradication and treatment of prebanned prostitutes is opened. That this hospital be completely staffed and equipped and that prostitutes be kept in for a minimum of three days to ensure proper examination. That Allied Commission be informed if the Italian authorities feel they cannot undertake this step and if so Allied Commission will make representative to higher authority that assistance in equipping and staffing such a hospital be requested from military sources and that the military will then be allowed to exercise supervision over methods of diagnosis, treatment and the control of standards of care before infected women are discharged.

(2) That representation be made to the Italian legal authorities to find a way by which arrested prostitutes could be brought to trial without being released and allowed to continue their trade for weeks before trial.

(3) That four weekly active surgeons be taken against pimp.

(4) That the existing curfew hours for minors be enforced.

(5) That a wide-spread press campaign against Venereal Disease be instituted with special warnings to prostitutes that more active measures will be taken against them.

(6) That an effort be made to stimulate welfare societies to take an active interest in the destitute children roaming the streets.

Sufficient time has not yet elapsed to allow of a reply to be received from the Italian Government.

(b) The supervision of the new hospital in Naples by Allied resident medical and police personnel continues to yield beneficial results, but there is a shortage of certain drugs which cannot be supplied in full by AC. In consequence of this, AC has appealed to the Military authorities to supply these drugs which are lacking.

(G) Infant Mortality:

(a) During February there were 1,069 live births in Rome and 184 deaths occurring in children under one year of age. This gives an infant mortality figure of 17.5 as compared with 14.6 in January.

(H) Tuberculosis:

(a) The February figure for the number of deaths in Rome from all forms of tuberculosis is 170 as compared with 257 in January.

5. VETERINARY MATTER:

(A) Brucella abortus vaccine is being produced in Rome and administered to the dairy calves of herds in the vicinity of Rome.

(B) A few isolated cases of anthrax in cattle have been reported from several provinces. The large scale immunization of cattle against swine cholera with Oriental Vaccine vaccine and antiserum continues. In Siena province alone 25,500 swine have been vaccinated with locally produced vaccine. In Rome, 16,000 doses of vaccine have been produced and manufacture has begun in Naples.

(C) Foot-and-mouth disease is widespread in all the provinces of Southern Italy as well as in Lazio, Sicily, Calabria, Florence and Liguria. Vaccine against this disease is being produced in Rome and is being supplied to virus vaccine plants and it is hoped that production will be greatly increased during April.

(D) 20,000 leaflets concerning the manufacture and use of lime-sulphur dip for sheep scab are now ready for distribution to agricultural officials and farmers while arrangements have been made for the shipment of sulphur to each province so that local production may begin.

(G) The first of a series of having official investigation, dissemination will come in some early in April.

(F) It is felt that Subgroup has been checked, at least temporarily, as no reports of any extension to her units have been received.

(G) The report of the Voluntary Branch is to be found in Appendix "C".

2. MEDICAL SUPPLY BRANCH:

(A) During the month of March supplies has completed distribution of all the medical supplies for the January-February period to the whole of Italian Government territory.

(B) Although MEDICAL has increased the number of its warehouses and representatives and so solved some of its distribution problems, transport lines still remains a very great difficulty in the organization in the way of means function smoothly as yet.

(C) A new directive published on 26.6.54, COMED on the securing of a local supply entering the Mediterranean Theater of Operations has been sent to all RHQs. A copy of this directive is to be found in Appendix "D".

(D) The whole of newly activated regions in A.G. Territory will, when they begin to function, begin medical supplies from 26.6.54 COMED has to utilize such time as possible will begin operating in their regions.

(E) The Italian Government has submitted a list of its medical requirements for the second six months of this year up to this list, after having been screened, has been forwarded to higher authority.

(F) The medical supplies for the first six months of this year have not yet arrived and it is feared that they will not arrive until May. All supplies that are on hand at the moment must therefore be used with the utmost economy. Appendix "E" contains the report of the Medical Supply Branch.

3. WELFARE BRANCH:

(A) The withdrawal of Welfare Officers from Italian Government Territory has resulted in the severance of direct contact with the many welfare schemes which have been undertaken. It is hoped, however, that the Welfare Branch of the A.G. of this Government will be able, through COMED and the Italian Government, to continue liaison and be assisted in all the projects already undertaken.

(B) The Welfare Branch has, through the Commerce Sub-Committee, obtained delivery of 150,000 blankets for distribution, and hospitals will have first priority in the distribution of these blankets to the Italian Government territory. It is thought that the best approach will be through the local provincial, for the voluntary distribution can be made through the COMED and their welfare officers.

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

4. AIRBORNE BRANCH:

(A) During March this Sub-Committee has met the members of the Airborne Branch, from the 1st to the 10th April, and has discussed the work of the branch for the year 1954.

...territory.

(B) Although BODIVA has increased the numbers of its warehouses and representatives and so solved some of its distribution problems, transportation still remains a very great difficulty as the organization is by no means functioning smoothly as yet.

(C) A new directive published by BODIVA on the procurement of medical supplies entering the Mediterranean Theater of Operations has been sent to all RHQs. A copy of this directive is to be found in Appendix "A".

(D) The RHQs of newly activated regions in A.V. Territory will, when they begin to function, obtain medical supplies from BODIVA until such time as BODIVA will begin operating in their regions.

(E) The Italian Government has submitted a list of its medical requirements for the second six months of this year and this list, from which items have been selected, has been forwarded to higher authority.

(F) The medical supplies for the first six months of this year have not yet arrived and it is feared that they will not arrive until May. All supplies that are on hand at the moment must therefore be used with the utmost economy. Appendix "B" contains the report of the Medical Supply Branch.

7. MEDICAL BRANCH:

(A) The withdrawal of Helios Officers from Italian Government Territory has resulted in the severance of direct contact with the only Helios scheme which have been undertaken. It is hoped, however, that a Helios branch of the HQ of this Sub-division will be able, through the Italian Government, to maintain liaison and be of assistance in all the projects already undertaken.

(B) The Helios Branch has, through the Commerce Sub-division, obtained a large quantity of 100,000 blankets for distribution, and hospitals will have first priority in the distribution of these. The Italian Government has already presented some difficulty in it is thought that the last branch would be through the Helios Division. In the Territory Distribution Branch, the Helios and their Welfare Officers.

(C) The report of the Helios Branch is to be found in Appendix "C".

8. AIRBORNE:

(A) During March the Sub-division lost the services of Dr. Henry D. Vandenhoef, who was in the Helios Control Unit. Dr. Vandenhoef was in Italy, 15th March, and his latest assignment on the Helios control projects of the Italian Helios and his departure is greatly regretted. Dr. Vandenhoef has now taken charge of the Helios Control Unit.

(B) The Director of the Helios Division has two extensive trips to Italy, one in the Army area and also to Pescara, Italy.

(C) Major General S. Austerio, Chief of the Helios Branch, has been promoted to Lt. Colonel.

2741

9. AIRBORNE:

By the end of April there will be no representatives of the Helios Sub-division in Southern Italy, Sicily and Calabria, with the exception of those in the Helios Division. These divisions are in accordance with the policy of handing over to the Italian Government control in their own territory.

The headquarters of this sub-Committee will remain in its present location and will continue to maintain liaison with the Italian Public Health authorities in question of policy. Military medical authorities who wish local action to be taken on health problems can now approach the Medical Directorate through the staff.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS:

Owing to this policy it is regretted that no further copies of the "Bulletin of Medicine" will be published. This journal will, however, be followed by author and more extensive journals published in Italy by the United States Information Service and so the Italian medical profession will be assured of receiving modern medical articles published in the Italian language. The United States Information Service is also arranging for the import of a quantity of American literature.

3. PLANNING:

Agreement has been reached with military and medical authorities that requisitioning of both civil and Italian Red Cross Hospitals in the North will be restricted to the barest minimum.

4. PUBLIC HEALTH:

(a) No cases of Typhus were reported during the month of March. The Typhus Commission visit to Sardinia has completed these demonstrations throughout the whole of the island territory. The Typhus Control Unit in Naples has closed with effect from the 1st of April and the Italian Government has been informed that apart from a major epidemic the responsibility for typhus control is transferred Italy rests with the Italian authorities.

(b) Ten cases of Small-pox have been reported from Syracuse Province, three from Catania and one from Catania. Syracuse town has had only two cases and no deaths. Syracuse three during the month. The Syracuse figures have fallen to nine, while Naples City has reported one hundred forty-nine and Naples Province one hundred and four cases.

From the time of the onset of Small pox in Southern Region until 28th February the following numbers of vaccinations have taken place.

Naples Province	2,220,691
Naples Province	292,234
Benevento Province	95,311
Avellino Province	160,164
Salerno Province	90,000

(c) Work on the Typhus Delta Anti-Malaria project is now more than half completed. The Delta Control Unit has worked out a provisional formula for use in estimating the amount of DDT required to treat any given area. It is found that the 100 tons of DDT required, the arrival of which was anticipated in April, may not be delivered until May. If this is so, it may be necessary to ask the military authorities for a temporary loan.

(d) The Typhus epidemic may now be considered finished.

(e) The production of liquid chlorine has begun in 1940 and it is hoped that sufficient will be produced to sterilize all water supplies which require sterilization.

3. PLANNING:

Aspirin has been reached with military and medical authorities that restrictions of both civil and Italian Red Cross Hospitals in the North will be restricted to the lowest minimum.

4. PUBLIC HEALTH:

(a) No cases of Typhus were reported during the month of March. The Sympson De-omeration visit to Cardinia has completed these concentrations throughout the whole of AMC and AC Territory. The Sympson Control Unit in Naples has closed with effect from the 1st of April 55. The Italian Government has been informed that apart from a major epidemic the responsibility for Sympson control in liberated Italy rests with the Italian authorities.

(b) Ten cases of Small-pox have been reported from Campania province, three from Rome and one from Catania. Benvenuto has had only 100 cases and subsequent provinces three during the month. The balance figures have fallen to nine. While Naples City has reported one hundred forty-nine and Naples Province one hundred six-ty-two cases.

From the time of the onset of Small pox in Southern Region until 28th February the following numbers of vaccinations have taken place:

Naples Province	2,220,691
Naples Province	292,231
Benevento Province	93,212
Avellino Province	150,164
Salerno Province	20,000

(c) Work on the Tiber Delta Anti-Malaria project is now more than half completed. The Malaria Control Unit has worked out a provisioned formula for use in estimating the amount of DDT required to treat any given area. It is feared that the 100 tons of Paris Green, the arrival of which was anticipated in April, may not be delivered until May. If this is so, it may be necessary to use the Military authorities for a temporary loan.

(d) The acute Sympson epidemic may now be considered finished.

(e) The production of liquid cholerin has begun in Rome and it is hoped that sufficient will be produced to sterilise all water supplies which require it within 15 m.

(f) The high incidence of Venereal Disease in Rome is causing anxiety. As the result of a meeting held between AC, RAC and Italian Government officials, represen-tatives have been made to the Italian Government to intensify the campaign against prostitution and to improve the diagnosis and treatment of infected women.

(g) The Base Infant Mortality figures for February was 111.5 as compared with 128.2 in January.

(h) The Base Tuberculosis figure (both pulmonary and non-pulmonary) in February was 120. The January figure was 157.

No. 75016

5. *Wissenschaften* 2.5

9. CONTROL SUPPLIES:

7. Clayton

100

Dr. J. H. HENDERSON, Jr., President,
American
Public Health Sub-Committee.

2007-07-11 10:00:00

T. J. VAN ARMAN

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Director,
Public Health Sub-Committee.

27:30

785016

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 3M
Civil Affairs Section.

AC/3040/25

20 March 1945.

SUBJECT: - Typhus Control.

TO : - Ministry of Interior, Italian Government,
Rome - Attention U.S. Soldiers.

1. As you have already been informed, the Typhus Control Unit at Naples is being closed down with effect from 1 April 1945. This step has been taken in view of the approach of spring, together with the small incidence of typhus cases throughout the whole of last winter.

2. During the winter, lectures and demonstrations in methods of Typhus Control were given to representatives of all provinces in liberated Italy as well as to those in the forward areas and every province has been supplied with 10 pounds of DDT and dust-guns to take action should any case of Typhus occur.

3. It must be clearly understood that in Italian Government Territory the control of Typhus, as of all other diseases, is the responsibility of the Italian Medical authorities and that only in the event of a major outbreak of Typhus will AC render assistance.

4. Supplies of DDT will be available at Naples, Rome and Florence. Should any medico provinciale in Italian Government Territory require additional stocks of DDT for Typhus control purposes he should immediately telephonate the Ministry and the Ministry should pass his request to the Public Health Sub-Commission, AC. For provinces in Southern Italy, Sicily and Sardinia, Public Health Sub-Commission will authorize release of DDT from the Central Civilian Medical Depot, Naples. For provinces in Central liberated Italy, release will be authorized from COM.

5. For provinces in AMG Territory and Army areas, while AMG are responsible the actual work of control will be in the hands of the Italian Medical staff and the Medico provinciale should make application for DDT to the Regional Public Health Officer or Senior Public Health Officer respectively, who will authorize issue from the Florence Depot. The Medico provinciale will organize their control methods under the supervision of the Regional Public Health Officer or Senior Public Health Officer.

6. The release of DDT will be held at COM. It must be noted that requests for DDT should only be made to COM which stocks used in the control of cases of Typhus and for no other purpose.

7. In the event of a major outbreak of Typhus in Italian Government Territory in which the Government requires assistance from AC

1. As you have already been informed, the Typhus Control Unit at Naples is being closed down with effect from 1 April 1945. This step has been taken in view of the approach of spring, together with the small incidence of Typhus cases throughout the whole of last winter.
2. During the winter, lectures and demonstrations in methods of Typhus Control were given to representatives of all provinces in liberated Italy as well as to those in the forward areas and every province has been supplied with 10 pounds of DDT and dust-guns to take action should any case of Typhus occur.
3. It must be clearly understood that in Italian Government Territory the control of Typhus, as of all other diseases, is the responsibility of the Italian Medical authorities and that only in the event of a major outbreak of Typhus will AC tender assistance.
4. Supplies of DDT will be available at Naples, Rome and Florence. Should any Medical Provinciale in Italian Government Territory require additional stocks of DDT for Typhus control purposes he should immediately telephon the Ministry and the Ministry should pass his request to the Public Health Sub-Commission, AC. For provinces in Southern Italy, Sicily and Sardinia, Public Health Sub-Commission will authorize release of DDT from the Central Civilian Medical Depot, Naples. For provinces in Central liberated Italy, release will be authorized from Rome.
5. For provinces in AMG Territory and Army areas, while AMG are responsible the actual work of control will be in the hands of the Italian Medical staff and the Medical Provinciale should make application for DDT to the Regional Public Health Officer or Senior Public Health Officer respectively, who will authorize issue from the Florence Depot. The Medical Provinciale will organize their control methods under the supervision of the Regional Public Health Officer or Senior Public Health Officer.
6. The release of DDT will be made without comment and will be debited by the Depots concerned to the AC Typhus Control Unit. It must be understood that requests for DDT should only be made to the British stocks used in the control of cases of Typhus and for no other purpose.
7. In the event of a major outbreak of Typhus in Italian Government Territory in which the Government require assistance from AC (beyond the supply of DDT) requests for assistance will be made by the Government to Public Health Sub-Commission of AC.
8. It would be appreciated if you would be good enough to issue instructions to all your Medical Provinciali in Italian Government Territory in accordance with the terms of this letter.

For the Chief Commissioners,

G. K. [Signature]
G. R. [Signature]
[Signature]
[Signature]

2733

Copies to: See Over.

Copy to: DCS AFHQ

DDMS No 1 District
" No 2 District
" No 3 District

Surgeon FUS

Surgeon RAC

DDMS MIA Allied Commission

HQ RN Naples

13 COM 8th Fleet APO 726

HQ VAMP - CEF

11 15th Army APO 520

3240 AMB 6 Army Att: SPHO

3240 AMB 5 Army Att: SPHO

HQ Sicilia Region Att: RPHO

" Southern Region " "

" Umbria-Marche Region Att: RPHO

" Toscana Region Att: RPHO

" Emilia " " "

" Liguria " " "

" Piemonte " " "

" Lombardia " " "

" Venezia " " "

Provincial Commissioner, AMG Naples Att: RPHO

AC Liaison Officer - Bari

" " Catania

" " Palermo

" " Cagliari

OC COMB AIG 512

OC COMB c/o AMG Florence

UNTRA (Italian Mission, Rome)

Dr. Markov, HQ AC.

APPENDIX III

RESEARCH REPORT ON THE
PUBLIC HEALTH SITUATION IN
THE
Island of Sumatra

3 April 1965

SUBJECT: - Report for the U.S. Air Force Medical
Demonstration Unit.

TO : - Chief, U.S. Preventive Medicine Section,
Surgeon's Office, USAF.

1. Much of the fiber glass subject which to on February 27th is
now more than half complete. The fiber glass was being placed in the
rail and that suggests a considerable amount of 3-2 concentrated
resin. It is not clear that one of the secondary objectives of the fiber-
gassing should be the removal of the resin for obtaining the results in this
type of control work. This has been done and records have been kept of the
number of rooms and small buildings treated in the number of rooms and the
inhabitants in these buildings. While these records are being determined
by the material and the concentration to be applied per unit area and
the total surface area to be treated, the latter factor is largely unknown
and most of the units to be treated, size and individual instances.

2. For the fiber glass project it was decided to apply 200 mg.
of DDT (dichlorodiphenyl ether) per square foot and to employ a 0.5 per cent solution, by
weight, in benzene. Using this dilution, heavy residues, before treat-
ment began, it was found that the amount of adults would be killed and that
a single treatment would suffice for an entire season. At the end of the
first month's work, March 1st, a good deal of the residues were a great
variety of dwellings in the area had been treated, the following
figures are of interest:

	Rural		Urban	
	DDT	DDT	DDT	DDT
No. liters used	1,100	5,950	3,312	2,450
No. rooms treated	1,100	1,400	1,350	1,300
No. inhabitants	1,100	2,150	2,270	1,990
No. liters per person	1.0	2.97	2.56	1.03
Grams of DDT per person	100.0	193.0	266.4	78.25
Grams of DDT per room	100.0	107.0	197.0	67.15

1. Part of the other side of the project which began February 1974 is now more than half complete. When the program was going along it was found that adequate criteria for assessing the amount of DDT concentrations required did not exist and that one of the secondary objectives of the monitoring would be to determine if a single fur seal in the area in this type of control zone. This and other data records have been kept of the number of urban and rural buildings in the area and the number of rooms and inhabitants in these buildings. While requirements are handled by the area, the concentration to be applied per unit area and the total surface area to be treated, the latter factor is largely unknown and most difficult to estimate, save in individual instances.

2. For the other side of it was decided to apply 30% of DDT concentration per square foot and to employ a 6.5 per cent solution, by weight, in the area. In using this rate, many have been found, before treatment began, it was found that abnormal of adults would be killed and that a single treatment would suffice for the entire season. At the end of the first month's work, which has been monthly rural districts where a great variety of dwellings are found, all have been treated, the following figures are of interest:

	Total			
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
No. of rooms used	2442	5042	2442	5042
No. rooms treated	2381	3854	2381	3854
No. inhabitants	1599	2213	1599	2213
No. liters used	1.83	2.36	1.83	2.36
Cost of DDT per person	79.95	166.11	79.95	166.11
Cost of DDT per room	67.15	107.9	67.15	107.9
No. persons per room	.61	.61	.61	.61

3. Each of the three rural districts was done by a different spray crew and each personnel slightly differ in conditions. The village of Ullin is unique in that it consists of 226 rooms and 11 miles in the area plan. All houses have approximately 27 square meters of treated surface. The average area per room is 11.2 sq. m. 3.5 per cent solution was required. The average amount applied for the 27 houses was annually 39.2 cc per square meter. Comparable information for the village of Ullin will be given when all of the rural districts are completed. It must be noted that the amount of insecticide used per room or per inhabitant remains relatively constant, even by the day.

APPENDIX "B" - Sheet 2.

Since it is usually easier to obtain fairly accurate estimates of population than the number of houses in a given area it seems more appropriate to use a factor based on the population. In the rural work to date, approximately 200 persons of comparable size have been used per village. This figure includes houses and all other types of buildings. For the village of Killa, 200 persons per person are used in the census tabulations, exclusive of houses, churches, schools and other public buildings. (at 100 persons per person for the village of Killa). When these public buildings are included, the population density is to be based on estimating needs, the population density as indicated by the number of persons. It will be an important influence, so that ultimately it will be necessary to have a sample survey in an area and correct for this factor. Our estimate is to be used and incomplete to be helpful in this point at present.

E.O. 12356-1, Department of Defense
 Executive Order
 Administrative Unit.

EXAMINERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APR 3/4
PUBLIC HEALTH SUB-COMMISSION

Appendix 109

AC/3008/23/PH

31 March 1945

SUBJECT: - Report of Veterinary activities, 1 to 31 March 1945.

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

1. Total production of small-pox vaccine by Italian Veterinarians now amounts to more than 6 million doses. The Veterinary Laboratory in Palermo has produced more than 3 million and the Veterinary Division, Institute of Public Health, Rome more than 3 million doses.

2. Activities of this Branch during the month most closely related to health have been as follows:

- a. Brucella abortus vaccine (strain N.29) is being produced in Rome and administered to the dairy calves or herds adjacent to Rome.
- b. Bacillus was requested by all sent to Palermo provided where cases of malignant fever presumably from swine origin have occurred.
- c. A few isolated cases of anthrax in swine were reported in April provided.

3. The control of acute cholera is being reasonably well collected through the continued immunization of swine with crystal violet vaccine and anti-serum. 25000 swine in Rome province have been vaccinated with locally produced crystal violet vaccine. The larger veterinary laboratory near Rome is producing 1000 doses of this vaccine. In Naples this product is in the process of production. There is no little probability that supplies of crystal violet vaccine will need to be requisitioned for use in Italy during the year. However, unless anti-serum producing plants in the North Italy are found to be in working condition an additional supply of this biologic will of necessity be requisitioned.

4. Vaccine for foot-and-mouth disease has been produced in quantities as great as the available supply of virus tissue would permit. With this vaccine now in the provinces of Rome, Sicily, Calabria, Florence as well as in Calabria and all provinces south of the including Rome and Campania, the vaccine for vaccine have been far greater in amount than the rate of production could afford. Arrangements having been made for the late shipment of virus tissue to Rome from Calabria and to virus tissue from Sicily, production will be greatly increased during April.

5. 10,000 information leaflets regarding the manufacture and use of foot-and-mouth vaccine are now being prepared for distribution to agricultural officials and farmers. Arrangements are for the shipment of vaccine to each province for use in sheep dip are being made through the Agriculture Sub-Commission.

1. Total production of small-pox vaccine by Italian Veterinarians now amounts to more than 1 million doses. The Veterinary Laboratory in Palermo has produced more than 2 million and the Veterinary Division, Institute of Public Health, Rome more than 3 million doses.

2. Activities of this Branch during the month most closely related to health have been as follows:

a. Bacillus abortus vaccine (strain n. 19) is being produced in Rome and administered to the dairy calves of herds adjacent to Rome.

b. Bacillin was requested by and sent to Pistoia province where cases of malignant fever presumably from swine origin have occurred.

c. A few isolated cases of anthrax in bovines were reported in Tormo province.

3. The control of swine cholera is being reasonably well effected through the continued immunization of swine with crystal violet vaccine and anti-serum. 25500 swine in Siena province have been vaccinated with locally produced crystal violet vaccine. The larger veterinary laboratory near Rome has produced 10,000 doses of this vaccine. In Naples this product is in the process of production. There is not little probability that supplies of crystal violet vaccine will need to be requisitioned for use in Italy during the year. However, unless anti-serum producing plants in Northern Italy are found to be in working condition an additional supply of this biologic will of necessity be requisitioned.

4. Vaccine for foot-and-mouth disease has been produced in quantities as great as the available supply of virus tissue would permit. With the exception now in the provinces of Lazio, Siena, Pistoia, Florence as well as in San Marino and all provinces south of and including Rome and Capriano, requests for vaccine have been far greater in amount than the rate of production could afford. Arrangements having been made for the immediate shipment of slaughter cattle to Rome from Perugia and of virus tissue from Siena, production will be greatly increased during April.

5. 10,000 information leaflets regarding the manufacture and use of an-malicious dip for sheep scab are being ready for distribution to agriculturalists and farmers. Arrangements for the allocation of material to each province for use in sheep dip are now being made through the Agriculture Sub-Commission.

6. The first of a number of demonstrations showing how artificial inoculation is planned in Rome province for 5 April. Requisitioned bovine artificial inoculation equipment has arrived for sale and distribution to Italian Veterinarians.

7. There has been no reports of sheep scab extending to new areas. Inoculation that spread of the disease has been at least temporarily checked. No additional suspected cases of Bovine Cryptosporidiosis have occurred.

Richard P. D.

HOWARD E. HENDERSON,
Lt. Colonel, Air Corps,
Chief, Veterinary Branch.

2737

HEADQUARTERS
2665th CENTRAL CIVILIAN MEDICAL DEPOT (CIVMED)
APO 512 H S.A.M.

COMB/C/MS

1 March 1945

SUBJECT: Accounting for Medical Supplies
Entering Mediterranean Theatre of Operations.

TO : See Distribution.

I. GENERAL

1. Pursuant to authority conferred upon the Chief Accountant, AC, by G-5 AFHQ, the following instructions prepared by the Chief Accountant, AC, are issued in relation to the accounting for civilian medical supplies shipped into or purchased in Italy for distribution in the Mediterranean Theatre of Operations (MTO).

II. CENTRAL CONTROL OF MEDICAL SUPPLIES BY AFHQ

1. Control of all medical supplies entering MTO has been taken over by Allied Force Headquarters as of 1 January 1945. AFHQ has assumed responsibility for the receipt, storage, and issue of medical supplies to Italy and Balkan Countries.
2. 2665 Central Civilian Medical Depot (CIVMED) (COMED) at Naples and the Branch Civilian Medical Depots (COMBN) at Bari and Florence, heretofore operated by the Allied Commission have been transferred to AFHQ, together with all supplies, equipment facilities, and necessary military personnel.
3. In accordance with previous arrangements an inventory as of the close of business on 31 December 1944, has been taken of all supplies on hand and in transit within Italy.
4. All medical supplies imported and/or drawn from the Allied Armies after 31 December 1944 will be accounted for by AFHQ. Medical supplies required for Italy, the Republic of San Marino and Vatican State, will be issued by COMED and COMBN's to the Allied Commission in the manner hereinafter outlined, and AFHQ will render an accounting thereon, reporting such supplies as received from AFHQ. Medical Supplies required for the Balkan countries will be shipped to these countries and the Military Liaison of such countries will render the accounting on their receipts to AFHQ.

III. ACCOUNTING FOR MEDICAL SUPPLIES

1. The accounting record maintained at the Central Civilian Medical Depot will be based on the opening inventory of medical supplies taken over on 31 December 1944, on receiving reports for incoming imports beginning 1 January 1945, and on issue vouchers for medical supplies distributed to the countries in the Mediterranean Theatre of Operations.
2. The physical inventories taken in COMED and COMBN warehouses as of 31 December 1944, will be agreed upon and handed over to AFHQ by means of an issue voucher. Such inventory must include any medical supplies in transit between COMED, COMBN's and regional warehouses. The Allied Commission will render an accounting through 31 December 1944, on under existing regulations. Shortages in quantities due to breakages, damages, other losses, and anti-fistio vaccines, sustained prior to 1 January 1945, will be reported by AFHQ. The opening inventory

in reliance upon the instructions prepared by the Chief Accountant, AC, by G-5
 Chased in Italy for distribution in the Mediterranean Theatre of Operations (MTO).

II. CENTRAL CONTROL OF MEDICAL SUPPLIES BY AFHQ

1. Control of all medical supplies entering MTO has been taken over by Allied Force Headquarters as of 1 January 1945. AFHQ has assumed responsibility for the receipt, storage, and issue of medical supplies to Italy and Balkan Countries.
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3. In accordance with previous arrangements an inventory as of the close of business on 31 December 1944, has been taken of all supplies on hand and in transit within Italy.
4. All medical supplies imported and/or drawn from the Allied Armies after 31 December 1944 will be accounted for by AFHQ. Medical supplies required for Italy, the Republic of San Marino and Vatican State, will be issued by CCMD and BCMD's to the Allied Commission in the manner hereinafter outlined, and AC will render an accounting thereon, reporting such supplies as received from AFHQ and Medical Supplies required for the Balkan Countries will be shipped to these countries and the Military Division of such countries will render the accounting on their receipts to AFHQ.

III. ACCOUNTING FOR MEDICAL SUPPLIES

1. The accounting record maintained at the Central Civilian Medical Depot will be based on the opening inventory of medical supplies taken over on 31 December 1944, on receiving reports for incoming imports beginning 1 January 1945, and on issue vouchers for medical supplies distributed to the countries in the Mediterranean Theatre of Operations.
2. The physical inventories taken in CCMD and BCMD's warehouses as of 31 December 1944, will be agreed upon and handled over to AFHQ by means of an issue voucher. Such inventory must include any medical supplies in transit between CCMD, BCMD's and regional warehouses. The Allied Commission will render an accounting through 31 December 1944, as under existing regulations. Shortages in quantities due to breakages, damages, other losses, and out-of-date vaccines, sustained prior to 1 January 1945, will be reported by AC. The opening inventory of AFHQ shall therefore represent only those medical supplies determined to be on hand and in transit by actual physical inspection and count.
3. The following sources of medical supplies are anticipated:
 - (a) Direct imports from U.S.
 - (b) Direct imports from U.K.
 - (c) Issues from America or British Medical Company Depots to AFHQ
 - (d) Stocks returned by AC/AFHQ
 - (e) Captured or confiscated supplies
 - (f) Issues from US or UK Armies in the field
 - (g) Local purchases.

2736

Appendix 2

(a) and (b). When imports are unloaded a warehouse receiving report will be prepared in duplicate by the warehouse supervisor. One copy will be sent to the administrative office (COG), Naples, and one copy retained for use in posting the stock cards. Goods will be checked against the ship manifests and bills of lading which must be sent to the receiving warehouse by the Port Liaison Officer. Receiving reports shall show the name of the vessel, date of receipt of the specific commodities, quantities billed, and the specific commodities and quantities actually received. The receiving report will also show total weight of the shipment. Cases containing a variety of goods will be opened and each item separately checked and entered on the receiving report. Each receiving report will show source of origin of supplies.

(c) Goods received from American Army (Company) or British Army Depots should be accompanied by US shipping tickets or British issue vouchers. Actual receipts should be checked against the tickets or vouchers and any discrepancies notified to the issuing depot.

(d) Medical stocks returned by US/AMC will be a rare occurrence. In such cases however, a receiving report should be prepared and distributed as previously outlined in sub paragraphs (a) and (b). Supplies so returned to AMC will not be shown as an original receipt on the stock reports (since they have already been reported) but will be shown as a deduction or negative issue (bracketed if report is typed and in red pencil or ink if handwritten).

(e) Captured or confiscated supplies will be taken on charge in the stock records and a receiving report prepared and distributed as outlined in sub paragraph (a). Care must be taken to see that this class of supplies is not confused with other sources of origin.

(f) Occasionally medical supplies will be drawn from US or UK Armies in the field. Invariably these supplies will be issued to the AMC 5th Army or AMC 8th Army. Receiving reports should be made out by the AMC 5th and AMC 8th Army. There will however be no necessity for these goods to be taken on charge in the stock records in as much as issue to AMC 5th Army and AMC 8th Army are to be regarded as free issues. (See also paragraph on issues).

(g) Locally purchased supplies fall under several categories. So far as practical it is essential to relieve AMC and AG of accounting in respect to such transactions. Local medical supplies will not be supplied by COG and EODM's. Purchases of local supplies will be made under the following circumstances:

(1) In areas where EODM's are operating all required Italian produced medical supplies will be purchased from the supplier direct by EODM's.

(2) In forward areas where the AMC 5th Army and AMC 8th Army are operating, the Public Health Officer for the areas will have authority to purchase local medical supplies not imported by AMC (i.e., bacteriological supplies). Payment will be made to the Italian supplier by the AMC Finance Officer upon production by the supplier of a Payment Voucher Form F/S-3, prepared by the Public Health Officer. The voucher must be accompanied by an invoice verified by the Health Officer. The voucher should also contain a statement that the supplies are being purchased for Free Issue in forward areas. It is not necessary to take the receipt and disposition of such supplies into the stock records.

(3) In areas where EODM's are operating, and it is found necessary to purchase local supplies for issue to displaced persons or refugees, both of which are treated as "free issues", a procedure similar to that in the preceding paragraph should be followed.

should be checked against the tickets or vouchers and any discrepancies notified to the issuing depot.

(d) Medical Stocks returned by AG AMI will be a rare occurrence. In such cases however, a receiving report should be prepared and distributed as previously outlined in sub paragraphs (a) and (h). Supplies so returned to AFHQ will not be shown as an original receipt on the stock reports (since they have already been reported) but will be shown as a deduction or negative issue (bracketed in report is typed and in red pencil or ink if handwritten).

(e) Captured or confiscated supplies will be taken on charge in the stock records and a receiving report prepared and distributed as outlined in sub paragraph (a). Care must be taken to see that this class of supplies is not confused with other sources of origin.

(f) Occasionally medical supplies will be drawn from US or UK armies in the field. Invariably these supplies will be issued to the AMG 5th Army or AMG 8th Army. Receiving reports should be made out by the AMG 5th and AMG 8th Army. There will however be no necessity for these goods to be taken on charge in the stock records in as much as issue to AMG 5th Army and AMG 8th Army are to be regarded as Free Issues. (See also paragraph on issues).

(g) Locally purchased supplies fall under several categories. So far as practicable it is essential to relieve AFHQ and AG of accounting in respect to such transactions. Local medical supplies will not be stocked by COMS and BMDMA. Purchases of local supplies will be made under the following circumstances.

(1) In areas where BMDMA are operating all required Italian produced medical supplies will be purchased from the supplier direct by BMDMA.

(2) In forward areas where the AMG 5th Army and AMG 8th Army are operating, the Public Health Officer if the area will have authority to purchase local medical supplies not imported by AFHQ (e.g. bacteriological supplies). Payment will be made to the Italian supplier by the AMG Finance Officer upon production by the supplier of a Payment Voucher Form F/5-3 prepared by the Public Health Officer. The voucher must be accompanied by an invoice verified by PPO. The voucher should also contain a statement that the supplies are being purchased for Free Issue in Forward Areas. It is not necessary to take the receipt and disposition of such supplies into the stock records.

(3) In areas where BMDMA are operating, and it is found necessary to purchase local supplies for issue to displaced persons or refugees, both of which are created as "Free Issues", a procedure similar to that in the preceding paragraph will be adapted. The payment voucher, also prepared by PPO, should show "Free Issues to Displaced Persons or Refugees".

(4) Italian produced Medical Supplies purchased for shipment to Balkan countries shall be procured by AG on behalf of AFHQ. Certified invoices for such purchases will be sent to Foreign Trade Section Commerce Sub-C mission AG who will arrange payment. Accordingly these items will not come into the stock records of AFHQ.

APPENDIX "D" Sheet 3

IV. ACCOUNTING FOR MEDICAL SUPPLIES ISSUED IN ITALY

1. Medical supplies issued by COME and RCMD warehouses under AFHQ control will be made to the following organizations:

- A. Ente Nazionale Distribuzione Medicinali degli Alleati (agent of the Italian Government).
- B. AMG 5th Army and AMG 8th Army.
- C. Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission (for refugees, internment, etc).
- D. Public Health Sub-Commission (for typhus control, malaria control, experimental and similar purposes).
- E. Director of Health United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation (UNRRA) Italian Mission.
- F. Balkan countries (Albania, Greece, Yugoslavia).

(a) ENTENAS

1. Ente Nazionale Distribuzione Medicinali degli Alleati acts as the warehousing and distributing agency of the Italian Government for medical supplies furnished by the Allied Nations to the civilian populations of liberated Italy and the Republic of San Marino, except in forward areas of the AMG 5th Army and 8th Army. ENTENAS is not required to make payments in lire to the Allied Commission. Charges for the value of imported medical supplies against the Italian Government, will be kept in London and Washington on the basis of shipments and reports furnished by AMG.

2. The Director of Sanita' Pubblica (Italian Government) will requisition required supplies through the Public Health Sub-Commission AC. The Medical Administration will submit requisitions once each month for medical supplies to the Director General Sanita' Pubblica. These requisitions will be consolidated and forwarded to a population basis, approved by the Italian Government, and submitted to the Public Health Sub-Commission AC. The Director Public Health Sub-Commission or his designated representative will screen and approve or revise these requisitions and forward them to COME or RCMD for filling and release to ENTENAS.

3. The issuing warehouse, either COME or RCMD, will prepare an issue voucher in triplicate in the case of COME, and in quadruplicate in the case of the RCMD warehouse. Each branch warehouse will forward one copy of the issue voucher to the Central Civilian Medical Depot, Naples. Two copies of the issue voucher will accompany the medical supplies. The original issue voucher will be signed by the representative of ENTENAS as agent of the Italian Government, and thereupon given to the warehouse supervisor. The duplicate will be used by the agent or other consignees, as agent to ENTENAS. The triplicate copy will be retained in the issuing warehouse for posting stock records. Each issue voucher will show source of origin of supplies.

4. When medical supplies are prepared for delivery to ENTENAS, care must be exercised to show in the issue voucher the specific articles and the exact quantities. No allowances whatever will be made to the recipient for breakage or losses in transit. The original issue voucher (original) will be transmitted with

Public Health Sub-Commission (for typhus control, malaria control, experimental and similar purposes).

5 Director of Health United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation (UNRRA) Italian Mission.

7 Balkan countries (Albania, Greece, Yugoslavia).

(a) ENDIMIA

1. Ente Nazionale Distribuzione Medicinali degli Alleati acts as the warehousing and distributing agency of the Italian Government for medical supplies furnished by the Allied Nations to the civilian populations of liberated Italy and the Republic of San Marino, except in forward areas of the 5th Army and 8th Army. ENDIMIA is not required to make payments in lire to the Allied Commission. Charges for the value of imported medical supplies against the Italian Government, will be kept in London and Washington on the basis of shipments and reports furnished by AFHQ.

2. The Director of Sanita' Italiana (Italian Government) will requisition required supplies through the Public Health Sub-Commission AC. The Medical Provincial will submit requisitions once each month for medical supplies to the Director General Sanita' Italiana. These requisitions will be consolidated and screened on a population basis, approved by the Italian Government, and submitted to the Public Health Sub-Commission AC. The Director Public Health Sub-Commission or his designated representative will screen and approve or revise these requisitions and forward them to COM or COM for filling and release to ENDIMIA.

3. The issuing warehouse, either COM or COM, will prepare an issue voucher in triplicate in the case of COM, and in quadruplicate in the case of the COM warehouse. Each branch warehouse will forward one copy of the issue voucher to the Central Civilian Medical Depot, Naples. Two copies of the issue voucher will accompany the medical supplies. The original issue voucher will be signed by the representative of ENDIMIA as shown in the receipt of the goods, and thereupon given to the warehouse supervisor. The duplicate will be used by the agent or other consignee to account to AFHQ. The triplicate copy will be retained in the issuing warehouse for posting stock records. Each issue voucher will show source of origin of supplies.

4. When medical supplies are prepared for delivery to ENDIMIA, care must be exercised to show in the issue voucher the specific articles and the exact quantities. No allowance whatever will be made to the recipient for breakage or losses in transit. The signed issue voucher (original) will be transmitted with the stock movement report at the end of each month to the Chief Accountant, AC. These vouchers will constitute the supporting evidence of the charges against ENDIMIA.

5. In areas where ENDIMIA are operating, all local purchases of medical supplies will be made by that organization, and will therefore not enter into AFHQ accounts.

2735

APPENDIX "D" Sheet 1

(B) AMI 5th and 8th Army Areas:

1. UNRRA will not distribute medical supplies in Forward Area under AMI 5th and 8th Armies excepting where authorized so to do by SCAG, 5th or 8th Army. Requisitions for supplies for areas under the AMI 5th and 8th Armies will be prepared or approved by the AMI Public Health Officer. Goods so requisitioned will be assembled and dispatched by the issuing warehouse, in a transfer voucher, (Form P/P56), made out in triplicate by COM and quadruplicate by POM's. The original and duplicate should be forwarded with the goods. The original will be signed and returned by the PHO acknowledging receipt of the goods, the duplicate will be held by the PHO, the triplicate will be retained by the issuing warehouse for posting the stock records. In the case of branch warehouse the quadruplicate will be forwarded to the Central Civilian Medical Depot, Naples. At the end of the month the signed original transfer voucher will be forwarded with monthly report to the Chief Accountant, AC.

2. Medical supplies issued to the AMI 5th and 8th Armies will generally be treated as extended supplies. Should shortages arise on such shipments, because of loss in transit, breakage or damage, a report should be made to the issuing warehouse, but unless error occurred in the original billing no adjustment will be made in the stock records. The entire shipment will be reported as "Free Issues in Forward Areas" on the basis of the quantities dispatched from the warehouse plant-form.

3. In rare cases, sales of medical supplies may be made for cash in AMI 5th and 8th Army areas. When payment is received, in such cases, a Receipt Voucher (Form P/P1) will be prepared by the PHO original being handed to the customer and copy lodged with the Sub-Accountant to whose account the proceeds of these sales are deposited.

(C) Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission:

Issues to AC/AMI units such as Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission for distribution will be treated in the same manner as para (b) (1). Except that such issues will be shown in the stock reports as "Issues to Refugees, etc"

(3) Public Health Sub-Commission:

Issues of medical supplies to the Public Health Sub-Commission for malaria control, typhus control, and similar purposes will be treated in the same manner as in para (b) (1), except that such issues will be shown as "Issues for Health Protection".

(2) UNRRA:

Issues of medical supplies may also be made to Director of Health United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) under arrangements entered into between AC and that organization. Such issues will be treated in the same manner as para (b) (1) and will be shown in the appropriate column in the Stock Report.

(F) Balkan Countries:

1. Shipments to the Balkan Countries will be made upon instructions issued by APMO, after consultation with the MI of the particular country.

2. In the case of shipments to the Balkans, an APMO Shipping

Chief Accountant, AG.

2. Medical supplies issued to the 4th, 5th and 6th armies will generally be treated as expended supplies. Should shortages arise on such shipments, because of loss in transit, breakage or damage, a report should be made to the issuing warehouse, but unless error occurred in the original billing no adjustment will be made in the stock records. The entire shipment will be reported as "Area Issues in Forward Areas" on the basis of the quantities dispatched from the warehouse platform.

3. In rare cases, sales of medical supplies may be made for cash in 4th, 5th and 6th army areas. When payment is received, in such cases, a Receipt Voucher (Form P-11) will be prepared by the AFHQ original being handed to the customer and copy lodged with the Sub-Accountant to whose account the proceeds of these sales are deposited.

(C) Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission.

Issues to AG/AM units such as Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission for distribution will be treated in the same manner as para (b) (1). Except that such issues will be shown in the stock reports as "Issues to Refugees, etc."

(D) Public Health Sub-Commission.

Issues of medical supplies to the Public Health Sub-Commission for malarial control, typhus control, and similar purposes will be treated in the same manner as in para (b) (1), except that such issues will be shown as "Issues for health protection".

(E) UNRRA.

Issues of medical supplies may also be made to Director of Health United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) under arrangements entered into between AG and that organization. Such issues will be treated in the same manner as para (b) (1) and will be shown in the appropriate column in the Stock Report.

(F) Balkan Countries.

1. Shipments to the Balkan Countries will be made upon instructions issued by AFHQ, after consultation with the MI of the particular country.

2. In the case of shipments to the Balkans, an AFHQ Shipping Ticket will be made out in triplicate by AGD, and in quadruplicate by SCMG. The original shipping ticket will be signed for by the MI or its designated representative at the time the goods are withdrawn from the warehouse as acknowledged receipt of issue; the duplicate will be held by MI, and the triplicate retained by the warehouse for posting the stock records; the quadruplicate prepared only by SCMG will be forwarded to COMZ, Naples. Each shipping ticket will show source of origin of supplies.

APPENDIX Sheet 5

If issues of medical supplies are made direct to the Vatican State, it will be necessary to show such issues in a separate column on the Stock Movement Report. The procedure for making these issues will be similar to that set out in F (2) above except that no issue vouchers will be used instead of AFHQ Shipping tickets.

7. GENERAL RULES FOR ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING:

1. Sources of supply must never be confused. The stock records kept must enable receipts and issues from the different sources to be readily determined from the related record.
2. Losses in transit and in warehouses and losses by deterioration are bound to occur. Losses in transit to warehouse will be dealt with in the receiving reports, and extended therefore to the statement of stock movements. When breakages or losses are found in the warehouses an issue voucher should be made out. A copy will be sent to CCMD. Losses by deterioration occur when such items as vaccines become out of date. These losses also should be dealt with by an issue voucher which should be signed by the PHC authorizing the write-off.
3. As CCMD Naples is to become the Headquarters where all records and information regarding the receipt and issue of medical supplies in AMO are to be kept, it is essential that the branch warehouse supervisors keep records of all supplies received and issued by their respective warehouses. PHC warehouse therefore will keep:
 - (1) A copy of each receiving report
 - (2) A copy of each issue voucher
 - (3) Stores ledger by commodities
 - (4) Bin cards attached to each separate commodity in the section of the warehouse in which same is stored.
4. Each branch warehouse will be required to send at the end of each month to CCMD, Naples, copies of all receiving reports for the month, copies of all issue vouchers for the month, and a stock movement report. The monthly report should be forwarded not later than two days after the close of the month.
5. CCMD, Naples will follow exactly the same procedure for the Naples warehouse. In addition, it will consolidate the stock movement reports, so as to include all movements of medical supplies in a single statement.
6. The consolidated statement should be made out in triplicate. Two copies will be forwarded to the Chief Accountant AG and one copy retained by CCMD.
7. To check the accuracy of the stock records, a complete physical inventory should be taken at least once every three months but a partial inventory should be taken each month.
8. CCMD shall send to the Chief Accountant AG every month with the consolidated stock movement report detailed schedules, printed and extended, of the total items of each class of supply in each of the following columns:

Issues to: **AMONG**
 8th Army AMO
 5th Army AMO
 Displaced Persons
 Troops in Berlin Control

CCMD will send also a statement of the total line value of the items comprised in all

to use statement of stock movements. When breakages or losses are found in the warehouses an issue voucher should be made out. A copy will be sent to CCMD. Losses by deterioration occur when such items as, vaccines become out of date. These losses also should be dealt with by an issue voucher which should be signed by the PHO authorizing the write-off.

3. As CCMD Naples is to become the headquarters where all records and information regarding the receipt and issue of medical supplies in UNO are to be kept, it is essential that the branch warehouse supervisors keep records of all supplies received and issued by their respective warehouses. CCMD warehouse therefore will keep:

- (1) a copy of each receiving report
- (2) a copy of each issue voucher
- (3) Stores ledger by commodities
- (4) Bin cards attached to each separate commodity in the section of the warehouse in which same is stored.

4. Each branch warehouse will be required to send at the end of each month to CCMD, Naples, copies of all receiving reports for the month, copies of all issue vouchers for the month, and a stock movement report. The monthly report should be forwarded not later than two days after the close of the month.

5. CCMD, Naples will follow exactly the same procedure for the Naples warehouse. In addition it will consolidate the stock movement reports, so as to include all movements of medical supplies in a single statement.

6. The consolidated statement should be made out in triplicate. Two copies will be forwarded to the Chief Accountant AC and one copy retained by CCMD.

7. To check the accuracy of the stock records, a complete physical inventory should be taken at least once every three months but a partial inventory should be taken each month.

8. CCMD shall send to the Chief Accountant AC every month with the consolidated stock movement report detailed schedules, priced and extended, of the total items of each class of supply in each of the following columns:

- Issues to:
- 8th Army AMB
 - 14th Army AMB
 - Displaced Persons
 - Typhus and Malaria Control

CCMD will send also a statement of the total lire value of the items comprised in all columns on the Receipts side and the remaining columns on the Issue side of the Stock Movement Report. Totals from different sources of original to be shown separately.

9. Local Purchases and Captured and Confiscated Supplies where these arise should be shown separately at the end of the Stock Movement Report.

(Signed) L. J. GRIFFIN,
Colonel, MC,
Commanding.

2734

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR
 PUBLIC HEALTH SUB-COMMISSION

"APPENDIX B"

4/30/78/73/TH

7 April, 1945

SUBJECT: - Monthly Report for March 1945
 Medical Supply Officer.

TO : - Director, Public Health Sub-Commission.

1. During the month of March 1945, the Public Health Sub-Commission has completed distribution of Allied medical supplies for the period of January and February 1945 to the following Regions: Southern, Sicily, Sardinia, Lazio-Umbria, Marche-Abruzzi and Toscana. This covers all of liberated Italy.

2. The Public Health Sub-Commission has increased the number of their warehouses and representatives which has helped a great deal in their distribution problems. Transportation is still one of their great difficulties. Though many of their problems have been worked out they are still far from operating and functioning smoothly. The Commission still arranges between British and American Public Health Sub-Commission over proper management and operation of the organization.

3. This office forwarded to all (with the new directive published by 2645 CCND) on the accounting for medical supplies entering Italian territory. This new directive includes accounting of all medical supplies to British, American, and Italian, displaced persons and Italian Public Health Sub-Commission and Public Health Sub-Commission as well as the Italian countries.

4. It has now been carried out by the Public Health Sub-Commission and this office that holds in newly liberated Regions in its territory will be able to requisition emergency medical supplies from 2645 CCND reports to take care of their needs until such a time that the Public Health Sub-Commission will be able to operate within their areas.

5. There have been three meetings with Industry Sub-Commission on the production of certain pharmaceutical and biological products that can be produced in Italy in sufficient quantities to take care of civilian needs. These items will no longer need to be requisitioned from the United States. Items as sulphur ointment, biogenics and alcohol are among those not being requisitioned from the States.

6. On March 24, 1945, the writer made a trip to Emilia Region and 8th Army Area for the purpose of clarifying Italian Bureau on Italian drug prices as well as Allied drug prices. Also to check on requisitioning and distribution of Allied medical supplies.

7. Public Health Division, Italian Government, has submitted to this office on the 10th of March a list of medical items that represent their requirements of Italy for the period July to December 1945. This office screened the requisition as to whether it was for Italy or not.

1. During the month of March 1945, the Italian Government has completed distribution of Allied medical supplies for the period of January and February, 1945 to the following regions: Southern, Sicily, Sardinia, Lazio-Umbria, Marche-Abruzzi and Pescara. This covers all of liberated Italy.

2. The Italian Government has increased the number of their warehouses and representatives of the Government has helped a great deal in their distribution problems. Transportation is still one of their great difficulties. Though many of their problems have been worked out they are still far from meeting and functioning smoothly. Discussion still arises between the Italian Government and the Italian Government over proper management and operation of the organization.

3. This office forwarded to all offices the new directive published by COMUSMACV on the accounting of medical supplies entering the Italian Government of Operations. This new directive includes accounting of all medical supplies to COMUSMACV, AFM 5th and 6th, and to the Italian Government. The Italian Government and Public Health Sub-Commission as well as the Italian Government.

4. It has now been started out by the Italian Sub-Commission, a list of items that would be highly activated regions in the territory will be able to requisition emergency medical supplies from COMUSMACV to take care of their needs until such a time as the Italian Government will be able to operate within their areas.

5. There have been three meetings with Industry Sub-Commission on the production of certain pharmaceutical and biological products that can be produced in Italy in sufficient quantities to take care of civilian needs. These items will no longer need to be requisitioned from the United States. Items as sulphur ointment, biologicals and alcohol are among those not being requisitioned from the United States.

6. On March 22, 1945, the writer made a trip to Emilia Region and 6th Army Area for the purpose of clarifying Italian Bureau on Italian drug prices as well as Allied drug prices. Also to check on requisitioning and distribution of Allied medical supplies.

7. Public Health Division, Italian Government, has submitted to this office on the 10th of March a list of medical items that represent their requirements of Italy for the period July to December 1945. This office forwarded the requisition as to all items requisitioned for Italy as per U.S.A. This requisition has been forwarded to higher offices on the 15th of March 1945 for action.

8. Medical supplies for the period of January 1, 1945 to June 30, 1945 have not arrived, but nothing has been received that they will arrive sometime in May 1945. A circular has been sent out to all areas instructing them to notify their provincial to use supplies sparingly and economically. At the present time there are no great shortages in medical supplies for Italy except for confinement bags and X-ray supplies.

FRANKS J. RUSTARD,
Captain M.C.
Medical Supply Officer.

2733

capture of approximately 1000 Italian civilians and children. It is reported that the Italian had to be sent to the very remote area of the island, who has been quarantined by the Italian authorities. The Italian has been taken to the island, but it is not clear whether he is being held or if he is being released.

Dr. Valente reported that the mentioned information for investigation has been received by the Italian authorities.

The Italian authorities have also received information that the Italian has been taken to the island, but it is not clear whether he is being held or if he is being released.

(5) The Dr. Valente reported that the mentioned information has been received by the Italian authorities.

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SECRET

REDACTED ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety and Commission
SEC 304

Monthly Report for Month, 1945.

Section A. POLICE.

Para.		Page
1	Escape of General Roatta	1
2	Public Demonstration	1
3	Other Disturbances	1
4	Appointment of Commanding General CC.RR.	2
5	Corbinieri Strength	2
6	Appointment of Commander General of Piemonte Guards	2
7	Transport for CC.RR.	3
8	Clothing and Equipment for Police	3
9	Defection	3
10	Agents of Public Security - Repatriation	4
11	Visits of Inspection	4
12	Arms for A.I.S.	4
13	Clothing etc.	4
14	Decorations of Craves	5

Section B. LAW ENFORCEMENT

Para		
15	Crime - Generally	5
16	Arrests for Foreign Allied Military Currency	5
17	Veracruz Disease	5

Section C. SECURITY

Para		
18	Civilian Security	5
19	Evolution Trials	5
20	Political Disorders	6
21	Fascist Republican Cell in Rome	6
22	Conduct of Military Personnel	7
23	Screening	7
24	Security of German Detachments	7
25	Unione Sindacale del Lavoro - ULI	8
26	Civilian Internment Camp	8
27	Civilian Internment Camp, Terni	8
28	Forgery of Allied Commission Travel Orders	9
29	Pesticillin - Black Market	9
30	Enemy Agents (5 Army Group)	9
31	Enemy Agents Cases (Rome area Allied Command).	9
32	British Renegades	10
33	Cocaine	10
34	Special Mission Identification	10

Section D. POLICE

Para		
35	General	10

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 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

1. Administrative Strength
2. Appointment of Commanding General of Finance
3. Guards
4. Transport for CC, etc.
5. Clothing and Equipment for Police - Genoa
6. Defection
7. Agents of Public Security - Repatriation
8. Visits of Inspection
9. Arms for I.P.S.
10. Clothing etc.
11. Destruction of Graves

Section B. L.A. INFORMATION

15. Crime - Generally
16. Attempts for Forging Allied Military Currency
17. Venerable Dinasse

Section C. SECURITY

18. Civilian Security
19. Espionage Trials
20. Political Disorders
21. Fascist Republican Cell in Rome
22. Conduct of Military Personnel
23. Screening
24. Security of German Documents
25. Unions Sindacale dei Lavoratori - USIL
26. Civilian Internment Camp
27. Civilian Internment Camp, Termi
28. Forgery of Allied Commission Travel Orders
29. Penicillin - Black Market
30. Army Agents (5 Army Group)
31. Enemy Agents Cases (Home and Allied Command)
32. British Remounts
33. Cologne
34. Special Mission Lieutenant Fehr

Section D. PRISON

35. General
36. Overcrowding
37. Personnel
38. Closing of Prisons
39. Investigation
40. Supplies
41. Miscellaneous

SECRET

Section V. REGISTRATION AND LICENSING

Para 42	Real Automobile Club d'Italia	11
" 43	Diplomatic Vehicles	11
" 44	Knights of Malta	11
" 45	Civilian Vehicles used by Military	11
" 46	Issues of Passes by E.M.S.	11
" 47	Members of the Italian Government	11
" 48	Political	12
" 49	Revision of Executive Memorandum No. 77	12
" 50	Province of Foggia	12
" 51	Recovery of Military Patrol Cars and Containers	12
" 52	Issue and Use of Military Types on Civilian Vehicles	12
" 53	Entry into Italy	12

Section V. REGISTRATION AND LICENSING

Para 54	Personnel	12
" 55	Nominal Roll Officers	13
" 56	Nominal Roll E/GR's	13
" 57	Withdrawal of Allied Commission Officers	13

- B -

SECRET

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission

APO 304

12/14027/PS

10 April 1945

SUBJECT: Monthly Report for March, 1945.

TO: Vice President, Civil Affairs Section.

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

A. ESCAPE1. Escape of General Roatta.

(a) On the 4th March, 1945, General Mario ROATTA, who was being tried by the High Commission for the punishment of Fascist crimes, escaped from the Italian Military Hospital in Rome. General ROATTA, former Chief of the Italian Army General Staff, was originally confined in the Officers' Prison at Fort Braccia, but the President of the Court authorized his removal to the Military Hospital on account of the possibility of his suffering from an attack of angina pectoris.

(b) On the 26th of January, 1945, General ROATTA was sent to the Military Hospital and placed under a Carabinieri guard. In the course of time the guard became lax and General ROATTA was allowed to receive visitors, move about the Hospital and converse with other patients.

(c) On the night of the 4th of March General ROATTA visited the room of a certain Major ROSSI, gave the key to his Carabinieri guard and disappeared. In spite of widespread searches and the offer of the reward of one million lire for his recapture General ROATTA has not yet been traced.

(d) The Commission appointed by the Italian Government to enquire into the circumstances surrounding the escape came to the conclusion that it was due to culpable negligence on the part of those responsible for guarding the prisoner, but found no evidence that the Carabinieri or any officials were implicated in the plot to permit the escape.

2. Public Demonstrations

(a) This explosive incident (para 1) aroused indignation throughout liberated Italy and many demonstrations were held condemning the manner in which the trials of Fascists and Emancipation proceedings were being conducted by the Government. The most serious demonstration took place in Rome on the 4th of March when a protest meeting was organized by the Communist Party (see para 2). Subsequent events led to a Government crisis and, amongst other consequences,

A. 104102

1. Escape of General Roatta.

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2. Public Demonstrations

(a) This deplorable incident (para 1) aroused indignation throughout liberated Italy and many demonstrations were held condemning the manner in which the trials of Fascist and Espionage proceedings were being conducted by the Government. The most serious demonstration took place in Rome on the 4th of March when a protest meeting was organized by the Marxist party (see para 2c). Subsequent events led to a Government crisis and, amongst other consequences, resulted in the resignation of General ORLANDO, Commanding Royal CC.RR. and the replacement of Post. ed. as, Quercetti of Rome.

3. Other Disturbances.

Although in no way connected with the incidents in paragraphs 1 and 2, disturbances of serious proportions took place in Gaullain (Colabris) and Gravina di Puglia which, following on the complete withdrawal of Allied Commission officers from Southern Italy, give an indication of what might be expected in the future when people become more solidly organized politically.

- 1 -
SECRET

ITALY

(1) On 5th March the son of the Sindaco of Cusale a certain CAVALLARO was arrested on charges of larceny. As a reprisal, Communists and "partisans" dispersed three CC.MM. and took them as hostages to the prisons of the village. The Prefect of Reggio went to Cusale and found the town occupied by Communists, with all roads blocked and his force of 18 CC.MM. completely outnumbered. The "partisans" and Communists set up a "people's Tribunal" which condemned many people to be shipped in the public square. The prisoner was released, the sindaco was replaced by a Communist, who, however, only lasted three days before he was relieved in favor of a liberal. Order was eventually restored. (It should be pointed out here that there were no Partisans during the fighting in Calabria and the name is being used there as a cloak for unlawful activity).

(15) At Gravina di Puglia, the offices of the Liberal Party were ransacked and set on fire by armed Communists and Extremists. Order was restored after two days.

(16) Other incidents of less serious consequences have occurred at other locations in liberated Italy and are generally found to be inspired by leftists, so-called Partisans, and cases have been reported wherein Italian Military, particularly paratroopers, have displayed fascist sympathies. As the month closed, the situation was under control. However, it is felt that further incidents can be expected.

4. Appointment of Commanding General

Major General Brunetto BRUNETTI formerly General Commanding the Rome Military District has been appointed General Commanding the 2094 Carabinieri in the place of General RILLO. General BRUNETTI has already shown signs of tackling his new task with vigor and enthusiasm.

5. Carabinieri Strength.

(a) The strength of the Carabinieri as on the 31st March, 1945, was 54,553. Of this total 7196 were ineffective as far as civilian police duties are concerned, for the following reasons:

Hospital	1188
A. B. L.	75
Prison	11
Military Provost duty	1680
Detached, other than police duty	1202
Sick leave	861
Agricultural leave	65
Ordinary Captives leave	2094

7196

(b) Although the present strength is only 447 short of the established ceiling, corrective measures are still being taken to recruit. There are at present some 15000 army reservists of an early class within the ranks of the CC.MM. who do not possess the physical and moral qualifications normally demanded of the Carabinieri. The service is to remain in its post efficiency. With

(41) at Trevino di Po, the offices of the Liberal Party were ransacked and set on fire by armed Communists and Socialists. Order was restored after two days.

(42) Other incidents of less serious consequences have occurred at other locations in liberated Italy and are generally found to be inspired by leftists, so-called partisans, and these have been reported wherein Italian Military, particularly paratroopers, have displayed fascist sympathies. As the month closed, the air strike was under control. However, it is felt that further incidents can be expected.

4. Appointment of Commanding General 12.11.43.

Major General Brunetto BRUNETTI formerly General Commanding the Rome Military District has been appointed General Commanding the Royal Carabinieri in the place of General OTTAVIO. General BRUNETTI has already shown signs of tackling his new task with vigor and enthusiasm.

5. Carabinieri Strength.

(a) The strength of the Carabinieri as on the 31st March, 1945, was 54,353. Of this total 7196 were ineffective as far as civilian police duties are concerned, for the following reasons:

Hospital	1188
A.S.O.L.	75
Prison	11
Military Provost duty	1686
Detached, other than police duty	1222
Sick leave	861
Agricultural leave	5
Ordinary Compensatory leave	2074

7196

(b) Although the present strength is only 447 short of the established ceiling, energetic measures are still being taken to recruit. There are at present some 15000 army reservists of an early class within the ranks of the C.O.M. who do not possess the physical and moral qualifications normally demanded, and who must be replaced if the service is to regain its past efficiency. With this in view the Chief of Staff, Italian Army is preparing a recruiting programme for submission to Land Forces S.D. Commission.

(c) Urgent representations to increase the C.O.M. strength from 55,000 to 65,000 which were renewed in January, 1945, have still produced no decisions.

6. Appointment of Commanding General of Finance Guard.

On the retirement of General AMMENDINO, who had held the position of Commanding General of the Royal Finance Guards for the past six months, the Italian Government proposed the appointment of General GIOVANNI CALIA. General

Section 1

OMIA, who is 37 years of age has had a distinguished Army Career and until recently was Under Secretary of State for War, during which time he co-operated loyally with the Allies. The appointment of General OMIA as Commanding General of the Royal Finance Guards was approved by the Allied Commission on 28th March, 1945.

1. Transport for CC.PR.

(a) It has not been found possible to allot 100 trucks to CC.PR. from the 1700 vehicles earmarked for the carrying of supplies. It has been anticipated that 25 of these vehicles might have been allotted to each of the four northern regions. Application has been made to AFHQ for 48 trucks and 48 armoured vehicles for four mobile battalions, and, in addition, it will now be necessary to obtain approval for the allocation from Italian Army sources of the 100 trucks required for general duties.

(b) A WO/TS of vehicles for the Carabinieri has been obtained from the Commanding General. The number of vehicles actually in the possession of the various legions is far short of the authorized establishment. Of the vehicles that do exist, more than 50% are out of action due to lack of tyres and spare parts. The activation of a vulcanizing plant in the near future will help to deal with the tyre problem, but the greatest difficulty is experienced in obtaining spare parts. The whole question of allotting to CC.PR. a fair proportion of the WO/TS of vehicles to which they are entitled is being taken up with AFHQ and it is hoped that in this manner the need of the northern legions will be partially met if not satisfied.

(c) OMIA, who have been approached in this matter are unable to assist by the supply of trucks from Italian Army Sources, but have offered 50 artillery recon cars. These vehicles can carry 6 men, are fast and powerful but have a heavy petrol consumption. One of these vehicles has been inspected and tested by CC.PR. technicians and the offer of OMIA has been accepted.

2. Clothing and Equipment for Police Agencies.

(a) At the meeting of the U.S. Priorities Board on 20 March, 1945, it was agreed to allocate to Police agencies 42,000 blankets from a stock which has recently arrived in Italy. These blankets have been issued as follows:

Agents of Public Security	10,000
Finance Guards	10,000
Vigili del Fuoco	8,000
Forest Guards	1,000
Prison Guards	10,000

(b) The following items of clothing and equipment have also been received and will be distributed to Finance Guards:

Police Boots	1800
Underclothes	600
Drawers	600

armoured vehicles for four mobile battalions, and, in addition, it will now be necessary to obtain approval for the allocation from Italian Army sources of the 100 trucks required for general duties.

(b) A TQVE of vehicles for the Carabinieri has been obtained from the Commanding General. The number of vehicles actually in the possession of the various legions is far short of the authorized establishment. Of the vehicles that do exist, more than 50% are out of action due to lack of tyres and spare parts. The activation of a vulcanizing plant in the near future will help to deal with the tyre problem, but the greatest difficulty is experienced in obtaining spare parts. The whole question of allotting to CC.RR. a fair proportion of the WO/TY of vehicles to which they are entitled is being taken up with AFHQ and it is hoped that in this manner the need of the northern legions will be partially met if not satisfied.

(c) IMIA, who have been approached in this matter are unable to assist by the supply of trucks from Italian Army Sources, but have offered 50 artillery recon cars. These vehicles can carry 6 men, are fast and powerful but have a heavy petrol consumption. One of these vehicles has been inspected and tested by CC.RR. technicians and the offer of IMIA has been accepted.

8. Clothing and Equipment for Police Agencies.

(a) At the meeting of the A.C. Priorities Board on 20 March, 1945, it was agreed to allocate to Police Agencies 42,000 blankets from a stock which has recently arrived in Italy. These blankets have been issued as follows:

Agents of Public Security	10,000
Finance Guards	10,000
Vigili del Fuoco	8,000
Forest Guards	4,000
Prison Guards	15,000

(b) The following items of clothing and equipment have also been required and will be distributed to Finance Guards:

Paired Boots	1900
Under-shirts	680
Dresses	840

(c) The action of A.C. Priorities Board allotting clothing to Public Safety Sub-Commission for issue to Police Agencies, has now ceased. In fact, a percentage of the clothing available will be placed at the disposal of the Italian Ministry of Commerce, Labour and Industry. The Ministry will then allot items to Police Agencies who have been placed on a high order of priority recommended by Commerce Sub-Commission. The working of the Italian scheme will be carefully watched to ensure that the Police Agencies are properly looked after by their own Ministry.

(d) Although the clothing of CC.RR. has improved in the past few months, it is still not completely satisfactory. The Commanding General has applied to the Minister of War and Land Forces Sub-Commission (MILA) for the clothing necessary properly to equip the force of 55,000. Separate estimates have been prepared and related relative to a proposed strength of 65,000.

SECRET

5. Defection.

(a) Consultations have been made with the Examining and Espionage Committees of the Ministry of the Interior concerned with the Agents of Public Security and Fire Service, and the Ministry of War regarding the CC.RR. The rather slow progress being made, may be attributed to some or all of the following causes:

(b) Lack of transport for witnesses and persons appearing before the Committees; delay in transmission of correspondence due to war conditions; time taken in making necessary enquiries; transfers of officials; loss or destruction of records owing to war conditions. Further, initial enquiries have taken longer, and it is felt that from now on, there will be more cases completed and ready for presentation to the Espionage Committees. The most serious cause of delay would appear to be in the course of case papers between the Examining Committees and the Espionage Committees. This delay is stated to be in the office of the High Commission for Espionage, and one of the reasons given is the number of channels through which the papers have to pass. It can be said that the Committees with which this Sub-Commission deals are working keenly and fairly expeditiously.

(c) Owing to the difficulties of communication, the President of the CC.RR. Espionage Commission has applied for permission to proceed to Florence to interview witnesses there in the case of one CC.RR. General and 2 other senior CC.RR. officers. As the time limit for the completion of the Case is now short, the application has been forwarded to 5 Army A.M., and has now been approved.

10. Agents of Public Security - Repatriation

In view of the new Directive on the repatriation of EOW and civilian internees from outside Italy, arrangements are being made with the Ministry of the Interior to submit lists to this office of members of the Agents of Public Security whom they wish to have repatriated.

11. Visits of Interrogation.

The Ministry of Interior is continuing the policy of sending an Inspector General to send at investigations of capture. A report has recently been received on the capture at Macerata, and arrangements are now in hand for the inspection of the Luni Quarters. These inspections are filling a long-felt want, and are contributing to weeding out undesirable elements and organising the Quarters on sounder lines after the disruption caused by the circumstances of Russian and War.

12. Arms for A.P.S.

Although an allotment of pistols and revolvers has been authorized by Land Force S/C for issue from the Ministry of War to the Agents of Public Security, some rifles only of infantry pattern have been made available. These rifles are not suitable for ordinary police duties, and the matter is being

longer, and it is felt that from now on, there will be more cases completed and ready for presentation to the Examiners' Committee. The most serious cause of delay would appear to be in the course of case papers between the Examining Committee and the Examiners' Committee. This delay is stated to be in the office of the High Commission for Examiners, and one of the reasons given is the number of channels through which the papers have to pass. It can be said that the Committee with which this Sub-Commission deals are working keenly and fairly expeditiously.

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10. Assessing of Public Security - Repatriation

In view of the new Directive on the registration of POW and Civilian Internees from outside Italy, arrangements are being made with the Ministry of the Interior to submit lists to this office of members of the Agents of Public Security whom they wish to have repatriated.

11. Visits of Inspection

The Ministry of Interior is continuing the policy of sending an Inspector General to each of investigations of questions. A report has recently been received on the Question at Macerata, and arrangements are now in hand for the inspection of the Fanti Question. These inspections are filling a long-felt want, and are contributing to speeding up undesirable elements and organizing the Question on sounder lines after the disruption caused by the circumstances of Fascism and War.

12. Arms for A.P.S.

Although an allotment of pistols and muckers has been authorized by Land Forces S/C for some from the Ministry of War to the Agents of Public Security, some rifles only of infantry pattern have been made available. These rifles are not suitable for ordinary police duties, and the matter is being pursued with Land Forces Sub-Commission. There is an urgent need of arms for A.P.S., both for recruits just finishing their first course of training and for agents in service in Fascist Region. There only 25% of the total strength are adequately armed.

13. Clothing etc.

Negotiations are proceeding with Commerce Sub-Commission to obtain material, cotton etc., for making and recovering uniforms, from the 5th Army Area. There it is understood that such articles are in good supply. Despite the efforts of the Ministry and this Sub-Commission, it has not been possible so far to obtain lining materials to complete uniforms, which are urgently required.

SECRET

REPORT

14. Recreation of Courts.

A report has been received from the office of the Italian Government, and following Allied and Italian efforts, particularly in the Anzio and Carigliano districts. This matter has been referred to the Italian Director of Public Security for energetic action to detect offenders with a view to stopping these despicable offenses.

5. THE SITUATION

15. Crime - Generally.

The situation as regards crime can be considered as satisfactory. In some locations, particularly the island of Sardinia and Lazio-Umbria Region, there are in major crime have been reported. Malaria and activity of law enforcement agencies continue to improve and satisfactory results are evident. However, these agencies continue to operate handicapped by lack of motor equipment, appropriate arms and uniform clothing, frequently finding themselves pitted against criminal element who are adequately armed and transported.

16. Arrests for Forging Allied Military Currency.

On 28 March, 1945, agents of the Gestapo and S.I.B. personnel in the Naples area arrested 10 civilians for forgery, possessing forged currency etc., seized 3 printing presses and printing material from various locations in Naples. This gang has been active since August, 1944, and the material recovered shows 25 different serial numbers used. It is estimated that the output of forged notes by this group represents approximately 40,000,000 lire.

17. Venerable Disease.

Through the combined efforts of the Allied Military and Italian Police, thousands of known prostitutes continue to be picked up, examined and, were found to be infected, confined and treated for the disease. The rate of infection among those apprehended continues high.

C. SECURITY

18. Civilian Security.

(a) Signs of Communist and extremist activity have increased during the month, and the incidents in Rome at the Colosseum and Quirinale, as reported later herein, show that the leftist organization take advantage of every opportunity of creating strife.

(b) At the same time there were disturbances in Calabria (Calabria) and Gravina di Puglia. (See para 3) which, following on the complete withdrawal of Allied Commission officers from Southern Italy, gave an indication of what might be expected when the people become more organized politically.

(c) The situation in Calabria was serious enough to move the Italian Government to issue a communique as to the conditions existing there, and

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16. Arrests for Forging Allied Military Currency.

On 26 March, 1945, agents of the Questura and S.I.B. personnel in the Naples area arrested 10 civilians for forgery, possessing forged currency etc., seized 3 printing presses and printing material from various locations in Naples. This gang has been active since August, 1944, and the material recovered shows 25 different serial numbers used. It is estimated that the output of forged notes by this group represents approximately 40,000,000 lire.

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(c) The situation in Calabria was serious enough to move the Italian Government to issue communications as to the conditions existing there, and to try to ascertain the responsibility for the disorders. It is admitted that part of the problem is disarming bands of men who turn themselves partisans (although of course there were no partisans during the fighting in Calabria) and use this name as a cloak for criminal activity.

(d) From a Public Safety point of view it is a foreman of greater trouble if either political reactionaries or criminals are permitted to interfere with the course of justice and get away with it, and unless a firm stand is taken such events may eventually be a danger to military security.

19. Emulation Trials.

(a) The results of this long drawn out and highly technical trial

SECRET

2520

SECRET

were made on 12th March, 1945, and resulted in one death sentence, one life imprisonment, two of 24 years, one 20 years, two 15 years, two 12 years, and four people were acquitted. General Roatta was sentenced to life imprisonment in his absence.

(b) Much more important than the sentences was the fact that on Sunday, March 12th, General Roatta escaped from the Military Hospital in Via Giulio, Rome and has not yet been recaptured. The political repercussions were very great, and for a time the tenure of office of the Government was endangered. It brought about the resignation of the Commander of the CC.RR. (See para 3 & 4) and the transfer of S.L.M. to the Ministry of War; a committee is sitting to establish the direct and indirect responsibility for the escape.

(c) A flood of rumors attributed the escape to the efforts of former Fascist friends, to British intrigues, a broadcast was made from E.O.I. by a man purporting to be General Roatta telling how the escape was effected, and articles appeared in the Press stating the wanted man was driven away in a Rolls Royce to a pocket submarine which was waiting in the Tiber.

20. Political Disfigure.

(a) A widely advertised public meeting was held at the Colosseum on 6th March to protest against the leniency of the Government in execution trials, resulting in the escape of General Roatta.

(b) It was organized by the Leftist political parties and approximately 2,000 people attended. After a number of inflammatory speeches a portion of the crowd left to go to the Quirinale, where a further demonstration took place. They were prevented from entering by the CC.RR. on guard duty, and while mounted CC.RR. were trying to disperse the crowd, an explosion occurred, causing the death of one man. Photographs show that the man was in the act of throwing a hand grenade at the CC.RR. and that it exploded in his hand.

(c) The body of the man was taken to the Vittoriale where the crowd endeavored to see the Prime Minister. Eventually a deputation was received by him, and order was restored.

(d) The whole affair demonstrates the manner in which the Italians can be incited into violent action, and although the Communist Party was jointly responsible for the meeting, Valdo SPANO attempted to shelve the blame for the violence by disclaiming that "we did not realize how strong popular indignation was".

(e) The Communist Party also organized a meeting at Bari on 7th March in connection with the same matter. About 100 members of the Communist Party paraded through the streets to the Prefecture and forced their way inside. After a heated discussion with the Prefect the Communist flag was displayed from the balcony, and anti-allied remarks were shouted.

(f) Generally speaking while outwardly liberated Italy continues its course placidly, the undercurrent of violence and treachery is always present.

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20. Political Disgrace.

(a) A widely advertised public meeting was held at the Colosseum on 6th March to protest against the luxury of the Government in operation trials, resulting in the escape of General Roatta.

(b) It was organized by the Leftist political parties and approximately 5,000 people attended. After a number of inflammatory speeches a portion of the crowd left to go to the Quadrangle, where a further demonstration took place. They were prevented from entering by the CC.RR. on guard duty, and while mounted CC.RR. were trying to disperse the crowd, an explosion occurred, causing the death of one man. Photographs show that the man was in the act of throwing a hand grenade at the CC.RR. and that it exploded in his hand.

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(e) The Communist Party also organized a meeting at Bari on 7th March in connection with the same matter. About 400 members of the Communist Party paraded through the streets to the Prefecture and forced their way inside. After a heated discussion with the Prefect the Communist flag was displayed from the balcony, and anti-allied remarks were shouted.

(f) Generally speaking while outwardly liberated Italy continues its course placidly, the undercurrent of violence and treachery is always present, and events have shown in the past that a small incident is sufficient to start trouble. Any further business like the Roatta case would, almost certainly, cause widespread dissension and disorders of no mean size.

21. Fascist Republican Cell in Rome.

(a) The growth of Fascism reported in the December, 1944, report was confirmed by the arrest on 18th March 1945 by Allied Security Agencies in Rome of 25 members of the Fascist "Corno" group. In addition a further 20 have been arrested by CC.RR. and the enquiry into their organization is continuing by RAC.

(b) Their object was to form a political group on former Fascist

SECRET

lines, placing members in other political parties for the purpose of disruption and the ultimate seizure of power, with a return of Fascism.

(c) They published a pamphlet "Quere" with which they kept in touch with their members. There is evidence that the group had contacts in other parts of Italy, but no doubt there will be for a time as a result of the action taken in Rome.

22. Conduct of Military Personnel.

(a) In the Naples area the conduct of Italian Paratroopers has caused a great deal of uneasiness, owing to their use of firearms and explosives when committing criminal acts.

(b) A further instance occurred in the vicinity of Rieti when three British trucks containing Italian Paratroopers drove so dangerously that a following car in which were ten Allied Commission Officers was unable to pass. Finally the trucks were pulled up opposite a house and car, completely blocking the road. The British officers got out of their car to remonstrate with the Italian officer for not controlling his men, when they all adopted a threatening attitude, refused to give the name of their officer or unit, and shouted "Viva il Duce" and epithets against the Allies, as the British officers drove away after obtaining the name of the Italian lieutenant in charge the paratroopers crowded around the car, banged on the panels and broke the indicator and rear lamp. On arrival in Rome it was found that "Viva il Duce" had been written in the dust on the back of the car.

(c) It would appear useless for the Italian Government to appeal for better understanding of its problems, when their soldiers are unable to display elementary discipline, and insult Field Officers of the country which provided them with the trucks in which they were travelling.

(d) The matter has been reported to I.S.I.

23. Screening.

(a) The routine task of screening officials and prospective employees has been continued, and the changes in the Commanders of the C.S.R. and G.C.S.F. necessitated urgent enquiry as to the reliability of Generals BRUNETTI and OXILLA to replace them.

(b) Enquiries are also being pursued concerning Baron MILITARI, who, with the assistance of Pietro NINNI became a secretary to the Under Secretary of the Ministry of the Interior in the first E. C. Government, and, later, was appointed as "Labour Observer" to the Italian Embassy in London.

(c) He was attached to the Italian Military Mission in Paris in 1940 and is said to have assisted one of the Italian officers. He also, however, enjoyed the confidence of the German Military and Political authorities in Paris, as well as in Rome at a later date.

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(b) A further instance occurred in the vicinity of Pistoia when three British trucks containing Italian Paratroopers drove so dangerously that a following car in which were two Allied Commission Officers was unable to pass. Finally the trucks were pulled up opposite a house and cut, completely blocking the road. The British officers got out of their car to demonstrate with the Italian officer for not controlling his men, when they all adopted a threatening attitude, refused to give the name of their officer or unit, and shouted "Viva il Duce" and epithets against the Allies. As the British officers drove away after obtaining the name of the Italian Lieutenant in charge the paratroopers crowded around the car, banged on the fenders and back, the indicator and rear lamp. On arrival in Rome it was found that "Viva il Duce" had been written in the dust on the back of the car.

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(d) The matter has been referred to A.M.I.

23. Screening.

(a) The routine task of screening officials and prospective employees has been continued, and the changes in the Commanders of the CC.RR. and CC.FF. necessitated urgent appointment of the suitability of Generals FRANCHI and GALLI to replace them.

(b) Enquiries are also being pursued concerning Baron MONTAUDO, who, with the assistance of Pietro NIZZI, became a secretary to the Under Secretary of the Ministry of the Interior in the first De Gasperi Government, and, later, was appointed as "Letour Observator" to the Italian Embassy in London.

(c) He was attached to the Italian Military Mission in Paris in 1940 and is said to have assisted one of the Italian exiles. He also, however, enjoyed the confidence of the German Military and Political authorities in Paris, as well as in Rome at a later date.

(d) Owing to reduction in personnel it has been necessary to refer a number of cases to FSS for screening. This will take much longer than hitherto and only the most urgent or important cases can be investigated personally.

24. Security of German Personnel.

Para 26 of the Monthly Report for February, 1945, referred to the above religious order when notice was chiefly confined to nursing. It was thought that the nuns may have been engaged in some undesirable activity contrary to Allied interests. The order and its members have now been investigated and they do not appear to constitute a risk to security.

SECRET

2727

SECRET

25. Unione Sindacale dei Lavoratori - USIL

This organization appeared on the scene as a rival to the CGIL which latter has Allied approval. In view of the possibility that USIL might be employed to disrupt CGIL, an investigation was carried out. The director SCRIVO is a rather colourless individual who appears genuine in his wish to organize a non-political "U.D.C." and does not seem to be inspired by sinister motives or have the financial backing of any group. He lives in poor circumstances on the entrance fees and monthly subscriptions of the members the number about 12,000 and this number is increasing.

26. RA Civilian Internee Camp.

(a) The full time services of an officer from this Division were employed in reviewing the cases of internees at the above camp, where, at the moment, there are 1,755 persons detained, of whom 135 are women. The total number released as the result of reviews is 2,270. There are very few intakes at the moment, and the detainees represent a hard core which it is difficult to reduce in any great measure, but this does not detract from the value of, or the necessity for, constant re-consideration being given. The reviewing officer sits with the Commandant to constitute a Board, and has succeeded in handing over the documentation to an intelligence officer. In a short time it will also have been possible to pass on some of his experience in reviewing as will enable him to be withdrawn for other duties. Before this is done it is hoped to establish a liberal interpretation of the 'potential danger' aspect in regard to persons resident in liberated Italy, to correspond more with the policy of withdrawal of Allied personnel from that territory, and the assumption of greater responsibilities by the Italian Government.

(b) There are 25 persons whom it is agreed to hand over to the Italian Government for operation still awaiting collection, but this merely reflects the slowness of the machinery which so irritates those leftist inclined Italians.

27. RA Civilian Internee Camp, Forno.

(a) The population of this internee camp is 689 of whom 73 are women. The intakes are still small, and owing to the static nature of the front it has not been possible to release many from internment. At the same time recommendations have been made to release men of military age to the Italian Army.

(b) The visits of Major Harvey to both camps and AFHQ during the month have assisted in securing a common policy is in hand, and that the reviewing officers are kept informed on the wider security issues. More releases may be expected from the Camp when the spring offensive clears the present Army areas.

28. Foray of Allied Commission Travel Orders.

26. Civilian Internee Camp.

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(b) There are 25 parsons whom it is agreed to hand over to the Italian Government for operation still awaiting collection, but this merely reflects the alowness of the machinery which so irritates those leftist inclined Italians.

27. Civilian Internee Camp, Tarent.

(a) The population of this internee camp is 667 of whom 73 are women. The intakes are still small, and owing to the static nature of the front it has not been possible to release many from internment. At the same time recommendations have been made to release men of military age to the Italian Army.

(b) The visits of Major Harvey to both camps and during the month have assisted in ensuring a common policy is in hand, and that the reviewing officers are kept informed on the wider security issues. More releases may be expected from this camp when the spring offensive clears the present Army areas.

28. Forestry of Allied Commission Travel Orders.

(a) An attempt to obtain a travel permit to proceed into Army areas was investigated by this Division, when a man produced an alleged travel order signed by the Adjutant, Allied Commission. Although the man was allowed to go, he was subsequently traced by Lt. Fehr, when it was ascertained that he had purchased three travel orders for 27,000 lire from a man who had previously been employed at Hades works, Allied Commission.

(b) As a result of further enquiries the forger was traced and arrested, when he admitted his guilt. He is at present awaiting trial before an Allied military court in view of the seriousness of the charge. The particulars of all the persons concerned were checked with other Security agencies, and it is not believed that there was any aspect of espionage in the proposed journey.

SECRET19. Penicillin - Black Market.

(a) In the January, 1945 report reference was made to the alleged thefts of penicillin from Allied sources for sale on the black market.

(b) In pursuit of the enquiry some tangible results were obtained, when 66 phials of penicillin were traced by it. Four and seven persons were arrested. As the investigation then led to other parts of Italy and it was established that military personnel were likely to be involved, the matter was handed over to C.I.D. (A)

20. Enemy Agents (A New Case)

(a) The preparation of cases of espionage for trial by the Courts in 5 Army Areas was continued a ring the month under the supervision of this Division. In fourteen cases the evidence was insufficient to warrant legal proceedings, and they were interned.

(b) Results obtained were as follows:-

DR. BRUNO AMER-MARTIN 20 years imprisonment

ROSALENI Natalia

life imprisonment

Three other cases are ready for trial and a further ten files have been received for investigation.

(c) Arrangements have been made for appropriate action to be taken with cases of this type in the event of a sudden move forward.

21. Enemy Agents Cases (Rosa and Allied Command)

(a) The enquiries were completed in four of the cases of suspected enemy agents, but after most diligent searching, there was insufficient evidence to justify convening an Allied Military Court to try them. Accordingly, the following were interned:

ARTOM Emilio

FORLINO Nino

CASALI Mario

DI FEDA Gioacchino

(b) There was no doubt of their association with German intelligence prior to Allied occupation, but no evidence could be obtained to show that they had any intention of carrying out a mission for the enemy.

(c) Two cases are outstanding, and the enquiries concerning these are proceeding.

22. British Remains.

(a) The collection of evidence to justify the prosecution of John SCOTT for adhering to the King's enemies has proceeded, and has involved two other persons whose arrest may have to be effected. Their liberty does not interfere with the enquiry, and the case will be completed as a whole. This

(a) The preparation of cases of espionage for trial by the Court in 3 Army Areas was continued during the month under the supervision of this Division. In fourteen cases the evidence was insufficient to warrant legal proceedings, and they were interned.

(b) Results obtained were as follows:-

DE BIANCHI, Anna Maria 20 years imprisonment
B. G. BIANCHI, Nicola life imprisonment
Three other cases are ready for trial and a further ten files have been received for investigation.

(c) Arrangements have been made for appropriate action to be taken with cases of this type in the event of a sudden move forward.

31. Enemy Agents Cases (Rome Area Allied Command)

(a) The enquiries were completed in four of the cases of suspected enemy agents, but after most diligent searching, there was insufficient evidence to justify convening an Allied Military Court to try them. Accordingly, the following were interned:

ASTORI Emilio
FORLINO Nino
GASSELLI Mario
DI FENIA Gioacchino

(b) There was no doubt of their association with German Intelligence prior to Allied occupation, but no evidence could be obtained to show that they had any intention of carrying out a mission for the enemy.

(c) Two cases are outstanding, and the enquiries concerning these are proceeding.

32. British Renegades

(a) The collection of evidence to justify the prosecution of John SPURNI for adhering to the King's enemies has proceeded, and has involved two other persons whose arrest may have to be effected. Their liberty does not interfere with the enquiry, and the case will be completed as a whole. This accounts for the delay in what might be considered as a single case, but which in reality is a minor conspiracy.

(b) The more difficult matter of Count Seruffield SIMAZ has also received great attention, and statements have been taken from a number of persons who can give evidence as to his past activities. He is still detained pending the result of the enquiry. 2726

(c) It must be appreciated that the matters of this kind have to be examined in the light of what can be used as evidence in a Court of Law to prove what is tantamount to treason, and therefore much more exhaustive enquiries have to be made than would be necessary to establish sufficient grounds for internment.

SECRET

33. Comments

Tafa Division has assisted in the surprise into the activities of this organization which controls the schooner traffic in Southern Italy, Sicily and Sardinia. A comprehensive report has been submitted to GHO. There the matter is still receiving attention. A great deal of work remains to be done, and we continue to render much assistance as is possible to the officers imputed by JFA to investigate.

34. Special Mission - Lieutenant Fehr.

On account of his knowledge of the country and of the language, Lt Fehr was selected to represent Civil Affairs Section on a mission to another country.

D. PRISON

35. General

(a) The general picture in Italian Government controlled areas has brightened, with evidence of increased acceptance of responsibility and greater confidence in handling prison administration. Prison officers in AN territory have benefitted from past experience in Southern areas and there appears to be less confusion in the early stages of occupation than formerly. Lack of supplies, transport, and responsible personnel continues to present critical problems, but no real concern is felt in view of the known quality of Allied prison officers in the field.

36. Overcrowding.

A back log of untried cases of various proportions is the logical result of slow Italian judicial procedures. Regina Coeli has a population of over 2000, with over 1500 awaiting trial; this case being fairly representative of average conditions throughout the country.

37. Personnel

The Ministry is making some progress in purging some prison staff personnel and using transfers as disciplinary measures to upgrade the quality of performance generally.

38. Closing of Prisons.

The Prisons on the Islands of Capri and Gorgona, off the coast of Tuscany have been closed, with the staffs and material being transferred to the prisons of Elba and Fiumana. Staff changes in this area, as a result of recommendations made by JAG prison officers in Tuscany, promise to raise the quality of prison administration.

39. Investigation.

An investigation of alleged atrocities and other irregularities at the Prisons and also at the various military and naval establishments is being conducted.

D. PRISON

35. General

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The Ministry is making some progress in purging some prison staff personnel and using transfers and disciplinary measures to upgrade the quality of performance generally.

38. Closing of Prisons

The Prisons on the Islands of S. Paolo and Gorgona, off the coast of Tuscany have been closed, with the staff and material being transferred to the prisons of Elba and Pianosa. Staff changes in this area, as a result of recommendations made by AMG Prison officers in Tuscany, promise to raise the quality of prison administration.

39. Investigation

An investigation of alleged atrocities and other irregularities at the Pianosa and Elba prisons prior to Allied occupation has been made by a committee from the Ministry of Grace and Justice, a report of which has just been received. The committee is making strong accusations against several of the prison officials at Elba and Pianosa to the Ministry.

40. Supplies

Several thousand articles of clothing and bedding for prison guards and prisoners have been delivered and the Ministry has expressed its gratitude for the Allied help.

10
SECRET

SECRET

41. Miscellaneous.

(a) Reports from the Ministry covering the expedition and personnel of prisons in the four northern Regions of Piemonte, Liguria, Lombardia and Venezia have been forwarded to the Rear Headquarters of the regions concerned.

(b) Proposals from the Ministry of Grace and Justice are being awaited concerning military prisoners in civil prisons. A situation exists which is unsatisfactory to both the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of War, wherein military prisoners are given complete civilian status if either held for trial for over 30 days or sentenced to more than that period. A report on said proposals will be made in due course.

2. REGISTRATION AND LICENSING

I Circulation of Motor Vehicles

42. Reale Automobile Club d'Italia.

(a) Dott Ricci, General Secretary of the Central Seat, with the approval of this Sub-Commission, carried out a tour of inspection of the R.A.C.I. Provincial Seats at Pisa, Livorno, Florence, Lucca and Fisticola. The General Secretary reported that the condition of the Seats is satisfactory, and that there were no special problems.

(b) With the concurrence of the Central Seat and R.C.I. Emilia-Marche Region, Dott Mario CONTI was appointed Manager of the R.C.I. Provincial Seat at Pesaro.

(c) The Central Seat seek to nominate Signor Luigi FALLA, an official of the Central Seat, as Director of the Provincial Seat of Ferrara when that City is liberated as they have reason to believe that the present Director will vacate the Seat. The matter has been referred to S.C.A.C. Army.

43. Diplomatic Vehicles.

(a) On the request of this Sub-Commission, the Ministry of Interior issued an instruction with regard to motor vehicles improperly carrying "CIV" registration plates.

44. Ministry of War.

On receipt of information from the Order that a vehicle with S.M.O.M. registration marks was being used in an irregular manner, the Certificate of Registration issued by this Sub-Commission in respect of the vehicle was cancelled.

45. Civilian Vehicles used by Military.

The attention of Commerce Sub-Commission was drawn to the fact that no clear instructions have been issued with regard to the issue of

2. REGISTRATION AND LICENSING

I Circulation of Motor Vehicles

42. Reale automobile Club d'Italia.

(a) Dott Ricci, General Secretary of the Central Seat, with the approval of this Sub-Commission, carried out a tour of inspection of the RACI Provincial Seats at Pisa, Livorno, Florence, Lucos and Fistic. The General Secretary reported that the condition of the Seats is satisfactory, and that there were no special problems.

(b) With the concurrence of the Central Seat and R.C., Umbria-Marche Region, Dott Mario COMI was appointed Manager of the RACI Provincial Seat at Pesaro.

(c) The Central Seat seek to nominate Signor Luigi FALLA, an official of the Central Seat, as Director of the Provincial Seat of Ferrara when that City is liberated as they have reason to believe that the present Director will vacate the Seat. The matter has been referred to S.C.A.O., Army.

43. Diplomatic Vehicles.

At the request of this Sub-Commission, the Ministry of Interior issued an instruction with regard to motor vehicles improperly carrying "C" registration plates.

44. Vehicles of Militia.

On receipt of information from the Order that a vehicle with S.M.O.M. registration marks was being used in an irregular manner, the Certificate of Registration issued by this Sub-Commission in respect of the vehicle was cancelled.

45. Civilian Vehicles used by Militia.

The attention of Commerce Sub-Commission was drawn to the fact that no clear instructions have been issued with regard to the issue of circulation permits, with or without fuel ration cards, in the case of civilian vehicles used by the military which have not been requisitioned. This matter has since been taken up with Petros, F.M.

II Control of Civilian Movement

46. Issue of Passes by F.I.R.

F.I.R. were found to have issued improper movement passes. The matter was taken up with AFM.

47. Members of the Italian Government.

In reply to a suggestion from Liaison Branch that special

SECRET

identity cards should be issued to members of the Italian Government, this Sub-Commission recommended that Movement of Civilian passes should be issued endorsed as directed in Executive Memorandum No. 77.

48. Political.

The Ministry of Interior was requested to instruct Questori that movement of Civilian passes must not be issued to persons in AMO territory in the case of persons wishing to travel for political purposes.

49. Revision of Executive Memorandum No. 77.

(a) The revision of Executive Memorandum No. 77 was completed and submitted to AFHQ. Major Bellente discussed the provisions of the Memorandum with AFHQ and several minor changes were agreed to. The memorandum has since been referred to the 15 Army Group for their agreement.

(b) AFHQ has not issued a clear directive with regard to the Control of Movement (previous directives were issued by Hq. ALI), and consideration is being given to issuing a directive covering the salient points of Executive Memorandum No. 77, or of issuing this memorandum as an AFHQ memorandum.

50. Province of Foggia.

With effect from 25 March, 1945, the Free Zone was extended to include the Province of Foggia.

51. Recovery of Military Patrol Cars and Containers.

W.M. and I.F.W. Sub-Commission have advised that all persons who have bought patrol cars and can produce evidence that they have bought them and did not steal them may retain them.

52. Issue and Use of Military Passes on Civilian Vehicles.

At a meeting convened by U.S. Section, Transportation Sub-Commission agreed to deal with all questions relating to the use of military passes on Civilian vehicles.

53. Entry into Italy.

It has been brought to the notice of the Governor of Malta that persons may only travel between Malta and Italy with the approval of AFHQ. The Governor promised to take steps to ensure that no person is allowed to travel without such approval.

7. PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION

54. Personnel.

(a) The revision of Executive Memorandum No. 77 was completed and submitted to AFHQ. Major Ballance discussed the provisions of the Memorandum with AFHQ and several minor changes were agreed to. The memorandum was since been referred to HQ 15 Army Group for their agreement.

(b) AFHQ has not issued a clear directive with regard to the Control of Movement (previous directives were issued by HQ, AFHQ), and consideration is being given to issuing a directive covering the salient points of Executive Memorandum No. 77, or of issuing this memorandum as an AFHQ memorandum.

50. Province of Foggia.

With effect from 25 March, 1945, the Free Zone was extended to include the Province of Foggia.

51. Recovery of Military Patrol Cars and Containers.

W.M. and I.P.W. Sub-Commission have advised that all persons who have bought petrol cans and can produce evidence that they have bought them and did not steal them may retain them.

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

At a meeting convened by C.I. Section, Transportation Sub-Commission agreed to deal with all questions relating to the use of military tyres on civilian vehicles.

53. Entry into Italy.

It has been brought to the notice of the Governor of Malta that persons may only travel between Malta and Italy with the approval of AFHQ. The Governor promised to take steps to ensure that no person is allowed to travel without such approval.

F. PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION

54. Personnel.

(a) Lt Col. A.F. Rowlandson (B) has been transferred from Toscana Region (RPSO) to the important post of RPSO Venezia Region and is succeeded in Toscana by Major F.C. Green (B).

(b) Lt Col. Millbourne (B) has been assigned as Liaison Officer (F3) Rome.

(c) Consequent on the closing of Lazio-Labris, Southern, Sicily and Sardinia Regions, Officers who were attached or having in those Regions, have now joined their own Regions or are temporarily attached elsewhere, waiting for the activation of the new Regions.

(d) The four Senior British Officers, destined for A.C. Austria, who

SECRET

were visiting this country studying AS/AB work, have now returned to the U.K. Thanks are due to Establishment Section and the Commit. for the assistance rendered to make arrangements for their visit, and to those officers of areas which they visited to enable them to observe as much as possible of AS/AB work in the short time at their disposal. The visiting officers expressed their thanks to all concerned, and for the opportunity of deriving much information which will be useful in their future activities.

(a) Lt Col. Wilcox, Head Police Division, has been assisting at the Course of Lectures being given at this A.C. to Combat Officers who are being inducted into A.C.

(f) Lt Col Francis (B) PRSG Lombardia, has spent a few days with the N.W. Planning (and) Committee, liaising on F.E. matters.

55. Nominal Roll Officers

Rank	Name	A or B Assignment	Station
Colonel	Chapman, John W.		
Lt Col	Doherty, W.	A	D.P.S.
Lt Col	Wilcox, A.F.	B	D.D.F.S.
Lt Col	Wilson, F.J.	B	Head Police Div.
Major	Luckman, F.P.	B	Police Sub Div
Major	Hallance W.C.	A	Executive Officer
Major	Hendry, E.N.	B	Int & Reg.
Major	Rennie, W.	B	Prisons (Att from Piemonte Reg)
Major	Harvey, S.J.	B	Security Espionage duties (Att from 5th Army)
Major	Powell, S.	B	Security Div HQ AC
Capt	Geach, F.	B	Admin Officer
Capt	Ellis, A.M.	B	Security Div
Capt	Freeman, R.	B	Security Div
Capt	Wilson, W.	B	Prisons
Capt	Gale, S.	B	Int and Reg
Capt	Deley, G.	B	Security Div
1st Lt	Fehr, O.	A	Police (Att from Lombardia Reg)
			Security Div HQ AC

56. Nominal Roll NCOs

Rank	Name	A or B Assignment	Station
S/Sgt	Podula, L. J.	A	Chief Clerk HQ AC
Sgt	Chipperton, T.F.	B	Clerk HQ AC
Tec 3	Galli, Dino (NCO)	A	Clerk HQ AC
Cpl.	Robinson, R.	B	Clerk HQ AC
L/Cpl	Lisberg, J.	B	Clerk HQ AC

55. Nominal Roll Officers

Rank	Name	A or B	Assignment	Station
Colonel	Chapman, John V.	A	D.F.B.	HQ AC
1st Col	Boherty, W.	B	D.D.P.S.	"
1st Col	Wilson, A.F.	B	Head Police Div.	"
1st Col	Wilson, P.J.	B	Police Sub Div	"
Major	Luckman, F.F.	A	Executive Officer	"
Major	Bellamy, T.C.	B	Lic & Reg.	"
Major	Randall, E.W.	A	Prisons (att from Piemonte Reg)	"
Major	Rennie, W.	B	Security Espionage duties (att from 5th Army)	"
Major	Harvey, S.J.	B	Security Div	HQ AC
Major	Powell, B.	A	Admin Officer	"
Capt	Beuch, F.	B	Security Div	"
Capt	Ellis, A.W.	B	Security Div	"
Capt	Freeman, R.	B	Prisons	"
Capt	Wilson, W.	A	Lic and Reg	"
Capt	Gale, I.	B	Security Div	"
Capt	Daley, G.	B	Police (att from Lombardia Reg)	"
1st Lt	Fehr, C.	A	Security Div	HQ AC

56. Nominal Roll W/VR's

Rank	Name	A or B	Assignment	Station
S/Sgt	Padula, L. J.	A	Chief Clerk	HQ AC
Sgt	Chipperton, T.F.	B	Clerk	HQ AC
Tec 3	Galli, Dino (NMI)	A	Clerk	HQ AC
Del.	Robinson, E.	B	Clerk	HQ AC
L/Cpl	Hesters, J.	B	Clerk	HQ AC
PRC	Farley, J.W.	A	Steno. Typist	HQ AC
PRC	Tomlinson, D.	A	Clerk/ Intorp	HQ AC

57. Withdrawal of Allied Commission Officers.

During and at the close of the month, all Public Safety Officers were withdrawn from the islands of Sardinia and Sicily, and all of Southern Italy, with the exception of the Commune of Naples, as the Regions in those areas closed. It is considered appropriate to invite special attention to those officers who previously left those areas for new assignments, and to those

SECRET

2722

SECRET

and lower of the Regions class. Since the occupation by Allied armies, these officers have worked tirelessly and conscientiously under conditions which many times were very difficult, to say the least. In the early days, Public Security agencies were demoralized, disorganized, ill-equipped, without transport, faced with a fast-growing black market, exorbitant prices, low wages, criminal elements both individual and organized, political unrest and a shortage of food and clothing on the open market. In spite of all this, good order has been generally maintained, law-enforcement agencies have developed into more satisfactory police organizations and the policing of Italian Government Territory can now be considered as being reasonably satisfactory. Therefore, to those Public Safety Officers let it be said "WELL DONE" and "GOOD SHOW".

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

FPL/jwt

- 14 -

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS ARMED COMMISSION
APR 30,
LOCAL CIVIL RIGHTS SUB COMMISSION
PATRIOTS 121.11

Ref : 55/1/1945. 14 April 1945.
To : Civil Affairs Section.

PATRIOTS REPORT - REPORT FOR MARCH 1945

CENTRES

1. The following numbers were handled by Centres during the month of March:

No. 1	FLORIANOS	973
No. 2	PASCOA	1470
No. 3	RAVAGUA	282

TOTAL	2745
-------	------

FINANCE

2. The Ministry of Commerce Italy has agreed to assume responsibility for all expenses connected with Patriot Centres as from the 1st April, and to reimburse M.C. for expenses incurred under this heading incurred prior to that date. M.C. Ministry also gave official approval to the payment of the following sums to Patriots and their dependants:

- (a) 1,000 lire for mobilisation bonus;
- (b) 5,000 lire to each Patriot;
- (c) 10,000 lire to the dependants of Patriots killed in action.

CLOSING

3. No authority has yet been received for the terms of closing to Patriots from military sources, but small

PATRIOT'S BRANCH - REPORT FOR MARCH 1945

CASHES

1. The following numbers were handled by Centres during the month of March:

No. 1	FLAMINGO	993
No. 2	PERCULA	1470
No. 3	RAVAGLIA	262

TOTAL

2725

FINANCE

2. The Ministry of Occupied Italy has agreed to assume responsibility for all expenses concerned with Patriot Centres as from the 1st April, and to reimburse I.D. for expenditure under this heading appearing prior to that date. The Ministry also gave official approval to the payment of the allowance paid to Patriots and their dependants.

(a) 1,000 lire de minimization sums;
 (b) 5,000 lire to wounded patriots;
 (c) 10,000 lire to the dependants of patriots killed in action.

CLOTHING

3. No authority has yet been received for the issue of clothing to patriots from military sources, and small quantities of salvaged clothing have been allotted to Patriots from which these are being sent forward to 5 and 6 Army at FLORENCE, and for 8 Army at ROME, at first and later at FLORENCE. During the month of March 127 Patriots in Italian Government were issued with clothing from the Ministry of Occupied Italy store in Rome.

2723

- 2 -

SCREENING AGENCIES

4. Following the decision to form EMMER units for employment with Italian troops, the Italian Army recruiting agencies have been recognized, and consequently only three agencies now come under the operational control of this Branch. A further five agencies are allotted to form EMMER units by enlisting ex-soldiers of Italian units and to deal with any former Italian Army personnel found in the Northern Regions when liberated; these agencies come under the operational control of the Italian Army.

REGISTER T INTO THE ITALIAN ARMY

5. (c) No. 1 Screening Agency gives the following figures for Patriots enlisted into the Italian Army

	Feb. 45	March 45
(1) Enlisted by locality		
FLORANCE	1362	1
PISCE	50	125
SA. GIOVANNI V. LARRO	382	
BIOLI	476	
PISTOL	448	
M. R. L. DI	245	
	2964	124
(11) Disposal of unenlisted		
Combat Groups	2939	
210 Inf. Div.	67	120
213 Inf. Div.	53	
Other units		5
	2964	124

- (b) The Ministry of War has issued instructions that upon posting army volunteers to combat units, priority shall be given to Patriots.

control of this branch. A further five agencies are allotted to form 25000 units by existing complete Patriot Bands and to deal with any former Italian army personnel found in the Northern Regions when liberated; these agencies come under the operational control of the Italian A.F.V.

ENLISTMENT INTO THE ITALIAN A.F.V.

5. (a) Next Screening Agency gives the following figures for Patriots enlisted into the Italian A.F.V.

	Feb. 45	March 45
(1) Enlistment by locality		
PLACENZA	1952	1
PESCE	50	123
ST. GIOVANNI V. LA. 200	382	
EPOLI	676	
PISTOLA	448	
MARONI	245	
	2964	124

(11) Disposal of men enlisted

Combat Groups	2839	
240 Inf. Div.	67	120
243 Inf. Div.	58	
Other units		4
	2964	124

- (b) The Ministry of War has issued instructions that when passing army volunteers to combat units, priority shall be given to Patriots.

- (c) At the Council meeting on 16 March the Italian Cabinet passed measures for granting temporary enlistment into the Italian army to Patriot Band Commanders with ranks up to that of Lt. Col.

ORGANISATION - ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

6. The duties of the Italian Liaison Officer attached to this branch have been defined, since the recent Government reorganisation, as follows:

- 3 -

- (i) To assist the Ministry of Colonial Italy for the assistance and reemployment of Italians in A.I.G. territory;
- (ii) To contact the High Commissioner for Veterans for the assistance and rehabilitation of persons in territories under Italian Government;
- (iii) To contact the Commission attached to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers to intervene the substitution of persons and consider recommendations for awards.

At the Ministry of War a Veterans Office has been instituted under the direction of Col. SAMPOL. This Office will be responsible for all enlistment into the Italian Army.

P. CH. II,
Lt. Colonel,
Deputy Director,
L. Col. Govt. S/G.

(411) 2. contact the Commission attached to the Presidency of the Council whose duties are to establish the authority of military and constant recommendations for awards.

At the Ministry of War a Patriotic Office has been instituted under the direction of Col. SAGGI. This Office will be responsible for all enlistment into the Italian Army.

F. CHIL
Lt. Colonel,
Deputy Director,
Local Govt. S/C.

2722

MEMO/73

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

200 534

Subcommission for Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives
(Tel. 489081, ext. 442 & 254; 470180)

20340/AM

14 April 1945

Subject: Seventeenth Monthly Report, for March 1945.

To : Chief Commissioner.

INDEX

Pages.	1 - 4 :	General
	5 - 6 :	Liaison with Air Forces
	7 - 8 :	Exhibitions
	9 :	Requisitioned Manuscripts in Southern Italy
	10 - 13 :	LAZIO-ROME
	14 - 19 :	TUSCANY
	20 - 22 :	MARCHE
	23 - 25 :	EMILIA
	27 - 28 :	Archives
	29 - 30 :	Photo reply

GENERAL

1. The new Administrative Instruction (No. 20) covering the Protection of Monuments appeared on 3 Apr 45.
2. The Italian Government has as yet made no new appointment with regard to the Directorship of Antiquities and Fine Arts. As a result the entire problem of the budget for the repair of war-damaged monuments which vitally affects the work of Staff Officers in the Regions has been left in the air.
3. On 23 and 24 Mar 45 a Commission of Italian Government experts were enabled to make inspections in FIESS and BOVINO. Copies of their reports have been received.
4. The Subcommission is cooperating with the Information and Education Section of HQ. MONUSCA in preparing signs to be put up at important historical buildings and monuments to train for the benefit of military personnel.

Subject: Seventeenth Monthly Report, for March 1945.

To : Chief, Comint Section.

INDEX

Paras. 1 - 4 :	General
5 - 6 :	Liaison with Air Forces
7 - 8 :	Exhibitions
9 :	Requisitioned Monuments in Southern Italy
10 - 13 :	Lazio-Umbria
14 - 19 :	Toscana
20 - 22 :	Marche
23 - 26 :	Emilia
27 - 28 :	Archives
29 - 30 :	Photo reply

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3. On 23 and 24 Mar 45 a Commission of Italian Government experts were enabled to make inspections in Rimini and Ravenna. Copies of their reports have been received.
4. The Subcommission is cooperating with the Information and Education Section of HQ. MOWSA in preparing signs to be put up at important historical buildings and monuments in Italy for the benefit of military personnel.

LIAISON WITH AIR FORCES

5. With a view to simplifying the forms in which this information is made available to Tactical Air Forces, the Deputy Director visited MAPAF, 1st and 2nd Tactical Air Force, all three HQs. were extremely cooperative, and 2721 maps of N. Italy, marking all sites of major monuments and locations of deposits of works of art, have been prepared. These, with accompanying check-lists, are now distributed down to squadron-level.

6. Despite a recent reiteration of instructions (M.P. Operations Instruction No. 97 of 12 Jan 45), damage in the north from air bombardment continues to be very heavy. Recent casualties are the families Paladini at VICENZA and the Church of the Madonna del Miracoli at Verona. Heavy reports of damage to the Basilica of St. Anthony at Padua and to St. Mark's, Venice, are however believed to be without foundation.

EXHIBITIONS

7. In ROME, the Galleria Borghese opened its doors to the public on the last day of March. In addition to the pictures which belong to the Gallery many of those shown at the Palazzo Venezia are now on exhibition here. Visitors during the first fortnight totalled 7244 persons.
8. On 24 Apr 45 an exhibition of Umbrian Paintings will be opened at the Civico Museum of Pavia to commemorate the 500th anniversary of the painter Perugino. A fair of the products of local Umbrian artists will also be opened at that time.
9. The Archivio di Stato at Rome was evacuated by troops on 7 Mar 45 after 15 months of occupation. The Museo Nazionale at TRIESTE is still partially occupied, but the precautions taken to prevent damage are satisfactory. At TRIESTE a fire in the Royal Palace, which caused considerable alarm in Italian circles, proved to have arisen from an unauthorized civilian electrical installation.

LIVIO-GALLIA

10. On 27 Mar 45 the Regional Commissioner handed to the Italian Government the sum of Lire 1,500,000.00, the net income from the Exhibition of Masterpieces of European Painting held in the Palazzo Venezia during the period of August 44 to February 45. This sum is to be used for repair to war-damaged monuments.
11. During the month there was much talk about the requisitioning of the Palazzo Rusconi in ASPI as the American Red Cross Antistated Men's Club. The requisitioning of this palace was approved by the Subcommission since the Red Cross undertook to safeguard those portions of the palace which are of artistic significance, particularly the freestone hall.
12. Rome
13. In URBINO work progresses at Sanctuary, Spello, and Foligno.

VERONA

The major projects in Verona still centre around the churches at FORTE, TERRACINA, TRIESTE, GALLIA, VERONA and VICENZA, and around the Palazzo Vescovile at VERONA and the Villa Palazzina at VERONA.

8. On 24 Apr 45 an exhibition of Italian Paintings will be opened at the Civic Museum of Pisa to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the painter Pinturicchio. In addition to the pictures which belong to the Gallery many of these shown at the Palazzo Venezia are now on exhibition here. Visitors during the first fortnight totalled 7244 persons.

COMPLETED MONUMENTS IN Southern Italy

9. The Archivio di Stato at Bari was evacuated by troops on 7 Mar 45 after 15 months of occupation. The Museo Nazionale at Taranto is still partially occupied, but the precautions taken to prevent damage are satisfactory. At Naples a fire in the Royal Palace, which caused considerable damage in Italian circles, proved to have arisen from an unauthorized civilian electrical installation.

Italy-Umbria

10. On 27 Mar 45 the Regional Commissioner handed to the Italian Government the sum of Lire 1,509,660.00, the net income from the Exhibition of Masterpieces of European Painting held in the Palazzo Venezia during the period of August 44 to February 45. This sum is to be used for repair to war-damaged monuments.

11. During the month there was much talk about the requisitioning of the Palazzo Ruspoli in Rome as the American Red Cross Unlisted Men's Club. The requisitioning of this palace was approved by the Subcommittee under the Red Cross undertaking to safeguard those portions of the palace which are of artistic significance, particularly the frescoed hall.

Rome

The major projects in Rome will centre around the churches at FOND, TERRACINA, PERI, GALLI, GALLI and VITRUBO, and around the Palazzo Vitelleschi at TANGHERA and the Villa Filonardi at FASANI.

12. In Umbria work progresses at CASCINO, SPINNO, and PERUGIA.

Toscana

13. In Florence most of the damage to the Uffizi is now repaired. In the devastated area of Florence of rubble, shelling of towers and collapse of frescoes continues. Restoration plans for the Ponte della Vittoria and the Ponte S. Felice are well under way. At Orsanmichele and S. Lorenzo brick protection-tails are being removed from the Orsanmichele and the Donatello gallery respectively.

14. At Arezzo the director of the Badia is still the major repair-project. At Arezzo (S. Maria Nuova) measures are in hand to prevent the collapse of one of the apses.

15. Several projects to consolidate frescoes which are threatened with collapse, particularly those by Vasari in S. Maria della Scala and those by Buonaiuti in the Palazzo Rucellai-Sorani at Siena, have been initiated.

17. Pontoon church in Pinar del Rio also receiving attention. In several cases work has been delayed because of the difficulty in obtaining timber.
18. In LAVERGNE work has been at a standstill since. The Cathedral has been reroofed, San Martin is in process of being dismantled, and in San Juan until the movable elements of the instruments have been taken down.
19. The fate of the forests forest at Guadalupe has been the subject of paper concert. A large part has already been put under the military but efforts are being made to restrict these operations.

2420

- 20-100000

4. High-light of the month was the recovery on 16 March of the deposit of antiquation and works of art buried beneath the debris of the destroyed Museum at Alcala. Despite some crumbling, which has caused rotting vessels to their component fragments, the contents, including magnificent prehistoric gold-work and the best items from the Cathedral-treasury, are almost all recoverable and in most cases intact. The surviving parts of the museum-building are now waterproof and house such of the museum-collections as have been recovered as well as the salvaged Council library and archives.
5. Elsewhere in Alcala work is proceeding under diffculties. The vault and roof of S. Agustino are near completion. The organ of S. Carlos has been uncovered preparatory to transferring the musical transcripts. San Jo has been some damage to the sculpture contained therein.

- [illegible]

10

23. At 2:15 PM, ground repair work is proceeding rapidly, notably in damaged rooms. Those of S. William, Henry, the Marquise of Palm, Placide, the Orthodox Parish, the Liberal Chapel of S. Andrew, St. Elizabeth are complete. Work in progress on S. Thompson, Urban Restless, S. Maria in Porto Cotti. At S. Pauline in Classe over-roof and clerestory complete, slidesteps in progress. At S. Maria in Porto Pigi, almost a total loss, remains of freestone are ready for reconstruction. With increased local drainage, flood water is receding from S. Vitale and Marquise of Woodstock.

24. At reading the vision, Taita Condulien (also page. 3) recommended covering the surviving stupores, but commented that major repairs could well wait. Referring to the ruins to reefs of other continents, and recording of Biliblion Condulien

20. Monks

2. Highlight of the month was the recovery on 18 March of the deposit of antiquities and works of art buried beneath the debris of the destroyed Museum at MOCCA. Despite some grunting, which has reduced pottery vessels to their component fragments, the contents, including magnificent prehistoric gold-work and the best items from the Cathedral-treasury, are almost all repairable and in most cases intact. The surviving parts of the museum building are too weathered and hence such of the museum-collections as have been recovered as well as the salvaged Central Library and archives.

3. Elsewhere in March work is proceeding under difficulties. The vault and roof of S. Domenico are near completion. The crypt of S. Giacomo has been excavated preparatory to burrowing the damaged transcripts. There has been some damage to the sculpture contained therein.

21. Work. Repairs to the building damaged by the destruction of all the town's seven congregations are proceeding well, in conjunction with the Civic Office. First-aid assistance to Palazzo della Giustizia and salvaging of material objects; S. Paterniano approach, completion; Collegio, proceeding.

22. Restoration. The Palazzo Episcopale in ancient form, with the approval of the Italian Commission, has a distinction for refuge and domestic requirements.

March

23. At March, the restoration work is proceeding rapidly, notably to damaged roofs. Some of S. medieval ruins, the Monastery of Santa Maria, the refuge proceeding, the refuge of S. medieval ruins are complete. Work in progress on S. medieval, refuge proceeding, S. medieval in progress. S. medieval in progress and refuge complete, refuge proceeding. At S. medieval in progress, almost a total loss, remains of refuge are receiving attention. With increased local refuge, refuge water is receding from S. medieval and refuge of refuge.

24. At March the refuge, Italian Commission (see par. 3) recommended covering the surviving structures, but considered that refuge could well wait. Refuge in progress to roofs of other monuments, and refuge of refuge proceeding, refuge proceeding now refuge proceeding.

25. March. All recoverable material salvaged from destroyed deposits. The refuge are very refuge, but refuge last than at first feared. Refuge collection from refuge refuge in refuge refuge. Refuge refuge reported to refuge and refuge refuge.

26. At March, refuge refuge. First-aid refuge are refuge.

2720

ARCHIVES

27. Plans for reconstruction and the post-war development of the national archive service are now in an advanced stage of preparation by the Italian Government. In this connection Captain Brooke has accompanied Consul General Ro, the Commander of State Archives, on visits to MILAN, BELLUNO, CASERTA, FLORENCE, PISA, GENOA and SIENA. A survey of organizational archives in Tuscany has been initiated.

28. In the forward areas work of inspection and protection continues. In particular, the liberated provinces of EMILIA have needed much attention, owing to the relatively heavy damage that their archives have suffered. Amongst current work of this kind may be mentioned successful excavation of municipal archives from ruined buildings at CAVALLINO and S. VINCENZO.

ETHIOPIA

29. Microfilm record of German looting of works-of-art from ACHERUSSING now ready for transmission. Work in progress on that from the deposits of TUSCANY.

30. Gathering of 80 photographs of war-damage and progress of repairs in EMILIA and the MARCHE forwarded to AFHQ for onward transmission to Washington and London.

WILLIAM T. DE LID
Lt. Col., Spec. Ser.
Director.

in the war area work of inspection and protection continues. In particular, the liberated provinces of Emilia have needed much attention, owing to the relatively heavy damage that their archives have suffered. Against current work of this kind may be mentioned successful excavation of damaged archives from ruined buildings at SAVIGNO and LUGLIANO.

PHOTOGRAPHY

29. Microfilm record of German looting of works-of-art from MUSEUMS now ready for transmission. Work in progress on that from the deposits of RUSSIA.

30. Gathering of 30 photographs of war-damage and progress of repairs in Emilia and the MARCHE forwarded to AFHQ for onward transmission to Washington and London.

LEONARD T. DE WILD
Lt. Col., Spec. Res.
Director.

SECRET

REGULATIONS AND COMMISSION
JPO 364
DISPLACED PERSONS AND REHABILITATION SUB-COMMISSION

LTR/54-1/DM

16 April, 1945.

MONTHLY REPORT FOR MARCH - 1945.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Sub-Para</u>	<u>Subject</u>
1.	(4) (41)	<u>General</u> Evacuations U.S.A.R.A.
2.	(4) (41)	<u>REHABILITATION</u> Northern Italian Displaced Yugoslavs.
3.	(4) (41) (411)	<u>Medical</u> General Health Food Supplements & Dental Clinic, Rome.
4.		<u>ITALIAN REFUGEES.</u>
5.	(4) (41) (411)	<u>REHABILITATION</u> General M.I. started Rehabilitation
6.	(4) (41)	<u>RECOGNITION</u> General Military & War Veterans Exchanges.
7.	(4) (41)	<u>FINANCE.</u> Financial assistance by U.S.A.R.A. Emergency financial assistance

<u>Date</u>	<u>Sub-Para</u>	<u>Subject</u>
1.	(i) (ii)	<u>GENERAL</u> Evacuations U.S.R.A.
2.	(i) (ii)	<u>ORGANIZATION</u> Northern Irish Dissident Volunteers.
3.	(i) (ii) (iii)	<u>MEDICAL</u> General Health Food Supplements & Dental Clinic, Rome.
4.		<u>INFORMATION SERVICES</u>
5.	(i) (ii) (iii)	<u>REGISTRATION</u> General M.F.A. granted Registrations
6.		<u>RECORDS SECTION</u>
	(i) (ii)	General Military & War Reliefs Enquiries.
7.		<u>FINANCE</u>
	(i) (ii) (iii)	Financial assistance by U.S.A.A. Emergency financial assistance Currency Conversion

2719

SECRET

HEBREW-ARABIAN ALLIED COMMISSION

APC 384

DISPLACED PERSONS AND RE-ESTABLISHMENT SUB-COMMISSION

1. GENERAL

(1) Evacuations.

Two mass movements took place during this month. 659 selected Jewish Emigrants left for Palestine and a mixed party of 257 Arabs, Greeks and Maltese were repatriated to CYPRUS and TRIPOLITANIA.

(11) U.N.R.R.A.

U.N.R.R.A. personnel have continued to arrive and it is hoped that by 1 May, 1947, U.N.R.R.A. will have assumed complete control of all the Southern Centres. A D.P.R.S.C. Liaison Officer will be retained at S. German Centre. No. 1 Transit Camp (Refugee), Bari, will remain under control of this Sub-Commission.

2. ORGANISATION.

(1) Northern Italy.

Further plans and preparations have been made for the work that will be required in Northern Italy as soon as it is liberated.

(11) Displaced Yugoslavs.

A difficult problem arises concerning the President Yugoslav who has served in the Yugoslav army, and will not return to Yugoslavia to join the army of the Provisional Government of Yugoslavia. It was and first class man-power has to be treated as refugees, employment can only be found for the comparatively few. A solution to this problem is being sought.

3. Medical.

(1) General

Medical conditions in the Camps and Centres under the control of this Sub-Commission have continued to be good. The winter weather has assisted the hygiene problems and general living conditions of the forward camps.

Welfare work in the static centres has received a very high level, all centres appear happy and contented. 6156 Civil Reception Centre, Bari, was inspected during the month by the Director and Deputy Director of the Public Health Sub-Commission, Allied Commission.

(11) Health.

Continued to be good. A minor epidemic of

(iii) U.N.R.R.A.

U.N.R.R.A. personnel have continued to arrive and it is hoped that by 1 May, 1945, U.N.R.R.A. will have assumed complete control of all the Southern Centres. A D.P.R.S.C. Liaison Officer will be retained at S. Cherson Centre. No. 1 Transit Camp (Refugee), Earl, will remain under control of the Sub-Commission.

2. ORGANISATION.

(4) Northern Italy.

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(11) Dissident Yugoslavs.

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Relief work in the St. the centres has reached a very high level, all inmates appear happy and contented. Civilian Reception Centre, Earl, has inspected during the month by the Director and Deputy Director of the Public Health Sub-Commission, Allied Commission.

(11) Health.

On the whole health has continued to be good. A minor epidemic of typhoid fever broke out at S.C. Evacuation Camp No. 27 at Earl's. 34 cases (including suspects) were reported. All necessary precautions were immediately taken. A few cases of shatyhold were reported from the CUSTODIAL ONE FLORENCE and SSISSI areas.

(111) Food Supply and 4 Dental Clinics.

1950 Allied Nationals in the Army are not receiving adequate medical grounds. The Dental Clinic for Refugees in S.C. continues to give great satisfaction.

2718

/ 2 Contd.

ITALIAN REFUGEES.

During March, 1945, 1434 Italian Refugees with homes in Southern Italy or Sicily were repatriated. A total of 2,69 refugees arrived in Rome, the majority coming from the CHIARAVALLE and LUSCA areas. A new food unit for Refugee trains coming from the North has been established at GME. This and all the others continue to function satisfactorily.

5. REPATRIATION.

(i) General.

A great deal of activity took place in this section of the Sub-Commission during the month. 859 Jewish Emigrants left for Palestine and a mixed party of 257 Arabs, Greeks and Maltese were repatriated to Cyrenaica and Tripolitania. Formalities were initiated for the repatriation of Greeks (approximately 100) still in Italy. The question of repatriation of Italians to Tripolitania was raised by the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The scheme whereby dependents of Italian "brigandinos" in Tripolitania, who are living in this country under conditions of hardship, may be allowed to rejoin their relatives is still awaiting final approval.

Thirty one French children born of Italian parents were returned to French North Africa.

(ii) M.T.A. Granted.

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

Tripoli	2	U.S.	5
Cyrenaica	2	U.S.A.	10
Egypt	4	Brazil	1
New Zealand	1	Iran	2
Siro	9	Lebanon	2
South Africa	2		

(iii) Repatriations.

Nationals of the following countries were repatriated:-

Greece	1	Palestine (Jewish Emigrants)	899
Canada	5	Greeks for Libya	126
U.K.	4	Maltese for Tripolitania	101
U.S.A.	4	Maltese for Libya	1
Palestine	2	Italian	1
Tunisia	11	Arabs	29
		Maltese for M.I.A.	11

6. RECORDS.

(i) General.

At the end of the month, a total of 74,681 persons were recorded by the Record Bureau, covering 70 different nationalities. Of these, the location of approximately 60,000 is known and the remaining approximately 15,000 were known to have been in Italy during the past year.

(ii) M.F.A. and Women's Bureau.

to Tripolitania was raised by the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The scheme whereby dependents of Italian "war prisoners" in Tripolitania, who are living in this country under conditions of hardship, may be allowed to rejoin their relatives is still awaiting final approval.

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Cyrenaica	2	U.S.A.	10
Egypt	4	France	1
New Zealand	1	Iran	2
Eire	9	Sudan	2
South Africa	2		

(iii) Repatriations.

Nationals of the following countries were repatriated:-

Greece	1	Palestine (Jewish Emigrants)	599
Canada	5	Greece for Libya	126
U.K.	4	Maltese for Tripolitania	101
U.S.A.	4	Expatriate for Libya	1
Pakistan	2	Italian	1
Tunisia	31	Arabs	29
		Maltese for Malta	11

(4) RECORDS BUREAU.

General.

At the end of the month, a total of 74,681 persons were recorded by the Record Bureau, covering 70 different nationalities. Of these, the location of approximately 60,000 is known and the remaining approximate 15,000 were known to have been in Italy during the past year.

(ii) Maltese and Franco-Maltese Emigrants.

During the month 1,119 enquiries were received and processed, 331 replies were made to enquirers. Outgoing postal messages to the International Red Cross for transmission to enemy-occupied territory totalled 108. Outgoing messages to allied, neutral and recently liberated territory totalled 184. Replies to messages totalled 62. A total of 5,144 communications were received during the month, in addition to which 3,613 communications regarding Italian nationals were received, examined and passed to the Italian Red Cross for completion.

- 3 -

7. FINANCE.

(1) Financial Assistance by UNRWA.

(a) Liberated Italy. It was announced that UNRWA would take over financial advances for United Nations Nationals and Stateless Displaced Persons in Rome for May, 1945, and that UNRWA from June, 1945, will make payments throughout liberated Italy. Advances in liberated Italy from this Sub-Commission will accordingly cease as UNRWA assumes responsibility.

(b) Northern Italy. It is suggested that it will take some time before UNRWA can assume responsibility for advances in Northern Italy, and that relief payments will be made by this Sub-Commission as have been done up to now in liberated Italy.

(11) Emergency Financial Assistance.

During March, 1945, the Banca d'Italia was authorized to make \$2,250 payments, totaling \$112,510 lire. 3,935 payments were scheduled to benefit from these payments.

(111) Currency Conversion.

Eleven and a quarter million lire were collected from the Jewish Emigrants who left for Palestine recently. The American Joint Distribution Committee will repay these people in Palestine currency. A further three and a half million lire were collected from the mixed group of repatriates for Tripolitania. The means of reimbursement is still to be determined.

For the Director.

(Signature)

D. J. McMillan,
Lieut. Colonel,
Deputy Director.

DISSEMINATION.

Civil Affairs Section, S.O. 4.0.
S.O. No. 1 Sub-Section, LEROC
L. Col. Oldfield, I.R.A.S.C.
Representative in office of

UNRWA.
UNRWA.
F. L.
Plant

43 2

11111

(b) Northern Italy. It is assumed that it will take some time before UNRCA can assume responsibility for advances in Northern Italy, as that policy payments will be made by this Sub-Commission. As have be a done up to now in Liberated Italy.

(12) Shotaurov Yurya I. Aiginskaya.

During March, 1945, the Board authorized to make 2,219 payments, totalling \$142,710 less. 3,635 payments scheduled to benefit from these payments.

(iii) Customer Conversion.

Eleven and a quarter million lire were collected from the Jewish immigrants who left for Palestine recently. The American Joint Distribution Committee will repay these people in Palestinian currency, a further three and a half million lire were collected from the mixed group of repatriates for Tripolitania. The means of reimbursement is still to be determined.

Dr. O. P. Dwyer, Jr.,

~~Dr. J. A. MAGILL,~~
Lieut. Colonel,
Deputy Director.

112-113-01

Cavaliers section, H.Q. w.O.	43
H.Q. No. 1 Sub Section, LBCC	2
Col. Office, H.R.R.8.C.	
Representative in office of	
L.C.C.w.O., H.Q. 15 Army Group	1
Sir C. H. Chester-Smith, I.C.C.R.	1

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CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTIONMonthly Report - March 1945

2/3.14/44

15 April 45

Defascism

1. The number of decrees on defascism is now 106. One of these has extended the time limits within which epuration may be commenced by from 30 to 60 days according to employment, another has allowed persons suspended to receive the high cost of living allowance and makes certain administration changes. Decrees under consideration deal with special courts to try collaborators in North Italy, disqualify high members of the fascist hierarchy, persons convicted of fascist crimes, persons who have suffered a forfeiture for corruptly obtained wealth and those whose property has been forfeited for past substantial subscriptions to fascist funds from holding managerial positions in important companies. A third lengthy decree defines cases in which forfeiture of corruptly gained wealth may be ordered and sets up the machinery for assessing the amount to be forfeited, and a trustee body to manage forfeited property and lays down the procedure to be followed in proceedings for forfeiture.
2. A tour of all provinces in ASD Territory has been concluded. On the whole provincial epuration which is just beginning is working well. There was a tendency in some Provinces for the Delegates to interest themselves in spheres outside that which was strictly theirs namely epuration.
3. The epuration of Grade I - IV officials is practically complete. 136 - 9% have been dismissed and a further 263 - 18% retired. These figures relate only to those who remained in Southern Italy, those who were most likely to be affected by this decree fled to N. Italy.
4. As to epuration generally, in the principal Ministries about 21,000 of the 45,000 employees have been scrutinized, and 4800 have been sent for trial. Of these, 2,100 cases have been concluded resulting in 600 dismissals. In addition there have been numerous compulsory retirements and other lesser punishments.
5. Military Tribunals to try members of the forces who collaborated with the Germans in North Italy have been established and a decree is under consideration for setting up a special Assize to try civilian collaborators. It is proposed that the Bench should consist of a Judge assisted by four lay assessors. CNLs would prepare panels of 200 local persons of accepted probity preferences being given to those who had taken part in the struggle against the Germans from whom the President of the Tribunal would select a panel of 50 to act in rotation as lay assessors. It is hoped in this way to satisfy local desires to partake in the cleaning up of fascism and to forestall attempts by the people to take the law into their own hands.

to receive the high cost of living allowance and makes certain administration changes. Decrees under consideration deal with special courts to try collaborators in North Italy, disqualify high members of the fascist hierarchy, persons convicted of fascist crimes, persons who have suffered a forfeiture for corruptly obtained wealth and those whose property has been forfeited for past substantial subscriptions to fascist funds from holding managerial positions in important companies. A third lengthy decree defines cases in which forfeiture of corruptly gained wealth may be ordered and sets up the machinery for assessing the amount to be forfeited, and a trustee body to manage forfeited property and lays down the procedure to be followed in proceedings for forfeiture.

2. A tour of all provinces in AMG Territory has been concluded. On the whole provincial epuration which is just beginning is working well. There was a tendency in some provinces for the delegates to interest themselves in spheres outside that which was strictly theirs namely epuration.

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Mine Clearance

6. Clearance of mines in Italy continues to make progress. Permission to form a further company for mine clearance work has been granted. There are approximately 550 civilians also engaged in Mine Clearance with a further 128 under training. 150 civilians are also employed by contractors. A recent inspection has been made of the 562 and 563 Companies at Pescara and Chieti to check their methods of training and operation. This has been found satisfactory. So soon as accommodation is found it is intended to move the 562 and 563 Companies into Emilia Region to work on the mine belts in that area. The 561 Company is fully employed at Livorno. Steps have been taken to form a pool of instructors for use by the Northern Regions. There is still a shortage of equipment and transport.

Devastated Areas

7. During March some eighty tons of canvas was allocated to Lazio-Umbria and Abruzzi-Marche Regions for temporary repair of the less badly damaged dwellings.

8. A drive in Florence for the collection of money, clothing and blankets was carried out. Profiting by the lessons of the previously held drive in Rome, the results achieved in Florence were even more satisfactory. Over six million (6,000,000) lire, upwards of thirty thousand (30,000) articles of clothing and a very considerable number of blankets have been contributed.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB-COMMISSION

9. All necessary detailed arrangements have been concluded with the Ministry of Interior to give effect to the changed conditions established by the "New Laws" in relation to the Sub-Commission's work, particularly in regard to appointments, transfers etc, of Prefects and other senior administrative officials. Advice which the Ministry requested on various matters arising therefrom has been given.

10. The Italian Government have furnished their preliminary plans for the conduct of local elections in restored Italy. These are based on a pre-fascist law of 1915. A proposal to hold such elections in AMG Territory is being studied.

11. Eparation proceedings by the Ministry of Interior in regard to their administrative officials have proceeded satisfactorily.

12. The Sub-Commission have taken part in the planning arrangements for North-West Italy in regard to local government, prefectural appointments, conveyance of officials etc. An officer of this staff will be attached to HQ IV Corps to advise and assist in such work.

13. Arrangements have been made (in collaboration with the Ministry of Interior) with a view to contacting and employing certain officials with anti-fascist records known to be in the North after the liberation of their respective areas.

14. A memorandum on the Italian Administration and the senior officials thereof has been prepared for AFHQ to assist Military Commanders in Southern Italy as a result of the withdrawal of AC personnel from that area.

LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION

15. AC legal officers were withdrawn from Italian Government Territory during the month. As a result it has been necessary to refuse applications for Allied Military Courts in Italian Government Territory in cases in which such courts would previously have been authorized. Only three such cases were authorized; at Bari arising out of the extensive purchase and sale of AC permits, at Rome for the counterfeiting of large sums of AM lire and also at Rome for the forgery and sale of an AC travel permit.

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16. In Military Government Territory, Allied Military Courts continued to operate throughout the month. The volume and type of crimes remained substantially unchanged. One serious case in Toscana arose out of an attack made by a gang of Italian soldiers on Italian women and their allied soldier escorts. 2715
17. General Courts were held in both 5th and 8th Army areas for the trial of spies. Of the cases reviewed during the month, two convictions were quashed, two death sentences were confirmed and one death sentence was commuted.

18. Two General Orders have been produced during the month to raise the price of bread, in accordance with the price fixed in Italian Government territory by the Italian Government; to regulate delivery of cereals to the Granaries of the People.

19. The economic policy for Northern Italy has involved modification in respect of that territory of the Italian Government labour and finance decrees now operating in Southern Italy. In some cases decrees raising salaries and allowances have been excluded from future operation; in other cases they have been temporarily excluded; in all cases where existing decrees are to be put into effect arrangements have been made that the increases shall not be retrospective.

20. Decrees have been examined, in cooperation with the Italian Government, to establish in Northern Italy military tribunals and also popular courts, on the French model, to deal with fascist criminals.

21. Requests have been received from patriot sources that steps should be taken to protect patriots from prosecution in the Italian Courts for offences committed against the property of other Italians during the period of German occupation. Arrangements have been made that any complaints of such cases which arise in AMG territory are scrutinized before prosecution is authorized; the Italian Government has prepared a draft decree to deal with complaints which arise in Italian Government Territory.

22. The Ministry of Justice is preparing a further decree of amnesty in respect of offences committed by patriots.

EDUCATION SUB-COMMISSION

Visit to Toscana and Umbria

23. The Director visited the provinces of Toscana and Umbria. University Rectors and Provveditori agli Studi were interviewed, and all four universities and many schools were visited.

Elementary School text books

24. Up to 31 Mar 1,567,733 elementary school text books have been printed. Distribution is only slightly behind production. A further 375,180 books are in the press and should be out during the first part of April. This will complete the revised program for elementary text book production for liberated Italy for this year.

Supplies

25. The limited school supplies (pens, pencils, chalk, etc) previously reported as arrived in Italy were all distributed through provveditori during March.

Lazio-Umbria region

26. The final report on building occupancy and disrepair in Rome shows

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Lazio-Umbria Region

26. The final report on building occupancy and disrepair in Rome shows improvement since the Prime Minister gave orders to the prefect. 18 schools are still wholly unusable because of need of repairs, and 37 partly unusable for the same reason.

Abruzzi-Marche Region

27. Schools are running almost normally (although often in make-shift quarters) everywhere. The new text books are being used in all provinces, although the supply was below the demand.

Toscana

28. A conference of all provveditori agli studi was held by the Regional

Education Officers in Florence on 29 March. Among topics discussed were apurition, examinations, transfers of teachers, teacher personnel, text books, note books, and lack of transport - the last being the most aggravating problem. New text books are in general use, 352,727 having been printed in Florence and the bulk of them distributed.

Emilia Region

29. More schools opened in Forlì province, and schools began to function in Ravenna. Altogether 491 of the 705 elementary schools are now functioning, and proportionate numbers of the other types of school. Over 20,000 children are enrolled.

Cultural Relations

30. In harmony with the Directive on a New Deal for Italy, the Education Sub-Commission is working closely with the Minister of Public Instruction and the following are indicative of the field being covered:-
- (a) Printing and Publication in Italian of selected books on Education in Britain, United States, and China and on social, political, and economic subjects.
 - (b) Catalogues and bulletins on engineering education have been obtained from leading institutions in Britain and the United States and given to the Committee on Reform of Engineering Education of the Italian Society of Engineers.
 - (c) The American Library Association has been asked to send at least a part of Italy's share of the scholarly publications (since 1939) it has been collecting to rehabilitate the libraries of Europe.
 - (d) The professor of physics whom the Minister and National Research Council wish to send to America to study recent developments, is still awaiting a reply from Washington.
 - (e) New York University has offered a number of fellowships to advanced Italian students in art and history of art and requested information regarding a reciprocal arrangement. The Minister is in full sympathy with the plan and practical details are being worked out.
 - (f) Boy Scouts and Girl Guides are increasing in Italy and are being assisted materially and encouraged by British, American and international organisations.

PUBLIC HEALTH SUB-COMMISSION

Withdrawal of Allied Commission Officers

31. By the 1st of April there will be no representatives of this Sub-Commission in Southern Italy, Sicily and Sardinia, with the exception of three in Naples, who will continue to work with the Italian Public Health authorities on

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- 32. Liaison will continue with the Italian Public Health authorities on questions of policy. Military Medical authorities in Southern Italy who wish local action to be taken on health problems will now approach the Medico Provinciale through the Prefect.

Publications

- 33. Owing to PWB policy it is regretted that no further copies of the "Bollettino Medico" will be published. This journal will, however, be followed by another and more extensive journal published in Italian by the United States Information Service and the Italian medical profession will be assured of receiving modern medical articles published in the Italian language.

Planning

34. It has been arranged that requisitioning of civil and Italian Red Cross Hospitals in the North will be restricted to the minimum.

Public Health

35. No cases of Typhus were reported during the month of March. The Typhus Demonstration Unit visited Sardinia. These demonstrations have now been given throughout the whole of liberated Italy. The Typhus Control Unit in Naples closed with effect from the 1st of April and the Italian Government has been informed that the responsibility for Typhus control in liberated Italy rests with them but the Typhus Control unit will remain available to assist in case of major epidemics.

36. 10 cases of Small-pox have been reported from Frosinone Province. The Salerno figures have fallen to 9, while Naples City has reported 149 and Naples Province 116 cases. From the time of the onset of Small-pox in Southern Region until 28th February 3552400 people have been vaccinated.

37. Work on the Tiber Delta Anti-Malaria project is more than half completed. The Malaria Control Unit has worked out a provisional formula for use in estimating the amount of DDT required to treat any given area.

38. The Porto Typhoid epidemic may now be considered finished.

39. The production of liquid Chlorine has begun in Rome and it is hoped that sufficient will be produced to sterilize all water supplies which require sterilization.

40. The high incidence of Venereal Disease in Rome is causing anxiety. As the result of a meeting representations have been made to the Italian Government to intensify the campaign against clandestine prostitution and to improve the diagnosis and treatment of infected women.

41. The Rome Infant Mortality figure for February was 111.5 as compared with 148.2 in January.

42. The Rome Tuberculosis figure (both pulmonary and non-pulmonary) in February was 190 as compared with the January figure of 257.

Veterinary

43. Brucella Abortus vaccine is being produced in Rome and administered locally to dairy cows. The large scale immunization of swine against swine cholera with Crystal Violet vaccine and antiserum continues. Foot-and-mouth disease is widespread and every possible effort is being made to increase the production of vaccine against this disease.

Medical Supplies

44. UNIDEMA has completed the distribution of Allied medical supplies for

36. 10 cases of small-pox have been reported from Grosinone Province. The Salerno figures have fallen to 9, while Naples City has reported 149 and Naples Province 116 cases. From the time of the onset of small-pox in Southern Region until 26th February 3552400 people have been vaccinated.

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Medical Supplies

44. SALERNO has completed the distribution of Allied medical supplies for the January-February period to the whole of Italian Government Territory. It is feared that the first six months medical supplies for the current year due from the US will not arrive until May.

Welfare

45. The release of 182,000 blankets has been obtained and distribution of these will be made both to the Italian Government as well as AMG Territory hospitals having the first priority.

2712

PUBLIC SAFETY SUB-COMMISSION

Disturbances and Disorders

46. General ROATTA, with others, was on trial before the High Commission for Punishment of Fascist crimes. He escaped from hospital on 4 March 1945 and is still at large. He has been convicted in absentia and was sentenced to life imprisonment.

47. The escape of ROATTA which a specially appointed Italian Government Commission has found was due to negligence on the part of those responsible for guarding the prisoner, caused considerable resentment throughout liberated Italy, resulting in public demonstrations, the largest of which took place in Rome on 6 March. Approximately 8,000 people congregated at the Colosseum and, after a number of inflammatory speeches, a portion of the crowd estimated at 3,000 went to the Quirinale. Their entrance to the Quirinale was prevented by Carabinieri. During the demonstration, handgrenades were thrown resulting in one civilian being killed.

48. These events led to a Government crisis, the Commanding General CCRP Tadeo ORLANDO resigned being replaced by General Brunetto BIGNARDI. Dott. Giuseppe SASSA Quercaro of Rome was removed from office and replaced by Giuseppe SOLIMANDO.

49. Although in no way connected with the escape of ROATTA, disturbances took place in Calabria (Calabria) and Gravina di Puglia following on the complete withdrawal of Allied Commission officers from Southern Italy. Other incidents of less serious consequences have occurred at other locations in liberated Italy and are generally found to be inspired by Leftists, so-called Partisans, and cases have been reported wherein Italian Military, particularly paratroopers, have displayed fascist sympathies. As the month closed, the situation was under control. However, it is felt that further incidents can be expected.

Fascist "ONORE" Group

50. Arrests were made on 8 March 1945 by Allied Security Agencies in Rome of 25 members of the "Fascist 'Onore' Group". A further 20 members have been arrested by CCRP and an enquiry into their organization is being carried out by Rome Area Allied Command. Their object was to form a political group on former Fascist lines, placing members in other political parties for the purpose of disruption.

Appointment of Commanding General of Finance Guards

51. On the retirement of General ARMANDO, who has held the position of Commanding General of the Royal Finance Guards for the past six months, the Italian Government have proposed and Allied Commission have agreed to the appointment of General Giovanni ORLANDO. General ORLANDO is 57 years of age, has had a distinguished Army career and was Under Secretary of State for War, during which time he co-operated loyally with the Allies.

Desecration of Graves

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Execration of Graves

52. A report has been received from AFHQ of cases of civilians desecrating and pillaging Allied and enemy war graves, particularly in the Anzio and Garigliano districts. This matter has been referred to the Italian Director of Public Security for energetic action to detect offenders with a view to stopping such despicable offences.

Crime - Generally

53. The situation as regards crime has been considered as satisfactory. In some locations, particularly the Island of Sardinia and Lazio-Umbria Region, decreases in major crime have been reported. Mobs and activity of law

2711

enforcement agencies continue to improve and satisfactory results are evident.

Withdrawal of Allied Commission Officers

54. During the month, all Public Safety Officers were withdrawn from the islands of Sardinia and Sicily, and all of Southern Italy, with the exception of the Comune of Naples, as the Regions in those areas closed.

MONUMENTS FINE ARTS & ARCHIVES SUB-COMMISSION

55. Prevention of Damage to Monuments, Ground Forces. - AMHQ Administrative Instruction No 20 1945, was issued on 3 April, covering the "Preservation of Property of Historical and Educational Importance in Italy". This revises and supercedes previous instructions issued.

56. Prevention of Damage to Monuments, Air Forces. - This problem has been re-examined in collaboration with the Tactical Air Forces concerned. Information has now been made available in a revised form, designed to afford quick and easy handling.

57. Repairs to Monuments. - At RAVENNA immediate first-aid repairs have been pressed ahead, and the major monuments are now weatherproof. A special Italian Fine Arts Commission visited this city and expressed satisfaction at progress. The same Commission visited RIMINI to prepare plans for the eventual restoration of the Tempio Malatestiano; it reports that little further immediate action is needed.

58. Exhibition. - The Borghese Gallery in Rome formally reopened on 25 March with a special loan-exhibition including many pictures brought for safe-custody from North Italy. The attendance during the first fortnight was 7,244 persons.

59. Arcene Museum. - On 16 March the buried repository containing the finest antiquities and works-of-art from the Museum and from the Cathedral was after six months' work, finally recovered. The contents were found to be substantially intact or repairable.

60. Recovery of Looted Works of Art. - The first series of microfilm negatives, covering German thefts from works of art stored at Montebelluna, is now ready for transmission.

61. Archives. - The famous "Tavolte di Blacerna" (decorated medieval book-covers) at Siena, previously reported missing by the Italian archivist, have been found. The Archivio dello Stato at Bari, occupied by troops since 1943, has been released.

62. Relations with the Italian Government. - The appointment of a new Director General, in, after 3 months, still awaited. A review of the financial situation which threatens to affect essential first-aid repair, has been requested.

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DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION SUB-COMMISSION

63. During the month two mass movements took place. 699 Jewish Emigrants left for Palestine and a mixed party of Greeks, Maltese and Arab repatriates were returned to Tripolitania and Cyrenaica. UNRWA personnel continued to arrive, and it is hoped that No 1 Sub-Section comprising the Accommodation Centres in Southern Italy, less Bari Transit Camp, will become the full responsibility of UNRWA by 1 May 1945.

2710

64. Medical conditions in the Camps and Centres continue to be good and the advent of warmer weather has assisted in hygiene problems. Health continues to be good. A minor epidemic of Typhoid occurred at AME Evacuation Camp No 27 at Florence. 34 cases (including suspects) were reported. All necessary precautions were taken. 1,750 Allied Nationals in RMZ are now receiving the extra food supplement on medical grounds. The dental Clinic in RMZ is functioning very well.

65. 1,424 Italian Refugees with homes in South Italy or Sicily were repatriated during the month. A total of 2,409 refugees arrived in Rome from the Northern Army Areas.

66. In addition to the mass repatriations already mentioned, 31 French children born of Italian parents were returned to French North Africa. The office of the US War Shipping Administration in Rome has expressed willingness to assist in the repatriation of US Citizens. Formalities were initiated for the repatriation of about 100 Greeks.

67. At the end of March, 1945 a total of 74,601 persons were recorded by the Records Bureau of this Sub-Commission. The location of approximately 60,000 of these is known, and the remaining 15,000 are known to have been in Italy within the last year.

68. It was announced that UNRWA would take over financial assistance advances for United Nations nationals and Stateless Displaced Persons in Rome from May 1945, and that UNRWA from June 1945 will make payments throughout Liberated Italy. Advances in Liberated Italy from this Sub-Commission will accordingly cease as UNRWA assumes responsibility.

During March the Banca d'Italia was authorized to make 2,240 payments totalling 6,142,910 lire. 2,436 persons were scheduled to benefit from these payments.

PATRIOTS BRANCH

Patriot Centres

69. 2743 Patriots were handled during the month at the Patriot Centres at Florence, Pescara and Ravenna. Approval is still awaited for authority to draw supplies (rations and clothing) from Military Sources for the large number of Patriots who will have to be handled in the near future.

Finance

70. The Ministry of Occupied Italy has agreed to assume responsibility for all expenses connected with Patriot Centres as from 1st April. The Ministry also gave official approval to the payment of the following sums to Patriots and their dependents.

- (a) 1,000 lire demobilisation bonus;
- (b) 5,000 lire to wounded patriots;

67. At the end of March, 1945 a total of 74,581 persons were recorded by the Records Bureau of this Sub-Commission. The location of approximately 60,000 of these is known, and the remaining 15,000 are known to have been in Italy within the last year.

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- (b) 5,000 lire to wounded Patriots;
- (c) 10,000 lire to the dependents of Patriots killed in action.

Clothing

71. No authority has been received yet for the issue of clothing to Patriots from Military sources, but small quantities of salvage clothing have been allotted to Patriot Branch and these are being sent forward to 5 and 8 Army Patriotic Bases. It has been agreed that clothing shall be stockpiled for 5 Army at Florence, and for 8 Army at Rome, at first and later at Florence. During the month of March 127 Patriots in Italian Government Italy were issued with clothing from the Ministry of Occupied Italy store in Rome.

Screening Agencies

72. Following the decision to form Peace Units for employment with Italian Gruppi, the Italian Army Recruiting Agencies have been recognized, and consequently only three Agencies now come under the operational control of this Branch.

73. A further five Agencies are allotted to form Peace Units by enlisting complete Patriot Bands and to deal with any former Italian Army personnel found in the Northern Regions when liberated; these agencies come under the operational control of the Italian Army.

Enlistment into the Italian Army

74. (a) 2,964 Patriots have been enlisted into the Italian Army during the period 21 Jan 45 to 28 Feb 45.

(b) The Ministry of War has issued instructions that when posting army volunteers to combat units, priority shall be given to Patriots.

(c) At the Council Meeting on 16 March the Italian Cabinet passed measures for granting temporary enrolment into the Italian Army to Patriot Band Commanders with ranks up to that of Lt Colonel.

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