

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

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RETURNS & REPORTS, AMG, 5TH ARMY
JULY 1944 - JULY 1945

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

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY
APO 101 US ARMY

20 August 1945

222/7

SUBJECT: Monthly Report

27 AUG 1945

TO : H.Q. Allied Commission

Herewith, Monthly Report for the month of July.

EDWARD BRONKOWSKI
Brigadier General, GSC.,
Asst. Chief of Staff, G-5.

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Legal	A	
Local Govt	PM	18/9
Patriots		18/9
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MC 39/8

5737

20/10

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY
APO 464 US ARMY

KEH/hap

Monthly Report for Month of July 1945

Part I.

1. Allied Military Government was established in all the remaining communes in the French Italian Border area by 10 July.
2. Approximately 450 tons of fruit per day was being mailed out of the Bolzano area by the end of the month.
3. A mass killing of 54 political prisoners took place in Lonigo, Vicenza Province, on 6 July. A large number of persons believed to know something of the matter have been arrested, among these three persons believed to have been parties to the killing. One has made a full confession.
4. Details are being completed to hospitalize 5300 sick and wounded Italians, ex-slave laborers and ex-prisoners of war from Germany, in the Bolzano area. Six hundred sick and wounded per week will be moved commencing about 1 August.
5. Approximately 145,000 refugees have been moved from Germany, Austria, Switzerland, and France back into Italy through refugee channels during the month.
6. Thirty-eight officers and 74 enlisted men were secured from the 35th Division to augment the staffs in the various refugee camps. This personnel fulfills the commitment of AFHQ in February 1945.
7. Fifteen Captured Enemy Material dumps have been turned over to G-5 Section for exploitation. Inventories are being completed and material from other dumps is being consolidated in these fifteen before reporting to AFHQ and requesting release to the Allied Commission.
8. Some 500 civilian vehicles have been turned over to G-5 for repair and distribution to Regions from the Great Prisoner of War Camp.
9. Five hundred million dollars worth of art treasures were returned to Florence from the Bolzano area completing two months work in recovering them from the hiding places of the Germans, inventorying and packing.
10. At midnight 15 July 1945 all of the area west of the western boundaries of the provinces of Bolzano, Trento, Verona, Mantova and Reggio was turned over to 12 District and control of the Allied Military Government in that area passed to the Allied Commission.

5736

Ninety persons have been arrested and questioned in connection with the Dada murders, its two-thirds being detained for further questioning. Names of seven persons implicated are known to the CID Agents and three have been arrested. Of these three, one has made a full confession.

A General Court has been scheduled for the latter part of August to try the cases. This has been done to insure that the trials will be held by Allied Military Courts rather than in the Italian Courts.

d. Public Health & Welfare

Arrangements were completed to move sick and wounded Italian ex-prisoners of war, ex-slave workers, etc., from Germany to hospitals in the Breno area. A first estimate of 10,000 sick and wounded has been reduced to a known 5,300 plus an unknown number in the area occupied by the French. The sick will be moved by rail using a shuttle service taking sick and wounded German Prisoners of War back to Germany and returning with Italians, 300 patients twice weekly.

The hospitals in Breno occupied by German hospital units will be cleared and turned over for this work. In addition two Italian Field Hospitals, total bed capacity 500, are set up. The personnel used are Italian and Swiss Red Cross and additional personnel will be moved into Breno as hospitals are turned over. A total bed capacity of 3500 is expected by 17 August.

e. Refugees

The numbers of refugees received during the month in Northern Italy from Austria, Germany, France and Switzerland are as follows:

Brenner Route	115,000
Chiasso	23,000
Domodossola	2,200
Bordighera	150

The Brenner rail route opened on 1 July with trains running directly from Innsbruck to Verona with approximately 3000 refugees per day. On 23 July the figure was increased to 4500. This figure was based on one train of southerners and two of northerners per day.

The erection of the camp at Pescantina, near Verona, has progressed very slowly, most of the work being done by Czech Displaced Persons on an ad hoc basis. Before the end of the month 100 German Prisoners of War had been secured for construction work and the building of the camp was progressing very satisfactorily. Throughout the month refugees have been detained and fed at this camp and sent on to their ultimate destination with minimum of waiting.

The movement from Switzerland of 37,000 interned has continued smoothly. Five trains of 1000 each were received weekly at Chiasso, thence to Como. After 15 July this route ceased to be within the Army area.

5735

1. General

At midnight on 15 July 1945, the IV Corps area and the Army area west of the western boundaries of the Provinces of Reggio, Mantova, Verona, Trento, and Bolzano were turned over by the Army and IV Corps to No. 2 District and control of the Allied Military Government in that area was relinquished by this Headquarters to the Allied Commission.

Hume
EDGAR ECKINS HUME,
Brigadier General, G3C.,
Ass't. Chief of Staff, G-5.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY
APO 464 US ARMY

EEH/hdp

Monthly Report for Month of July 1945

Part I.

1. Allied Military Government was established in all the remaining communes in the French Italian Border area by 10 July.

2. Approximately 450 tons of fruit per day was being mailed out of the Bolzano area by the end of the month.

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6. Thirty-eight officers and 74 enlisted men were secured from the 35th Division to augment the staffs in the various refugee camps. This personnel fulfills the commitment of 28th in February 1945.

7. Fifteen Captured Enemy Material dumps have been turned over to G-5 Section for exploitation. Inventories are being completed and material from other dumps is being consolidated in these fifteen before reporting to J2 and requesting release to the Allied Commission.

8. Some 500 civilian vehicles have been turned over to G-5 for repair and distribution to Regions from the Czech Prisoner of War Camp.

9. Five hundred million dollars worth of art treasures were returned to Florence from the Bolzano area completing two months work in recovering them from the hiding places of the Germans, inventorying and packing.

10. At midnight 15 July 1945 all of the area west of the western boundaries of the provinces of Bolzano, Trento, Verona, Mantova and Reggio was turned over to 2 District and control of the Allied Military Government in that area passed to the Allied Commission.

6736

Part II.

a. Political Reaction and Popular Opinion

The political reaction has remained substantially the same. The Committee of National Liberation are strongly organized and tend to a Reddish complex. In general the more radical elements are content to remain somewhat in the background and wait until conditions are more favorable for their political aspirations.

b. Local Government

Allied Military Government was established during the early part of the month in all the border areas along the French Italian border that had formerly been occupied by French troops. All French troops have been withdrawn from Italy, with the last troops leaving on 10 July.

A ceremony was held at Tenda in connection with the turnover of the area. As the French troops marched out of town in one direction, truckloads of food, accompanied by Carabinieri, came into town from the other direction and Allied Military Government was formally re-established.

c. Economics and Supply

The Allied Military Government warehouses and railroad were closed during the early part of the month and thereafter supplies came into the Army Area from Genoa and Forlì direct to the provinces. At the same time the Allied Commission transportation companies were distributed to the Regions except two companies that have remained with Allied Military Government, Fifth Army.

Approximately 300 tons of fruit per day was railled from the Bolzano area south. Arrangements were made to rail fruit into Austria in exchange for copper sulphate and other needed commodities and approximately 150 tons per day was railled to Austria during the last week of July.

d. Public Safety

On the night of 6 July 1945 approximately 15 masked men, armed with tommy guns, forced their way into the jail at Sesto, Vicenza Province and segregated the prisoners into three rooms. The political prisoners were put into two large rooms on the first and second floors of the jail. The jailer, his wife, and the balance of the prisoners were locked up in another part of the jail to keep them out of the way. At a prearranged signal, the masked men opened fire on the 73 prisoners killing 47 (14 women) and wounding 26. The masked men then made their escape. Four of the wounded later died bringing the total killed to 51 persons, among them a girl of 16 and a man of 70.

Ninety persons have been arrested and questioned in connection with the Lario murders with two-thirds being detained for further questioning. Names of seven persons implicated are known to the CID Agents and three have been arrested. Of these three, one has made a full confession.

A General Court has been scheduled for the latter part of August to try the cases. This has been done to insure that the trials will be held by Allied Military Courts rather than in the Italian Courts.

g. Public Health & Welfare

Arrangements for completed to move sick and wounded Italian ex-prisoners of war, ex-slave workers, etc., from Germany to hospitals in the Lario area. A first batch of 10,000 sick and wounded has been railroaded to a known 5,000 plus an unknown number in the area occupied by the French. The sick will be moved by rail using a shuttle service taking sick and wounded German Prisoners of War back to Germany and returning with Italians. 300 patients twice weekly.

The hospitals in Lario occupied by German hospital units will be cleared and turned over for this work. In addition two Italian Field Hospitals, total bed capacity 500, are set up. The personnel used are Italian and Swiss Red Cross and additional personnel will be moved into Lario as hospitals are turned over. A total bed capacity of 3500 is expected by 17 August.

h. Refugees

The numbers of refugees received during the month in Northern Italy from Austria, Germany, France, and Switzerland are as follows:

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The erection of the camp at Pescantina, near Verona, has progressed very slowly, most of the work being done by Czech Displaced Persons on an "ad hoc" basis. Before the end of the month 100 German Prisoners of War had been secured for construction work and the building of the camp was progressing more satisfactorily. Throughout the month refugees have been detained and fed at this camp and sent on to their ultimate destination with a minimum of waiting.

The movement from Switzerland of 37,000 internees has continued smoothly. Five trains of 1000 each were received weekly at Chiasso, thence to Como. After 15 July this route ceased to be within the Army area.

5735

On 9 July the railroad bridge across the Po was opened and a direct rail line from Verona to Bologna was established.

Thirty-eight officers and 74 enlisted men were received from the 35th Division by G-1 Fifth Army for staffing the Assembly Centers (handling 1,000 refugees per day) and the control camps (handling 1,000 refugees, mainly Allied nationals). This personnel fulfills the commitment of AFHQ in February 1945 and now staffs the Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Division with 50% American personnel. Previously it had been 99% British. These men are used in the Verona, Bolzano, Bologna, Milan, Torino and Genoa areas to operate camps. Prior to securing these men British personnel, hopelessly overloaded, were attempting to do the job.

g. Political

The Diplomatic Internment Camp at Bolcaggione continues in full operation. Six Japanese diplomats were sent from the camp for movement to the United States.

Many of the servants, chauffeurs, etc. were dismissed from the camp as they were not needed or were not of any importance from a security point of view.

h. Industry & Commerce

The work of taking over, inventorying, and warehousing Captured Enemy Materials as it is turned over to G-5 by the various services is progressing rapidly in the Bolzano area. New dumps found or reported to G-4 Fifth Army. An AFHQ cable requires that that HQ/4 quarters receive inventories and state whether the material is wanted for any other military requirement before any surpluses are turned over to the Allied Military Government or the Allied Commission. However a conference with Army Quartermaster's unit in the maintenance of the system already in effect except that G-5 dumps are to be considered as quartermaster dumps until a final release is obtained from AFHQ on the contents thereof.

Fifteen dumps have been turned over to G-5, 7 Quartermaster dumps and the balance Engineer, Ordnance, etc. No distribution will be made until the inventories are consolidated and reported to AFHQ and the contents of the dumps released by AFHQ at which time consignment of the dumps to the Allied Commission will be made.

Some 500 civilian passenger cars have been released to G-5 by Ordnance from the Enemy Prisoner of War Camp. These cars are being moved to Brescia to the Officina Locomobili Plant for repair, using the best to be repaired with parts cannibalized from the wrecks. They will finally be distributed to Regions and Provinces. Payment for the repairs will be made by the Italian Government which are allotted the vehicles.

i. Fine Arts

The completion of the work of locating, translating, drafting, moving and restoration of the art treasures of Italy to Florence occurred on 22 July, when Brigadier General Hume presented the art treasures to the city of Florence at a ceremony held in the Piazza Signoria. The treasures were conservatively valued at five hundred million dollars.

1. General

At midnight on 15 July 1945, the IV Corps area and the Army area west of the western boundaries of the Provinces of Reggio, Mantova, Verona, Trento, and Bolzano were turned over by the Army and IV Corps to No. 2 District and control of the Allied Military Government in that area was relinquished by this Headquarters to the Allied Commission.

1/1/46
EDGAR ERSKINE RUMBLE,
Brigadier General, GSO.,
Asst. Chief of Staff, G-5.

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HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY
G-5 SECTION
APO 464 15 ARMY

13 July 1945

222/7

SUBJECT: Monthly Report

TO : H.Q. Allied Commission

Herewith, Monthly Report for the month of June.

Edgar Erosime Hunn
EDGAR EROKIME HUNN,
Brigadier General, GSC.,
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5

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Public Safety	<i>Pub</i>	<i>23/7</i>
Public Health	<i>Pub</i>	<i>23/7</i>
Legal	<i>Pub</i>	<i>23/7</i>
Local Govt	<i>Pub</i>	<i>23/7</i>
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HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY
G-5 SECTION
APO 464 US ARMY

ELH/hcp

Monthly Report for month of June 1945

PART I.

1. At the close of the month the zone in N.W. Italy occupied by the French was being cleared of French troops under the agreement reached at Caserta by Allied Officials. (It has since been entirely cleared).
2. An average lift of 1500 tons per day was maintained in Army area for the month. The use of rail movement during the latter part of the month greatly facilitated the distribution of foodstuffs and essential agricultural items such as binder twine.
3. The Army Wage Scale was increased to allow 50% of Cost of Living Bonus on 1 June 1945. Labor relations continue reasonably satisfactory.
4. The turnover of Highway maintenance to Regions was accomplished on 1 June 1945. Lack of transport has hindered the actual work but efforts are being made to release sufficient trucks to the Regions to enable them to carry on the program successfully.
5. The rate of killings and political murders in the Army area has been on the decline during the month with a few reported from outlying districts. Generally the local police agencies are becoming more efficient and slowly returning to normal.
6. An average of approximately 4000 refugees per day were moved through the Brenner Pass into Italy. An additional 1000 per day began moving from Switzerland into Italy on the last day of the month. The movement through the Brenner is now by rail from Innsbruck through Verona to the Po River and then to Bologna.
7. Large amounts of seized German accounts and German funds have been taken over by the Finance Division during the month. In addition five shipments of monies and valuables were delivered to the A.F.M. Agency in Milan as well as 13 sacks of valuables delivered to Rome.
8. An analysis of arms hoarded in by the Partisans in the Fifth Army Area shows that 138,256 arms and approximately 50 tons of ammunition and explosives have been turned in to Allied authorities.
9. The Internment Camp at Salsomaggiore is in full operation with a total of 177 European and Oriental diplomats interned.

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PART II.

a. Political Reaction and Popular Opinion

The political reaction remains the same. The CLM remains actively interested in the control of the government. They have cooperated with Allied Military Government after a directive was issued by this Headquarters making the position quite clear with regard to their relations with AMG and the local government officials.

b. Local Government

Allied Military Government has been carried on throughout the zone in N.W. Italy occupied by the French forces, substantially without interference on the part of the French. General Hane participated in the conference in Caserta that led to the agreement of the French to withdraw and he and other officers of this section have followed closely the steps taken to carry out this agreement. On 23 June an explosion occurred at Suse as a result of which two French soldiers were killed and several others hurt. As a result the French took locally certain steps which might be deemed as technically within the realm of military government but which they would undoubtedly argue were necessary for their military security. No protest was made by AMG and the incident now appears to be closed. The cause of the explosion has not been definitely ascertained.

c. Economics and Supply

An average life of 2500 tons per day was maintained the first week in June with the cooperation of Fifth Army Transportation and PEB trucks. During the second week the average tone per day was maintained at 1500, and the balance of the month 1100 tons per day was maintained.

Movement of food supplies was aided by the use of rail in the latter part of the month. In addition to food, POL and binder twine was railed and distributed to the provinces in Army areas. A bid was accepted to rail 250 tons per day of fruit from Bologna/Forli area to the south and also 300 tons per day to rail wheat from Forli to Milan on 23 June.

d. Labor

Labor relations remain generally satisfactory. Unemployment continues to increase due to many ex prisoners of war and slave laborers returning from Germany. A number of new labor contracts were presented to the Regional Labor Officers and were acted on by the Regions in line with policy laid down in existing memoranda. All contracts provided for wage increases.

Social Security is functioning satisfactorily. Reports indicate that the heads of the Social Security Agencies at Rome and for North Italy at Milano are coming to an agreement on policy and personnel.

The Army Wage Scale was increased to allow 50% of the Cost of Living Bonus as of June 1. The Army is now considering giving the full Cost of Living Bonus and is also considering taking away all food rations from civilian workers. The labor demands of the Army continue to decrease. The use of POW's has relegated civilian labor supply to a position of relative unimportance to the Army.

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e. Public Works and Utilities.

The turnover of Highway maintenance to Regions was accomplished on 1 June 1945 but due to transportation shortage the actual work is behind schedule. The Army Engineer took a personal interest in securing trucks and obtained a release from G-4, Fifth Army for 125 trucks to be distributed to the Regions for maintenance of military highways. G-4 requested that the Regions furnish data on the trucks taken from the Genie Civile by the enemy so that an effort could be made to return the same trucks. Three regions have replied and these replies were forwarded to the Army Engineer.

During the month many requests were received for material from captured enemy dumps and in some cases releases were secured. Toward the end of the month on account of the increased demands of military units it became necessary to certify that engineering materials requested could not be obtained from other sources.

f. Public Safety.

The GCRB in all the Northern Regions are gradually being drafted into the various communes. Generally their morale is improving and they are beginning to function smoothly. The clothing situation of the GCRB remains very serious. Although occasional supplies are received they are not nearly sufficient and the lack of clothing and equipment seriously affects the efficiency of the force.

The Guesters are showing signs of improvement, with a fairly large number of Agents being suspended from duty. The efficiency and morale of the force depends to a great extent on the officials at its head. In many instances the Guester was appointed by the local CIN and later a career official had to be appointed in his place. Others appointed by the CIN have been fairly successful in the job and have been allowed to remain.

Nearly all Finance Guards and GCRB are now at their posts along the Swiss and French Frontiers. Their clothing will need to be greatly increased in view of the high altitudes in which they work. Lt. Col. Murgis, head of the Royal Finance Guard Mission to the Army, appears to be efficient and is trying hard to bring conditions back to normal. He is applying for the Finance Guards to be more heavily armed, especially in the frontier regions, where he says bands of men are attempting to smuggle goods across the frontier. He claims these bands are armed with "tommy guns" and that his men could come off second best in an encounter with them. In view of the fact that large numbers of arms have not been handed in by Partisans, there may be some truth in what he reports.

The killings of a wholesale nature previously reported have abated somewhat during the month although they have not stopped entirely. The murders are mainly of a political nature and investigations are hindered, partly because the people are in sympathy with the killers and even more so because of fear of possible reprisals.

On 30 June the Army Control Line was moved to the eastern boundary of Venezia Giulia Region.

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a. Public Health and Welfare.

The general health of the civilian population remains excellent. As arranged last month the Regional Public Health and Welfare teams are in charge of their areas with liaison being maintained with A.E. 5 Army. All welfare activities are functioning well and conditions appear practically normal.

b. Refugees.

The refugee centers were processing approximately 2000 refugees per day coming through from Germany and Austria in the early part of the month. At the close of the month a daily average of 5000 refugees were processed through the Brenner Pass into Italy. An additional 1000 refugees per day were processed from Switzerland through Como starting on 30 June 1945.

A new camp was established 12 Km northwest of Verona to handle the Brenner traffic. The rail lines were opened from Innsbruck to Verona and thence to the Po River. The new camp is established as a feeding and rest stop on this route.

Pick-Up Points for refugees have been established on most of the main highways under control of Regions to utilize casual Army vehicles in the movement of refugees. At each point there is an English speaking civilian to determine the destination of the casual vehicle and to issue the driver the necessary authority to carry the proper number of refugees and their baggage to the ultimate destination of the vehicle. This plan was coordinated with the Provost Marshal, G-1 and British Increment of Fifth Army.

c. Finance.

Banks functioned normally and gradually improved their position. Many transfers of funds were made from Bank of Italy branches in Milan and Bolzano to other branches by A.E. transport. The printing plants at Novara and Bergamo were permitted to resume operations and about a billion lire in new currency was delivered from these sources to the Bank of Italy, Milan, further relieving the money situation.

Five shipments of various foreign currencies, uncollected US checks, vaglia and other valuables, seized enemy booty, were delivered to the A.F.A. Agency, Milan, as well as 13 sacks of valuables taken from the Republican Fascist Ministry of Foreign Affairs for delivery to Rome.

Regions report the following totals seized as enemy accounts in banks, under Category "A".

Liguria Region	37,298,009 Lire
Piedmont Region	37,054,749 Lire
Venezia Region	6,402,273,755 Lire

(The A.F.A. has not been able to compile the total for Lombardy Region.)

The Province of Bolzano continues to be the high spot. Of the above total from Venezia Region, 6,206,521,678 Lire come from Bolzano Bank accounts and in addition Major C.E. Curtis working in that Province reported cash collections of 805,624,955 Lit. and 38,590,666 Lire in cashable vaglia and monies from enemy sources. On the return of Major Curtis to his own Province of Belluno, Lt. Col. C.J. King Jr., and an interpreter, were sent to Bolzano with instructions to work the offices of German military organizations, such as, Todt, Hospitals, Storchhaus, etc. As a result of this work 415,000,000 Lit

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additional funds in the shape of metropolitan lire and vaglia were seized and turned over to the P.F.O.

j. Partisans.

An analysis of arms handed in by the Partisans in the Fifth Army area has been taken and it has been found that 188,956 arms have been handed in composed as hereunder:

Rifles	126,883	<u>Ammunition</u>	
Automatic Rifles	4,754	Small Arms Rounds	826,350
Sten Guns	732	Box & Cases - Small	
Sub Machine Guns	961	arms ammunition	923
Machine Guns	5,471	Mortar Shells	17
Mortars & Cannons	729	Artillery Shells	106
Pistols	2,218	Mines	121
Hand Grenades	26,748	Bayonets	72
Armoured Cars	5	General Ammunition	33 tons
Field Pieces	13		
Ack Ack Guns	318		

Approximately 53 tons of clothing has been obtained from Alcon composed of jackets, trousers, boots, and blankets. This and about 9000 uniforms manufactured under contract in Florence and approximately 3000 new pairs of boots have been put in a warehouse in Milan, and should be sufficient to take care of the needs in 5th Army area.

Partisan Centers have been opened in all the Regions under 5th Army control and have been operating satisfactorily. The need for these centers is becoming less urgent and it is estimated that they will all be closed by the 15th of July.

A stand-down parade was held in Bolzano on 22 June 1945, the salute being taken by Brigadier General Hume. About 500 men were on parade and were the last group to be officially disbanded as they have been used for local policing.

k. Agriculture.

Permission was received from AFM to open the Italian-Austrian Border for migration of sheep and cattle into the Alps for summer grazing. Ten thousand sheep and goats and four thousand head of cattle were started moving across the border in the last week of June. The settlement of the French controversy had opened the French frontier to such migrants earlier in the month.

l. Political.

The Interned Camp at Bolsonogiere is now in full operation with the internees from Montecertini and Florence moved into the camp during the last week in June. One hotel now houses 52 Orientals and the other hotel houses 125 European diplomats. An additional twelve diplomats from Sicily are expected to be moved to the camp during the middle of July. The Provost Marshal Fifth Army has been designated as having guard control.

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HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY
G-5 SECTION
APO 464 US ARMY

EEH/hap

28 JUL 1945

21 June 1945

222/7

SUBJECT: Monthly Report.

TO : H.Q. Allied Commission.

Enclosed herewith Monthly Report for the month of May.

EDGAR FRANKLIN HURE,
Brigadier General, GSC.,
Senior Civil Affairs Officer
A.M.G. Fifth Army.

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HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY

G-5 SECTION

APO 464

US ARMY

Report for the Month of May, 1945

1. Operations in May were a continuation of the fast-moving and territory-occupying phase which started in the latter part of April with the breakthrough in the Apennines. They culminated in the surrender of the German Armies in Northwest Italy on 2 May, and finally in the total surrender of Germany on the 8th of May. The Fifth Army's area thus included the Compartments or Regions of Venetia Tridentina, Liguria, Piemonte and Lombardia and large parts of Venetia and Emilia.

This rapid development confronted AMG 5th Army with the urgent task of moving Regional and Provincial teams into their respective capitals with the least possible delay. Staging areas for these teams were set up in Bivigliano, Bologna, Modena and Mantova to aid in the movement of the various teams to their posts and to establish military government.

Shortly after the first of May a new phase of AMG had begun, that of establishing military government in cities and communities which had not experienced the ravages of war and which saw briefly the rush of a victorious Army hard on the heels of a flying enemy. New problems of this phase were faced in places that had already organized a "new" government, with the Committees of National Liberation well established and advocating definite ideas of governing in their own way.

2. Partisans were well organized and were initially instrumental in the liberation of their various communes. They took great pride in their part in bringing about the collapse of German tyranny in Italy, and in helping to establish government with the local Committee of National Liberation. Many problems arose in disarming these bands. In those areas where the Army swept through and quickly demonstrated power, the Partisans responded at once to the order to disarm and return to civil life. The war had passed them and there was no real need for them to fight to protect their land. Partisans of Bologna, Modena, Mantova and Verona were examples of this favorable reaction.

In other sectors in which complete liberation was slower there was another and more difficult problem. The Partisans were loath to surrender their weapons until the surrendered German troops were disarmed and removed from such areas. Also there were Fascist groups organized for resistance and until they were tracked down the Partisans were disinclined to part with their arms. Milan, Turin, Trento, and Bolzano provinces were examples of this problem.

There was accordingly issued by the Commanding General, IV Corps, in collaboration with the Chief of Staff of the Italian Army, an order that Partisans should be disarmed and their weapons turned in on or before the 1st of June. This order was in general well obeyed. By the end of May a steady stream of weapons - mostly rifles - was coming in from the Partisans to the collection centers. The June report will show the totals turned in up to the deadline.

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3. Crime has been a major problem during this month, several murders having been reported. The defeat of the Fascist and Nazi powers accelerated the volcanic outbursts of accumulated hatred of years. The oppressed were tempted to become the oppressors, and old grudges were in some instances paid off by private killings.

The largest number of murders occurred in the first days following German collapse, and in cities where Partisans staged revolts, such as in Milan and Turin. But the murders for revenge and for political motives continued through the month to a lesser degree, throughout the Army area.

4. The food situation was not as acute as was anticipated in the provinces liberated prior to the capitulation of the Germans. Beginning the tenth of May supplies were drawn from Allied Commission food depots, and delivered directly to the provincial capitals, placing the responsibility for delivery on the communes, or the Consorzio Agrario Provinciale. Milan and Turin were placed on first priority, and with the aid of civilian transport the minimum ration was being maintained for these cities.

5. Political activity has been an intricate and delicate problem in the French-Italian border areas. French troops occupied the border regions of Italy, in Piemonte and Liguria and some difficulty was encountered in establishing military government in these areas. The Senior Civil Affairs Officer made several tours of the area with General de Seyin, French Air Force, Senior French officer at the Allied Commission, to investigate the political situation. The Allied military strength of the three border provinces of Aosta, Torino, and Cuneo was augmented by one hundred thirty military government officers recruited from combat units, to make a strong show of Allied authority where French are present. A separate report on the French-Italian border affair will be submitted, covering its final adjustment in June.

6. Public health remains satisfactory throughout the Army area. As a precautionary measure, all refugees coming from the north are being sprayed with DDT powder as they pass through ARS Refugee Centers.

7. Twenty-seven Refugee Centers have been put into operation, chiefly along the Brenner-Verona-Modena axis of evacuation; the remainder are located in Brescia, Milan, Turin, Genoa, and Bologna. The borders were closed early in the month; however an exception was made for the transfer of approximately 12,000 refugees from Austria and 1200 children from Switzerland, for whom special arrangements were made and by the end of the month arrangements were made to take 2000 per day from Austria.

PART II.

a. Political Reaction and Popular Opinion.

Occupation of North Italy found the Committees of National Liberation strongly organized and these Committees exercise the most powerful political influence in Italy. They (in general) have a Reddish complexion, and tend to reflect the same type of political thought which is wide-spread among the Partisans. New Prefects are almost invariably the nominees of the local Committee of National Liberation and their administration has in general been both able and moderate.

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The Committees of National Liberation have quite generally been anxious to show their power in establishing the government and ruling the population without the approval or guidance of Allied Military Government. It has been necessary in most provinces to have a frank and firm interview with the Committee on the subject, making it clear that the local Italian Government functions only under the Allied authorities. A directive has been issued by 5th Army AMG, making this quite clear. The problem has diminished with time.

There is a definite movement in Bolzano to restore the province to Austria to which it belonged in 1917. There have been as yet no violent irredentist demonstrations. The Provincial Commissioner in Bolzano is using every effort to prevent open agitation of the question.

B. French-Italian Border Situation.

In the three border provinces of Aosta, Torino and Cuneo there has been a tense political situation between the French and the Italians. The Partisans liberated this area from the Germans and were in possession before the French arrived to occupy it. The arrival of French Army detachments in the border provinces largely eclipsed the Partisans, and pro-French agitation began at once.

Perhaps the most critical area was the Tenda Valley, running south from Tenda Pass through French territory, and giving Italy a jump-off point against Nice. In the town of San Dalmezzo di Tenda an organization was set up known as the "Committee for the Re-attachment of Brianza and Tenda to France." This Committee is alleged to have had the backing of the French troops although no instance in which any French soldiers or officers openly supported this committee has been observed. The committee was extremely active. It was seemingly made up of a small number of local pro-French residents augmented by others brought in from the Nice area. The committee, among other things, ordered all Italian flags taken down and French flags displayed in their place. They distributed a printed form which they called a ballot and which is supposed to indicate a desire on the part of its signers to have the area returned to France. Significantly, no provision was made for an anti-French vote, and the ration-card of one who abstained from voting was so endorsed. The term "plebiscite" is seemingly being avoided.

In all the towns of the Tenda area, the French have ordered shops to accept French currency at the rate of exchange of two lire for one franc. Under the date of 8 May the Director of the Bank of Italy in Cuneo wrote that French currency is being forced on the bank in exchange for lire above mentioned.

May ended with an apparent deadlock in the Tenda Valley. General Doyen, commanding the French troops in that area, had received orders from General De Gaulle to resist the establishment of Allied Military Government. Although the Supreme Allied Commander had directed that Allied Military Government be established up to the border, the Fifth Army was using every effort to avoid an open clash. The successful settlement of these difficulties however must be told in the June report.

C. Local Government.

On 29 May 1945, at the Palazzo Verga, Vercelli, Pietro Nenni addressed a meeting called by the local Socialist leader, Giovanni Savais, after Savais had

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been warned by the Provincial Public Safety Officer that such a meeting would be in direct violation of Proclamation No. 3, and that any party leaders attending the meeting would be arrested. Both Nenni and Savoia were taken into custody after the meeting and charged and arraigned for violation of Proclamation No. 3, Article IV, Section 1. Nenni was taken to Piemonte Regional Headquarters where he pleaded not guilty. The case was referred for trial before a Superior Court in Torino on 28 May 1945 and the defendant was released upon his personal recognizance, conditioned only upon his pledge to make no political addresses in the meanwhile.

The following morning Nenni, in the presence of the head of the Committee of National Liberation of Northern Italy presented the Regional Commissioner with his written regrets and a promise that similar incidents would not be repeated. On the advice and concurrence of the Commanding General, IV Corps, Nenni was released and he departed for Rome. An order of nolle prosequi was entered in the case.

d. Economics and Supply.

All the provinces in Emilia Region were able to supply a bread ration from their own flour stocks. Salt, sugar, lard and milk were supplied to these provinces. Most of the provinces of Lombardia and Piemonte Regions had at the time of occupation by the Allied Forces at least a week's supply of flour, with the exception of the mountainous provinces and the cities of Milan and Turin. The minimum bread ration has since been maintained, with the aid of civilian transport for the deficient provinces. With rail transport available as far east as Cremona, it is possible that the bread ration may be increased in June to 200 grams. Belluno and Vicenza provinces required flour in addition to sugar, salt, milk and lard and received deliveries on 16 May. Emergency supplies were sent into La Spezia from stockpiles at Torre del Lago and at present that province is drawing directly from the Allied Commission warehouse in Leghorn. The other three provinces of Liguria Region are receiving these supplies from Allied Commission warehouse in Genoa.

Transportation has been the limiting factor in the supplying of food and movement of personnel. Fifth Army Transportation Section took over control of all transportation and by the end of the month movement of supplies was built up to 2500 tons per day and still increasing. Over 3,100 carabinieri and their equipment were transported from Florence to their provinces requiring as much as a six-day turnaround in some cases. Regional and Provincial teams were aided in their moves to their various capitals by this transportation. Refugees are being transported by backlog of trucks as far as possible.

In order to best utilize additional trucks, other than Allied Commission trucks, from Fifth Army and Peninsular Base Section a large warehouse was established in Modena on 26 May. This warehouse is stocked with the extra Allied Commission trucks over and above those necessary for the minimum 450 tons per day commitment for Milan and Turin and by Army and Peninsular Base Section trucks on backhaul of Brigades of War.

As of 31 May the transportation plan was briefly as follows: A minimum of 450 tons per day were drawn from Forlì and Cesena and moved to Cremona Railroad for shipment to Milan and Turin. All available trucks were stockpiling the Modena warehouse. As supplies became available in Modena all Allied Commission transport were used to make deliveries North and West to provinces in the Army area. Emilia Region and other nearby provinces were authorized to draw direct from Modena.

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Enough POL supplies were made available from Army dumps to supply the most urgent needs of the provinces during the month.

Over two million cigarettes were issued to Partisans which exhausted the supply in Army warehouses. Future supplies will be obtained directly from tobacco warehouses through the tobacco monopoly and the Finance Sub-Commission.

e. Labor.

Labor relations remain generally satisfactory. Unemployment continues to increase. Many prisoners of war and "slave laborers" are returning from Germany and causing additional problems. There is a state of unrest through the area. Insecurity as to work and pay is the chief item of concern.

Supply exceeds the demand. Army policy continues to be the utilization of prisoner of war labor whenever possible.

f. Public Works and Utilities.

Arrangements have been made with all Regional Engineers to have the Cantoniere system re-established to take over all highway maintenance in the Army area at the request of the Army Engineer. The Army has agreed to furnish transportation and materials for military roads until such time as transportation can be made available to the Cantonieri. Regional Engineers took over as of 1 June 1945.

Rehabilitation projects on roads, bridges, public buildings, hospitals, schools, and private houses have been planned and submitted for approval. Much engineer material is on hand in engineer dumps in the Army area and the supply problem is not critical.

g. Public Safety.

The Rear Army Security Control line has now been moved forward to the following line and is now known as the Security Control Line: "River Piave from mouth to road - river crossing G 6474 thence by road to Vittorio Veneto B 6712 to Piave di Cadore B 7562 to Stoffene di Cadore B 8875 thence due North to Italian-Austrian Frontier." This line generally follows the line separating the Fifth and Eighth Armies. The restricted and economic lines have been suspended as of 26 May 1945. Entry to Army Area from the South is thus unrestricted.

A prohibited Frontier Zone has been established to a depth of 25 Km extending along the French, Swiss and Austrian Frontiers. Within this zone the 10 Km rule applies. Elsewhere travel is not restricted, apart from the normal restrictions which govern the crossing of the Security Control Line.

A total of 6812 carabinieri have been moved into Army area since the advance started in the latter part of April. These carabinieri were moved through the cooperation of the Economics and Supply division of AD Fifth Army. 5724

In nearly all provinces it was found that the Committees of National Liberation had appointed local men as Questore and Vice-Questore. Some were found to be reasonably good and have been allowed to carry on at least temporarily.

At Valdarno, in the province of Vicenza, complete political records in excellent condition were found. These had been removed from Rome by the Republican Fascist Government. They are being guarded until proper disposition can be made of them.

Curfew regulations are no longer in operation unless required by the local military authorities. No difficulty has been experienced.

On 19 May a crowd of about 1000 persons, some of whom were armed, the majority being youths from La Spezia and surrounding districts, marched to the main square in La Spezia and demonstrated against the King and the Italian Government. They took down Italian flags from various buildings and finally went to the Prefettura where they were addressed by the Provincial Commissioner and the Prefect and then dispersed. At about 1500 hours on the same day a crowd of about 200 persons went to the carabinieri caserma at Livorno, a fraction of La Spezia, entered the caserma, disarmed the carabinieri present and took down the Italian flags. There is no doubt that both demonstrations were of communistic origin and were carried out by irresponsible young members of the organization. No further incidents have been reported. The carabinieri in La Spezia have been strongly reinforced.

The Chief of the Public Safety Division, Colonel Eze, went shortly ago to the hospital for a long period of treatment. A competent replacement is badly needed and a request for one is herewith renewed.

h. Public Health.

The health of the population is excellent. No epidemic diseases have been reported in the Army area.

The various welfare agencies are functioning normally in almost all sections and their needs are few. The most important welfare activity concerns the handling of ex-internees from Germany and this is well under control through representatives of the Displaced Persons Section and by Special officers assigned to assist in this problem.

i. Refugees.

The war in Europe produced homeless dispersed families and slave laborers on a huge scale with the result that millions of people are out of place. These will have to be moved or allowed to move back to where they can stay and go to work. Soldiers, prisoners of war, axis diplomats, refugees from bombed areas, victims of civil war in the Balkans, camp-followers of the German Army, slave-workers from German war factories, persons of no nationality - all present peculiar and unique problems. Many of the estimates of refugees in different localities are exaggerated but there is undoubtedly a very large mixed population which is trying to get back via the Fifth Army area.

While in general this movement is south and west, there is a counter-current of great strength seeking to flow north into the Army area. This is composed of persons who want to come to assist refugees. G-5 has in this month received requests from missions of many various nationalities. A number of these wanted to establish separate facilities and separate transport for their own people. It has been the policy of G-5 Fifth Army to simplify procedure, avoid multiplicity

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7.

of agencies, and to pass refugees to the rear of the Army area as rapidly as possible where they can be dealt with by the proper agency of the Allied Commission away from the complications of German surrendered personnel and redeploying Allies.

To accomplish this policy 27 refugee camps have been set up in a chain extending from the Brenner and its sister passes, through Bolzano, Verona, Modena, Bologna, and so to the south via Forlì and Grizzana, and also in some of the provincial capitals.

j. Finance.

Banks as a general rule were found in good condition and were reopened as soon as financial statements and lists of blocked accounts could be furnished. By 14 May the banks in all the provincial capitals had been reopened and by 25 May all banks in the Fifth Army area had been reopened with the exception of a few in the outlying border communes.

A considerable number of metropolitan lire notes from captured or surrendered German units have found their way into the hands of Allied soldiers who have attempted to convert them into AM lire by buying money orders or purchasing assigned or vaglia at local banks. Instructions were given to all Regional Finance Officers and Provincial Finance Officers to instruct all banks that the exchange for soldiers of AM lire for metropolitan lire in denominations of 1000 lire is forbidden. Banks must hold 1000 lire AM notes and must not re-initiate them into circulation except in emergencies. Fifth Army also issued orders that troops must turn in captured booty and cannot have in their possession bills of 500 and 1000 metropolitan lire.

In the early part of May elements of the 68th Division seized and guarded a treasure of gold bullion and coins in the vaults of the Banca d'Italia at Fortezza. This stock consisted of 153 kgs and 55 boxes of a total weight of Kg. 23,802,379 or approximately 23 tons. Arrangements were made to remove the gold from Fortezza and on 17 May a truck convoy with a reconnaissance platoon and guards from the 68th Division transported the stock to the Banca d'Italia in Rome. The same convoy also delivered the world famous collection of coins, valued at 12 million dollars, property of the King of Italy.

k. Mine Clearance.

A number of German maps and plans have been obtained showing the exact positions of mine fields and booby-trapped houses in Genoa, with the nature of each explosive charge and also the method by which it can be detonated. The heaviest concentration in this province is at Chiavari. Surveys are being conducted in the other provinces of Liguria to determine the locations of mine fields.

Eighty students are attending a mine removal school in Genoa and 60 of these are expected to qualify for this work.

l. Partisans.

The program of disarming the Partisans has been continuous during April and May. Two methods have been followed: one, using stand-down parades with the arms turned in after the parade and certificates issued to the various band leaders and selected Partisans; the other, collecting the arms through the local

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Partisan leaders by a designated time. Disarmament can never be complete, but many thousands of arms have been collected since the German surrender.

It is estimated there are 22,500 needy Partisans in the IV Corps area alone that will be supplied with food and clothing. For this need 83 tons of clothing has been allotted for movement to Milan and will be transported as soon as possible.

In many cases Partisans have joined the local police forces under the direction of the Public Safety Officer with favorable results.

B. Agriculture.

The wheat harvest on small patches in the high gravelly ground around Mantova and Verona was beginning as the month ended and harvest will be in full swing throughout the territory by mid-June. The harvest of oil seed, rapeseed, flax, millet and other types was under way as the month ended and marketing of these oil seeds will be underway late in June. No marketing program or official price has been announced.

Rice replanting, i.e., setting the rice shoots from the beds into rows in the water, was under way in large volume. In the past years workers have migrated from the Modena area to the rice fields in the Pavia and Vercelli areas for the rice planting season. Arrangements have been made to transport some 6000 workers by military transport to these areas and the plan is now in operation.

Rains late in the month over most of the Po Valley helped the new corn crop very materially but came too late to be of much benefit to the wheat crop which in some areas was well toward maturity.

Distribution of agricultural supplies locally produced was under way in all provinces but the distribution of imported supplies, such as binder twine, sulphur and copper sulphate, was still hampered by lack of transportation. Salt is badly needed for livestock, butter making, and cheese making but at the end of the month there seemed a possibility of some relief in this field.

The release of captured animals through the Fifth Army Remount Service was nearing completion at the end of the month, with a preliminary report showing that some 18,000 Army branded and classified animals had been distributed to the farmers in the 30 provinces within the Fifth Army territory. An additional estimated 5000 horses which were indiscriminately distributed in the early days of the month are being rounded up, branded and classified, and will be redistributed.

C. Meritorious Service Plaques and Visit of Admiral Stone.

On 29 May 1945 at a brief ceremony in the principal piazza at Salerno the War Department Meritorious Service plaque was presented to Company "G", 2675th. Regiment, and the Fifth Army Meritorious Service plaque was presented to the British contingent A.M.G. Fifth Army in the presence of the Army Commander, Lt. General Truscott, the Chief Commissioner, Allied Commission, Rear Admiral Stone, General Macdonald, Commanding General of the Brazilian Expeditionary Force, General Hase, Colonel Fiska and others.

On the occasion of this trip to the Army area Admiral Stone also visited Milan and other areas and thus was able to get a first hand impression of the problems of A.M.G. in the Army area.

CONCLUSION:

The end of the month of May saw the Military Government of North Italy well in hand. Within the area administered by Fifth Army the Regions were functioning, thus effecting a necessary decentralization of Army control. Communication on technical matters passed freely and directly between the Allied Commission and the Regions. The Army A.M.G. beside exercising general supervision which was greatly facilitated by the Army signal system, gave special attention to the French border problems, to the movement of refugees of every type, and to the handling of civilian supplies by Army transportation. As the month closed, "six by sixes" were still the main means of haulage, Army signal wire and radio the chief means of communication, and political murders were symptoms of the violent changeover in government which was effected by the defeat of the Axis. But already the progress in repair of railways and the restoration of civilian telephones and telegraphs promised the return of a normal economy. There were signs that the general populace was tiring of killings and anxious for peace and work. Italy was almost convalescent.

Edgar
EDGAR EMMETT HUBB,
Brigadier General, GSC.,
Senior Civil Affairs Officer,
Fifth Army.

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C O N F I D E N T I A L

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY
G-5 SECTION
APO 464 US ARMY

ALD/hdp

222/7

4 June 1945

SUBJECT: Monthly Report.

TO : H.Q. Allied Commission.

Enclosed herewith Monthly Report for the month of April.

For the A.C. of S., G-5:

Arthur E. Sutherland, Jr.
ARTHUR E. SUTHERLAND, JR.,
Colonel, CAC.,
Executive Officer.

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HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY

G-5 SECTION

APO 464

US ARMY

Report for the Month of April, 1945.

PART I.

1. The month of April 1945 falls into two clearly-marked periods of AMG activity. During the first of these the calm and routine administration of the small area of Italy lying within the Army boundary was carried on, while at the same time preparations were diligently made for the commencement of military government in the large areas which it was expected the Army would occupy during the coming advance. Food was stock-piled at Florence, Viareggio and Forli. An advance food depot was established at Forretta Terme. The Provincial and Regional teams, particularly those in the nearest provinces and regions, were alerted for early movement. Carabinieri were concentrated in the Scuola Centrale in Florence. A special city team headed by Lt. Col. Elmer W. Holmgren was made ready for the administration of Bologna. The AMG personnel with the II and IV Corps was strengthened. A plan was prepared, under the guidance of the Assistant Chief of Staff G-5, by each of the specialists in the Army AMG staff, for the operation of their respective branches. Arrangements were made to turn over the administration of Tuscany Region, insofar as it fell inside the Army boundaries, to the administration of the Regional Commissioner acting for the Army Commander. On April 11 and 12 the 92nd Division took Massa-Carrara and the first of the new territories to be liberated were immediately entered by AMG officers. Shortly after the middle of April the attack on Bologna began and that city fell on April 21. Modena was entered on 23 April. Mantova on 26 April. On April 28th the city of Milan which had previously been the scene of a Partisan uprising was entered by IV Corps. By the end of the month the greater part of North Italy had been occupied and rumors of an impending surrender were already current. In the meantime all available truck transport was mobilized by G-5 of the Army and Provincial teams with their initial allotment of Carabinieri were swiftly sent forward. The policy was followed of putting the Provincial and Regional staffs to work at the earliest possible moment in order to obtain continuity of administration. Provincial and Regional groups were moved forward to staging areas as rapidly as these were uncovered by the advancing combat forces and this process hastened their movement into their destined capitals. As a result between April 21st and May 3rd, Provincial and Regional Staffs were moved into every province and every region respectively in North Italy east of the Eighth Army boundary.

2. On the morning of 21 April, 1945 the Senior Civil Affairs Officer, 5720 Army, was attending a Staff Conference at the Army Command Post in the Fua Pass, when word came that troops would probably enter Bologna that morning. He immediately went forward to enter that city on the first day of its occupation and from there he advanced from city to city without ever returning to his former office in Florence. On the day following the occupation of Modena he entered the latter city accompanied by the President of the Allied Commission, becoming engaged in a brush with some German troops who were retreating through the city. He entered Verona on 26 April 1945 the day of the occupation of the city and Piacenza on 28 April 1945, likewise the first day of occupation. He was at Bologna for the Partisan Parade and disarming on 25 April 1945 and at Modena for a similar event on 30 April 1945. During this period his principal office was moved to Bologna.

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While the SCAG was moving forward getting first hand impressions of the situation in the field and giving encouragement, advice and directions to the AMG officers there, the Executive Officer and the other Headquarters officers (except the Partisan Officer) remained in Florence dispatching from that point to the newly taken provinces AMG teams, Carabinieri teams, food, medical supplies, etc. The special Bologna city team entered Bologna 21 April 1945 and the provincial team on 23 April. The Modena team went forward on 24 April, La Spezia on the 25th, Reggio, Parma and Piacenza about the same time and Mantova a day or so later. On 27 April the Verona team, reinforced by Lt. Col. Thomas J. Michie as SCAG and others of the Fifth Army AMG personnel formerly employed in the city of Florence, moved forward and on 30 April the Piacenza team moved into that province. In all of these instances the Provincial teams had been preceded in the provincial capitals and principal towns by the well organized AMG teams of II Corps and IV Corps. Finally at the close of the month, with the practical cessation of organized resistance, the remaining teams for Lombardia, Piemonte and Liguria went forward. Thus within a period of ten days the zone of Allied Military Government under the Fifth Army had been expanded from a little more than three provinces, Firenze, Lucca and Pistoia, to 30 provinces covering a far greater expanse of territory, population, wealth and industry than had ever been subjected to Allied Military Government in Italy at any one time before.

At this point, on 30 April 1945, Fifth Army AMG closed its offices in Florence and on the following day the advance echelon consisting of the SCAG, the Executive Officer and the Operations Officers moved to the Fifth Army forward CP at Verona and the remainder of the staff moved with Fifth Army Rear to Modena.

3. The first great problem that confronted AMG in all the new territory was the Partisan situation. In every province there were found to be thousands of Partisans, armed to the teeth, many of them with excellent fighting records but many also who had picked up arms only as the Germans withdrew, all ready to tell the world (and many genuinely believing) that they themselves and their comrades had driven out the Germans and liberated their cities, substantially unassisted by the Allied Armies, and most of them toughened by months of rough living in the mountains and, it was feared, little disposed to convert their swords into ploughshares and return to the quiet talks of peace. Edward Burke said that one could not indict a nation and so one cannot indict the Partisans. They came from every walk of Italian life and included the noblest and most high minded of Italian youth, men and women, as well as much of the material out of which our American city gangsters are made. It is this latter element that has given trouble.

From the first entry into Bologna the problem of Partisan murders raised its ugly head. It continued unabated. These murders take two forms, first the unorganized casual killing of a single individual, presumably, in most cases, by an individual or a small group and presumably also in such cases largely for personal revenge, possibly revenge for some injustice committed by the individual under Fascist authority; and, second, the more or less organized shooting of Fascists by Partisans at the direction of their leaders, possibly after some form of so-called trial, such as is alleged to have been given Mussolini and the others arrested with him. In some provinces one form of lawlessness predominates; in others, another. For example in Bologna the individual

C O N F I D E N T I A L

private murder has been the rule while in Verona the killings, as far as is known, were all of the pseudo-legal variety. (The situation in the North West is not dealt with here as the area was entered too late in the month to justify consideration in this connection in this report.)

AMG response to this situation during April was of two kinds. First great efforts were made to disarm the Partisans and with astonishing success during this period. Parades were held during April in Bologna and Modena and by the end of the month preparations for parades in Verona, Vicenza and other cities were well under way. At these parades the Partisans passed in review, fully armed and under their own leaders, before General officers of the Fifth Army, and at the conclusion of the parades surrendered their arms. Bands played, bugles trumpeted, drums beat and flags were unfurled in the soft April breezes. After the arms were surrendered speeches were made and Partisan Certificates were presented to the leaders. At Bologna 3500 Partisans surrendered their arms and at Modena more than 14,000. Dozens of truckloads of rifles, ammunition and all sorts of small arms were collected. The loot included a few light field pieces and, at Modena, two tanks. However it was noted that the number of pistols and machine guns turned in was surprisingly small.

The other effort to bring the killings under control was through appeals to the sense of responsibility of the better elements in the community. Appeals were made privately and by public proclamation by AMG officers, by the CINs, by the new Prefects and Mayors, by church officials and by Partigiani leaders themselves. That these appeals had some good effect cannot be doubted. Nevertheless the situation remained grave at the end of the month and, while Carabinieri had been ordered to do everything possible to prevent the commission of such crimes, no serious effort had been made up to the end of the month to punish any of the perpetrators thereof.

4. A new and important situation that confronted AMG during the month lay in the character and strength of the CLNs encountered in every province and almost every commune. While the position of the CLNs found in Tuscany last summer and fall had been strong, especially in Florence where they had actually governed the city for several days before any AMG officers were allowed to cross the Arno, the position of the CLNs in Northern Italy was much fortified by the encouragement they had been given by the Italian Government in Rome during the winter months and also by the central direction which had been created in Milan. The CLNs had been recognized by Rome as the legal governments of Northern Italy during the period of German occupation and, while it was understood that they were to step aside when AMG came in, nevertheless their actions during the occupation acquired a certain validity which otherwise they would not have had. In practically all instances, for example, the CLN had actually designated Prefects. These men had taken possession of their offices by the time AMG officers arrived. AMG could remove them if they were considered unsatisfactory. But it may be doubted that it was legally necessary for AMG to "appoint" them, if it desired to continue to use their services, as they had already been appointed by bodies recognized by Rome as having the right to govern the regions; and this being the case it also became a rather futile gesture to consult the local CIN as to whether someone on a list previously made up in Rome

C O N F I D E N T I A L

should not be appointed Prefect. The answer was obvious: what is the matter with the existing Prefect? i.e. the one recently appointed by the CLN and unless an answer could be found to that inquiry there was no use bringing the matter up.

Nevertheless, despite the strength of the CLNs they were, at least in the period under consideration, generally cooperative and no serious differences existed between them and the AMG officers of the various provinces. Their nominees for office were generally retained by AMG and while there were instances where it was necessary to remind the CLNs that they could no longer take direct action themselves but must leave the government to the appointed officials under the supervision of AMG there was little trouble in making them understand this situation when it was explained and the instances where they overstepped the line were no more numerous than might be expected and could hardly be considered serious when the picture was viewed as a whole.

PART II.

a. Economics and Supply.

The food problem in Florence was relieved somewhat by the arrival of the railroad there and the allocation of one track to AMG during the first part of the month enabled forward warehouses to be stockpiled for operations in North Italy. By the end of April, food conditions in the North had not assumed the proportions of a serious problem.

The provinces of Florence, Pistoia, and Lucca have been allocated sufficient food and deliveries have been completed, to last the population through 15 June 1945. Florence City has received food to last through 31 May 1945. The allocation and deliveries were made ahead of schedule to insure food for the people after Army moved on with its transport.

A general distribution of meat was not made in April. The only meat issued was included in supplementary rations where the scale called for meat.

The Navacchio Depot was moved to Torre del Lago in Lucca Province to give closer support in that sector of 5th Army. A warehouse was opened in Forreto Terme in the Province of Bologna to support operations in that sector.

Authority was given to Corps SCAGOs to establish the bread ration upon entrance into a newly liberated area. This ration was based upon local stocks of wheat and flour available. It was recommended that the ration be set at 125 grams of bread, initially, and raised when grain or flour should become available to 250 grams of bread and 40 grams of paste, either from local or imported stocks.

A warehouse was established in Bologna to supply provinces in that portion of Army Area.

An issue of 40 matches per person per month was made in the provinces of Florence, Lucca and Pistoia.

The services of the 1st Truck Battalion continued to be excellent. On 26th April 5th Army took over the operations of the Truck Battalions and all transportation requests were cleared through transportation 5th Army.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

The Regional and Provincial Teams and equipment, and sufficient numbers of CC.RR. to establish law and order were moved under this system.

b. Agriculture.

Grain crop plantings were below normal, especially rice. The current crop condition was fair with some damage in the central Po Valley due to frost. Summer vegetables and fruit crops were good with surplus in nearly all areas. Some 400 tons of surplus potatoes were found in the Bologna area and part of them were transported south.

AMG officers entering Bologna found large numbers of farmers and their possessions, including livestock, living in the city under abnormal conditions. There were even cattle and swine on third floors of some houses and hundreds of cattle were found in basements. This had produced a condition of sanitation easier to observe than to imagine.

Generally speaking agriculture North of the Appennines was found to be in good shape.

c. Labor.

Private industry, like the Germans before our arrival, have been paying higher wages to their workers than the Army. This had caused some dissatisfaction among the civilian workers but does not create a great problem because of Army's policy of utilizing POWs to great extent whenever possible.

As April ended civilian labor was still being used in the Genoa port areas, the supply exceeded the demand.

Labor relations have been generally satisfactory. In newly occupied towns "Camere di Lavoro" were found. They follow the same pattern as found in central and southern Italy, namely one Communist Secretary, one Christian-Democrat, and one Socialist.

d. Public Works and Utilities.

The Army Engineer allotted 100 tons of cement per week during April which was sufficient to take care of all urgent civilian requirements.

A considerable increase of power (4500 KW) to Prato and Pistoia was received on April 12, which enabled many industries to resume operations. Rationing boards have been set up in both towns.

Comparatively little damage was found in Bologna. A local plant supplied sufficient power to take care of hospitals and water pumping, until the power lines from Modena could be repaired. The small flow of water was however a serious impairment to sanitation.

A remarkable difference in the attitude of the civilians was noted in that they started repair work on their own initiative without waiting for orders with the result that utilities were functioning much sooner than normal.

In general the liberated towns were found to be almost normal with public works and utilities functioning or ready to function with the approval of Allied Military Government.

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C O N F I D E N T I A L

c. Public Safety.

The Italian Police Agencies continue to do good work and their morale was very good as the prospects of moving forward became a reality.

Massa and Carrara were occupied on the 11th and 12th April and 100 CC.RR. were moved into the towns on the 14th. Bologna was occupied on the 21st and 230 CC.RR. under Major Way entered the city late the same evening. 70 CC.RR. were moved into Modena on 24 April (the remaining 100 CC.RR. were with 4 Corps). 90 CC.RR. were moved to La Spezia under Captain Zittel on the 25th. 50 CC.RR. each for Parma and Piacenza were moved into the capitals and 135 CC.RR. to Mantova on 26 April. 120 CC.RR. for Verona, 79 for Trento and 55 for Bolzano were moved from Florence to Verona on the 28th. 387 CC.RR. for Milan, 100 reinforcements, each for Parma and Modena were moved from Florence to their destination on 29 April. On 30 April, 180 CC.RR. reinforcements for Bologna, 146 Pavia, 64 Cremona, and 116 for Vicenza were sent forward from Florence. Total transported forward to the end of the month was 2,262 CC.RR.

Upon entry into town the policing was being carried on by the local Partisans. In many cases the CC.RR. were reinforced by a group of these Partisans under control of the Provincial Police Officer until additional CC.RR. could be brought forward.

In Bologna approximately 500 Agents of Public Safety were found prepared to perform duty and are being vetted by CIC.

On the 28th April 3 men were sentenced in an AMB Court, one to 10 years and two to 8 years imprisonment for uttering counterfeit 1000 lire notes.

Three persons were tried by General Courts on charges of murder. They were found guilty and sentenced to life imprisonment.

As pointed out above, by the end of the month murders by Partisans, or pretended Partisans, had become a serious problem.

d. Public Health.

The public health in general was very good in Army areas.

The typhoid epidemic at the Refugee Center in Florence resulted in 31 cases, 49 suspected cases (those having a temperature of 100 degrees or more for 48 hours) and 7 deaths during the epidemic. All cases were removed from the Center to civilian hospitals and isolated as far as possible. The source of the epidemic was attributed to a surface well that was used by a section of the Center for laundry and latrines. Notices had been posted at the outlets that this source was non-potable. All water is now piped into the Center from the city supply and the infected well condemned and no longer used for any purpose. All persons in the center have now been inoculated.

The health situation in the newly liberated area has been extremely good. Living conditions in Bologna were extremely over-crowded but no ill-effects resulted during April.

CONFIDENTIAL

a. Refugees.

During April 740 refugees from Lucca Center and 2,110 from Florence Center were evacuated to rear camps or to their homes, leaving 600 in Lucca and 2,979 in the Florence Center.

Refugee Centers were established in Bologna, Modena and Verona for processing refugees. The Grizzana railhead at Lagaro was used to evacuate refugees to Florence.

The general route of evacuation from the Brenner Pass and Verona area, is Verona, Modena, Bologna, Forli and Florence for those to the south and local transport operating to points east and west of this axis.

b. Mine Clearance.

Mine clearance work has progressed very satisfactorily in Pistoia, Lucca, and Florence Provinces with a combined total of over 26,800 mines lifted during the month.

Two training courses were completed, one at Pistoia and one at Pisa with a total of 47 men qualifying for mine disposal work.

c. Conclusion.

April saw the breaking of the back of German resistance in Italy and the successful uprising of the Partisans. It saw the beginning of the swift occupation of thirty provinces, covering 48,000 square miles, with a population of 22 million. It saw the establishment of Allied Military Government over much of this area, - a process swiftly completed in the early days of May. There is an element of artificiality in stopping a report at the end of a calendar period, when swiftly-moving events had no such ceasure. For this reason it is suggested that this report be read in connection with the May report which, it is hoped, will follow within a very short period.

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HEADQUARTERS
AMC FIFTH ARMY
APO 464 U.S. ARMY.

SECRET

TJH:HMD:JLJ.

11 March 1945.

14 MAR 1945

REFERENCE: 222/7

SUBJECT : Monthly Report.

TO : H.Q. Allied Commission.

Enclosed herewith Monthly Report for the month of February.

For the Commanding General:

THOMAS J. MICHIE,
Lt. Colonel, A.C.,
Acting Executive Officer.

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HEADQUARTERS
AMC FIFTH ARMY
APO 464 U.S. ARMY.

SECRET

RMD/111. *RAL*

11th March 1945.

REFERENCE: 222/7

SUBJECT : Monthly Report.

TO : HQ Allied Commission.

PART I

1. From the operational point of view, February has again been an uneventful month. The limited advances made in the Monte Belvedere sector in the last week brought no new communes under military government as the area captured was entirely mountainous and the few inhabitants had been previously evacuated. The Army Area thus remained unchanged from January. AMC 13 Corps continued to be administered from this Headquarters as in the previous month.

2. There has been a general improvement in public safety throughout the area and the arrest of a number of persons responsible for armed hold-ups in country districts has contributed to the restoration of confidence among the population. Very few crimes of violence were reported.

3. Four persons were tried by General Courts on charges of espionage. Two were convicted, of whom one was sentenced to death, and the other to life imprisonment.

4. The announcement of the increase in the Bread ration was received with some scepticism and further the first reports to the effect that the increase would be given entirely in pasta gave rise to real disappointment and a feeling that the original "promise" of 300 grammes of bread was not really being redeemed. This feeling largely disappeared with the subsequent announcement that in the army area the bread ration itself would be increased from 200 to 250 grammes and the pasta ration from 20 to 40 only.

5. No serious problems have arisen in connection with Partisans or with Refugees and existing arrangements continue to work smoothly.

6. In the political sphere activity has been slight. The

Prefect of Florence now appears to have the CLN well in hand and has proved successful in his methods of playing one party off against the other. **5715**

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7. Public Health remains satisfactory. The typhoid epidemic at Prato, though not entirely finished has abated to minimum numbers and energetic action has resulted in a greatly improved response to previous appeals made to the civil population to submit to inoculation.

8. The continuance of good weather has helped agriculture by allowing the farmers to devote more time to the land. Olive oil amassing continues to move slowly despite the energetic campaigns that are being waged by the Provincial organizations.

9. The President of the Allied Commission visited the Army area during the month and saw many phases of military government work. The Lieutenant General of the Realm has also been in the area inspecting Italian Army units.

PART II

a. Political reactions and popular opinion.

There was little real political activity during the month. Opinion remains unenthusiastic over the latest developments in Allied policy towards Italy and the absence of reference to Italy in the Declaration after the Yalta Conference was another blow to Italian susceptibilities. The announcement of the increase in the bread ration, though received with a certain amount of scepticism had a good effect on public morale.

The Provincial Commissioner of Pistoia draws attention to the strong undercurrent of feeling and the fears of violent political and social upheaval which underlie the outwardly calm situation in his Province. This was broken upon the occasion of the posting of recruiting notices for the Italian Army when bands of alleged ex-partisans-communists sought out Fascists, pinned the notices to them and marched them to the CC.PP and MP stations. No one was seriously hurt.

The "Day of the Soldier and Partisan" passed off without incident, no public meetings being permitted in the Army Area.

b. Local Government.

There is no substantial change to report since last month. In Florence the CLN has lost much ground and no longer speaks with the united voice it used to have either on the regional or national level. This development is partly due to the astuteness of the Prefect who has known how to play the parties off against each other and to win over certain members of the Committee to his side. 3714

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The Prefect has been taking an active and energetic interest in the administration of the communes throughout Florence Province and in the appointment of Sindaci, though his fears of Communist activity in the future are inclined to make him unsympathetic towards even the most moderate and constitutional left-wing elements and desirous of replacing men originally nominated by the local CLN with candidates from the Centre and Right-wing parties.

In Lucca the Deputazione Provinciale has been nominated and meets regularly.

c. Economics and Food Supply.

Deliveries of imported food supplies have continued satisfactorily. The Provinces other than Pistoia as well as II and 13 Corps were able to mill enough wheat to issue the authorized bread ration for the communes under their control.

By authority from Allied Commission the sugar ration for February was not distributed although sufficient stocks were on hand in Army Area. This was due to the failure of future commitments not arriving on schedule to the ports.

Distribution of salt for curing hogs on a scale of 10 kg per hog was made during the month.

Olive Oil was distributed on the 3 deciliters ration per person per month, except in the communes of Emilia Region where 100 grammes of lard per person per month was issued.

Only cities over 50,000 population, i.e., Florence, Prato and Lucca received a meat issue.

The three Provinces have received an allocation of barley and are beginning to grind on a basis of 80% wheat and 20% barley. The bread is not too good.

All Communes received an issue of matches through the C.I.F. representative in the AMG warehouse, from which cigarettes were also issued to partisans only at a ration of 5 per man per day. A ration of 30 gms of cigarettes per "smoker" (men over 18 years of age but not women) has been distributed in the Provinces by the Monopoly representative.

The service given by the 1st Truck Bn., 2675th Regt., has been most satisfactory but the maintenance problem which has been discussed with the Transportation Sub-Commission still remains to be solved.

The Local Resources Section issued 469 releases of controlled commodities, one quarter of which were for civilian purposes. Allocations of lignite and coal and the release of glass and soap works have been made in accordance with AMG requirements.

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d. Agriculture.

Total wheat collections for the three provinces in Army area are 161,753 quintals. Local wheat supplies in certain of the forward communes have been exhausted. In Poretta the warehouse containing all the wheat collected in recent weeks received a direct hit from an incendiary shell and its contents were destroyed.

Olive oil collections totalled 13,376 quintals and a refinery at Lucca for the processing of sansa and sulphur oil has begun operations. Power for handling the oil presses continues a problem.

The total slaughter of hogs for the Army Area will probably exceed 20,000. A few cattle are being killed to produce serum against foot and mouth disease, though the recent outbreak seems to have subsided.

Three tons of vegetables seeds have been received and 23 additional tons with 800 tons seed potatoes are on the way. These supplies will greatly increase vegetable and root crop in the area for late spring and summer.

e. Labour.

Supply continues to exceed demand and the number of registered unemployed has increased to about 6450.

Social security and Provincial labour officers continue to function satisfactorily.

f. Public works and utilities.

As a result of cooperation with PBS and 5th Army units, it is expected that a small supply of electric energy will shortly be available from La Lima for distribution to factories in the Lucca area.

Power for the flooded lands near Viareggio was increased during the first half of February, so that before the month's end all flood waters had been pumped off. A considerable part of this land had been ploughed and planting was in progress.

A supply of cement released by PBS was allocated for the construction of four large and important bridges in Lucca Province.

The Piteccio aqueduct which supplements the ~~Pistoia~~ ^{Arno} water supply was completed on 21 February and work from ~~Arno~~ ^{Arno} point to the treating plant and river intake is progressing satisfactorily.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016g. Public Safety.

The various Italian police agencies continue to do good work and their morale is gradually improving. The new Questore at Pistoia is going ahead very well but it is thought that replacements will be needed among the Public Safety agents at Lucca.

The work of the CC.RR both in forward areas and in Florence City and Province is deserving of high praise. The fact that Fifth Army CC.RR are fairly well clothed has a tremendous bearing on their morale, as they now take pride in their appearance and feel they have some place in the scheme of things. In order that the spearhead CC.RR of Regions may be easily distinguished and carry weight among the civil population of newly occupied territory, red arm flashes with AMG in black are being issued to them.

Crimes of violence have decreased, only one armed hold-up being reported in Florence Province, one in Lucca and one in Pistoia.

190 forged 1000 lira notes and 17 forged 500 lira notes have been stopped in circulation. Enquiries by the CID in Florence are continuing but no arrests have as yet been made.

Civilian movement continues to be a special problem and the number of applications to enter Army area for all kinds of purposes is greatly in excess of what is desirable from the security angle. A scheme for tighter control on movement in the forward areas has been introduced.

Arrangements were made through the Italian liaison officer with Fifth Army for the removal to Rome of a number of Italian Army deserters who had been lodged by the CC.RR in the Murate prison and were causing overcrowding.

h. Public Health.

The typhoid epidemic in Prato has abated to minimum numbers. A large immunization campaign is now being conducted and a vaccination programme to include approximately 40,000 inhabitants of Prato and the vicinity is contemplated as being the only method of reducing the incidence of fresh cases. Orders requiring ration card holders to have them stamped with the date of inoculation and labourers to produce evidence of inoculation when drawing their month's wages produced by their implied threats an immediate and gratifying response which in the first two days almost overwhelmed the clinics.

Only one case of diphtheria has been reported and none of rabies or typhus.

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Lt. Col. McSweeney, Chief of the Welfare Section, AC and Captain Silveira on exchange from AFHQ saw something of the welfare work in this area during their visits this month. The Provincial Welfare Commission continues to develop satisfactorily.

Medical supplies in Corps areas have been ample and satisfactory and no complaints have been received regarding the functioning of E.N.D.I.M.E.A. in this area. Plans are being formulated for future mobile operations and indents for reserve supplies have been submitted.

The work of the American Red Cross has continued to be of the same high standard. The distribution of relief clothing has been completed throughout the forward areas. A total of 32,800 persons were given clothing representing approximately 10% of the population in the forward areas.

Reconstruction work on civilian hospitals and ambulatori facilities has proceeded and a report recently submitted by the Supervisor gives a list of 17 hospitals with a total of over 6400 beds repaired and rehabilitated between the Arno and the present front line during the period September 15, 1944 to February 28, 1945.

1. Refugees.

The general situation was static during the month. No combat areas were evacuated and all the refugees who were processed in the centres were those who came or were forced through the lines. Some 3,300 were evacuated from the Army Refugee Centres, of whom 1520 were dispersed locally. The number held in the Florence centre shows a very slight increase on last month's figure of 2,700.

2. Finance.

In the Lucca area four newly liberated communes were financed pending the submission of local government budgets and direct advances were made to Communes in Bologna Province where no Italian Provincial organisation is yet in existence.

Due to the increases in compensation of government employees authorised by recent decrees, supplementary budgets have had to be approved for the various state offices and communes, and the figures show a continuous rise in the cost of running the Italian governmental bodies. The recent increases have not, however, satisfied government employees.

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and constant vigilance is necessary to prevent Italian officials from using loopholes to authorize locally any grants of compensation for which they can produce some semblance of justification.

The banks have continued to operate normally and the cash position is satisfactory. The possibility of opening the banks in Porretta Terme, a town in Bologna Province, is under consideration, but pending a decision, special arrangements were made to finance the Castanea Co a local manufacturer of tanning extract, which required cash for resumption of operations.

Preliminary steps by the Provincial Finance Officers were taken to prepare the way for publication of General Order No. 37 in the Provinces.

k. Mine Clearance.

Work is proceeding very satisfactorily in Pistoia where an area of 7,363,000 sq metres has been cleared since the commencement of operations and resulted in the removal of 4,500 mines and over 2,000 shells. In Florence Province approximately 4,000 mines and 2,000 unexploded shells have been removed by civilian squads.

l. Partisans.

Some 1,500 Partisans were received in the Florence and Pistoia Centres. Of these 153 joined the Italian Army, 36 joined organised labour units, and 346 were evacuated to their homes. The number held in the two centres at the end of the month was 1350.

Italian Army rations were issued to all Partisans passing through the centres, but authority is still required to draw soap, disinfectants, and cigarettes from Army dumps.

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HEADQUARTERS
FIFTH ARMY
APO 464 U.S. ARMY

SECRET

FM:DHHS:REP

10 February 1945.

13 FEB 1945

REFERENCE: 222/7

SUBJECT: Monthly report.

TO: H.C. Allied Commission.

Enclosed herewith monthly report for the month of January.

For the commanding General,

FRANCIS M. PRAY,
Lt. Colonel, G.H.Q.,
Acting Chief of Staff,
H.C. Fifth Army.

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SECRET

Report for month of January 1945.

SECRET

PAGE 1

1. January has been a quiet and uneventful month. The area under control has remained unchanged throughout the period with no new communes taken under military government. The routine administration of the three provinces of Firenze, Pistoia and Lucca has presented no new problems though the familiar economic problems have remained as acute as ever, particularly the shortage of cement and electric power and the difficulty of ensuring adequate food and fuel supplies in the larger towns.

2. XIII Corps passed to operational command of Eighth Army in mid-January, but continued to be administered and supplied by the British Increment of Fifth Army. Agreement was therefore made with A.I.M. Ninth Army that for A.I.M. purposes the Corps would continue as before to be under this Headquarters. This arrangement has worked very satisfactorily.

3. In the forward areas the severe weather conditions have made travelling very difficult and little activity of any sort has been possible. The population however have been fully employed on clearing snow from the military roads and a distribution of clothing by the American Red Cross has done much to alleviate the distress of the most needy.

4. In the rear areas political activity has not been on any great scale. Of the various parties the communists continue to be the best organized and most easily visible. Certain small anarchist groups also continue to operate under the surface.

The recruiting drive for the Italian Army organized by the C.I.M. has given opportunity for several parades and demonstrations, but none of these have been on a large scale or have caused any trouble.

5. Public morale has been increased by the recent Russian victories which are felt to be bringing the end of hostilities nearer, but in general the population continues to be apathetic and there is no great enthusiasm for the war. The political bankruptcy of the Italians, both individually and collectively, is as apparent as ever.

6. There has been less serious crime than in December, though cases of violence have occurred. Several large deposits of arms have been seized, noticeably in Pistoia. These are of mixed Allied, Italian and German origin and have unquestionably been hidden for future use by ex-Partisans.

7. Very few partisans have come through the line, as a result they have been no problem.

8. Over 4000 refugees have been evacuated from forward areas, the evacuation has proceeded smoothly with no unusual difficulties except that of providing for the animals and grain stocks of farmers in the battle area.

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9. public health remains satisfactory with sporadic cases of diphtheria and no typhus or malaria. The typhoid epidemic at Prato continued serious for the early part of the month but was definitely on the decline as the month ended.

10. Agriculture is surprisingly normal except for the shortage of livestock. Olive oil pressing has been going very slowly but is expected to improve next month as a result of energetic action by provincial commissioners.

11. Twelve enemy agents were tried before general courts. One was acquitted, one convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment and the remainder convicted and sentenced to death.

PART II.

a. political reactions and popular opinion.

The chief political event of the month has been the C.I.M. recruiting drive for the Italian Army. Although one of the chief motives behind this activity is undoubtedly self-advertisement for the C.I.M. the movement is regarded favourably as giving the people a chance to take a more direct interest in the war. Although no exact figures are available the total number of recruits has reached several thousands and the drive is thought to have been a success. The departure of volunteers was made the occasion for small demonstration parades in Florence; these passed off quietly and with no disturbances.

In Florence another leaflet appeared on the walls attacking the prefect for an anti-British speech made by him in 1941 when prefect of Grosseto. The prefect continues to meet some opposition throughout the province in the past the conduct of the administration.

In Pistoia the Committee of Liberation have had to be taken to task for interfering with the administration; this however is not considered as serious as the situation that has arisen in the past in Florence.

The public attitude towards the war continues to be one of apathy and there is still a universal feeling of frustration caused by the continued occupation of the area by large numbers of troops. Individually however relations with Allied soldiers continue to be very satisfactory. Public morale has received a great fillip from the recent Russian victories which are felt to have brought the end of hostilities in Europe appreciably closer.

The conduct of troops in so far as concerns the civil population has been good in view of the large numbers in host areas. The only exception to this are isolated crimes committed mainly by coloured troops, which are being very firmly dealt with by the military agencies concerned.

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b. local government.

There is no change to report from last month and provincial administrations have continued to work satisfactorily. There is difficulty in some communes in finding suitable personnel to fill posts in communal administrations; keenness and zeal are not lacking in these cases but

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experience and reliability are often hard to find.

c. Economics and food supplies.

Deliveries of imported food supplies have continued satisfactorily, and all commitments up to the approved ration scale have been met except for powdered milk, a shipment of which was expected from England early in February.

Olive oil is being distributed throughout the area except in a few communes in the Liri region where lard is being issued instead. At the present rate of oil rations the prospects for future distributions is not encouraging.

200 tons of salt have been received for curing pigs and are being distributed at a rate of 10 kilos per animal. However there are still difficulties in obtaining a satisfactory steady supply of salt from Volterra.

The P.O.L. situation has continued very satisfactory with some 11,000 gallons a day being drawn from Army S-4 stocks.

There is continued trouble with short deliveries to Communes, there being no facilities for weighing shipments at our warehouses. The proposal to turn all accounting over to the Comandante authorities is welcome as it would relieve P.O.L. of this responsibility.

Considerable help was derived from Fifth Army transportation in bringing food and fuel into Florence by means of Army trucks unemployed from day to day. Civilian transportation organizations are greatly handicapped by lack of tyres. The Allied Commission Truck Battalion gave excellent service during the month.

The Local Resources Section issued 516 releases of controlled commodities, one third of which were for civilian purposes.

d. Agriculture.

Wheat collection is now completed. The totals are considered very satisfactory especially in Florence where collections exceeded the goal by 31,000 quintals. Considerable stocks of grain have been found in the villages in the present combat zone, much of it is damp and is inaccessible to storehouses but whenever possible it is being brought down to the valleys and made available for consumption.

Olive oil collections amount to some 3600 quintals. The farmers are undoubtedly suffering from many handicaps caused by the usual shortages of transport, power, etc. but it is still felt that the harvesting is going as well as it should. The local press and radio are carrying out a very extensive propaganda campaign.

With the arrival and distribution of curing salt considerable home butchering of pigs is now going on and it is estimated that the total

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number to be slaughtered will be between 15,000 and 20,000. There is a shortage of forage for other livestock and it is hoped to import some 200 tons from Eighth Army area.

Three tons of vegetable seeds have been imported from the Eighth Army area for distribution through normal commercial channels. Some 200 tons of spring seedlings are required for areas not sown in the fall. It is hoped to procure this also in the Po Valley Area.

c. labor.

Supply continues to exceed the demand except in forward areas and there are some 2500 registered unemployed.

One strike is reported from a textile mill at Legni di Duomo over the question of bonuses and indemnities; the parties were brought to agreement by the Provincial Labor Office. Otherwise labor relations have been very good throughout the Army area.

The indemnity di disabilitazione previdenza has been made applicable to the population of Florence, Pistoia and Lucca.

50 delegates from Turin attending the Empire Labor Convention were addressed by the Labor Officer before their departure from Florence. It is understood that they were the most conservative group at the convention.

Social Security and Provincial Labor Offices continued to operate satisfactorily.

d. public works and utilities.

Operations are almost at a standstill for lack of cement. Cement production is hampered by lack of electric power.

The five mobile power units recently received are unsuitable for driving motors but are being put to use for lighting purposes, thus making a small amount of power available to drive motors. It is hoped that any further units supplied will be of the three phase type.

The draining of goniferas has been slowed up as a result of reductions in the power supplied by P.E.S.

Good progress has been made in reconstructing the 1000 sqm. to Pistoia which is expected to be completed during February.

e. public safety.

The various Italian police Agencies have continued to give excellent service. Public safety officials are satisfactory and a new Vice Mayor has arrived in Pistoia where the situation has hitherto been rather weak. 5704

There was a further outbreak of crimes of violence at the beginning of the month. A number of arrests were made and the position improved in the

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second half of the month. The improvement has been particularly noticeable in pistols where 45 artifacts in all have now been made and seven persons interested as a danger to security. 131 fire arms, 10,000 rounds of ammunition and 63 grenades have been recovered. In view of the mixed Allied, Italian and German origin of all the weapons there is no doubt that they were hidden by ex-partisans. Other finds of arms have been made in Florence Province.

Sixty three forged 1000 lire notes have been reported and two raised from 500 to 1000 lire. It is virtually certain that these notes were uttered outside the Army area. The market price of a forged 1000 lire note is 400 lire.

Control of civilian movement has continued to be strict. Many applications to enter the Army Area are received which might not pass more careful screening in the past. Telephone and signal are constantly being used in a way where caution is not warranted. It still appears difficult to ensure that all officers are cognizant of current movement regulations.

A. Public Health.

Public Health has remained generally good except for the typhoid epidemic at Prato. The latter was showing some signs of improvement at the end of the month. Malarial measures have been taken to deal with this epidemic but as previously reported it cannot be satisfactorily dealt with until the modern water supply of the town can be repaired.

Diphtheria has occurred sporadically but not to an alarming extent. Measles is prevalent especially in the mountain communes on account of the lack of soap. There have been no cases of typhus or rabies.

The foot and mouth outbreak at Borgo San Lorenzo caused by sheep imported for feeding Italian troops has not spread and is well under control.

The distribution of Medical supplies has proceeded satisfactorily in Corps Areas where it is an A.M.C. responsibility. In Army Areas, where M.W.D.I.M.S.A. is responsible, the usual delays, difficulty and incompetence have been experienced. There is some black market activity in the drug trade and persons arrested in this connection have included one of the principals of the well known firm of Manetti, Roberts & Company.

The American Red Cross have given the same excellent service as heretofore. This month their energies have been mainly taken up with the distribution of relief clothing in forward Areas. They have also continued the rehabilitation and supervision of civilian hospitals in Corps Areas; this is of direct support to operations as it relieves the Army Medical Services of the need to look after civilian casualties.

I. Refugees.

With the arrival of rail-head at Lucca all refugees proceeding to south or south of zone are shipped by rail from there, thus by-passing the Camp at Speigano. Some 4200 persons were shipped out from the Army Refugee Centers, of whom 1700 were dispersed locally. All of these had homes or places of refuge in the South. Some 2700 are at present in the Florence

5703

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center, and these mainly come from the north.

A belt 5000 yards deep has been completely cleared of civilians across much of the front. This operation proceeded smoothly and produced only a small proportion of the refugees forecast by the divisions concerned.

It is feared that considerable numbers will have to be evacuated in the near future from the west coast. Not only is that a densely populated area, but large numbers of refugees are expected to cross the lines from Apennine and Liguria as the Germans have stopped the distribution of food supplies there.

j. Finance.

Being in the prevailing static conditions expenditure control by means of local government budgets has continued to be a major activity. The R.P.A. of Florence and Reggio have been used as financing agencies for the enlargement of funds necessary for running partisan centers although this is an expense more properly to be borne by the central government than local authority.

In Bologna province the financing of communes has had to be done by direct advances as no Italian provincial organisation is yet in existence.

Tobacco manufacture is very satisfactory and a distribution of 20 grammes per head has been made to the general public.

The banks have continued to operate normally and the cash position is satisfactory.

k. Mine clearance.

Good work continues to be done in Florence Province by U.S. A. and civilians trained by U.S.P.A. personnel. On the west coast the work is under the auspices of the Italian Army Zone V and progress there is very disappointing although in a few cases the trained squads are still operating. In Pistoia for instance the trained squads quit work after lifting a grand total of six mines at a cost of two casualties. Unless more satisfactory results are forthcoming next month this organisation will have to be regarded as a failure.

l. Partisans.

Some 1500 partisans were received in the Florence and Reggio centers. Of these 147 joined the Italian Army. Some 600 joined organized labor groups, 50 were evacuated to the south and 360 were dispersed to their homes, leaving some 330 in the centers at the close of the month.

Good supplies of clothing have been forthcoming and this has been of great assistance.

A convalescent home is being organized at Reggio in conjunction with

5702

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In general there has been no great difficulty in handling Partisans during the month. But it must be pointed out that this is entirely due to two causes. First, only very small numbers have come through the line. Secondly, as a result of the static conditions prevailing at the front all those that have come through the line have been evacuated through the P.S. cages, this has achieved a rigid control of all groups and has ensured that they are disarmed properly and evacuated to A.M.C. Camps. Similar conditions will not be found when the advance is resumed and at that time the same results cannot be expected. It will also be necessary at that time to modify the present organization and methods.

5701

Feb

Tel. 478204

Ref. 6504w/1/GOS.

23 January 1945

SUBJECT: New Liberation Army.

10 : SCAD 5 Army.

1. Reference is made to the first paragraph on page 3 of your Monthly Report for December. This paragraph reads as follows:

"The Communist proposal to form a new Liberation Army has been welcomed enthusiastically by left wing politicians; but it is early yet to predict how many volunteers will join up for combat service."

2. No previous reference to this subject can be traced and it would be appreciated, therefore, if you would send some further details of the Liberation Army referred to.

Brigadier,
Chief of Staff.

Copy to:

Political Section
Civil Affairs Section.
811/008

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

1300000

2/13/45 ✓

HEADQUARTERS
FIFTH ARMY
APO 466 U.S. ARMY

HVFJ:DRD:RDP

10 January 1945.

REFERENCE: 22a/7

SUBJECT: Monthly Report.

TO: H.Q. Allied Commission.

CONFIDENTIAL

Enclosed herewith is monthly report for the month of December.

For the Commanding General,

R. V. D. Jorgensen

R. V. D. JORGENSEN,
Lt. Col., Cav.,
Acting Chief of Staff,
A.M.S. Fifth Army.DISTRIBUTION:D.O.C.A.C., H.Q. 1st Army Group.
A.M.S. Eighth Army.
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G-1, Fifth Army.
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Circulation.

TO	INT	Date
Public Safety	Not	21/1
Public Health	Not	25/1
Interior	Not	26/1
Legal	Not	25/1
Education	Not	26/1
Monuments	Not	26/1
Religious Affairs	Not	27/1
Admin Sec.	Not	27/1

PLEASE PASS QUICKLY

13 JAN 1945

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CONFIDENTIAL

PART I.

1. This has been the most uneventful month since last winter. The area has remained unchanged throughout the period except for the temporary recapture by the enemy of the commune of Larga (Lucca province), which is now back in Allied hands. This is the first time since the landing at Salerno that a commune has been lost after the setting up of military government. A Fascist Radio station was heard broadcasting a message of formal thanks to this organization for the civilian food the enemy found in the village, which had only been delivered two days before its recapture. The amount involved was not large.
2. At the close of the month 92nd Division passed under command of IV Corps and the separate 4th S.O. Organization mentioned in last month's report was dissolved.
3. As a result of very welcome new policies and support from H.Q. Allied Commission a new partisan branch was created at the opening of the month. With a partisan officer at this headquarters in charge of the two large Reception Camps at Florence and Pistoia. For the handling of homeless partisans now coming through the line. The problem remains extremely difficult owing to the absence of any clear cut system of obtaining the necessary supplies for rehabilitating individuals and to the delicate political questions involved.
4. Public morale was in general slightly higher than previously, except for a rumor scare created by military operations at the close of the month. In general this scare caused a noticeable outflow of cash from the Banks. Elsewhere the improvement in morale can be attributed to the distribution of the first olive oil rations for many months and to the general feeling of good will created by the holiday season. The arrangements made for midnight parties and the Allied Christmas parties for children created an extremely favorable impression.
5. In spite however of the improvement in morale noted above there is a general under current of discontent among the population as a result of the widespread so rusty and high price of food; the continued non-implementation of the 500 grams bread ration has caused some bitterness.
6. There have been several cases of armed robbery and one of jail-breaking. These are thought to be the work of anarchist gangs who in some cases claim to have been partisans. This has discredited the whole partisan movement in the eyes of many Allied officers and Italians. Masked armed bandits have continued to operate in Florence Province, their crowning achievement being the hold up of a civil affairs officer.
7. There has been a remarkable increase in forged currency, 90 forged 1000 lire notes were discovered in Florence and some 30 others elsewhere. Apart from the paper the forgeries are excellent imitations.

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8. The typhoid epidemic at Prota continues to be serious. After a lull in the middle of the month there were many new cases reported at the end of the year. The increase in the number of reported cases was largely due to a systematic house-to-house search and is not thought to indicate a true rise of incidence. The main water supply is still out of commission owing to the destruction of a large railway viaduct and the source of infection from the many subsidiary supplies has not yet been discovered.

Scabies continues to be prevalent.

9. The shortage of electric power remains extremely acute and prohibits any large scale rehabilitation of local industry. Reconstruction of buildings of all kinds is held up by a shortage of cement.

10. Five enemy agents have been tried by general court; all were convicted and sentenced to death except one girl who was sentenced to twenty years imprisonment.

11. Much attention was devoted to the question of getting inter provincial restrictions on travel removed. An agreement could not be reached locally a directive to this effect was requested from the Chief Commissioner.

PART II.

2. Political reactions and popular opinion.

The Florence Committee of Liberation came back into the picture at the end of the month and attempted to interfere with the work of the Administration. A sharp rebuke was administered by the Provincial Commissioner and the S.C.A.C. Florence City. Agitation against the Prefect is still going on behind the scenes.

The routine life of the parties continued throughout the area, with the communists the best organized though probably not the most numerous. An underground and unofficial extreme anarchist group is also in operation, it is thought that the latter are connected with the various crimes of violence that have occurred. The arrest of a group of these in pistola caused widespread satisfaction.

The continuation of static conditions at the front has accentuated the general feeling of frustration among the population. There is little enthusiasm for the improvement of the country. While many comparisons have been made between the situation in Greece and that in Italy it is thought probable that the indifference and selfishness of the "man in the street" largely precludes any similar incidents occurring here.

The partisan question is much discussed. On the one hand lawless acts by hoodlums claiming to be partisans has alienated many people's sympathy from them; on the other hand there is a widespread feeling that more should be provided for men who have actively fought alongside Allied soldiers.

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The communist proposal to form a new liberation army has been welcomed enthusiastically by left wing politicians, but it is early yet to predict how many volunteers will join up for combat service.

Relations with allied troops continue good. The misconduct of troops in the Pistoia area reported last month has ceased. There are many complaints of misconduct by American Negro troops on the West Coast, but these are not on a scale to cause serious alarm. Individuals continue to suffer hardships from the removal (often unauthorized) of their property of all types of allied soldiers; where possible these cases are referred to units for regularization. More serious, because more easily avoidable, is the harassment caused to business concerns by the lack of proper machinery for the payment of money to those whose continued operation is required by the various army agencies. This matter has been taken up in the proper quarters; it is hoped that a ruling will be received during the current month.

b. Local Government.

The provincial administrations continue to work satisfactorily. In general communal administration is also satisfactory, though some sindaco and giunta have to be watched to ensure that their actions do not go too far beyond the bounds of legality.

c. Economics and Food Supplies.

With the advent of really cold weather fuel has become even larger in the public mind than food. In the large towns there has been an even greater demand for hard fuel than in normal times owing to the shortage of gas and electricity for heating and cooking. The shortage of fuel is entirely due to lack of the necessary transportation.

The distribution of imported food supplies continues satisfactorily. Soap, sugar and salt are in short supply, and the hospital ration is a poor one owing to the absence of such items as jam, marmalade, butter, rice and coffee. An olive oil ration was distributed in nearly all communes and gave great satisfaction. However the outlook for future distributions is uncertain until fuller information on the harvesting is available.

In the large towns the general food situation remains unchanged; food is both scarce and expensive. The general lack of transportation is as acute as ever and the shortage of tyres is particularly serious. A carrying capacity of 40 tons per day was lost to the area when the Italian Army took over several trucks, formerly Italian Army property, which had been bought from the Germans and maintained in running condition by civilian transport firms.

Little progress can be made in the rehabilitation of industry until increased electric power is available. The only noteworthy enterprises that have been started are the manufacture of uniforms for partisans, stocks of cloth at Pistoia and the local production (by hand in most cases) of shoes.

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The PCI situation continued satisfactory. Mail vehicles in Florence province are being converted for the use of methane gas, so that the January allocation of PCI will be cut.

Losses during the month included the destruction by shell fire of a small warehouse in Pietrasanta, the capture by the enemy of ten days food supply in Gerge and the destruction by fire of a truck load of matches. In the last case the driver of the truck was killed.

Cigarettes were only issued to partisans but will be available for a general distribution in January. Distribution of 50 matches per head per month was effected by the G.I.F. representative.

The truck companies continued to work satisfactorily in spite of continued administrative difficulties over the Italian personnel, who are short of reinforcements and clothing.

The local resources section issued 52 releases of controlled commodities during the month. Approximately half of these were for civilian purposes. A compiled list of commodities to be frozen in territory occupied in future was prepared in conjunction with G-4, Fifth Army.

6. Agriculture.

The weather has made this a dull month for agriculture. The pressing of olive oil is not going as well as was at one time expected, especially in Pistoia. Partisans say the price offered is too low and they are not blind to the prospects offered by the black market. While energetic measures are being taken to increase the flow of oil to the market it is too early to say how successful these measures will be.

In spite of the season the attachment of an agricultural officer is of great benefit of ensuring the necessary supervision of Italian enterprise as far north as is humanly possible.

7. Labour.

Labour supply for military agencies has continued satisfactory. Labour relations have been good except for two small strikes in the Italian concerns at Sapoli.

The new wage scale for army employees will become effective from January 1st.

Various ingenious suggestions from Italian officials for the payment of Christmas or New Year bonuses were turned down. 5695

8. Public works and utilities.

The electric power situation remains extremely critical. While several small plants have been reactivated these only take care of local needs; the large towns have insufficient lighting and there is no power for restarting industry.

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No cement is available for civilian purposes and this holds up all rebuilding operations. However various projects have been started commensurate with the materials available.

Good progress has been made in repairing the irrigation systems in the Viareggio area.

g. Public Safety.

The CC.NR continue to do excellent work and their morale is good. A supply of clothing arrived during the month but further supplies are still needed to equip adequately men who are exposed to the rigors of winter in the mountains. The men waiting to go into Northern Regions are of great value during this static period for reinforcing movement check-posts and as a reserve for special tasks. One CC.NR was killed by enemy shell fire.

Public safety officials are satisfactory except for the shortage of, which those immediate replacement has been requested.

There have been several cases of serious crime, particularly armed robbery, in Florence province. In one case the property stolen included a prismatic compass and other valuable allied military property, and the complainant was sent for trial by superior court. Sentences of five to seven years imprisonment were imposed on two CC.NR and a civilian for attempted bribery of military police. There has been one small hunger demonstration and no further thefts of gasoline from the pipe line.

In Pistoia a prisoner awaiting trial for possession of arms was rescued from jail by a band of armed men belonging to the "Silvano Vadi" partisan group. The rescuers have been arrested though the prisoner is still at large. A smaller band of ex-partisans has been terrorizing the community by armed robbery; eleven members of this band have so far been arrested for investigation and more are expected to join them in custody. This display of force has given great satisfaction to the population and has been favourably commented on by the Committee of National Liberation.

As is usual in static periods the prostitute problem has required special attention as far forward as divisional areas.

Some difficulty has arisen over the possession of salvaged army clothing by civilians permanently employed by units. The established practice of clothing each person is illegal, but in most cases the civilian is acting in good faith and the employing unit is the party that is at fault. A compromise has been reached whereby all civilians picked up away from their units wearing unused military clothing are returned to their units and a delinquency report filed against the commanding officer, provided that the civilian has a genuine case to have been acting in good faith.

The prison at Porretta Terme was hit during an enemy air attack 569 several inmates killed.

Strict control of movement was maintained and several more cases of irregular travel passes were discovered.

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A large number of forged 1000 lire notes have appeared; 90 in Florence city, 22 in Florence Province and several elsewhere. The forgeries are excellent imitations but are printed on inferior paper. Special warnings have been issued and the general public appear to be on their guard. It is thought likely that the notes enter the area through the Port of Livorno.

B. Public Health.

Health has been satisfactory except for the typhoid epidemic at Porto. Here some 700 cases (about 10% of the total population of the town) have been hospitalized. Typhoid has abated, but scabies is still occurring, as a result of the lack of soap.

Distribution of medical supplies continued satisfactorily; this is now entirely handled by Italian agencies except in Corps area. The American Red Cross has done excellent work distributing clothing throughout Army and Corps areas.

Good time and labour was devoted to the organization of children's Christmas parties, which evoked universal approval and have done much to support Allied prestige.

1. Refugees.

Over 2,500 refugees were evacuated during the month, all but 750 being sent to the north. Of the total figure only some 1200 belong to the youth of Italy. In view of the tactical situation more are to be expected in the coming month, particularly from the west coast.

2. Finance.

All communes in Florence, Pistoia and Southern Lucchese Provinces are now on a budget basis. In most cases the estimates submitted by communes are reviewed by finance officers before approval.

In Bologna Province seven communes have been financed during the month. No banks are open in this Province and the improvised financial financing has been continued.

Throughout the area banks have continued to operate satisfactorily. There was a seasonal outflow of cash before Christmas; in Lucchese army activity caused additional withdrawals to be made by the public, who are very sensitive to war measures, but this was not on an alarming scale. The unblocking of blocked accounts continued to be a difficult proposition and it is felt that this job could with advantage be associated more closely with taxation commissions.

5693

There have been prolonged discussions on the establishment of machinery for the payment of Army bills. The matter is still under consideration. It is hoped that it will be settled early in the New Year.

The tobacco factories at Florence and Lucchese continue to operate but

ENP - Note 5th forges do not concern
CH Leo

0 17 DEC 1944

0 17 DEC 1944

HEADQUARTERS
AMG FIFTH ARMY
APO 464 U.S. ARMY

DRPM:RVDJ:HEP

SECRET

11th December 1944.

222/7

SUBJECT: Monthly Report.

TO : H.Q. Allied Commission.

Enclosed herewith Monthly Report for month of November.

For the Commanding General:

/S/ R.V.D. Janzan
R.V.D. JANZAN,
Lt. Col., Cav.,
Acting Chief of Staff,
A.M.G. Fifth Army.

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5692

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SECRET

MONTHLY REPORT FOR NOVEMBER

PART I.

During the month static conditions again prevailed. Slight advances on the right flank brought a few additional communes in Forlì, Ravenna and Bologna provinces under Military Government, but with the Inter Army boundary moving continually westwards the Fifth Army now has very unimportant commitments in the first two of these Provinces.

Pisa province was transferred to Regional Control with effect from midnight November 25th.

At the beginning of the month the South African 6 Armoured Division ceased to operate independently and passed under IV Corps. At the same time 92nd Division (Negro) was constituted an independent command under Army and in view of the large area covered by it, a separate A.M.G. organisation was formed, similar to our normal Corps organisation.

Aside from the departure of the Chief of Staff, Colonel Mayne, for South Africa at the end of the month personnel remained virtually unchanged. It was however found necessary to appoint a partisan officer at Headquarters to supervise the Reception Centres necessary for handling homeless partisans passing through the line and to investigate the possibilities of finding work for these men until such time as they are able to return to their homes.

In the static conditions now prevailing very strict control of movement and political activity have been necessary and life for the Italians is very restricted. While the majority accept this as necessary it is difficult for the Florentines especially to realise that their city is still considered to be in an operational zone.

The principal preoccupation of the people is the shortage of food and fuel. Universal discontent and disappointment followed the non-implementation of the promised 300 gramme bread ration. This discontent has lowered public morale appreciably.

PART II.

a. Political Reactions and Popular Opinion.

Apart from the repercussions in the Press from a visit of the Committee of National Liberation to Rome this has been a much quieter month politically. The tighter control over the movement of Cabinet Ministers and others into the Army area has doubtless contributed. At the end of the month the parties are presumably waiting to see the outcome of the impasse in Rome and it is expected that activity will increase when the composition of the new government is known. There is a general hope that a new government can be found more efficient and energetic, especially about defascistisation, than the last one. There is also a widespread demand for action on the institutional and electoral question in spite of the impossibility of such action at this time.

6173

Of party politics it can be said that the Christian Democrats and the Communists are the most popular, though the Liberal Party has a large following in Florence. However as a result of the total lack of political education it is impossible to define the policies of the parties, and the views of the same party appear to differ from place to place. In Pistoia, for instance, the communist leader, who is President of the local Committee of National Liberation, is regarded as a conservative man and a steadying influence on the Committee. This sort of thing makes it almost impossible to evaluate local politics correctly and any reports on this subject have to be treated with great reserve.

Except in the areas where gunfire is audible the people are getting less enthusiastic in their friendship with the Allies. (the contrast in the attitude between the Arno valley and a village within a few miles of the Germans is very striking.) This is attributable to the restrictions and inconveniences caused by the presence of large numbers of troops and to the inevitable reaction to the insufficient food supplies in the towns. It was felt that after the American Presidential elections the implementation of the promised 300 gramme bread ration would be immediate and the apathy born of disillusionment is now creeping in. Public morality is also deteriorating, though of course it has a long way to go before it reaches the level of, say, Naples.

Relations with Allied troops are excellent in the forward areas and good in the back areas in spite of isolated cases of misconduct of American troops in rest areas in Pistoia Province. These cases of misconduct are not on the scale experienced in the Naples area last winter.

The refunctioning of nearly all the hotels, restaurants, and clubs of Florence for Allied use, chiefly British, continues to be a sore subject with the Italians, who sometimes say that it is far too difficult for an Italian civilian to obtain a meal or room for the night by honest means.

An anarchist group is at work in the area distributing publications and is thought to be responsible for the writing on the walls in Florence. The slogans are mainly directed against the Prefect or calling attention to the food shortage. The editors of the publications have been traced and arrested by the provincial Public Safety Officer.

b. Local Government.

An officer from the Local Government Sub-Commission visited this area during the month. No report on the visit has been received at the time of writing but it is understood that what he found was satisfactory.

In Pisa administration was still short of several important officials at the time of the memo, due to the slackness of the Government in filling posts which have long been vacant.

In Lucca things are running well under Avv. Carignani as Prefetto Regente, though it is felt that his outstandingly strong personality is the chief cause of this, and if he at any time falls foul of the local Committee of National Liberation it may be necessary to import an outside man. 5630

However it is difficult for any visitor to Lucca to imagine that things could go wrong in such a peaceful and sleepy spot.

From Pistoia the Provincial Commissioner still reports a lack of drive and energy on the part of the Provincial Administration.

In Florence the morale of the Prefect is undoubtedly kept low by local politics but he continues to work efficiently. H.E. the British Ambassador paid him the honour of a visit while he was in Florence. In general the administration continues satisfactory. The Deputazione Provinciale was appointed during the month.

c. Economics and Food Supplies.

Reference is made elsewhere to the question of the much discussed 300 gramme bread ration. Sugar is non existent and soap in short supply. Salt is sufficient for an increased ration of 210 grammes per month but there is none available for curing the hogs which are now due for slaughtering in some areas. Apart from these items it has been possible to distribute supplies satisfactorily to implement the existing ration scales. It is not considered however, that the towns, especially Florence, are receiving sufficient to maintain full health and efficiency. The POL situation is satisfactory. Some 11,000 gallons a day are being drawn from the Fifth Army.

The transport companies have given good service under difficult conditions. The Italian General Transport Company Commander reports a continued lack of essential warm clothing and reinforcements to bring his company up to strength.

The Local Resources Section continued to operate in G-4, Fifth Army Rear. During the month 663 release orders were countersigned, over half of these for civilian needs. The inventories required under the blocking of Local Resources Order are very slow in coming in.

The rehabilitation of industry proceeds very slowly owing to the absence of electric power, the necessary materials for repairing plants and raw materials for manufacture. No early solution to these problems can be foreseen.

The question of Inter-provincial and Inter-regional free trade is continually coming to the front. There is great tendency for the country to be divided up into water tight economic compartments in the interests of conserving local stocks which are required in other Provinces. This undoubtedly handicaps unduly such large cities as Florence which is normally the economic centre of gravity of a large area. It is hoped that some coordination in this matter can be arranged during next month.

d. Agriculture.

Much progress has been made in planting winter wheat and large quantities of seed wheat have been brought in from Grosseto. At the end of the month the olive harvest was just starting. The crop promises to be a good one and in spite of the destruction of the largest presses

5689

sufficient small mills have been put into operation to deal with it. It remains to be seen how much of the oil escapes the Amassi and flows into the black market.

The slaughtering of hogs in the mountain areas is handicapped by shortage of salt.

Large numbers of sheep have come through the lines on their way to winter pastures. Many thousands of these are from flocks which in normal times wintered in the Po Valley.

The policy which was so successful at Anzio of leaving authorized farmers in charge of the livestock belonging to communities forcibly evacuated from the front line areas has again been put into effect.

e. Labour.

Labour relations have been satisfactory. The Social Security organizations are hampered by the usual difficulties of transport, restriction on movement, damage to buildings, etc.

A great amount of work has been done helping the Army in labour procurement. In Florence the demand exceeds the supply except for white-collar workers. In the rest of the area there is widespread unemployment and supply exceeds the demand. At the same time there are insatiable military demands for labour in Livorno and in the mountainous areas near the front, but there are no facilities in either case for housing and feeding the workers required.

Fifty one Labour Supply Offices are in operation in the area. Provincial Labour Offices continue to operate satisfactorily.

f. Public Works and Utilities.

The regional engineer has, as before, been operating well forward in Army Area so that he may have continuity of supervision of long term projects. With static conditions continuing our own Engineer has had more paper work than usual and much time is spent in blocking, unblocking and obtaining materials.

Progress has been made in repairing the pontifica near Viareggio which is ready to operate as soon as power is available for the pumps.

The various provincial Genio Civile are faced with far more work than ever before at a time when their difficulties and handicaps are also greater than ever before; it is therefore not surprising that they show poor results. However everything possible is done to bolster up their organizations and spur them into action and it is hoped that their results will show progressive improvement.

Electric power continues to be in extremely short supply and this creates a vicious circle in the general rehabilitation of public works.

6. Public Safety.

The security problem continues to be of paramount importance and large numbers of enemy agents have been caught; about 60 now await trial as soon as the cases have been prepared. Heavy demands for Carabinieri Regale to assist in the control of movement have had to be met and it has only been possible to comply as a result of the presence in the area of men waiting to go North. The Liguria Region Detachment of the latter are in dire need of clothing.

There are more serious crimes than usual to report this month, including forgery of Allied currency, several thefts of gasoline from the Army pipe line, armed entry by masked men followed by murder, bribery of an Allied soldier, several armed robberies and various serious cases of theft and black market operations. It should not be deduced from this however that there is a general outbreak of lawlessness, since apart from Black Market operations the people continue to keep good law and order. The Civil Police Agencies are energetically pursuing these crimes and in most cases the guilty parties have already been tried and sentenced.

On November 10th a demonstration was staged by about 150 women outside the Florence Prefettura demanding more milk, less Fascism and more epuration. The purpose was undoubtedly political but it is not certain who organized it. Both this and a smaller demonstration at Regello (Florence Province) on November 22nd were dispersed without difficulty.

The ten kilometre rule was abolished in Florence Province South of the Arno with effect from November 25th. It is hoped that this will allow a greater resumption of normal trade and economic activity within the Province than has been possible hitherto. The strict control of movement continues to bring to light many expired, altered or bogus passes, and the control is still far from satisfactory. There are still cases of persons travelling with A.M.C. passes irregularly issued without previous clearance with this office. H.Q. Allied Commission still gives occasional cause for amusement by the apparent lack of knowledge of geography of some of the Sub-Commission; the places for which passes for civilian have applied for include Ancona on the Adriatic and Apulia, still in enemy hands. However in general there has been a slight improvement on last month.

In order to assist the rehabilitation of normal local enterprises, authority has been granted for the extension of local postal services in Florence and Pisa provinces. It was with great satisfaction that we read a new directive from H.Q., A.A.I. which laid down that in future the restarting of postal services in each province would be considered on the merits of each particular case instead of continuing to follow a hard and fast rule; this is the procedure which this office has wanted to see introduced for nearly a year.

Carabinieri Regale continue to give good service in forward areas, 5687
their morale is good and cooperation with Corps and Divisional military police is excellent. Without their assistance in controlling movement it is improbable that such a large number of enemy agents would have been caught during the month.

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There are many signs of undernourishment in the large towns, especially Florence. The shortage of soap is responsible for many local outbreaks of scabies. Typhoid has been on the increase, especially in Prato where there are at present 250 cases. Diphtheria occurs sporadically throughout the area and there have been several cases in the Florence Refugee Centre, necessitating the creation of an isolation block. There has been no case of typhus.

Apart from the above general health continues to be satisfactory.

The formation of the E.N.D.I.M.E.A. has simplified the distribution of medical supplies: this is now done entirely by Italians except in Corps areas where distribution is handled direct by A.M.G. The medical supply situation has continued satisfactory.

The A.R.C. Field Representatives continue to perform outstandingly good work on the reorganisation of civil hospitals in the forward areas. No praise can be too high for them.

At the request of A.M.G. the Prefect of Florence has purchased 20,000 blankets from the stocks at Prato. Half of these are for distribution through E.C.A. and the other half are earmarked for homeless Partisans.

i. Refugees.

Two centres, at Florence and Lucca, were kept open during the month. An officer from the Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission is on duty at the former, while the Sub-Commission are taking over the latter at the beginning of December. In addition one of the tented camps from Eighth Army continued to operate under 13 Corps. 4200 persons were evacuated during the month of whom some 150 were returned to their homes locally. Half of the total have homes North of the battle line, the remainder wished to return South in any case. The bulk of the total were from a group of small communes right in the battle line who were evacuated for security reasons.

It is thought that the peak of the evacuation of the present battle area has now been passed: however it is always possible that a further area may have to be cleared or that large numbers of people may be driven through from the German lines.

The housing shortage in the Army areas grows daily more serious as more troops move in and those that are already here seek shelter against the elements. As a result the Army area is now saturated and in future there will be no alternative but to send South those whose homes lie North of the line. However, as indicated above, it is not expected that this will amount to a large number during next month.

j. Finance.

In the forward areas advances have been made direct to communes. In Bologna Province a new system of Amasui financing has had to be devised in

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the absence of any banks. Elsewhere the work has been more typically Regional in character. A number of local Government Budgets have been passed, in most cases after drastic reduction in the estimates submitted. A Specialist Revenue Officer has been appointed temporarily to work in the Provinces.

Arrangements have been made for restarting the Florence Tobacco Factory on a limited scale. The factory at Lucca is also working. The Salt Factory at Volterra is not working satisfactorily - in part this can be attributed to the usual causes of lack of fuel, etc., but to a large extent it is due to the character of the manager.

The Intendentes are unsatisfactory at both Lucca and Pistoia. It is hoped that replacements can soon be found.

The unblocking of blocked accounts appears to be a thorny problem; a easy solution can be seen as it is tied up with the even thornier matter of operation.

k. Education.

The educational activities during the month continue to be satisfactory. Notably is the situation excellent in Florence City and Province where the provveditore agli studi reports that for the city nine-tenths of the pupils are receiving daily instruction with a minimum schedule of two hours and with many pupils following a normal schedule. In the Province South of the Arno most of the schools are now functioning and North of the Arno the schools have been opened where possible and others are being reopened as rapidly as buildings can be found or be released by Army units.

The text-books situation in this area is better than it is in any other section of Italy. The education officer is supervising the printing of the State Elementary series which is now just about ready for distribution, the reprinting of other series which have been examined and found to be satisfactory, and the approval of other series which are now available in the printing establishments.

The University of Florence is carrying out its program of make-up courses and examinations preparatory to the beginning of a new school year in January quite satisfactorily. It is also offering short survey courses in Italian language, literature, history, and art for Canadian soldiers in this area and has outlined a much more comprehensive program for all Allied personnel. This proposal is now being studied by the Education Officers of the American and British forces.

Assistance and supervision are also being given to other higher institutes of learning, to libraries, and cultural organizations.

The formal reopening of the University of Pisa was held on 25 November 1944 with the Senior Civil Affairs Officer, 5th Army Allied Military Government as the official representative of the Allied Governments. Before a very large audience and in a very colorful ceremony the Senior Civil Affairs Officer spoke in an effective manner concerning the position and the interest of the Allied Military Government had in education and its desire to restore all educational institutions to normal functioning as rapidly as possible. He also presented to the audience the Pro-Rector of the University.

The formal reopening of the University of Siena for which practically all the preliminary work was done under 5th Army Allied Military Government supervision was held in an impressive ceremony on 26 November.

The reopening of schools in Pisa City has been greatly retarded by the destruction and requisitioning of all available buildings. In the Province the schools have begun to function.

In Lucca and Pistoia Provinces the school situation is very good.

The work of Epuration has been completed in all three Universities and is far advanced in all the provincial schools.

1. Miscellaneous.

(i) Mine Clearance.

For the first time since the landing at Paestum it is possible this month to record real progress in mine clearance. In Florence Province this is due to local initiative in making use of the trained U.N.P.A. personnel available. The latter have done excellent work.

After many false starts the Italian Army School on the west coast has at last started to produce results. At the end of the month work was also starting in Lucca Province and a school opened in Pistoia. The difficulties confronting the officer in charge are considerable but the results achieved so far are encouraging.

(ii) Floods.

On 2nd November the Arno overflowed its banks and inundated the city of Pisa. After considerable argument it was accepted as being the highest level the river had reached for 100 years. In Pisa no serious damage was done except the covering of the streets with several inches of mud. Energetic emergency measures were necessary and the Prefect performed magnificently. It was fortunate that the consequences were not more serious. This Headquarters escaped immersion by the narrow margin of two feet.

War damage to drainage systems prevents the land from draining and large areas are still under water; they are likely to remain so until the Spring.

(iii) Partisans.

Reception Centres for homeless Partisans who have come through the line have been established at Florence and Lucca. Several hundred have had to be handled in this way. So far there has been no source of supply from which clothing can be drawn for them and their treatment has per force been all that might be desired. More complex is the problem of absorbing them into the community and finding work for them; although the Army wants labour it cannot provide shelter, clothing, food and organisation on a large scale. One group was formed into a labour gang designated No. 1 Apennine Civil Labour Force, equipped with salvaged material and put to work on the roads under their own leaders and directed by British engineers. This

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experiment has been successful so far and the men are very happy, but it must be emphasised that the supplies necessary for equipping other groups in the same way simply do not exist at the present time.

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SECRET

7th November 1984.

22/11

PART I

During the month very little activity was seen in the difficult mountainous country of the Apennines. In all about 6 areas were occupied by the provisions of bridges, roads and trails. The four provinces of Pisa, Pistoia, Lucca and Massa remained under command throughout. The 1st and 2nd Divisions were out of Pisa, but the cities of Pisa and Pistoia were still in German hands. The city of Lucca (13 miles) and the 1st Division were still in enemy hands, while the 1st Division was still in the area of the mountainous country.

In the mountainous area of the Apennines, the 1st Division was still in the area of the mountainous country. The 1st Division was still in the area of the mountainous country. The 1st Division was still in the area of the mountainous country.

In view of the political situation in Pisa, the 1st Division was still in the area of the mountainous country. The 1st Division was still in the area of the mountainous country. The 1st Division was still in the area of the mountainous country.

In the mountainous area of the Apennines, the 1st Division was still in the area of the mountainous country. The 1st Division was still in the area of the mountainous country. The 1st Division was still in the area of the mountainous country.

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PART II

(A) Political situation and popular opinion.

The main point of interest was the conflict between the Fascist 5681 and the O.E.M. The former is one of the strongest parties in the country and quite rightly feels very heavily the dignity and importance of his position, at the same time he is not popular with the Florentines and has been losing his position in his handling of the committee. The members of the committee are all men of education and there is no doubt that they find it hard to revert to a non-executive role after having been used in that capacity for some time by the Germans in the early days of the occupation of the city.

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before normal government was restored. Their attitude at first was one of non-cooperation with the project and further their avowed long-term objective is the total abolition of the present prefectural system. In addition to the strong traditional mistrust of the government for the reasons they regard themselves as being allied to the Committee in the cities of northern Italy rather than to the same Committee out of which the present government was formed, and they are unwilling to consent to anything which they feel may compromise their friends over the mountains. The position has been further complicated by the anti-prefectural attitude of Minister Fanfani and the weakness shown by the Italian Prime Minister in his interviews with the two sides. After a period in the middle of the month when things were rather tense the story is now not temporarily calmed down and the Committee are being much less obstructive.

This whole question is being watched with great interest. It is felt that it is a pointer to what lies ahead in northern Italy and it re-emphasizes the conviction of the country's political leadership and the members of the present central government.

An interesting experiment in the opposite direction is being tried at Lodi where the Committee of liberation, although at least they have no executive function, in fact control the prefect, who is the President's former advisor.

Outside Florence the communists are the most vocal party, being the best organized. Their prestige is helped by the military successes of Soviet Russia and by the fact that the communists were the only anti-fascist party to survive the war under duress, which makes the party the natural centre of attraction for the politically uneducated. However the party's activities are not really widespread and they do not produce any great problem. None of the parties have yet established into a definite structure with a popular following and it is impossible to tell which would receive most votes in a universal ballot. It is certain however that in such a case the communist party would not gain support proportional to its present conspicuousness.

In general public morale in the area is far from high, largely owing to the present inferiority of physical living conditions as compared with those prevailing under German occupation. While the people are in general friendly towards the allies and believe war conditions distress are subsiding this new friendliness is a pretty cover for a fact. In addition the more vocal section of population are making the usual complaints about the slow disappearance from public life of characters well known to have prospered under the fascist regime.

(4) Local Government.

With one or two unimportant exceptions each province has a satisfactory team of provincial officials. The project of Pisa is well spoken of by the provincial commissioner. The new prefect of Pistoia is an experienced administrator but lacks the push and drive necessary to get good results from his subordinates. The former president of CRT at Lucca who has been appointed trustee delegate has not yet had a chance to show his true worth owing to the exigencies of his present responsibilities. In Florence the quality of

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the administration, particularly in the outside economy, is improving rapidly. |

(a) Transportation and Supply.

In the towns the food situation is bad. There were demonstrations during the month in Rio Negro, Victoria and Pico, in each case dispersed without much difficulty. These and other towns provided both ran out of locally produced grain and fish will do so early in the New Year. There are a large number of towns in the area economically dependent on industry and in these the shortage of groceries and animal products is causing severe hardship. The effect of this on public morale is noted above. In Rio Negro the acute shortage of fuel is also a cause of hardship and constant discontent.

The provision of sufficient transport is one constant struggle. To feed the 2 1/2 million people in the area for whom only 1/2 a million are grain producers is to say truck-loads a day. As against ^{the} daily average of 15 trucks available for the road. Our current commitments have only been met at the expense of building up stockpiles against further advances.

In general the area is more industrialized than any other in liberated Italy and the cessation of normal activity is causing much economic distress. Apart from some shortage of food and shortage of material there is no prospect of obtaining electric power for those undertakings which are in a position to restart operations.

(b) Agriculture.

Most of the wheat crop on the southern side of the Apennines has been lost as a result of military operations. The shortage of live-stock is hampering autumn ploughing and prejudicing the distribution of any dairy products in the cities. Prospects for the olive crop are good.

(c) Labor.

The wage increase and labor relations orders were published at the beginning of the month. Labor offices are functioning in all provinces. There has been one small strike of work at an Ordnance installation because of a dispute over leave.

(d) Public Works and Utilities.

The principal problems are roads and flood prevention in the Arno valley. Work on both is unlikely to be in a satisfactory condition by the onset of winter.

(e) Public Safety.

There has been little serious crime. One case of gun-play at Foligno resulted in the death of ^{the} protagonist, an alleged squadrato and an 5679 partisan. The latter of whom had a long criminal and mental record. Accusations were made in two cases of murder of civilians by Allied soldiers.

Three cases of food demonstrations have been recorded in paragraph (a) above.

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The biggest problem is the control of civilian movement, and that this is not entirely satisfactory is shown by the number of enemy agents who are being arrested. There is laxity in the enforcement of the curfew which runs by Allied order, which allows a large number of persons to enter the town without proper documents. Many Allied officers including Allied Commission officers in town and backward regions appear indifferent to the prohibition on the entry of civilians in V.P. vehicles and the urgency of the necessity for travel which some carry into the town of an A.C. pass into the town. Many journeys are taking place, and motor fuel has been put into the country for the purpose of prosecuting the war, which tends to quite impossible at this time in great Britain. In addition the state of the roads after the recent rain makes it necessary to keep them as clear as possible of civilian vehicles. Within the army area the distance between D.C. in the north and south is great and it is difficult to enforce the 10 kilometre rule.

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(4) Public Health.

General health satisfactory. Cases of typhoid are still being reported but the number epidemic is dying down. Sporadic cases of dysentery are also reported but this is not on a scale to cause alarm and supply of serum are available. The lethargy and incompetence of the Italian administration of hospitals and medical supplies is disappointing.

(5) Refugees.

Some 1800 refugees were sent north during the month. With the slowing down of the advance and the onset of bad weather, both of which make necessary the concentration in buildings of large numbers of troops, it is expected that large-scale evacuation from forward areas will soon start.

(6) Finance.

Further reaping of banks has taken place - notably in Fiat and Viareggio. A net outflow of cash from the banks in the area of 207,000,000 lire was offset by the net sale of 247,000,000 lire of bonds. There is nothing else of general interest to report.

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3/13/44 ✓
 Report for C.A.D.
 Report for September 1944 - Public Health & Welfare.

To : Headquarters A.A.G., (Public Health Sub-committee)

50.223/3

INTRODUCTION.

In consequence of the large area covered by the Army and the importance of Florence, which, owing to its size has required a special Civil Administration team, this report is divided into two portions comprising:

- (a) City of Florence,
- (b) Main March Army area.

(a) - CITY OF FLORENCE.

(1) Preliminary history.

The Allied Forces arrived on the North bank of the Arno at Florence on 4/5/44 but the main portion of the City North of the Arno was not occupied administratively by A.A.G. until 10/5/44.

The Germans were even then still holding the northern outskirts of the City including the German hospital site and many patrols and car convoys were circulating through the streets at night.

A.A.G. Region VIII actually entered the city about this time but did not remain very long.

Mr. Arnold A.A.G. of Region VIII was posted to Florence and arrived there on 15/5/44. He remained there until the end of August and his report covering this period is attached. (Appendix A)

S.F.A.G. VIII Army had brought in 3 tons of medical supplies 5677.

portions comprising:

- (a) City of Florence.
- (b) Main Fifth Army Area.

(A) - CITY OF FLORENCE.

(1) Historical Background.

The Allied Forces arrived on the south bank of the Arno at Florence on 4/25/44 but the main portion of the city north of the Arno was not occupied administratively by A. S. until 11/5/44.

The Germans were even then still holding the north up outside of the city including the Garibaldi hospital site and other satellite and our men were circulating through the streets at night.

R. L. H. O. Region VIII actually entered the city about this time but did not remain very long.

Mr. Arnold A. L. O. of Region VIII was posted to Florence and arrived there on 15/2/44. He remained there until the end of August and the report covering this period is attached. (Appendix A)

O. L. H. O. VIII Army had brought in 3 tons of material on 5697 or about 15th August and these were used and distributed, it was estimated, part of the city.

Florence was then taken over by Fifth Army on 21st August 1944 for operational reasons, Region VIII Public Health and Welfare Div. carried on until 20th August when, as a consequence of telephone instructions received from R. L. H. O. AMO, 5th Army, A. S. 2nd Army arrived to take over.

21/5/44

In the meantime C.F.M.O. Region VII had brought in a further 3 tons of medical supplies which were taken over and paid for by the Mexico Provincial, Pinar del Rio Province. The B.F.M.O. Aug. 5th. Army ^{arrived} on the evening of 30th. August. On the morning of 31st. August information was received that the northern outskirts of the city had been evacuated by the enemy and that the Cienfuegos Hospital was liberated.

Representatives of this division were sent up immediately to investigate the situation.

They reported that the hospital contained 1500 patients and approximately 1500 refugees, who were rapidly dispersing.

Buildings and equipment were in fair condition, water from wells sufficient and estimated food stores for two days. However additional food was sent up there the same evening.

This, then, was the position at the beginning of the month. Mr. Aronof's report gives a fair idea of conditions prior to this, in regard to other hospitals condition, resources, etc. (Appendix A.)

(1) Hospitals.

(a) General conditions.

A list of hospitals and Camps etc. is attached. (Appendix B.) It should be noted that although some looting and damage had been done to the Cienfuegos Hospital its general condition was excellent.

In the other Camps the General Hospital and the General were so damaged that no useful purpose could be served in tackling the repairs except under a comprehensive long term policy.

(b) Organization Problems

They reported that the hospital contained 1000 patients and approximately 1500 convalescents were rapidly disappearing.

Buildings and equipment were in fair condition, water from wells sufficient and plentiful, food barely top top level. However additional food was sent up into the same evening.

This, then, was the position in of the hospital 28 days months. Mr. Brown's report given a fair idea of conditions prior to this, in regard to other hospitals mentioned, references. (Appendix A.)

(2) Hospitals.

(a) General conditions.

A list of hospitals and cases is given in Appendix B.)

It should be noted that although some hospitals were in a state of chaos, as seen from the Carver hospital the general condition was excellent.

On the other hand the Capetown Hospital and the Carver were so damaged that no useful purpose would be served in turning the repairs except under a comprehensive long term policy.

(b) Organisation Problems.

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In view of the numerous complaints received from the hospitals and institutions of lack of food and clothing, of overpopulation, of vermin and other displaced persons, and the general confusion which seemed to exist, it was obvious that the first step was to have a complete survey made of the hospital facilities of the city so that a methodical reorganisation could be arranged.

Each hospital was visited, the number of patients and other occupants ascertained, food and medical stocks in hand were checked and the various administrative difficulties were noted for future action.

The President of the KATH COMMISSION ASSISTANT

(1)

was contacted and he agreed to help in providing information and accommodation for the refugee "patients" in the various medical institutions. A Refugee Center was opened up to the I.C.C. A.M.C., City of Florence, who provided staff and personnel, in the Hospital and Clinic, to these individuals for which accommodation could not be found or, who desired to leave the city to return to their homes in other parts of the country.

As a consequence in about 7 days the Hospital, Institutions and Clinic of Care were cleared of all people other than patients and staff.

A meeting was held of all Provincial and City Medical Officials, reports were called for, food, drugs and monetary problems discussed and a general policy outlined.

The next important problem was feeding of patients. The presence of so many unattended "patients" during the 30 days period of the fighting, and afterwards, had almost completely depleted the reserves of food normally held by the hospitals concerned.

Institutions had been allowed to all hospitals and medical institutions to submit their requisitions to A.C.C.A.M.C., but either through official apathy, ignorance or bad administration they were not getting their entitlement although many patients had been sent both by the institutions and also R.C.C. to the.

Finally, food stores were requisitioned by the Government and were sent for, a meeting arranged with the Chief of the Hospital and Supply Division, A.C.C. 5th Army and the situation was investigated.

As a consequence of about 7 years of continued military and police operations, the population of the country has been reduced to about 100,000.

A number of the military and police officials, who were responsible for the operations, have been arrested and are being held in custody.

The military and police officials, who were responsible for the operations, have been arrested and are being held in custody. The military and police officials, who were responsible for the operations, have been arrested and are being held in custody.

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All the above arrangements were made in the first two days of September.

Toward the latter end of the month further consideration of insufficiency of food was required. On these days the rationed it was found they were based on the fact that the ration allowed was 250 grams of flour and a few vegetables only per person, per day, which gave at the most 300 calories per person.

This was manifestly insufficient but, on applications being made to the Economic and Supply Section, A.S.C., City of Florence, it being pointed out that the A.S.C. Army hospital list suggested 2500 calories, information was received that food stocks were so short that it was impossible to augment the ration further.

However a few extras such as rabbits, milk and, were received which helped considerably but did not raise the caloric value of the diet to more than 1500 calories. Negotiations to increase the diet further were still proceeding when the month ended.

(c) Miscellaneous problems.

In the meantime the various financial problems associated with the different foundations had been taken up with the Chief Financial Officer A.S.C. for settlement and referred to the Chief Engineer and electric supplies had been undertaken by the Chief Engineer A.S.C., City of Florence.

By the end of September electricity and water had been supplied to the thirteen main hospitals of the city and the request to the General Hospital had been completed.

(d) Military requirements.

pointed out that the A.C. 5th Army hospital list contained 2500 unlocated, information was received that Prof stocks were no short, that it was impossible to ascertain the location of the stocks.

However a few weeks later as the stocks were located which helped considerably but did not raise the collection value of the list to more than 1500 values. Nevertheless the list further was still proceeding with the stocks used.

(c) Unlocated stocks

In the meantime the various financial problems associated with the different foundations had been taken up with the Chief Finance Officer A.C. 5th Army for settlement and referred to building, water and electric supplies and been undertaken by the Chief Engineer A.C. 5th Army of Florence.

By the end of September electricity and water had been supplied to the thirteen main hospitals of the city and the supplies to the General Hospital had been completed.

(d) Military requirements

On 6th September a meeting was held at which representatives of H.C. 5th Army, A.C. 5th Army, British Government, Italian Army, Florence Division, the Director of the General and S. Maria Nuova 5674 and the Director of the University were present to discuss military requirements. It was finally decided to hand over the Provincial Sanatorium, and 1800 beds in the General Hospital to the military, certain reservations were made to the effect that the Medical School buildings and Sanatorium at the General were not to be used by the military. Apart from that it was agreed that no further claims were

to be made on civil hospital accommodation in Florence.

(3) Medical Supplies.

(a) Morphine and Opium.

As previously noted 6 tons of AMB medical supplies were delivered to Florence during the month.

The check on the hospitals and clinics revealed that medical stocks were, on the whole, fairly large and comprehensive. Certain components such as morphine, sulphadiazine, insulin and biological were however very urgently required. Arrangements were made to obtain the biological from the Istituto Terapeutico Vaccinale di Portofino (Schiavo di S. Anna). Morphine was undoubtedly not only a scarce and expensive commodity but also at the 4.00-5.50 Army mark.

A notice in connection with insulin is released. (See Annex C.) This was also broadcast on the wireless. In view of the "black market" activities, the insulin was being given to the General Directorate for Diabetes at the University and the prices were published.

(b) Industries.

Meetings were held with government, industrial and industrialists to fix price control and to re-establish industry. The idea was to get medical supplies in the market at reasonable cost and to prevent "black market" operations. It was found that people concerned were only too willing to cooperate. Copies of the agreements arrived at are attached, together with an explanatory note as to what the result of the agreements really means. On our part in return for these agreements we promised to obtain water and electricity and other essential commodities at the lowest possible prices.

(C)

raw medical supplies and material, and much apparatus and machinery were found. An Italian officer with a few men were still in charge.

Stops were immediately taken to ^{K-1-2} ~~the~~ extra men in order to make and inventory all available materials. A telegram was sent to A.C.O. (Medical Supply Section) explaining the situation. In response to this Col. Griffin arrived and inspected the site. Later Captain Bosward was sent up to take charge of the relief operations.

(4) Selfcare.

(a)-This is dealt with in the report of the Police Officer, A.C.O., City of Florence, which is attached (Appendix A.).

Actually very much work was done then reports from merely reading these reports.

The confusion into which the City administration had been plunged during the twenty days fighting required a good deal of straightening-out.

Moreover relief and pension payments were in arrears and the financial situation was some what involved as conflicting instructions had been given in regard to the amounts of relief to be paid.

(b)- Food supplies.

There have been the cause of great anxiety to all concerned with food distribution in the city.

Real starvation due to prolonged undernourishment and lack of vitamins existed in Florence. Owing to general starvation, with consequent military restrictions, lack of transport, and the difficulty of entrance and access to and from the city, as well the origin and

Chit-Ta is built into the center of the village. It is a small, one-story building with a thatched roof. It is used for the storage of rice and other foodstuffs.

During the time of the war, the village was used as a base for the Japanese forces. The village was destroyed by the Japanese forces during the war.

The condition of the village is very poor. The houses are made of mud and are in a state of disrepair. The village is surrounded by a high wall and is very isolated.

There are no schools or hospitals in the village. The only source of medical care is a small clinic run by a Japanese doctor. The village is very poor and the people are very hardworking.

(2) - Food supplies.

There have been no reports of food shortages in the village. The people are very hardworking and they grow their own food. They also have a small stock of food for emergencies.

Real starvation due to prolonged undernourishment and lack of vitamins existed in the village. During the occupation, the Japanese forces confiscated all the food and the people were forced to eat only rice. The people were very weak and many died. The Japanese forces also confiscated all the food and the people were forced to eat only rice. The people were very weak and many died. The Japanese forces also confiscated all the food and the people were forced to eat only rice. The people were very weak and many died.

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(7)

but action has been taken to save this building, and it is expected that these efforts will be successful. The products of this factory will help considerably.

The Board will see through into operation very early in the month and is functioning successfully.

Rest was not available during the month.

(c) A.B.C. Assistance Committee.

There was a great number of people in the house who were sick and indigent and for whom the voluntary help as in the past was not sufficient. There were also many who had no money, either having lost it or had it taken away by the Germans and who, in consequence, were not able to obtain help, or assistance in any form, either in kind or money, from any public source and were, therefore, starving.

Many young children and nursing and expectant mothers who had previously received assistance from official and other agencies, now required help as a result of the non-functioning of these agencies. Church and other charitable organizations helped a good deal but no many nationalities and people of various political factions were involved. It was decided to form a local committee comprising a cross section of the community, to seek out deserving cases and distribute food and medicine to them.

The Senior Administrative Assistant of this office (Miss M. M. M.) contacted the various voluntary organizations and helped them to obtain the help of prominent leaders in the community to form a local committee of prominent people concerned with relief organization, charitable and Church bodies, allied and disarmed persons, etc., and the damage

explosion had occurred, the disposal of corpses was the worst problem. The administration of the latter was the most approximately of 100 tons per day. In the morning had been estimated during the 48 hours fighting 2000 tons had accumulated and this was considerably increasing at the rate of 100 tons per day. In the morning it was estimated to be possible to get 6 or 7 lorries going by using spare parts of broken vehicles. This was not nearly enough and so help from the army had to be obtained as mentioned in the report. The rest of the report gives a good idea of the general situation which had to be dealt with.

(6) - Personnel.

Lt. Col. Parr R.A.M.C., D.S.O., D.C., Capt. F. Gillingham R.A.M.C., D.S.O., and Capt. J. Wilcox Welfare Officer, all of R.A.M.C., 1st Div., 21st Army, arrived in the City on the evening of 30 August 1944. Mr. Arnold A.R.C., Region VII arrived on 16 Aug. '44 as already noted.

During September many changes took place which are noted below.

Name	Arrival	Departure	Unit
Lt. Col. Parr R.A.M.C.	remaining	remaining	R.A.M.C.
Capt. F. Gillingham R.A.M.C.	remaining	5 Sept. '44	5th Army
Capt. J. Wilcox Welfare Officer	remaining	6 Sept. '44	
Major Dering, Welfare Officer	3 Sept. '44	remaining	Region 3
Capt. Warner, Sanitary Officer	1 Sept. '44	remaining	Region 3

(9)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Arrival</u>	<u>Departure</u>	<u>Unit</u>
Major R. Hume, M.C., U.S.A.F., D.O.	5 Sept. '44	remaining	Region 8
Mr. H. Aronof, A.R.C.	remaining	24 Sept. '44	Region 8
Mr. H. Luchowick, A.R.C.	remaining	28 Sept. '44	Region 8
Mr. P. Signorist A.R.C.	26 Sept. '44	remaining	Region 8

B. - MAIN FIFTH ARMY AREA.

(1) Hospitals.

In addition to Florence City, and the southern portion of Florence Province, Pisa Province south of the Arno and whole of Livorno Province had been occupied by the beginning of the month.

Further advances took place early in the month and City of Pisa was taken on the 2nd. of September, Lucca on the 7th. September, Prato (Florence Province) on 8th. September and Violsa on 13th. September. Viareggio was taken September 20th.

Thereafter progress stagnated although a good many communes in various stages of destruction have been taken over as the front line has moved slowly forward.

Pisa City had been badly battered, the southern half being similar to Cassino, heavily mined, the bridges across the Arno had been blown. Although 50% of the historical and ancient monuments had been damaged, the 2000 bedded University hospital was undamaged and contained 1300 patients. There was no electricity or water. The 200 bedded Borgo Sanatorium was also undamaged, but the 350 bedded Cisanello Sanatorium, consisting of two establishments - one for the town and one for the province, had been demoralized. This damage has now been rectified and

(1) Hospitals.

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Pisa City had been badly battered, the southern half being similar to Cascino, heavily mined, the bridge across the Arno had been blown. Although 50% of the historical and ancient monuments had been damaged, the 2000 bedded University hospital was undamaged and contained 1300 patients. There was no electricity or water. The 200 bedded Sordani Sanatorium was also undamaged, but the 350 bedded Cicerello Sanatorium, consisting of two establishments - one for the town and one for the province - had been damaged. This damage has now been rectified and the institution has been considerably expanded.

The Civil Hospital at Lucca, a modern completely equipped 5670 total of 400 was undamaged, as were also the T. U. Sanatorium (700 beds), and the Military Hospital (150 beds), and Psychiatric Hospital at Magliano (1800 beds).

(10)

In the Prato hospital (300 - 325 beds) the operating theatre was damaged only and repairs to this are on hand.

At Pisa the Civil Hospital (500 beds) the Daringa T.B. hospital (250 beds), the Childrens hospital (200 beds) and the Infirmary (400 beds) were found to be fully equipped and functioning.

The Viareggio Civil Hospital, originally 250 beds, but now reduced to 130 by German ^{had been vacated.} repatriations, all its instruments had also been taken by the Germans. The staff however were all found and the hospital reorganised and restored to its original building. The position in regard to instruments and equipment required is on hand.

The situation reports forwarded from time to time show the large number of first aid stations and minor hospitals which have been dealt ^{with} during the period under review.

(2) Public Health.

(a) - Typhoid has been widespread throughout the Army area but all local authorities have agreed that the incidence has not been much over normal for this period of the year. The epidemic is now dying down. These outbreaks are largely attributable to the Italian method of using human excreta as manure for their vegetables. Of course the serious damage that has been done to water supplies everywhere has also served to augment the spread of the disease.

The low standard of personal hygiene, and the plain disregard of ordinary sanitary rules manifested by the ordinary Italian peasant are also factors to be reckoned with. However found patients have

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The low standard of personnel hygiene, and the plain disregard of proper standards of disinfection, and the plain disregard of the ordinary ordinary rules manifested by the ordinary Italian peasant are also factors to be reckoned with. Wherever found patients have been collected and transferred to local hospitals, typhoid vaccine has been distributed and inoculations carried out by local doctors.

(b) -- *Diphtheria* has been fairly widespread but not in numbers. This has been dealt with as diphtheria, patients segregated and hospitalized and only diphtheria serum distributed.

(c) - There has been no rabies or typhus.

(3) Medical supplies.

During the month the medical warehouse has remained at Navacchio, south of Pisa. This was not a very central site and it is proposed to divide the medical stores in the near future making the Navacchio store a subsidiary store for Fourth Corps area, which is very large, and moving the main store to that it may operate from the 5th Army AGO., HQ. warehouse at Florence. The ultimate intention is that the subsidiary store will move to Massa if, and when, this plane is captured, as the main store will move to a site on the Bologna - Modena road when the situation warrants this move. The trouble has been that there is only one R.C.C. available to take charge of the warehouse, but representations have been made and it is understood that further help will be available shortly.

Medical supplies have been ample. One or two items, such as sodium iodide for example, have been short, but they are not available in the country and are not of very great importance.

Ample quantities of various types of sera and vaccines required have been obtained from the Istituto Terapeutico Vaccinogeno Toscano at Siena. Distribution has, in many cases, been very difficult and there has been much delay owing to lack of transport facilities, but these have been gradually overcome.

In Florence Province distribution has been in the hands of the Medico Provinciale, assisted by this Department, and this has lightened the problem. This arrangement has taken theonus from the Navacchio warehouse of having to supply the 2nd and 13 Corps

The ultimate intention is that the subsidiary store will move to Massa I., and when, in place is captured, and the main store will move to a site on the Bologna - Modena road when the situation warrants this move. The trouble has been that there is only one N.C.O. available to take charge of the warehouse, but representations have been made and it is understood that further help will be available shortly.

Medical supplies have been ample. One or two items, such as sodium iodide for example, have been short, but they are not available in the country and are not of very great importance.

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(4) Gelfere.

The report of the Welfare Officer H.Q. AMB., 5th Army, is attached (Appendix H).

The American Red Cross representatives continue to perform excellent service and maintain their high standards of efficiency.

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(12)

No new late representatives from Region 8 and Region 9 assisting us as it was impossible for our Corps representatives to cover the whole area.

(5) Organization.

Coming to the large area occupied by the 5th Army, and more especially ^{by} 4 Corps, it was decided to name Capt. Giulini as P.H.Q. in charge of 4 Corps area, operating and working with 4 Corps H.Q., under the general supervision of the S.P.H.Q. and that the S.P.H.Q. would take charge of 2 and 13 Corps areas ~~more~~ particularly, and move along with H.Q. AMG., 5th Army. This arrangement was carried out on 5 Sept. Lt. Col. Parr has been temporarily operating both Public Health and Welfare, City of Florence, and the H.Q. Office A.M.G., 5th Army. As both offices are very close together this arrangement has worked but he will rejoin H.Q. AMG., 5th Army when that H.Q. moves as it is proposed H.P.H.Q. Region 8 will then move in and take over Florence City.

The report by Capt. Giulini of 4 Corps area is attached (Appendix 2).

(5) Italian Military and Red Cross Corps Hospitals.

The two Italian camp hospitals which operated with A.M.G. 5th Army left during the month. It was decided they could no longer be usefully employed. The Red Cross hospital returned to Rome for disposal and the Military Camp hospital reverted to command of P.O. 5th Army (H.Q. no. 210 Italian Division).

Owing to the large area occupied by the 5th Army, and more especially 4 Corps, it was decided to place Capt. Ciellini as P.H.Q. in charge of 4 Corps area, operating and moving with 4 Corps H.Q., under the general supervision of the S.I.H.Q. and that the S.I.H.Q. would take charge of 2 and 13 Corps areas more particularly, and move along with H.Q. AMG, 5th Army. This arrangement was carried out on 5 Sept. Lt. Col. Burr has been temporarily operating both Public Health and Welfare, City of Florence, and the H.Q. Office A.M.G., 5th Army. As both offices are very close together this arrangement has worked but he will rejoin H.Q. AMG, 5th Army when that H.Q. moves as it is presumed A.M.G. Region 3 will then move in and take over Florence City.

The report by Capt. Ciellini of 4 Corps area is attached.
(Appendix I).

(5) Italian Military and Red Cross Corps Hospitals.

The two Italian camp hospitals which operated with A.M.G. 5th Army left during the month. It was decided they could no longer be usefully employed. The Red Cross hospital returned to Rome for dis-posal and the Military Camp hospital reverted to command of H.Q. 5th Army (H.Q. no. 210 Italian Division).

Both these hospitals performed excellent service during their period of attachment to the H.Q.

(7) Miscellaneous.

The month of September, it will have been noted ⁵⁶⁶⁷ in the light of this report, has covered a period of great activity and much work by the members of the Public Health and Welfare Division, crowned it is thought with a certain amount of success.

(13)

has been done.

It is therefore requested that the delay in rendition will be overlooked. The time taken to compile it, coupled with the many problems which constantly arise and have to be dealt with immediately and which are so time consuming, have made the delay unavoidable.

WRC
T. PATER LIAISON.

S. P. H. O., AMG., 5th. Army.

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

Wc

T. FARR JR. COL.

S. F. H. O., ANG., 5th. ARMY.

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APPENDICES

- Appendix A. Report by Mr. Arnold A. J. Aug. 15th. - 26th. 1944
- " B. List of hospitals & care of Gurs in Florence City.
- " C. Published notice re. Insulin
- " D. Agreements with Industrialists, Wholesalers and
Retailers.
- " E. Report by Voliere Officer, AMG., City of Florence.
- " F. AMG. Assistance Committee & relevant documents.
- " G. Report of Sanitation Officer, City of Florence.
- " H. Report of Welfare Officer AMG., 3th. Army.
- " I. Report of P.H.O., IV Corps.

C. Published notice re. Insulin

D. Agreements with Industrialists, Wholesalers and

References.

E. Report by Welfare Officer, AHS., City of Florence.

F. AHS. Assistance Committee & relevant documents.

G. Report of Substitution Officer, City of Florence.

H. Report of Welfare Officer AHS., 5th Army.

I. Report of F.F.O., 17 Corps.

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Appendix A

AUGUST 27TH, 1944.

TO: - LT. COL. MICHIE S.O.A.O. FLORENCE PROVINCE
 FROM: - H. ARONOFF A.H.O. REPRESENTATIVE
 SUBJECT: - PUBLIC HEALTH & WELFARE FROM AUGUST 16TH. TO AUGUST 25TH, 1944

Operations started in this office the morning of August 16th, 1944.

Two persons were hired immediately to act as interpreters and translators. They are:

1. Dott. GIOVANNI FANTONI
2. EILEEN MEDICI.

MEDICO PROVINCIALE.

Upon investigation it was learned that the OFFICIO TOSCANA DELLA IMMIGRAZIONE NAZIONALE had taken over the office of the Medico Provinciale, and had placed their own staff there. The Medico Provinciale at that time was Dott. PICCOLINI; he had left the office and retired to his home. The whole medical situation was one of confusion.

Col. MARINELLI P.H.O. of 8th. Army had recommended a Prof. FURIO as a potential man for the office of Medico Provinciale. He was sent for; enquiry was made through various sources as to his ability and all reports were favourable. He was appointed Acting Medico Provinciale.

OFFICIO SANITARIO

This office was functioning normally; it was headed by Prof. CORBENT. This office handles the supervision of infectious

diseases, including smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhoid, cholera, and other communicable diseases.

MEDICO PROVINCIALE

Upon investigation it was learned that the COMANDO
FORZATA DELLA INFERMERIA NAZIONALE had taken over the office of the
 Medico Provinciale, and had placed their own staff there. The
 Medico Provinciale at that time was DR. P. PIZZINI; he had left the
 office and retired to his home. The whole medical situation
 was one of confusion.

Col. PIZZINI P.O. of the Army had recommended
 a Prof. FRANCESCO as a potential man for the office of Medico
 Provinciale. He was then sent to the office and various
 sources as to his ability and all reports were favorable. He was
 appointed Acting Medico Provinciale.

OFFICIO MEDICO

This office was normally, it was headed
 by PROF. CORRADI. This office handled the supervision of infectious
 diseases, drinking water, food-stuffs, schools, hospitals, abattoirs and
 mortuaries.

The assistant official sanitario, DR. VALLINOTTO, was
 responsible for the arrangements for the burial of the city's dead.
 He did an excellent job under terrific hardships.

COMANDO FORZATA DELLA INFERMERIA NAZIONALE

This organization caused a great deal of confusion
 in the medical situation of the City, since they were primarily
 interested in placing their own men in key positions in command
 medical offices and directorates of the hospitals.

A meeting was held with the leaders immediately and
 their position explained and they were asked to recall
 their men. This was done. Control was in the hands of the

21/57

Office

Mexico Provincial at that time was DR. RICARDO. He had left the
Mexico Provincial, and had placed their own staff there. The
RODRIGO DELA LIBERTAD NACIONAL had taken over the office of the
From investigation it was learned that the COMANDO
MEXICO PROVINCIAL.

5. RICARDO DELA.

1. DR. GIOVANNI MARCONI

friends. They are:

Two persons were hired immediately to act as interpreters and

Amico Provinciale.

UNIVERSITY OF FLORENCE

The University has co-operated with this office in supplying student personnel in the fields of medicine and law to work on a survey of existent hospital facilities and resources, and also to investigate the welfare conditions. They are at work now.

E.C.A.

A complete report of the activities has been submitted to this office. Assistance is being given to the needy in the form of money, lodging and food. People are being housed in 14 schools and some families are living in hotels and boarding-houses.

There are 3 centers functioning, that distribute approximately 3,500 meals daily.

ITALIAN RED CROSS

This organization is functioning although its administrative heads have all been dismissed for their Fascist tendencies.

The Italian Red Cross ambulances were taken away by the Germans in their retreat from the city, as well as other valuable Red Cross equipment.

An out-standing job is being done by the Volunteer Nurses of the organization; they are working in the hospitals night and day.

HOSPITAL DIRECTORS

A meeting was held in this office on August 22nd, 1944 at which were present the directors of all hospitals, both civil and military under our jurisdiction. The purpose of the meeting was to acquaint the directors of our plans; and also to learn first-hand

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DOCTORS & SURGEONS

A General meeting was held in this office on August 20th, 1944, at which were present the leading doctors and surgeons of Florence. The meeting was presided by Major Mackenzie, P.M.. Region VIII. Its purpose was to organize this group as a single unit in order to benefit the city, and to advise them how they might best help their own people.

DRUGS & MEDICAL SUPPLIES

The earliest reports received concerning drugs in Florence

were very disconcerting. Rumor had it that the Germans had looted all the supplies of retail stores, wholesalers and hospitals. This was not true.

It is granted that the supplies of drugs are far below normal but the city is fairly well off. There was a scarcity, however, of certain drugs. Insulin for example was practically non-existent.

On August 19th, 1944, a General meeting of all wholesale druggists was held in this office and they were requested to supply this office with a complete inventory of all drugs on hand. They were also to advise what supplies were urgently needed, and what their requirements would be for the next three months. This was done.

On August 26th, 1944, a meeting was held of all the pharmacists of Florence. They were advised as to the plan of operations for the distribution of medical supplies for sale by A.M.D., and proposed maximum price levels. They were pleased with the plan of operation.

Both of the above groups formed associations and elected officers to deal directly with the Mexico Provincials.

With regard to the drugs supplied by A.M.D.:

- 1 - Upon entry 8th. ARMY spearhead left approximately 3 tons of medical supplies with a civilian committee, composed of 3 persons, headed by Mr. Walter, International Red Cross Representative. These drugs are still being distributed to hospitals as needed.
- 2 - On August 25th, 1944, a shipment of drugs arrived to be put on sale through the local pharmacies.
- 3 - On August 25th, 1944, a shipment of drugs was received which

and what their requirements would be for the next three months. This was done.

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2 - On August 25th, 1944, a shipment of drugs arrived to be put on sale through the local pharmacies.

3 - On August 25th, 1944, a shipment of drugs was received which could be used for free distribution, since these are captured German supplies.

SPECIAL PROJECTS.

FIRST AID STATIONS.

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Throughout the City of Florence innumerable first-aid stations were functioning in a haphazard fashion under no central control. Statistics were not available regarding the treatment of wounded, and supplies were scarce. It was immediately apparent that a plan of operations for the care of the wounded would have to be arranged. The following plans were put in effect and are functioning:

II FIRST AID POSTS throughout the City.

1. I CENTRAL HEADQUARTERS at the MISERICORDIA.

4 AMBULANCES.

Each First-Aid Post has a staff of 10 persons.:

1 DOCTOR.

1 MEDICAL STUDENT.

6 NURSES.

2 MESSENGERS.

These posts operate 24 hours a day and reports of activities are centralized. They are well-stocked and staffed. General publicity as to their location has been given in the local papers.

REFUGES

On the evening of August 18th, 1944, a group of approximately 500 refugees poured into the city from a newly-liberated area.

This office was contacted and since no transport was available to carry them to the refugee centers, the Sindaco was requested to requisition a Theater to house them immediately. Food was gotten from E.C.A. The situation was in that way brought under control.

On August 26th, 1944, this office was advised that refugees were arriving from the Caroggi Hospital area. This area is still under German Control and the refugees were making their way to a forward point in our lines by going through the sewers. Arrangements were made to guide them from their point of escape to the refugee centers and to care for them.

BURIAL OF CORPSES

General publicity as to their location has been given in the local papers.

REFUGEES

On the evening of August 15th, 1944, a group of approximately 500 refugees poured into the city from a newly-liberated area.

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On August 26th, 1944, this office was advised that refugees were arriving from the Gareggi Hospital area. This area is still under German Control and the refugees were making their way to a forward point in our lines by going through the sewers. Arrangements were made to guide them from their point of escape to the refugee centers and to care for them.

BURIAL OF CORPSES

Upon arrival at this office it was learned that approximately 80 corpses were lying in the city mortuaries in a bad state of decomposition. Some of them had been there for 20 days. From a health stand-point it was necessary to have them removed immediately. It was thought at first that they might be burned to simplify the situation; and Army was contacted for assistance. This was impossible to work out. The Army did assist, however, by spraying the coffins and the area with creosote. This temporarily relieved the situation.

The main cemeteries of the City are located on the south side of the river, and Army would not give permission

for transport carrying these corpses to cross the river.

The problem was solved, however, by mass burials in the City Botanical Gardens. The bodies were carried away on hand-carts with the assistance of the M.M.P.A. These volunteers have done us a great service.

The office of the OFFICIO SANITARIO who supervised the operations has been advised that no dead are to remain unburied for a period of more than 3 days.

The situation is now cleared up and functioning normally.

VENEREAL DISEASES

A commission of three important doctors, venereal disease experts, has been formed to cope with this subject. They have submitted a complete report of conditions along with their recommendations for control.

All of this is in the hands of the Medico Provinciale.

GENERAL HEALTH CONDITIONS

From the date of August 4th, 1944, to the present, the approximate figures of dead and wounded are:

DEAD ---	400.
WOUNDED----	1200.

The health of the general population is good. They are suffering from lack of food, but there are no out-breaks of infectious diseases. The general health condition is under control.

The hospitals are all functioning within the City; some are over-crowded, whilst others have plenty of empty beds. Arrangements for transfer of over-crowded patients to available

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A commission of three important doctors, venereal disease experts, has been formed to cope with this subject. They have submitted a complete report of conditions along with their recommendations for control.

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DEAD ---- 400.
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The health of the general population is good. They are suffering from lack of food, but there are no out-breaks of infectious diseases. The general health condition is under control.

The hospitals are all functioning within the City; some are over-crowded, whilst others have plenty of empty beds.

Arrangements for transfer of over-crowded patients to available space is under way. It is mainly a problem of transport. The figures are as follows: total number of beds - 2657. The 5661

" " = patients - 1757.

available bed space 900.

The above does not take into consideration the Mental Hospital which has 1250 patients, and is filled to capacity.

Appendix B.

HOSPITALS

NAME	ADDRESS	BED CAPACITY
S. MARIA NUOVA - BRANCHES & GAREGGI		
S. GIOVANNI DE TIO	Borgogninanti, no. 20	2,522
ISTITUTO ORTOPEDICO FOSCARO	Viale Michelangelo	135
OSPEDALE DI SAN SALVI	Via S. Salvi	350
OSPEDALE DEGLI INNOCENTI	T. za SS. Annunziata Children Grown-up	2,200 298 72
OSPEDALE OPALMICO	Via della Pergola, 34	50
OSPEDALE DI S. CRISTINA	c/o Casa di Cura Prof. Pieraccini, Viale Mazzini	80
OSPEDALE DELLA MATEMATICA (including) (S. M. Nuova)	Via degli Alfani	211
ISTITUTO FOTORADIOTERAPICO "	Via della Pergola, 58	52
<u>MILITARY HOSPITALS</u>		
OSPEDALE MILITARE DI S. GALLO	Via S. Gallo	323
VILLA NATALIA	Via Bolognese	104
OSPEDALE MILITARE MONTE OLIVETO	Monte Oliveto	178

CASE DI CURA

Casa di Cura Gherardi	Via Pier Capponi, 13
Villa Letizia	Via Scipione Ammirato
Villa Vittoria	Viale Principe Amedeo, 6
Piccola Compagnia di Maria	Via Cherubini, 8
Villa "La Prestellina"	Via Garibaldi
Villa Olga Hamiltonsky	Viale Filippo Strozzi
Istituto Radioterapico e Radiagnostico	
Italiano	Via Venezia
Suore Minime del Sacro Cuore	Via Pietro Trossar, 4
Villa Nuova	Via di Careggi
Villino Margherita	Via Toscana, 14
	Viale B.essa Margherita

OSPEDALE DI CASERHARA	c/o Casa di Cura Post.	80
OSPEDALE DELLA MANIFATTURA (including) (J.M. Moore)	Pidmenchini, Viale Mazzini Via della Alfani	211
ISTITUTO MONDRIANOTERAPICO "	Via della Pergola, 55	52
<u>MILITARY HOSPITALS</u>		
OSPEDALE MILITARE DI S. GALLO	Via S. Gallo	123
VILLA NAPALIA	Via Bologna	104
OSPEDALE MILITARE MONTE OLIVERO	Monte Oliveto	178

CASA DI CURA

Casa di Cura Gherardi	Via Pier Capponi, 13
Villa Letizia	Via Solenne Ammirato
Villa Vittoria	Viale Principe Amedeo, 8
Piccola Compagnia di Maria	Via Cherubini, 3
Villa "La Pratiellina"	Via Garibaldi
Villa Olga Basilewsky	Viale Filippo Strozzi
Istituto Radioterapico e Radiagnostico Italiano	Via Venezia
Suora Minime del Sacro Cuore	Via Pietro Thour, 4
Villa Nuova	Via di Careggi
Villino Margherita	Via Toscana
Ospedale di S. Giuseppe	Viale P. and Margherita
Villa Ada	Via Marconi
Villa delle Rose (Villa Morgan)	Viale Augusto Righi
Istituto Mauri	Viale Mazzini
Casa di Cura Salimbeni-Villa del Pini Boverano (Firenze)	

5680

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

785016

INSULINA PER DIABETICI

Il Governo Allenteo ha rifornito Firenze di un grosso quantitativo d'insulina americana. Per iniziativa del medico provinciale la vendita di tale farmaco avverrà esclusivamente attraverso il dispensario comunale per diabetici annesso alla Clinica Medica Universitaria e che ha la sua sede in piazza Santa Maria Nuova.

L'insulina verrà data esclusivamente a diabetici forniti di certificato medico, da cui risulti l'assoluta necessità del prezioso farmaco.

Mentre per i pazienti forniti di tessera di povertà la distribuzione d'insulina è gratuita, il prezzo per il pubblico rimane da oggi stabilito in lire 21 e lire 34 rispettivamente per il flaconcino da 200 e 400 unità.

Il dispensario comunale è aperto tutti i giorni, esclusa la domenica, dalle ore 3 alle 12:30. I rifornimenti del prodotto orario ed esclusivamente per i casi urgenti rivolgersi al pronto soccorso presso l'Ospedale di Santa Maria Nuova.

Content published in Corriere di Firenze

dated 17/10/44

1 Q 4 1

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

Mentre per i mandati forniti di Tenore di povertà la distribuzione d'insulina è gratuita, il prezzo per il pubblico rimane da oggi stabilito in lire 21 e lire 34 rispettivamente per il flaconcino da 200 e 400 unità.

Il dispensario comunale è aperto tutti i giorni, esclusa la domenica, dalle ore 9 alle 12:30. Al fuori del prefetto orario ed esclusivamente per i casi urgenti rivolgersi al pronto soccorso presso l'Ospedale di Santa Maria Nuova.

Letter published in Corriere di Firenze

dated 17/10/44

5659

104

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

Appendix D

PRICES OF PATENT MEDICINES

There was no control on the price of patent medicines until the Ministerial Decree of the 20th. July 1937 that fixed the price (block of prices) that at that date was printed on the sales ticket of every patent medicine on the market at that date, and of those that would be put later on the market, after approval by the Direzione Generale di Sanità Pubblica.

It is to be noted that every patent medicine of which the sale is authorized is deposited on three original samples with their price at the Ministero dell'Interno.

Only on October the 6th. 1943 a 25% increase was authorized by a Ministerial Decree and after that, (June 1944) owing to the particular economic conditions of Florence, another increase of 50 % on the price of patent medicines was allowed by the local Prefecture, after consulting the Consiglio Provinciale della Medicina.

With the increase allowed by the A.M.G. on the 27 September 1944 that varied from a minimum of 50% to 100%, the total increase of the prices of patent medicines since the 30th. of July 1937 varies from 181% to 275%.

Example: -

A patent medicine which cost on the 30th. of July 1937 10 Lire will have had the following increase in price:

Lire 10 + 25% (D.M. 6/10/'43) = Lire 12.50

Lire 12.50 + 50% (Pref. 12/6/'44) = Lire 18.75

Lire 18.75 + 50% (A.M.G. 27/9/'44) = Lire 28.10 at minimum

It is to be noted that every patent medicine of which the sale is authorized is deposited on three original samples with their price at the Ministero della Sanita.

Only on October the 6th, 1943 a 25% increase was authorized by a Ministerial Decree and after that, (June 1944) owing to the particular economic conditions of Florence, another increase of 50 % on the price of patent medicines was allowed by the local Prefecture, after consulting the Consiglio Provinciale della Sanita.

With the increase allowed by the A.M.G. on the 27 September 1944 that varies from a minimum of 50% to 100%, the total increase of the prices of patent medicines since the 30th. of July 1937 varies from 181% to 275%.

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Lire 10 + 25% (D.M. 6/10/43) = Lire 12.50

Lire 12.50 + 50% (Pref. 12/6/44) = Lire 18.75

Lire 18.75 + 50% (A.M.G. 27/9/44) Lire 28.10 at minimum

Lire 18.75 + 100% (A.M.G. 27/9/44) Lire 37.50 at maximum.

Note: This is an explanation of the agreements reached. 5658

3457

COPY

Agreement no. 1

18 Sept. 1944

The wholesalers of Florence agree to stabilize the prices of patent medicines which they have in their warehouses, increasing by 100% those made outside of Florence, and by 50% those made in Florence. These increases will, however, be re-examined within 60 days. The wholesalers, moreover, hereby give their word of honour to put on sale in Florence all goods now in their warehouses, and not to sell them at a higher price than that agreed to.

Sgd. La Farmaceutica Fiorentina

Dott. Enzo Gensini

Soc. An. Morelli & Camassei

F. Gomez

Gerardo Dei

D. Masetti.

approved

initials

SPHO AMG 5.6mg

note:- refers to studies with

examined within 60 days. The wholesalers, moreover, hereby give their word of honour to put on sale in Florence all goods now in their warehouses, and not to sell them at a higher price than that agreed to.

Sgd. La Farmaceutica Fiorentina

Dott. Enzo Gensini

Soc. An. Morelli & Camassei

F. Gomez

Gerardo Dei

D. Masetti.

approved

John Field

SPHO AMQ 5.0mg

Note:- refers to attached letter

5657

3/4/57

translation
REPORT OF THE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS.

The undersigned committee of Chemists and Wholesalers of patent medicines and chemical products of Florence, has met to establish the sale price of their various goods.

Considering the fact that drugs and especially patent medicines have only varied slightly in price since pre-war price lists with an average increase of 50%,

that for every other commodity there has been an increase of at least 1000%,

that in consideration of the financial loss undergone by the drug industry owing to the sudden changes in prices and that many patent medicines were bought by wholesalers and chemists at any price so as to be able to supply the urgent needs of the population -

that in consideration of the fact that general expenses and especially transport have lately weighted exceptionally heavily on the profits of the chemical industry,

while it is proposed to submit as soon as possible a price list of chemical products,

asks that chemists and wholesalers be allowed to increase the prices of their stocks of patent medicines at the following rates:=-

- 1) - Patent medicines manufactured outside Florence - three times the pre-war price.
- 2) - Patent medicines manufactured in Florence or put on the market after the 30th. Nov. 1942 - twice the original price.

With these increases, which are much below those in practice for other articles, the Committee considers that the distribution of drugs could be made.

In order to assist the wholesalers and chemists as regards the prices for specialties, the pre-war quotations to be taken as a basis price for the increase, are those in the first column of the "Farmaceutica Fiorentina 1943", in which are listed the prices of 1937, which is known, were unchanged from 1937.

that for every other commodity there has been an increase of at least 1000%.

that in consideration of the financial loss undergone by the drug industry owing to the sudden changes in prices and that many patent medicines were bought by wholesalers and chemists at any price so as to be able to supply the urgent needs of the population -

that in consideration of the fact that general expenses and especially transport have lately weighted exceptionally heavily on the profits of the chemical industry,

while it is proposed to submit as soon as possible a price list of chemical products,

asks that chemists and wholesalers be allowed to increase the prices of their stocks of patent medicines at the following rates:-

- 1) - Patent medicines manufactured outside Florence - three times the pre-war price.
- 2) - Patent medicines manufactured in Florence or put on the market after the 30th. Nov. 1942 - twice the original price.

With these increases, which are much below those in practice for other articles, the Committee considers that the distribution of drugs could be made.

In order to assist the wholesalers and chemists as regards the prices for specialties, the pre-war quotations to be taken as a basis price for the increase, are those in the first column of the "Farmaceutica Fiorentina 1943", in which are listed the prices of November 30th. 1942, which, as is known, were unchanged from 1937.

The discount to be made on stocks of the above-mentioned specialties should be 25%; which the wholesalers also hope to maintain for new purchases, provided they can obtain a discount of 40% from the manufacturers.

We trust that the above suggestions will be approved.

Approved & signed

W. L. L.

18/9/44

5656



Agreement no.2

COPY

U/CHO/IM

Prot.no.13249/E/01163

CATEGORIA CHIMICI
Gruppo Farmaceutici

To : Medical Supply Division, A.C.C.

Palazzo Vecchio

Florence

The Commission of the Pharmaceutical Industrialists begs to inform you that this morning, at a general meeting held at the headquarters of the Industrialists Society, the members were informed of the increase in price of patent medicines approved by you.

After much discussion, and in consideration of the recommendation made by you to safeguard the interests of the public, the members agreed that each manufacturer, according to his costs of manufacture, should make an increase of from a minimum of 50% to a maximum of 100%.

The Commission considers that in this way your wishes have been fulfilled.

Sgd. Dott. Andrea Nasi

Mario Sassoli

Vincenzo Sabatelli

Alfredo Alitti.

Palazzo Vecchio

Florence

The Commission of the Pharmaceutical Industrialists begs to inform you that this morning, at a general meeting held at the headquarters of the Industrialists Society, the members were informed of the increase in price of patent medicines approved by you.

After much discussion, and in consideration of the recommendation made by you to safeguard the interests of the public, the members agreed that each manufacturer, according to his costs of manufacture, should make an increase of from a minimum of 50% to a maximum of 100%.

The Commission considers that in this way your wishes have been fulfilled.

Sgd. Dott. Andrea Nesi

Mario Sessoli

Vincenzo Subatelli

Alfredo Alitti.

the officers personally is approved
30/9/44
Alitti 2.6.44
SPHO 27.9.44

5655



Appendix F

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION / COMMISSION

Via dei Servi 15
FIRENZE

PRESENTE: ROBERTO DI S. ANTONIO

MEMBRI:

- CAI CHI C. con Ellyth
- GOINI S. con Isabella
- STACCHI P. con Daria
- MASTRI C. con Hilary
- CLARKE Sig. con Anna
- SCARFONE Prof. Giovanni - 1st. Doctor
- DAVIS Dr. Mario
- MASTRI Sig. con Angelica Representative of the Comune
- RODARI Dr. Indira
- MASTRI Ing. Maria
- MASTRI Sig. con Anglo American Relief Committee.
- MASTRI Don Giuseppe
- MASTRI Cav. Adriano
- MASTRI Representative of the Card. Archbishop
- MASTRI Representative of S. Vincenzo Conference

MEMBRI COMITATO:

1. SCIA - Ortensio - Indirizzo: Piazza S. Stefano

COMITATO: Fossi Marchesa Nerina

ALLEGATI:

- 1) Fossi S. con Emma
- 2) Montelli Sig. con Dorothy
- 3) Monti Luigi C. con Ornella
- 4) Palombara di Carlo Maria

2nd. ZONA - Mistrall - Moncaluso: Via B. Marcello (Canonica S. Jacopino)

GROUP HEAD: Sig.ra Del Sere Anna.

ASSISTANTS:

- 1) Martini Zanobini Sig.ra
- 2) Magnoli Sig.ra Adriana
- 3) Cervelli Sig.ra José
- 4) Cipriani Sig.ra Clara.

3rd. ZONA - S. Gervasio - Moncaluso: Piazza Cavour 15

GROUP HEAD: Sig.ra Ferrero Flora.

ASSISTANTS:

- 1) Eleonora Prof. Lily
- 2) Moratti Sig.ra Lucia
- 3) Vannini Sig.ra Ada
- 4) Gigliotti Sig.ra Diana
- 5) Bernasconi Sig.ra Margherita

4th. ZONA - Centro - Moncaluso: Via del Servi 15

GROUP HEAD: Sig.ra Martini Zanobini.

ASSISTANTS:

- 1) Livi Sig.ra Rita
- 2) Cery Sig.ra Giovanna
- 3) Ruffo P.ssa Antonietta
- 4) Bernasconi Sig.ra Maria

5655

2nd. ZONA - S. Gervasio - Warehouse: Piazza Cavour 15

GROUP HEAD: Sig.ra Ferrero Florio.

ASSISTANTS:

- 1) Fleischmann Prof. Lily
- 2) Rustetti Sig.ra Luisa
- 3) Vassini Sig.ra Ada
- 4) Gigliotti Sig.ra Diana
- 5) Bernardini Sig.ra Margherita

4th. ZONA - Centro - Warehouse: Via del Sorvi 15

GROUP HEAD: Sig.ra Martina Zamboni.

ASSISTANTS:

- 1) Lavi Sig.ra Rita
- 2) Cerpi Sig.ra Giovanna
- 3) Ruffo P.eda Antonietta
- 4) Razzarini Sig.ra Maria
- 5) Zanni Sig.ra Maria
- 6) Giovannini Sig.ra Giuliana
- 7) Franchi Sig.ra Patrizia.

WAREHOUSE FOR:

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Via del Sorvi : | Colai Amedeo | (1 day a week) |
| S. Felice : | Colai Agostina | (1 day a week) |
| P.ra Cavour : | Colai Bruno | (1 day a week) |

A. M. G.

COMITATO DI ASSISTENZA

RAZIONI MENSILI (da suddividere in 2 distribuzioni quindicinali)

CATEGORIA A) - Donne che allattano (con bambino fino a 1 anno, con certificato medico in stato interessante (dal 6° mese in là) / to medico

Farina Kg. 2	Olio Kg. 0.300
Pasta " 2	Zucchero " 0.200
Fagioli " 1	Sale " 0.100
Soup " 0.200	Pork scat. 2

CATEGORIA B) - Bambini da 1 a 3 anni - con certificato di nascita

Farina Kg. 2	Zucchero Kg. 0.200
Soup " 0.200	Sapone " 0.100 (1 pezzo)
Olio " 0.200	Latte bar. 2

CATEGORIA C) - Bambini da 3 a 5 anni - con certificato di nascita

Farina Kg. 2	Zucchero Kg. 0.200
Fagioli " 0.500	Olio " 0.200
Soup " 0.200	

CATEGORIA D) - Ammalati tbc. - con certificato medico

Farina Kg. 2	Zucchero Kg. 0.200
Pasta " 2	Olio " 0.300
Soup " 0.200	Sale " 0.100
	Pork scat. 2

CATEGORIA E) - Convalescenti - Deperimenti organici - con certif. medico

Farina Kg. 1	Zucchero Kg. 0.100
Pasta " 2	Olio " 0.200
Soup " 0.200	Sale " 0.100

Malati fatti scuti (escluso thc.) - con certificato medico

N. B. - Razione settimanale, con visita settimanale di controllo, e cambiamento di categoria, o sospensione dell'assistenza non appena guariti.

Farina Kg. 0.500 - Zucchero Kg. 0.100 - Latte bar. 1

CATEGORIA G) - Persone sane oltre i 70 anni

Farina	Kg. 2	Zucchero	Kg. 0.100
Fagioli	„ 1	Olio	„ 0.100
Soup	„ 0.200		

CATEGORIA H) · Tutte le persone sane da' 5 a 70 anni

Farina	Kg. 2	} a testa, se si tratta di una sola persona in famiglia
Fagioli	" 2	
Olio	" 0.100	
Sale	" 0.100	

per 2 persone nella stessa famiglia:

Farima Kg. 3 - Fagioli Kg. 3 - Olio Kg. 0.100 - Sale Kg. 0.100

per 3 persone

Farina Kg. 4 - Fagioli Kg. 4 - Olio Kg. 0.200 - Sale Kg. 0.200

per 4 persone

Farina Kg. 4 - Fagioli Kg. 5 - Olio Kg. 0.200 - Sale Kg. 0.200

per 5 persone

Farina Kg. 5 - Paglioli Kg. 5 - Olio Kg. 0.200 - Sale Kg. 0.200

per 6 persone

Farina Kg. 5 - Fagioli Kg. 6 - Olio Kg. 0.300 - Sale Kg. 0.300

per 7 persone

Farina Kg. 6 - Fagioli Kg. 6 - Olio Kg. 0.300 - Sale Kg. 0.300

per 8 persone

Farina Kg. 7 - Fagioli Kg. 6 - Olio Kg. 0.300 - Sale Kg. 0.300

N. B. - A meno che non si tratti di persone poverissime, o in condizioni eccezionalmente disperate non è possibile assistere tutti i membri di una famiglia. La visitatrice prenderà nota delle persone più bisognose di aiuto, basandosi sulla loro inabilità al lavoro, e il carico che rappresentano per i familiari, e i vivari saranno assegnati a queste, e non agli altri membri della famiglia.

no fanno parte di formula.

Farina Kg. 2
 Fagioli " 2
 Olio " 0.100
 Sale " 0.100

a testa, se si tratta di una sola persona in famiglia

per 2 persone nella stessa famiglia:

Farina Kg. 3 - Fagioli Kg. 3 - Olio Kg. 0.100 - Sale Kg. 0.100

per 3 persone

Farina Kg. 4 - Fagioli Kg. 4 - Olio Kg. 0.200 - Sale Kg. 0.200

per 4 persone

Farina Kg. 4 - Fagioli Kg. 5 - Olio Kg. 0.200 - Sale Kg. 0.200

per 5 persone

Farina Kg. 5 - Fagioli Kg. 5 - Olio Kg. 0.200 - Sale Kg. 0.200

per 6 persone

Farina Kg. 5 - Fagioli Kg. 6 - Olio Kg. 0.300 - Sale Kg. 0.300

per 7 persone

Farina Kg. 6 - Fagioli Kg. 6 - Olio Kg. 0.300 - Sale Kg. 0.300

per 8 persone

Farina Kg. 7 - Fagioli Kg. 6 - Olio Kg. 0.300 - Sale Kg. 0.300

N. B. - A meno che non si tratti di persone poverissime, o in condizioni eccezionalmente disperate non è possibile assistere tutti i membri di una famiglia. La visitatrice prenderà nota delle persone più bisognose di aiuto, basandosi sulla loro inabilità al lavoro, e il carico che rappresentano per i familiari, e i viveri saranno assegnati a queste, e non agli altri membri della famiglia.

I casi di cui alle Categorie A - B - C - D - E - F, avranno intera la loro razione anche se fanno parte di famiglia numerosa. Nel pacco sarà specificato chiaramente cosa è assegnato a loro, e cosa agli altri membri della famiglia. Per le suddette categorie è sempre richiesto il certificato medico, o il certificato di nascita.

La visita di controllo o la consegna dei viveri all'assistito non può essere fatta dalla persona che lo ha segnalato.

LA PRESIDENTE DEL COMITATO

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

REPORT USED BY DOCTOR

Firenze, _____

Ho visitato il Sig. _____

Via _____ N. _____

e l'ho trovato affetto da _____

Necessita soprattutto di _____

Ricetta dei medicinali alleg.

FIRMA _____

5651

19 Oct. 1944.

TO : S.E.H.O. Florence City.
SUBJECT : Monthly Report : September.

1. The undersigned started working with the Florence City S.E.H.O. on September 1st 1944 as Sanitation Officer.

The chief problems that constituted serious public health hazards were : a) No water. b) Broken sewers and heavy collection in the sewers of solid material resulting from insufficient water to properly flush them. c) An accumulation of over 2000 cu.meters of garbage on the streets with practically no transportation to move it (6 old dilapidated trucks were over looked by the Germans).

During the course of the month the following progress was made.

A - Garbage and Refuse disposal.

The site for four dumps to be used by the civilian and military were selected. Signs were printed directing traffic to these dumps. A directive was prepared for issuance by the Florence Command to the Military Units within the area, giving the location of the dumps, and specifying how they were to be operated.

The trucks were increased from 6 to 14. The amount of garbage being moved from 120 to 250 cu.meters, which was about the daily load for the city.

The dumps are fill and cover type dumps; rubble and debris to be used to cover the organic material.

While very little progress was made in removing the back log of accumulated garbage from the streets, the current load was being properly disposed of by the military and civilian, the service was growing daily, and arrangements were made to secure additional transportation from the Army for streets clearing.

Copy in G.

Report : September.

1. The underground started working with the Florence City A.C.C. on September 1st 1944 as Sanitation Officer.

The chief problems that constituted serious public health hazards were : a) No water. b) Broken sewers and heavy collection in the streets of solid material resulting from insufficient water to properly flush them. c) An accumulation of over 2000 cu. meters of garbage on the streets with practically no transportation to move it (6 old dilapidated trucks were over looked by the Germans).

During the course of the month the following progress was made.

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The site for four dumps to be used by the civilian and military were selected. Signs were printed directing traffic to these dumps. A directive was prepared for issuance by the Florence Command to the Military Units within the area, giving the location of the dumps, and specifying how they were to be operated.

The trucks were increased from 6 to 14. The amount of garbage being moved from 120 to 252 cu. meters, which was about the daily load for the city.

The dumps are fill and cover type dumps; rubble and debris to be used to cover the organic material.

While very little progress was made in removing the back log of accumulated garbage from the streets, the current load was being properly disposed of by the military and civilian, the service was growing daily, and arrangements were made to secure additional transportation from the Army for streets clearing.

B - Water.

5650

An inspection of the sources, plants, pumping stations and distribution system was made. The following conditions were found. The D.O.R.E. was responsible for putting the system back in service. No damage had



been done to the sources. The San Niccolo pumping station received a considerable amount of damage. The building was blast damaged so as to put out of service one of the water reservoirs under the building. (This was discovered after the Arno river had risen and flooded the tank and the city system was pumped full of this water).

Two electric turbines were wrecked along with parts of two other pumping units. This equipment has been about 75% restored.

The pumping station at Montignone was put out of commission by demolishing the switch boards and two of four turbines. Two centrifugal low head electric turbines have been put back in operation.

The distribution system was damaged worse than any other part and has been chiefly responsible for the great delay in getting water. As both pumping stations are south of the river they were cut off when the bridges which carried the aqueducts were blown out.

The quality of the water could not be properly determined due to lack of laboratory facilities.

It was urgently recommended that the engineers chlorinate the entire supply. Plans were worked out with the civilian Engineer in charge to set up emergency chlorination with the idea of burning out whatever contamination had gotten into the system through breaks, negative pressure and cross connections with unknown supplies.

The chlorination was done for a period of two weeks, which exhausted the civilian supply of chlorine on hand. In the meantime the water from the wells has been determined as being potable, and all other supplies were cut out.

Plans for routine sampling by the Medico Provinciale and the 5th Army Surgeon's Office were made, and are run by the civilian Laboratory and the 2nd Medical (U.S. Army) Laboratory.

Copies of the findings are being sent to this Office.

C - Sewer.

All major breaks were cleared so that no larva blocks occurred.

Two electric turbines were wrecked along with parts of two other pumping units. This equipment has been about 75% restored.

The pumping station at Mantignano was put out of commission by demolishing the switch boards and two of four turbines. Two centrifugal low head electric turbines have been put back in operation.

The distribution system was damaged worse than any other part and has been chiefly responsible for the great delay in getting water. As both pumping stations are south of the river they were cut off when the bridges which carried the aqueducts were blown out.

The quality of the water could not be properly determined due to lack of laboratory facilities.

It was urgently recommended that the engineers calibrate the entire supply. Plans were worked out with the civilian Engineer in charge to set up emergency chlorination with the idea of burning out whatever contamination had gotten into the system through breaks, negative pressure and cross connections with unknown supplies.

The chlorination was done for a period of two weeks, which exhausted the civilian supply of chlorine on hand. In the meantime the water from the wells has been determined as being potable, and all other supplies were cut out.

Plans for routine sampling by the Medico Provinciale and the 5th Army Surgeon's Office were made, and are run by the civilian laboratory and the 2nd Medical (U.S. Army) laboratory.

Copies of the findings are being sent to this Office.

C - Sewer.

All major breaks were cleared so that no large blocks occurred. Several miles were cleared from the trunk lines. Excellent progress was made in locating and opening breaks, so that practically no interruption in the service existed. During the period the water was shut off it rained and fortunately very effectively flushed out the system.

C - Miscellaneous.

Sanitary inspections of institutes, schools, public and private installations were made where necessary.

Relations between this Office, the civilian agencies and the Army have been established so as to simplify the working out of problems involving the public health of civilian and military personnel in Florence.

Capt. F.A. TURNER M.C.
Sanitation Officer,
Public Health & Welfare Dept.

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

Appendix H

HEADQUARTERS
AND FIFTH ARMY
APO 464 U.S. Army

5th October 1944.

SUBJECT: Report for the Month of September, 1944.

200/12.

TO : Lt. Col. Parr, S.M.O., A.M.O. Fifth Army.

1. Florence.

Welfare work during the early part of September was confined to the city of Florence. An over-all survey was made to determine (1) the types of organizations that were functioning; (2) the variety of needs on the part of the population that were being met; (3) the extent of assistance; (4) the method of administration; and (5) to test conformity with Allied principles. The S.M.O., which was carefully studied, was found to be operating under the direction of an able Director. This organization is divided into two sections, for ease in administrative control. The section handling war relief, the more recently organized department of the two, appeared to be functioning more efficiently than that dealing with general relief. At the time of occupation, it was helping people in 18 categories of need. When A.M.O. took over, the categories involving extraordinary relief to unusual cases were discontinued. After study of the situation, when it was learned that these special grants were meeting legitimate and urgent needs, the Welfare Officer recommended their continuance, and the practice was resumed at once. The section administering regular relief to the indigent and unemployed population was found to be operating on a relatively hit and miss basis, by employees who were long-acustomed to doing a circumscribed and limited type of job. Close supervision should be given by an experienced Welfare Officer in the development of uniform standards of relief based on satisfactory investigations of need.

In the course of the survey, S.M. operations were examined; the refugee center was inspected, policies regarding rationing for the population were reviewed; several orphanages that had requested assistance were investigated, and when found to be in urgent need, were given food or material for clothing, etc. Consideration was given to the future operation of soup kitchens, and recommendation was made for the plan to be centrally organized and directed by S.O.A.

Later, a temporary Welfare Officer was attached to the Florence team and, since he was inexperienced in matters of welfare, assistance was given him in getting a grasp of the job.

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As a general recommendation, substantiating the verbal one made at the time of the survey, serious consideration should be given to assigning an able Welfare Officer to Florence.

2. Other Fifth Army Territory.

The Welfare Officer spent the remainder of the month in studying conditions and assisting in the operation of welfare activities in other areas within the Fifth Army area. Among the communes where work was done, are the following: Napoli, Sesto, Montelupo, San Miniato, Padeschio, Montemarlo, Calamano, Montedero, Ponsacco, Lucca and Pisa.

Theodore M. Wilcox
THEODORE M. WILCOX,
Captain, Spec Res.,
Welfare Officer,
A.M.C. Fifth Army. *Capt.*

HEADQUARTERS IV CORPSAMC SECTIONREF 20/5
2 Oct. 44

SUBJECT : MONTHLY REPORT (PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE)

TO : SEE DISTRIBUTION

1. SUPPLIES.

The majority of larger towns comprising more than 1000 people have received an emergency unit of medical supplies. Other towns of smaller population have received medical supplies of a purely emergency quality. All hospitals have been supplied drugs as needed, and many have received supplemental units. Many of the "farmacias" have given us long lists of drugs needed but in view of the fact that it was beyond our scope to supply such needs (due to the fact that our stocks are limited and that our stay in the area is short) no such supplies were issued. A new policy is to be instituted in view of our limited resources of drugs, and that is that the larger communes will receive drugs and the surrounding communes will have to depend on this supplied commune for its source. Where possible the Mexico Provinciale will be urged to go to Florence or other localities and purchase materials from the stocks to be found at those places. We have been fortunate enough to locate a cache of hospital linens of various sorts and these at the present are being distributed to hospitals as requested. We are keeping the requests to a maximum of 100 beds. A small supply of blankets, and accessory woollens are also being issued.

HOSPITALS

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Most of the hospitals encountered have been along the Arno River Valley. [unclear] to higher echelon

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HOSPITALS

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Most of the hospitals encountered have been along the Armo River Valley. Those found have already been indexed and forwarded to higher echelon for their information. A copy of this list complete as of today will be included with this report. The list will show capacity only and type of hospital. All hospitals have received priority with respect to medical supplies. Food has been supplied on a per capita ration as soon as a hospital was indexed. No hospital has gone without food or medical supplies.

(2)

Practically speaking all hospitals have received a certain amount of war damage. These are now either completely repaired or in the process of being repaired. The rehabilitation of the Pontedera hospital is now completed. The complete transfer of this hospital (no small task) was under the management of our two Red Cross workers Mrs. Potter and Miss Potts. A similar task is being completed at Bapoli also by this same personnel. Work should be completed by Wednesday.

Greater amounts of responsibility are being placed on the Medici Provinciali with the hope of stimulating greater efforts on their part. For example, these men are now responsible in the main for the procurement and supply of drugs and Vaccines to the Province (where feasible).

HEALTH.

The standard of health in this particular area is approximately the same as the rest of Italy with the exception that there is a diminution of the malarial incidence and a sharp in the typhoid fever incidence. The latter is due in great part to damage to sewer systems and water supply, leaving people with well and cistern water as their main sources. Contamination of water sources has been done where it was thought to be a serious source. Communes are being warned of the existing danger through the Ufficio Sanitario and instructions are issued as to the proper method of sanitation. Quantities of Vaccines have been brought in for curative measures. Hospitalization of patients has been recommended in order to reduce the spread of the disease.

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One area, that of Castelfranco, is endemically infected with Anthrax.

MILITARY

This has occupied a great part of our time. Where ever possible welfare establishments have been reorganized and placed into operation. This has been the case in the larger communes, and in areas where Corps has remained long enough to for us to act on

(3)

such matters. In the larger communes, like Luces, Pistoia, etc. we have immediately started the reorganization of the following organization, E.C.A., Maternità e Infanzia, Brafortorio and Ospicio Comunale. All institutions for mental cases are given the same urgent attention as hospitals.

NICHOLMANSONS.

Our present plan for the area in front of us is to have three spearhead men, two of which are to cover the coastal region and the third is to cover the mountainous area. Where and when needed Provincial A.R.C. will be called on to perform some of the work and if occasion arises, men from the region will be asked to lend a hand. This seems to be the situation as it will present itself shortly.

Fausto Giulini Capt. MC.
Public Health and Welfare
Headquarters IV Corps.

Distribution:

- S.C.A.O. IV Corps
- U.P.H.O. 5th. Army AMG.
- U.P.H.O. Reg. VIII

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- U.C.A.O. IV Corps
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- S.P.H.O. Reg. VIII
- File.

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(4)

LIST OF HOSPITALS.

1.	PISA	2000 beds	General (University)
2.	FIRENZE	175 beds	General
3.	AREZZO	200 beds	General
4.	S. Giuliano	150 beds	THC
5.	LUCCA		
	CIVILIAN	400 beds	General
	MILITARY	150 beds	General
6.	Calci	150 beds	(to cease functioning)
7.	MONTAUDO	250 beds	(Asylum)
8.	Cisanello	350 beds	THC
9.	Pontenere	150 beds	General
10.	PISSA	250 beds	General
11.	Montecatini	25 beds	General
12.	PISTOIA	550 beds	General
13.	Vecchiano	25 beds	General
14.	Carignano	250 beds	THC
15.	PRATO	1200 beds	Psychiatric (Lucca)
16.	CARRARE	65 beds	General
17.	Val di Castello (Pietra- santa)	70 beds	General

A number of smaller hospitals, and all the ambulatories have been excluded.

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5. LUCCA

	CIVILIAN	beds	General
6. Calci	150	150	General
7. MONTESAPPE	250	250	General
8. Cisanello	350	350	General
9. Pontederia	150	150	General
10. PESCIA	250	250	General
11. Montecatini	25	25	General
12. PISTOIA	550	550	General
13. Vecchiano	25	25	General
14. Carignano	250	250	General
15. PISTOIA	1800	1800	General
16. CALAIONE	65	65	General
17. Val di Castello (Pietra-santa)	70	70	General

A number of smaller hospitals, and all the ambulatories have been excluded.

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2/13/4/07

HEADQUARTERS
5th FIFTH ARMY
APO 404 U.S. ArmySpinal C. 1
for C. A. 1

1st September 1944.

SUBJECT: Report for July and August, 1944.
Public Health and Welfare.

22/1.

TO : H.Q., A.C.C. (Public Health Sub-Commission)

1. Hospitals.

At the beginning of the period which this report covers the whole of Grosseto Province and parts of Livorno, Pisa and Siena Provinces had been occupied by Fifth Army.

The immediate problem was Pistoia which was very necessary as a port of supply. There the hospital had been badly damaged by bombing and the Germans had evacuated the hospital to Campiglia. Here a 200 bedded hospital had been established. An ambulatorio had been formed in the remains of the Pistoia hospital by local doctors but was very unsatisfactory. A local convent was therefore cleaned out and an emergency hospital of 20 beds established to deal with immediate problems. Another emergency hospital of 20 - 30 beds was also established in a doctor's home at Saverio.

The hospital at Campiglia worked well and satisfactorily. Fortunately the ambulance cars were discovered and it was arranged that one should do a daily round to Saverio and Pistoia to pick up cases requiring transfer and take them to Campiglia, and that the other should remain at Campiglia to deal with local calls and emergencies. The hospital at Massa Marittima was found to be in excellent condition and did very good work. Grosseto hospital, which had been expanded to 200 beds, served as a base hospital.

In the first week of July, Cecina on the west and Siena on the east flank came into our hands.

At Cecina the civil hospital had been reduced to a heap of rubble but fortunately the equipment, patients and staff, had been evacuated to a building near Bibbona some time previous to this happening. This was considered to be too far away from Cecina and therefore a fresh site was found for it one kilometre east of the town, and the whole establishment was removed there, 70 beds were set up and later, electric light and water was installed.

Siena had been found to be practically undamaged and with abundant civil hospital accommodation. On July 6th, a report was received that the large asylum (with 2,500 patients) and the civil hospital (250 beds) at Volterra were

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more or less intact and had suffered comparatively little damage. By July 15th, a hospital of 60 beds had been organized in the Solvay Factory hospital at Casignano Solvay. With the assistance of the Director of the works, repairs were completed, electric lights and water was installed and the X-ray machine brought into action. This latter project was a great step as it was the only civil X-ray apparatus available in the whole army area at that time. There was a shortage of staff however and the district had to be combed to obtain nurses and doctors. Later, Capt. Franceschelli and Lt. Maffei of the Italian Army Medical Corps, attached A.M.C. Fifth Army, were sent to Casignano Solvay as a surgical team. Capt. Franceschelli was formerly a well-known Milanese surgeon. This was a very successful combination and will be repeated in the future should the necessity arise.

The hospital was later enlarged to 90 beds.

In the meantime, every effort was made by the Chief Engineer, A.M.C. Fifth Army, to get electricity and water supplies to Siena where although, as already noted, the hospitals were in excellent condition, these facilities were missing. The first anxiety was the Istituto Sieroterapico di Rossano, Siena, the Behave Foundation, where large and important stocks of sera and vaccines were in danger of destruction through failure of the refrigerators. This situation was averted first by installing a motor cycle engine to work the generators and later taking the engine from a hypochlorinator pump. This was satisfactory until the line was ultimately re-established. A.M.C. moved South of Cecina on July 15th.

Livorno was taken over on July 19th and on the 20th a report was received that the 1500 bedded Siena hospital was intact and held 1500 patients. Steps were immediately taken to increase the accommodation to 2000 beds in view of possible developments.

While this was in progress, the Germans commenced to shell the hospital area and actually hit the hospital four times, killing and injuring several patients and one nurse, and destroying the children's ward. The damage was quickly repaired by the energetic action taken by the A.M.C. representatives in collecting bricks and mortar, and the hospital authorities themselves who supplied, and paid for, the technicians and laborers. Incidentally, it may be remarked that, even during most trying periods, the Livorno hospital authorities have been found to be fully co-operative and helpful.

Siena Province, originally a Fifth Army responsibility, was handed over to Eighth Army, on July 22nd.

Volterra hospital, which was working well, became quickly full, and lack of water and electricity complicated the situation. The Surgeon, Fifth Army, who had been approached re the transfer of patients to their homes in Army ambulance cars, agreed to help out on a weekly basis. This relieved the situation considerably and was a great help.

Grosseto Province was handed over to Region VIII on the 8th August, thus relieving us of the great problem of transporting medical supplies to the many hospitals and ambulatoria in that province.

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The hospital at San Miniato came into our hands on August 20th, and although still under shellfire, was cleaned up, re-organized and restocked with drugs. Castelfiorentino was later taken over and the civil hospital was re-organized to 70 beds.

By August 23rd, every commune in Pisa Province south of the Arno, Livorno Province and that part of Florence Province in Fifth Army area had been visited, inspected, drugs supplied and hospitals and ambulatories re-organized where necessary.

Siena Province and Florence were again recaptured by Fifth Army on August 21st, but for operational reasons this division did not take over this area until August 30th. A full report on conditions in the latter province will therefore be included in the next report.

By arrangement, Region VIII was to continue in charge of Siena Province although officially it remained Fifth Army area.

A full list of hospitals and ambulatories dealt with, inspected and reorganized where necessary, has been given in the Situation reports which have been forwarded to you periodically.

From these it will be noted that in Siena, Grosseto and Florence Provinces many small hospitals of moderate capacity exist, scattered throughout the provinces. In Livorno and Pisa Provinces, the situation differs. Each of these provinces has one 200 bedded hospital in the south, at Pistoia and Volterra, and one 1500 - 2000 bedded hospital in the north, at Livorno and Pisa. The intervening districts in each province are served by numerous ambulatories.

It will be realized, therefore, that in these latter areas the problem of hospitalizing civilian patients with few, if any, ambulance cars presented, and is still presenting, great difficulties. It is to be hoped that this state of affairs will not recur in provinces which may be occupied in the future, north of the Arno.

H.Q., A.M.G. Fifth Army, moved to Tavernole on August 28th, where it still remains.

2. Public Health.

General: There has been no cases of Rabies or Typhus reported. There has been a gradual increase in Typhoid cases since about the middle of July, but it is emphasized by all concerned that this incidence is normal for this time of the year.

The first reports emanated from districts in the centre of Pisa Province, principally at a place called Marrona, another outbreak then occurred at Cecina, next at Colle Salvati, south of Livorno. It was then reported at San Giminignano and later at Prato and Fiesecchino. All these several epidemics have been dealt with as they arose. At present it is occurring south of the Arno along a line running

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approximately San Gimignano - Figline - Arezzo.

Malaria has also been reported at points in Pisa Province and quite a number of cases have occurred in country districts north of the Arno in Florence Province and south of the Serchio River in Lucca Province. Suitable precautions have been taken to deal with these outbreaks, patients have been hospitalized and disinfectants distributed, vaccines and sera distributed. It is curious that no epidemic disease has been notified from any of the large towns. The country districts have been, and are, principally affected. The main reasons are despoiled and contaminated water supplies, and the using of human excreta as manure.

No other incidence of epidemic disease in any numbers has been reported.

Malaria. No malaria has been reported other than recurrent cases since leaving the mountain area at the beginning of July. As already reported all anti-malarial material remaining on cargo has been handed over to Region VIII.

3. Medical Supplies.

(a) Stores. At the beginning of July, the main medical warehouse was at Monterotondo and the intention was, at that time, to move it to Pistoia. There was a subsidiary store, consisting mainly of A.S.D. medical units, at Grosseto. The Pistoia move fell through and finally the main depot was moved to Livorno. Later, both stores were merged and moved to Siena.

The stores were removed to Genoa on July 2nd, when Siena was handed over to Eighth Army. They were again removed to a site on the Florence - Pisa road, south of Pisa, at Livorno in the last week of August where it still remains.

The warehouse and staff were not without their adventures. On July 16th and 17th, they were shelled, some material was damaged, and after arrival at Genoa, the building selected for a store collapsed on July 22nd and, in addition to causing delay in supplying, caused a certain amount of stores to be destroyed. However, the damage was no serious as expected, a new warehouse was selected which turned out to be much better than the old one and by dint of energetic action by the A.S.D. I/O, and much help from Lt. Carlo, Economic and Supply Division, the store was reconstituted and moved in two days.

(b) Supplies. Supplies were getting short at the beginning of the period under review but no undue anxiety was felt as it was understood that supplies were being sent forward to Pistoia in the first week of the month. However, these supplies did not arrive and, as enquiry being made, it was found that the ship had been at Pistoia and been sent away unladen.

However, on July 17th, information was received ^{from} Pistoia, at the A.S.D. warehouse. Capt. Giulini went down the next day and inspected the stores and found that they had been unloaded at Civitavecchia and then sent by road to Pistoia. A certain amount of damage had occurred in consequence. It was also found that supplies for Region VIII had been included in the shipment.

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and these had to be sorted out. However the supplies were handed into the Cecina Warehouse by July 23rd. Normal distribution occurred until 6th August, when a letter was received, dated 4th August, from Public Health Sub-Commission, (Supply Section), that owing to non-arrival of shipping no more supplies could be expected until October and no more stocks were left at Main A.S.C. Medical Warehouse. It was therefore decided to limit issues to hospitals and official Ambulatories only. Within these limitations, the supplies have been ample to date, of writing. When further supplies arrive, normal distribution will recommence.

4. Welfare.

Reports by the Welfare Officer and the Regional Supervisor, Red Cross, are attached. These are very brief and in no way explain the great collaboration I have received from all members of my staff. A glance at the map will show the large area covered by Fifth Army during the whole advance and when it is considered that every village and commune in that area has been visited, inspected and reported on, at least once and often many more times, that hospitals and ambulatories have been reorganised where necessary and often improvised, that medical supplies and also bricks, mortar, bedding, patients and many other things have been obtained, and transported by them, A.S.C. reorganised, food and health conditions investigated, refugees collected, hospitalised and fed, I think the amount of work involved will be appreciated.

We have always received the greatest help from the administrative and other departments of A.S.C. Fifth Army.

5. Medical Transport.

The five 15 cwt lorries, loaned to us by the good services of Lt. Col. Williams, lately D.D.P.H., A.S.C., have proved invaluable. Drivers were loaned to us to drive them by the Transport Section, H.Q., A.M.S. Fifth Army. They have been used on the distribution of medical supplies, hospital duties, etc., in Corps and Army areas.

An Italian Red Cross ambulance car with two drivers arrived on 9th August, having been obtained through the agency of A.S.C., H.Q. This is used wherever it is most urgently required but is generally attached to one of the larger hospitals.

Many more civil ambulances have been discovered during the advance, generally without tyres or batteries. However, some jeep tyres and tubes were obtained from H.Q., Fifth Army, and these have enabled one or two to be placed on the road. In other cases, tyres have been found and placed on them - generally salvaged or worn tyres. It is to be hoped that the Transportation Commission, A.S.C., will shortly have tyres or cables available for this type of vehicle, which could be drawn when required. Their letter dated 29th June, 1944, No. 432/Am/TP, refers.

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6. Personnel.

The changes in A.R.O. personnel are shown in the Regional Supervisor's report.
The medical personnel have remain unchanged throughout the period under review.

[Signature]

(T. PARR)
Lt.Col., RAMC.
Senior Public Health Officer,
A.M.G. Fifth Army.

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RED CROSS WAR RELIEF OPERATION REPORT

5th. Army Combat Team

To: T. Parr, Lt. Col. RMC, Senior Public Health Officer AMG, 5th. Army.
Howard B. Barr, Deputy Director Civilian War Relief ARC.

From: Geo. L. Bickel, Supervisor Red Cross War Relief 5th. Army.

1. IDENTIFICATION.

- (a) Period reported - Aug. 4 to Sept. 1, 1944.
- (b) Area - All 5th. Army area north to the Arno river.
- (c) Personnel:

All transfers of personnel present real problems to Corps Civil Affairs Officers whose entire job consists of so much change that they have a shrinking dread of changes in any of the staff upon whom they depend. However, despite Red Cross personnel changes in 5th. Army during August as complete as a lavette packet, the caliber of new personnel sent up from headquarters and the cooperative and friendly attitude toward the Red Cross on the part of 5th. Army have made possible a very rapid adjustment of new personnel into the 5th. Army AMG team.

With the exception of Henry Dickman, 2 Corps all Red Cross personnel in the line as of September 1st, have had but one month or less service, yet we are already counting on these people on a veteran War Relief basis, and with one exception due to illness all have solved their own problems of rapid adjustment to the tempo of front line operations.

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Assignment of Red Cross Personnel 5th Army.

2 Corps: Major P.M. Wray SCAG:

Henry A. Eickman

Marshall J. Truax (Assigned Aug. 17).

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4 Corps: Major H.T. Walker SDAO:

John A. Garney (Assigned Aug. 1.)
Wilbur C. Dixon (" ")
Harry P. Grady (" ")

13 Corps: Colonel Donald G. Smith SDAO:

Herbert P. Dill (Assigned August 15.)

Livorno City: Major Walter Holmgren GAG:

Mrs. Tess Potter (Assigned August 12.)
Miss Marguerite Potts (Assigned Aug. 17)

Florence City.

Although Florence City is now in 5th Army area a working arrangement has been concluded with Miss Hall, Supervisor 8th Region granting her permission from 5th Army to conduct Red Cross operations in this city during the period of its control by 5th Army. This arrangement will expedite Regional operation in this vital area and permit Region 8 to plan their "Clothing program" for Florence immediately.

We have further agreed with Miss Hall to "salt in" through 5th Army operation any additional personnel who might wish to advance to us. This arrangement will make possible a closer coordination between forward and second phase operations of Red Cross and insure a more effective use of personnel by their knowledge of the operation from the very first into Region 8 operations.

2. GENERAL INFORMATION.

A static line at the Arno River during the last 20 days of Aug. has given Red Cross representatives in collaboration with AMG. Officials a chance to "catch up" in many towns previously liberated

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2. GENERAL INFORMATION.

A static line at the Arno river during the last 20 days of Aug. has given Red Cross representatives in collaboration with AMG. Officials a chance to "catch up" in many towns previously liberated and in urgent need of medical supplies, equipments for hospitals and ambulatories, and initiative in starting the rebuilding and reorganization of destroyed, deserted, or defunct hospitals, ambulatories, orphanages, and welfare institutions.

Every town in 5th Army area was visited by a Red Cross representative for AMG some time during the month; most were visited

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immediately upon their liberation from the Germans. In all instances the hospital or ambulatory facilities were surveyed to determine: Condition of essential medical supplies - Condition of hospital and ambulatory structures, equipment, staff, etc., with action necessary to clean, reconstruct, equip, staff or organize administratively as such individual situation demanded. In some instances necessary action involved the complete transfer of hospital facilities to new locations undamaged by shelling or the evacuation of civilians from hospitals under shell fire.

Concurrent with the survey of hospital and first aid facilities the general health condition of liberated communities, condition of the water supply, number and type of contagious infections, etc., have been determined and reported to AMG engineering, Public Health and Welfare, and Economic & Supply officers for such action as the problem might dictate.

During the month Red Cross vehicles, although totally unsuitable, have been used to transport many wounded and sick civilians due to the shortage of ambulances in the forward areas. Whenever civilian ambulances are found they are repaired if possible and re-tired, but the number has been few.

SPECIFIC OPERATION.

As exemplary of Red Cross activity in the forward area each month I should like to report in detail on the activity in one location, or on one project thereby giving in greater detail "typical War Relief Activities under 5th Army AMG."

1. Reestablishment of Childwelfare Hospital in Germany.

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1. Reestablishment of Children's Hospital in Livorno:

Prior to the war the City of Livorno maintained The Ospedale-
lino Infantile, a hospital for children of the poor. Upon the arrival of the Allied troops in Livorno the Red Cross found that the staff of this hospital had fled, its buildings completely vacant, and its material and equipment gone. The buildings were immediately placed "Out of Bounds" and the feasibility of its reestablishment discussed with Col. Parr, Chief of Public Health & Welfare for 5th Army AMG.

It was agreed that this Hospital's reestablishment become a "must" item, and on August 17, FR. Marguerite Pette was assigned the responsibility of taking this empty shell and converting it into a functioning hospital for children within a 14 day period.

Marguerite found many conditions typical of much of the front line operation. First, she found that no one in Livorno knew much more about the hospital for children than that it had existed, and where the vacant buildings were. The Sisters who formerly directed it were half way across Italy in Siena necessitating Red Cross transport to return. Material and equipment was found hidden out in an adjacent town and with the Sisters in Siena. AMG was therefore called upon to furnish trucks to move the "hidden cache" and to provide an immediate supply of food for a 15 day period. Through the city arrangements had to be made to hire laborers for cleaning and reconstruction of damaged walls. Disinfectants were found to be necessary and a supply of medicine had to be brought in to replace that taken by Germans.

To insure the best medical care, arrangements were concluded by Miss Pette for the civilian hospital to provide surgeons on all emergent cases needing surgery, and to provide such other professional assistance as necessary.

A contractor was secured to repair the plumbing, the roof, and to decorate interior walls. The Prefect of Livorno was requested to appoint a new President and Secretary for the Hospital, and these two officials charged with the responsibility of developing a budget and an administrative organization capable of putting the new hospital into efficient operation.

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To insure the best medical care, arrangements were concluded by Miss Potts for the civilian hospital to provide surgeons on all emergent cases needing surgery, and to provide such other professional assistance as necessary.

A contractor was secured to repair the plumbing, the roof, and to decorate interior walls. The Prefect of Livorno was requested to appoint a new President and Secretary for the Hospital, and these two officials charged with the responsibility of developing a budget and an administrative organization capable of putting the new hospital into efficient operation within a few days time. This was done and The Children's Hospital in Livorno has been completely re-established and set into operation just 12 days after the project was begun.

3. CONCLUSION.

We have felt that Hospital Reconstruction is a phase of Red Cross activity most important in front area operation in that it insures: - 1. Allied medical units will have an almost immediate facility for the transfer of civilian casualties; - 2. It forces Italian medical and welfare staffs back into the service of their own people; - 3. It utilizes waste possible materials locally available for hospital re-construction; - 4. It protects and strengthens those institutions that will be called on to carry a heavy load in Italian welfare and re-construction; - 5. It utilizes skilled 5 Army technicians while available; - 6. It provides Italian communities an immediate example, second only to AMG food supplies, of Allied interest in their basic welfare.

Relations with AMG 5th Army.

Although the re-establishment of an Italian Hospital or Welfare institution partially destroyed by shelling, and completely scattered presents many of the problems of putting a jigsaw puzzle together it likewise presents evidence of the utmost cooperation and efficiency in the pattern adopted by the Command of AMG 5th Army governing the working arrangement between the Allied Military Government and The American Red Cross in all 5th Army area.

The cooperation and assistance afforded the Red Cross under this pattern by Lt. Colonel Thomas Parr, Chief of the Public Health and Welfare section for AMG 5th Army, and by Lt. Colonel

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The cooperation and assistance afforded the Red Cross under this pattern by Lt. Colonel Thomas Farr, Chief of the Public Health and Welfare section for AMG 5th Army, and by Lt. Colonel Toscani, Chief of Economics and Supply for AMG 5th Army as well as by Captain Gaither Chief of the Engineering Section together with the assistance of Lt. McCullum of the Engineers Section have been equalled only by the skilled guidance and understanding of Colonel Mayne, Chief of Staff AMG 5th Army, who has given us every encouragement and support in making Red Cross work a full fledged and effective part of the AMG 5 Army operations under

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War Relief - 5th Army

his command.

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Reports of Field Representatives Henry Eichman;
Marshall Truax, John Carney, Marguerete Potts,
Tena Potter, Harry Grady, Hal Arnoff, and Herbert Dill.

George L. Bickel, Supervisor
Red Cross War Relief 5th Army
Allied Military Government.

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

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

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HEADQUARTERS
AND FIFTH ARMY
APO 464 U.S. Army

4th October 1944.

SUBJECT: Report for the months of July and August, 1944. 200/19.

To: Lt. Col. Parr.

1. Regular Cities

During the month of July and the first half of August, the normal welfare activities were pursued by the Welfare Officer. As described in previous reports, particular attention was given to the emergency needs of the population in recently occupied areas. The majority of the communes freed within the period of this report were visited and conditions inspected during early phase operations. When food, medicines and financing were delayed and needed urgently, the Welfare Officer expedited these necessities through referral to the appropriate sections of A.M.G. Headquarters.

It is always a primary concern of the Welfare Officer to insure that the refugees, who often outnumber the normal population in the communes, are given treatment and assistance similar to the regular inhabitants. Frequently, the tendency is to ignore or deprive this group, particularly when funds and food are insufficient. The policies under which the Ente Comunale di Assistenza and Sussidi Militari organizations are operating, are always carefully scrutinized. It is generally necessary to explain the proper methods and standards, and to advise local officials in the establishment of improved practice. Health conditions and facilities for medical treatment are also ascertained, and reports are made daily to the Health and Welfare Section. When problems arise, too, around the care of orphans or the indigent, assistance is given.

Aside from the practical help given during the course of the Welfare Officer's work, considerable confidence seems generally to be built up in the communities, by virtue of the Army's active interest in all matters affecting the welfare of the civilians. Over a period of time this becomes of inestimable value, and is conducive to good working relations later, when Regional Administration assumes longer-time responsibility.

2. Special Cities

last

During the first half of August, the principal welfare activity centered around the establishment of an old peoples' home in Montanaro. Representatives of the American Red Cross and the Welfare Officer, working with the Provincial and Communal C.A.O.'s and Italian Officials, located, old, disinfect- ed, equipped and staffed an institution to accommodate 400 old men and women.

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The people needing immediate care were those evacuated from old peoples homes in the Pisa area and temporarily being sheltered and fed in the civilian hospital in Livorno. It was also anticipated that the 800 old people who formerly occupied the Livorno Home would be returning and requiring institutional care. This type of welfare activity meets an urgent immediate need, as well as provides for services required during the period of re-adjustment. It illustrates, likewise, an effective method of cooperation between the military personnel and that of ~~some~~ civilian organizations as the American Red Cross.

Theodore M. Willcox, Capt.
THEODORE M. WILLCOX,
Captain, Spec Asst.,
Welfare Officer,
A.M.C. Fifth Army.

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