

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

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MONTHLY REPORTS, SUB-COMMS.
MAY 1945

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APC 394
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

12/21/54

Ref: 478190

SUBJECT: Monthly report for May 1945.

12 June 1945

TO : Civil Affairs Section.

1. Composition of electoral lists. The printed forms and documents for this purpose have been distributed to the provinces of Toscana Region retaining under Military Government. The Italian Government are printing the material for the five Northern Regions, in readiness for the time when it may be decided to proceed to the preparation of electoral lists there.

2. Electoral. The Prime Minister replied at the end of May to the Chief Commissioner's recommendation that the provisions of the Decree of 1935 (which the Italian Government propose to revive) as to voting, etc., at local elections be amended so as to secure a free and independent ballot. The Prime Minister states that in his personal opinion the system is adequate and requires no amendment. This reply is under examination.

3. Prefects. Some information has been received as to the appointment of Prefects in Northern Italy. Out of 37 provinces (excluding Parma Giulia) liberated during April and May, in 12 only are Prefects reported to have been formally appointed. These are all in Emilia and Venetia Regions. In 13 others, individuals are acting as Prefects, with the consent of the Regional Commissioner (in his capacity as ISAC) but formal confirmation by the SMAD has not yet been given. In all these cases, the Prefects or those acting as such are members of the MLI. No one has been reported of the appointment of any of the career officials recommended by the Italian Government in Rome. The position in the remaining 12 provinces is unknown.

4. Vice Prefects. Requests have been received for career Vice Prefects to be supplied for the provinces of Ferrara, Bologna, Piacenza, Modena and Reggio. Delay is being experienced in obtaining nominations from the Italian Government.

5. Practically no other information has been received on the state of local government in Northern Italy.

6. No surveys of the state of local government have been made during the month.

7. No officers have been detached for temporary duty, nor with designated persons and Administrative Sub Commission (to assist in handling refugees in the north) and the other with 15th Army Group, G-5 Branch. The officer strength into Sub Commission is therefore reduced from 6 to 4.

of electoral lists. The printed forms and documents for its use have been distributed to the provinces of Northern Region remaining under Military Government. The Italian Government are printing the material for the five Northern Regions, in readiness for the time when it may be decided to commence the preparation of electoral lists there.

2. Electoral Lists. The Prime Minister replied at the end of May to the Chief Commissioner's recommendation that the provisions of the Decree of 1915 (which the Italian Government propose to revive) as to voting, etc., at local elections be amended so as to ensure a free and independent ballot. The Prime Minister states that in his personal opinion the system is adequate and requires no amendment. This reply is under examination.

3. Professors. Some information has been received as to the appointment of Professors in Northern Italy. Out of 17 provinces (including Venezia Giulia) formerly appointed, there are all in Emilia and Venetian Regions. In 15 others, individuals are acting as Professors, with the consent of the Regional Commissioner (in his capacity as ROMAO) but formal confirmation by the ROMAO has not yet been given. In all these cases, the Professor of those acting as such are members of the CSM. No case has been reported of the appointment of any of the career officials recommended by the Italian Government in 1915. The position in the remaining 12 provinces is unknown.

4. Vice Professors. Requests have been received for career Vice Professors to be supplied for the provinces of Ferrara, Bologna, Piacenza, Modena and Italian Government.

5. Practically no other information has been received on the state of local government in Northern Italy.

6. No surveys of the state of local government have been made during the month.

7. Two officers have been detained for temporary duty, one with Highlanders and Registration Sub Commission (to assist in handling refugees in the North) and the other with 15th Army Group, G-3 Branch. The officer attached to this Sub Commission is therefore reduced from 6 to 4.

FOR THE DIRECTOR:

CC20/100

RAJAH A. MEHREZ , 2887
Deputy Director
Local Government Sub Commission

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Education Subcommission
APO 394

ED/CMH/ams

ED/CA/1.0/AC

14 June, 1945

Report for May.

1. Introduction.

The major activities of the Education Subcommission have centered, during May, on the opening up of education in the five northern Regions. The general procedures have not differed, in main outline, from those we have used throughout Italy -- the procedures first developed in Sicily in the fall of 1943 and gradually adapted and refined as we have moved north. And most of the personnel are seasoned officers who have been at the job of opening schools, universities, and cultural institutions, on a non-fascist basis, since the end of 1943 or the early part of 1944. Yet the experience in the north is different.

In the first place, we have had to spread our officers very much thinner than at any time since the early days of Sicily and old Region 2. From Region 3 north our progress has been gradual and it has been possible to concentrate two or three or even more officers in a Region, and let them move forward in the wake of the army, attending to two of three provinces at a time. Now, on the contrary, all five Regions have opened up at once in their entirety, and the officers have had to be deployed one or two to a Region.

The other points of difference partially compensate for this shortage of personnel. The school people in the north have much more energy and initiative than those we have met before. Many of the schools had had a fairly normal year and were nearing its close, thereby reducing the urgency and difficulty of setting schools going again. And, most important of all, the Committee of National Liberation had done much of our preliminary work for us.

2. The CLN and the Schools.

Our officers have worked closely with the CLN and made full use of the interest and enthusiasm of these Partisans. This was easy to do since teachers and professors have played a leading role in the CLN, and they naturally had both interest in the schools and knowledge of them.

The CLN had even anticipated us by setting up a Regional organization in most Regions, with a Regional Superintendent of Schools -- contrary to Italian practice, but harmonious with that of AMG. There were also school committees of CLN in many provinces. These organizations had done a rough and ready job of organization, and had made interim appointments of school heads, inspectors, and provveditori to fill the gaps.

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The CIN had even anticipated us by setting up a Regional organization in most Regions, with a Regional Superintendent of Schools -- contrary to Italian practice, but harmonious with that of AMG. There were also school committees of CIN in many provinces. These organizations had done a rough and ready job of operation, and had made interim appointments of school heads, inspectors, and provveditori to fill the gaps.

The Regional Superintendents of Schools were taken on as advisers or assistants by the Regional Education Officers. The provincial committees were made advisory committees for the provveditori. One by one the appointees of CIN were investigated, and, when properly qualified as was usually the case, confirmed in office.

It was not always quite so smooth. In one case the Regional CIN has appointed one man as provveditore and the provincial CIN another to the same job. Or a person frowned upon by the provincial CIN was strongly approved by the Regional. Sometimes the CIN was more interested in the politics of the appointee than in his fitness for the job; in Genoa, for example, the appointment of a

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providentore was held up for a month because the CLN insisted on having a member of the Liberal Party and yet the only Liberal candidates they put up were professionally unqualified for the job.

An occasional Provincial Commissioner proved so eager to cooperate with CLN that Education Officers (and other specialists) found themselves as badly hampered as if working under a party politician insistent on patronage. One Provincial Commissioner is even reported to have told his staff, "The CLN are running this province; we will give advice and help only as they ask for it".

For the most part, however, there has been harmonious cooperation all around and the CLN has proved extremely useful. While the movement was underground, plans were laid and persons designated for their posts. Thus, for example, the man designated as provveditore in Trento (Venetian Region) had been studying his job conscientiously for a year. He was, of course, approved for the job by the Regional Education Officer.

3. Defascism.

Elimination of fascist provveditori, inspectors, school heads, university rectors and professors is always one of the first jobs of Education Officers. In the north, the worst fascist heads had fled from the wrath of the Partisans or been jailed. Many of the others had been provisionally ousted even their jobs by the CLN. Regional Education Officers have checked the school personnel of all school heads who remained and recommended suspension (under E.M. 67) of those with fascist records. The major job of operating elementary and secondary school personnel, however, and of confirming or voiding the CLN's suspensions, has been delegated to the special provincial commissions on operation for the schools, under GO 35.

For universities and other higher institutions of learning, and such cultural organizations as operas and orchestras, the procedures of EM 76 are used, as heretofore. -- The rector, or director, is suspended at once, regardless of his record, and a pro-rector appointed; the pro-rector names five anti-fascists, as possible members of a special committee on operation; from these the Regional Education Officer chooses three or more, whom the Regional Commissioner appoints. This committee first of all examines all titular professors, including the former rector if present, and recommends suspension of those whose fascist records make them undesirable; the remaining professors then elect a permanent rector or director. Then the operation committee continues its work on the lesser lights.

This procedure was well under way during May in all Regions -- the Universities of Bologna, Modena, Ferrara and Parma, in Emilia; the Universities of Genoa and Torino in Liguria and Piemonte; Milan, Bologna, and Pavia Universities in Lombardia; and Padua and Venice in Venezia.

The Catholic University in Milan presented a problem. No one wanted to suspend the rector and founder, a Catholic priest working under the Vatican, yet the Church and AMG were

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The Catholic University in Milan presented a problem. He who wanted to suspend the rector and founder, a Catholic priest working under the Vatican, and he did not choose to resign even temporarily. Yet the Church and AMS were liable to severe criticism from the CLM and others if the Catholic University were treated differently from others, especially as its rector, Father Gemelli, is very well known and had published a number of pro-fascist statements under the old regime. Conferences were held with Father Gemelli by the Regional Education Officer (Major Visconti) in Milan, and by the Director of the Education Sub-commission in Rome. The conferences were held at the Vatican. In all these the spirit was cordial and cooperative on everyone's part -- an honest effort was made by all to find a solution to the problem. The Education Sub-commission made it very definite that the final decision as to what action was to be taken would be left strictly to the Vatican. The Vatican authorities (Cardinal Piccardi, and

Monsignors Tardini, Montini, and Ruffini) saw fully the necessity for saving the Church from the criticism of refusing to submit its university to the same operation as all others had. But they did not want to lose Father Genelli as Rector.

A mutually satisfactory formula was found as follows: Father Genelli will not be suspended, but will cease to exercise his functions during summer proceedings. He will himself be subject to operation. The Vatican will name a Monsignor Aligiati as pro-rector or commissario during operation proceedings, and Monsignor Aligiati, in accordance with EM 76, will submit five names for the operation committee. From this point on procedures will be in accordance with EM 76, except that if Father Genelli is not adjudged to be have been too fascist in his activities to continue to hold his post, he will resume his functions as Rector without any election by the faculty.

4. Opening of Schools.

a. Emilia. The schools of Forlì and Ravenna provinces were opened months ago, as previously reported. The rest of Emilia Region is now a very concern educationally. Provveditori agli Studi (provincial superintendents of schools) have been appointed in all provinces, and only one of these may prove unsatisfactory -- the GEM has raised some objection to him. Provincial school offices are set up and functioning. Directives have been issued. 81,615 of our new elementary school text books have been distributed, and about 10,000 secondary school books have been brought in from Florence and distributed. 130,000 children's note books (quaderni) have been made available at low cost and another 170,000 are on the way. Schools have been opened everywhere, and 205,000 of the 312,000 children are enrolled. The school calendar has been worked out province by province, according to the degree to which the school year has been interrupted -- where interruptions have not been too great, the closing date has been put into late June or early July; elsewhere, summer sessions will be held. Captain WILLIS E. PRATT is Regional Education Officer, aided temporarily by Captain DENNIS G. TILSON.

b. Liguria Region (including Apunina). In every province there is either a temporary CEM appointed serving as provveditore, or a regular provveditore nominated by the Regional Education Officer and appointed by the Provincial Commissioner. By the end of the month, most provinces had regular provveditori. Genoa, which had a fairly normal school year despite bombardments and shelling, is opening only for the spring examinations and having no summer session. The same is true of Savona. La Spezia only ran its schools from December to April, so will have summer sessions from 1 June to 15 August. In Imperia some schools were closed all year and some ran on greatly reduced schedules. The scholarship there was poor due to cold, hunger, lack of books, and war. Imperia will, therefore, have full summer sessions of its schools. Reports are not yet in on Apunina. In general, teacher morale in Liguria is low, partly because of the hardships and irregular year, partly because salaries had not been paid during recent months. 1st Lieutenant JOHN P. SIMON is Regional Education Officer, handling the Region alone.

c. Piemonte Region. All provinces have satisfactory provveditori and students are working hard to get the job and a suitable

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c. Piemonte Region. All provinces have satisfactory provveditori agli studi, except Novara, where the CEM nominee is too old for the job and a suitable substitute is being sought. A conference of all provveditori was held in Ivrea on 1 June to discuss common problems and plan examinations. The schools of Piemonte Region, except in the cities of Torino and Asti, functioned most of the year except during severe weather and actual combat. They will therefore close on 9 June and not operate during the summer. The Regional Education Officer is trying to develop a summer recreation program in the cities. All provinces have been visited repeatedly either by Captain SAMUEL V. ROE, the Regional Education Officer, or by his assistant, Captain PAUL WILLMAN.

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as in Bologna -- defascist under way, and schools giving the spring examinations. In a few communes in Udine province schools have had to be kept closed because of the vociferous Yugoslavs there who want their rights in Italian. The problem of teaching in German has arisen in Polesia province, but the solution is awaiting decision of the new Italian Government. There is also a problem of reabsorbing teachers sent away by the Fascist Republicans. Major REGGIO, Regional Education Officer, is finding the work a bit slow, with a lack of any assistant, lack of transport, and the need for doing business in a most leisurely manner in Venice. But he is taking on English classes for Italian civilian employees of AMG, the publishing of an AMG newspaper (like that in Emilia) and the organizing of schools in one or two refugee camps, in addition to his regular duties.

2. Buildings.

a. Emilia Region. In Ravenna province some communes have been badly hit, and in Bologna only 16 of the 515 elementary school rooms are available for use. In such places, any rooms that can be found are used for schools, or school is held, in staggered hours, in teachers' homes. Much equipment has been destroyed or looted, especially in the southern part of Emilia. Incomplete figures for the region as a whole are as follows --

Total number of school buildings	2,570
Number of school buildings in operation	1,247
Number occupied by troops or refugees	223
Number destroyed or damaged	937

b. Liguria. In Genoa 52 of the 122 schools have been damaged or destroyed, and about 30 occupied by troops or refugees. In Imperia the schools in six communes have been damaged, but there is almost no requisition. Many schools in La Spezia have been badly hit, and the provincial school records were destroyed by a bomb; but very few schools are requisitioned. Savona has lost 150 to 200 class rooms by destruction, and while during the year a number of schools were requisitioned by the Germans, now most undamaged schools are unrequisitioned. No report yet from Apuania.

c. Piemonte. Compared to the south, the damage is not great but in Turin City 34 schools and four university buildings have been destroyed. Some of the school furniture in the communes was used for fuel by the Germans. In general more damage has been done by looting and wanton destruction than by bombs, and school supplies have been taken. In Alessandria City schools were first occupied by Germans, then by Brazilians. But as a whole school requisitioning is not a problem in the Region.

d. Lombardia. No report on buildings.

a. Germany. In Verona only 10 of the 81 buildings (kindergartens and elementary and secondary schools) are available, although another 21 will be when minor repairs are made. A similar situation exists in Padova, where only 4 of the 36 buildings are available. In Treviso the provincial school offices and most of the records were destroyed. Pavia, Bergamo, and Italian civilians destroyed buildings in Rovigo City and in twelve or more communes; but the smaller communes of Rovigo province have their schools intact. School libraries have all disappeared from this province, and many school desks, curvains, abutments, doors and museum objects have been looted; but occasionally an extraordinary teacher has managed to save the things in his school. In Verona many schools are used as hospitals and camps for the Germans; others are occupied by troops and refugees. Udine had little damage, but there is heavy occupancy of schools by both troops and refugees. Belluno is little hurt. Venice is intact.

6. Universities.

a. General. All universities in Italy are functioning -- some 27 altogether. In the northern Regions they functioned during the year and are now preparing to give examinations; meanwhile they are in various stages of operation and election of permanent rectors. Each has either a permanent rector or a pro-rector.

The faculties of political science, where they existed, have been abolished, and with them examinations in such subjects as the History and Doctrine of Fascism, Demography of Races, Law of Corporations, Biology of the Human Race (as expounded by the Nazis). Substitute examinations in the non-fascist aspects of the courses will be given later. Political Science students will be allowed to complete their work for graduation in the faculties of law, letters, or commerce and economics.

b. Perugia. The main building of the University will be used both by the university itself and by the British Army post-hospitality school. Some parts of the building are reserved for each, and some laboratories will be used in common, on alternate days. An apparently mutually satisfactory arrangement worked out in a joint conference on the ground by the Rector, a representative of the Minister, two representatives of the British Army from AFHQ, and the Director of the Education Subcommittee. Similarly, the Agricultural Foundation of the University with its large farm will be used jointly.

Another British unit, the British Army School of Education, has taken over completely the University for Foreigners in Perugia, and a large part of the Veterinary Building of the University of Perugia. At the joint instigation of the Education Subcommittee and the Veterinary Division of the Public Health Subcommittee, the Chief Commissioner has urged the immediate evacuation of enough rooms in the veterinary building to permit the making of serum and vaccines essential to stop an epidemic among the cattle in Rieti province and to prevent disease and consequent economic loss in other provinces of Central Italy served by this school alone. At present writing no reply has been received to the Chief Commissioner's telegram.

c. Bologna. Formal openings of the universities are scheduled as follows:

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c. Emilia. Formal openings of the universities are scheduled as follows:

Ferrara	8 June
Modena	11 June
Parma	About 20 June
Bologna	About 23 June

Of the 84 buildings of these four universities 47 have been severely damaged and 8 are occupied by troops. The University of Bologna has suffered 251 million lire of damage. Its general financial condition is, however, sound. During the year only 5,000 of the usual 12,000 students were enrolled; the new enrollment

is expected to be 7,000 or 8,000.

A group of students, belonging to the University, had been successfully hidden from the Germans by the Partisans. The Regional Education Officer (Captain PRAET), accompanied by a group of professors, recovered it.

This summer the University of Bologna will offer courses to Allied troops.

The Rector of the University of Modena, although he served under the Fascists, was a member of the CIN. He was suspended, then appointed pre-rector, then elected as Rector again. Since Modena only operated from January to April, it will carry on through the summer. About 1,000 of its normal enrollment of 1,600 attended. The museum and zoological institutes were damaged.

The former Rector of the University of Parma is in jail, and a pre-rector is in office. Most of the 3,000 students were enrolled during the year. The finances are in bad shape. There has been some not-too-serious damage to buildings.

Ferrara is a small university, with a normal enrollment of 500, of whom 464 enrolled this year. Some of its buildings are damaged, others occupied. Its financial condition is satisfactory. Only four titular professors were left, so one was made pre-rector and the election of a permanent rector was postponed until a larger staff could participate.

c. Liguria. A pre-rector has been appointed for the University of Genoa. Six of its buildings have been destroyed; also the law library and the library of Economics and Commerce. Five other buildings have been damaged. Opera and symphonic organizations in Genoa are being defascized, and are offering music to civilians and troops. But the Opera House has been almost completely destroyed.

d. Piemonte. The University of Turin has been severely damaged, having lost four of its nine buildings. The faculties of these buildings will carry on in the "Casa Littoria" which is being repaired. The CIN has validated of academic examinations given during the year. It has also declared valid examinations taken last winter in compliance with fascist provisions for military recruits, etc. Students who were kept from enrolling by their partisan activities or because of race or of refusal to submit to the Fascists, or for personal safety, are considered, on application, according to a CIN decree, to have enrolled for both 1943-4 and 1944-5. On the other hand, students who joined the Fascist Republican army, or Red Cross, or "Red Cross" are not allowed to take examinations this spring -- and this provision, at least, is being upheld by the Regional Education Officer under Military Government. (The same situation exists in Liguria).

Make-up courses will be held at the University of Turin from 18 September to 30 November for the sake, primarily, of Partisan students.

e. Lotharing. In Lotharing there are the University of Milan, the Catholic University referred to in section 2, the "Free" University of Milan, the University of Padua, the University of Turin, the University of Rome, the University of

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3. Piedmont. The University of Turin has been severely damaged, having lost four of its nine buildings. The faculties of these buildings will carry on in the "Casa Littoria" which is being repaired. The CIN has validated clandestine examinations given during the year. It has also declared void examinations taken last winter in compliance with fascist provisions for military recruits, etc. Students who were kept from enrolling by their partisan activities or because of race or of refusal to submit to the fascists, or for personal safety, are considered, on application, according to a CIN decree, to have enrolled for both 1943-4 and 1944-5. On the other hand, students who joined the Fascist Republican army, or Red Cross, or "Red Revolution" are not allowed to take examinations this spring -- and this provision, at least, is being upheld by the Regional Education Officer under Military Government. (The same situation exists in Liguria).

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4. Lombardia. In Lombardia there are the University of Milan, the Catholic University referred to in section 2, the "Brescia" University Bescioni, the University of Pavia, plus the usual complement of Academy of Fine Arts, Conservatory of Music, and higher institutes. Pre-rectors or directors are in charge of each, most of them duly confirmed. Special make-up examinations ("integrations") are being given at Milan because so many students were absent for the regular spring examinations. The orchestra and opera were first taken over by IUB, then by the Regional Education Officer. Now a special officer has been assigned to them, who acts in consultation with the Regional Education Officer. They are going forward well.

The RSO has held two meetings with the heads of all higher institutions, one being attended by the Director of the Education Subcommission as well.

2. Venezia. The University of Padua was visited by the Regional Commissioner, his Chief Staff officer, the Regional Education Officer and the Provincial Commissioner. The Regional Commissioner addressed the University in Italian. A full report has been made by the retiring Rector as to the damages sustained by the University and the financial needs, and this has been turned over to the Minister of Public Instruction.

The other higher institutions of the Region include the University Institute of Economy and Commerce and the University Institute of Architecture, both in Venice, the Academy of Fine Arts and the Conservatory of Music in Venice. All are functioning and being operated.

7. Text books

The Education Subcommission's publishing program of defascized elementary school text books came to a conclusion in May. These books, prepared in Sicily in the fall of 1943, were published against extreme handicaps of lack of materials, in Palermo and Naples in the early part of 1944 -- about 220,000 copies all told. During the current school year, after experiencing delays in the arrival of paper, ink, etc., from the United States and delays due to shortage of electricity and use of printing plants by PTB, they were republished in Palermo, Naples, Rome, and Florence, about two million being printed and distributed into even the smallest communes.

On the liberation of Tuscany, a new policy was developed, the monopoly on our series of text books, essential in the south to get publishers to take the responsibility and risk, was abolished for the north; and some different text books were approved and published, using the paper, etc., brought in from the United States. These, however, made up a small proportion of (even the Florence printing).

For next year, the Minister having approved a new and greatly improved course of study for the elementary schools, new manuscripts will have to be approved, fitted to the new course of study. The Minister has appointed a commission to approve manuscripts in Italian Government Territory and has asked that Regional Education Officers do the same for their Regions. They have already appointed the commissions, and manuscripts are being examined -- in fact, in Emilia, some have been approved and printing for 1945-6 has begun.

The paper situation for next year is a question. The supplies requested from the United States by the Education Subcommission have not actually been indicated for. This is because the present Allied Commission policy requires that they be paid for from the very limited dollar credits of the Italian Government in the United States, and the Minister of Public Instruction has been unable to induce the Minister of the Treasury to release credits for paper for school books. He is hoping that with the impending change of the Italian Government there will be a Minister of the Treasury who will see that without books

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Meanwhile it is evident that, even if ordered this month, the paper cannot arrive in time for the books needed next fall. Fortunately, there is some paper in the north and Italian paper mills are getting under way -- but the cost of Italian-made paper is 150 to 200 lire a kilo against about 30 lire for the paper brought in from America. This is liable, even if enough paper is available, to make the cost of books prohibitive for the mass of Italian children.

The whole paper situation is being investigated in detail by Captain JOSEPH V. VELLA, Executive Officer of the Education Subcommittee, in consultation with Mr. White of the Commerce Subcommittee and with the FBI. A report will be made next month.

A limited amount of American paper has been released to publishers of text books for secondary schools and universities, and printing of these is under way.

8. School supplies.

Quindini, the universally used children's note books, have been in continuous shortage. The Education Subcommittee has printed and distributed a couple of million, but the shortage still exists, since children usually use four or five a year apiece and there are over five million school children in Italy. Many quindini have been published independently with black market paper, usually at exorbitant prices. The Education Subcommittee quindini have broken the market in a number of cases, thereby greatly reduced the price of the commercial quindini.

The school supplies (pens, pencils, erasers, blotting paper, etc.) ordered for this year from the United States, while approved and apparently awaiting shipment, have not arrived, although certain theater stocks, as previously reported, have been released and distributed where most needed. The supplies supposedly scheduled to come this year will be a great help for 1945-6; for the 1945-6 requisition has not the same fate as that of paper, ink, etc., for text books.

Some school supplies, although far from enough, have been found in the north and are selling at a reasonable price.

9. Youth Activities.

In the northern Regions the properties of GIL, the former Fascist Youth Organization, are being taken possession of by the Intendenti di Finanza, inventoried, and then immediately put at the disposal of the Provveditori agli Studi for the education, welfare, and recreation of youth.

The Welfare Division of the Public Health Subcommittee is cooperating with the Education Subcommittee by attempting to make any salvage available for Scouts, camping groups, etc. In reverse, a considerable stock of new clothes (several tons) of the GIL Balilla organization, found in Venezia Region, was turned over by the Regional Education Officer to the Welfare Officer.

By far the most active youth organization -- indeed almost the only one so far -- promoted by the Education Subcommittee and its Regional Education Officers, is the Boy Scouts (and, still in its earlier stages, the Girl Guides). Scouting is really moving forward in Italy. Mr. F.A. Catty of the Commerce Subcommittee gave practically all his leisure time to this movement, working with the Education Subcommittee, and has done far more than any other Allied

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Shortly after Mr. Catty's departure, Lady Baden-Powell, World Chief Guide, and Mrs. Leigh-White, Director of the World Bureau, arrived on the invitation of the Education Subcommission. They accomplished an extraordinary amount in their week here, conferring with leaders of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides in both Rome and Florence, participating in a rally of 2,000 members of all four organizations in Rome -- Catholic and non-denominational boys and girls. The most concrete result of their visit was an agreement of the Catholic and non-denominational girls' organizations to form a single federation, patterned after

that of the boys. They also arranged to send two Italian-speaking women from Switzerland in mid-July to train leaders for the girls for a period of a month or more.

Regional Education Officers are fostering the Scout movement in the north; Ballin, for instance, has 30 troops operating and 110 leaders in training, and all other RGO's are at work in this field.

The American Girl Scouts have, as previously reported, appropriated 1,000 dollars to help Girl Guides here get started. Half of this has arrived now in cash, to be used largely for publishing Guide literature. The balance is being spent in the United States to buy cloth, etc., for Guide uniforms.

The Girl Scouts in the little city of Wisnetka, Illinois, have made up and sent sewing kits for guides in Italy.

Another phase of hands across the sea to Italian children is the gift from the American Junior Red Cross to school children in Italy of 20,000 gift boxes containing pencils, pens, erasers, soap, tooth brush and paste, comb, handkerchiefs, needles, thread, buttons, marbles, modeling clay, etc. These are reported to be on their way here.

A still different form of help has come through the visit of Mr. de Blancy from the European Relief Fund in Switzerland. With cooperation from the Education Subcommission he made contacts with universities, provided them with some student relief funds, arranged for X-ray examinations of students, and made preliminary arrangements for a group of tubercular university students to go to a rest camp in Switzerland this summer.

Finally, Miss Martha McCulloch, of UNRRA, has been working in the field of institutional care of children. The Education Subcommission has put her in touch with the heads of children's institutions and the Ministry of Public Instruction, and secured the full cooperation of the Minister for her studies and the assistance she is prepared to offer as a result of her long and extensive experience in this type of work.

10. Cultural Relations.

Working with the United States Information Service, the Education Subcommission has obtained the full support of the Minister for two of its projects that bear on the schools. One is a bulletin on education, psychology and welfare, for free distribution to school personnel (about 30,000 copies monthly). The Minister has appointed an advisory committee to suggest the topics which will be most helpful. The other, reported last month, is the set of three books for school children, one on the geography and history of the New World, the other two on citizenship. This project is moving forward.

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The list of publications most urgently needed by universities and libraries has been sifted, systematized, and compiled by a committee appointed

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ed by the Minister. 17,811 annual volumes of 1939 scientific and technical periodicals are required, and 962 scholarly books. The problem of how to raise the money to buy them is now confronting us. But at least we know specifically what the needs are. The lists will have to be augmented as requests come in from the north.

Very preliminary steps have been taken as a result of a conference with Professor Morry of the USIS and Professor De Ruggiero, former Minister of Public Instruction, toward inventing the feasibility of getting a modern, central catalogue of all books in the scattered libraries of Rome so that students from all countries can make use of this, the world's richest source of material in the fields of technology and history. The Minister is strongly in favor of the project and is having data gathered as to the number of volumes involved and the number of different libraries. With these facts it is proposed to ask the American Library Association to send a specialist to supervise the work and train local librarians to carry it forward; and one or more of the American Foundations will be approached for the necessary funds.

Another outcome of the same conference was a proposal by Professor De Ruggiero that the University of Rome give free rent, board and tuition to a group of students from American (and presumably British) Universities that would offer the same facilities to advanced Italian students. The Minister and the Rector of the University approve the plan and the USIS and Education Subcommission are approaching American Universities as to the possibility of cooperating.

Readers of those reports will probably be as tired of the delays in getting Professor Gaccianuti over to America to study recent advances in nuclear physics and cosmic rays as are the staff of the Education Subcommission. Everything is now arranged except transport, which is awaiting AHCQ approval. It looks as if the trip, planned for February or March, will have to be postponed till autumn to avoid coinciding with summer vacations.

The Director of the Education Subcommission has been called into consultation regarding the improvement of technical education in Italy, and has been furnishing materials on technical education in other countries.

The Students' Congress in Rome asked the Education Subcommission to secure information from British and American Universities as to their student organizations and activities. The universities to whom we wrote responded generously and quickly and the literature and letters were passed on to the students' congress.

An exceedingly promising movement is experimentally under way to give Italian teachers a voice in the reconstruction of Italian education. Provisionally, this summer, it is to be tried in Naples, Rome and Sicily provinces. The teachers and professors are invited to form themselves into groups of not more than twelve members. To these groups will come a series of bulletins, prepared by a Minister's committee, each dealing with a single problem confronting Italian education -- the first, for example, will deal with

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of the first level. These groups combine the votes of the first-level groups, discuss the problem, and give their own more matured votes. They in turn elect representatives to groups of the third level, where the process is repeated. When all Italy is so organized, if next teachers and professors participate, there will be four or five steps between the class room teachers on the first level and the Minister. But there will be a channel of communication both ways, through face to face contact with persons one knows, and a means for the Minister to get the thoughtful counsel of the entire teaching corps and for them to reach the Minister with problems and suggestions.

The Minister has requested and received the aid of the Education Commission in organizing and guiding this democratic and promising enterprise. If it is successful, Italian education will be reorganized on a more democratic basis than has ever been effected in any country.

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Personnel of the Education Subcommission during May consisted of the following officers and enlisted men, aided by an exceptionally able staff of Italian civilian assistants:

<u>Headquarters</u> :	Lt. Colonel CARLTON W. WASHBURN, Director (A)
	Captain JOSEPH V. VELLA, Executive Officer (B)
	(Major Sir Philip M. HAGUES, St. J/D Displ. Pers.) (B)
	Bergeant Thomas J. Buzuto, Chief Clerk (A)
	Pvt. 1 Cl. William F. Froom, Clerk & Librarian (A)
<u>Amelia Region</u> :	Captain WILLIS E. TRATT, Reg. Education Officer (A)
	Captain DEYTER G. HIRCH, Education Officer (A)
	Pvt. 1 Cl. Lawrence C. Martini, Clerk (A)
<u>Liguria Region</u> :	1st Lieutenant JOHN F. SIMONT, Reg. Educ. Officer (A)
<u>Piedmont Region</u> :	Captain ARTHUR V. NOE, Regional Educ. Officer (A)
	Captain PAUL L. HEIDMAN, Education Officer (A)
	Pvt. 1 Cl. William C. Carter, Clerk (A)
<u>Lombardy Region</u> :	Major ARTHUR A. VESSILO, Regional Educ. Officer (B)
	Captain STANLEY OPENHART, Education Officer (B)
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	: Captain PAUL L. HELLMAN, Education Officer (A)
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	: Captain STANLEY GREENSLAW, Education Officer (B)
<u>Veneto Region</u>	: Major FRANCIS F. HIGSON, Regional Educ. Officer (B)
	: Corporal John Apicelle, Chief Clerk (A)

CHARLES W. WASHINGTON
Lt. Col., A.U.S.
Director of Education.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

AFG 391

LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION

AC/4043/L.

/rlp.
14 June 1945.

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

TO : Chief Commissioner, Allied Commission.

ALLIED MILITARY COURTS

1. In the ports of Naples and Ancona, AM Courts have continued on the same scale as in previous months. The type of crime remains unchanged; in Ancona the thefts of large quantities of sugar have caused the imposition of heavy punishments on convicted offenders.

In Naples the crimes arising from the activities of the port have continued at a high level. In addition, several cases of large scale counterfeiting of AMG lire have been heard. Some 16 accused have been tried and convicted; in view of the enormous scale on which the printing of these notes was being practised, sentences up to 15 years imprisonment were imposed.

2. In Tuscany Region generally, and in Livorno in particular, the volume and type of crime remain reasonably constant but the reduction in military police in the area has led to fewer arrests, and reduction of legal personnel has involved the transfer to the Italian Courts of a number of cases which would previously have been heard by the AM Courts. This practice causes delay but is unavoidable.

3. In the northern regions very few AM Court cases have been held and these were mostly held during the early days of Allied occupation when curfew and travel restrictions were still being enforced. On the other hand, no attempt has yet been made to prosecute in AM Courts persons who have failed to surrender their arms. The total number of cases tried by AM Courts in the whole of North Italy is less than 300.

ITALIAN COURTS

4. In southern Italy the Italian Courts continue to function normally and there is nothing in particular to report.

5. In northern Italy the principal activity has been the establishment of Special Courts of Assize to try persons accused of collaboration with the enemy. A very large number of persons are at present awaiting trial on charges of this nature, the largest number being some 5000 in Milan. Courts have been established in every province, and in the larger capitals several sections have been set up.

6. The number of these Special Courts has created a problem of personnel both on the judicial side, since every court requires a president of grade 5, and on the side of the Public Ministry. In the main, North Italy is reluctant to accept judges imported from the south but there is an insufficiency of magistrates

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6. The number of these Special Courts has created a problem of personnel both on the judicial side, since every court requires a president of grade 5, and on the side of the Public Ministry. In the main, north Italy is reluctant to accept judges imported from the south but there is an insufficiency of Magistrates of the appropriate grade in the north and therefore a number of southern officials have already been imported and it is recognized that additional appointments are inevitable. So far as the Public Ministry is concerned, in Milan alone, 40 officials were required. It has accordingly been necessary to employ throughout northern Italy a large number of advocates to assist in the work of the Ministry. By agreement with the Ministry of Justice, arrangements have been made for such advocates to be paid as *Giuristi Procuratori del Regno* as officials of the 6th grade.

7. In the early stages, difficulty was caused by the fact that against many of the prisoners who had been arrested, there was no evidence available. Notices however were inserted in the press regarding such evidence which thereupon was rapidly forthcoming and the preparation of the cases was able to proceed.

Trials in court started in most provinces during the last week of May; it is therefore too early to form any reliable judgment on the conduct of these courts but the number of death sentences awarded has been comparatively low. The prison sentences have been extremely heavy but it is unlikely that the prisoners will actually serve any substantial portion of the sentences imposed.

8. Many of the persons imprisoned have claimed that they are entitled to be treated as prisoners of war and in accordance with instructions received from AHQ a directive has been issued to clarify this position.

9. In the early days of liberation from the enemy, irregular military courts were established by the Italians for the trial of collaborationists. These continued for a short time after the Allied occupation but have now been stopped and all persons accused of collaboration are being brought before the Special Courts of Assize. Regular Military Tribunals have been set up to deal with military personnel guilty of current crimes.

10. Apart from the Special Courts of Assize, all ordinary Italian courts are functioning. Pending epuration proceedings, the greater part of the magistracy appears to be satisfactory and has been retained in office. There are a few shortages of personnel but provision has been made for every court to operate, if necessary with a reduced staff.

11. Special Section of the Court of Cassation has been established in Milan to hear appeals from the Special Courts of Assize. No appeal actually reached this court during the month.

12. Arrangements have been made for safeguarding and transportation to Rome of the archives and documents found in the office of the Fascist Republican Ministry of Justice and Section of Supreme Court of Cassation in Brescia and Cremona. The position of personnel who took part in the operation of this Ministry and this court is under investigation with a view to epuration proceedings.

AND OTHERS

13. During the month, General Orders Nos. 45 and 46 have been issued.

General Order No. 45 provided for the relaxation of certain security measures contained in Proclamation No. 3.

General Order No. 46 established and regularized a form of epuration in private industry in the north. This order was required in order to protect employees in industry who are being subjected to threats and dismissals, superficially on the ground of alleged fascist activities but in reality as a means of private vengeance to repay old grudges.

14. General Order No. 41 which was issued in April 1945 as an interim measure to stabilize economy for the north provided that changes in the price of certain commodities could be modified by further MG order when this became necessary. Provincial Orders have accordingly been issued permitting

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14. General Order No. 41 which was issued in April 1945 as an interim measure to stabilize economy for the north provided that changes in the price of certain commodities could be modified by further AMB order when this became necessary. Provincial Orders have accordingly been prepared permitting increases in the price of certain foodstuffs to accord with the conditions which are in existence locally.

ITALIAN LEGISLATION

15. Legislation enacted by the Italian Government from the 8th September 1943 to the present date has been implemented throughout the north of Italy (excluding the Provinces of Venezia Giulia) with a few exceptions. The legislative process of delivery of this legislation involved the transport of eight tons of laws to each region, and even then the number of copies available for the many lawyers who wish to study legislation was not always adequate.

16. During the month, the Italian Government has passed the following principal legislation:

A decree enabling women to hold certain positions in educational institutions; an emergency measure re-introducing the recently abolished death penalty as a punishment for certain types of robbery and violence; a decree providing rules for the execution of the law restoring property rights to persons affected by the fascist racial laws; a decree exempting patriots from penal liability for certain acts performed in the fight against the enemy; a decree setting out rules for punishment of fascist activities in liberated Italy; a decree setting up the framework for the National Consultative Assembly.

W. E. HERRING,
Colonel,
Chief Legal Advisor.

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

2858

W. E. HARRIS,
Colonel,
Chief Legal Advisor.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

Public Health Sub-Commission

25/002/3e
11 June 1945SUBJECT: - Report for the Month of May 1945.
Public Health Sub-Commission.

TO: - VV, CA Section.

CC: - Executive Commissioner, HQ AC.

1. POLITICAL:

(A) With the cessation of hostilities, the turn for the Northern areas have all moved simultaneously into their respective territories and although direct Regional control has not yet been instituted, the general operative procedures are already in being and highly satisfactory reports are being received at this HQ. In no region is there any undue incidence of infectious disease and a most gratifying feature is that water supplies have not been interfered with. The menace of water-borne infection is therefore obviated and an adequacy of water for personal hygiene is ensured. Although in some areas there has been destruction of hospital accommodation, this not a general feature and even where damage has occurred no undue strain has been placed upon the remaining hospital facilities. An adequacy of medical supplies has been discovered and it is felt by the PMO of Lombardia Region that Milan can soon be able to produce sufficient medicines to supply the whole of Italy. In fact, the Public Health picture in the North is, to date, the most satisfying one to be seen since the original Sicily landings.

(B) The refugee problem is one which is causing most anxiety from a Public Health point of view. The return to Italy of hundreds of thousands of refugees and displaced persons, many of them long infected and coming from typhus stricken areas, many suffering from tuberculosis and malnutrition is a matter for concern, and all interested agencies are fully alive to the potential danger of this mass movement. The Swiss Government through the International Red Cross has offered the assistance of 50 doctors and 150 soldiers from Swiss Army medical units for the purpose of establishing a sanitary cordon between Lake Garda and the Adriatic to prevent the spread of illness. The acceptance of this very generous offer has been agreed to in principle by ASEM and Doctors Soper and Markham of the Typhus Control Unit have conferred with the Swiss representative in Rome concerning the offer. After the conference, Doctors Soper and Markham of the Typhus Control Unit left to make a tour of the Northern Region where they will effect liaison with all the agencies interested in dealing with refugees, placing special emphasis upon the importance of efficient disinfectants as near the point of entry into Italy as possible. It is thus hoped that a fully integrated policy for dealing with refugees from a medical standpoint will soon be achieved.

(C) A representative of the Swiss Red Cross arrived in Italy with an offer of assistance in the form of mobile hospitals and laboratories. At a meeting held with representatives of the Italian Government and Italian Red Cross it was decided that sufficient agencies were at present operating in the North on the refugee problem and that this welcome and generous offer should be accepted and utilized.

1. POLITICAL:

(A) With the cessation of hostilities, the tension for the Northern areas have all moved simultaneously into their respective territories and although direct Regional control has not yet been instituted, the normal operative procedures are already in being and highly satisfactory reports are being received at this HQ. In no Region is there any undue incidence of infectious diseases and a most gratifying feature is that water supplies have not been interfered with. The menace of water-borne infection is therefore obviated and an adequacy of water for personal hygiene is ensured. Although in some areas there has been destruction of hospital accommodation, this not a general feature and even where damage has occurred no undue strain has been placed upon the remaining hospital facilities. An adequacy of medical supplies has been discovered and it is felt by the AFHQ of Lombardia Region that Milan may now be able to produce sufficient medicines to supply the whole of Italy. In fact, the Public Health picture in the North is, to date, the most satisfactory one to be seen since the original Sicily landings.

(B) The refugee problem is one which is causing most anxiety from a Public Health point of view. The return to Italy of hundreds of thousands of refugees and displaced persons, many of them louse infested and coming from Typhus stricken areas, many suffering from Tuberculosis and malnutrition is a matter for concern, and all interested agencies are fully alive to the potential danger of this mass movement. The Swiss Government through the International Red Cross has offered the assistance of 40 doctors and 150 soldiers from Swiss Army medical units for the purpose of establishing a sanitary cordon between Lake Garda and the Adriatic to prevent the spread of illness. The acceptance of this very generous offer has been agreed to in principle by AFHQ and Doctors Cooper and Markham of the Typhus Control Unit have conferred with the Swiss representatives in Rome concerning the offer. After the conference, Doctors Soper and Markham of the Typhus Control Unit left to make a tour of the Northern Regions where they will effect liaison with all the agencies interested in dealing with refugees, placing special emphasis upon the importance of efficient disinfection in order the pointed entry into Italy as possible. It is thus hoped that a fully integrated policy for dealing with refugees from a medical standpoint will soon be achieved.

(C) A representative of the Swiss Red Cross has recently arrived in Italy with an offer of assistance in the form of mobile hospitals and laboratories. At a meeting held with representatives of the Italian Government and Italian Red Cross it was decided that sufficient agencies were at present operating in the North on the refugee problem and that this welcome and generous offer should be accepted and utilized for devastated areas in Central and Southern Italy. Dr. Stappert, the Swiss representative, agreed to make a tour of these areas, at the conclusion of which he would be in a better position to suggest the most effective means of implementing the Swiss offer.

2. PUBLIC HEALTH BRANCH:

(A) Typhus:

(a) During May an outbreak of Typhus was reported from the small town of Gaglianico in the Province of Messina, Sicily. Captain Battaglia was sent to Sicily with 20 spray guns and 120 pounds of DDT to investigate the outbreak and supervise dusting procedures. In addition, UNRRA sent a team of workers with 1000 pounds of DDT to participate in disinfection measures.

The outbreak first began in March, but the early isolated cases were not recognized as typhus, the disease not being diagnosed as such until May. There have been 37 cases which have occurred from March until May with 9 deaths. The last reported case occurred on 11th May. Captain Battaglia found on arrival that the Medical Provincial had taken effective action, having set up a temporary hospital and started disinfection. The UNRWA team confirmed the work of disinfection and is still engaged on similar measures in the surrounding villages.

(b) Captain Battaglia also investigated a reported outbreak of typhus in Palermo. He was of the opinion that these cases were really typhus though they could have been mistaken for typhus in the early stages. The entire area where the cases occurred has been deloused and no fresh cases have been reported since 12th May. The total number of cases affected was 13, two of which died. There is now at Palermo a stock of 500 pounds of DDT sent over by UNRWA.

(c) Captain Battaglia's report on the Capizai and Palermo outbreaks is to be found at appendix 11A.

(d) One case of confirmed typhus has been reported from Aosta in Piemonte Region.

(e) A febrile illness of undetermined origin has been reported from the town of Garuono in the Province of Catania, Sicily. Ten cases have occurred and though they were at first thought to be typhus, no confirmation of this diagnosis has been received. No further cases have been reported since the middle of the month.

(f) The mass disinfection of returning refugees necessitates the use of large quantities of DDT in excess of stocks held by AG. ARHQ with ready appreciation of the situation, has agreed to make Army stocks available and has also indicated that the military will if asked, render every possible assistance in solving public health problems.

(H) Snailpox:

The Naples epidemic is at last showing signs of abating, either due to the mass vaccination campaign or to an acquired immunity. The figures for May are: Naples City, 54; Naples Province, 13, as compared with Naples City, 126 and Naples Province, 112 in April. Twenty-eight cases were reported from Avellino Province, 11 from Salerno, 2 from Iltornia and 1 each from Salerno, Catanzaro, Cosenza and Reggio.

(C) Malaria:

(a) Deliveries of pyrethrum spray and spray guns have been made to Emilia Region while the Italian Government is arranging for similar distribution in its own territory.

(b) 3,000 spray guns are ready for delivery to Venezia Region but have not yet been shipped owing to transport difficulties. The same transport problem applies to pyrethrum spray, 30,000 liters of which are being prepared at Cif factory, Bari for Venezia Region.

(c) Supplies of Paris green are still arriving slowly and it is not yet possible to spray the Army the 50 tons which were borrowed last month.

(d) Doctor Bianchi of the Malaria Control Demonstration Unit reports that the residual spray work in the Liber Delta project during the month of May was confined to the area around the River and the River at the mouth of the River.

(c) Captain Battaglia's report on the Capiani and Palermo outbreaks is to be found at Appendix "A".

(d) One case of confirmed Typhus has been reported from Aosta in Piemonte Region.

(e) A febrile illness of undetermined origin has been reported from the town of Maracò in the Province of Catania, Sicily. Ten cases have occurred and though they were at first thought to be Typhus, no confirmation of this diagnosis has been received. No further cases have been reported since the middle of the month.

(f) The mass disinfection of returning refugees necessitates the use of large quantities of DDT in excess of stocks held by AC. AMHQ with ready appreciation of the situation, has agreed to make DDT stocks available and has also indicated that the military will, if asked, render every possible assistance in solving public health problems.

(5) Sanilbox:

The Naples epidemic is at last showing signs of abating, either due to the mass vaccination campaign or to an acquired immunity. The figures for May are: Naples City, 56; Naples Province, 133, as compared with Naples City, 126 and Naples Province, 148 in April. Twenty-eight cases were reported from Avellino Province, 11 from Salerno, 2 from Livorno and 1 each from Lario, Giannara, Cosenza and Paglia.

(6) Malaria:

(a) Deliveries of pyrethrum spray and spray guns have been made to Emilia Region while the Italian Government is arranging for similar distribution in its own territory.

(b) 3,000 spray guns are ready for delivery to Venezia Region but have not yet been shipped owing to transport difficulties. The same transport problem applies to pyrethrum spray, 30,000 liters of which are being prepared at CIP Refinery, Bari for Venezia Region.

(c) Supplies of radiis green are still arriving slowly and it is not yet possible to repay the Army the 50 tons which were borrowed last month.

(d) Doctor Rinaldi of the Malaria Control Demonstration Unit reports that the residual spray work in the Tiber Delta project during the month of May was confined to that part of the area north of the Tiber River and known as Maccarose Section. During the month 863 buildings including 1,603 rooms were treated requiring 2031.24 gallons of kerosene and 1161.84 pounds of DDT concentrate. At the end of the month all of the experimental area had been treated with the exception of the northern tip in the region of Valinoro. Work is progressing rapidly, and it is expected that spraying will be completed within a few days.

Survey work for adult and larval mosquitoes has been in progress in the sections Acella and Cella since the 15th May and squads for this work were being organized in the sections Fiumicino and Maccarose at the end of the month. Reports have shown the capture of a very limited number of adults and the presence of larvae of both Anopheles and Culex mosquitoes.

Field work of surveys to determine the incidence of malaria were conducted for the Tiber Delta and the Castelvetro projects. Palpation of spleens and collection of blood smears were used as a basis for the indices; determination of results is in progress.

Household and inspectors have repeatedly mentioned the scarcity of clinics in the Tiber Delta Region since treatment of the buildings with DDT.

(B) Typhoid:

No outbreaks of Typhoid of any significance have been reported during

Mar.

(E) Venereal Diseases:

The Ministry of Interior has reported that increasingly active measures have been instituted to control clandestine prostitution in Rome. Houses of clandestine prostitution have been visited and 267 persons have been put in jail. There has been increasing police vigilance and it is stated that an effective campaign is in progress. In addition, provision is being made for the publication of articles on Venereal Disease and delinquency in the daily press.

(F) Infant Mortality:

During April there were 1865 live births in Rome and 132 deaths in infants under one year of age. This gives an Infant Mortality rate of 70.7 as compared with 87.3 in March and 111.5 in February.

(G) Tuberculosis:

The number of deaths in Rome Comune from all forms of Tuberculosis - both pulmonary and non-pulmonary - was 237 in April as compared with 256 in March and 170 in February.

1. ALTERNATIVE BRANCH:

(A) Courses of instruction on bovine sterility and bovine artificial insemination have been conducted for the benefit of all interested veterinarians in the provinces of Rieti, Aquila and Teramo during the month. A high incidence of Pseudotuberculosis was found in the cattle of Rieti province at the time the course was conducted there. Efficient control measures including the immediate installation of farm bovine artificial insemination centres are in effect now. An artificial insemination is one of the most essential measures to accomplish control of this dangerous infectious disease the course of instruction in Rieti proved very timely. Veterinarians, farmers and prefects are showing great interest and enthusiasm for artificial insemination. Several Prefetti have already allocated funds for the installation of insemination centers or clinics.

(B) Allotments of funds by the Ministry for the control of communicable animal diseases are now being made to provinces on the pre-war basis. This service adds materially to the successful control of such diseases.

(C) A survey of the work of the Veterinary Service during the past year is now in progress. The results of this survey will be available within about one month.

(D) The communicable diseases of animals during the past month as reported, include the following: Foot-and-mouth, Diphtheria, Brucellosis, Swine Cholera, Swine Erysipelas, Canine, Canine Rabies, Leptospirosis and infectious lymphangitis. The degree of, location of, and control measures effected for these diseases were

have been visited and 257 persons have been put in jail. There has been increasing police vigilance and it is stated that an effective campaign is in progress. In addition, provision is being made for the publication of articles on Venereal Disease and delinquency in the daily press.

(2) Infant Mortality:

During April there were 1865 live births in Rome and 132 deaths in infants under one year of age. This gives an infant mortality rate of 70.7 as compared with 67.4 in March and 111.5 in February.

(3) Tuberculosis:

The number of deaths in Rome Comune from all forms of Tuberculosis - both pulmonary and non-pulmonary - was 237 in April as compared with 256 in March and 190 in February.

3. VETERINARY BRANCH:

(1) Courses of instruction on bovine sterility and bovine artificial insemination have been conducted for the benefit of all interested veterinarians in the provinces of Alessandria, Aosta and Turin during the month. A high incidence of infectious disease was found in the cattle of Alessandria at the time the course was conducted there. Efficient control measures including the immediate installation of three bovine artificial insemination centers are in effect now. An artificial insemination is one of the most essential measures to accomplish control of this pestiferous infectious disease. The course of instruction in Alessandria proved very timely. Veterinarians, farmers and prefects are showing great interest and enthusiasm for artificial insemination. Several prefects have already allocated funds for the installation of insemination centers or clinics.

(2) Allocations of funds by the Ministry for the control of communicable and zoonotic diseases are now being made to provinces on the pro-rata basis. This service is made materially in the successful control of such diseases.

(3) A survey of the work of the Veterinary Service during the past year is now in progress. The results of this survey will be available within about one month.

(4) The communicable diseases of animals during the past month as reported, include the following: Foot-and-mouth disease, Brucellosis, Swine Influenza, Borna Disease, Rabies, Sheep Scabies, Laryngotracheitis and Infectious Lymphangitis. The degree of, location of, and control measures affected for these diseases were as follows:

(a) Foot-and-mouth Disease: Incidence has been sporadic in the same areas as were present last month. 32,000 doses of vaccine have been produced and distributed during the month. 17,000 doses of this vaccine were produced from virus tissue sent by plane from Sardinia as a result of the probability that a second virus strain is now active there.

(b) Brucellosis: There have been a few cases reported in sheep during the month from Grosseto province only. Brucella is available and positive reactions have been diagnosed.

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(c) Swine cholera: Only sporadic cases have occurred with no newly infected areas. 150,000 swine in the provinces South of Florence and including Sardinia have been vaccinated with locally produced crystal violet vaccine. Vaccine production in Siena, Rome and Naples continues. Though demands for antiserum have been greatly reduced as a result of vaccine production, serum from the plant in Brescia will be needed in Central and Southern provinces very soon.

(d) Swine erysipelas: Sporadic cases have been reported in Ascoli Piceno, Isernia and Perugia provinces. Immunization for this disease in Central and Southern provinces has surpassed pre-war standards due to the increased production of the avirulent vaccine in Ascoli Piceno and Terni and the increased value of swine.

(e) Rabies: One suspected case of canine rabies was reported in Bari Province. Routine Italian control measures were employed with compulsory muzzling and leashing ordered for all dogs there.

(f) Sheep scabies: The incidence as reported has been much less than last month but is most prevalent in Ascoli Piceno, Terni, Ancona, Rome and Viterbo Provinces. Dipping of sheep with lime-sulphur dip as well as nicotine sulphate is being carried out to the maximum degree that the supply of the chemicals will permit. The Ministry of Agriculture was supplied with several hundred copies of the previously referred to lime-sulphur dip circular at their request. The publication of this circular has helped to make a large quantity of nicotine sulphate previously hidden in the black market available at a high but fairly practicable price to the sheep-owners.

(g) Laryngo tracheitis: There have been but a few cases reported in Ancona and Ascoli Piceno Provinces during the month. Vaccinations are being carried out in these areas but sanitary control measures when they have been carried out efficiently have proved much more practical.

(h) Epizootic lymphangitis: One case in Rome Province was isolated for treatment and the usual sanitary measures employed on the premises.

(i) No further importations of sheep from the Sudan are being made thereby eliminating all possibility of introducing reindeerpest from that area.

4. MEDICAL SUPPLY SEARCH:

(A) ANZELMA has submitted plans for the North on distribution of Allied medical supplies to the Ministry of Interior. Direction of Public Health and to this office. At present Allied medical supplies are distributed in AMG territory by Divisional Public Health Officers. There will be no disagreements between ANZELMA, Ministry of Interior and Ministry of the Treasury over the proper operations and supervision of supplies in the accounting and distribution of supplies. Slowdown and misunderstanding between ANZELMA and the Ministry of Interior in proper coordination of requisition and breakdown approval of supplies to the various provinces has caused a great deal of delay in the delivery of medical supplies to many sections of Italy.

(B) This office in cooperation with Finance Sub-Commission sent out a memorandum on accounting procedure to be used in distribution of medical supplies in forward areas by AMG. This procedure is very similar to that set up for AMG 5 and 8 Areas under instructions in Executive Memorandum #34, HQ, A.C. A copy of this memorandum is to be found at Appendix B.

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(h) Spinoptic lymphangitis: One case in Rome Province was isolated for treatment and the usual sanitary measures employed on the premises.

(i) No further importations of sheep from the Sudan are being made thereby eliminating all possibility of introducing reindeerpest from that area.

4. MEDICAL SUPPLY SITUATION:

(A) MEDUSA has submitted plans for the North on distribution of Allied medical supplies to the Ministry of Interior, direction of Public Health and to this office. At present Allied medical supplies are distributed in AMI territory by Regional Public Health Officers. To resolve any disagreements between MEDUSA, Ministry of Interior and Ministry of the Treasury over the proper operations and supervision of supplies in the accounting and distribution of supplies. Slowdown and misunderstanding between MEDUSA and the Ministry of Interior in proper coordination of requisition and break-down approval of supplies to the various provinces has caused a great deal of delay in the delivery of medical supplies to many sections of Italy.

(B) This office in cooperation with Finance Sub-Commission sent out a memorandum on accounting procedure to be used in distribution of medical supplies in forward areas by ARMs. This procedure is very similar to that set up for AMI 5 and 8 Armies under instructions in Executive Memorandum #34, HQ, A.C. A copy of this memorandum is to be found at Appendix B.

(C) Medical supplies from the States for civilian needs for Italy for the period of Jan. 1st, 1945 to July 1, 1946 are now arriving at the various ports of Italy namely Naples, Bari and Leghorn.

The following is a list of various items taken from ship manifests of supplies that have arrived up to the 15 of May, 1945:

medical supplies. These supplies are inventoried and a copy under instructions of the U.S.A. representative are forwarded to the U.S.A. Embassy in Rome, to the U.S.A. Consulate in Rome.

(2) Distribution of medical supplies is becoming critically short at present, due to the lack of rail and water transportation, for transportation of supplies. This situation will be relieved when the U.S.A. representative will have the opportunity to make arrangements for the Army will let up.

(3) Distribution of food-stuffs and other supplies for malaria control have been made throughout Italy this past year. 50 tons of foodstuffs have been borrowed from Army stocks for distribution in Italy. This supply will be returned to the Army when Italian supplies arrive from the U.S.

(4) D.D.P. and other supplies have been distributed with medical supplies to all Northern Regions to take care of malaria in Italian infected areas. An additional 10 tons of D.D.P. has been received by the Army to handle any emergency that might occur.

(5) This office has forwarded a questionnaire to all Regional Public Health Offices of the North requesting information on the medical supply problems in forward areas. The information requested pertained to D.D.P. items or items similar to those listed in the D.D.P. Medical Material list that are of Italian manufactured origin. Also the amount of the materials available to the various units of each Italian Army or other period of time. These reports will help in determining current medical needs from the U.S. for the second period of 1945 and are produced in sufficient quantity to take care of all Italy to prevent shortages and supply the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, and the population.

5. Medical Supplies:

(1) Medical Supplies - The changes in the medical supplies and the loss of Lt. Paul Davis, the former in Rome, Italy, have been a serious problem. The U.S.A. representative for America, Lt. Davis, was a very capable, energetic and efficient officer - and Lt. Davis, who was in Rome, Italy, for a long time. Lt. Davis had acted as a liaison officer between the U.S.A. and the Italian Government, and had done splendid work in organizing the medical supplies and in securing the sale in the various provinces.

(2) Medical Supplies -

(a) The Regional Distribution Record for 1944 continues its supplemental medical program with all the medical supplies.

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(b) Further efforts have been made to get materials for clothing. A special 10 days trip was made to Leghorn, Pisa, Florence, Bologna and Genoa to obtain salvage material in the hope that the material which could be made by hand labor could be supplied to factories thereby performing their office functions, that of giving employment and also supplying clothing and other materials. A complete report of this 10 day trip has been submitted.

(c) Blankets - Approximately 100,000 blankets were assigned to welfare for distribution above the Gothic line. Of these 15,000 were assigned to each of the Regional Welfare Officers for immediate use and the remaining ones will be allotted after the Regional Welfare Officers have had a chance to make a survey of their needs and learn more definitely of the needs. Reports have been given of the influx of Italian prisoners of war who were returning from Germany. Many had been called into AMG territory to help relieve the situation and he authorized the use of some of the blankets assigned to us for the use of the prisoners of war.

(C) Meetings -

(a) Regular meetings are held with Dott. Valenti, routine welfare matters being discussed.

(b) The biweekly meetings were held with Mr. Byron Taylor. A letter which we had received from Australia asking for shipping space for materials, clothing, etc., to be sent by people of Italian extraction in Australia for the people of Italy was discussed. Efforts will be made to obtain this space. Special efforts will also be made to give proper credit to the Australians and not have their efforts confused with those of American Relief for Italy.

(c) Mr. Antonio Di Genova called relative to his presenting his home and properties in Campobasso Province for an orphanage. The Italian Government has been asked to make proper arrangements for acceptance.

(d) The purchase of all useful salvage materials by ENSI has proved to be satisfactory and acceptable to all other welfare organizations of Italy. However a ruling of the War Materials Disposal and Italian Prisoners of War Sub-Commission gives this material first to the Italian Ministry of Industry and Commerce. A request is being made to have this Ministry buy all salvage and then let ENSI take that portion which is useful for its purposes.

(e) Conclusion: The recent trip North gave further substantiation to the statement in the April Report that conditions are much better than had been anticipated. However planning and coordination must go on. We hope to arrange a welfare conference in some conveniently located Northern city where Regional Welfare Officers can give their various experiences and where some unified plans can be more definitely made.

6. SUMMARY.

(A) Two errors were made in the April report of personnel - Para 6 (B). It Colonel Charles L. Adams is still assigned to and on duty with the Sub-Commission, while the name of Major Samuel T. Hill should be substituted for that of Major Milton T. Hill.

(B) The Director and Executive Officer made a tour of all the newly occupied Northern Regions during the month.

(C) Meetings -

(a) Regular meetings are held with Dott. Valenti, routine welfare matters being discussed.

(b) The biweekly meetings were held with Mr. Hyron Taylor. A letter which we had received from Australia asking for shipping space for materials, clothing, etc., to be sent by people of Italian extraction in Australia for the people of Italy was discussed. Efforts will be made to obtain this space. Special efforts will also be made to give proper credit to the Australians and not have their efforts confused with those of American Relief for Italy.

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6. EXCERPTS

(A) Two errors were made in the April Report on personnel - Para 6 (B). Lt Colonel Charles L. Adams is still assigned to and on duty with the Sub-Commission, while the name of Major General C. Hill should be substituted for that of Major Milton T. Hill.

(B) The Director and Executive Officer made a tour of all the newly occupied Northern Regions during the month.

SUMMARY

1. POLITICAL

(A) Public Health reports from the Northern Regions are most satisfactory. There have been no epidemics, water supplies are untouched, hospital accommodation is adequate and many medical supplies have been discovered.

(B) The medical care of refugees is a matter causing concern, especially from the point of view of careful disinfection of persons coming from zones where Typhus has been reported. The Swiss Government through the International Red Cross has offered the assistance of 80 doctors and 150 soldiers from Swiss Army medical units.

Doctors Seger and Mar... of the Typhus Control... it have left for the North of Italy to confer with all the agencies interested in dealing with refugees and as a result of their tour it is hoped that a unified policy of dealing with this important medical problem will be achieved.

(C) A representative of the Swiss Red Cross is at present touring the devastated areas of Central Italy with a view to deciding the areas most in need of medical assistance which has generously been offered by the Swiss Red Cross.

2. PUBLIC HEALTH:

(A) Two outbreaks of Typhus occurred in Sicily: one in the Province of Messina, the other in Palermo. In Messina there were 37 cases with 9 deaths and in Palermo there were 13 cases with 2 deaths. Captain Battaglia of this Sub-Commission was sent to Sicily to investigate and supervise control measures and UNRRA sent a team of workers as well. No further cases have been reported since the middle of May and there are now at least 500 pounds of DDT under UNRRA control in Sicily. One case of Typhus was reported from Aosta in Piemonte.

(B) Smallpox is at last declining in Central Italy. 187 cases occurred in Naples (both City and Province) during the year as compared with 274 in April. 28 cases were reported from Avellino Province. 11 from Salerno and 1 each from the Provinces of Palermo, Catanzaro, Cosenza and Reggio.

(C) Pyrethrum spray and spray guns have been delivered to Emilia Region but difficulties of transport have so far held up deliveries to Venezia Region. Surveying on the Tiber Delta Malaria Control project is nearly at an end and survey work has already begun. Initial reports have shown the capture of only a very limited number of adult mosquitoes.

(D) Increasingly active measures are being taken by the Italian authorities against clandestine prostitution and a press campaign concerning Venereal Disease is to be inaugurated in the Rome newspapers.

(E) Infant Mortality in Rome is decreasing progressively. The April figure was 70.7 as compared with 87.4 in March and 111.5 in February.

(F) Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis in Rome were 237 in April as compared with 256 in March.

3. VETERINARY:

Further courses of instruction in bovine sterility and artificial insemination were held during the month, and these courses have provoked much interest amongst Italian veterinarians. The Ministry has re-established the pre-war allocation of funds for the control of communicable animal diseases. The incidence of animal diseases was not high during the month of May, Foot-and-Mouth Disease being only sporadic and a few cases only of Brucellosis being reported from Grosseto. 18,000 Swine in Central and Southern Italy and Sardinia have been vaccinated against Swine Cholera. The incidence of Swine Typhoid, Rabies (one case only), Sheep Scab and Laryngo-tracheitis has been very low.

4. MEDICAL SUPPLY:

Complete agreement has not yet been reached between UNRRA and the Ministries of Interior and Finance concerning the accounting for and distribution of supplies. Lack of proper coordination between UNRRA and the Ministry of Interior has led to delay in the delivery of supplies to many provinces. A

(B) Smallpox is at last declining in Central Italy. 187 cases occurred in Naples (both City and Province) during the year and compared with 274 in April, 28 cases were reported from Avellino Province, 11 from Salerno and 1 each from the provinces of Palermo, Catanzaro, Cosenza and Reggio.

(C) Pyrethrum spray and stray guns have been delivered to Emilia Region but difficulties of transport have so far held up deliveries to Venezia Region. Spraying on the Tiber Delta Malaria Control project is nearly at an end and survey work has already begun. Initial reports have shown the capture of only a very limited number of adult mosquitoes.

(D) Increasingly active measures are being taken by the Italian authorities against clandestine prostitution and a press campaign concerning Venereal Disease is to be inaugurated in the Rome newspapers.

(E) Infant Mortality in Rome is decreasing progressively. The April figure was 70.7 as compared with 87.1 in March and 111.5 in February.

(F) Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis in Rome were 237 in April as compared with 256 in March.

3. VETERINARY:

Further courses of instruction in bovine sterility and artificial insemination were held during the month, and these courses have provoked much interest amongst Italian veterinarians. The Ministry has re-established the pre-war allocation of funds for the control of communicable animal diseases. The incidence of animal diseases was not high during the month of May, Foot-and-Mouth Disease being only sporadic and a few cases only of Brucellosis being reported from Grosseto. 160,000 swine in Central and Southern Italy and Sardinia have been vaccinated against Swine Cholera. The incidence of Swine Erysipelas, Rabies (one case only), Sheep Scab and Laryngo-Tracheitis has been very low.

4. MEDICAL SUPPLY:

Complete agreement has not yet been reached between ENIEMA and the Ministries of Interior and Finance concerning the accounting for and distribution of supplies. Lack of proper coordination between ENIEMA and the Ministry of Interior has led to delay in the delivery of supplies to many provinces. A memorandum of accounting procedure in forward areas has been issued. Medical supplies to cover the first six months of the current year are arriving at Naples, Bari and Leghorn and the warehouses at Naples and Florence are becoming overcrowded. It is hoped that the situation will be relieved by the opening of a warehouse at Genoa. Regional Public Health Officers in the Northern Regions have been circulated with a questionnaire concerning the medical supply situation in their Regions.

2854

5. WELFARE:

The distribution of milk and vitamins by UNRSC continues. Further efforts have been made to obtain vitamin supplements for the purpose of turning it into clothing. 15,000 blankets have been allocated to the Welfare Officers of the Northern Regions while a reserve is held in case further demands should be forthcoming. An offer has been received from people of Italian extraction in Australia to send clothing to Italy.

6. PERSONNEL:

A tour of all the Northern Regions was made during the month by the Director and Executive Officer.

G. S. Parkinson
G. S. PARKINSON, Brigadier,
Director,
Public Health Sub-Commission.

APPENDICES:

Appendix "A" - Report of Investigation for Typhus at Capisani, Sicily -
Captain Russell W. F. Smith.

Appendix "B" - Memorandum on Accounting Procedure to be Used in Distribution of Medical Supplies in Forward Areas by RHQs.

G. S. Parkinson
G. S. PARKINSON, Brigadier,
Director,
Public Health Sub-Commission.

APPENDICES:

Appendix "A" - Report of Investigation for Typhus at Capriani, Sicily -
Captain Russell F. Pataki.

Appendix "B" - Memorandum on sanitary measures to be used in distribution
of Medical Supplies in Forward Areas by RHQs.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

Public Health Sub-Commission

APPENDIX A

AC/3040/PA

28 May, 1945

SUBJECT: - Report of Investigation for Typhus
at Capizzi, Sicily.

TO : - Commanding Officer, Public Health S/C.

1. According to orders issued by this Headquarters an investigation for typhus was made at Capizzi, Sicily. Capizzi is a small Sicilian town, population 5,000, in the Province of Messina. The town is perched high on a mountain and surrounded by beautiful country. However, Capizzi itself is a backwash, neglected and forgotten town full of dirt and swarming with flies and all kinds of animals fill the streets and even occupy the houses. The people are all farmers poor and uneducated - a neglected people. Inspection revealed that almost all people were lousy and fleas were very much in evidence.

2. The town is under the jurisdiction of Dr. Gotta, Romani- no Ferruccio, Medico-Provinciale Messina, who is a very capable man. He had sent a squad of sanitary workers to form a temporary hospital to carry on delousing work and to conduct other services that might be necessary. Much assistance was given by the town Mayor, a Signor La Via and the town doctor, Dr. Orlando.

3. Upon arrival a typhus suspect case was shown to me. This patient, Laganga Antonio was a typical case of typhus and critically ill. Immediate disinfection with DDT was carried out in the family and the surrounding area. A review of the previous convalescent cases gave a good history for typhus with positive Weil-Felix reactions and positive Gastaneda done at the time of my visit May 18-21-1945.

4. Investigation and review of the cases demonstrated a definite beginning and localization of the cases in the center of the town, mostly in the vicinity of Via Teatro and Via Roma. Many of the people were related and therefore contact established. If not related they lived close by and most likely did have contact.

5. Apparently the first case began with Calandra Chacco Antonio Cu Salvatore, female, age 40, in March 12, 1945. From conversation with the patient and the doctor the story is one of typhus. No Weil-Felix was done and the Gastaneda on May 18, 1945 was doubtful. At any rate from Calandra Antonio subsequent cases followed thru the relationship afflicting the Calandras and the Amorosos.

6. It is difficult to obtain the origin of this outbreak. Interrogation of Signora Calandra revealed that she was a housewife and that she did laundry for other people. The town doctor is certain no other cases of typhus have taken place. However he does recall that in September 1943 he had three suspicious cases of typhus in the family of Schizzo who were seen by an Allied Medical Officer who said that they may be light cases of typhus. The

perched high on a mountain and surrounded by beautiful country. The town is Capizzi itself is a backwater, neglected and forgotten town full of dirt and swarming with flies and all kinds of animals fill the streets and even occupy the houses. The people are all farmers poor and uneducated - a neglected people. Inspection revealed that almost all people were lousy and fleas were very much in evidence.

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7. The Medico Provinciale gave an interesting story of typhus breaking out in the prison of Nicotia among the Italian prisoners during the month of July 1943. Out of 130 prisoners, twenty of them developed typhus positive Weil-Felix. It is known that these people broke out from the prison in August with the Allied invasion. A similar outbreak of typhus occurred at the prison of Milazzo amongst the Italian prisoners from the month of January 1943 to April 2, 1943 with a total of 37 cases and a mortality of 25%. The Medico Provinciale assured me there were no known cases among the civilians but that the disease was confined to Italian prisoners only. The prisons were thoroughly deloused, clothes autoclaved and strict isolation enforced. Since that interval of typhus outbreak in the prisons of Nicotia and Milazzo no other cases have been found or reported.

APPENDIX "A" - Sheet "2"

5. Interrogation of the convalescent cases for occupation etc. revealed no clues as to the original source of the typhus outbreak. These people seldom travel out of the town and many had never been more than 10 kilometers away from home. However contact between cases is clearly demonstrated thru relationship, thru friendship or nearness of abode. Signor La Via took ill as he was taking the town census in a house to house campaign. Signor Laganga the most recent case (May 11, 1945) probably contacted the disease because of nearness of abode and because of a history disclosing the fact that he was collecting fertilizer for use on his farm.

6. Castaneda tests were performed on the following and found to be positive.

La Via Pasquale, Amorese Antonio, Colabrese Giovanni, Medica Salvatore fu Giacomo, Colabrese Antonio, Calandra Checco Giuseppina, Calandra Checco Antonina, Cammarota Maria Amorese Angela, Mairano Baronello Lucia, Messina Antonia, Well Giuseppe, Sarra Antonio, Sarra Antonia, Castaneda were negative on Pagano Concetta and Colabrese Antonina. Well-Felix done at 15th General Laboratory were positive for:

Laganga Antonio 1/2560 P. Guinea pig injected on May 20th and is at 15th General Laboratory.

Messina Antonia	1/640 P.
Mairano Baronello Lucia	1/250 P.
Well Giuseppe	1/400 P.

Review of 22 hospital records indicated that probably all had typhus. Almost all had a positive Well-Felix. The number of cases total thirty-seven. Two children with a fever for several days were hidden in the country by the fearing parents. It is understood these children were later found to be convalescent and Castaneda test was positive on both. Nine deaths are reported.

10. In a period of two months there were thirty-seven cases of typhus with nine deaths. I had the opportunity to see only one ill, Laganga, and he was a typical case and very ill. The question arises as to whether these are murine or classical typhus? The answer is difficult. Certainly the elements for both are present, rats, lice and fleas. If Laganga is an example of the rest of the cases one must seriously consider classical typhus because of the severity of the illness. However the question has never been clarified as to whether murine or classical typhus are not both the same disease, one reverting to the other depending on circumstances (seasons, nutrition, reservoir, etc.).

11. Immediate dusting with DDT was ordered especially in the center of the town. It was recommended that UBERA leave ample powder and guns to the Medico Provinciale of Messina. The town is under the process of thorough dusting by UBERA.

VISIT TO PALERMO:

1. While I was in Sicily cases with positive Well-Felix and Widal were reported in Palermo. With Dr. Savio the Regional Medical Officer these cases were all seen in the Palermo hospital. All were recovered and none appeared as if they had been thru a typhoid. The cadaver of Amorese Cirilano was inspected. No typical rash was found but many petechial bites from lice were evident. It was my impression that the Well-Felix had more significance than the Widal since it persisted longer, raised in titre, and

Giuseppe Amorosio, Colabrese Antonio, Calabrese Giovanni, Medica
Messina Antonina, Carmarota Maria Amorosio Angela, Maimone Baronello Lucia,
negative on Papano Concetta and Colabrese Antonina. Weil-Felix done at 15th
General Laboratory were positive for:

Lagarza Antonino 1/25/50 P. Guinea pig injected on May 20th
and is at 15th General Laboratory.

Messina Antonina 1/6/50 P.
Maimone Baronello Lucia 1/28/50 P.
Mela Giuseppe 1/6/50 P.

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disease, one reverting to the other depending on circumstances (seasons,
nutrition, reservoir, etc.).

11. Immediate dusting with DDT was ordered especially in the
center of the town. It was recommended that UNGA leave ample powder and
guns to the Medico Provinciale of Messina. The town is under the process of
thorough dusting by UNGA.

VISIT TO PALERMO:

1. While I was in Sicily cases with positive Weil-Felix and
flier those cases were all seen in the Palermo hospital. All were recovered
and none appeared as if they had been thru an ordeal. The cadaver of Amorosio
Chirolino was inspected. No typical rash was found but many petechial bites
from lice were evident. It was my impression that the Weil-Felix had more
significance than one Widal since it persisted longer, raised in titre, and
since it was present in a few cases with a negative Widal. Study of the
cases showed that all of the cases came from one sector of Palermo, in fact
one court-yard area. The area is the zone of dirt, filth and crawling in-
sects.

2. It is interesting to note that of the 13 cases it was
localized to the family of Amorosio, Pistola and Ostino. The first cases
began on April 4, 1945 and the last case was on May 12, 1945. I saw this
last case as he was coming into the hospital, Giuseppe Amorosio, age 7. He
was not critically ill, ran a 31. fever and his body was peppered with
petechial bites.

3. Blood specimens of Perrotta Maria and Giuseppe Amorosio were
taken and analysis at 15th General Laboratory gave positive W.F.'s Perrotta
1/320 C. Amorosio 1/250 P.

APPENDIX "A" - Sheet "3"

4. In discussion of the cases it may be said that clinically the patients were not too ill, although there were 2 deaths out of 13; that the rash was petechial and discrete resembling insect bites. It must be remembered that I saw only one case, Giuseppe Amoroso, who certainly was not very ill. However with the sequence of cases, the presence of lice and fleas, the positive Weil-Felix, the petechial, and the death of 2 people, typhus was the obvious diagnosis. I think the presence of a positive Widal caused a hesitancy in the diagnosis of typhus.

5. Dr. Savoia was asked to delouse the entire area immediately, and this procedure was duly carried out.

CONCLUSION:

1. Typhus exists in Capizzi - 39 cases - last case May, 11, 1945.
2. Typhus exists in Palermo - 13 cases - last case May 12, 1945.
3. There is no doubt that some of the localities in Sicily are ideal for the cultivation of typhus. Perhaps other sporadic and unknown cases exist. The plight of some of these people is pitiful - poor housing, poor sanitation, poor food, etc. I may venture to say that the nutritional standard is very low and perhaps is a factor in the occurrence of typhus.
4. One may say that there is no cause for alarm. Certainly the number of cases do not warrant calling the situation an epidemic.
5. It is doubted whether many more cases of typhus will be reported from Capizzi and Palermo following dusting with DDT.

RUSSELL L. BATTAGLIA,
Captain M.C.

APPENDIX "B"

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM ON ACCOUNTING PROCEDURE TO BE USED IN DISTRIBUTION
OF MEDICAL SUPPLIES IN FORWARD AREAS BY REGIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH
OFFICERS.

1. Normally Medical Supplies in Forward Areas will be distributed by Public Health Officers 5 and 8 Army. The procedure for such distribution is as laid down in "Instructions in relation to accounting for Medical Supplies" issued by Public Health Sub-Commission, Part IV, Sub-Section B.
2. Distribution of Medical Supplies in all other parts of Liberated Italy is the responsibility of ENDIMEA.
3. When Regions at present in enemy hands are liberated it is possible that AMG 5 and 8 Army may hand over to AG Regional Control very soon after the occupation of such Regions. Regional Public Health Officers would therefore have to take over responsibility for distribution of Medical Supplies from PHOs 5 and 8 Army i.e.
 - (a) Normally all Medical Supplies issued by RPHOs will be treated as "Free Issues in Forward Areas".
 - (b) Requisitions for Medical Supplies will be made out by RPHOs and sent to the nearest Branch Civilian Medical Depot who will issue such supplies to RPHOs on a Transfer Voucher.
 - (c) RPHOs will issue Medical Supplies on an Issue Voucher marking it as a "Free Issue in Forward Areas". Copies of Issue Vouchers will be sent to 2665 Central Civilian Medical Depot (OVHD) monthly.
 - (d) Should any Medical Supplies be sold for cash the money should be paid in to the nearest Sub-Accountant by the RPHO. Such payment in should be accompanied by a copy of the Issue Voucher to which the transaction relates.
 - (e) Stock Records should be kept by the RPHO showing receipts and issues of all Medical Supplies.
5. An ENDIMEA branch will be set up in each of these Regions at the earliest possible date. When such branch is organized the RPHO will hand over the responsibility for distribution of Medical Supplies in his Region. RPHO will also hand over to ENDIMEA on an Issue Voucher all stocks of Medical Supplies that he has remaining on hand.

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(Signed) H.G. Crawshaw
Chief Accountant,
For Joint Director,
Finance Sub-Commission.

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 24 June 1967

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THE QUARTERLY REPORT ON THE
PUBLIC AFFAIRS OF THE UNITED STATES
1945

14 June 1945

SUBJECT: Monthly Report for May 1945.

TO: Vice President, Civil Affairs Section.

This report deals with public affairs activities during the month of May, 1945.

I. SUMMARY

1. Administration.

The liberation of the north succeeded and the transfer of about 180,000 prisoners from the South of Italy is over. The length of 27,000 would be evenly allotted to be four hundred and the country. 5,650 were transferred in special, officers and second wave of 4,000. At this point the Italian Government has agreed to withdraw any further withdrawal of German troops from the South, and therefore stopped. It was the decided to very soon these prisoners found in Germany to be sent back to their civil and special police. These men were in a very small and very civil police stations in the North of Italy in the North.

In May the combined forces of staff agreed that the prisoners' clothing was to be increased from 15,000 to 25,000 to the clothes of the U.S. It is a very important. At the 13th of May, 1945, clothing spaces had been ordered and affected from 15,000 to 25,000. The prisoners will be turned to those who will be the prisoners of the War Relocation Authority. Accordingly, the prisoners will be allocated as follows:

Indochina	1,500
India	500
Thailand	500
Formosa	500
Other	500
Total	4,000

The prisoners have been allotted to various places in the North of Italy.

219 Rogers Road, N.E. Atlanta City, Georgia 30316
March 1967, 1969.

2011

Industria	1,500
Edificios	500
Transporte	500
Verdejo	500
Total	3,000

25

[illegible]

100

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

• **THE**

1000

10

Subject

7. Substrate for polymerization

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and their corresponding dates. The names are: "John Doe", "Jane Smith", "Bob Johnson", "Alice Brown", "Charlie White", "David Green", "Eve Black", "Frank Gray", "Grace Hall", "Henry King", "Ivy Lee", "Jack Miller", "Karen Wilson", "Leo Young", "Mia Fox", "Noah Reed", "Olivia Scott", "Peter Adams", "Quinn Baker", "Samuel Carter", "Tina Evans", "Uma Gibson", "Victor Harris", "Wendy Jones", "Xavier King", "Yara Lee", "Zoe Martin". The dates are: "1990-01-01", "1990-02-01", "1990-03-01", "1990-04-01", "1990-05-01", "1990-06-01", "1990-07-01", "1990-08-01", "1990-09-01", "1990-10-01", "1990-11-01", "1990-12-01", "1991-01-01", "1991-02-01", "1991-03-01", "1991-04-01", "1991-05-01", "1991-06-01", "1991-07-01", "1991-08-01", "1991-09-01", "1991-10-01", "1991-11-01", "1991-12-01", "1992-01-01", "1992-02-01", "1992-03-01", "1992-04-01", "1992-05-01", "1992-06-01", "1992-07-01", "1992-08-01", "1992-09-01", "1992-10-01", "1992-11-01", "1992-12-01".

1. April 1968

Will release reports - the news disclosed and will
be sent by the "the department" and will continue
collaboration and cooperation activities.

W. B. GORDON

2. October

October 1968 - Will still continue for 3 months
and will release report for 3 months. On October 1968 the
collaboration will continue the early part of this month.

3. July

July 1968 - Will release information and will
release July 1968. Release of information will
be released and will be released. This is the first time
reports of such activities.

4. August

August 1968 - Will release information and will
release August 1968. Release of information will
be released and will be released. This is the first time
reports of such activities.

5. September and October

September and October 1968 - Will release information and will
release September and October 1968. Release of information will
be released and will be released. This is the first time
reports of such activities.

6. Conclusion of the year

Conclusion of the year 1968 - Will release information and will
release December 1968. Release of information will
be released and will be released. This is the first time
reports of such activities.

9. Information from

...over a minor action ...

10. Information from

...line along ...

11. Information from

12. Information from

(a) ...

(b) ...

13. Information from

(c) ...

11. Continued, 000117

(1) The constitution of the United States is the basis of the country's structure. The constitution is the supreme law of the land, and the government is bound by it. The constitution is the foundation of the country's political system, and it is the duty of every citizen to uphold it. The constitution is the source of the government's authority, and it is the duty of every citizen to respect it. The constitution is the cornerstone of the country's democracy, and it is the duty of every citizen to defend it.

(2) The United States is a democratic nation, and the government is elected by the people. The government is responsible to the people, and the people are responsible to the government. The government is the servant of the people, and the people are the masters of the government. The government is the steward of the people's trust, and the people are the owners of the government. The government is the guardian of the people's rights, and the people are the protectors of the government. The government is the defender of the people's interests, and the people are the defenders of the government.

1. The United States government

(a) The United States government is a federal republic, and the government is elected by the people. The government is responsible to the people, and the people are responsible to the government. The government is the servant of the people, and the people are the masters of the government. The government is the steward of the people's trust, and the people are the owners of the government. The government is the guardian of the people's rights, and the people are the protectors of the government. The government is the defender of the people's interests, and the people are the defenders of the government.

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1997. *Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association* 261:1039-1041.

No.

14. *Wolffsohn, J. 2004.*

1940

SECRET

1. The purpose of this document is to provide information regarding the activities of the [redacted] in the [redacted] area.

2. The [redacted] has been observed in the [redacted] area, and it is believed that it is engaged in [redacted] activities.

3. The [redacted] has been observed in the [redacted] area, and it is believed that it is engaged in [redacted] activities. The [redacted] has been observed in the [redacted] area, and it is believed that it is engaged in [redacted] activities.

4. The [redacted] has been observed in the [redacted] area, and it is believed that it is engaged in [redacted] activities. The [redacted] has been observed in the [redacted] area, and it is believed that it is engaged in [redacted] activities.

5. The [redacted] has been observed in the [redacted] area, and it is believed that it is engaged in [redacted] activities. The [redacted] has been observed in the [redacted] area, and it is believed that it is engaged in [redacted] activities.

6. The [redacted] has been observed in the [redacted] area, and it is believed that it is engaged in [redacted] activities.

7. The [redacted] has been observed in the [redacted] area, and it is believed that it is engaged in [redacted] activities.

[illegible]

15. *Nov. 24/12. In the morning*

27. How many times did you use the Internet?

and an effort to identify persons. This Division has reviewed the files of the Bureau and has identified 154 names. In all the names were identified in the files of the Bureau.

10. Screening.

(a) The usual screening of persons for employment by the Bureau is as follows: (1) The Bureau will accept applications from persons who are citizens of the United States or who are permanent residents of the United States.

(b) The Bureau will accept applications from persons who are citizens of the United States or who are permanent residents of the United States. The Bureau will accept applications from persons who are citizens of the United States or who are permanent residents of the United States. The Bureau will accept applications from persons who are citizens of the United States or who are permanent residents of the United States.

(c) The Bureau will accept applications from persons who are citizens of the United States or who are permanent residents of the United States. The Bureau will accept applications from persons who are citizens of the United States or who are permanent residents of the United States.

(d) The Bureau will accept applications from persons who are citizens of the United States or who are permanent residents of the United States. The Bureau will accept applications from persons who are citizens of the United States or who are permanent residents of the United States.

(e) The Bureau will accept applications from persons who are citizens of the United States or who are permanent residents of the United States. The Bureau will accept applications from persons who are citizens of the United States or who are permanent residents of the United States.

10. Screening.

(1) The Bureau will accept applications from persons who are citizens of the United States or who are permanent residents of the United States. The Bureau will accept applications from persons who are citizens of the United States or who are permanent residents of the United States.

It found the evidence of British intent in connection,

0. 10020040080012001600200024002800320036004000440048005200560060006400680072007600800084008800920096001000010400108001120011600120001240012800132001360014000144001480015200156001600016400168001720017600180001840018800192001960020000204002080021200216002200022400228002320023600240002440024800252002560026000264002680027200276002800028400288002920029600300003040030800312003160032000324003280033200336003400034400348003520035600360003640036800372003760038000384003880039200396004000040400408004120041600420004240042800432004360044000444004480045200456004600046400468004720047600480004840048800492004960050000504005080051200516005200052400528005320053600540005440054800552005560056000564005680057200576005800058400588005920059600600006040060800612006160062000624006280063200636006400064400648006520065600660006640066800672006760068000684006880069200696007000070400708007120071600720007240072800732007360074000744007480075200756007600076400768007720077600780007840078800792007960080000804008080081200816008200082400828008320083600840008440084800852008560086000864008680087200876008800088400888008920089600900009040090800912009160092000924009280093200936009400094400948009520095600960009640096800972009760098000984009880099200996001000010040010080010120010160010200010240010280010320010360010400010440010480010520010560010600010640010680010720010760010800010840010880010920010960011000011040011080011120011160011200011240011280011320011360011400011440011480011520011560011600011640011680011720011760011800011840011880011920011960012000012040012080012120012160012200012240012280012320012360012400012440012480012520012560012600012640012680012720012760012800012840012880012920012960013000013040013080013120013160013200013240013280013320013360013400013440013480013520013560013600013640013680013720013760013800013840013880013920013960014000014040014080014120014160014200014240014280014320014360014400014440014480014520014560014600014640014680014720014760014800014840014880014920014960015000015040015080015120015160015200015240015280015320015360015400015440015480015520015560015600015640015680015720015760015800015840015880015920015960016000016040016080016120016160016200016240016280016320016360016400016440016480016520016560016600016640016680016720016760016800016840016880016920016960017000017040017080017120017160017200017240017280017320017360017400017440017480017520017560017600017640017680017720017760017800017840017880017920017960018000018040018080018120018160018200018240018280018320018360018400018440018480018520018560018600018640018680018720018760018800018840018880018920018960019000019040019080019120019160019200019240019280019320019360019400019440019480019520019560019600019640019680019720019760019800019840019880019920019960020000200400200800201200201600202000202400202800203200203600204000204400204800205200205600206000206400206800207200207600208000208400208800209200209600210000210400210800211200211600212000212400212800213200213600214000214400214800215200215600216000216400216800217200217600218000218400218800219200219600220000220400220800221200221600222000222400222800223200223600224000224400224800225200225600226000226400226800227200227600228000228400228800229200229600230000230400230800231200231600232000232400232800233200233600234000234400234800235200235600236000236400236800237200237600238000238400238800239200239600240000240400240800241200241600242000242400242800243200243600244000244400244800245200245600246000246400246800247200247600248000248400248800249200249600250000250400250800251200251600252000252400252800253200253600254000254400254800255200255600256000256400256800257200257600258000258400258800259200259600260000260400260800261200261600262000262400262800263200263600264000264400264800265200265600266000266400266800267200267600268000268400268800269200269600270000270400270800271200271600272000272400272800273200273600274000274400274800275200275600276000276400276800277200277600278000278400278800279200279600280000280400280800281200281600282000282400282800283200283600284000284400284800285200285600286000286400286800287200287600288000288400288800289200289600290000290400290800

(a) Before taking in his new duties, he was told that the British Government was not to be regarded as a neutral party in the Middle East, but as a party to the conflict. He was also told that the British Government was not to be regarded as a party to the conflict.

(b) He also reported that the British Government was not to be regarded as a party to the conflict. He was also told that the British Government was not to be regarded as a party to the conflict.

(c) A full report was submitted on 14. Oct. 1941. It was stated that the British Government was not to be regarded as a party to the conflict. He was also told that the British Government was not to be regarded as a party to the conflict.

(d) The final report was submitted on 14. Oct. 1941. It was stated that the British Government was not to be regarded as a party to the conflict. He was also told that the British Government was not to be regarded as a party to the conflict.

2. Border Control and Displaced Persons.

(a) It is the report of the British Government that the British Government was not to be regarded as a party to the conflict. He was also told that the British Government was not to be regarded as a party to the conflict.

3. Field Work.

The following field work has been done during the month:-

Captain GALE	British Renegade on Italy
Major HARVEY	Special Investigation
Lieut. WEBB	Northern Italy and Border Neutral and
	Switzerland
Captain GALE	Displaced Persons
Captain HARVEY	Setting in Progress of
Major HARVEY	Review Board
	Italy and Portugal
	Tracing the Original.

...on the political horizon in Rome giving his interpretation of British policy. He is at the moment in the Interior Camp.

(d) The final report was submitted on 14. 3. 61. April 1961, whose case was pending, advising the result of the arrest of his daughter's house in Rome, until recently in 1961. Nothing has resulted from the pursuit of additional documents which have not come to hand, and they does not appear to be evidence upon which action can be taken.

22. Border Control and Displaced Persons.

(a) As the request of 1960 had disclosed persons T.O. Montemont T.O. accompanied Major T.O. to Switzerland and Northern Italy. With his knowledge of the language and contact with the Swiss Government officials already established, Montemont T.O. was able to facilitate the establishment of procedures both for border control, and for homeland. He has submitted a full report on his activities.

23. Field Trips.

The following field trips have been made during the month:-

Captain GLE	Lucio Ellis	Swiss Red Cross
Major HARVEY	Florence and Elba	Special Investigation
Lieut. T.O.	Northern Italy and border control and	
	Switzerland	Swiss and German
Captain Ellis	Torai	Acting as President of
Major HARVEY	"	Review Board
	Giord and Perugia	Tracing War Criminal.

E. PRISONS

24. General.

Partisan or Pseudo - partisan activities in the Northern Regions are complicating the prison situation through which only arrests commonly unsupported by sufficient evidence. Northern Prisons are filled to overflowing and the end is not in sight. Courts are functioning efficiently.

25. Prison Staff.

(a) The Ministry of Grace and Justice has been approached to supply guard personnel which has been urgently requested by others.

28.16

APTO's. This personnel is extremely scarce but PTO's are being sent forth, PTO's being advised to recruit all possible guards from local sources.

(b) Requests from the North for prison directors to fill vacant positions are being complied with, without exception to date.

26. Disturbances.

Disturbances at Santa Teresa Prison (Managua) of Regina were occurred on 1 May and 20 May, respectively. Some 17 prisoners escaped from Santa Teresa, of which 17 were still at large at last report. Regina's prisoners protected against the transfer of some of their number to outlying jails, seized guards in hostiles, set fires, and did some damage to equipment. No personal injuries were reported and the situation was brought under control in a few hours.

27. Transfers.

The Political prisoners held at Regina were numbering about 60, are being transferred to Managua to relieve threat of violence on the part of the common prisoners, as well as to reduce the overcrowding. Several hundred of the common prisoners are being moved to outlying prisons and a program is in progress to move the entire population in order to enable a reconstruction program to be initiated.

B. WILLIAMSON AND ASSOCIATES

28. Circulation of Motor Vehicles.

(a) Issue of VOT.

Following representations by the Chief Commissioner, the President of the Council of Ministers ordered all office agencies to exercise the strictest supervision to suppress abuses. It was necessary, however, to keep the situation of the Ministry of Interior to the utmost of this matter. Consequently, the Ministry issued a strongly worded circular requesting all prefects to take firm action.

(b) Validity of Licenses in Results.

The validity of current motor vehicle licenses in the permits with national value has been extended from 1967 to 1968. The validity of the license is over 100,000.

27. Transfers.

The Provincial prisoners held at Reggio Emilia numbering about 60, are being transferred to Reggio to relieve threat of violence on the part of the common prisoners, as well as to reduce the overcrowding. Several hundred of the common prisoners are being moved to outlying prisons and a program is in progress to move the entire population in order to enable a reconstruction program to be initiated.

2. MINISTERIO DELL'INTERNO

28. Circulation of Motor Vehicles.

(a) Decreto n. 101

Following representations by the Chief Commissioner, the President of the Council of Ministers ordered all police agencies to exercise the strictest supervision to end press abuses. It was necessary, however, to draw the attention of the Ministry of Interior to the urgency of this matter. Recently, the Ministry issued a strongly worded circular requesting all Prefects to take firm action.

(b) Ministry of Circulation Decrees.

The validity of current motor vehicle circulation permits with vertical serial bars has been extended from 1 July to 10 June. In agreement with the Italian Government, the next issue of circulating permits will be valid from 1 July to 11 December.

(c) Reale Automobile Club d'Italia.

(i) Don E. Ricci, General Secretary of the Club, at the request of the Italian Army, left for Argentina to organize the Provincial seat of that place. With the cooperation of the Commission he will afterwards visit as many Provincial seats in the north as is possible.

(iii) The information provided in the report is to be used for the purpose of the investigation and is not to be disseminated outside the Department.

(iii) The information provided in the report is to be used for the purpose of the investigation and is not to be disseminated outside the Department.

(iv) The information provided in the report is to be used for the purpose of the investigation and is not to be disseminated outside the Department.

20. Control of Civilian Movement

(a) The information provided in the report is to be used for the purpose of the investigation and is not to be disseminated outside the Department.

(b) The information provided in the report is to be used for the purpose of the investigation and is not to be disseminated outside the Department.

(c) The information provided in the report is to be used for the purpose of the investigation and is not to be disseminated outside the Department.

(d) The information provided in the report is to be used for the purpose of the investigation and is not to be disseminated outside the Department.

21. Control of Civilian Movement

(a) The information provided in the report is to be used for the purpose of the investigation and is not to be disseminated outside the Department.

22. Control of Civilian Movement

(a) The information provided in the report is to be used for the purpose of the investigation and is not to be disseminated outside the Department.

49. COALITION OF CIVILIAN SOCIETIES

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2007-08-01

5

30. Glenn Taylor at Glenn and Glenn

1. *Controlled* - not allowed

3. Control Ball of 25/10/12

11. General Staff Officer

Rank	Name	Assignment	Grade
Colonel	Chapman, John	Chief of Staff	1
Colonel	DeWitt, John	Executive Officer	1
Lt Col.	Ellison, John	Adjutant General	1
Major	Harvey, John	Director of Plans	1
Major	Wills, John	Director of Operations	1
Sgt	Ellis, John	Director of Logistics	1
Sgt	Freeman, John	Director of Intelligence	1
Capt	Wilson, John	Director of Communications	1
Capt	Hayes, John	Director of Security	1
Lt.	Rehr, John	Director of Administration	1

12. General Staff Officer

Rank	Name	Assignment	Grade
Lt Col.	Rehr, John	Chief of Staff	1
Lt Col.	Ellison, John	Executive Officer	1
Sgt	Chapman, John	Director of Plans	1
Sgt	Wills, John	Director of Operations	1
Sgt	Ellis, John	Director of Logistics	1
Sgt	Freeman, John	Director of Intelligence	1
Sgt	Wilson, John	Director of Communications	1
Sgt	Hayes, John	Director of Security	1
Sgt	Rehr, John	Director of Administration	1

John W. Chapman

Colonel, T. J. ...
Director of Plans
Adjutant General

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMET STAFF
 120 394
 Submission for Monuments Fine Arts and Archives
 (Tel. 179081, ext. 142 & 150; 174880)

JMB/TS

15 June 1945

20350/BA.

Subject: Nineteenth Monthly Report, for May 1945.

To : Chief Commissioners.

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 9 : German Fine Arts Personnel and Records
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 16 : Evacuation of Fine Art Remains
 17 - 18 : Relations with Italian Fine Arts Personnel
 19 - 20 : Exhibitions
 21 : Archives
 22 : Personnel

REPORT OF MISSING ARTS OF WAR

1. Works of Art from Tuscany. The High Art of the South's work has been the recovery in two deposits in WILLING PROVINCE, S. ITALY and G. 120 394, of the great majority of the works of art including since the German withdrawal from the deposits of Tuscany. They have inevitably suffered some damage from the circumstances of their removal, but far less than had been feared. The few important works still missing, are subject of enquiry. Arrangements are well advanced for the return of both groups to WILLING, where they can be worked over and, where necessary, restored at leisure.
2. Other Works of Art from Tuscany. Several caches of works of art believed to be of great value have been located and others are suspected. In WILLING PROVINCE two have been found, at LADIS and in CASTEL DI CASALE; the latter the remains only of a larger collection which is still at large. Other discoveries: at LADIS near VILLAGE, an assorted collection, including some Jewish property; and FAMILIAR (PISANELLO) in LADIS, objects from private collections in VILLAGE. The Ladis-study collection, looted from WILLING by the SS, found its way to the official deposit at G. 120 394.
3. The Royal Collection. Recovered from General Wolff's villa at BELLING,

Subject: Nineteenth Monthly Report, for May 1945.

To : Chief Constables.

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Para.	1 - 3 :	Recovery of Works of Art
	4 :	German Fine Arts Personnel and Records
10 - 15 :		Danube to Mountains in the North
16 :		Plundering of Plundered Records
17 - 18 :		Relations with Italian Fine Arts Personnel
19 - 20 :		Exhibitions
	21 :	Archives
	22 :	Personnel

REPORT OF MISSING WORKS OF ART

1. Works of Art from Germany. The highest bit of the nation's work has been the recovery in two deposits in WOLFGANG PROVINCE, S. LAMARCA and CAIRO TUNIS, of the great majority of the works of art in Germany, since the German withdrawal from the deposits of Germany. They have inevitably suffered some damage from the circumstances of their removal, but far less than had been feared. The few important works still missing are subject of enquiry. Arrangements are well advanced for the return of both groups to FLORIDA, where they can be worked over and, where necessary, restored at leisure.

2. Other Caches of Looted Works of Art. Several caches of works of art believed to be in private collections have been located and others are suspected. In WOLFGANG PROVINCE, two have been found, at LAMARCA and in CAIRO TUNIS. The latter the remains only of a larger collection which is still at large. Other discoveries: at LAMARCA near VICENZA, an assorted collection, including some Jewish property; and REINHOLD (PISCHKE) in WOLFGANG, objects from private collections in VICENZA. The latter family collection, located from REINHOLD by the SS, found its way to the official deposit at CAIRO TUNIS.

3. The Royal Coin Collection, recovered from General Wolff's villa at BERLINO, was safely transported to WAT.

4. The Germanian currency, recovered at REINHOLD by agents of the Ministry of Action Italiana, were brought by them to WAT. The Ministry is being pressed to hand them over.

5. North African material. There is no word as yet of two crates, marked 1844 1945 at the time as the crates from the Legion Coloniale in WAT, and containing very valuable archaeological and ethnographical material from Italy. A cache in the Legion Coloniale has been opened and inspected, and archaeological and ethnographical objects from REINHOLD found intact.

6. The following gold subscriptions from TAP HNO are safe at Pinar.
7. MINICAMINO. No confirmation has yet been received of press reports of the recovery in Mexico of boxes of art stolen by the German Goering Division from the library at MINICAMINO.
8. In general all official deposits in LIMA, PERUVIA, appear to be recently occupied parts of LIMA, and in northern PERUVIA appear to be intact. They are being checked. The position in the former German military zone of VALDIVIA in the northern corner will take some time to clarify.

DEVELOPMENT OF A 19-ITEM PAIN SCALE FOR PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC PAIN

2. Almost the entire German Pine, Ash Staff and their records have been captured. After preliminary interrogation, they are at present subject to cross-examination by the Director and by W/Cdr Cooper from the Intelligence of Central Command, Germany. The preliminary interrogations appeared to reveal a clear distinction between the activities, on the one side, of the majority of the German Military Pine Ash Staff and their civilian helpers, who seem to have done an honest job; and, on the other, of (possibly) the heads of the organization and (certainly) of the SS and other independent organizations, through whom organized looting was conducted. At the notable exception of WEIMAR, the latter's activities were kept clear of public collections.

WAVE TO LIGHTS IN THE TOWERS

10. PHILIPPINES.
- Information so far available suggests that outside TULUN damage is restricted, although a number of the famous Pleistocene painted and pecked were occupied by German and Pacific Republican troops and in varying degrees looted. The Roman monuments at AGUA, SUSA, and TULUN itself are safe. The Acropolis of SUPHIA and the Lower Royal Palace of STUPHICI have suffered no structural damage. No return to communication has been noted in the YUL 5'.0034.
11. INDONESIA.
- The communication situation is still in hand. There is considerable sporadic damage all along the coast, but no monuments of major importance have yet been reported damaged.

- [illegible]

Almost the entire German Film Arts Staff and their records have been captured. After World War II interrogations, they are at present subject to serious examination by the Director and by a/Cdr. Cooper from the New Division of General Canadian Germany. The preliminary investigations as noted to reveal a clear distinction between the notation, on the one side, of the majority of the former Military Film Arts Service and their civilian helpers, who seem to have done an honest job; and, on the other, of (possibly) the side of two or three men and (certainly) of the SS and other independent organizations, through whom organized looting was conducted. With the notable exception of MEINER 55340, the latter's activities were kept clear of public collections.

SAVING REVENUES IN THE HAT

PLATE 1

Information so far available suggests that outside Tamm damage is restricted, although a number of the famous Placentias carles and palaces are occupied by German and Fascist Republican troops and in varying degrees looted. The German representatives of ADAM, GUN, and Tamm itself are safe. The Republic of Germany and the German Royal Palace of STUTTGART have suffered no structural damage. No further information has been noted in the V.d. G. 10511.

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 2000; 284: 1039-1044.

The economic situation is still in doubt. There is considerable speculation that the government will be forced to raise taxes or reduce its expenditures. The situation is still in doubt.

TABLE 1

On April 3 out of 27 churches listed in National Conference have accepted
 change. Besides St. Mary's, St. Martin de Ville, and St. Peter in Forest
 are progressing slowly. St. Paul's destroyed. The Cathedral is scarcely touched.
 Santo Domingo, the Bona, and the Salvadores are all serious casualties, and
 many others. One third of the congregable members are killed. The scale
 is a small. The cathedral of Leonards de Villal's "Lament" will finally be
 taken down the whole protection is away. I think much. The most serious
 casualty at HAZEL is St. Martin de Villal.

VALUATION

General. The rapid clinical advances caused little doubt of their good-
ly results, but contained the same serious inevitably suffered from burning,
and consequences in Vietnam and elsewhere suffered a variety. In the, BACILLI,
grains, bacteria, and others all have had important individual losses.
which has lost for the future bridges, but in otherwise less disastrously
assessed than many previously reports suggested. A final, BACILLI, and
certainly are intact. The great Polio Polio Polio Polio have all
learned through.

3. Described Areas

VARESE

Contra di Pavia and Pavia Gallarate destroyed. Chapter Library of Cathedral and Civic Library destroyed. Palazzo Grassi and Teatro Filarenico gutted. Castelvecchio, main part gutted. S. Zeno, Cathedral, S. Ambrogio, main part gutted and Theatre, S. Ambrogio, Palazzo della Bolla Bolla intact.

VIGEVANO

Palazzo Palladiano, medieval roof destroyed but Palladian structures hardly touched; tower superficial damage. Cathedral wrecked. May palace badly damaged, including Valmarana, Saroni, Trussardi, in S. Zeno. The Teatro all'italiana and a miscellaneous group. Lavinia dei Castelli, Palazzo Ghisleri and Palazzo Monto di Pavia, show slight or no damage.

VERONA

Cathedral shattered, though reconstructable. The old town is a mess.

VERONA

Civic Museum and Palazzo Vecchio both damaged.

VERONA

Chapter Library destroyed. Cathedral damaged and Palazzo dei Trovatori half ruined.

VERONA

S. Francesco badly gutted. Important historical archives badly damaged.

VERONA

The Mantegna chapel of the Madonna and Child is threatened by an unlikely loss of books. (Bibliophile's library very limited. The collection of S. Anthony and the Bernardino Chapel are untouched.

14. VERONA

Attention has been divided between the shelling and arrangements for the return of the books of art in the north and preparations for handling over regional archives to the Italian Government. It must be made two trips to DELTA, accompanied by representatives of the Italian War and staff in VERONA. The major losses and within the province is that the Pinacoteca Saroni's directive for the financing of Palazzo della projects has arrived too late for effective implementation before the hand-over. This affects certain urgent projects already in hand.

15. VERONA

Work progresses rapidly. In the areas covered in the April-May advance the strictly first-aid projects are in hand, while other urgent projects are in preparation. A second problem is the Museum at Mantova (pre-historic and classical antiquities), blown up by the Germans. The archives and libraries of all the principal centers have been examined and a round-up of outstanding collections is in progress. Checks on deposits of movable objects are being made. Notable is the recovery at Mantova

structure on fairly common; tower superficially like the Cathedral of Toledo. Many palaces built by Spanish, including Viceroy's, Barbican, Torres de San Juan. The Teatro Municipal and a magnificent escarpment. Lochin del Guila, Palacio Cultural, Casa del Mito, Monumento al Puma, show a light of the city.

Orthocentrus aberratus, Wiegmann reconstitutus. The old genus is

Clayton M. Mendenhall and Philip T. Pappas both graduated.

Chemical Laboratory destroyed. Ch. Madrid destroyed and destroyed
del Francisco built.

S. Pennemo badly misted. Important historical evidence badly
discussed.

The *Memoria* chapter of the *Novissimae* was illustrated by an entirely lost of images. Other few plates were limited. The

Analysis of S. aureus strains from the same source was unsuccessful.

attention has been divided between the checking and arrangements for the return of the works of art in the north and preparations for handing over regional languages to the Italian Government. Lt. Harit has made two trips to BOLZANO accompanied by representatives of the Italian War Arts staff in Florence. The major issue and within the province is that the Finance Administration's directive for the surrender of Bolzano IFA projects has arrived too late for effective implementation before the hand-over. This affects certain urgent projects already in hand.

work progresses rapidly. In the areas occupied in the April-May advance the study first-aid projects are in hand, while other urgent projects are in preparation. A second problem is the Museum at Kuzulovno (pre-historic and ethnographic antiquities), blown up by the Germans. The archives and liberation of all the principal centers have been examined and a round-up of outlying collections by promises to rebuild temples. Checks on deposits of movable objects continue, with promising results. Notable is the recovery of Plascha of a group of paintings removed by the German military from a State deposit.

EXAMINING OF PAPER AND BOOKS

16. Finance Subcommittee has finally introduced a directive requiring all companies to be approved companies in a territory. 2843 (such action is necessary to prevent further deterioration) do not differ from previous practice, but all projects over 100,000 have not to be submitted until after approval, which causes considerable delay.

RELATIONS WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

17. On North. The Director and Deputy Director have been severely cut out of the North Italian Superintendents, who appear a capable and active lot. The Director ignored and the Commission for the recovery of lost Italian works of art have both been assigned to make visits to Milan and elsewhere in the north.
18. Italian Government Territory. The new Director General, Prof. Bianchi-Buonelli, is providing a very successful appointment and is already clearing up much work that is long overdue. An official review of the stored material from the Mostra d'Oltremare at Naples has clarified many doubtful points. Prof. Lavagnino has been appointed to ascertain the extent of losses of movable works of art in Southern Italy.

EXHIBITIONS

19. In 1943 a special effort has been made to provide troops with a real view of the works of art which, for war-reasons, could not be done at Florence. Previous works are being rapidly dismantled and two special exhibitions are already open - temporary exhibits of the great bronzes (the Lion of St. Mark, Colleoni, the equestrian) in the courtyard of the Brera Palace; and an exhibition of Venetian primitives. At Padova Extramonte is back on his pedestal. Other projects are in hand.

20. In 1943 the new museum at GPRC was finally opened on 12 June. The Arch of Titus has been moved to view, and work has begun on the Antonine Column. More of the church-museum will soon be visible.

ARCHIVES

21. The most important work of the month has been the location and safe custody of the Ministerial Archives in the north. These have been found in surprisingly good condition in a large number of widely scattered repositories. The major items for immediate concern have been the conservation of some of these repositories by fire, especially on Lake Garda, and (as usual) the activities of G-2. The head of the Italian archives service, Gen. R., has made a wide inspection in company with Mr. Archibald Macdonald and has submitted recommendations on the subject of removal to the South. All are agreed that a policy of piecemeal removal would lead to chaos. The material for a coordinated plan is in preparation.

PERSONNEL

22. At the request of Army two American MEA officers have been made available for work in America - Lt. Cott immediately, and Lt. Hart about mid-July, on completion of the restoration to Florence of the works of art recovered in the north. Lt. Cott is being replaced in LEBANIA by Lt. Col. Gardner, who reports that MEA work in LEBANIA can now be handled on the basis of regular visits.

For the Director:

GENERAL

19. In VIEW of a special effort has been made to provide troops with a real view of the works of art which, for war-purposes, could not be done at WASHINGTON. Provisions have been made for the rapid dismantling and the special exhibition are already open: a temporary exhibit of the great bronzes (the lion of St. Mark, Colloons, the 4 horses) in the courtyard of the Dreal Palace; and an exhibition of Venetian primitives. At Padova Sattomelata is back on his pedestal. Other projects are in hand.

20. In VIEW the new museum at GSEH was finally opened on 12 June. The Arch of Titus has been moved to view, and work has begun on the Antonine Column. More of the church remains will soon be visible.

ARCHIVES

21. The most important work of the month has been the location and safe custody of the Historical Archives in the north. These have been found in surprisingly good condition in a large number of widely scattered repositories. The major items for immediate concern have been the occupation of some of these repositories by troops, especially on Lake Garda, and (as usual) the activities of G-2. The head of the Italian archives service, Com. M., has made a wide inspection in company with MIA archivists and has submitted recommendations on the subject of removal to the South. All are agreed that a policy of piecemeal removal would lead to chaos. The material for a coordinated plan is in preparation.

PERSONNEL

22. At the request of AMHQ two American MIA officers have been made available for work in AUSA - Lt. Cott immediately, and Lt. Hart about mid-July, on completion of the restoration to HAZARD of the works of art recovered in the north. Lt. Cott is being replaced in LMBADIA by Lt. Col. Gardner, who reports that MIA work in LMBADIA can now be handled on the basis of regular visits.

For the Director:

J.D. and PERKINS
Lt. Col., R.A.
Deputy Director.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APC 394
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION
PATRIOTS BRANCH

Tel. No. 489084
Ext. 321

Ref : 55/1/PAT

12 June 1945

To : Civil Affairs Section.

PATRIOTS BRANCH - REPORT FOR MAY 45

DISARMING AND DISPERSAL OF PATRIOTS

1. During the month of May considerable headway was made with the dispersal and disarming of Patriots, particularly in the agricultural areas; in the frontier districts and the large cities the Patriots have proved somewhat unwilling for political reasons, to lay down their arms and go home, but those that remain are for the most part still in their original formations and well disciplined. In addition the Allied authorities have found it necessary to retain a number of Patriots for special police duties and "mopping up" purposes, notably in Turin, Milan, Genoa (where a special force of 2100 is being employed) and Udine (where the Osoppo and Garibaldi Groups have been retained and where the task of moving 5,000 horses from Austria to Emilia Region was entrusted to Patriots).
By the end of May 45,600 weapons had been collected in Lombardia 46,000 in Emilia.
In Venezia, where there are still a certain number of armed Germans at large, the Patriots have been ordered to store their weapons in central warehouses, from which they can be drawn, if required operationally; disarmament was almost completed in the cities of Venice, Padua, Rovigo, Vicenza, and Verona by the end of the month.
The situation in Liguria has been somewhat complicated by the presence of the French in Imperia; this political factor and a certain shortage of civilian supplies has made the Patriots belonging to that area, somewhat unwilling to disarm. On the other hand, during the latter half of the month 150/200 Patriots originating from the South of Italy were leaving the Province daily to return to their homes.
In Piemonte there has been the usual unwillingness to disarm in the frontier districts, but in Turin disarmament has progressed satisfactorily if rather slowly, and it has been helped by the fact that the industries of the city are anxious to reabsorb

- 2 -

patriot as civilian labour.

It is clear however that although a very large number of patriots throughout the North have attended ceremonial dismissing parades, and laid down one weapon, they still have more in their possession which have not been declared to the Allies.

CENTRES.

2. Twenty-three Patriot Centres were in operation by the end of May, of which ten are in Lombardy. Those in Emilia and Toscana Regions, having dealt with the majority of the local patriots, are handling a certain number from further North in transit to their homes in the South of Italy, and are to be closed or handed over to the High Commissariat for Veterans in the near future.

ENLISTMENT INTO THE ITALIAN ARMY.

3. The immediate enlistment of 4000 volunteers into the Italian Army has been sanctioned, which should help with the dispersal of Patriots in Northern Italy, and the three Screening (Recruiting) Agencies under control of AMC have reverted to Italian Army control for use if required in connection with the above intake.

PERSONNEL.

4. Lt. Col. Craig has left the Allied Commission. Lt. Col. S.H. Williams has taken his place as D/Director Local Government Sub Commission. In Venezia Capt. Elms has become Regional Patriot Officer in lieu of Maj. Once, whose death occurred in the middle of the month.

/s/c.


R.R. CREPPS, Colonel,
Director,
Local Government Sub Commission

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION SUB COMMISSION

DPR/54-1/ADM.

June 1945.

- MONTHLY REPORT FOR MAY 1945 -

<u>Para.</u>	<u>Sub-Para.</u>	<u>Subject</u>
1.	(1) (11)	<u>GENERAL</u> Situation at Conclusion of Hostilities. Estimates of Italian Refugees to return to Italy.
2.	(1) (11)	<u>ORGANISATION - NORTHERN ITALY</u> Standard Units Control of returning Refugees.
3.	(1) (11) (111) (1111)	<u>MEDICAL</u> General Medical Supplies Food Supply Medical Survey.
4.		<u>ITALIAN REFUGEES.</u>
5.	(1) (11)	<u>REPATRIATION</u> General Repatriation and Evacuation.
6.		<u>RECORDS BUREAU</u>
7.	(1) (11)	General Welfare & Whereabouts Enquiries.
		<u>FINANCE.</u>
	(1) (11) (111)	Financial Survey of Situation in Liberated Northern Italy. Financial Assistance Currency Conversion.

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5.		<u>REPATRIATION</u>
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7.		<u>FINANCE.</u>
	(i) (ii) (iii)	Financial Survey of Situation in Liberated Northern Italy. Financial Assistance Currency Conversion.

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SECRET

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPARATION SUB COMMISSION

1.

GENERAL(1) Situation at Conclusion of Hostilities.

The rapidity of the advance of the armies in Italy and the conclusion of hostilities in Europe has resulted in uncontrolled movement starting before the full complement of control camps and assembly centres could be set up. The frontier through which a large movement of able bodied Italian Refugees has come is the Austrian Italian frontier. The movement of these refugees has been aided by the use of back loading empty Army transport. Some 80,000 Italians have returned to their homes south of the line MODENA-BOLONNA-FORLI. Thousands have returned to their homes in North Italy. Apart from these returning Italians certain Poles and Yugoslavs, uncertain of the position of their respective countries have moved into Italy.

The Swiss frontier is closed and controlled movement from Switzerland can be expected when it opens.

(11) Estimate of Italian Refugees to return to Italy.

The figure of Italian Refugees to return to Italy from the area administered by S.H.A.E.F. is estimated as some 500,000. This figure includes Italian Refugees and ex Italian Military Personnel, the number of Italians in Soviet territory is not yet known.

2.

ORGANISATION NORTHERN ITALY.(1) Standard Units.

11 D.F. Assembly Centres and 10 Control Camps are now completed and a proportion of these have been sent to administer camps in Northern Italy. These units represent half of the total required. An urgent demand for the allotment from the American side of a similar number of units has been submitted to A.F.H.Q.

(11) Control of returning Refugees.

Two factors affect the control of returning refugees. These are :

(a) Coordination.

The question of coordination is extremely difficult due to the lack of communications between the various H.Qs. and the distance of these H.Qs. from Rome.

(b) Transportation.

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(b) Transportation.

Rail transportation in Italy is at present not connected between the South and the North. This resulted in a 'bottleneck' at Bologna and Forli. The total number of persons who can be removed south of Bologna and Forli are some 15,000 per week with a possible southern lift of 3,000 persons by sea. It has been considered that of the total of persons to be returned to Italy, one third live south of the line Forli-Bologna-Modena.

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3. MEDICAL

(1) General

The medical situation consequent upon the reception of thousands of refugees has thrown a very heavy burden on the Allied Medical Staff now depleted to two hygiene officers and three medical officers. The result of this has been that in the camps civilian doctors have had to work directly under the camp commandant who is responsible to Group H.Qs. with each Region. Allied Medical Officers, due to their shortage have only been able to act in a supervisory manner.

(ii) Medical Supplies

A forward medical store has been opened as a part of the Sub-Commission's general store at Riccione. Difficulties have arisen due to long lines of communication in the supply of medical stores from Naples and Florence which has resulted in delays, steps are being taken to speed this up.

(iii) Food Supply

UNRRA are to take over on 1 June 1945 the distribution of supplementary rations to Allied Nationals who are on civilian ration scales and are certified as requiring this supplement on medical grounds.

(iv) Medical Service

Doctor MALCOLM and Major WEBER, UNRRA, are making a medical survey of Northern Italy with a view to Typhus and Tuberculosis control. The offer by the Swiss Government to send some 80 doctors and 170 ~~medical personnel~~ 025 ~~organize a Sub-Commission~~ for North East Italy has been accepted.

4. ITALIAN REFUGEES

The objective of all Italian Refugees who found themselves liberated in countries outside Italy has been to return home as soon as possible. This has resulted in the vast influx into Italy of able bodied persons, many of whom were forced workers for the Germans. The majority of those so far arrived in Italy have been men and it is anticipated that sick persons, women and children will be those that can be expected to arrive in Italy at a later date. The problem of movement of these last 3 categories is one that is of grave concern to this Sub-Commission. The attitude of the C.I.N. in Northern Italy has been extremely helpful. These Committees have approached officers of the Sub-Commission with the request that they may be told what is most urgently needed by the Refugee and they will make the necessary contribution. This helpfulness has facilitated the movement, officially and unofficially, of those many thousands of returning Italians. During the early days concentrations of large numbers of individuals

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5. RECOMMENDATION.

(i) General.

During the month the S.H...E.P. system was given a real test in this theatre. It was not possible for registration to proceed according to plan in the

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camp in Northern Italy on account of the uncontrolled manner of the movement of Allied Nationals from the North. Nevertheless, when refugees arrived at Cinocitta (ROME), the repatriation teams dealt with registration promptly and efficiently. No difficulties have so far been experienced with security screening of the Allied Nationals.

Work with regard to repatriation has increased tremendously during the month and expansion of the Repatriation Section of the Sub-Commission has been necessary. The shortage of shipping for those who can only be sent by sea has resulted in the holding in transit camps of a large number of persons who it is most important be sent to their homes. This delay has resulted in the partial blocking of the Transit Centres at Bari and Naples.

(ii) Repatriation and Evacuation.

- (a) Registration for Group Repatriation under SHARP system continued at Cine Gitta, at Aversa, and No. 1 Transit Camp.
- (b) Nationals of the following countries were registered at this H.Q. for repatriation :

U.S.A.	45
Italy (including British and American born wives of Italians)	50
U.K.	14
Turkey	1
Chile	1
German (Jews)	2
Malta	3
France	22
Spain	4
Cuba	1
Greece	5
Poland	5
Eire	6
Columbia	2
Brazil	3
Peru	1
Argentina	1
Mexico	8
Holland	1
Switzerland	1
Luxembourg	1

- (c) M.T.As were granted as follows :-

11 Italian (Colonials)	for Tripolitania
1 British (Maltese)	for Tripolitania

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Poland	5
Eire	6
Columbia	2
Brazil	3
Peru	1
Argentina	1
Mexico	1
Holland	3
Switzerland	1
Luxembourg	1

- (c) M.T.As were granted as follows :-

11 Italian (Colonials)	for Tripolitania
1 British (Maltese)	for Tripolitania
27 Italians	for France
11 Poles	for France
40 French	for France
7 Stateless	for France
2 Rumanians	for France
3 Lithuanians	for France
4 Russians	for France
1 Yugoslav	for France

- (d) Travel Orders were issued without M.T.As to nationals for the following countries :-

2 Americans	for U.S.A.
1 British	for U.K.

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(e) Nationals of the following countries were repatriated :-

2 British Maltese	to Malta
8 Americans	to U.S.A.
1 Irish	to Eire
3 Egyptians	to Egypt
2 Belgians	to Egypt
1 Stateless	to Egypt
2 British	to U.K.
1 American	to France
2 Ethiopians	to Britain
4 Italians	to S. Africa
27 Americans	to U.S.A.
1 Uruguayan	to Uruguay
1 Irish	to Eire
1 Turk	to Turkey
1 Greek	to Transjordan
1 British	to U.K.
1 Yemenite	to Yemen

(f) Since the commencement of the voluntary evacuation and repatriation scheme up to and including the period under review a total of 220 individuals were granted M.T.A.s, a total of 107 were repatriated. These figures do not include group movements. To achieve this a total of 2680 letters were exchanged. Hence for each successful repatriation an average of 23 letters were required and for granting of each M.T.A. an average of 12 letters were exchanged.

(g) The quickest repatriation on record was achieved when two Portuguese subjects presented themselves for registration in Rome three days before a Portuguese ship was due to leave Civitavecchia for Portugal. They embarked just before the ship sailed in possession of passports, travel orders, and M.T.A.s.

RECORDS BUREAU

6.

(h) At the end of May 1956, 846 persons were recorded with the Records Bureau of the Sub-Commission. The location of approximately 10,894 of these is known and the balance of approximately 19,000 are known to have been in Italy within the past year. These records cover 72 different nationalities.

(i) Welfare and whereabouts enquiries.

- 2 Bulgarians
- 1 Stateless
- 2 British
- 1 Armenian
- 2 Ethiopians
- 2 Italians
- 27 Americans
- 1 Uruguayan
- 1 Irish
- 1 Turk
- 1 Greek
- 1 British
- 1 Yamanito
- to Egypt
- to U.S.
- to France
- to Britain
- to S. Africa
- to U.S.A.
- to Uruguay
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6. RECORDS BUREAU.

(1) At the end of May 279,946 persons were recorded with the Records Bureau of the Sub-Commission. The location of approximately 10,894 of these is known and the balance of approximately 19,000 are known to have been in Italy within the past year. These records cover 72 different nationalities.

(11) Welfare and Whereabout Enquiries.

During the month 3826 enquiries were received and processed. 279 replies were made to enquiries. 381 messages were forwarded to Allied, Neutral and recently liberated territory. The total number of communications received during the month was 65,687 compared with 4,168 in April, in addition to which 55,813 communications concerning Italian Nationals compared with 1,017 in April were received, and after being checked and any information concerning Displaced Persons extracted from these communications, they were passed to the International and Italian Red Cross for disposal. An arrangement has been made with the Italian Post Office for the delivery of such communications. The total 8388 files held as at 31 May are 8256 compared with 4824 as at 28 February 1945.

To date 969 posters in 4 languages concerning the Red Cross Enquiry Message Service, undertaken by the Records Bureau, have been distributed throughout Italy. The heavy additional burden placed on the Records Bureau with the liberation of Europe is being energetically and capably handled.

FINANCE

(i) Financial Survey of Situation in Liberated Northern Italy.

A survey ^{revealed} a financial assistance programme was made in North Italy by the Finance Officer of the Sub-Commission. The conclusion reached was that while financial assistance would probably be needed when the situation became more settled, the whole situation was at present so fluid that any programme which could be effected would benefit relatively few people. It is considered the programme should wait until UNRRA make grants in North Italy and initial steps have been taken regarding this. Meanwhile the Swiss Consular Office are continuing loans to Americans, Greeks, Poles, Yugoslavs and a few others.

(ii) Financial Assistance

(a) UNRRA.

Payments in Rome Province were taken over by UNRRA for the month of May. UNRRA is taking over payments in all of free Italy for the month of June.

(b) D.P.R.S.G.-

During the month of May the Banca d'Italia was authorised to make 999 payments totalling 3,003,450 lire. The total number of persons scheduled to benefit from the payments was 1,648. By way of comparison during the month of April 2,195 payments were authorised totalling 3,196,250 lire. It will be noted that there was a decrease during the month of May of about 1,196 persons which was due to the transfer to UNRRA of payments in Rome Province. In consequence of the elimination of Rome Province from this programme, authorised payments decreased as follows :

Polish Nationals	from Lire 3,559,500 in April to Lire 1,001,800 in May
Greek	" " 1,251,200 " " 850,400 " "
Czech	" " 324,800 " " 114,500 " "
IGER	" " 2,848,950 " " 1,036,750 " "

(iii) Currency Conversion.

(a) General

With the conclusion of hostilities in Europe the programme of the currency conversion of the money of those returning to the zone. The question of considering

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(44) Currency Conversion.

(a) General

With the conclusion of hostilities in Europe the programme of the currency conversion of the money of those returning refugees has come to the fore. The question of considering some form of international arrangement for currency conversion for these thousands of refugees who will cross international boundaries under direct supervision of the Allies was raised in October last year. The only answer that we have been able to give to all and sundry enquiries is that 'it is not a military problem'.

(b) Specific Development.

The American and British Embassies are raising the question of currency conversion with their respective Foreign Offices since A.F.H.Q. has ruled that it is a consular and not a

- 6 -

military problem. Meanwhile the British Embassy has informed us that Army Paymasters are co-operating by exchanging up to ten pounds. Also that the War Office has agreed to the out payment of ten pounds per head to the repatriates to Tripolitania in March from whom lire was collected. The balances held by this Sub-Commission will be deposited in a special account with the Banca d'Italia.

For the Director.

C. F. Fothergill

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

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For the Director.

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Banca d'Italia.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

Monthly Report - May 1945

Ref: 2/3.16/CA.

16 Jun 45

GENERAL

- 1 During the month the Vice President, Civil Affairs Section, made a tour of all Northern Regions.

Defascism.

- 2 Several new decrees were published in May. D.L. 179 (Gazette Ufficiale No. 57) which permits the appointment of lawyers in the place of judges on Epuration Commissions, is expected to make needed judicial personnel available for normal judicial functions and particularly for the Special Courts of Assize which deal with collaborators. D.L. 195 (Gazette Ufficiale No. 58) enacts penal sanctions in the event of any recrudescence of fascist activity. D.L. 196 (Gazette Ufficiale No. 59) confers on the High Commissioner for Sanctions against Fascism, powers to appeal against sentences passed in matters dealing with fascist crimes.

- 3 An Italian decree dealing with the expropriation of directors of private companies has not been enacted although requested by this Commission, owing to the cessation of legislative activity of the Italian Government during the political crisis.

- 4 A long decree dealing with the forfeiture of corruptly gained wealth during the Fascist regime was referred to the British and American Embassies because of its possible effect on companies in which nationals of the two countries had interests.

- 5 As to Epuration generally, in the principal Ministries 35,532 of the 47,577 employees have been scrutinized and 7,188 have been sent for trial; 709 employees have been dismissed, 303 have been sentenced to compulsory retirement and 860 received lesser punishment. Of this total, 4,052 cases have been concluded.

Mine Clearance.

- 6 Since the surrender of the enemy, steps have been taken to discover the extent of the mined areas in North Italy.
- 7 There is a large mined area extending from the Adriatic coast across Emilia and Romagna.

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Mine Clearance.

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- 7 There is a large mined area extending from the Adriatic coast across EMILIA and LIGURIA Regions to the Mediterranean. The coasts are heavily mined as are the northern provinces of TOSCANA Region.
- 8 Mine Clearance Units are being organized in these Regions. Schools have been opened in GENOVA and BOLZERA. Other schools are being ~~added~~ as and when instructors and equipment are available.
- 9 The total number of mines lifted during the past month is 91,291. The figure is lower than the previous month due to the fact that the 562/3 Companies have been moved to EMILIA Region and are at present being organized in that area.
- 10 The whole scheme is hindered by lack of transport and other equipment.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB-COMMISSION

- 11 Preparation of Electoral Lists. The printed forms and documents for this purpose have been distributed to the provinces of TOSCANA Region which remain under Military Government. The Italian Government are printing the material for the five Northern Regions, in readiness for the time when it may be decided to commence the preparation of electoral lists there.
- 12 Elections. The Prime Minister replied to the Chief Commissioner's recommendation that the provisions of the decree of 1915 (which the Italian Government propose to revive) as to voting, etc., at local elections be amended so as to ensure a free and independent ballot. The Prime Minister states that in his personal opinion the system in adequate and requires no amendment. This reply is under examination.
- 13 Prefects. Some information has been received as to the appointment of Prefects in Northern Italy. Out of 27 provinces (excluding VENETIA and EMILIA) liberated during April and May, in 12 only are Prefects reported to have been formally appointed. These are all in EMILIA and VENETIA Regions. In 13 others, individuals are acting as Prefects with the consent of the Regional Commissioner (in his capacity as PCAG) but formal confirmation by the SCAD has not yet been given. In all these cases, the Prefects or those acting as such are nominees of the CIN. No case has been reported of the appointment of any of the career officials nominated by the Italian Government in Rome. The position in the remaining 12 provinces is unknown.
- 14 Vice Prefects. Requests have been received for career Vice-Prefects to be supplied for the provinces of Ferrara, BOLOGNA, PIACENZA, MODENA and IMBERIA. Delay is being experienced in obtaining nominations from the Italian Government.

EDUCATION SUB-COMMISSION.

- 15 CIN and the Schools. The major work of the Education Sub-Commission during May was the opening up of the five northern Regions. Much of the ground work had already been done by the Committee of National Liberation and this partially compensated for the small number of Education Officers. As a matter both of AC policy and of practical necessity the Education Officers have utilized the CIN to the utmost.
- 16 It was found that the CIN had set up a Regional Education Office and, in many cases, provincial education committees. The Regional Superintendent of schools appointed by them had no place under Italian law, yet was useful, and in every Region he is being used in one way or another. The provincial school committees of CIN were retained as advisory bodies for the REN and Provveditori agli Studi.
- 17 Defascism. The Regional or provincial CIN had dismissed Fascist personnel and appointed new provveditori, and in many cases, new school heads and inspectors. While such suspensions and appointments have to be

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17 Profascisti. The Regional or provincial CIN had dismissed Fascist personnel and appointed new provveditori, and in many cases, new school heads and inspectors. While such suspensions and appointments have to be confirmed, the new appointees were able to handle the schools until more careful - and legal - action could be taken.

18 Actually, most of the CIN school appointments proved so good that they have since been confirmed in office. But there are exceptions - some were given jobs, apparently, solely on the basis of their partisan activities, regardless of professional qualifications. All cases are being dealt with for final action by the special education sections of the provincial education committees.

19 School buildings. The situation regarding school buildings is spotty. In Emilia 1,247 of the 2,579 schools are available for use, 987 are damaged or destroyed and 223 occupied by troops or refugees. In the city of BOLOGNA only 16 of the 515 school rooms are available and classes are being held in odd rooms here and there and teachers' homes. Full statistical data are not yet available from other Regions but partial returns show the following conditions:

LIURIA: 62 out of 122 schools damaged or destroyed, 30 occupied by troops and refugees; IMBRIA: schools damaged in six communes, almost no requisitioning; LA ROCCA: many schools destroyed or damaged, provincial archives destroyed by bomb, few schools requisitioned; SAVONA: 150 to 200 class rooms destroyed, few requisitioned.

PIEMONTE: Compared to south, damage is not great. In the city of TURIN, 34 school buildings and 4 university buildings destroyed. More damage generally from looting and wanton destruction than from bombs. Requisitioning not a serious problem.

VENETIE: VERONA, 10 out of 61 buildings available but 21 more will be available after minor repairs; VENEZIA, undamaged; TREVISO, provincial school offices destroyed with most of their archives; PADOVA, 8 out of 36 buildings available, but some need only minor repairs; ROVERETO, much destruction in city of ROVERETO and in a dozen of larger communes, schools in smaller communes usually not damaged, but most school libraries have disappeared and school furniture, shutters, doors, etc., have been looted; BELLUNO, little damage. Many schools in the Region are used as hospitals and camps for Germans, or are occupied by troops and refugees.

20 Requisitions in General. While in some Northern Regions requisitions are not a serious problem, and in others are an obvious necessity for the moment, the situation in the rest of Italy is not satisfactory. Continuous appeals come from the Minister of Public Instruction for release of schools and universities essential for the education of Italian youth. In most cases the Education Sub-Commission and the Civil Affairs Section have been unable to remedy the situation. The Chief Commissioner has therefore asked AFM to appoint an officer with power to act to work with the Education Sub-Commission and Minister in a study and redistribution of requisitions throughout Italy.

21 Opening of Schools. In EMILIA, schools generally were reopened; in the other Northern Regions were reopened only for final examinations because they had functioned more or less normally during most of the year. Wherever the school year was badly interrupted, however, summer sessions are being provided.

22 Text Books. The printing of the defaced series of elementary text books for the current year came to a close early in May, the total having reached two million. 21,615 of these were distributed in EMILIA, but the other Northern Regions were liberated too close to the end of the school year to

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VAL D'AOSTA: 10 out of 61 buildings available but 21 more will be available after minor repairs; VERBA, undamaged; PROVENCE, provincial school offices destroyed with most of their archives; PAVIA, 4 out of 96 buildings available, but some need only minor repairs; BOVIGLI, much destruction in city of BOVIGLI and in a dozen of larger communes, schools in smaller communes usually not damaged, but most school libraries have disappeared and school furniture, shutters, doors, etc., have been looted; BELLING, little damage. Many schools in the Region are used as hospitals and camps for Germans, or are occupied by troops and refugees.

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23 For 1945 - 46 publishers will be permitted to print a variety of elementary text books, if approved by the ministerial commission in Italian Government territory or by Regional Commissions in Military Government territory. RPO's in the North have set up Commissions to approve new manuscripts, and in Emilia the first printing of new text books has begun. 2835

24 Universities. In the north all universities and other higher institutions of learning, and cultural organizations such as opera and orchestras, are being epurated. Pro-Rectors or temporary directors have been appointed. University examinations are being held. In some cases special make-up courses are being organized for summer or early fall. Orchestras and opera are functioning and being made available to Allied Troops.

Some universities are offering courses for troops. Faculties of political science have been abolished.

25 Some university buildings have been damaged or destroyed - 17 of the 21 university buildings (four universities) in EMILIA have been severely damaged; 6 buildings of the University of GENOA have been destroyed and 5 damaged; 1 out of the 9 buildings at the University of TRIESTE were severely damaged. Very few university buildings in the north have been requisitioned.

26 In PERUGIA, urgent necessity has arisen for de-requisitioning some rooms in the Veterinary building to make possible the preparation of serum and vaccines to stop an epidemic among cattle in the Region. For the main buildings of the University of PERUGIA a satisfactory working arrangement has been made for joint use by the British Army and the University.

27 Youth Activities. Former M.C. (Fascist Youth) properties are being made available, through provided editorial staff, to youth organizations. Boy Scouts organizations, and to some extent Girl Guides, are getting under way in the North and are steadily increasing in the rest of Italy. The visit of Lady Baden-Powell, World Chief of the Girl Guides, accompanied by Mrs. Leigh-White, has given a marked stimulus to the national movement, and has resulted in a federation of the Catholic and Non-Confessional Guide organizations, following the pattern of the federation of Boy Scouts in Italy.

28 The American Junior Red Cross has shipped 20,000 gift packages for Italian school children, each containing such things as pencils, pens, soap, toothbrush, sewing kit, handkerchief and marbles.

29 Cultural relations. K. de Planey of the European Student Relief Fund, spent much of May here and made provision for financial aid for university students, for X-ray examinations and for a group of tubercular students to go to Switzerland for cure.

30 The Education Sub-Commission has been co-operating with UNRRA in making a study of institutional care of children in Italy, working in co-ordination with the Minister of Public Instruction.

31 At the request of the United States Information Service, the Education Sub-Commission has arranged for a commission appointed by the Minister of Public Instruction to suggest topics for its monthly periodical (in Italian) dealing with Education, Psychology and Welfare, for free distribution in Italy. Likewise it has arranged with the Minister to have distributed in the schools next fall, three books to be published by UNRRA, one on the history and geography of the western hemisphere, the other two on civil government and citizenship.

32 Publications desired by the National Library in Naples have been authorized by the American Library Association and have begun to arrive in Italy. Certain technical publications (such as the astronomical ephemeris for the

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- 32 Publications desired by the National Library in Naples have been gathered by the American Library Association and have begun to arrive in Italy. Certain technical publications (such as the astronomical ephemeris for the Observatory in Florence) and various university bulletins, have been secured, on request, by the Education Sub-Commission.
- 33 The most urgent requirements for technical and scientific publications needed by universities and libraries throughout Italy, have now been examined but a second compilation will have to be made as requests come in from the north. The next question is how to get money with which to pay for the publications.
- 34 Transportation has not yet been obtained, but is being sought, for Prof. Caccioppoli whom the Italian Government and National Research Council of Italy want to send to the United States to bring back latest information on research in nuclear physics.
- 35 The Minister of Public Instruction has appointed committees to study plans for interchange of students and professors with Allied nations.

- 5 -

36 Educational Reconstruction. The Director of the Education Sub-Commission has been called in consultation by a committee of the Superior Council, in charge of all universities, regarding proposed changes in the preparing of engineers and agriculturalists. He has also been asked to help in the organization of groups of teachers and professors to aid in educational reconstruction in Italy.

LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION

37 There has been a substantial reduction in the number of cases heard by AMG Courts. The position at Naples has remained substantially unchanged and there is still a heavy volume of work at LIVORNO; in this latter port however, shortage of AMG personnel has necessitated the transfer of many cases to the Italian Courts. The most serious cases heard in NAPLES were prosecutions for the counterfeiting of a large scale, of A.M. Lire. Sentences up to 15 years imprisonment were imposed.

38 In the north of Italy the number of AMG Court cases has been very small indeed, and these have mostly concerned curfew offences, in the early days, and violations of travel permits. There has been a small number of prosecutions for possession of arms.

39 The principal legal activity in North Italy has been the establishment and operation of the Special Courts of Assize for the trial of persons charged with collaborating with the enemy, and of the Special Section of the Court of Cassation in MILAN for the disposal of appeals from these courts.

40 The courts are now established and functioning in every province of the northern regions. In several provinces more than one court has been required. There is difficulty in the provision of the large number of judicial personnel required to preside at these courts, but this is being overcome. The number of persons at present in gaol awaiting trial before these courts is very large. For example, in BOLOGNA there are estimated to be 1,200, in GENOA 1,600, in PADOVA 2,000, in MILAN 5,000. The courts appear to be proceeding in a judicial manner and that proportion of death sentences awarded is low. In MILAN Province, 3 persons out of 12 have been sentenced to death, in other provinces in LOMBARDIA, none.

41 At the outset of the work of the Courts of Assize, difficulties were encountered on account of the conflicting jurisdictions claimed by the Special Courts and the local military tribunals, and also on account of the fact that many persons in custody claimed to be prisoners of war. The military tribunals have been restrained from handling any cases of alleged collaboration and this work has been left to the Special Courts. The status of the alleged prisoners of war is being clarified.

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PUBLIC HEALTH SUB-COMMISSION

43 Political. Public Health Reports from the Northern Regions are most satisfactory. There have been no epidemics, water supplies are untouched, hospital accommodation is adequate and many medical supplies have been discovered.

44 The medical care of refugees is a matter causing concern, especially from the point of view of careful disinfection of persons coming from zones where Typhus has been reported. The Swiss Government through the International Red Cross has offered the assistance of 80 doctors and 150 soldiers from Swiss Army medical units. Doctors Soper and Markham of the Typhus Control Unit have left for the North of Italy to confer with all the agencies interested in dealing with refugees and as a result of their tour it is hoped that a unified policy for dealing with this important medical problem will be achieved.

45 A representative of the Swiss Red Cross is at present touring the devastated areas of Central Italy with a view to deciding the areas most in need of the medical assistance which has generously been offered by the Swiss Red Cross.

46 Public Health Two outbreaks of Typhus occurred in SICILY; one in the province of MESSINA and the other in PALERMO. In MESSINA there were 37 cases with 9 deaths and in PALERMO there were 13 cases with 2 deaths. Capt. Bettelini of this Sub-Commission was sent to SICILY to investigate and supervise control measures and UNRRA sent a team of workers as well. No further cases have been reported since the middle of May and there are now at least 500 pounds of DDT under UNRRA control in SICILY. One case of Typhus was reported from AOSTA in PIEMONTE.

47 Smallpox is at last declining in Central Italy. 187 cases occurred in NAPLES (both City and Province) during May as compared with 274 in April. 28 cases were reported from AVELLINO Province, 11 from PALERMO, and 1 each from the Provinces of PALERMO, CATANZARO, COTONIA and FOGGIA.

48 Pyrethrum spray and spray guns have been delivered to EMILIA Region but difficulties of transport have so far held up deliveries to VENETIA Region. Spraying on the Tiber Delta Malaria Control project is nearly at an end and survey work has already begun. Initial reports have shown the capture of only a very limited number of adult mosquitoes.

49 Increasingly active measures are being taken by the Italian authorities against clandestine prostitution and a press campaign concerning Venereal Disease is to be inaugurated in the Rome newspapers.

50 Infant Mortality in ROME is decreasing progressively. The April figures were 70.7 as compared with 87.4 in March and 111.5 in February.

51 Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis in ROME were 237 in April as compared with 256 in March.

52 Veterinary Further courses of instruction in bovine sterility and artificial insemination were held during the month and these courses have provoked much interest amongst Italian veterinarians. The Ministry has re-established the pre-war allocation of funds for the control of communicable animal diseases. The incidence of animal diseases was not high during the month of May. Foot-and-Mouth Disease being only sporadic and a few cases only of Brucellosis being reported from BOSCOVA. 160,000 swine in Central and Southern Italy and Sardinia have been vaccinated against Swine Cholera. The incidence of Swine Erysipelas, Rabies, (one case only), Sheep Scab and Laryngo-tracheitis has been very low.

53 Medical Supply. Complete agreement has not yet been reached between UNRRA and the Ministries of Interior and Finance concerning the accounting for and distribution of supplies. Lack of proper co-ordination between

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Medical Supply. Complete agreement has not yet been reached between GUATEMALA and the Ministries of Interior and Finance concerning the accounting and distribution of supplies. Lack of proper co-ordination between GUATEMALA and the Ministry of Interior has led to delay in the delivery of supplies to many provinces. A memorandum of accounting procedures in forward areas has been issued. Medical supplies to cover the first six months of the current year are arriving at NAYAGUATE, BAY and LAJUNTA and the warehouses at NAYAGUATE and FLORENCIA are becoming overcrowded. It is hoped that the situation will be relieved by the opening of a warehouse at GUAYMA. Regional Public Health Officers in the Northern Regions have been circulated with a questionnaire concerning the medical supply situation in their Regions.

Welfare. The distribution of milk and vitamins by WFPF continues. Further efforts have been made to obtain salvage materials for the purpose of turning it into clothing. 15,000 blankets have been allocated to the Welfare Officers of the Northern Regions while a reserve is held in case further demands should be forthcoming. An offer has been received from people of Italian extraction in Australia to send clothing to Italy.

55 Personnel A tour of all the Northern Regions was made during the month by the Director and Executive Officer.

PUBLIC SAFETY SUB-COMMISSION

56 9,650 CC.RR. and their officers have been moved into the northern areas and over 9,000 CC.RR. and officers have been recovered there. Under the 65,000 allocation of CC.RR., sufficient are present in LOMBARDIA and EMILIA Regions. LIGURIA has an excess, which PIEMONTE and VENETIA can absorb. Another 3,000 CC.RR. are being prepared to meet deletions due to screening.

57 Clothing and equipment of the CC.RR. taken north are in a disgraceful conditions. Sufficient arms have been found except for pistols, but clothing is still a problem being met only in part by an allocation of salvaged items from the South.

58 CC.PP. Forces are found to be in good order and functioning efficiently. Officers from the South have been allocated to the several Regions to assist in screening and redistribution of those found in the North.

59 Agents of Public Security are being thoroughly screened and many are found unsuitable. Some use is made of temporary appointees from certain ranks. Records are found in good condition.

60 Questori and Vice Questori in the North in most cases are CIN appointees, most of them with little or no former police experience. Career Questori from the South are resented, but appointments are being made when the situation has tempered sufficiently. By appointing a career man as Vice Questori to the CIN appointee the situation improves and work is progressive.

61 Fire services are found well manned and with some equipment. Tires, batteries and parts will be needed to permit high efficiency but this seems possible by transfer and cannibalization.

62 Frontier control has been organized at the request of AFHQ by a joint operation of the Security Division, Public Safety Sub-Commission and AFHQ.

63 Prisons are crowded throughout Italy and experienced trained guards are dangerously low in numbers. Wholesale political arrestees fill all Northern jails, and dilatory Italian Courts keep them filled in the South. Segregation of political prisoners into prison camps or stockades is being rushed in the Northern Areas and this is expected to afford a temporary relief.

64 Public Morale is mixed between despair against the Italian Government and delight with the liberation of Italy. Concern about VENTURA CIVILIA and VAL D'AOSTA seems localised into political circles, and fear of the future gangster activities is present in localities where such experiences have been felt.

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- 65 Unrestricted movement up to the Security Control Line at the Piave River and to the Prohibited Frontier Zone and the lifting of curfew in that area has relieved police of an impossible control situation due to lack of personnel.
- 66 Forgeries of Allied Currency are being suppressed in the South and have not spread except in a few localities in the North.
- 67 Prostitution is a continuing major problem in the South and preventive control measures are being instituted in the early stages in the North and where, due to mobility of the troops, it has not become a problem. With a static garrisoned situation growth of the vice problem is expected.

281

68 Relations between Allied Military Police Units and Italian Police are excellent in the North. A few clashes in the South have been reported but no major adverse condition has arisen.

69 Circulation of improperly licensed civilian cars is being checked by a firm campaign on the part of Italian police agencies. Present permits were extended to Jun 30. New permits will be valid 1 Jul to 31 Dec 45.

MONUMENTS, FINE ARTS & ARCHITECTURE SUB-COMMISSION.

70 Movable Works of Art.

(a) Preliminary reports show that movable works of art in N.Y. Italy and in the Po valley are safe and in good condition. The position in the former German military zones of VENETIA is still obscure. A cache of works of art, believed to be from VENETIA, is reported near KLAGENFURT.

(b) 99% of the missing 'uscan works of art have been recovered in two caches in BOLZANO Province. Considering all circumstances they are in surprisingly good condition. Arrangements are well advanced for their return to FLORENCE.

(c) The Royal Coin Collection, recovered at BOLZANO, is safe back in ROME. Three Abyssinian crowns recovered near MONZA are being extracted from the Ministry of Africa Italiana who hold them.

(d) Notable items not yet accounted for are two crates of precious antiquities from CAMBRICA, transported to the north in 1943 from the Museo Coloniale in ROMA. No confirmation has yet been received of press reports that the Neapolitan works of art missing from MONTECASSINO have been recovered. Large quantities of second quality works of art, mostly SS loot, are believed to be still at large near BERGAMO.

71 German Fine Arts Personnel and Records. Almost the entire German Fine Arts Staff and their records have been captured. W/Cdr. Cooper from WEAA Division SHAF is assisting in their interrogation. Preliminary enquiry appears to indicate that the rank and file of this organisation did an honest job. Organised looting was in the hands of the SS and of units such as the Hermann Goering Division.

72 Damage to Monuments. In North Italy may be summarized as follows: In the North West, slight, outside the heavily bombed cities of GENOA, MILAN, and TURIN. In general in the Po basin outside VENETIA, isolated monument only, e.g. PALMA (Teatro Farnese), BRUSCIA (S. Maria del Miracoli). Most recent damage is concentrated in VENETIA, where VENOVA is quite bad and VICENZA much wrecked. CIVITALE, VARESE and AQUILINA are intact. Libraries have suffered heavily, notably at TURIN

- (a) Preliminary reports show that movable works of art in N.W. Italy and in the Po valley are safe and in good condition. The position in the former German military zones of VENETIA is still obscure. A cache of works of art, believed to be from VENETIA, is reported near KLAGENFURT.
- (b) 99% of the missing Tuscan works of art have been recovered in two caches in BOZANO Province. Considering all circumstances they are in surprisingly good condition. Arrangements are well advanced for their return to FLORENCE.
- (c) The Royal Coin Collection, recovered at BOZANO, is safe back in ROME. Three Abyssinian crowns recovered near MONZA are being extracted from the Ministry of Africa Italiana who hold them.
- (d) Notable items not yet accounted for are two crates of precious antiquities from CINAICA, transported to the north in 1943 from the Museo Coloniale in ROME. No confirmation has yet been received of press reports that the Neapolitan works of art missing from MONTECASSINO have been recovered. Large quantities of second quality works of art, mostly SS loot, are believed to be still at large near BERGAMO.

71. German Fine Arts Personnel and Records. Almost the entire German Fine Arts Staff and their records have been captured. W/Cdr. Cooper from MPAA Division SHAF is assisting in their interrogation. Preliminary enquiry appears to indicate that the rank and file of this organization did an honest job. Organized looting was in the hands of the SS and of units such as the Hermann Goering Division.

72. Damage to Monuments. In North Italy may be summarized as follows: In the North West, alight, outside the heavily bombed cities of GENOVA, MILAN, and TURIN. In general in the Po basin outside VENETIA, isolated monument only, e.g. PARMA (Teatro Farnese), BRESCIA (S. Maria del Miracolo). Most recent damage is concentrated in VENETIA, where VENETIA is quite bad and VICENZA much wrecked. CIVITALE, TROSCULLO and AQUILIA are intact. Libraries have suffered heavily, notably at TURIN and BRESCIA.

73. Exhibitions. In VENETIA there has been great activity to make buildings and collections available for troops. Air raid protective works are being demolished and two temporary exhibitions are already open, one of Venetian primitives, the other of the famous classical and renaissance bronzes. In Rome the Arch of Titus is re-emerging, and the new museum at OSTIA opens on 15 Jun 45.

74. The Director General of Fine Arts has come gratifyingly to life under the new Director General, Prof. Bianchi-Bandinelli, who has already made a tour of North Italy. Year old projects in LADIO and CAMPANIA are being tackled with a new vigour. This augurs well for the future.

75 Archives The Director General has already visited the North. The major problem is that of ministerial administrative archives. Both he and the specialist Archives Officers report that the condition of these is generally good, but that a policy of piecemeal transfer to ROMA would be disastrous.

PATRIOTS BRANCH

76 Disarming and Dispersal of Patriots. Considerable headway was made with the dispersal and disarming of Patriots, particularly in the agricultural areas; in the frontier districts and the large cities the Patriots have proved somewhat unwilling to lay down their arms and go home, but those that remain are for the most part still in their original formations and well disciplined. In addition the Allied authorities have found it necessary to retain a number of Patriots for special police duties and 'mapping up' purposes, notably in TURIN, MILAN, GENOA (where a special force of 2,100 is being employed) and Udine (where the 'Luppo and Terribili' Groups have been retained). By the end of May, 45,600 weapons had been collected in LOMBARDIA and 46,000 in EMILIA. In VENETIA where there are still a certain number of armed Germans at large, the Patriots have been ordered to store their weapons in central warehouses from which they can be drawn if and when required operationally. It is clear, however, that although a very large number of Patriots have attended ceremonial disarming parades and laid down one weapon, they still have many in their possession which have not been handed to the Allies.

77 Centres. Twenty-three Patriot Centres were in operation by the end of May, of which ten are in LOMBARDIA. Those in EMILIA and TOSCANA Regions, having dealt with the majority of the local Patriots, are handling a certain number from further North in transit to their homes in the South of Italy, and are to be closed or handed over to the High Commissioner for Veterans in the near future.

78 Enlistment into the Italian Army. The immediate enlistment of 4,000 volunteers into the Italian Army has been sanctioned, which should help with the dispersal of Patriots in Northern Italy. The three screening (Recruiting) Agencies under control of AMG have reverted to Italian Army control for use, if required, in connection with the above intake.

DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION SUB-COMMISSION

79 The rapidity of the advance of the Armies in Italy and the conclusion of hostilities in Europe has resulted in uncontrolled movement starting before the full complement of control camps and assembly centres could be set up. The frontier through which a large movement of able bodied Italian refugees has come is the Austrian Italian frontier. The movement of these refugees has been aided by the use of back loading empty Army transport. Some 80,000 Italians have returned to their homes South of the line MODENA-BOLZANO-FERLI and many thousands have returned to their homes in Northern Italy. Apart from those returning Italians certain Poles and Yugoslavs,

have proved somewhat unwilling to lay down their arms and go home, but those that remain are for the most part still in their original formations and well disciplined. In addition the Allied authorities have found it necessary to retain a number of Patriots for special police duties and 'topping up' purposes, notably in TRIESTE, MILAN, GENOA (where a special force of 2,100 is being employed) and Udine (where the 2nd and 3rd Bersaglieri Groups have been retained). By the end of May, 45,000 weapons had been collected in LOMBARDIA and 16,000 in EMILIA. In VENETIA there are still a certain number of armed Germans at large, the Patriots have been ordered to store their weapons in central warehouses from which they can be drawn if and when required operationally. It is clear, however, that although a very large number of Patriots have attended ceremonial disarming parades and laid down one weapon, they still have many in their possession which have not been declared to the Allies.

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The medical situation consequent upon the reception of these thousands of persons has thrown a very heavy burden on an Allied Medical Staff now depleted to two hygiene officers and three medical officers. This has resulted in camps having a civilian doctor at each of the camps working directly under the Camp Commandant who is responsible to Group HQ with each Region. The long line of communication in the supply of Medical stores from NAPLES and FLORENCE has resulted in delays; steps are being taken to speed this up. EMILIA are to take over on 1 June 45 distribution of supplementary rations to Allied Nationals who are on civilian ration scales and certified requiring this supplement on Medical grounds. A medical survey of Northern Italy is being carried out with a view to Typhus and Tuberculosis control.

81 Work with regard to repatriation has increased tremendously during the month and expansion of the Repatriation Section of the Sub-Commission has been necessary. The shortage of shipping for those who can only be sent by sea has resulted in the holding in transit camps of a large number of persons who it is most important should be sent to their homes. This delay has resulted in the blocking of the transit centres at RARI and NAPLES.

82 At the end of the month a total of 79,946 persons were recorded by the Records Bureau covering 72 difference nationalities. Of these, the location of approximately 60,894 is known and the remaining 19,000 were known to have been in Italy during the past year. The work of the enquiry and message centre has increased during the month to a very large extent. Some 65,687 communications received during the month compared with 5,144 in April and communications concerning Italian nationals 55,815 compared with 3,613 communications in April. The additional burden placed on the Records Bureau is being energetically and capably handled.

83 A survey of the need for a financial assistance programme was made in North Italy by the Finance Officer of the Sub-Commission. The conclusion reached was that while financial assistance would probably be needed when the situation was more settled, the whole situation was a present so fluid that any programme which could be effected would benefit relatively few people. It is considered the programme should wait until UNRPA grants in North Italy and initial steps have been taken regarding this. Meanwhile, the Swiss Consular Office are continuing loans to Americans, Greeks, Poles, Yugoslavs and a few others.

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