

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

ACC

10000/105/237

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REPORTS, ROME
JUNE, JULY 1944

MONTHLY REPORT
HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
ROME REGION
APO 304

9 July 1944

A. POLITICAL.

Principe Filippo Doria Pamphili, anti-fascist, has been put in as Sindaco of the Governatorato of Rome. A junta has been formed of twelve members, two from each political party. Close contact is being maintained with the Committee of Liberation. An Epuration Order, Regional Order No. 1, was published 26 June 1944. There is no particular tension evident in the administration of the Rome Governatorato.

B. No separate autonomous divisions of this region.

C. ECONOMICS AND SUPPLY.

Supply:

1. As of 30 Jun 1944:

Commodities received from all sources
Distribution

9,530 tons
<u>5,702 tons</u>
2,828 tons
7,165 tons
2,343 tons
11 tons
<u>11 tons</u>
2,530 tons

Balance:

Supplies received from ANZIO
from SESSA ALENCA
from GIETTA
Miscellaneous

As of the above date there is slightly better than a week's supply of flour and five days supply of other foods. Upon arrival in the city the bread ration was 100 grams per day of mixed white and dark flour. This was immediately changed to 100% white flour. On 21 June 1944 the bread ration was increased to 150 grams all white flour and on 25 June 1944 the ration was increased to 200 grams per day, all white flour. On this basis the daily tonnage of flour required to feed Rome is slightly over 300.

2. On 18 June 1944 the five-day issue of miscellaneous foodstuffs rationed as laid down by ACC was distributed to the stores. Another such issue occurred on 23 June 1944 and another one on 28 June 1944.

3. The port of ANZIO is to be closed by the Navy noon 3 July 1944. CIVITAVECCHIA will be opened up simultaneously.

4. By Regional Order No. 8 a subsidy of 1.30 Lire per kilo was ordered paid to all bakers duly registered. Subsidies rendered were from 6 to 30 June 1944, but no authority granted beyond that date without further order. Regional Order No. 7 established the top price of milk retail at 5 lire per liter. Regional Order No. 2 ordered that all existing provisions, orders and decrees of Italian law requiring that all fruits, vegetables, dairy products, meat etc. brought to the City of Rome should be sold at the general market were considered to be in full force.

Industry.

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Industry.

1. During the period of this report, constant visits and interviews with Italian and other business men desiring to collaborate and get their plants into production or to protect what remained and to reorganise. Inspections made of:-

Chemical Plants	4	Electrical Supplies	2
Automobile repair or manufacture	1	Automatic Telephone	1
Cement and building materials	2	Glass, Radio Quartz	2
Explosives etc.	2	Armaments	1
Gas, and war gases	2	General Engineering	1
Fertilizers	1	Industrial Gases	1
Soap	2	Tires, Rubber Goods	2
Printing Radio Equipment	1	Rayon, Parachutes	2
		Timber and Metals	2

4847

2. A complete study was made to set up a local committee to control the distillation, brewing, sale, medicinal analysis of all alcoholic beverages.

D. AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

1. No officer was assigned to handle the agricultural situation in the Rome Region. However, Economics and Supply hired a civilian, Mr. Van Arman, former director of the International Agriculture Institute of Rome. His activities consisted in receiving hundreds of applications for assistance in the way of electric power, pumps, fuel, lubricating oil etc. in connection with agricultural production to save crops and to improve output.
2. Personal inspection was made of about ten large farm properties in the Agro Romano, and the Milk Control Station. Study and recommendation of milk subsidy came from this Section.
3. An order was posted and permits printed for the resumption of fishing under proper limitations on a short coastline. This was done in conjunction with Region IV.

E. LABOR.

1. Labor Supply. The Italian Collocamento was reopened at No. 6 Via Lucullo. The records and files were intact. The personnel were not present and new personnel have been engaged. The old personnel could not be used because of their close collaboration with the German forced labor program. Approximately 10,000 workers have been furnished the Armed Forces through this office. There is an over supply of labor in all classifications except English speaking typists.
2. Social Security. All Social Security Institutions have been reopened and are functioning in the Rome Area. New directors have been installed in all the "Entis."

A hasty survey indicates that all phases of Social Security can be continued without financial aid except Providence which has funds for one month's operation only. The Social Insurance payments will be facilitated when the Postal Service permits letter mail.

3. Labor Relations. Labor relations have been satisfactory. Two disputes have arisen between management and labor in the telephone company and fascist officials and employees. The disputes concern hours of labor and the removal of alleged fascist officials and employees.
4. Fascist Syndicates. The order abolishing the Fascist Corporative System and permitting free organizations of employers and employees was issued on 13 June 1944. This order included titles creating Italian Labor Offices and adjusting wages of Government and private employees.

F. PUBLIC WORKS AND UTILITIES.

1. Water. Damaged siphons, tubes and secondary conduits were repaired by interconnecting the two systems and installing regular valves. Supplies of water were maintained in the city to the extent of approximately 100,000 gallons a day at the lowest. Further repairs have improved the situation, and the normal water supply should be resumed by 9 July. Permanent repairs still have to be made.

June 30
Water System
 828

A.G.E.A. System.

2. Electric Power. The hydro-electrical network normally supplying Rome with 126,000 kilowatts was cut off. There were local stand-by

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Metric System

June 30

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2. Electric Power. The hydro-electrical network normally supplying Rome with 126,000 kilowatts was cut off. There were local stand-by sets which consumed fuel. Several small hydro-electric installations were located nearby. These were repaired and put back into operation. Due to shortage of power a rationing system was put into effect which allowed civilians four hours of power every other day at a specific time. Military installations were given continuous service. Up to 20 June the lowest number of kilowatts on the line in any one day was 17,000 and the largest number in any one day was 23,000. Within the course of the next ten days the total capacity on the line should be in the region of 40,000 kilowatts, of which 26,000 is steam or diesel generated and 14,000 hydro-generated. These 40,000 kilowatts cannot be maintained continuously, since the fuel plants are stand-by plants and were not meant for the steady use to which they have been recently put and must be stopped from time to time for repairs. The coal needed for fuel driven plant varies from 20 tons a day at low load to 300 tons a day at peak load. This quantity of fuel is dependent on the number of fuel power plants running on any one day.

3. Tram Lines. Tram lines are restricted to 50% of operation at the present time. In the morning 360 cars are being used - from 11 o'clock on 180 cars. The service is limited to the times when workers should go and return from work, and is also limited by the total power available on any one day.

4. Gas. Under the Germans no gas was supplied to the city for several months. Gas was supplied to the hospitals immediately after our arrival. However, due to the shortage of fuel the gas plant was closed down and the fuel diverted to the power plants. This condition will remain in effect until such time as adequate supplies of fuel for gas as well as power can be assured.

5. Garbage and Street Refuse Material. The Germans requisitioned a considerable number of the trucks used for these services. As a result it was necessary that horse carts and any vehicles available be used so that the sanitary conditions should be maintained. The increase in supply of water has aided in keeping the streets clean. At this date the above mentioned services are functioning efficiently and can be returned to normal as soon as additional fuel for service trucks is available.

6. Sewers. The sewage system of the city is unharmed from any battle action. Since they operate by gravity they are functioning satisfactorily, especially with the increase in the water supply. Normal maintenance is being continued.

G. PUBLIC SAFETY.

1. Public order very good. Proclamations observed in almost every respect. No clashes between civil police and public, no rioting. One Guardia di Finanze shot by alleged Communist on 6 June 1944 since arrested, awaits trial. Civilian arrests average between 28 and 30 daily - trivial offences. 567 prisoners in jail. No definite acts of sabotage.

2. 2,850 civil police brought into Rome area - one fire brigade. Guards placed on over 1,200 buildings almost immediately on arrival. Over 2,000 Carabinieri disbanded by the Germans have been recruited and at this date are on active duty. This is in addition to the numbers brought in. The Polizia Africa Italiana force of 1,950 men were dissolved and disbanded. The General in charge has since been arrested, and the assets of 3½ million lire frozen.

3. The Partisan political police force of some 17,000 was dissolved and disbanded. All former civil chiefs of police have been removed from office. All in all about 2,800 undesirable police have been removed, due to bad records or over age.

4. There are now approximately 17,000 officially recognised civil police in service, and working well.

5. The Rome fire service is completely mobilised and on active duty. Before our arrival the Germans let all prisoners out of jail. Due to the fact that the prison records were found intact many of these criminals were rearrested. The prisons are in good condition.

7. Large quantities of fire arms and ammunition were surrendered to the police; arms and explosives located at various places turned over to the military. The offices of political organizations were raided, and quantities of arms and explosives seized.

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8. In the early stages the discipline of the troops was difficult to maintain. However, the situation has improved.

9. Allied Courts. Seven Allied Military Courts set up and functioning.

ALLIED COURTS. Three Allied Military Courts are set up and functioning as of this date. Of the three Courts, two are Summary and one Superior. The number of cases referred to these Courts has been on the increase. These Courts are now handling approximately fifty cases per day. At this time these Courts are up to date with their calendars.

10. Italian Courts. Upon arrival in the City of Rome it was determined that all Courts were prepared to function normally, with the exception of three sections of the Court of Cassation, the three judges of which had fled the city with the Germans. Italian Courts were now functioning under the supervision of the Leg 1 Division and are up to date with their calendars.

H. PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE.

1. Disease. No epidemic disease. Tuberculosis definitely on the increase due to general malnutrition. The rate has risen to 200 per thousand as against 75 in 1930. The death rate has increased only among the old age groups in the sixth decade, due mostly to heart disease.
2. Water. All potable - all chlorinated - examined daily.
3. Hospitals. There are 16,000 beds for civilians, 6,000 being for general diseases, the remainder for specialist cases. Army units have not encroached on civilian needs.
4. Medical Supplies. AMG medical supplies have arrived and are adequate for all hospital needs. In addition, all wholesalers and pharmacists have sufficient supplies for at least three months.
5. Milk. About 30,000 liters of raw milk are distributed daily to various essential categories. 52 tons of powdered milk have arrived and are to be used for infant feeding during warm months. This amount is sufficient for a four months period.
6. Associations. The Medical Association has been established under the name of "Ordine dei Medici" and Dr. Tullio Lazze named as President. A committee of physicians headed by Dr. Coronic is acting in an advisory capacity.

The Director of the Hospital Association has been changed and Dott Fancella appointed.

WELFARE.

7. Assistance is handled by Ente Assistenza di Roma. Assistance is given in cash and in kind and twenty-two institutions are operating for emergency care of 11,000 persons who have not their own homes. Half of these numbers are Romans and half are refugees. Most of the Rome persons lost their homes through bombing. E.A.R. also operates soup kitchens feeding 60,000 individuals.
8. Under the supervision of Public Welfare there is operating as of 1 July 335 soup kitchens feeding approximately 264,000 people. They are operated by four organizations:-
 1. Ente Assistenza di Roma
 2. Circolo di San Pietro
 3. Opera Nazionale Assistenza Religiosa Morale Operai
 4. Societa Generale Immobiliare
 Of this number approximately 40,000 persons are receiving the assistance free; the remaining groups pay approximately 3 lire. By the end of June all persons were giving up ration points for their daily meal at the soup kitchens.
9. Contact has been constant with the Welfare Committee at the Vatican. This Committee is effective and helpful. Had it not been for their activity in furnishing food to the large chain of soup kitchens severe suffering would have occurred in Rome before food was received in the stores. Many cases of individual relief have also been handled.
10. The general condition of the populace is slowly improving and as soon as the food ration can be further increased and further diversified the general condition of undernourishment which prevails throughout should be corrected.

I. EDUCATION.

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I. EDUCATION.

1. University. The property of the University was protected from damage during the occupancy of the 3 Division. Libraries, laboratories and museums were put out of bounds. The University is now open again. A Pro Rector and a Committee of Rehabilitation has been appointed.

When its work is done, the elections of deans and a rector will be held. Examinations will be held as usual in the Fall.

2. Schools. Examinations were being held at the time of our arrival. They were completed. Another session for the benefit of students who were excluded from taking examinations for political and racial reasons will be held next week. A new Provost was appointed.

3. Music. Arrangements were made with the Musical Academy of Santa Cecilia to give symphony concerts twice a week during July and August for soldiers and civilians. The series will begin as soon as the engineers can promise light for the theatre.

4. Theatres. A certain number of theatres were reserved for civil entertainments. 15 companies have been given permission to give performances.
5. Opera. There will be a summer season of opera as soon as the engineers can promise sufficient light.
6. Libraries. All libraries have been reopened and are functioning normally.
7. Academies. All academies are functioning normally. A request has been made to the Accademia d'Italia, a Fascist creation, and to the Accademia dei Lincei which had been absorbed by the Accademia d'Italia.

J. REFUGEES.

1. An overall policy of holding refugees in Rome if they are being properly fed and housed has been adopted until such time as a complete plan for the return of these people in groups to their own homes can be prepared.
2. Of the thirty-five camps in Rome, some have already been closed and a policy of centralization is being adopted. Registration in detail is in progress.
3. The camp just to the South of Rome Cine Citta as of this date is staffed. People returning to their homes will pass through this camp. The capacity is 10,000 divided 7,000 for refugees and 3,000 for displaced persons.
4. Through the Vatican and the Church parish priests are submitting complete information on refugees located in their various areas so that an orderly withdrawal can be put into effect and so that transportation going in any direction may be effectively used. The Italian Government, through Signore Zaniboni, is cooperating in the overall plan for the rehabilitation of Italian refugees. This is being done in conjunction with the Regional Commissioners.

K. COMMUNICATIONS.

1. Roads. Streets, roads and bridges in the city were found in excellent shape. Regular repairs are going forward. Contracts have been let to civilian companies for the repair of the damaged part of a bridge over the river. Only one bridge over the Tiber in the city had been destroyed. Arrangements are under way to have this permanently repaired. Roads in the Governatorate outside the city were badly damaged. Repairs are proceeding.
2. Rail. The local street railways are being brought into complete repair. The steam and electric railroads leading into the city have been entirely in the hands of the military. The line from Civitavecchia will be operating by 5 July and the line direct from Naples to Rome will be completed by 4 July.
3. Telephones. The exchanges were found intact, but the long distance repeater equipment had been removed. The Germans had restricted the civilian telephone to 5,000 users. All telephones were disconnected by our advance forces. By the end of the second day all important military installations were connected to the civilian system and on the third day civilian service was restored to 25 many lines as had been permitted under the Germans. At this date some 5,000 additional civilian telephones, including those required by the Vatican, had been added. An improvement in the electric power situation has shown an additional number of civilian telephones. The goal will be the return of 60% of the 120,000 civilian telephones to service; the remainder 40% are needed for the military.

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4. Telegrams. The three main telegraph offices and equipment were undamaged. Owing to demolition of equipment, however, no general service is available. Telegraph is in operation between Naples and Rome for 400 10 communications.

5. Censorship. The Postal Censorship unit arrived the first day we entered Rome, established an office, and assembled the Italian censorship staff of some 170 officers. These men are being systematically vetted by F.S.S. and are now ready to go to work at this date.

6. Postal Service. The six main post offices and the seventy branch offices are intact. Postal Service started 1 July on the basis of Regional Order No. 9.

L. PROPERTY CONTROL.

1. The property of allied nationals has constituted major work, consisting of supervising approximately 150 real and personal properties, and 45 corporations and businesses, of which 26 were American, 10 British and 7 French. All bank accounts and postal savings accounts owned by our nationals have been blocked. Enemy state property so far has consisted of 130,000 liters of liquor, the raw materials for which were furnished by the Germans.
2. Fascist and Italian Government property presented some difficulties. Progress has been made in closing some of these offices. Possession was taken of all available cash pending determination of eventual ownership.
3. Abandoned private Fascist property and other abandoned property required considerable protective effort because of looting.

M. FINANCE.

1. All Banks and Financial Institutions were protected upon entrance into the city. 600 million lire of AFA cash were deposited in the vaults of the Banca d'Italia. The lire were brought in on trucks on the first day. Subsequently 450 million lire were brought up from the Naples branch for the Rome branch of the Banca d'Italia.
2. A few banks and post offices were open for business on 5 June but were closed later in the day in accordance with Proclamation No. 4.
3. Meetings were subsequently held with bank officials. In the opinion of bank managers, due to the advance of additional lire, the banks could safely be reopened. This was done on 12 June 1946, with no restrictions.
4. Post offices opened simultaneously and all normal services of these institutions were put into effect, except for mail.
5. No discrimination of any kind has been made against notes printed before our arrival. The banking situation after 25 days of occupation is considered to be satisfactory.
6. The following sums have been placed at the disposal of the various bodies for salaries, wages, and normal operating expenses for the month of June 1946 only:

City of Rome	L. 79,317,000
Province of Rome	L. 20,850,000
Ente Assistenza Rome	L. 20,000,000
Ministries & Aziende Autonome	L. 562,412,000

 Taxes are being collected satisfactorily for State, Province and City. Since the banks and post offices are open, taxes will be made payable in the usual manner and not only by actual cash. This should accelerate tax collections.
8. A report on the tobacco monopoly has been made. Reports on salt, matches and quinine monopolies are being prepared.

N. DISPLACED PERSONS.

1. At present approximately 5,000 Allied Nationals have been located in Rome, belonging to 26 nations, including Hebrews. The care of stateless persons, and those without passports or other proofs of identity is also a responsibility of this Division.
2. It was found that the numerically larger groups, i.e., British

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2. It was found that the numerically larger groups, i.e. British (including Maltese), Polish, Yugoslav (Royalists and Partisans), Hebrews and Greeks, were well organized and had been well taken care of by the representatives of their protecting powers or by elected committees. Many had been often moving from residence to residence at short notice, or in hiding, while others had been fed, housed and cared for by Italians, often at great personal risk to life and property.
3. The numerically smaller groups and those less closely knit together have now been organized and almost every individual Allied National has been accounted for. Others are constantly arriving from the North and are being taken care of.
4. Special arrangements have been made for medical care of the sick and small quantities of comforts, such as milk, concentrated soups, etc. have been made available. Special issues of flour and bread have been made and the bread ration raised.

5. Not all the Allied subjects in Rome are, strictly speaking, displaced persons, as a considerable number, including many members of religious orders, were either permanently or temporarily resident in Rome before the war, but help is also being extended to these.

6. A reception center is available, where those who are homeless and destitute can be cared for. The only available site for this center had been heavily bombed and a great deal of work is being done on it, to put it into a state to receive up to 5,000 persons. There is a small hospital, and medical and nursing care are available, and when the necessary equipment is to hand on certain structural repairs have been made, a larger and better equipped hospital will function. The personnel at the center is composed almost entirely of various Allied Nationals, directed by a small group of British and American officers.

O. BLACK MARKET.

1. Food - Civilian Supply Imported by AMG. No appreciable black market in these supplies exists at present. This has been verified by test checks, general investigation, and is borne out by price data gathered by the unit. One case of a baker who attempted to divert 500 lbs of American flour has developed recently. He is in jail awaiting trial by a Superior Court and his shop has been closed.

2. Food - Other Civilian Supply. In general there is no black market because prices have not been fixed. During the last week of June prices have been fixed on a number of additional items of civilian supply. To guard against diversion of these supplies from legitimate channels a market control system employing Control Stations on 16 of the 32 roads leading into Rome, an inspection system at the markets and flying squads of inspectors has been established and this is in operation as of 1 July.

3. Supply and Prices - Foodstuffs. During the first few days of occupation the unit recommended on the basis of investigations of food supply that all civilian restaurants be placed off limits to troops and that certain restaurants exclusively for troops be opened. The latter part of this recommendation has been adopted and while it has not wholly remedied the situation that occasioned the recommendation, it has helped materially by reducing the number of meals served to troops in civilian restaurants by some 15,000 meals daily.

4. Supply and Prices - Other Commodities. Prices for all kinds of merchandise have skyrocketed and complaints on the part of both troops and civilians have been numerous. In conjunction with the Confederation of Merchants of Rome, the unit has worked out and submitted to the Regional Commissioner an overall plan for the fixing of prices on every sort of commodity by a Civilian Price Commission subject to AMG approval.

5. Complaint and Prosecution Offices. The unit has established a complaint office easily accessible to the public where complaints are received. Over 400 complaints received from this and other sources have been investigated to date. In addition there has been set up in cooperation with the Legal Division a prosecution office manned by personnel of this unit for handling the prosecution of Black Market cases in the courts.

6. Coordination of pre-existing enforcement agencies. Certain enforcement groups which formerly engaged exclusively in fighting the black market have been brought under the direction and control of this unit.

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6. Coordination of pre-existing enforcement agencies. Certain enforcement groups which formerly engaged exclusively in fighting the black market have been brought under the direction and control of this unit. The activities of these organizations are being coordinated with the activities of the agents brought into Rome by the unit. At the moment most of the personnel of these organizations is being used in the maintenance of the market control system referred to above.

P. CIVIL AFFAIRS.

1. On the departure of six Civil Affairs Officers, about the middle of the month, the Governorate was, for the purpose of Civil Affairs administration, reorganized into four areas:
 South Section
 East Section
 North and Eastern Section
 West of the Tiber
- Under Major Young (A)
Under Lt Colonel Yeo (B)
- Parioli, Nomentane and San Lorenzo
Under Lt Colonel Potter (B)

Central Section

Roma Vecchia, Ludovisi, and
Macao Esquilino

Under
Major Gregory (B)

2. Officers in their Districts have recorded interviews averaging forty a day. The most important questions which re-occur are:-

a. Requisitioning of property. This falls into categories (i) legal requisitioning and (ii) illegal requisitioning.

Legal requisitioning was applied in some instances to private dwellings occupied by families. This is an unfortunate application of power and should be avoided and extended use made of billeting.

Illegal requisitioning consisted of arbitrary seizure of property; where this has come to notice, action has been taken to have the house handed back.

b. The summary eviction of Jews last year has caused a great deal of friction. Many Jews came to some agreement, often sub-rosa, to let their houses and now require immediate restitution. This point has been discussed with the Questura and a channel of procedure agreed.

c. Armate Rossa is still causing trouble and more drastic action to curb their activities is required.

d. Complaints against troops in the area Lido-Ostia-Funicino. This area was almost entirely looted and much furniture, etc. has been removed.

e. Some comment has been made on the failure to clear up bomb damage.

f. Alleged loss of ration cards. Losses of the new ration cards are being constantly reported. At present the solution must be that the losers attend the Welfare Soup Kitchens.

g. Removal of officials. Public Safety was asked to arrange for the removal of the Italian medical officer of the Fiumicino Area. The replacement has since been arranged. Recommendation for the removal of one of the officials of the Ente Comunale d'Assistenza on the grounds of unsuitability is under examination.

h. On the whole the population appears tranquil and well disposed.

C MONUMENTS, FINE ARTS AND ARCHIVES.

1. Monuments and Fine Arts.

a. Fine Arts situation in Rome City very good. Almost no war damage. Church of S. Lorenzo seriously damaged by bombing on July 13; repairs are in progress under direction of Superintendent of Monuments, but hampered by lack of materials.

b. One instance of looting by US troops reported; referred to Provost Marshal for investigation (results negative) and claim by owner for damaged forwarded through channels to Claims Commission.

c. Weekly meetings held with Italian Superintendents of Antiquities, Monuments and Galleries.

d. Various inspections of damages to monuments in immediate vicinity of Rome; Tivoli, Frascati, Grottaferata, Albano, Nemi - all under jurisdiction of Superintendents whose headquarters are in Rome.

e. Checking of inventories of art objects consigned to the Vatican Museums for storage is in progress, in cooperation with Director of Vatican Museums and Italian Fine Arts officials concerned.

f. There is cooperation with Region IV Fine Arts Officer in inspections and repairs in Rome vicinity where damages are extensive.

2. Archives.

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2. Archives.

a. General policy of removal to the North of the majority of the more important recent Archives was carried out by all Ministries before the arrival of the Allies in Rome. In the Ministry of Foreign Affairs very little remains for the period 1933-43. Regarding the Ministry of Justice, it is reported that the legal records were bombed and in large part destroyed en route North. In spite of these removals the amount remaining in the various Ministries was so large that the plans laid for the exploitation of the Archives for intelligence purposes could not be carried out. In the return intact of all evacuated documents an important preliminary is the preparation by individual Ministries of a comprehensive statement of the lists of missing classes, files etc. This is being done.

The premises of three Italian Ministries have been requisitioned by various allied units. These are:

The Ministry of Italian Africa (by 803 Military Police Bn.)
The Ministry of Popular Cultures (by P.M.B.)
The Ministry of Corporations (by HQ MCC)

The loss of archives in these three instances was very slight.
No damage has been reported to any of the collections of State, Material or Family Archives within Rome Region. Ecclesiastical Archives in Rome Region have been similarly insured.

Cooperation everywhere in the work of the section by Italians has made it possible to do much. The Public Safety Section was helpful in providing personnel for guard duty as well as protection of Archives. As of this date the chief menace is the danger of buildings being requisitioned at high levels of military authority.

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Ref: 896/CA.

7th June 1946.

SUBJECT: Reports - RUMF.

TO : Chief Commissioner.

Circulat
P
PM
Int
Legal
Property

1. SCMD AND 5 Army Field visited RUMF yesterday. He reports that the city appears to be in complete running order. One water viaduct has broken down but it seems a matter of days only for this to be repaired.
2. Public utilities and trams, etc., are running smoothly, government offices are functioning, there was food for two days and a civilian transport company is operating food from AMELO.
3. Colonel Wayne's personal estimation is that the population has been increased by 1-200,000 above normal.
4. Colonel Wayne described the difference between the apparent normality of RUMF and the devastation just outside the city as Gilbertian.

MEH/JUL

M. S. L. Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

Copy to: Economic Section.
Adm Section.
Deputy Chief Commissioner.
Information Div.

4842

TO: Chief Commissioner.

(1A)

Lh

6 June 1944

Following telephonic sitrep from Fifth Army Field (not Rome Sub-Region)
on preliminary report on Rome order:

1. Most bridges undamaged.
2. Water supply not cut.
3. Most telephones still working.
4. Very little structural damage except Arsenal blown up.
5. Vatican in perfect order.
6. Most Art treasures in Rome stored in Vatican.
7. Appears to be a quantity of transport left and civilian contractors are already sending trucks to Anzio to get food.
8. Col. Myers, SCAG Fifth Army in city today and there will probably be more news tonight.
9. Fifth Army Field GAGs entered Rome with Divisions and put up proclamations on HQ. GAG, before General Johnson or General Hase entered.

I will draft a telegram to AMHQ if you so desire.

TM

Copy to: Econ Section
Admin Section
D. C. C.
Information Div.
G. A. Branch.

0870