

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

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MONTHLY REPORTS, SUB-COMMS.
MAR. 1945

CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTIONMonthly Report - March 1945

2/3.14/12.

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 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.

3. The epuration of grade I - IV officials is practically complete 136 - 9% have been dismissed and a further 283 - 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 scrutinised, and 4300 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. This would prepare panels of 200 local persons of accepted probity preference 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.

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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 123 under training. 150 civilians are also employed by contractors. A recent inspection has been made of the 562 and 563 Companies at Pescara on 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.

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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 Deal' 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. Spuration 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 contesting 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 crime 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.
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.

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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 offenses 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 scrutinised 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 offenses 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 373,180 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

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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

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Education Officers in Florence on 29 March. Among topics discussed were separation, 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.

32. Liaison will continue with the Italian Public Health authorities on questions of policy. Military Medical authorities in Southern Italy who wish

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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 ensured of receiving modern medical articles published in the Italian language.

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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. 16 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 355,200 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 Prato 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. ENELMEA has completed the distribution of Allied medical supplies for the January-February period to the whole of Italian Government Territory. It is

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Medical Supplies

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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.

PUBLIC SAFETY SUB-COMMISSIONDisturbances 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 CURETALDO ORLANDO resigned being replaced by General Brunetto BRUNETTI. Dott. Giuseppe SESSA, Quaresima 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 "CHIQUE" Group

50. Arrests were made on 6 March 1945 by Allied Security Agencies in Rome of 25 members of the Fascist "Onore" Group. A further 20 members have been arrested by CURETALDO 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 ALONDO, 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 MILLA. General MILLA 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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49. Although in no way connected with the escape of ROSSI, disturbances took place in Gaetonia (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 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

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Desecration of Graves

52. A report has been received from ARHQ 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 Sardegna and Lazio-Umbria decreases in major crime have been reported. More activity of New 2192

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. - AFHQ Administrative Instruction No 20 1945, was issued on 3 April, covering the "Preservation of Property of Historical and Educational Importance in Italy". This revision and supersedes previous instructions issued.

56. Prevention of Damage to Monuments, Air Forces. - This problem has been re-examined in collaboration with the Italian 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. Ancient 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 MONTECASSINO, is now ready for transmission.

61. Archives. - The famous 'Tavolette di Bisclerna' (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, is, 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. UNRRA 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 UNRRA by 1 May 1945.

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 AMG Evacuation Camp No. 27 at Florence. 34 cases (including suspects) were reported. All necessary precautions were taken. 1,750 Allied Nationals in HOME are now receiving the extra food supplement on medical grounds. The dental Clinic in HOME 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 74,681 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 UNRRA would take over financial assistance advances for United Nations Nationals and Stateless Displaced Persons in Rome from May 1945, and that UNRRA from June 1945 will make payments throughout liberated Italy. Advances in liberated Italy from this Sub-Commission will accordingly cease as UNRRA assumes responsibility.

During March the Banca d'Italia was authorized to make 2,240 payments totalling 5,142,910 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, Pesole 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) 1,000 lire for repatriation

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

During March the Banco d'Italia was authorized to make 2,249 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, Pesce 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;
- (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 Branches and these are being sent forward to 5 and 8 Army Patriot Centres. It has been agreed that clothing shall be stockpiled for 5 Army at Florence, and for 8 Army at Forlì 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.

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Screening Agencies

72. Following the decision to form Rescue Units for employment with Italian Gruppi, the Italian Army Recruiting Agencies have been recognised, and consequently only three Agencies now come under the operational control of this Branch.

73. A further five Agencies are allotted to form Rescue 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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- (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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ALLIED ARMY COMMISSION
LORDS, COMMISSIONER'S COMMISSION

NO/27/5/45
SUBJECT: Monthly report for the month of March 1945.
TO : Civil Affairs Section.
REF: 476107
April 1945
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. HUMBERTI, 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 in 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-Fascist law. This is being studied in the light of its possible implementation in AEC Territory.

(b) On the suggestion of the Allied Commission, provision is being made authorizing the occupation of electoral lists in AEC 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 Hamilton Memorandum, it is considered by the Allied Commission that persons who have been dismissed by AEC and whose employment the Italian Government contemplate in territory under their control should be subject to separation 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 AEC in the various Departments 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

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 with the Chief of Cabinet, Dott. Ruffini, stated that in connection with provisions to the rank of Prefects and Vice-Prefects, it was proposed first to inquire 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 sound one.

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

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

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(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 facilities furnished, it is considered by the Allied Commission that persons who have been dismissed by AMG and whose employment the Italian Government contemplates in territory under their control should be subject to operation procedures as quickly as possible.

(b) The Italian Government has also been informed that until every answer will be sent to forward lists of personnel found by AMG 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 "seriously compromised"; this being a matter for Repatriation Commissions.

5. (a) Interviews were held with the Permanent 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 31 March.

(b) The Ministry's latest report shows that this has in fact been done. The cases of all 797 officials of Grades 1 to 14 in Italian Government AMG have been examined and operation proceedings have been initiated in 225 of these cases. An interview was held with officials of the Repatriation Commission to ensure that those cases were heard as quickly as possible. In fact, 126 cases have been disposed of.

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- 2 -

6. A memorandum has been submitted to Civil Affairs Section setting forth the interests of this Sub Commission in planning arrangements for North Africa Italy. The memorandum deals with the number of local government (MIL, III) to be established, the filling of professional positions, arrangements for transportation 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 problems 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 nomination.
(c) The provincial administration was stated to be in good shape, the deputations provinciali operating well, the officials satisfactory and numbers formed in all Communes.
8. (a) 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 released 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 release 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 SOA's 5th and 6th Armies and to SO'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 clustered lists for the Congress of Lampedusa.
12. Consistent with the withdrawal of all personnel from Italian Government Territory and at the request of AFHQ, a short memorandum for the use of military commanders was prepared, containing no details of the Italian administration and indicating the various officials with whom they should deal.
13. (a) By Executive Order No. 28 dated 25 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

(b) The question of appointing a Vice President Viscario had given some concern, but this has been settled by the appointment 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 situated 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 has requested to furnish the names of any Italian officials who had been informed 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 examined.

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The position 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. Careful notes have been supplied and appropriate action has been taken.

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 Governor of Lombardy.

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

(a) By Executive Order No. 23 dated 29 March the Patriotic Brigade and Local Government Sub Commission were re-organized 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 R. R. Crivis (ID) has been appointed Director, Local Government Sub Commission, vice Colonel R. W. R. Spicer (OAG ID) relieved.

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

Raymond R. Temple
for R. R. CRIVIS, Colonel
Director
Local Government S/O

ALLIED MILITARY COMMISSION

ALLIED MILITARY COMMISSION

Page

AC/4043/E

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'Unita" of 24 March 1945 commenting on a recent General Court case in Foggia, 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 Dr. A. G. G. and Dr. G. G. G. of the Faculty of Medicine, referred to in last month's report was put over at the end of the month.

In Foggia, some 2500 Military Court cases were disposed of: of these 1170 were 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 Foggia 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.

United War of Justice.

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3. In Naples Cammino 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 MARCHI and RIBBIO, Directors of the Pace Hospital, referred to in last month's report was not heard at the end of the month.

In Florence, some 2500 Military Court cases were disposed of: of these LIVORNO (and FLORENCE) 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 FLORENCE 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 Courts are in almost constant session in FLORENCE and LIVORNO (both provinces). 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. Most 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.

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WORK WITH ITALIAN MINISTERS

5. Cases have come to light in which petrioles are in course of prosecution for offenses committed during the German occupation in the course of their petriole 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 AMG 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 offenses 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.

AMG 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 meet 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 persecuted from German places 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.

TRANSFERRY FILM BOARD

12. A representative of Legal Sub-Commission has been sitting on the Transferry 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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10. The scarcity 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 Cristans (Sardinia) has acquitted several Italians who parachuted from German planes and were accused of espionage. The case has been discussed with the Procuratore Generale Militare, who has been requested to submit a copy of the sentence for consideration.

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.

for 1 *Ca. ph-4 07*
W.S. RABBITTS,
Colonel,
Deputy Chief Legal Advisor.

EDUCATION SUBCOMMISSION
Education Subcommittee
40 194

ED/CA/L.O./AC

14 April, 1945

Report for March, 1945.

Introduction.

The situation in the Region and Headquarters has undergone no important changes during the month. Descriptive statistics are presented in the reports for January and February. In this report, therefore, statistical information will be purely supplementary in character and if the space will be given to these Descriptive and Headquarters activities which have continued along much the same lines as previously reported.

Instead, this report will deal mainly 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 (E.O. 457) for a New Deal for Italy, and with description of the Italian educational system which has not heretofore been described in these reports.

I. Headquarters and Regional Activities.

1. Visit to Bologna and Vicenza. A Director of the Education Subcommittee, visited the provinces of Bologna and Vicenza 10-24 March. In Bologna he was accompanied by Capt. H.M. to inspect the regional committee for the relief of the victims of the war. In Vicenza he was accompanied by Major M.C. of the University of Padua. In both cities, the Director was interviewed, and all four universities and all schools of all types were visited.

2. Elementary school text books. The total number of elementary school text books printed has increased from 1,113,000 in 1944 to 1,507,000 in March. Distribution is only slightly behind production. Another 175,000 books are in the press and should be on hand by the first of April. This will complete the revised edition 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. Bologna. The Italian school system (elementary, middle, high, etc.) previously reported as existing in Italy was distributed through government channels.

4. Licio Gatti's mission. The Licio Gatti (L.G.) mission, under the educational mission of the Region, has been in the United States since January to obtain materials over to the Italian Republic. His final report on building equipment and his report on Rome shows improvement since the first mission, reported on by the L.G. Commission. The report shows that the L.G. mission is of great value.

New examinations had been given in the state-wide, aimed private normal high school in Sulaiman (province) in place of the dismembered ones which had been declared null and void. In the province all troops and 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 the past also revealed schools functioning nearly normally despite handicaps, and the war left books in general use.

6. Governor. All provinces are visited weekly by the Education Officers; but the transfer of Capt. Miller to Sulaiman will necessarily reduce this schedule. A conference of all representatives of all schools was held at the end of March. A number of schools discussed new curriculum, a number of schools, transfer of teachers, teacher's emolument, new books, note books, and lack of materials - the last being the most revealing trouble.

A report that the earlier text books were in use in the province was fully investigated by Capt. Miller, and found entirely false.

New text books are in general use. 22,727 copies were printed in Florence and the bulk of them distributed. Earlier has been released for 300,000 more books (underground) to be sold at 1/100 each.

School libraries increased to 57, 5/6 or day in the use area.

7. Sulaiman Province. Capt. Miller, 1940, was hospitalized most of the month, but that in close touch with the province. At the end of the month, Capt. Miller, carried the work forward under his direction.

There are schools over in the province, and schools began to function in the month. Also other 4/2 of the 785 elementary schools are now functioning, and are additional numbers of the other types of schools. Over 20,000 children are enrolled. New text books are in use in the province.

II. Cultural Relations.

1. Introductory notes. All of the cultural relations have been shown in close consultation with the Minister of Education. The information shown is in full accord with his policies. Most of the work is related to the province, but it is believed that all are in accordance with the province.

2. Cultural books for education in the month.

3. Books for education. With the meeting and reports Minister requested a strong idea to be available in the month, books which could give Italian educationalists a knowledge of the situation, methods, curriculum, and progress of education, from primary school through the university. In the month of January, 1941, a number of books have been received for consideration. The Minister and Minister Education have indicated that the books should be available in the month.

transfer of Capt. Tiller to Berlin will necessarily reduce this estimate. Conference of all representatives will take place by the 150 in January 2, 1948. Capt. Tiller discussed the situation, conditions, transfer of teachers, teacher personnel, text books, the lack of material - the last being the most serious problem.

A report that in Soviet text books were in the same position as fully investigated by Capt. Tiller, and found entirely false.

New text books are in general use. 12,727 copies have printed in Leningrad and the bulk of them are distributed. After the books returned for 100,000 more books (sufficient) to be sold at five each.

School instruction improved to 67,900 or day in 1946.

7. Berlin Region. Capt. Tiller, who was transferred out of the month, but kept in close touch with the situation. In October, and in the end of the month, Capt. Tiller, carried the work forward under his direction.

More schools opened in Berlin region, and schools began to function in January. Altogether 181 of the 705 elementary schools are now functioning, and are original numbers of the other types of school. Over 20,000 children are enrolled. New text books are in use in all schools.

II. Cultural Relations.

Introductory note: All of the following items have been taken from a close consultation with the Minister of Education and are to be published with his approval. Most of them were initiated by the Berlin Region, but it is believed that all are in accordance with the situation.

1. Allied books for education in Berlin.

2. Books on education. Both the American and Soviet Minister expressed a strong wish to give well-kept, in Berlin, books which would give Indian educationists a knowledge of the organization, methods, principles, and problems of education. From every school through the university, the Allied countries. Leading authorities in official and the Indian schools have been consulted, and about fifty books have been received for consideration. The American and Chinese authorities have been consulted and the Chinese Minister of Education has sent a collection of books on Chinese education during recent years. A list of publications have been.

A leading publisher, to the Minister of Education, has been selected by the Minister of Public Instruction, and has agreed to have a series of books on Allied education published and to publish them. By joint agreement between the Minister, the Minister and the Education Minister, a list of first books of the series have been selected, one of which is a book on the use of which is being translated. So far, the whole series of education will be in German.

1. Introduction to Allied Education - 10 books (see list)
2. Education in 1946, published with the Education Act - 10 books (see list)
3. Education in 1947, published with the Education Act - 10 books (see list)
4. Education in 1948, published with the Education Act - 10 books (see list)

4. Exploring the Curriculum - Giles, McOutcheon and Zechel (Harper).
5. History of Elementary Education in England and Wales - Kitcheneugh (H. V. Int'l Press).
6. Policy and Progress in Secondary Education (British) - Graves (C. Nelson & Sons).
7. Red Brick University (British) - Russett (Tabor & Tabor).
8. A Living Philosophy of Education - Washburne (John Day).

The total series will probably consist of 12 to 15 volumes. Russian and Chinese books will be more exact if and when suitable 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 science field analogous to the series on education. The Minister would like to have as much as this, but work is still in the exploratory stage.

- c. Juvenile literature. An effort in juvenile literature (direct) 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 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. Bibliographies in English for reference.

- a. Each of five books under paras. 1a and 1b 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 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 presented to the Society's committee.

3. Examination of libraries and laboratories.

- a. Through Legation Education Officers in U.S. Territory and the Minister in U.S. 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 Evan Taylor has wired Washington requesting donations from foundations and individuals; (2) through personal correspondence has requested the

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 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.

c. Juvenile Literature. An expert in juvenile literature (Pett) 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 science and general literature. An annotated list of all forty, and, samples of a number, have arrived, and the first 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 Italian for reference.

a. Each of the books under paras. 1 g and h 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 Engineers, concerning 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. Utilization of libraries and laboratories.

a. Through National Education Office in U.S. Territory and the Minister in L.S. 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 examined and tabulated in the Ministry. To satisfy this need the Education Subcommission has so far taken the following steps: (1) through Baron Taylor has wired 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 Gai) to send immediately all or part of Italy's share of publications collected during the war.

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

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4. Exchange of scholars.

- a. Physics professor to United States. All possible steps have been taken here toward facilitating the travel of Prof. Caccioppoli 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 waiting a reply from Washington to the American Ambassador's cable for permission.
- 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. Thomas Elliott of Northwestern University and Prof. Borgesi 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 Education Subcommittee, on whose suggestion they are acting, has agreed to find, 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 Superior Council of Education means for facilitating the recognition of the work of students who go to other countries to study.

5. Interchange of artists.

First steps have been taken in regard to exploring the possibility of sending musicians to America, and vice versa. There has been consultation with a leading Italian impresario, 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 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 awarded provisional recognition by the International Boy Scouts. The Minister of Public Instruction is president 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

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.

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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 goods 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.

2. The American Boy Scouts are raising a "World Friendship Fund" to aid scouting in liberation 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 handled, and furnishing 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 kind of 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. Moreover 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 supervision of schools (Proveditorato degli Studi) but under the direction 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 12 years of age. Less than half of the children entering the first class ever finish the fifth, the majority leaving by the end of the third class, at the age of eight or nine. Included 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 4 sashle fine - against parents who fail to send the child to school. But this law has never been enforced and there is neither enforcement machinery nor a satisfactory

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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 entering 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 (!) - once a punishable fine - against parents who fail to send their children to school. But the law has never been enforced and there is neither enforcement machinery nor a sufficiency of schools or teachers were the law to be enforced.

c. Lower trade schools (scuole di avviamento Professionale). These provide three years (some times only one or two) of post-elementary school education, free of charge, for children who do not plan to go further. Part of the day is given to "cultural" subjects - a day, academic offering; the other parts to practical work varying with the type of school - commercial, industrial, agricultural, and "feminine occupations" (sewing, cooking, etc.). There is sometimes a two or

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three year follow-up course in the technical subjects, and also of which they then teach these subjects in the lower trade schools.

d. Lower secondary schools (Liceo Inferiore). These, too, providing a three-year course for graduates of the elementary schools. There is a bifurcation of post-elementary education, one pathway and least intellectually endowed of those who have the desire and means to continue in school until the compulsory age limit of 14, as to the lower trade schools. Also the wish to continue their secondary education further to the lower secondary school. The course in the lower secondary school is purely academic. Latin is compulsory for all.

e. Upper secondary schools (Liceo Superiore). Liceo Classico; Liceo Scientifico; Istituto Tecnico; Istituto Agrario. On leaving the lower secondary school the child must at once decide on his life career. If he plans to be a doctor, lawyer, secondary school teacher, or university professor, he chooses the Liceo Classico (two years) and continues in the Liceo Classico for three more years. He then goes to a university of antiquity, at the age of about 19, and is eligible to university. Or he may go to the Liceo Scientifico for five years instead, if he is going into medicine, veterinary science, engineering, architecture, or the teaching of science. There is a difference between these two institutions in that the latter is oriented from the Liceo Scientifico, which, in fact, pursues a more advanced in science and mathematics and gives five years of a modern language. Graduates of the Liceo Classico are eligible for any department (faculty) of the University, while graduates of the Liceo Scientifico are eligible to all except the faculties of Law, Arts and Philosophy, and so on.

Students who do not wish to take Latin and want more practical training enter one of the technical institutes. These, too, have a five year course, the graduates are not permitted to enter the University. They train engineers, architects, and agricultural engineers. There are five main types - 1. Architecture, 2. Engineering, 3. Agricultural Engineering, 4. Industrial Engineering, 5. Agricultural Engineering. The industrial institutes specialize in various fields - are specialized in textiles, another in building trades, another in aeronautical construction, and so on.

On the whole the technical institutes are the most practical part of Italian education, and some of them are really excellent.

The fourth type of upper secondary school is the "Istituto Universitario". This is the only type with a four-year course instead of a course of five years. Usually, it is the school which prepares students to be elementary teachers. Actually it contains no practical training in pedagogy or psychology, but includes no practice teaching. Its course of study is an abbreviated version of that of the Liceo Scientifico, but includes also music and the history of pedagogy or psychology. Graduates are not eligible to the University except on examination, in the case of a "diploma". They could go on to teach either in the faculty of a university, or in the lower trade schools, or in the lower

Upper secondary schools (Gimnasio - Liceo Classico; Liceo Scientifico; Istituto Tecnico; Istituto Magistrale). On leaving the lower secondary school the child must at once decide on his life career. If he plans to be a doctor, lawyer, secondary school teacher, or university professor, he enters the Liceo Classico (six years) and continues in the Liceo Scientifico for three or four years. He then receives a certificate of maturity, at the age of about 17, and is eligible to university. Or he may go to the Liceo as outfields for five years instead, if he is going into medicine, veterinary science, agriculture, engineering, or the teaching of sciences. The main difference between these two institutions is that Greek is taught from the Liceo Scientifico, which instead, puts a bit more stress on sciences and mathematics and gives five years of a modern language. Graduates of the Liceo Classico are eligible for any department (faculty) of the University, while graduates of the Liceo Scientifico are eligible to all except the faculties of law and philosophy, and law.

Students who do not wish to take Latin and want more practical training enter one of the technical institutions. In these, too, over a five year course, the graduates are not permitted to enter the university. For these students, engineers, and administrative officials. There are five main types - in order of priority - a sort of elementary training in engineering; agriculture, medicine, and industry. In the industrial institutions specializing in various fields - one specialized in textiles, another in building trades, another in aeronautical construction, and so on.

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The fourth type of upper secondary school is the "Istituto Magistrale". This is the only type with a four-year course instead of a course of five years. Usually, it is the school which prepares students for elementary teachers. Usually it contains no practical training in pedagogy or psychology, but includes no practice teaching. Its course of study is an abbreviated version of that of the Liceo Scientifico, but includes also music and the history of pedagogy and psychology. Graduates are not admissible to the University except on examination, in the two faculties of "elementary" and "secondary" education. In the lower secondary and lower trade schools or philosophy and pedagogy in the "Magistrali"; or to become elementary school or store, etc., according to their specialization in the "Magistrali".

5. University. Italian universities differ radically from British and American universities in two particulars: First, they give no technical education. One enters the faculty of education, faculty of law, etc., from the beginning and proceeds to one with one's professional education. It is in the professional education of secondary school teachers or future university professors that courses

* An exception is the faculty of economy and commerce in which graduates of technical institutions are enrolled.

In the languages, sciences, philosophy and letters, 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, the student sits at a table facing a professor in a small committee of professors for a twenty-minute questioning on the year's 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 take examinations, but have little real contact with students except those who seek them out for consultation, and no responsibility for them. There is no analogue for the tutors of Oxford and Cambridge, for example, or for the discussions and lecturing (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 doctor's degree, and entitles the "laureato" to be called "dotto" - that is his profession. There is no equivalent of a Ph.D.

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

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

2. Description of some schools.

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

a. Kindergarten (asile). Kindertowns are pretty much the same wherever one visits them. Taken to early children, very quiet and well behaved, and usually fairly clean, are surrounded by a woman teacher and perhaps an assistant. Since Italy has no nuns any more, Church orders, the teacher is often a nun. The children are dressed shy, and obedient. The women includes visiting nurses, speaking French, Spanish, drawings, singing, and occasional little trips.

b. The other schools.

(1) In the Clusio (Como) buildings, or "convittori", a former recreation center is lively. The films a double-out elementary school

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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 includes the "laureato" to be called "doctor" - quite a high profession. There is no equivalent of a Ph.D.

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

5. The above sketch is schematic rather than comprehensive; there are numerous variants - the kinds of pre-ordained system; the courses in academies of music and art; the research in "laboratories", attached to universities or independent, etc. But in broad outline this presents the Italian educational system.

2. Illustrations of some schools.

To take the above outline more concrete, the following descriptions of certain actual schools are presented. As the Education Office 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 supervised by a woman teacher and perhaps an assistant. Since very few kindergartens are run by church orders, the teacher is often a nun. The children are dressing, eating, and obedient. The program includes reciting prayers, speaking in song, singing, drawing, coloring, and occasional little trips.

b. Elementary schools.

(1) In the clergy for a building, or "pavilion", of a former recreation center in Livorno. The finds a bomb-out elementary school functioning. The destroyed windows have been replaced by glass and glass of glass gathered by the rear school proprietors and mounted by the teachers. The children have met the father's relative 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 bearing an inscription which, translated, reads:

where a bomb fell.
The temple filled the hole.
A plant is placed where fell an
instrument of death.
It springs up as a sign of life.
A promise and memory of freedom from sin.

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While the school class rooms are crowded, the work goes forward with good spirit. 200 of the 400 children enrolled are present. The enrollment in the fifth grade is about half the enrollment in the first.

(2) Along the Via Adriatica, near one of the main arteries for military traffic of the 8th Army, are tucked away, unseen, many children busy with their studies in private homes. In the course of a year, for example, one goes through what looks like a journey to a little door leading to a bare cell. That was formerly a living room and now converted to school purposes. Candles, kerosene and in poor condition, hold about 20 children ranging in age from 6 to 11 years. The enthusiastic teacher, a young chap of scarcely more than 20 years, is illustrating an arithmetic example. For a blindfold he is holding a little slate, perhaps a foot square, suspended by a string from the ceiling. Most of the children, the poorly-dressed off-spring of convicts, are clean of face and hands but their clothes and shoes are old and worn. Only a bright ribbon on the heads of one or two of the black-haired girls gives color to the dark room. The new notebooks 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 rumble the tanks and trucks to drive the enemy from their country.

(3) The rural elementary school "Guguzzano" is in a small farming community in the same province. The broken windows are replaced with cardboard from egg ration cartons. The bare interior is clean, and there is still plenty of light. As usual, there is no playground. Desks, typically, are the two-seater benches, old and worn -- perhaps were so when Mussolini was a boy. The desks are the same after the Germans had taken the school and the school's little library of 200 books for fuel. Except for a map of Italy and one of post-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 cracker" -- it is the basis of our education. Of course we need some didactic materials 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, provost, and teacher, talk to the children, to the parents, and the teacher points out those who are not doing well or for whom there is little hope of improvement.

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

(4) In Florence a group of well-to-do women get permission of

...the example. Not a blackboard 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 convicts, are clean of face and hands but their clothes and shoes are old and worn. Only a bright ribbon 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. Pairs of copy books, some with old Fascist covers obviously removed, are being fastened with the leopards 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 rain and trucks to drive the enemy from their country.

(3) The rural elementary school "Mazzanti" is in a small farming community in Tuscany province. The broken windows are replaced with cardboard from "M" ration cartons. The bare interior is clean, and there is still plenty of light. As usual, there is no playground. Desks, typically, are the two-seater benches, old and worn -- perhaps more so than usual since they are what were 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 is asked what she most needs for her class, she says, "A crucifix -- it is the basis of our education. Of course we need some didactic materials 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 43 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, provoked tears, and teacher, fully lovely 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 academic program is followed. The new text books are in use.

(4) In Florence a group of well-to-do women get permission of the municipality to open one of the public elementary schools as an experiment in democratic education. They picked the poorest and most undisciplined children from the neighborhood as pupils, and personally pay for extra 30% of the teachers for after-school activities. With the help of the children they got the damaged and dirty building repaired and cleaned. Now when one enters everything is spotless. Bright pictures are on the walls, school benches are turned in informal semi-circles, each with a card or in the jar full of spring flowers. The children are

divided into no classes with various responsibilities -- one committee keeps the class room clean and attractive, another keeps the toilets clean (!), 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 fifth class. In the third grade an eight-year-old girl is giving the lesson in dictation, getting practice herself in clear enunciation and in poise 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 (Istituti professionali).

(1) In Pistoia, in a wing of a good, undamaged school building, one finds 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 two 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 go badly, and the director explains in a loud voice, "These 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 teachers look 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 180 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 (avvicinato professionale) for boys 11 to 14. A small group continues 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 stocked 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 (Scuole 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

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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.

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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 -- usually, 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 moved 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-discarded and run-down old building. Its extensive machine shops have been loaded 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 the 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 specializing in building trades and are then fixing mortar and laying bricks to repair a bombed portion of their requisitioned school.

(2) A technical institute for "technical" -- elementary civil engineering -- is in Arezzo, housed with a separate high school (also requisitioned) and a normal school (also requisitioned). We enter a class in mathematics and walk with the boys -- alert, up-standing. They did you know that high school? ask. A tall young man of about 18 or 19 minus to say, "First of all, Italy needs men with this training to do its reconstruction; and then, I like engineering and planning." "If you indeed want 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." "Working on around the class or in similar endeavors, although I am 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?" "In a way of you say, 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? It was given 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 must accept to the universities again." We tell them that the Minister has a reputation studying the problem. We learn yet admiration for their spirit, sympathy with their desire, and a feeling that it is on such middle-class, practically-trained men that Italy's future depends.

been ousted from its large, fully modern building on the outskirts of the city (which is requisitioned by an Allied army unit, and is functioning in its once-discarded 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 specializing in building tractors and are then mixing mortar and laying bricks to rebuild a bombed portion of their requisitioned school.

(2) A technical institute for "Secretaria" -- elementary civil engineering -- is in Arona, housed within a old Italian high school (also requisitioned) and a normal high school (also requisitioned). We enter a class in mathematics and talk with the boys -- about 150 -- standing. Why did you choose this high school? -- not. A tall young man of about 18 or 19 rises 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." "Talking 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 must accept to the universities again." We tell them that the Minister has a commission studying the problem. We leave with admiration at their spirit, sympathy with their desire, and a feeling that, in so much while -- class, practically trained year -- that Italy's future depends.

c. Normal high schools.

(1) We step across the hall from the Technical High School in Arona to the Normal High School. There is little distinction in the classes we visit from the sort of classes of the technical high schools, either in program or in type of students, except that there are both boys and girls present. The girls are not from Arona

class families -- 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 orderly, 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 courses: 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 one of singing, and by including with philosophy the history of pedagogy and a suggestion in the published program (this year, for the first time since the Fascist "reform") that the professors of various subjects give some lectures as to how they should be taught.

F. Classical and Scientific high schools (Ginnasio Superiore - 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. There, consisting of about 25 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 -- those heading 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 students have five years each of Latin and Greek and only two years of modern language, the science students omit 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 drawing per week throughout the five-year course. But, in general, these two university-preparatory institutions are very much alike.

G. Universities.

(1) Growing on a low mountain top, above a valley surrounded by higher mountains, is the little town of Arezzo. Here, perched on a thirteenth century castle, is the little University of Arezzo with facilities of agriculture, veterinary science, 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, numerous original research.

the history of pedagogy and a suggestion 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.

5. Classical and Scientific high schools (Gimnasio Superior - 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, 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 heading 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 students have five years each of Latin and Greek and only two years of modern language, the science students omit 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 drawing per week throughout the five-year course. But, in general, these two university-preparatory institutions are very much alike.

6. Universities.

(1) Crowning a low mountain top, above a valley surrounded by higher mountains, is the little town of Cascina. Here, partly hained in a thirteenth century castle, is the little University of Cascina with facilities of agriculture, veterinary science, pharmacology, 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 examinations are being given in pharmacology. Students wait in an ante-room, smoking, chatting, or peeling up and down with a sheet of paper and rehearsing to themselves the answers to possible questions. In the examination 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 quizzing, interspersed with promptings and a bit of teasing where the student is lucky, 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.

(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 or just listen. At the close we ask the professor how many students are enrolled in the course. "Eighty". "How many usually attend your lectures?" "Those 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, land 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 lenient 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 cadavers, one partly carved into the other still intact. Perhaps typically, 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 Subcommission 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 of Fascist isolation.

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100-2-10-62-1-16
CARLETON W. WASHBURN
Lt. Col., U.S.
Director of Education.

Table I

Report on Ross Schools -- 9 April 1942

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

I -- Schools Occupied.

By Whom	Type of School	Totally Occupied Bldgs. No. Rooms	Totally Occupied Bldgs. No. Rooms	Partly Occupied Bldgs. No. Rooms		Free
				Occupied	Free	
Allied Units	Elementary Secondary	(5) 12*	252	(4) 4	79	43
		(4) 6		(2) 1	142	65
Italian Armed Forces	Elementary Secondary	(9) 5	120	3	3	23
		(3) 2		-	-	--
Other Italian Bodies	Elementary Secondary	(12) 7	101	4	11	68
				-	-	--
Political Bodies	Elementary Secondary	-	-	(5) -	-	-
		1	14	(2) -	-	-
Refugees	Elementary Secondary	(36) 22	353	19	224	134
		(4) 4		(4) 2	21	12

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

Elementary Secondary	Totally unavailable (50) 18	Partly unavailable
	--	--

III -- Schools actually functioning.

Elementary Secondary	Totally	Partially
	73	108
	72	17

IV -- Summary.

Occupied	Damaged	Functioning
Totally	Totally	Totally
Partly	Partly	Partly
30	37	73
16		108

Allied Units	Elementary Secondary	(5) (4)	12 ⁺ 6	253	(4) (2)	4 1	79 1/2	43 65
Italian Armed Forces	Elementary Secondary	(8) (3)	5 2	130	3 -	23 -	-	-
Other Italian Bodies	Elementary Secondary	(17*) (1)	7 1	101	4 -	68 -	11 -	-
Political Bodies	Elementary Secondary	- (5) (2)	1 -	- 14	- -	- -	- -	- -
Refugees	Elementary Secondary	(36) (4)	22 4	359	19 (9) 2	134 12	224 24	-

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

Elementary Secondary	Wholly unavailable (5*) 14	Partly unavailable 37	-
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III -- Schools actually functioning.

Elementary Secondary	Wholly 73 72	Partially 108 17	-
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IV -- Summary.

Elementary Secondary	Occupied		Damaged		Functioning	
	Wholly	Partly	Wholly	Partly	Wholly	Partly
	46	30	18	37	72	108
	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.

Public Health Sub-Commission
 100 396

10 April 1945

10/016/14

Subject: - Public Health Sub-Commission,
 Report for Month of March 1945.

From: - CA Section.

To: - Executive Commissioner.

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 earlier handling over to the Italian Government as such authority and control as possible in Italy Government Territory, the one Medical Officer remaining in Sicily will be withdrawn and the staff of Lazio-Umbria and Abruzzi-Marche Regions will remain in control over Lazio and Marche areas respectively. A new Region comprising Umbria and Marche areas will now be formed, in which there will be only three officers of this Sub-Commission.

(b) Medical Services which remain in the Territory will, for the time being, remain the Medical Officers and one Sanitary Corps 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 existence since that date and this has never been the case of any country. All health matters in Sicily have been managed by the Italian Public Health authorities and it can be confidently anticipated that a similar measure of control will now obtain in Sicily and those other areas from which Italian Public Health Officers have been withdrawn. This step is followed as the Italian authorities, sooner or later, resume 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 been created to consider its numerous commitments in other spheres. If, as is anticipated, however, that in the course of extended disease control and anti-epidemic 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 so requested by the military authorities in past months is not generally acknowledged, for although such aid has been given and all Public Health agencies would have been unable to achieve the desired aims.

(d) The headquarters of this Sub-Commission will remain in its present location and will continue to work in the closest possible liaison with the local Government and will be a central unit of all health matters in Italian Government Territory.

(e) Should the Allied Military authorities in a given Government Territory be sure that suitable local action is taken or taken on at present to Public Health matters they should have the Medical Provincial through the present. The formal procedure of this Commission is to report a representative in the Italian Health Service for consideration of the military authorities regarding a representative of the financial and medical services. In matters relating to the military, however, it is noted that the military authorities are not at present in a position to report on matters relating to the military.

(A) By April 21st 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 Salerno, Naples and Abruzzi-Marche regions will relinquish control over Lazio and Abruzzi areas respectively. A new medical commission will be formed which will come into being, in which there will be only three officers of this Sub-Commission.

(B) Naples Command which remains in this Territory will, for the time being, retain two medical officers and one Sanitary Control 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 protest. 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 welcomed as the Italian authorities must, sooner or later, secure 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 is well known that further assistance will be required in the future. The aid rendered by military authorities is most gratefully acknowledged, for without such aid both the Italian and the Public Health Committees would have been unable to achieve the desired aims.

(D) 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 have a careful watch on all health problems in Italian Government Territory.

(E) Should the Allied military authorities in Italy for recent reasons believe that immediate local action be taken on any question relating to public health matters, they should approach the Medical Director in through the project. The Italian Government Sub-Commission is preparing a memorandum on the Italian Civil Service, for submission to the military authorities explaining the advantages of providing and command government. On matters pertaining to overall policy, however, it is hoped that the military authorities will communicate with the headquarters which will represent their views to the medical authority.

2. PUBLICATIONS.

(a) It is with regret that this Sub-Commission has to announce the discontinuance of publication of the "Publication Medical" first referred to in the report for January 1945. Although two numbers only have been published the appearance of the "Publication Medical" has been received with much favorable comment.

(b) The reason for the cessation of this publication is that its publication section has moved from its present location and cannot undertake any further projects other than short term ones.

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(c) It is understood, however, that the United States Information Service is undertaking the publication in Italian of an even more extensive medical journal on the collection, analysis and use, in addition, arrangements for the import of a number of medical medical literature. The Italian medical profession will therefore not suffer from the dissemination of the "Bollentino Medico". The Public Health Sub-Committee will, however, not be associated with the publication of the new journal.

3. CONCLUSIONS

(a) Further progress has been made during the month in planning for the North. Plans of hospital accommodation have been circulated to all concerned and agreement has been reached with the military that the requisitioning of civil hospitals will be kept to the bare minimum that necessity requires. A similar agreement 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-Committee have been prepared and given a full circulation.

4. REPORTING MEDICAL STAFF

(a) Typhus

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

(b) The cases at Bassano mentioned in last month's report all occurred in the same family. The father died early in February and his illness was diagnosed as "Symptoms of undetermined origin". His wife was taken ill on 7 February and her symptoms which were associated with a rash led to the clinical diagnosis of Typhus which was confirmed by a positive Giemsa 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 cases showed positive Giemsa reactions. Other members of the family then examined gave negative clinical histories and also had negative Giemsa reactions. The other two with all other contacts that were interrogated and examined. Body lice of this type were found in this family as well as in nearby families. The rate abounded in the neighbourhood. It is this agent that three definite cases of Typhus occurred in Bergamo during February and the fourth member of this family who died was in all probability a Typhus case. It is difficult to state whether these cases were of the epidemic or epidemic variety.

(c) On the 15th of March a Typhus demonstration was given to the Chief Medical Officer of Bergamo at Cortina and each medico provinciale was given 20 pounds of 1 and 2 antibiotics. With the conclusion of this demonstration the whole of the territory has been covered.

(d) In view of the widespread 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 success of action and the small incidence of Typhus throughout the whole of Italy, 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 been informed of this decision and has been told by additional stocks of any may be obtained by any medico provincial in the area required for Typhus control purposes. It is proposed that this assistance will only be invoked if a severe outbreak of Typhus should occur. A copy of the letter sent to the Ministry of Interior will be found in Appendix 1.

(b) Shallapox

which are being considered to be concerned. Lists of directives issued by the Italian medical authorities and by this Sub-Commission have been prepared and given a full circulation.

1. PUBLIC HEALTH REPORT

(a) Typhus

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

(ii) The agent of Typhus mentioned in last month's report still occurred in the same family. The father died early in February and his illness was diagnosed as "Septicemia of undetermined origin". His wife was taken ill on February 22nd and her symptoms which were associated with a rash led to the clinical diagnosis of Typhus which was confirmed by a positive Widal reaction. An investigation is being made that two of her daughters were convalescent from a febrile attack which had not been considered sufficiently serious to require medical attention. Both these cases showed positive Castaneda's. Other members of the family when examined gave negative clinical histories and also had negative Castaneda's. Body lice and nits were found in this family as well as in other families. While this attended in the neighborhood. It is thus evident that three definite cases of Typhus occurred in the same family during February and the fourth member of this family died in all probability a Typhus case. It is difficult to state whether these cases were of the epidemic or endemic variety.

(iii) On the 15th of March a Typhus demonstration was given to the three Medical Commissions of Cordoba, of Cagliari and San Basilio Provancha was given 20 pounds of 10% and 2 dust-guns. With the conclusion of this demonstration the whole of the AS and AS territory has been covered.

(iv) In view of the wide-spread of the control demonstrations and the policy of housing over to the Italian Government full responsibility for public health matters in liberated Italy, together with the outbreak of Typhus 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 been informed of this decision and has been told how additional stocks of DDT may be obtained by the Italian Government. It is proposed that the Typhus Control Unit should be closed. A copy of the letter sent to the Ministry of Interior will be found at Appendix "A".

(c) Malaria

(i) The cases of malaria have been reported from Perven too in the Province of Treviso. The Italian Provincial authorities have assigned much difficulty in receiving cases for isolation owing to the hostility of the public who are greatly interested in the authorities that they are occupied to remove cases from their homes. In addition, the public health authorities have not been able to protect and the police the support which they want this required. They have, however, made the appropriate possible representation to the Government. The Italian Government has agreed to it is hoped that the Italian authorities will afford greater support to the Italian authorities and is fully alive to the dangers of the malarial 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 Cassanito town and three in Cassanito 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 28th February the following number of vaccinations have taken place:

Naples Province	2,220,591.
Naples Province	992,231.
Palermo Province	77,321.
Trapani Province	150,164.
Syracuse Province	90,000.

(d) Malaria:

(a) Work on the Malaria Control project, sponsored by the Rockefeller Foundation, is now more than half completed. Appendix 10 contains an extract of a report made by Dr. Lloyd S. Markham to the Surgeon's Office, WHO, dated 1954.

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

(c) It is feared that some 100 tons of extra green expected for delivery by the middle of April may not arrive until the middle of May. With such a certain number of provisions in liberated Italy we have sufficient stocks of Paris green left over from previous years. 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 CIR has 112,000 liters of DDT in inventory in the available for distribution this year. Average rates are being set for the division of this stock between Italian Government territory and the North as well as for the distribution of supplies for the application of the insecticide.

(e) The Italian Government is very interested in the control work in the Province of Palermo and has appointed Professor Mancini of the Institute of Hygiene to take charge of this scheme. At the request of the Government, Lt Colonel Spadaro, Major Anderson, Major Hill and Captain Mancini, all of whom have had experience in anti-malaria work, will review temporary assistance to Professor Mancini until the fumigation require their release for other assignments.

(f) Typhoid

(a) The acute typhoid epidemic now being considered at an end. A few endemic cases continue to occur but the number are negligible. A total of approximately 10,000 primary and secondary infections have been carried out and this covers the whole population of the town. The other supplies are all chlorinated and a considerable margin of free chlorine is being maintained.

(g) Cholera:

(a) The number of cases of the disease is still very low.

(C) Malaria:

(a) Work on the Malar Control project, sponsored by the Rockefeller Foundation, is now more than half completed. Appendix "g" contains an extract of a report made by Dr. Floyd S. Martin to the Surgeon's Office, HHS.

(b) Dr. Martin wishes to emphasize that the suggested formula to be used to estimate the amount of DDT necessary for an area is still a provisional one and 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 have sufficient stocks of Paris green left over from previous years it is felt that it will 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 pyrethrum insecticide available for distribution this year. Arrangements are being made for the division of this stock between Italian Government territory and the North 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 Malaria areas and has appointed Professor Bassiroli of the Institute of Hygiene to take charge of this work. At the request of the Government, Lt. Colonel Spedini, Major Anderson, Major Hill and Captain Mancini, all of whom have wide experience in anti-malaria work, will report tomorrow assistance to Francesco Bassiroli until circumstances require their release for other assignments.

(D) Typhoid:

(a) The typhoid epidemic has now been considered at an end. A few endemic cases continue to occur but the numbers are negligible. A total of approximately 40,000 primary and secondary inoculations have been carried out and this covers the static population of the town. The water supplies are all chlorinated and a considerable margin of free chlorine is being maintained.

(a) Chlorine:

(a) Through the efforts of the Industry Sub-Commission the firms works at Rome have been to produce chlorine from 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 converters for the liquid chlorine and users must return containers to the firm as soon as they are empty. If this is not done the supply system will be unable to function. The Industry Sub-Commission is the authority for release, and all applications for the use of chlorine for water sterilization purposes should be made to that Sub-Commission.

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(C) Venereal Disease:

(a) The high incidence of Venereal Disease in Rome has caused considerable anxiety both to the Military and Allied Civilian Authorities. In order to explore the possibilities of intensifying the campaign against venereal prostitution and also of improving the methods of diagnosis and treatment of venereal prostitutes, a meeting was held at AG Headquarters on the 26th of March which was attended by the Surgeon, the AG and the G-1, H-10, a representative of the Public Safety Sub-Commission, AG and representatives of the Italian public and subliminal awareness branches of the Ministry of Interior as well as a representative from the AG's structure. As a result of the meeting it was decided to submit the following recommendations to the Italian Government:

- (1) That a 600 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 it for a minimum of three days to ensure proper examination. That Allied Commission be informed if the Italian authorities feel they cannot undertake this also, and if so, Allied Commission will take representations to that authority that assistance in equipment 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 should be brought to trial without being released and allowed to continue their work for weeks before trial.
- (3) That increasingly 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 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 AG's hospital in Naples by Allied resident medical and police personnel continues to yield superficial results, but there is a suggestion of certain drugs which cannot be supplied in full by AG. As a consequence of this, AG has appealed to the Military authorities to supply these drugs which are lacking.

(C) Infant Mortality:

(a) During February there were 1,009 live births in Rome and 184 deaths occurring in children under one year of age. This gives an infant mortality figure of 18.5 as compared with 14.8 in January.

(C) Tuberculosis:

(a) The February figures for the number of deaths in Rome from all forms of Tuberculosis is 100 as compared with 287 in January.

- (1) That a 600 bed hospital for the adequate sanitation and treatment of a presumed prostitutes is opened. That this hospital be adequately staffed and equipped and that prostitutes be kept in it a minimum of three days to ensure proper examination. That Allied Commission be informed if the Italian authorities feel they cannot undertake this etc. and if so Allied Commission will make representations to higher authority that assistance in supplying 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 representatives be sent to the Italian local authorities to find a way by which arrested prostitutes would be brought to trial without being released or allowed to continue their trade for weeks before trial.
- (3) That immediately active measures be taken against drugs.
- (4) That the existing curfew hours for shops be enforced.
- (5) That a wide-spread press campaign against venereal disease be instituted with special warnings to prostitution 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 running the streets.

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

(2) The supervision of the War Hospital in Naples by Allied Resident Medical and other personnel continues to yield beneficial results, but there is a shortage of certain drugs which can not be supplied in full by A.C. In consequence of this, an appeal to the Military authorities to supply these drugs which are lacking.

(G) Infant Mortality:

(a) During February there were 1,449 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 145.2 in January.

(H) Tuberculosis:

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

5. VETERINARY BRANCH:

- (a) Brucella abortus vaccine is being produced in Rome and administered to the dairy calves of Rome in the vicinity of Rome.
- (5) A few isolated cases of Anthrax in cattle have been reported from Terni, Perugia, etc. The large scale immunization of cattle against swine cholera with Cervatal violet vaccine and antiserum continues. In Siena province alone 25,500 swine have been vaccinated with locally produced vaccine. In Rome, 14,000 doses of vaccine have been produced and manufacture has begun in Naples.
- (6) Post-scarlet fever is wide-spread in all the provinces of Southern Italy as well as in Lazio, Siena, etc. etc. Fibrous and Sardinia. Vaccine against this disease is being produced as rapidly as available supply of virus tissue permits and it is hoped that production will be greatly increased during April.
- (5) 10,000 lambs • counting the manufactures and use of live-gill barbs for sheep cabs are now ready for distribution to agricultural officials and farmers while arrangements have been made for the collection of salmon, each province to test local production may begin.

- (L) The first of a series of ovine medical inspection demonstrations will take place in Rome early in April.
- (E) It is felt that sheep-ox has been checked, at least temporarily, as no reports of any extension to new areas have been received.
- (C) The report of the Veterinary Service is to be found in Appendix "D".

6. MEDICAL SUPPLY PROBLEMS:

- (A) During the month of March MEDUSA has completed distribution of Allied animal supplies for the January-February period to the ranks of Italian Government formations.
- (B) Although MEDUSA has increased the number of its warehouses and representatives and so solved some of its distribution problems, transportation still remains a very great difficulty and the organization is by no means functioning smoothly as yet.
- (C) A new directive published by MEDUSA on the accounting of medical supplies entering the Mediterranean Theater of Operations has been sent to all groups. A copy of this directive is to be found in Appendix "D".
- (D) The office of newly activated regions in AGI Italy will, when they begin to function, obtain medical supplies from MEDUSA until such time as MEDUSA 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, after having been reviewed, will be 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 "D" contains the report of the Medical Supply Branch.

7. MEDICAL PERSONNEL:

- (A) The authorized Italian Officers from the Italian Government formations are now being sent to the Government of direct contact with the many military formations which have been liberated. It is hoped, however, that the Italian Government will be able to provide medical personnel in the Italian Government formations with the necessary medical personnel. It is thought that the best approach would be through the medical personnel in the Italian Government formations and that the necessary personnel can be made available through the Italian Government.
- (B) The medical personnel are, through the Government Sub-Committee, being sent to the Italian Government formations for distribution, and hospitals will have first priority in the distribution of medical personnel. It is hoped that the necessary personnel can be made available through the Italian Government formations and that the necessary personnel can be made available through the Italian Government.
- (C) The report of the Medical Service is to be found in Appendix "E".

8. MEDICAL PERSONNEL:

- (A) During the month of March MEDUSA has completed distribution of Allied animal supplies for the January-February period to the ranks of Italian Government formations.

(4) During the month of March supplies have completed distribution of Allied medical supplies for the January-February period to the whole of Italian Government Territory.

(5) Although supplies have increased the number of the warehouses and transportation lines and to solved some of its distribution problems, transportation still remains a very great difficulty and the organization is by no means functioning smoothly as yet.

(6) A new directive published on 26/5/55, CDE on the re-organization of medical supplies entering the Mediterranean Theater of Operations has been sent to all Allies. A copy of this directive is to be found at Appendix A.

(7) The supply of newly activated regions in the Territory will, with a view to its function, obtain medical supplies from 265th CDE Depots until such time as MEDUSA will begin operating in their regions.

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

(9) 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. SUPPLY BRANCH:

(a) The withdrawal of medical supplies from Italian Government Territory has resulted in the severance of direct contact with the only relief agencies which have been undertaken. It is hoped, however, that the Italian branch of the Red Cross Commission will be able, through UNRRA and the Italian Government, to maintain liaison and be of assistance in all the projects already mentioned.

(b) The Medical Supply Branch, through the Commerce Sub-Commission, has received 162,000 blankets for distribution, and hospitals will have first priority. The allocation of distribution in the Italian Government Territory presents some difficulties and it is thought that the best approach would be through the Medical Commission. The Medical Supply Branch can be made through the United Nations and their various agencies.

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

8. MEDICAL:

(a) During March this Sub-Commission met the services of Dr. Henry W. Brown who was Head of the Medical Section of the U.S. Army Medical Department. Dr. Brown who came in July, 1954, worked tirelessly and enthusiastically on the medical section. Projects of the Italian branch and his letterature is greatly appreciated. Dr. Brown has now taken charge of the Medical Control Unit.

(b) The Director and Executive Officer have been active in the Medical Section and the Army area and also in various ways.

(c) Major General B. B. Brown, Chief of the Veterinary Branch, has been promoted to Lt Colonel.

9. MEDICAL:

By the 1st of April there will be no representatives of the public health Sub-Commission in Southern Italy, Sicily and Sardinia, with the exception of three Italian medical residents in the Territory. These changes are in accordance with the policy of handing over to the Italian Government control in their own territory.

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SECRET

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 the area of Italy. Military medical authorities who wish local action to be taken on health problems can now reach the Italian authorities through the project.

2. ADMINISTRATIONS:

During the 1953 policy it is regretted that no further copies of the "Bulletin Medical" 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 to the Italian medical profession will be assured of receiving modern medical articles obtained in the Italian language. The United States Information Service is also struggling for the import of a quantity of American literature.

3. PLANNING:

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

4. CURRENT REALITY:

(a) No cases of Typhus were reported during the month of March. The Typhus Department visit to Sardinia has completed these demonstrations throughout the whole of the island territory. The Typhus Control Unit in Naples has also with effect taken the lot of April and the Italian Government has been informed that apart from a minor estimate the responsibility for Typhus control in the North Italy rests with the local authorities.

(b) Ten cases of Spallone have been reported from Province Province, three from Rome and one from Catania. Benvenuto team has had only two cases and Benvenuto Province three during the month. The Salerno Region 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 Spallone in Southern Region until 28th February the following numbers of vaccinations have been taken:

Naples Province	2,220,692
Bajona Province	992,234
Benvenuto Province	98,211
Avellino Province	150,184
Salerno Province	93,000

(c) Work on the Vicer Delta anti-Malaria project is now more than half completed. The Vicer Delta Unit has worked out a provisional formula for use in estimating the amount of DDT required to treat any given area. It is feared that the 100 tons of DDT stock, the amount of which was estimated 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 Vicer Delta epidemic may now be considered finished.

...the Italian region, Prefecture has secured of receiving medical supplies, obtained in the Italian language. The United States Information Service is also arranging for the import of a quantity of American literature.

3. Summary:

Summary of Italian situation related with military and medical authorities that responsibility of both civil and Italian Red Cross is available in the North will be restricted to the lowest minimum.

4. Summary:

(a) The cases of Typhus were reported during the month of March. The Typhus Department visit to Sardinia has completed these demonstrations throughout the whole of ASB and AS Territory. The Typhus Control Unit in Naples has also with effect from the 1st of April the Italian Government has been informed that apart from a minor epidemic the responsibility for Typhus control in Italy rests with the Italian authorities.

(b) Ten cases of Smallpox have been reported from provinces provinces, these cases have been from Catania. Repertoire town has had only two cases and Bergamo cravies through the North. The Salerno figures have fallen to nine, while Calabria has reported one hundred forty-nine and Naples reported one hundred six-ty cases.

From the time of the onset of Smallpox in Southern Italy until 20th February the following numbers of vaccinations have taken place:

Naples Province	2,220,691
Salerno Province	992,231
Benevento Province	99,312
Avellino Province	150,124
Salerno Province	20,000

(c) Work on the Typhus Anti-Malaria project is now more than half completed. The Malaria Control Unit has worked out a provisional formula for an in estimating the amount of DDT required to treat any given area. It is feared that the 100 tons of DDT which 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 first Typhus epidemic may now be considered finished.

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

(f) The high incidence of Venereal Disease in Rome is causing anxiety. As the result of a meeting held between Mr. Ratti and Italian Government officials, measures have been made to the Italian Government to intensify the campaign against venereal diseases. Provision has been made to improve the diagnosis and treatment of infected persons.

(g) The Rome infant mortality figure for February was 111.5 as compared with 118.2 in January.

(h) The Rome Tuberculosis figure (both pulmonary and non-pulmonary) in February was 127. The January figure was 257.

5. Future Plans:

Smallpox vaccine is being prepared in large quantities locally to meet the large scale immunization of areas against smallpox with the smallpox vaccine and vaccination campaign. Since and when are both the smallpox vaccine and vaccination campaign is well-planned and every possible effort is being made to increase the production of vaccine against this disease. 10,000 leaflets concerning the manufacture and use of live-vaccine di. for sheep vaccines are ready for distribution to agriculture officials and farmers.

6. Medical Supplies:

ESOMSA has completed the distribution of filled medical supplies for the January-February period to the State of Italian Government Territory and has also increased the number of it. warehouse and transportation. Newly activated divisions in AM Territory will obtain their medical supplies from ESOMSA. It is feared that the first ESOMSA is able to start distribution in their territory. It is feared that the first medical supplies for the current year will not arrive until May.

7. Relief:

The welfare branch of this Sub-Commission hopes to continue contact with relief organizations in the Italian Government Territory through the Italian Government and UNRRA. The release of 15,000 blankets has been obtained and distribution of these will be made both to the Italian Government as well as the Territory, hospitals and in the first priority.

8. Other:

Mr. Henry M. Kuen has now left the malaria control unit for another assignment. The Director and Executive Officer made ten extensive tours during the month. One further American promotion is announced.

W. B. KENNEDY, Brigadier,
Director,
Public Health Sub-Commission.

9. Appendix:

- Appendix 1 - Letter dated 29 Jan 45 by 1st Lt. James Stewart Unit colonel.
- Appendix 2 - Letter dated 3 April 45 by 1st Lt. Robert D. Kelly, United States Army.
- Appendix 3 - Monthly report, dated 1 May 45, by 1st Lt. Robert D. Kelly, United States Army.
- Appendix 4 - Letter dated 1 May 45 by 1st Lt. Robert D. Kelly, United States Army.
- Appendix 5 - Letter dated 1 May 45 by 1st Lt. Robert D. Kelly, United States Army.

of its warehouse to representatives. Early released regions
territory will obtain their supply until 15th 200th 500th 700th 800th
will be able to start distribution in their regions. It is feared that the first
in months medical supplies for the current year will not arrive until 1st.

7. Notes:

The failure of this sub-commission hopes to continue contact with 100th
representatives in the Italian Government territory through the Italian Government and
will be made both to the Italian Government as well as the territory, hospitals, etc.
in the first priority.

3. Notes:

Dr. Henry W. Bum has not left the 100th sub-control unit for further assignment.
The Director and Executive Officer made the extensive tour during the month. One
further American provision is announced.

Dr. Henry W. Bum,
Director,
Public Health Sub-Commission.

Appendix:

- Appendix #1 - Letter dated 22 Jan 15 to 100th Control Unit class.
- Appendix #2 - Letter dated 3 Apr 15 to 100th Control Unit class.
- Appendix #3 - Medical Report, Veterinary Branch - Lt Col David J. Bowers, 100th.
- Appendix #4 - Medical Report, Veterinary Branch - Lt Col David J. Bowers, 100th.
- Appendix #5 - Medical Report, Medical Supply Officer - Capt Francis G. Bowers.
- Appendix #6 - Medical Report, Medical Supply Officer - Lt Col John Bowers, 100th.

APPENDIX 'A'

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APG 37A

Civil Affairs Section.

AC/3010/EN

20 March 1945.

SUBJECT: - Typhus Control.

TO : - Ministry of Interior, Italian Government,
Rome - Attention H.B. Solimena.

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 AG 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 telephone the Ministry and the Ministry should pass his request to the Public Health Sub-Commission, AG. 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 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 without payment and will be debited by the Depots concerned to the AG 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 requires assistance from AG

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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 AS 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 telegraph the Ministry, and the Ministry should pass his request to the Public Health Sub-Committees, 40. For provinces in Southern Italy, Sicily and Sardinia, Public Health Sub-Committee will authorize release of DDT from the Central Civilian Medical Depot, Naples. For provinces in Central liberated Italy, release will be authorized from ANL.

5. For provinces in any territory and Army areas, while AUG are responsible the actual work of control will be in the hands of the Italian Medical staff and the Medici Provinciali should make application for D/L to the Regional Public Health Officer or Senior Public Health Officer respectively; who will authorize issue from the Florence Depot. The Medici Provinciali will organize their control methods under the supervision of the Reg. and Public Health Officer or Senior Public Health Officer.

6. The role of IBM will be to act without delay and will be debited by the deposits concerned to the AC Typhus Control Unit. It must be understood that requests for IBM should only be made to fulfil such 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 our Medical Practitioners in Italian Government Territory in accordance with the terms of this law.

For the next 30 minutes

7. John Smith
G.A. up
to, 64 section.

Unides to: Sud Over:

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Copy to: DMS AFHQ
 DMS No 1 District
 " No 2 District
 " No 3 District

Surgeon FBS
 Surgeon BAC
 ADMS MIA Allied Commission
 HQ RN Naples
 HQ COM 8th Fleet APO 726
 FI WAF - CMF
 FI 15th AAF APO 500
 ELAO AMG 6 Army Att: SPHO
 ELAO AMG 5 Army Att: SPHO
 RC 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 Mission Officer - Bari
 " " " Catania
 " " " Palermo
 " " " Cagliari
 OC COMD APO 502
 OC BOLD c/o AMG Florence
 UNWEX (Italian Mission, Rome)
 Dr. Markham, HQ AC.

APPENDIX B

HEADQUARTERS ARMY COMMISSION
PUBLIC HEALTH & COMMISSION
200 Km
Malaria Demonstration Unit

1 April 1965

SUBJECT: - Supplies for the A.C. Malaria Control
Demonstration Unit.

TO: - Chief of the Preventive Medicine Section,
Surgeon's General's Office.

1. Part of the fiber also subject which has on February 1965 is
not yet than half complete. When the program was being planned in the
and that adequate criteria for estimating the amount of DDT concentrate
required, it was not clear and that one of the secondary objectives of the under-
taking should be the control of malaria for estimating the needs in this
type of control work. In this and other areas, there have been reports of the
number of urban and rural villages to be in the number of rooms and in-
habitants in these buildings. Malaria requirements are radically different
by the arbitrarily set the concentration to be applied per unit area and
the total surface area to be treated, the latter factor is largely unknown
and not all result to a factor, since is exceptional instances.

2. For the fiber, DDT per sq ft it was decided to apply 200 g of
of DDT concentrate per square foot and to employ a 0.5 per cent solution, by
weight, in benzene. Using this and other heavy program, house trans-
mission began to run in a that almost all 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 made, rural districts where a great
variety of buildings of farm buildings have been treated, the following
figures are of interest:

	Rural		Urban	
	Colia	Cotia	Guadalupe	Adria Villalba
No. fibers used	4070	13340	3842	2450
No. rooms treated	271	1442	1394	1381
No. inhabitants	145	2053	2270	1999
No. fibers per person	2.7	0.7	2.36	1.33
Grams of DDT per person	24.0	193.0	166.1	79.95
Grams of DDT per room	15.0	107.0	107.0	57.25

APPENDIX "B" - Sheet 2.

h. Since it is usually easier to obtain fairly accurate estimates of population than the number of acres in a given area it seems more practical to use a factor based on the population. In the rural work to date, approximately 100 acres of cropland have been used per farm. This figure includes barns and all other tracts included. For the village of adults 10 acres per person are used in the urban habitations, exclusive of shops, churches, schools and other public buildings. (See 101 acres per person for the village in a whole town where public buildings are included). If possible, it is to be used as a basis for estimating needs, the population density as indicated by the number of persons per acre. It is to be important influence so that ultimately it is to be used to determine the number of acres and the number of persons per acre. Our data as to the number of persons per acre in this point is shown.

P.S. LAMBLE, SUPERVISOR
FARM AND GARDEN
CONSERVATION UNIT.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
 230 3/4
 PUBLIC HEALTH SUB-COMMISSION

Appendix VIII

AG/3402/13/TH

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 8 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 farms adjacent to Rome.
 - b. Brucella has been isolated by and sent to Piccola provided where cases of undulant fever presumably from urine origin have occurred.
 - c. A few isolated cases of anthrax in bovines were reported in Piedmont.

The control of swine cholera is being reasonably well effected through the continued intranasal of vaccine with crystal violet vaccine and anti-serum. 25500 swine in Sicily provinces have been vaccinated with locally produced crystal violet vaccine. The largest veterinary laboratory near Rome has produced 10,000 doses of this vaccine. In Naples this product is in the process of production. There is very little probability that supplies of crystal violet vaccine will meet to be resubstituted for use in Italy during the year. However, unless anti-serum production plants in Northern Italy are found to be in working condition an additional supply of this biological will be necessary to requisitioned.

Vaccines for foot-and-mouth disease has been produced in quantities sufficient to the available supply of virus tissue world permit. With the disease now in the provinces of Lecce, Brindisi, Bari, Padova, Florence as well as in Calabria and the provinces south of and including Rome and Ostia, requests for vaccine have been for 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 Sicily, production will be greatly increased during April.

10,000,000, immunization, localities, during the manufacture and use of lime-sulphur for sheep scabiosis are now ready for distribution to agricultural officials and farmers. Arrangements for the allocation of sulphonamide to each province for use in almost any form being made through the Agricultural Sub-Commission.

1. Total production of small-ox 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 are closely related to health have been as follows:
 - a. Brucella abortus vaccine (attenuated 19) is being produced in Rome and administered to the dairy calves in herds adjacent to Rome.
 - b. Brucella was requested by and sent to Pistoia province where cases of undulant fever presumably of ovine origin have occurred.
 - c. A few isolated cases of anthrax in bovines were reported in Cervinara.
3. The control of swine cholera is being reasonably well effected through the continued transmission of vaccine with crystal violet vaccine and anti-serum. 25,500 doses in Sardinia provinces have been vaccinated with locally produced crystal violet swine cholera vaccine. The largest veterinary laboratory now active has produced 11,000 doses of this vaccine. In Naples this product is in the process of production. There is now little probability that supplies of crystal violet vaccine will meet in the requisitioned for use in Italy during the year. However, undulant fever, producing plants in Northern Italy are found to be in making condition an additional supply of this biological will of necessity be requisitioned.
4. Vaccine for foot-and-mouth disease has been produced in quantities to meet the available supply of virus tissue would permit. With the vaccine now in the provinces of Lazio, Roma, Pistoia, Florence as well as in Sardinia and all provinces South of an including Rome and Campania, 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. 30,000 Inoculation Institute regarding the manufacture and use of live-vaccine for sheep vaccination are now being for distribution to agricultural officials and farmers. Arrangements for the allocation of vaccine to each province for use in sheep dip is now being made through the Agriculture Sub-Division.
6. The first of a series of inoculations showing bovine artificial infection is planned in Rome province for 5 April. Vaccinated bovine artificial inoculation experiment has arrived for sale and distribution to Italian Veterinarians.
7. There has been no reports of sheep pox extending to new areas indicating that spread of the disease has been at least temporarily checked. A multifocal outbreak of Epizootic Haemorrhagic Septicemia has occurred.

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 R. L. R.
 EDWARD A. HUSKINS,
 Lt. Colonel Vet. Corps,
 Chief, Veterinary Branch.

HEADQUARTERS
2065th CENTRAL CIVILIAN MEDICAL DEPOT (CCMD)
AFM 522 U S ARMY

CCMD/5/NS

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, AG, by G-5 AFHQ, the following instructions prepared by the Chief Accountant, AG, 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. 2065 Central Civilian Medical Depot (CCMD) (CCMD) at Naples and the Branch Civilian Medical Depots (BCMD's) at Bari and Firenze, 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 CCMD and BCMD's to the Allied Commission in the manner hereinafter outlined, and AG will render an accounting thereon, reporting such supplies as received from AFHQ. Medical Supplies required for the Balkan countries will be shipped to those 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 CCMD and BCMD's 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 CCMD, BCMD'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 out-of-date vaccines, sustained prior to 1 January 1945, will be reported by AG. The opening inventory

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. 2065 Central Civilian Medical Depot (CCMD) (COMED) at Naples and the Branch Civilian Medical Depots (BCMD's) at Bari and Firenze, 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 CCMD and BCMD's to the Allied Commission in the manner hereinafter outlined, and 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 Mission 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 inventory taken in CCMD and BCMD's warehouses as of 31 December 1944, will be agreed upon and mailed 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 AFHQ. 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 USA
 - (b) Direct imports from UK
 - (c) Issues from American or British Medical Company Depots to AFHQ
 - (d) Stocks returned by AFHQ
 - (e) Captured or confiscated supplies
 - (f) Issues from US or UK armies in the field
 - (g) Local purchases.

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(a) and (b). When invents 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, copies) and one copy retained for use in listing 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 AC/AM 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 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 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 reports 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 reports 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 AC of accounting in respect to such transactions. Local medical supplies will not be stocked by COG and BODINs. Purchases of local supplies will be made under the following circumstances:

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

(2) In forward areas where the AMG 5th Army and AMG 8th Army are operating, the Public Health Officer for the areas 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/7-3 prepared by the Public Health Officer. The voucher must be accompanied by an invoice verified by the Public 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 MEDICA 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 will be adopted. The payment voucher, also prepared by AMO, should show

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

(d) Medical Stocks returned by AM/AM 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 AMQ 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 AM 5th Army or AM 8th Army. Receiving reports should be made out by the AM 5th and AM 8th Army. There will however be no necessity for these reports to be taken on charge in the stock records in as much as issue to AM 5th Army and AM 8th Army are to be regarded as free issues. (See also paragraph in issues).

(g) Locally purchased supplies fall under several categories. So far as practicable it is essential to relieve AMQ and AC of accounting in respect to such transactions. Local medical supplies will not be stocked by AMQ and AMQ's purchases of local supplies will be made under the following circumstances:

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

(2) In forward areas where the AM 5th Army and AM 8th Army are operating, the Public Health Officer for the area will have authority to purchase local medical supplies not imported by AMQ (e.g. bacteriological supplies). Payment will be made to the Italian supplier by the AM Finance Officer upon production by the supplier of a Payment Voucher Form F/E-3 prepared by the Public Health Officer. The voucher must be accompanied by an invoice verified by PHO. 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 MEDDEX 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 will be adopted. The payment voucher, also prepared by PHO, should show "Free Issues to Displaced Persons or Refugees".

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

SECRET

IV. ACCOUNTING FOR MEDICAL SUPPLIES ISSUED IN ITALY

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

- a. Ente Nazionale Distribuzione Medicinali degli Alleati (agent of the Italian Government).
- b. AMB 5th Army and AMB 6th Army.
- c. Displaced persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission (for refugees, internees, etc).
- d. Public Health Sub-Commission (for typhus control, malaria control, experiment 1 and similar purposes).
- e. Director of Health United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation (UNRRA) Italian Mission.
- f. Balkan countries (Albania, Greece, Yugoslavia).

(a) ENTRAME

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 AMB 5th Army and 6th Army. ENTRAME 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' Pubblica (Italian Government) will requisition required supplies through the Public Health Sub-Commission AG. The Medical Provinciali will submit requisitions once each month for medical supplies to the Director General Sanita' Pubblica. These requisitions will be consolidated and processed on a population basis, approved by the Italian Government, and submitted to the Public Health Sub-Commission AG. The Director Public Health Sub-Commission or his designated representative will screen and approve or revise these requisitions and forward them to COMB or BOMB for filling and release to ENTRAME.

3. The issuing warehouse, either COMB or BOMB, will prepare an issue voucher in triplicate in the case of COMB, and in quadruplicate in the case of the BOMB 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 ENTRAME as agent of the Government of the Republic, and thereupon given to the warehouse supervisor. The duplicate will be used by the branch or other consignee to account to ENTRAME. The triplicate copy will be retained in the issuing warehouse for posting stock records. Each issue voucher will show source of origin if supplies.

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

- 2 Director of Health United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation (UNRRA) Italian Mission.
- 3 Balkan countries (Albania, Greece, Yugoslavia).

(c) ENDINGS

1. The National Distribution Medicioli 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. UNRRA is not required to make payments in kind 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 Sanitary Supplies (Italian Government) will requisition required supplies through the Public Health Sub-Commission AC. The Medical Division will submit requisitions once each month for medical supplies to the Director General Sanitary Supplies. These requisitions will be consolidated and forwarded 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 UNRRA.

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 UNRRA, as shown in the receipt of the goods, and thereupon given to the warehouse supervisor. The duplicate will be used by the account or other consignee to account to UNRRA. 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 UNRRA, care must be exercised to show on the issue voucher the specific articles and the exact quantities. No allowances whatever will be made to the recipient for breakages 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 UNRRA.

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

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

1. UNHCR will not distribute medical supplies in forward area under AMG 5th and 8th armies excepting where authorized as to do by SCAG, 5th or 8th Army. Requisitions for supplies for areas under the AMG 5th and 8th armies will be prepared or approved by the AMG Public Health Officer. Goods as requisitioned will be assembled and dispatched by the issuing warehouse, in a transfer voucher, (Form F/TSB, JAWB out in triplicate by COMD and quadruplicate by SCAG). 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, AG.

2. Medical supplies issued to the AMG 5th and 8th 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 "Free 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 AMG 5th and 8th Army areas. When payment is received, in such cases, a Receipt Voucher (Form F/71) will be prepared by the PHO original being handed to the customer and copy lodged with the Sub-Accountant, whose account the proceeds of these sales are deposited.

(C) Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission:

Issues to AD/AMG 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 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".

(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 HQ of the particular country.

2. Medical supplies issued to the AMB 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 AMB 5th and 8th Army areas. When payment is received, in such cases, a Receipt Voucher (Form 7-71) will be prepared by the PHC 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/AR 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 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".

(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 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 ARHQ after consultation with the VI of the particular country.

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

ANNEX 100 Sheet 5

If issues of medical supplies are made direct to the Vietnam 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 2. (2) above except that AC Issue Vouchers will be used instead of AFHQ Shipping tickets.

V 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 CCME. 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 CCME Naples is to become the Headquarters where all records and information regarding the receipt and issue of medical supplies in MFO are to be kept, it is essential that the branch warehouse superintendents keep records of all supplies received and issued by their respective warehouses. CCME warehouse therefore will keep:
 - (1) A copy of each receiving report
 - (2) A copy of each issue voucher
 - (3) Stores ledger by commodity
 - (4) Mn 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 CCME, 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. CCME, 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 CCME.
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. CCME 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: AGHQU
8th Army AMB
5th Army AMB

in transit to warehouse will be dealt with in the receiving reports, and extended therefrom to the statement of stock movements. When breakages or losses are found in the warehouses an issue voucher should be run 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 WHO 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:
- 6th Army AMB
 - 5th Army AMB
 - Displaced Persons
 - Cyprus and Malaria Control

CCMD will send also a statement of the total live 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. E. GRIFFIN
Colonel, MC 2770
Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED COMMISSION
100 224
Public Health Sub-Commission

"APPENDIX 2"

12/20/45/73/TH

7 April, 1945

SUBJECT: - Monthly Report for March, 1945
Medical Supply Division

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 Pescara. This covers all of liberated Italy.

2. The Public Health Sub-Commission has increased the number of their warehouses and representatives which has helped to keep down the cost of 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 solving and functioning smoothly. The Commission still arises between the Public Health Sub-Commission and the Italian Government over proper management and control of the organization.

3. This office forwarded to all 22 in the new democratic publication by 2005 COM on the accounting of medical supplies entering the Italian theatre of operations. This new initiative includes accounting of all medical supplies to the Public Health Sub-Commission, Displaced Persons and Hospitalized Sub-Commission and Public Health Sub-Commission as well as the Italian countries.

4. It has now been worked out by the Finance Sub-Commission and this office that Italy in nearly activated regions in the territory will be able to requisition emergency medical supplies from 2/65 COM reports to take care of their needs until such a time that 2005 COM will be able to operate within their areas.

5. There have been three meetings with Industry Sub-Commission in 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 chemical equipment, biological materials, etc. are being not being requisitioned from the States.

6. On March 22, 1945 the writer made a trip to Sicily Region and 3rd Army Area for the purpose of clarifying Italian War on Italian front prices as well as allied medical supplies. 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 requisition their requirements of Italy for the period July 1, 1945 to March 1945. This list will be forwarded to the Public Health Sub-Commission for Italy as per

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: Sicily, Sardinia, Lazio, Umbria, Marche-Abruzzi and Aosta. This covers all of liberated Italy.

2. A Billia 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. Transportation 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 directives published by 2065 COM on the accounting for medical supplies entering Italian territory of Germany. This new directive includes accounting of all medical supplies to Germany, Air Sea and Land Forces, Displaced Persons and Registration Sub-Commission and Public Health Sub-Commission as well as the Italian Government.

4. It has now been worked out by the Finance Sub-Commission and this office that Italy in newly liberated regions in all territories will be able to requisition emergency medical supplies from 2065 COM reports to take care of their needs until such a time that Italy will be able to operate within their lines.

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 compounds, biologicals and alcohol are being taken not being requisitioned from the States.

6. On March 22, 1945 the writer made a trip to Berlin 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 18th of March a list of medical items that represent their requirements of Italy for the period July to December 1945. This office reviewed the requisition as to allowances authorized for Italy and for U.S.A. This requisition has been forwarded to Higher Hqs on the 15th of March 1945 for approval.

8. Medical supplies for the period of January 1, 1945 to June 30, 1945 have not arrived, but a notice has been received that they will be in shipment in May 1945. A circular has been sent out to all Italian instructions to them to notify their provincial offices supplies immediately and emergency supplies to the present time there are no great shortages in medical supplies for Italy except for 600,000 bags and 6-day supplies.

WALTER J. BOWMAN,
Captain M.C.
Medical Supply Officer.

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The closing of the school and the fact that the Southern Region has been our staff, Capt. G.C. Cunningham. He has made valuable connections with Army and Navy officials and has thereby established sources of supply of clothing and other necessities. He has also been able to establish a supply of clothing and other necessities for the children and adults. The clothing and other necessities of Southern Italy in which the plan is being carried out.

Capt. George Brown, War and Defense Officer, London, Britain has also been withdrawn. He has been in Italy for some time and has been able to establish a supply of clothing and other necessities for the children and adults. The clothing and other necessities of Southern Italy in which the plan is being carried out.

This office has already reported on the fact that a report has been received from the Italian Government. It is stated that the Italian Government has been able to establish a supply of clothing and other necessities for the children and adults. The clothing and other necessities of Southern Italy in which the plan is being carried out.

2. (A) Clothing

The chief source of clothing has been the American Relief for Italy. This source has been able to supply clothing for the children and adults. The clothing and other necessities of Southern Italy in which the plan is being carried out.

Italy's war jacket, trousers, and blouses. These were sent to the children and adults. The clothing and other necessities of Southern Italy in which the plan is being carried out.

In this category we can mention the 10000 blankets assigned to this Sub-Commission by the American Relief for Italy. These blankets have been sent to the children and adults. The clothing and other necessities of Southern Italy in which the plan is being carried out.

A copy of the report has been sent to the American Relief for Italy. The clothing and other necessities of Southern Italy in which the plan is being carried out.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
FO 594

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Monthly Report for March, 1945.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 304

AS/14027/FS

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. ESCAPE

1. Escape of General Roatta.

(a) On the 14th 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 Bocca, 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 14th 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 defensible incident (para 1) aroused indignation throughout liberated Italy and many demonstrations were held condemning the manner in which the trials of Fascists and liberation proceedings were being conducted by the Government. The most serious demonstration took place in Rome on the 6th of March when a protest meeting was organized by the MSI Party (see para 20). Subsequent events led to a Government crisis and, amongst other consequences, the dismissal of General Roatta from the Italian Government.

March, 1945.

A. POLICE

1. Escape of General Ruffa.

(a) On the 14th March, 1945, General Mario Ruffa, who was being tried by the High Commission for the punishment of Fascist crimes, escaped from the Italian Military Hospital in Rome. General Ruffa, former Chief of the Italian Army General Staff, was originally confined in the Officers' Prison at Fort Bocca, 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 Ruffa was sent to the Military Hospital and placed under a Carabinieri guard. In the course of time the guard became lax and General Ruffa was allowed to receive visitors, move about the Hospital and converse with other patients.

(c) On the night of the 4th or 5th March General Ruffa 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 Ruffa 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 three 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 deplorable incident (para 1) aroused indignation throughout liberated Italy and many demonstrations were held condemning the manner in which the trials of Fascist and Spuriation proceedings were being conducted by the Government. The most serious demonstration took place in Rome on the 6th of March when a protest meeting was organized by the Fascist Party (see para 26). Subsequent events led to a Government crisis and, amongst other consequences, resulted in the resignation of General SALVO Commanding Royal CC.MA. and the replacement of Dotti, Caccia, Quastore 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 Calabrie (Calabria) and Grevena in Puglia which, following on the complete withdrawal of Allied Commission officers from Southern Italy, was an indication of what might be expected in the future when people become more solidly organized politically.

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(1) On 5th March the son of the Sindaco of Gualdo a certain CAVALLARO was arrested on charges of larceny. As a reprisal, Communists and "partisans" dispersed three CC. NN., and took them as hostages to the pretore of the village. The Pretore of Reggio went to Gualdo and found the town occupied by Communists. With all roads blocked and his force of 18 CC. NN. completely outnumbered. The "partisans" and communists set up a "People's Tribunal" which condemned many people to be whipped 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 Savaris during the fighting in Calabria and the name is being used here as a cloak for unlawful activity).

(ii) At Grevena 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.

(iii) Other incidents of these serious consequences have occurred at other locations in liberated Italy and are generally found to be inspired by leftists, so-called partisans, and cadres 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 74th.

Major General Brunetto BRUNETTI formerly General Commanding the Rome Military District has been appointed General Commanding the 74th Carabinieri in the place of General GILBERTO. 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 9th March, 1945, was 54,553. Of this total 7196 were ineffective as far as civilian police duties are concerned, for the following reasons:

Hospital	1169
A. S. O. L.	75
Retired	11
Military Protect Duty	1630
Detached, other than police duty	1222
Sick leave	841
Agricultural leave	65
Ordinary Compensated leave	2094

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 CC. NN. 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 the Carabinieri is endeavoring to recruit.

(ii) At Gravino 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.

(iii) Other incidents of less serious consequences have occurred at other locations in liberated Italy and are generally feared to be inspired by Leftists, so-called Partisans, and others 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 CO. PR.

Major General Brunetti formerly General Commanding the Royal Military District has been appointed General Commanding the Royal Carabinieri in the place of General Meloni. 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 9th 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.S.C.I.	75
Prison	11
Military Provost duty	1680
Detached, other than police duty	1222
Sick leave	862
Agricultural leave	45
Ordinary Compensatory leave	2034

7196

(b) Although the present strength is only 427 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 CO. PR. 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 the Chief of Staff, Italian Army is preparing a recruiting programme for submission to the Chief of Staff, Italian Army is preparing a recruiting programme

(c) Urgent representations to increase the CO. PR. strength from 55,000 to 65,000 which were received in January, 1945, have still produced no decisions.

6. Appointment of Commanding General of Finance Guards.

On the retirement of General Alimano, 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 Dilla. General

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Callia who is 27 years of age had 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 Callia as Commanding General of the Royal Finance Guards was approved by the Allied Commission on 20th March, 1945.

7. Transport for CC.RR.

(a) It has not been found possible to allot 100 trucks to CC.RR. 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 18 trucks and 18 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 50/75 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 50/75 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 U.S. Priorities Board on 20 March, 1945, it was agreed to allocate to Police Agencies 12,041 blankets from a stock which has recently arrived in Italy. These blankets have been issued as follows:

Agency of Public Security	10,050
Finance Guards	10,000
Vigili del Fuoco	8,041
Forest Guards	4,000
Prison Guards	10,000

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

Pair Boots	1000
Underclothing	600
Drawers	820

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.RR. 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) MIAA, 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 MIAA has been accepted.

5. 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 10,000 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	2,000
Prison Guards	10,000

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

Peim Boots	1800
Under-shirts	630
Drawers	840

(c) The action of A.C. Priorities Board allotting clothing to Public Safety Sub-Commission for issue to Police Agencies, has not 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 Forces Sub-Commission (MIAA) for the clothing necessary properly to equip the force of 15,000. Separate estimates have been prepared and submitted relative to a proposed strength of 65,000.

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3. Deficiencies.

(a) Consultations have been made with the Examining and Spuration 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 Spuration Committees. The most serious cause of delay would appear to be in the course of case papers between the Examining Committees and the Spuration Committees. This delay is stated to be in the office of the High Commission for Spuration, 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. By reason 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 General's case is now short, the application has been forwarded to 5 Army Area, and has now been approved.

10. Agents of Public Security - Recruitment

In view of the new Directive on the recruitment 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 retrained.

11. Visits of Inspection.

The Ministry of Interior is continuing the policy of sending an Inspector General to conduct investigations of questions. A report has recently been received on the questions at Ancona, and arrangements are now in hand for the inspection of the Terni question. These inspections are filling a long-felt want, and are contributing to weeding out undesirable elements and organizing the question on broader lines after the disruption caused by the circumstances of Fascism and War.

12. Arms for A.F.S.

Although an allotment of pistols and machine guns has been authorized by Lord Florence 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

taken longer, and it is felt that from now on, there will be more cases completed and ready for presentation to the Examination Committee. The most serious cause of delay would appear to be in the course of case papers between the Examining Committee and the Examination Committee. This delay is stated to be in the office of the High Commission for Examination, 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 sit at which this Sub-Commission deals are working keenly and fairly expeditiously.

(c) Owing to the difficulties of communication, the President of the CC.RR. Examination 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 latter is now short, the application has been forwarded to 5 Army AGP, and has now been approved.

10. Agents of Public Security - Repatriation

In view of the new Directive on the repatriation 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 conduct investigations of Question. A report has recently been received on the Question at Question, and arrangements are now in hand for the inspection of the Terni Question. These inspections are filling a long-felt want, and are contributing to reducing the undesirable elements and organizing the Question on sounder lines after the disruption caused by the circumstances of Fascism and War.

12. Arms for A.F.S.

Although an allotment of pistols and machine guns has been authorized by Land Forces S/O for issue from the Ministry of War to the Agents of Public Security, some rifles and infantry equipment 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.F.S., both for recruits just finishing their first course of training and for agents in service in the Region. More than 20% of the total strength are adequately armed.

13. Clothing etc.

Negotiations are proceeding with German Sub-Commission to obtain material, cotton etc., for making and converting 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.

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A report has been received from the Ministry of Justice of cases of civilians' persecution and pillaging in the areas of Salerno and Naples, particularly in the areas of the Campania districts. This matter has been referred to the Italian Director of Public Security for specific action to detect offenders with a view to stopping these despicable offenses.

15. Crime - Generally.

The situation as regards crime can be considered as satisfactory. In some locations, particularly the island of Sicily and Calabria Region, there are in major crime have been reported. Morale 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 elements who are adequately armed and equipped.

16. Arrests for Forging Allied Military Currency.

On 25 March, 1945, agents of the Guardia 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 group 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 10,000,000 lire.

17. General Disposal.

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 these apprehended continues high.

18. Security19. Civilian Security.

(a) Signs of Communist and extremist activity have increased during the month, and the incidents in Rome at the Colosseum and Mirafiori, as reported later herein, show that the leftist organization takes 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, give 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...

The situation in regards crime can be considered as satisfactory. In some locations, particularly the island of Sardinia and Lazio-Umbria Region, decreases in major crime have been reported. Morale 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 elements who are adequately armed and transported.

16. Pretext for Forging Allied Military Currency.

On 25 March, 1945, agents of the Quersura 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 55 different serial numbers used. It is estimated that the output of forged notes by this group comprises approximately 30,000,000 lire.

17. General Disarm.

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 these apprehended continues high.

G. 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 a miracle, as reported later herein, show that the leftist organization takes advantage of every opportunity of creating strife.

(b) At the same time there were disturbances in Calabria (Calabria) and Cravina di Puglia. (See para 3) which, following on the complete withdrawal of Allied Commission officers from Southern Italy, give 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 to try to ascertain the responsibility for the disorders. It is admitted that part of the problem is the responsibility for the disorders. It is admitted that (although of course there were no partisan bands of men who term themselves partisans) but this name as a cloak for criminal activity.

(d) From a Public Safety point of view it is a forerunner of further trouble if either political reactionaries or criminals are permitted to interfere with the source 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. Question Trials.

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

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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 Cavour, 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.FR. (See para 3 & 4) and the transfer of S.I.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 intrigue, a broadcast was made from S.O.C. 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.

3. Political Disorders.

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

(b) It was organized by the leftist political parties and approximately 8,000 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.FR. on guard duty, and while mounted CC.FR. 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.FR. and that it exploded in his hand.

(c) The body of the man was taken to the Viridula 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, Velio BRAXO 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 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

(c) A flood of rumors attributed the escape to the efforts of former Fascist friends, to British intrigue, a broadcast was made from E.O.P. by a man purporting to be General Rodolfo, 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 Disorders.

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

(b) It was organized by the leftist political parties and approximately 8,000 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.FR. as guard duty, and while mounted CC.FR. 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.FR. and that it exploded in his hand.

(c) The body of the man was taken to the Vatican to where the crowd endeavored to see the living 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, Vello RAO 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 300 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 Rodolfo case would, almost certainly, cause widespread dissension and disorders of no mean size.

21. Fascist Republican Club in Rome.

(a) The growth of Fascism reported in the December, 1944, report was confirmed by the arrest on 8th March 1945 by Allied Security agencies in Rome of 25 members of the Fascist "Crown" group. In addition a further 20 have been arrested by CC.FR. and the enquiry into their organization is continuing by RAO.

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

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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 "Duce" 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 two Allied Commission Officers was unable to pass. Finally the trucks were pulled up opposite a house and out, 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 elicited 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 incur Field Officers of the country which provided them with the trucks in which they were travelling.

(d) The matter has been reported to M.H.I.d.

23. Screening.

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

(b) Enquiries are also being pursued concerning Baron MAIRATI, who, with the assistance of Pietro Nenni became a secretary to the Under Secretary of the Ministry of the Interior in the First Bonomi 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 collected some of the Italian soldiers. 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

(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 two 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 yanked 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 M.H.I.A.

23. Screening.

(a) The routine task of screening officials and prospective employees has been continued, and the changes in the composition of the C.C.P. and C.C.P.P. necessitated urgent acquisition as to the suitability of Generali TRUMENTI and GILIA to replace them.

(b) Enquiries are also being pursued concerning Baron MILETTI, who, with the assistance of Pietro NERI became a secretary to the Under Secretary of the Ministry of the Interior in the first Bonomi 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 some 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 FNS 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 Legation.

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

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25. Unione Sindacale dei Internati - USIL

This organization appeared on the scene as a rival to the CGLI which latter has Allied approval. In view of the possibility that USIL might be employed to disrupt CGLI, 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.O.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. 2A. 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 1,753 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 closeness of the machinery which so irritates those leftist inclined Italians.

27. 2B. Civilian Internee Camp, Taranto.

(a) The population of this interned camp is 689 of whom 79 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 this Camp when the spring offensive clears the present Army areas.

28. 2C. Review of Allied Commission Travel Orders.

(a) an attempt to obtain a travel permit to proceed into Army

26. A Civilian Internes 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 1,753 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 officers sit 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 responsibility by the Italian Government.

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

27. B. Civilian Internes Camp, Term.

(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 JHQ 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 the Camp when the spring offensive clears the present Army areas.

28. Forgery 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. Pehr, when it was ascertained that he had purchased three travel orders for 27,000 lire from a man who had previously been employed at Headquaters, 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.

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29. 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 60 phials of penicillin were traced by Lt. Febr 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)

30. Enemy Agents (5 Army Cases)

(a) The preparation of cases of espionage for trial by MG Courts in 5 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 FRINTI Anna Maria 30 years imprisonment

SAICCHI Natale 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 (Home 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:

ARIONI Emilio

FORLINO Rino

CASILLI Mario

DI PEDS. Giovanni

(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 Remains.

(a) The collection of evidence to justify the prosecution of JOHN SPAGNI 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 MC Courts in 5 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 SPINNI Anna Maria 20 years imprisonment
RACCHI Natalio life imprisonment

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

(b) 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:

ARMATI Emilio
FORNIO Nino
CASSINI Mario
DI FEDA Biavacchino

(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 Remains.

(a) The collection of evidence to justify the prosecution of John SPINNI 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 that might be considered as a single case, but which in reality is a minor conspiracy.

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

(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.

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33. General

This Division has assisted in the enquiries into the activities of this organization which controls the schmeer traffic in Southern Italy, Sicily and Sardinia. A comprehensive report has been submitted to AFHQ, where the matter is still receiving attention. A great deal of work remains to be done, and we continue to render such assistance as is possible to the officers deployed by AFHQ 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 AMG 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 and 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 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 prison prior to Allied occupation has been made by...

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 AMI territory have benefitted from past experience in Southern areas and there appears to be less confusion in the early stages of cooperation than formerly. Lack of supplies, transport, and responsible personnel, continue 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 serious proportions is the logical result of slow Italian judicial procedures. Regime 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 Corsica and Gorgona, off the coast of Tuscany have been closed, with the staffs and material being transferred to the prisons of Elba and Pianosa. Staff changes in this area, as a result of recommendations made by AMI prison officers in Tuscany, promise to raise the quality of prison administration.

39. Investigation.

An investigation of alleged atrocities and other irregularities at the Piombino 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 Piombino 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.

SECTION11. Miscellaneous.

(a) Reports from the Ministry covering the capacities and personnel of prisons in the four northern Regions of Piemonte, Liguria, Lombardia and Venetia 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.

12. REGISTRATION AND LICENSING(a) Circulation of Motor Vehicles12. Basic 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 Fiume, Livorno, Florence, Lucca and Fisticia. 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 CGRI was appointed Manager of the RACI Provincial Seat at Pesaro.

(c) The Central Seat seek to nominate Signor Luigi PALLA, 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.

13. Diplomatic Vehicles.

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

14. Analysis of Malita.

On receipt of information from the Order that a vehicle with S.N.C.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.

15. Civilian Vehicles used by Military.

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

Z. REGISTRATION AND LICENSING

I. Circulation of Motor Vehicles

42. Reale Automobili Club d'Italia.

(c) 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 Fiesse, Livorno, Florence, Lucca and Pistoia. The General Secretary reported that the condition of the Seats is satisfactory, and that there were no special problems.

(d) With the concurrence of the Central Seat and R.A.C., Martin-Marche Region, Dott. Mario GEMM was appointed Manager of the RACI Provincial Seat at Pesaro.

(e) The Central Seat seek to nominate Signor Luigi Palma, 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.

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

44. Knights of Malta.

On receipt of information from the Order that a vehicle with S.M.C.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 Militants.

The attention of Commerce Sub-Commission was drawn to the fact that so 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, P.M.

II Control of Civilian Movement

46. Issue of Passports P.M.E.

P.M.E. 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

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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 Q astori that movement of Civilian passes must not be issued to places in AD 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 Ballance discussed the provisions of the Memorandum with AFHQ and several minor changes were agreed to. The memorandum has 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. IAI), 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 Toggia.

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

51. Recovery of Military Petrol Cans and Containers.

N.M. and I.R.V. 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 retain them.

52. Issue and Use of Military Passes 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 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.

2. PERSONNEL OF ADMINISTRATION

54. Personnel.

Colonel G.H. T. Richardson (B) has been transferred from Toscana

(c) 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 has 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, LAM), 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 Toulon.

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

51. Recovery of Military Patrol Cars and Containers.

M.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 promises to take steps to ensure that no person is allowed to travel without such approval.

2. PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION

54. Personnel.

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

(b) Lt Col. Millhouse (B) has been assigned as Liaison Officer (RPS)

Rome.

(c) Comment on the closing of Lazio-Umbria, Southern, Sicilia and Sardegna Regions. Officers who were attached or serving in these Regions, have not 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

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were visiting this country studying A/AG work, have not returned to the U.K. Thanks are due to Establishment Section and the Comdt. for the assistance rendered to make arrangements for their visit, and to those officers of course which they visited to enable them to observe as much as possible of A/AG 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.

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

(f) Lt Col Francis (B) RPSO Lombardi, has spent a few days with the N.W. Planning (AGC) Committee, liaising on P.S. matters.

55. Nominal Roll Officers

Rank	Name	A or B	Assignment	Station
Colonel	Chapman, John W.	A	T.P.S.	HQ AC
Lt Col	Doherty, W.	B	D.P.P.S.	"
Lt Col	Wilson, A.P.	B	Head Police Div.	"
Lt Col	Wilson, P.J.	B	Police Sub Div	"
Major	Luckman, F.E.	A	Executive Officer	"
Major	Bellanca, T.C.	B	Lic & Reg.	"
Major	Hastbury, E.W.	A	Prisons	"
Major	Rowrie, A.	B	Security (Att from Diamonds Reg)	"
Major	Harvey, S.J.	B	Security Espionage duties	"
Major	Powell, B.	B	Security Div	"
Capt	Geach, F.	B	Admin Officer	HQ AC
Capt	Ellis, A.M.	B	Security Div	"
Capt	Freeman, H.	B	Security Div	"
Capt	Wilson, W.	A	Prisons	"
Capt	Gale, L.	B	Lic and Reg	"
Capt	Daley, G.	B	Security Div	"
Int in	Fehr, C.	B	Police	"
		A	Security Div	(Att from Lombardi Reg)
				HQ AC

56. Nominal Roll W/Offs

Rank	Name	A or B	Assignment	Station
G/Sgt	Padua, L. J.	A	Chief Clerk	HQ AC
Sgt	Chipperton, T.P.	B	Clerk	HQ AC
Tec 3	Galli, Dino (NMI)	A	Clerk	HQ AC
Cpl.	Robinson, S.	B	Clerk	HQ AC
L/Cpl	Listers, J.	B	Clerk	HQ AC
W/Off	Farley, J.W.	A	Stent, Typist	HQ AC

56. Nominal Roll Officers

Rank	Name	A or B	Assignment	Station
Colonel	Chapman, John T.			
1st Col	Doherty, R.	A	D.P.S.	HQ AC
1st Col	Wilcox, A.P.	B	D.I.P.S.	"
1st Col	Wilson, F.J.	B	Head Police Div.	"
Major	Lachman, S.P.	B	Police Sub Div	"
Major	Ballance, J.C.	A	Executive Officer	"
Major	Hambury, E.W.	B	Lic & Reg.	"
Major	Rennie, R.	A	Prisons (att from Piemonte Reg)	"
		B	Security Espionage Division	"
			(att from 5th Army)	"
Major	Harvey, S.J.	B	Security Div	HQ AC
Major	Fowell, E.	B	Admin Officer	"
Capt	Geech, F.	B	Security Div	"
Capt	Ellis, A.M.	B	Security Div	"
Capt	Freeman, R.	B	Security Div	"
Capt	Milner, W.	A	Prisons	"
Capt	Osle, I.	B	Lic and Reg	"
Capt	Deley, G.	B	Security Div	"
1st Lt	Pehr, C.	B	Police (att from Lombardia Reg)	"
		A	Security Div	HQ AC

56. Nominal Roll PW/IR's

Rank	Name	A or B	Assignment	Station
S/Sgt	Padula, L. J.	A	Chief Clerk	HQ AC
Sgt	Chipperton, S.F.	B	Clerk	HQ AC
Tec 3	Galli, Dino (NGH)	A	Clerk	HQ AC
Cpl.	Robinson, E.	B	Clerk	HQ AC
L/Cpl	Lisberg, J.	B	Clerk	HQ AC
ERC	Farley, J.W.	A	Stagr. Typist	HQ AC
ERC	Tomincasa, D.	A	Clerk/Interp	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 Command 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

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who leave as the Regions close. 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 "EUI DONE" and "GOOD SHOT".

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

FPL/jwt

- 14 -

SECRET

HANDOUTS AND COMMISSION
 APR 1945
 LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND COMMISSION
 PATRIOTS BIRTH

Ref : 50/1/242. 14 April 1945.
 To : Civil Affairs Division.

PATRIOTS BIRTH - REPORT FOR MARCH 1945

DETAILS

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

No. 1	COLOMBIA	224
No. 2	PERU	1470
No. 3	GUATEMALA	282

TOTAL 2745

FINANCIAL

2. The Ministry of Economic Affairs has agreed to assume responsibility for all expenses connected with the Centres as from the 1st April, and to pay based on the for expenditure under this heading incurred prior to that date. The Ministry also gave official approval to the payment of the salaries, and to Patriots and their dependents.

- (a) 1,000 lire de subsistence mensuelle;
- (b) 5,000 lire de transport mensuel;
- (c) 10,000 lire de la dépendance mensuelle.

CLAIMING

1. No authority has yet been received by the Ministry of

PATRIOTS' CLOTHING - LISTS FOR MARCH 1945

CENTERS

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

No. 1	HOARON	993
No. 2	REBORN	1470
No. 3	REBORN	282

TOTAL

2745

STAFF

2. The Ministry of Communist Italy has agreed to assume responsibility for all expenses connected with Patriots' Centers as from the 1st April, and to take care of the for expenses under this heading incurred prior to that date. The Ministry also gave official approval to the payment of the following sums to Patriots and their dependents:

- (a) 1,000 lire for mobilization costs;
- (b) 5,000 lire to wounded patriots;
- (c) 10,000 lire to the dependents of patriots killed in action.

CLOTHING

3. No authority has yet been received for the issue of clothing to patriots from military sources, but a small quantity of military clothing has been allocated to Patriots. Each of 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 Communist Italy where in 1945.

2759

1199

SCREENING AGENCIES

4. Following the decision to form REDES units for employment with Italian troops, the Italian Army recruiting agencies have been reorganized, and consequently only three agencies now come under the operational control of this Branch. A further five agencies are allotted to form REDES units by utilizing complete Patriot Bonds 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.

RELISTING INTO THE ITALIAN ARMY

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

	Pop. 45	March 45
FLORENCE	1362	1
PERUGIA	50	123
ST. GIOVANNI VALLENO	382	
SIENNA	476	
PISTOIA	446	
AREZZO	246	
	2964	124
(ii) Disposal of men enlisted		
Orbat Group	2839	
210 Inf. Div.	67	120
213 Inf. Div.	50	
Other units		5
	2964	124

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

firm. Companies are allotted to four REGIONS units by uniting 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.

RELISTING INTO THE ITALIAN ARMY

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

(1) Relisting by localities	Feb. 45	March 45
FLORINCE	1362	1
PESOLA	50	123
ST. GIOVANNI V. LAMERO	382	
BIOLI	676	
PISOLA	448	
MARADI	246	
	2964	124

(11) Disposed of as enlisted

Combat Gr. Area	2830	120
210 Inf. Div.	87	
213 Inf. Div.	58	
Other units		
	2964	124

- (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 enrollment into the Italian army to Patriot band commanders with ranks up to that of Lt. Col.

ORGANIZATION - ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

6. The duties of the Italian Liaison Officer attached to this Branch have been defined, since the recent government reorganization, as follows:

- 3 -

- (i) To contact the Ministry of Cooperated Italy for the assistance and resupplyment of Italy in the U.S. territory;
- (ii) To contact the High Commissioner for Venezuela for the assistance and rehabilitation of Puerto Rico in territories under Italian Government;
- (iii) To contact the Commission attached to the Presidency of the Council whose mission is to establish the responsibility of parties and consider recommendations for awards.

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

1. Col. SAMP,
Lt. Colonel,
Deputy Director,
Local Govt. S/C.

Will contact the Committee attached to the Presidency
of the Council these entities are to establish the
authority of party to and consider recommendations
for awards.

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

F. C. S. J.
Lt. Colonel,
Deputy Director,
Board Govt. S/G.

2750

STW/ps

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

PC 394

Subcommission for Monuments Fine Arts and Archives

(Tel. 489001, ext. 412 & 254; 476130)

20340/2344

14 April 1945

Subject: Seventeenth Monthly Report, for March 1945.

To : Chief Commissioner.

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GENERAL

1. The new AFM Administrative Instruction (No. 20) covering the Protection of Monuments appeared on 3 Apr 45.
2. The Italian Government has just 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 AFM 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 Rome and Livorno. Copies of their reports have been received.
4. The Subcommission is cooperating with the Information and Education Section of MR. AFMUSA in preparing signs to be set up at important historical buildings and monuments in Italy for the benefit of military personnel.

To : Chief Comdiscom.

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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 APAA 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 BRINDI and BARI. Copies of their reports have been received.
4. The Subcommission is cooperating with the Information and Education Section of HQ. MIOUSA in preparing slides 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 BARI, and 22 Tactical Air Force. All three Hqs. were extremely cooperative, and overall maps of S. 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.

2701

6. Despite a recent reiteration of instructions (JCS Operations Instruction No. 97 of 12 Jan 45), damage in the north from air bombardment continues to be very heavy. Recent casualties are the Basilica Palladiana at VICENZA and the Church of the Madonna del Miracolo 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 totaled 7,111 persons.
8. On 21 Apr 45 an exhibition of Modern Paintings will be opened at the Civic Museum of PAVIA to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the winter Parisian. A fair of the products of local Italian artists will also be opened at that time.

EXHIBITIONED MONUMENTS IN SUMMER 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.

LANDSCAPES

10. On 27 Mar 45 the National Commission handed to the Italian Government the sum of Lire 1,500,000, 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 Reale in ROME as the American Red Cross Unlabeled Men's Club. The requisitioning of this palace was approved by this Subcommittee since the Red Cross undertook to safeguard those portions of the palace which are of artistic significance, particularly the frescoed hall.
12. Rome
13. The major projects in LANDSCAPES will center around the churches at PERDI, TIVOLI, ORVIETO, and the Villa Palamidi at PERDI. In addition work programs at CORTINA, SPERDINO, and POLIGNO.

ITALY

In the event of a damage to the United States is now repaired. In the

the first fortnight totalled 7,000 persons.

8. On 21 Apr 45 an exhibition of Italian Paintings will be opened at the Civic Museum of Pisa to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the painter Perugino. A fair of the products of local Italian artisans will also be opened at that time.
9. The activities of State 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 BARI a fire in the Royal Palace, which caused considerable alarm in Italian circles, proved to have arisen from an unauthorized civilian electrical installation.

LACIO-ROME

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Reparations

The major projects in LACIO still centre around the churches at PERDI, TERRACINA, TIVOLI, GALLI, and VITERBO, and around the Palazzo Vitelliano at TARANTO and the Villa Farnesina at FUSCARI.

13. In LACIO work programs at CACCIA, ROMA, and ROMA.

WORKING

14. In LACIO most of the damage to the Villa is now repaired. In the damaged area clearance of rubble, shoring of towers and salvaging of precious contents. Restoration plans for the Palazzo della Vittoria and the Palazzo S. Giovanni are well under way. At ORFANOTOPOLIS and S. Lorenzo brick protection walls are being removed from the Orfano tabernacle and the Donatello gallery respectively.

15. At ROMA the master of the Basilica is still the major repair-project. At ROMA (S. Maria Nuova) measures are in hand to prevent the collapse of one of the domes.

16. Several projects to consolidate frescoes which are threatened with collapse, particularly those by Verrocchio in S. Maria della Scala and those by Botticelli in the Palazzo Farnesina at ROMA, have been initiated.

17. Torture conducted in this are receiving attention. In several cases people has been delayed because of the difficulty in obtaining visas.
18. In LUYINGO we have heard of necessity also. The Central has been harassed, the Parliament is in process of being elected, and in the future that the social elements of the community have been taken down.
19. The date of the election for the Central has been the source of major concern. A date yet has already been set down by the military but efforts are being made to restrict these operations.

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20. Notes
3. High-light of the search was the recovery on 15 March of the deposit of antiquities and works of art buried beneath the debris of the destroyed Museum at Athens. Despite some cracking, which has caused pottery vessels to shatter, fragments, the contents, including magnificent prehistoric gold-work and the best items from the Athenian treasury, are almost all repairable and in most cases intact. The surviving parts of the museum-building are now waterproofed and housed such of the museum-collections as have been recovered as well as the salvaged General Library and archives.
4. Measures to Athens work is proceeding under direction. The visit and report of S. Barrow are near completion. The report of S. Barrow has been forwarded preparatory to hastening the damaged fragments. There has been some damage to the sculpture retained therein.

- [illegible]

10

- at S. Vito, almost every-work is proceeding rapidly, mostly to enlarged roofs. Those of S. Basilica Nuova, the translation of Velle Planities, the Orthodox Basilica, the lateral chapel of S. Giovanni over which are complete, work in progress on S. Vincenzo, San Ruffino, S. Maria in Porto Ottavo. At S. and lance in class ever roof and clerestory complete, side-chapels in progress. at S. Maria in Porto Forti, almost a total loss, remains of frescoes are receiving attention. With increased local drainage, flood water is subsiding from S. Vito and translation of San Ruffino.

24. At almost no vintage, Italian Collapsion (see part 3) exceeded one covering the average response, but suggested that major repairs could well exist, hence

MARTIN

20. summary

a. Highlight of the search was the recovery on 16 March of the deposit of antiquities and works of art buried beneath the floors of the destroyed Museum at Villa. Despite some crushing, which has caused many vessels to shatter, 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 weatherproof and house much of the above collections as have been recovered as well as the salvaged Cathedral library and archives.

b. elsewhere in Villa work is proceeding under difficulties. The vault and roof of S. Damiano are near completion. The crypt of S. Damiano has been excavated preparatory to beginning the damaged transcripts. There has been some damage to the sculptures contained therein.

21. summary. As well as the building a damaged by the destruction of all the town's other churches, the project of S. Damiano has been completed. The crypt of S. Damiano has been excavated preparatory to beginning the damaged transcripts. There has been some damage to the sculptures contained therein.

22. summary. The Palazzo Farnese in Rome has, with the approval of the Italian Government, been requisitioned for military and educational requirements.

MARTIN

23. summary. A great repair-work is proceeding rapidly, notably to the roof of S. Damiano. The project of S. Damiano has been completed. The crypt of S. Damiano has been excavated preparatory to beginning the damaged transcripts. There has been some damage to the sculptures contained therein.

24. summary. The Italian Government (see para. 3) recommended covering the surviving structures, but considered that major repairs could still wait. Repairs in progress to roofs of other monuments, and recording of Biblioteca Gambalunga records. Arch of Augustus now actually begun.

25. summary. All recoverable material salvaged from destroyed deposits. The loss is very great, but somewhat less than at first feared. Martin collection from Villa is remarkably good condition. Heavy losses reported to books and photographic records.

26. summary. The first old repairs are in progress.

2756

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 Brodie has accompanied Comandante Ro, the Comandante of State Archives, on visits to MILANO, RAVENNA, CASALE, FLORENCE, PISA, ALBA and SIENA. A survey of archaeological archives in Rome has been initiated.
28. In the forward areas work of inspection and protection continues. In particular, the liberated provinces of TIFIN have needed much attention, owing to the relatively heavy damage that their archives have suffered. Present current work of this kind may be mentioned successful excavation of principal archives from ruined buildings at SEVILLANO and ALBINO.

PROGRESS

29. Microfilm record of German looting of works-of-art from REICHSMANN 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 MILANO and the MARCHE forwarded to IRIQ for onward transmission to Washington and London.

August 7, 1945
Lt. Col. Spac. Res.
Director.

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HEROGRAPY

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

30. Gathering of 50 photographs of war-damage and progress of repairs in Milan and the MASOIE forwarded to AFM for onward transmission to Washington and London.

Colonel T. DE ALD
Lt. Col., Spec. Res.
Director.

6672

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
 20 394
 DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPARATION SUB-COMMISSION

LRP/54-1/ADM

16 April, 1945.

MONTHLY REPORT FOR MARCH - 1945.

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SECRET

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
DISPLACED PERSONS AND RE-EDUCATION SUB-COMMISSION

1. GENERAL

(1) Evacuations.

Two mass movements took place during this month. 599 selected Jewish Exigrants left for Palestine and a mixed party of 257 Arabs, Greeks and Albanians were repatriated to Greece and Macedonia.

(11) 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 U.N.R.R.A. Liaison Officer will be retained at S. Office Centre. No. 1 Transit Camp (Refugees), 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 displaced Yugoslavs who have served in the Yugoslav Army, and will not return to Yugoslavia to join the army of the Provisional Government of Yugoslavia. It is an and first class man-over- have 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 a few that it has assessed the hygiene problems and general living conditions of the forward camps.

Welfare work in the at the centres has reached a very high level. All inmates appear happy and contented. On 12 April, Reception Centre, No. 2, was inspected during the month by the Director and Deputy Director of the Public Health Sub-Commission, Allied Commission.

(11) Health.

U.S.A.R.A. personnel have continued to arrive and it is hoped that by 1 May, 1946, U.S.A.R.A. will have assumed complete control of all the Southern Centres. A D.P.R.S.C. Liaison Officer will be received at S. 089.22 Centre. No. 1 Transit Camp (Refugee), Bari, will remain under control of this Sub-Commission.

ORIGINALS

(4) Wheaton, Texas.

Further plans and operations have been made for the work to be carried out in Northern Italy as soon as it is liberated.

(24) President Yuzovkova.

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3. General

(5) La Compagnie de la Baie d'Hudson

Medical conditions in the Gays and Gertens were under control at this Sub-Commission has continued to be good. The writer would like to see the hygienic problem and general living conditions of the farmsteads.

Willard was in the state capital at Raleigh, N.C., and was expected to be happy and contented. Chief Clerk Election Centre, N.C., was expected during the month by the Director and Deputy Director of the Public Health Sub-Commission, Allied Commission.

(24) H_2O , H_2O_2

On the whole health has continued to be good, a minor epidemic of typhoid fever broke out at A.S. Evacuation Camp No. 27 at Florence, 34 cases (including suspects) were reported. All cases etc. precautions were immediately taken. A few cases of dysentery were reported from the CALIFORNIA FIGHTING and ASSISTANT units.

(44) *Prosa Synchronie et diachronie*.

1750 killed 9 people in the zone and he got surviving extra food on medical grounds. The United Clinic for Antiquated an AIDS patients to give not satisfaction.

275.
1/2 Corio.

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4. ITALIAN REFUGEES.

During March, 1945, 1434 Italian Refugees with homes in Southern Italy or Sicily were repatriated. A total of 2409 refugees arrived in Rome, the majority coming from the CHIARAVALLE and LUCCA areas. A new food bank for Refugee trains coming from the North has been established at ORS, 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. 899 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 "war veterans" 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.K.	5
Cyrenaica	2	U.S.A.	10
Egypt	4	Brazil	1
New Zealand	1	Iran	2
Eire	9	Lebanon	2
South Africa	2		

(iii) Repatriations.

Nationals of the following countries were repatriated:-

Greece	1	Palestine (Jewish Emigrants)	899
Canada	5	Greece for Lesbos	126
U.K.	4	Maltese for Tripolitania	101
U.S.A.	4	Maltese for Lybia	1
Palestine	2	Italian	1
Tunisia	31	Arabs	26
		Maltese for Malta	11

6. RECORDS NUMBER.

(i) General.

At the end of the month, a total of 74,681 persons were recorded by the

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Pakistan	2	Italian	1
Tunisia	31	Arabs	29
		Maltese for Malta	11

6. REPORTS RECEIVED.

(1) General.

At the end of the month, a total of 74,621 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.

(11) Maltese and Moroccan Emigrants.

During the month 1,119 enquiries were received and processed, 331 replies were made to enquiries. 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 82. A total of 5,124 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 repatriation.

- 3 -

FINANCE.

(1) FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE BY UNRRA.

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

(b) North in Italy. It is assumed that it will take some time before UNRRA 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.

(12) Emergency Financial Assistance.

During March, 1945, the Bureau of Italy was authorized to make \$2,250 payments, totalling \$1,125,010 lire. 3,035 persons 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 Palestinian currency. A further three and a half million lire were collected from the mixed group of repatriates for Trieste. The means of reimbursement is still to be determined.

For the Director.

C. T. G. J.
C. T. G. J.,
Lieut. Colonel,
Deputy Director.

DISTRIBUTION.

Civil Affairs Section, W.Q. a.c. 1
W.Q. No. 1 Sub Section, LECC 2
Lt. Col. Oldfield, D.P.R.S.C. 1

W.Q. No. 1 Sub Section, LECC 1
Lt. Col. Oldfield, D.P.R.S.C. 1
Lt. Col. Oldfield, D.P.R.S.C. 1
Lt. Col. Oldfield, D.P.R.S.C. 1

(b) Northern Italy. It is assumed that it will take some time before UNRRA 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.

(12) Emergency Financial Assistance.

During March, 1945, the Board of Directors was authorized to make 2,245 payments, totalling \$142,510 Lira. 3,035 p. some were scheduled to benefit from these payments.

(11) Current Conversion.

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

For the Director.

(Signature)

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

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