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

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

10000/105/525

CIVIL AFFAIRS, REFUGEE RELIEF
OCT. 1944 - AUG. 1945

1024

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

785016

Economic Section

Ref Folio 49 A See VP C A Sec's foot-note
in intr.

C.A.S.

Albany col
32 Aug 45

TC: Civil Affairs Section.

Noted and returned. action will be taken

L.D. DENMORE
Colonel, F.A.
Chief Staff Officer

Econ Sec
Tel: 267
22 Aug 45

5164

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

785016

Examiner Section

The draft opposite is submitted as a result of this morning's Ex. Commissioner's meeting.

Will you please comment and pass to Ex. Commissioner

24/7

A. D. Bonham Carter
CAS L. Col

2.

Ex. Com.

24/7/45

Agreed.

JUL 24 1945

E. D. Bonham Carter

3.

CAS

Draft approved as amended.

Ex. Com.
Ex. Com.

25/7.

Ex. Commissioner

4.

Typed as amended - submitted for signature

25/7

A. D. Bonham Carter L. Col
CAS

C.A. Section

5.

Letter signed and returned to you for despatch. Copies have been withdrawn for E.C. and C.C. files.

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R. H. K. S. L. H. M. J. R. S.

Office of Ex. Comm.

27 JUL 45.

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

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9

To Economic Section.

Please see minute No 8.

Lilbourn Feb.
ASec.

10.

To: Civil Affairs Section:

Minute 8 noted - the matter, with your minute, has been
sent down for handling by Lord Stc. Drummond (Supply Div, Sec Sec.)
and Wong.

5162

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

785016

Minute Sheet 2.

6.

TO: Economic Section

Ref folios 31b, 32a and 34a.

There is forwarded Memo which has been prepared on the information supplied by Public Health and Displaced Persons Sub Commissions.

On p 3 of the Memo are estimated costs. Please have the figures checked and return the file at your earliest convenience.

A. G. C.

C.A. Section

31 Jan 45

7.

To DR+R. S.E.

Please see folios 43a and para 3 of 43b for your information and necessary action after consultation with the Economic Section.

John H. Weaver
C.A. Section

8.

TO : C.A. Section

We have dealt with this matter through Economic Section, who suggested that we should prepare the answer for Admiral Stone.
Our minute to that Section is as follows:

" If the Italian Government submits the names of those persons who they wish to send to FRANCE to Allied Commission, permission of A.F.H.Q. will be sought. The numbers should be small so that they can work with such organisations as have been set up by S.H.A.E.F.

This Sub-Commission is unable to draft the letter for the Chief Commissioner as the question at issue is the shipping of salvaged food-stuffs to FRANCE a matter over which we have no knowledge or control. "

1-5-45

5161

(F. H. G. Jell)
LT. Col.
D.P.R.S.C.

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

MINUTE SHEET.

1.

TO: CHIEF OF STAFF SECTION.

File 252/CA is forwarded.

Folio 19 is a letter from the Prime Minister enclosing draft of a circular (Folio 18) which he proposes to send out to prefects on the question of giving aid to ex-internal civilians. The Circular has been revised and a revised copy is being returned to the Prime Minister.

A letter in reply to the Prime Minister is attached for the signature of the Acting Chief Commissioner.

R. H. [Signature]

8th October.

G. B. UPTON, Esq.
Chief of Staff.

2.

TO: Acting Chief Commissioner.

Letter to Prime Minister in answer to ~~his letter at 19~~ his letter at 19 is submitted for your signature. Displaced Persons Sub-Commission comments are at 22.

MSL

Chief of Staff.

10 October 44.

Civ. Aff. Sec.

5160

2.

Letter Signed - file returned.

[Signature]

14.10.44

COS OFFICE

Folio 19 is a letter from the Prime Minister enclosing draft of a circular (Folio 18) which he proposes to send out to Prefects on the question of giving aid to ex- interned civilians. The Circular has been revised and a revised copy is being returned to the Prime Minister.

A letter in reply to the Prime Minister is attached for the signature of the Acting Chief Commissioner.

8th October.

R. J. [Signature]

[Signature]
S. R. UPTON, Esq.
M.P., CA Section.
Deputy Chief of Staff.

→ TO: Acting Chief Commissioner. 2.

Letter to Prime Minister in answer to ~~his letter at 19~~ ~~his letter at 19~~ is submitted for your signature. Displaced Persons Sub-Commission comments are at 22.

10 October 44.

MSL
Chief of Staff.

Civ. Aff. Sec.

3.

5160

Letter signed & file returned.

Signature

14.10.44

COS OFFIC.

H.

Lo. D.P. & R.S.C.

Please see folios 25a and 25b. which meet your request for amendment. of the Manifesto.

[Signature]
CA Section

CA Section

5.

Noted & [Signature]
File returned.

12.11.44.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Economic Section

18 AUG 1945

LDD/sc

Tel: 267

18 August 1945

Ref: 901/ES

SUBJECT: North Apennines Battle-Field Area

TO : The Executive Commissioner

1. Reference is made to 6/LB/CA 27 July 1945 to The Ministry of the Interior and signed by the Executive Commissioner, above subject. See also reference RIX/HD/1/1/1 of 11 July, Emilia Region.
2. On 15 August Col. Thomas, Executive Regional Commissioner, Emilia Region, told Col. Densmore of E/S that by direction of the Executive Commissioner the above matter is to be turned over to the Economic Section for further action. Telephone conversation on 16 August, Densmore to Executive Commissioner, was to the effect that he (the Executive Commissioner) "would think the matter over."
3. It appears that this is a matter upon which the Civil Affairs Section has been working, as reference 6/LB/CA may be Civil Affairs. What reply or request for advice that may have been received for the Ministry of Interior of 27 July letter is unknown to the Economic Section.
4. The project carried out "last year" referred to in 27 July letter was conducted by Civil Affairs Section.
5. Col. Thomas has left Capt. George Barnes, II(A), at Bologna to organize and conduct any Allied Commission field advice and assistance which may be decided upon. He is waiting in Bologna for instructions.
6. It is suggested that this is a matter for the Italian Government, since the area is in Italian Government territory and that since Civil Affairs Section supervised the "last year" project, it might be well for Civil Affairs Section to take charge of this matter.
7. May Economic Section be informed as to its responsibilities in the matter, if any?

FOR THE ACTING VICE PRESIDENT:

L. D. DENSMORE
Colonel, FA
Chief Staff Officer

cc: Civ. Aff. Sec.

*Discussed at
Ex-Comm Meeting 21/8 and agreed
that Econ. Sec. should handle. M@248*

(2409)

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

6/1.E/CA

16 Aug 45

SUBJECT : North Apennines Battle Field Area.

TO : The Ministry of the Interior.

Further to our 6/1.E/CA of 27 Jul 45, herewith 3 copies of a final report on the North Apennines Battle Field Area for your information.

H.H.-S. HARTLEY Col,
for VP CA Section.

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1 0 3 2

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

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C A Sec

HEADQUARTERS EMILIA REGION
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 394

13 AUG 1945

11 Aug 45

Subject : North Appenines Battle-Field Area

To : ~~Executive Commissioner~~
Headquarters, Allied Commission

1. Assuming that there may yet be an announcement from the Italian Government that it will appoint a North Appenines Battle-Field Area Commission, I herewith transmit four copies of a special report prepared by Regional Welfare on certain activities completed as to each commune in the area. For transmittal to the interested Italian Government agencies.

13 AUG 1945

Floyd E. Thomas

FLOYD E. THOMAS
Colonel, Infantry
Regional Commissioner

FET/pjh

1 incl

RL/HV/94.5 dtd 10 Aug 45 (4)

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2131

EMILIA REGION A.M.G.
AMERICAN RED CROSS
CIVILIAN WAR RELIEF

Bologna
August 1, 1945

To: Mrs. Cordelle K. Ballard, Supervisor
American Red Cross Civilian War Relief AMG

From: Katherine Sezemith, F.R.

Subject: Final Report -BATTLEFIELD AREA

Note: Civilian War Relief was begun in the Battlefield Area May 7th by Tom Metsker, ARC Field representative and it was not until July 9th that it was transferred to F.R. Most of the preliminary work had been done prior to that date. K.S.

BATTLEFIELD AREA

This area, located in Emilia Region was so designated, Battlefield Area, as it was composed of the 35 communes located along the 5th and 8th army fronts and which has suffered the heaviest damage during the winter defensive and the Spring drive. It extended into the provinces of Ravenna, Modena, Ferrara and Bologna. With the exception of isolated instances of destruction in connection with bombings of transportation or other strategic objectives, the communes were those on which the final fury of the war in Italy was spent. Most of the communes were wholly or partially occupied by Germans.

Unlike those communes just south of the Winter Line, the rapidity of the Spring Drive, gave little opportunity for Army AMG and American and British Red Cross to extend the forms of aid which each usually gave when the military situation permitted. Consequently, communes which had borne the full brunt of the war presented the greatest need for materials, supplies, and service.

SPECIAL PROJECT

In consideration of the urgent need for concentration of effort and immediate action to be taken in the Battlefield Area, a plan was set up by Col. L. Snedeker, Regional Public Health Officer, Capt. T.E. Wintersteen, Regional Welfare Officer and Mrs. Cordelle K. Ballard, ARC supervisor which was approved by the Regional commissioner to make a special project of the area. It should be considered separate and a-part from the remainder of the region in planning for welfare services. Operational procedures were set up and responsibilities outlined. A report of action taken is presented in the following section on "Communes".

Since the promotion and completion of any project or phase of work depended upon the advise, approval and support of all AMG officials involved, F.R. was in constant touch with Commissioners,

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PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SURVEY

As stated above, there was little opportunity for the Army "Spearhead" units to give assistance because of the rapidity of the Spring Drive, consequently there was not adequate information available

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to follow through emergent needs and to know of the general condition of the communes. It was considered necessary to take a survey of the health and welfare aspects of each commune, with responsibility for focalizing the major problems and to see that they were presented to the proper authorities. The survey included:

- 1. Hospitals
- 2. Institutions
- 3. Clothing needs
- 4. Ambulatori
- 5. Housing
- 6. Security
- 7. Public Health
- 8. Public Assistance

To secure this information, forms were delivered to each commune and in practically every instance, assistance was given to the communal authorities by F.R. in the actual compilation of the statistics. The information thus received served many purposes. In many communes, it gave the communal authorities the first complete picture of the condition of the commune, following its liberation and served as a guide in the planning for reconstruction. Secondly, it gave F.R. a general idea of the work to be done in those situation which required first priority and where immediate action could be taken. Thirdly, and of greatest importance, for long time planning, the information was used in making a proposal to the Italian government for the appointment of a Civilian Commission to supervise temporary and permanent rehabilitation of the Battleground area.

With the realization that with the cessation of the Allied Commission activities, the problems of the Battleground area would require the help of a civil agency on a national level, the following action was taken.

From the information obtained thru the surveys and AMG officials, an excellent report was compiled by Capt. T.E. Wintersteen, Regional Welfare Officer, depicting the conditions of the area, supported by statistical and factual information and the needs of the people for the coming winter, of food, clothing, medical care, shelter, transportation and security.

This report, and its purpose was approved by Col. F.E. Thomas, Regional Commissioner and was personally presented by him to the Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission. Further action was taken by the AC authorities with the Italian government to bring about, as soon as possible, assistance in temporary and permanent rehabilitation of the Battleground Areas.

AMERICAN RED CROSS CLOTHING

With the exception of four communes in the Province of Modena, those which were in the Battleground area from the provinces of Ravenna and Ferrara were included in the provincial clothing allocations and distribution made from the provincial headquarters by provincial Red Cross representatives. To the other 23 communes, distribution was made directly from the regional warehouse. The following is a statistical report of the distribution:

Total number of communes	23
Total number of items	19,925
Total number of persons aided	13,949

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Total number of communes	23
Total number of items	19,925
Total number of persons aided	13,949
Total number of hospitals aided	6
Total number of Alien refugees aided /	1,153
Total number of volunteers serving ...	246
Total number of distribution points ..	77

A narrative and statistical report was submitted separately, to which were attached letters of appreciation and thanks from committees communal authorities and individuals.

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OTHER MATERIAL AID

From an allocation of military blankets and comforters made available to the Public Health and Welfare section of AMG, 21,800 were reallocated to the Battlefield area for distribution to hospitals and individuals. Allocation and transportation to the communes arrangements were made by the Welfare officer.

Welfare Huts for temporary housing for allocation to communes see under section Communes.

Medical supplies.

Hospital furnishings and supplies.

COMMUNES

BAZZANO - an industrial and agricultural center, unlike most communes is not divided into fractions. Practically all activities were centralized in the Capoluogo of the commune. Under these circumstances, the bombing of the city, destroyed 42% of the life giving sources of the whole commune. 1100 dwellings, all municipal buildings and 5 large factories were destroyed. This, not only affected Bazzano but neighboring communes as well, whose citizens were employed in the industries. Pre war population was estimated at 4900. Immediately following liberation it was estimated at 6400, 1450 of which were refugees from other communes.

The inlets and outlets of transportation, namely the Bazzano-Bologna railway, and the bridge over the Samoggia river were destroyed. Highways were bombed. This situation practically isolated the area. Agricultural economy suffered considerably due to damage to cultivation and plunder of personal property-equipment and livestock.

Summary of Public Health and Welfare and Action taken:

Hospitals and ambulatori- Ospedale Civile, which formerly served 10 communes was 25% destroyed. Due to the cleverness and activity of the hospital staff, much of the equipment was hidden from the Germans and salvaged. The only damage was to that which was affected by the first bombings. Following the bombing, a temporary hospital was set up in a private residence and service continued, except for surgical operations.

A project for reconstruction of the original hospital has been submitted to the provincial genio civile. It has been approved by them and at present it is in Rome for final approval. In the meantime, service is continuing in the temporary quarters, and the original staff has been retained. The problems are lack of electricity, adequate medical supplies and equipment.

INSTITUTIONS - none

Clothing and other material aid

American Red Cross clothing. Number of items 732. Number of persons aided 516. Military blankets and comforters supplied by AMG 650. Medical supplies-emergency units from AMG

Housing- Normal population 4900
Percentage of damaged buildings 45%
Number of houses remaining 870
Number of roofless persons 2230

Action taken: A survey was completed with communal authorities.

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INSTITUTIONS - none

Clothing and other material aid

American Red Cross clothing. Number of items 782. Number of persons aided 516. Military blankets and comforters supplied by AMG 650. Medical supplies-emergency units from AMG

<u>Housing</u> - Normal population	4900
Percentage of damaged buildings	45%
Number of houses remaining	870
Number of roofless persons	2230

Action taken: A survey was completed with communal authorities.

An itemized list of reconstruction needs was submitted to Housing Officer.

Allocation of Neison Euts for temporary housing to be made in near future.

Security- No mine problem. A survey was made of location of unexploded ammunition and the report submitted to Mine clearance section.

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Bazzano continued.

Public Health- Survey made. No general health problems. The water and sewage systems were damaged. Temporary repairs have been made by local officials and a project for reconstruction submitted.

Public Assistance- RCA reorganized and functioning. ONMI is in process of reorganization by Provincial representatives.

CASALECCHIO DI RENO- Located on the outskirts of Bologna was, pre war, one of the most flourishing industrial centers in Emilia Region. The city of Casalecchio was completely destroyed, which has created a serious housing and unemployment situation. While no official order was ever issued for the evacuation of the population, during the bombings the people were forced to find housing elsewhere. The nearest place was the already crowded city of Bologna.

The housing reconstruction of this particular commune is closely connected with that of industrial reconstruction, in as much as industry provided work and living to the greater portion of the population. The devastation extended into the agricultural area, preventing little absorption of population into that section. The problem of Casalecchio is reflected into the problem of overcrowded living conditions of Bologna and its solution concerns Bologna's effort to restore its city to normalcy.

Summary of Public Health and Welfare and action taken:

Hospitals- none, because of nearness of Bologna hospital facilities
Colonia Elioterapica- Sun cure for children, ambulatorio was destroyed.

Consultorio materno- destroyed. Temporary arrangements have been set up for this service in private residences.

Action taken: In a general plan for reconstruction of the city, a project has been submitted which will consolidate the ambulatorio and a hospital in one building.

Institutions- none

Clothing and other Material aid

American Red Cross clothing. Number of items 494. Number of persons aided 487. Military blankets and comforters supplied by AMG 500. Medical supplies- emergency units supplied by AMG

Housing- Normal population 8400

Percentage of damaged buildings 70%

Number of roofless persons 5850

Action taken: A survey was not made by P.R. of the reconstruction needs of this commune since a plan has been submitted by communal authorities and AMG officials for the complete restoration of the city, under a special project.

Security-The survey showed only a small number of mines, which have since been cleared. A report of location of unexploded ammunition was submitted to the Mine clearance section.

Public Health- Water and sewage systems seriously damaged. Project for reconstruction are included in the general project of the city. Limited supply of drinking water has constituted one of the most serious problems.

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Public Health- Water and sewage systems seriously damaged. Project for reconstruction are included in the general project of the city. Limited supply of drinking water has constituted one of the most serious problems.

Public Assistance- E.C.A. has been reorganized and is functioning. ONMI is in the process of reorganization by provincial representatives.

CASALFUMANESE - a small agricultural commune is located on a hill overlooking the valley of the river Santerno, thru which runs the highway across the Apennines from Firenze to Imola. Because of the strategic importance of this particular location, the battle was

Casalfiumanese continued

more violent and of longer duration than in most communes of the Battliefeld area.

Artillery shelling continued through the winter months. The population was evacuated and the commune occupied by German troops. Personal and household property, live stock and agricultural equipment were pillaged by the Germans.

The population depends entirely upon its agricultural resources, which at present are non-existent, due to the inability to cultivate the land, which is heavily mined and the loss of live stock and farm equipment.

Summary of Public Health and Welfare situation and action taken:

Hospitals- none. Hospitals facilities of both Inola and Castel S. Pietro are made available to this commune.

Ambulatori- 3 are located in the commune, 2 in the fraction and 1 in the Capoluogo. All were damaged. Temporary ones have been set up at previous locations and are operating on an emergency basis. Clothing and other material added.

American Red Cross clothing. Number of items 687. Number of persons aided 450. Military blankets and comforters supplied by AMG 500 Medical supplies- emergency units supplied by AMG

Housing- Normal population 4500

Percentage of damaged building 45%

Number of houses remaining 274

Number of roofless persons 2020

Action taken: Survey completed with communal authorities and reconstruction needs submitted to housing section.

Wetson Huts for temporary housing- allocation to be made in near future.

Security- A large portion of the commune is mined. All known mine fields and 137 mined farm units are taped or marked with signs. A survey was made and detailed information as to location of mines, supported by maps was submitted to the Mine clearance section.

Public Health- Some cases of typhoid. Special attention has been given this commune in control measures. The water aqueduct was destroyed and sewage system damaged. Temporary repair has been made and projects for repair submitted.

Public Assistance- E.C.A. has been reorganized and is functioning. ONMI is in process of reorganization by provincial representatives.

General comment: Unfortunately, the many changes of communal officers since the liberation of the commune, have resulted in making it difficult to follow through on meeting, even the emergency needs.

CASTEL d'AIANO - is a small agricultural commune, composed of 6 fractions, located on the mountain border between Bologna and Modena provinces. Artillery shelling continued thru the winter months and 90% of the commune was destroyed. The whole territory is heavily mined, resulting in many mine casualties. Since the population

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Summary of Public Health and Welfare and action taken:

Hospital- none. Ambulatorio, destroyed. A room, in the home of the one doctor has been repaired and now serves as an ambulatorio. On visiting the commune, P.R. found that the doctor had no medical equipment. Only emergency medical supplies, the one midwife was

Castel d'Aiano con- nued

without supplies and the situation was serious. There had been an average of 20 to 30 mine casualties a month. Thru scavenging F.R. was able to secure office equipment, emergency or additional medical supplies, a first aid kit, an ambulatorio medical unit and assisted in obtaining authorization for the use of a small truck to be used as an ambulance.

Institution- none

Clothing and other material aid

American Red Cross clothing. Number of items 665. Number of persons aided 596. Military blankets and comforters supplied by AMG 700. Medical supplies- emergency units supplied by AMG Housing- Normal population 4400

Percentage of damaged buildings 90%

Houses remaining 220

Roofless persons 3950

Action taken: Survey completed. A statistical report, supported by maps was compiled by communal authorities, showing destruction and reconstruction needs and was presented to Housing section.

Security- Area heavily mined. A survey of mined area, complete with maps showing location of mines and unexploded ammunition submitted to mine clearance section. Clearance has not yet begun.

Public Health- No general health problem. The greatest problem is the mine casualties. Assistance was given in establishing through which medical supplies could be secured.

Public Assistance- E.C.A. reorganized and functioning. ONMI in process of reorganization by provincial representatives.

CASTELLO di SERRAVALLE - a small rural, agricultural commune on the border between Bologna and Modena provinces. There has been actually less destruction than in other communes in the Battifield area, however, this one appears to F.R. as one of the poorest and most deprived of resources.

Summary of Public Health and Welfare situation and action taken:

Hospitals- none. Ambulatorio slightly damaged, has been restored.

Clothing and other material aid. Number of items 580. Number of persons aided 392. A.R.C. military blankets and comforters supplied by AMG 600. Medical supplies- emergency units supplied by AMG

Housing- Normal population 4800

Percentage of damaged buildings 25%

Number of houses remaining 814

Number of roofless persons 1200

Action taken: A survey of destruction and reconstruction needs was completed and a report submitted to the Housing section.

An allocation of Nelson Huts for temporary housing will be made in the near future.

Security- A large portion of the commune is mined and many mine casualties occur. Survey completed and lists, with maps

showing location of mines submitted to the Mine clearance

persons aided 595. Military blankets and comforters supplied by AMG 700. Medical supplies- emergency units supplied by AMG
Housing- Normal population 4400
Percentage of damaged buildings 90%
Houses remaining 220
Roofless persons 3950

Action taken: Survey completed. A statistical report, supported by maps was compiled by communal authorities, showing destruction and reconstruction needs and was presented to Housing section.
Security- Area heavily mined. A survey of mined area, complete with maps showing location of mines and unexploded ammunition submitted to mine clearance section. Clearance has not yet begun.

Public Health- No general health problem. The greatest problem is the mine casualties. Assistance was given in establishing through which medical supplies could be secured.

Public Assistance- E.C.A. reorganized and functioning. ONMI in process of reorganization by provincial representatives.

CASTELLO di SERRAVALLE - a small rural, agricultural commune on the border between Bologna and Modena provinces. There has been actually less destruction than in other communes in the Battlofield area, however, this one appears to F.R. as one of the poorest and most deprived of resources.

Summary of Public Health and Welfare situation and action taken:
Hospitals- none. Ambulatorio slightly damaged, has been restored.
Clothing and other material aid. Number of items 580. Number of persons aided 392. A.R.C. military blankets and comforters supplied by AMG 600. Medical supplies- emergency units supplied by AMG
Housing- Normal population 4800

Percentage of damaged buildings 25%
Number of houses remaining 814
Number of roofless persons 1200

Action taken: A survey of destruction and reconstruction needs was completed and a report submitted to the Housing section. An allocation of Nelson Huts for temporary housing will be made in the near future.

Security- A large portion of the commune is mined and many mine casualties occur. Survey completed and lists, with maps showing location of mines submitted to the Mine clearance section.

Public Health- No outstanding general health problems.

Public Assistance- E.C.A. reorganized and is functioning. Organizations of ONMI is in process by Provincial representatives.

CASTEL S. PIETRO - is the largest and most densely populated commune in the Battlofield area. It is located on the main highway from Bologna, south along the Adriatic coast, and extended south into the area of the winter line. The Capoluogo suffered heavy des-

Castel S. Pietro continued

truction, both from bombing by air and constant artillery shelling. Three fractions were completely destroyed. The population was evacuated and the area occupied by German troops during the winter months. Looting and pillaging of personal property, live stock and farm equipment was carried on by the German troops.

Summary of Public Health and Welfare and action taken:

Hospitals- Ospedale Civile 'Ospedale-Ricovero' formerly a hospital and home for aged had a bed capacity of 300. It was completely destroyed, not by bombing or artillery shelling but, quoting the director, "by the German own hands." All equipment was either destroyed or carried away. Temporary housing was secured in the Istituto Righi (School) in Bologna to which the patients and aged were moved. A temporary, 32 bed capacity hospital and ambulatorio was set up in Castel S. Pietro for emergency cases. Facilities at Imola were used for the more serious cases. A great deal of time was spent by I.R. with the hospital and communal authorities in planning for the type of building to be rebuilt. A final decision was that it should be rebuilt in the former location and should include the home for the aged. Temporary housing in Bologna to continue until the new building was completed. A project for reconstruction has been submitted to and approved by the provincial genio civile and Public Works and Utilities.

Institutions- Asilo and Institution of Immacolata, an asilo and orphanage for girls. This building, like the hospital was not destroyed by bombing or shelling but literally torn down by Germans and the materials used to build shelters. All equipment was destroyed or stolen by Germans. The children are now being housed in private homes, until the building is reconstructed. A project for rebuilding has been submitted to and approved by the provincial genio civile and A.M.C.

Clothing and other material aid

American Red Cross clothing. Number of items 2459. Number of persons aided 1639. Military blankets and comforters supplied by AMG 2550. Medical supplies- emergency units supplied by AMG.

Note: a clothing distribution had been made on a private basis by communal authorities during the winter months, but not withstanding the generosity of the local people, little clothing was available.

Normal population 15,300
Percentage of damaged buildings 30%
Homeless persons 5,400

Housing-

Action taken: A survey was completed. A detailed report, by communal authorities, completed with maps showing destruction and reconstruction needs submitted to the housing Section.

pletely destroyed, not by bombing or artillery shelling but, quoting the director, "by the German own hands." All equipment was either destroyed or carried away. Temporary housing was secured in the Istituto Righi (School) in Bologna to which the patients and aged were moved. A temporary, 32 bed capacity hospital and ambulatorio was set up in Castel S. Pietro for emergency cases. Facilities at Imola were used for the more serious cases. A great deal of time was spent by F.R. with the hospital and communal authorities in planning for the type of building to be rebuilt. A final decision was that it should be rebuilt in the former location and should include the home for the aged. Temporary housing in Bologna to continue until the new building was completed. A project for reconstruction has been submitted to and approved by the provincial genio civile and Public Works and Utilities.

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Clothing and other material aid

American Red Cross clothing. Number of items 2459. Number of persons aided 1639. Military blankets and comforters supplied by AMG 2550. Medical supplies- emergency units supplied by AMG.

Note: a clothing distribution had been made on a private basis by communal authorities during the winter months, but not withstanding the generosity of the local people, little clothing was available.

Housing-

Normal population 15,200

Percentage of damaged buildings 35%

Roofless persons 5,400

Action taken: A survey was completed. A detailed report, by communal authorities, completed with maps showing destruction and reconstruction needs submitted to the housing Section.

Public Health- No general health problems. The water and sewage systems were damaged. Repairs have been made, on a limited scale.

Public Assistance- E.C.A. has been reorganized and is functioning. ONMI is in process of reorganization by provincial representatives.

CRISPPELLANO - a rural commune, located on the plains west of Bologna, one of the farthest in distance from the winter line in the Battle-field area. Its location, however along the main route between

Crespellano continued

Bologna and Milan, made some of its fractions objective of heavy air bombings. The commune was occupied by German troops and much looting and pillaging of personal property was done by them.

Summary of Public Health and Welfare and action taken:

Hospitals- none. Ambulatorio- Two in the commune were damaged, but have been restored and are functioning.

Institutions- none.

Clothing and other material aid

American Red Cross clothing. Number of items 1024. Number of persons aided 1024. Military blankets and comforters supplied by

AMG 1100. Medical supplies- emergency units from AMG

Housing- Normal population 6400

Percentage of damaged buildings 20%

Houses remaining 589

Roofless persons 1280

Action taken: Survey completed and a list of construction needs, supported by maps showing destruction submitted to Housing section.

Refugee Huts, for temporary housing to be allocated in the near future.

Security- No mines. Ammunition and unexploded bombs have been assembled in one place and a list showing locations has been presented to the Mine Clearance section.

Public Health- No serious health problems.

Public Assistance- E.C/A. has been reorganized. ONMI is in process of reorganization by provincial representatives.

DOZZA - a small, rural commune suffered much the same damage and hardships as all those communes situated along the winter line.

Summary of Public Health and Welfare situation and action taken:

Hospitals- none. Ambulatorio- one in commune, damaged is restored and functioning.

Institutions- none.

Clothing and other material aid

American Red Cross clothing. Number of items 434. Number of persons aided 147. Military blankets and comforters supplied by AMG

500. Medical supplies- emergency units from AMG

Housing- Normal population 3150

Percentage of damaged buildings 35%

Houses remaining 589

Roofless persons 1100

Action taken: Survey completed. List of reconstruction materials needs and maps showing damaged submitted to Housing section.

Security- the area is not heavily mined and careful control has been established thru the excellent leadership of the sindaco. Few accidents have occurred. A survey has been completed and an excellently prepared report, with maps showing location of mines and unexploded ammunition has been submitted to Mine Clearance section.

Public Health- The aqueduct was destroyed, causing scarcity of water. No general health problems exist.

persons aided 1024. Military blankets and comforters supplied by AMG 1100. Medical supplies- emergency units from AMG

Housing- Normal population 6400

Percentage of damaged buildings 20%

Houses remaining 589

Roofless persons 1280

Action taken: Survey completed and a list of construction needs, supported by maps showing destruction submitted to Housing section.

Welson Huts, for temporary housing to be allocated in the near future.

Security- No mines. Ammunition and unexploded bombs have been assembled in one place and a list showing locations has been presented to the Mine Clearance section.

Public Health- No serious health problems.

Public Assistance- E.C.A. has been reorganized. ONMI is in process of reorganization by provincial representatives.

DOZZA - a small, rural commune suffered much the same damage and hardships as all those communes situated along the winter line.

Summary of Public Health and Welfare situation and action taken:

Hospitals- none. Ambulatorio- one in commune, damaged is restored and functioning.

Institutions- none.

Clothing and other material aid

American Red Cross clothing. Number of items 434. Number of persons aided 147. Military blankets and comforters supplied by AMG

500. Medical supplies- emergency units from AMG

Housing- Normal population 3150

Percentage of damaged buildings 35%

Houses remaining 589

Roofless persons 1100

Action taken: Survey completed. List of reconstruction materials needs and maps showing damaged submitted to Housing section.

Security- the area is not heavily mined and careful control has been established thru the excellent leadership of the sindaco. Few

accidents have occurred. A survey has been completed and an

excellently prepared report, with maps showing location of mines

and unexploded ammunition has been submitted to Mine Clearance

section.

Public Health- The aqueduct was destroyed, causing scarcity of water.

No general health problems exist.

Public Assistance- E.C.A. has been reorganized and is functioning. ONMI

is in process of reorganization by provincial representatives.

FONTANELICE - a small agricultural commune, located south of Casalfin-

manese and Tossignano in the Senterno valley on the Firenzuala-

Imola highway. The winter line crossed this territory and while

the southernmost fractions were liberated before the winter, the

Capoluogo was badly destroyed. The population was evacuated

the city occupied by German troops.

Summary of Public Health and Welfare situation and action taken:

Fontanelice continue

Hospitals- none. The one ambulatorio in the commune was destroyed. A temporary one has been set up in a private residence and is functioning.

Institutions- none

Clothing and other material aid

American Red Cross clothing. Number of items 731. Number of persons aided 486. Given by "Spearhead" units with 5th Army during winter months- 839 items. Military blankets and comforters supplied by AMG Medical supplies- emergency units supplied by AMG

Housing- Normal population 3170

Percentage of damaged buildings 35%

Houses remaining 523

Roofless persons 1100

Action taken: Survey completed. List of reconstruction needs, supported by maps showing destruction submitted to Housing section.

Security: Mined areas have been taped or marked with signs. Few casualties have occurred. A survey was completed by communal authorities and maps showing location of mines submitted to Mine clearance section.

Public Health- Water system destroyed 50% and even with the minor repairs, is a constant hazard to health. Project for reconstruction submitted. No serious health problems.

Public Assistance- E.C.A. reorganized. ONMI in process of reorganization by provincial representatives.

LOIANO - A rural, agricultural commune, situated on highway route 65, between Florence and Bologna was crossed by the winter line. It was liberated before the Spring drive and was given considerable assistance by the Public Health and Welfare- American Red Cross representatives of 5th Army AMG during the winter months.

Summary of Public Health and Welfare situation and action taken:

Hospitals and Ambulatori- Repeated efforts were made by AMG "Spearhead" representatives to repair the hospitals during the winter months, but due to occasional bombing and shelling were unsuccessful. The project for reconstruction has been submitted to the genio civile and Public Works and Utilities. Ambulatorio- destroyed. One has been established in the undamaged portion of the hospital.

Institutions- none.

Clothing and other material aid

American Red Cross clothing. Number of items 380. Persons aided 380 Distributed by Spearhead group- number of items 1391

Military blankets and comforters supplied by AMG 1130

Medical supplies- emergency units from AMG

Housing- Normal population 4900

Percentage of damaged buildings 75%

Roofless persons 3700

Action taken: Repeated efforts on the part of the P.R. to secure surveys have been unsuccessful. No general project has been presented, however much was done during the winter months, thru the

Medical supplies- emergency units supplied by AMG
Housing-
 Normal population 3170
 Percentage of damaged buildings 35%
 Houses remaining 523
 Roofless persons 1100

Action taken: Survey completed. List of reconstruction needs, supported by maps showing destruction submitted to Housing section.
Security: Mined areas have been taped or marked with signs. Few casualties have occurred. A survey was completed by communal authorities and maps showing location of mines submitted to mine clearance section.

Public Health- Water system destroyed 50% and even with the minor repairs, is a constant hazard to health. Project for reconstruction submitted. No serious health problems.
Public Assistance- E.O.A. reorganized. ONMI in process of reorganization by provincial representatives.

LOLANO - A rural, agricultural commune, situated on highway route 65, between Florence and Bologna was crossed by the winter line. It was liberated before the Spring drive and was given considerable assistance by the Public Health and Welfare- American Red Cross representatives of 5th Army AMG during the winter months.

Summary of Public Health and Welfare situation and action taken:
Hospitals and Ambulatori- Repeated efforts were made by AMG "Spearhead" representatives to repair the hospitals during the winter months, but due to occasional bombing and shelling were unsuccessful. The project for reconstruction has been submitted to the Genio civile and Public Works and Utilities. Ambulatorio- destroyed. One has been established in the undamaged portion of the hospital.
Institutions- none.

Clothing and other material aid
 American Red Cross clothing. Number of items 380. Persons aided 380
 Distributed by Spearhead group- number of items 1391
 Military blankets and comforters supplied by AMG 1130
 Medical supplies- emergency units from AMG

Housing- Normal population 4900
 Percentage of damaged buildings 75%
 Roofless persons 3700

Action taken: Repeated efforts on the part of the P.R. to secure surveys have been unsuccessful. No general project has been presented, however much was done during the winter months, thru the Cao and local communal authorities and separate projects for reconstruction were submitted. It is anticipated that the general project will be completed at an early date.
 Neiaon Huts for temporary housing allocated to commune, 30- first allowance.

Security- as yet no information on mined areas.
Public Health- Water system damaged, constitutes a health menace. During the period of time that the 5th Army AMG officials were located in the area, a study was made of the health conditions of children and

Loiano continued

clinics were held. Vitamins were distributed and other health building measures taken.

Public Assistance- E.C.A. was reorganized. ONMI is under process of reorganization by provincial representatives.

MAREABOTTO- a rural, agricultural commune located on highway route 64, between Florence and Bologna, suffered not only heavy destruction by bombing and artillery shelling, but during the winter, the communal representatives report, practically the entire population of 3 of the fractions, estimated at 2000 were killed by German S.S. troops, who were billeted there. The remaining population was evacuated and on their return, following liberation it was found that personal property, live stock and farming equipment had been destroyed or stolen.

Summary of Public Health and Welfare situation and action taken:

Hospitals and ambulatori: hospitals none. The one ambulatorio in the commune was destroyed. A temporary one has been set up in a private residence and is functioning.

Institutions- none.

Clothing and other material aid

American Red Cross clothing - Number of items 671. Number of persons aided 440. Military blankets and comforters supplied by AMG 500

Medical supplies- emergency units supplied by AMG

Housing- Normal population 5200

Percentage of damaged buildings 75%

Houses remaining 781

Roofless persons 3700

Action taken: Survey completed. List of reconstruction needs, supported by maps showing destruction submitted to Housing section.

Security- Area heavily mined. Mine clearance has begun by local and allied mine clearance squads.

Public Health- No general health problems. Aqueduct and sewage systems damaged. Temporary repair done. A project for reconstruction presented to proper authorities.

Public Assistance- E.C.A. reorganized and functioning. ONMI in process of reorganization by provincial representatives.

MONTERENZIO - a rural, agricultural commune located in one of the valleys that extend across the Apennines from Toscana to route 9. This is one of the areas in which there was much participation in the fighting by partisans. Out of the 12 fractions, several were liberated before the winter. Heavy damage and destruction was caused by artillery fire and shelling. The population was evacuated and the area occupied by Germans. The isolated location of the commune, its normally poor agricultural resources, many refugees and the heavy war damage, make this commune appear to be in an impoverished condition.

Summary of Public Health and Welfare situation and action taken:

Hospitals- none. Ambulatorio, located in the area that was first liberated was damaged. It has been restored and is func-

estimated at 2000 were killed by German S.S. troops, who were billeted there. The remaining population was evacuated and on their return, following liberation it was found that personal property, live stock and farming equipment had been destroyed or stolen.

Summary of Public Health and Welfare situation and action taken:

Hospitals and ambulatorio: hospitals none. The one ambulatorio in the commune was destroyed. A temporary one has been set up in a private residence and is functioning.

Institutions- none.

Clothing and other material aid

American Red Cross clothing - Number of items 671. Number of persons aided 440. Military blankets and comforters supplied by AMG 500

Medical supplies- emergency units supplied by AMG

Housing- Normal population 6200

Percentage of damaged buildings 75%

Houses remaining 781

Roofless persons 3700

Action taken: Survey completed. List of reconstruction needs, supported by maps showing destruction submitted to Housing section.

Security- Area heavily mined. Mine clearance has begun by local and allied mine clearance squads.

Public Health- No general health problems. Aqueduct and sewage systems damaged. Temporary repair done. A project for reconstruction presented to proper authorities.

Public Assistance- E.C.A. reorganized and functioning. ONMI in process of reorganization by provincial representatives.

MONTRENEZIO - a rural, agricultural commune located in one of the valleys that extend across the Appennines from Toscana to route 9. This is one of the areas in which there was much participation in the fighting by partisans. Out of the 12 fractions, several were liberated before the winter. Heavy damage and destruction was caused by artillery fire and shelling. The population was evacuated and the area occupied by Germans. The isolated location of the commune, its normally poor agricultural resources, many refugees and the heavy war damage, make this commune appear to be in an impoverished condition.

Summary of Public Health and Welfare situation and action taken:

Hospitals- none. Ambulatorio, located in the area that was first liberated was damaged. It has been restored and is functioning.

Institutions- none.

Clothing and other material aid

American Red Cross clothing. Number of items 363. Number of persons aided 363. Distributed by Spearhead group of 5th Army AMG- ARC group during winter 3057 items. Military blankets and comforters supplied by AMG- 800

Medical supplies- emergency units supplied by AMG

Housing- Normal population 4800

Percentage damaged buildings 90%

Roofless persons 4300

5147

Monterenzio continu

Survey completed. Lists of reconstruction needs submitted to Housing section. Neison Huts allocated for temporary housing 35.

Security- The commune is heavily mined and lack of specialized personnel has presented a problem to establish proper controls. There have been many mine casualties. A survey has been completed, and maps showing location of mines submitted to mine clearance section.

Public Health- No general health problems. The water and sewage systems were destroyed causing a health menace. Projects for repair have been submitted in the general reconstruction plan.

Public Assistance- E.C.A. has been reorganized and is functioning. CNMI is in process of reorganization by provincial representatives.

MONTE S. PIETRO - an agricultural commune, composed of 13 fractions that stretch along a narrow valley to the plains west of Bologna. The area was not evacuated, officially, but many people were obliged to leave, because of terror of German S.S. troops and much dissention among political factions. Summary of Public Health and Welfare situation and action taken: Hospitals and ambulatori- Hospitals none. Ambulatori- one is in operation and another in the process of being built. Institutions- none.

Clothing and other material aid

American Red Cross clothing. Number of items 919. Number of persons aided 612. Military blankets and comforters supplied by AMG 1000. Medical supplies, emergency units furnished by AMG.

Housing- Normal population 6650

Percentage of damaged buildings 30%

Roofless Persons 2000

Action taken: Survey completed. List of reconstruction needs submitted to Housing section. Neison Huts for temporary housing to be allocated in near future.

Security- All mined areas have been taped or marked with signs and a list showing location of mines submitted to the Mine Clearance section.

Public Health- No particular health problem but as in other communes the lack of automotive equipment for transport of sick.

Public Assistance- E.C.A. reorganized. CNMI is in process of reorganization by provincial representatives.

MONTEVEGLIO - is another of the small, rural communes, dependent upon the agricultural resources, which normally are operated on a small scale. While the damage did not appear as great as in other communes, the greatest problem is that of housing.

Summary of Public Health and Welfare situation and action taken: Hospitals and ambulatori- Hospitals none. Ambulatorio. The one destroyed in the commune was destroyed. A temporary

in general health problems. The water and sewage systems were destroyed causing a health menace. Projects for repair have been submitted in the general reconstruction plan.

Public Assistance- E.O./A. has been reorganized and is functioning. ONMI is in process of reorganization by provincial representatives.

MONTES S. PIETRO - an agricultural commune, composed of 13 fractions that stretch along a narrow valley to the plains west of Bologna. The area was not evacuated, officially, but many people were obliged to leave, because of terror of German S.S. troops and much dissention among political factions. Summary of Public Health and Welfare situation and action taken:

Hospitals and ambulatori- Hospitals none. Ambulatori- one is in operation and another in the process of being built. Institutions- none.

Clothing and other material aid

American Red Cross clothing. Number of items 919. Number of persons aided 612. Military blankets and comforters supplied by AMG 1000. Medical supplies, emergency units furnished by AMG.

Housing- Normal population 6650

Percentage of damaged buildings 30%

Roofless Persons 2000

Action taken: Survey completed. List of reconstruction needs submitted to Housing section. Nissen Huts for temporary housing to be allocated in near future.

Security- All mined areas have been taped or marked with signs and a list showing location of mines submitted to the Mine Clearance section.

Public Health- No particular health problem but as in other communes the lack of automotive equipment for transport of sick.

Public Assistance- E.O.A. reorganized. ONMI is in process of reorganization by provincial representatives.

MONTIVELLIO - is another of the small, rural communes, dependent upon the agricultural resources, which normally are operated on a small scale. While the damage did not appear as great as in other communes, the greatest problem is that of housing.

Summary of Public Health and Welfare situation and action taken:

Hospitals and ambulatori- Hospitals none. Ambulatorio. The one previously located in the commune was destroyed. A temporary one has been established in a private residence. On the last visit of F.R. to the commune, it was found that the one doctor was no longer able to serve the fractions as his only means of conveyance, a motorcycle no longer had tires. These were supplied him by F.R. thru AMG.

Montevoglio continued

Clothing and other material aid

American Red Cross clothing. Number of items 524. Persons aided 345.

Military blankets and comforters supplied by AMG 700

Medical supplies- emergency units supplied by AMG

Housing- Normal population 4600

Percentage of damaged buildings 30%

Roofless persons 1380

action taken: Survey completed. Lists of constructions needs, supported by maps showing destruction were submitted to the Housing section.

An allocation of Neison Huts, for temporary housing will be made in the near future.

Security-No mines.

Public Health- No outstanding health problems. As in most communes, adequate medical supplies are not available.

Public Assistance- E.C.A. reorganized and functioning. ONMI is in process of reorganization by provincial representatives.

PIANORO - an agricultural commune is located 18 kilometers south of Bologna on highway route No. 65, suffered the heaviest damage of any commune in the Battiefeld area. The city of Pianoro was completely destroyed and it is estimated 92% destruction of the entire commune. The population was evacuated to Bologna and many of the people have remained there as refugees. They are included in the assistance given to refugees by the Province of Bologna. Temporary headquarters have been set up in the few remaining, partly destroyed rooms in the fraction of Rastignano. People are undergoing every kind of hardship to return to their land, from which they receive their source of livelihood. Added to their problem is the heavily mined condition of the area.

Only a few of the surveys were completed by F.R., since the situation is so serious that it was considered, the reconstruction should be considered as a special project. Only emergency assistance as listed below has been given:

Summary of Public Health and Welfare situation and action taken:

Clothing and other material aid

American Red Cross clothing. Number of items 685. Number of persons aided 456. Distribution was limited to those who had returned to the commune as those living in Bologna were to be included in the distribution from that province.

Military blankets and comforters supplied by AMG 700

Medical supplies- emergency units supplied by AMG

Housing- Neison Huts allocated for temporary housing 64 of first allocation.

SASSO BOLOGNESE - a rural, agricultural commune, located south of Bologna on highway 64, was one of the more densely populated communes of the Battiefeld area. It was composed of 18 frac-

supported by maps showing destruction were submitted to the Housing section.

An allocation of Nelson Huts, for temporary housing will be made in the near future.

Security-No mines.

Public Health- No outstanding health problems. As in most communes, adequate medical supplies are not available.

Public Assistance- E.C.A. reorganized and functioning. OMMI is in process of reorganization by provincial representatives.

PIANORO - an agricultural commune is located 18 kilometers south of Bologna on highway route No. 65, suffered the heaviest damage of any commune in the Battifield area. The city of Pianoro was completely destroyed and it is estimated 92% destruction of the entire commune. The population was evacuated to Bologna and many of the people have remained there as refugees. They are included in the assistance given to refugees by the Province of Bologna. Temporary headquarters have been set up in the few remaining, partly destroyed rooms in the fraction of Rastignano. People are undergoing every kind of hardship to return to their land, from which they receive their source of livelihood. Added to their problem is the heavily mined condition of the area.

Only a few of the surveys were completed by P.R., since the situation is so serious that it was considered, the reconstruction should be considered as a special project. Only emergency assistance as listed below has been given:

Summary of Public Health and Welfare situation and action taken: Clothing and other material aid

American Red Cross clothing. Number of items 685. Number of persons aided 456. Distribution was limited to those who had returned to the commune as those living in Bologna were to be included in the distribution from that province.

Military blankets and comforters supplied by AMG 700

Medical supplies- emergency units supplied by AMG

Housing- Nelson Huts allocated for temporary housing 64 of first allocation.

SASSO BOLOGNESE - a rural, agricultural commune, located south of Bologna on highway 64, was one of the more densely populated communes of the Battifield area. It was composed of 18 fractions, which were scattered over a comparatively large mountainous area. The Capoluogo, pre war was considered one of the more flourishing small cities, with all commercial and banking facilities. It suffered the heaviest damage, however, in the 70% destruction of the entire commune. The entire population was evacuated and the territory was occupied by Germans. As in other

Sasso Bolognese continued

communes, this resulted in additional loss from looting and pil-
laging of personal property, live stock and agricultural equipment.
Summary of Public Health and Welfare situation and action taken:
Hospitals- none. Ambulatori- 7 in the fractions were damaged or
destroyed. Temporary arrangements have been set up in private
residence and all are functioning with limited supplies and
equipment.

Institutions- none.

Clothing and other material aid

American Red Cross clothing. Number of items 1621. Number of
persons aided 1127.

Military blankets and comforters- emergency units supplied by
AMG 1600

Medical supplies- emergency units supplied by AMG

Housing- Normal population 11,350

Percentage of damaged buildings 70%

Houses remaining 686

Roofless persons 7,920

Action taken: Survey completed. Statistics on destruction and list
of construction needs submitted to housing section.

Allocation of Neison Huts for temporary housing to be made
in near future.

Security- Area heavily mined. Survey completed, and information
supported by maps, showing location of mines and unexploded
ammunition submitted to Mine Clearance section. Clearance
has begun.

Public Health- no general health problems. As in all instances in
the area, there seems to be an inadequate supply of
medicines.

Public Assistance- E.C.A. reorganized and functioning. ONMI in
process of reorganization by provincial representatives.

SAVIGNO - an isolated agricultural commune is located on a secondary
road near the border of Modena province. There was widespread
destruction both by bombing and artillery shelling. A sudden
evacuation was ordered and the area occupied by German troops.
The isolated location of the commune, the consequent dependency
upon its own resources, makes it appear to F.R. as one of the
"forgotten" spots.

Summary of Public Health and Welfare situation and action taken:

Hospital- None. The ambulatorio was not destroyed, but all equip-
ment and medical supplies pillaged by Germans. It has been
restored to an operational status, on a very limited scale.

The problem is inadequate medical supplies.

Institutions- Asilo Infantile S. Caetano. Damage. A survey of
damage was made, and a project for reconstruction was sub-
mitted to the genio civile, and A.M.G. educational representa-
tive.

Clothing and other material aid

American Red Cross clothing. Number of items 625. Number of

514

Red Cross clothing. Number of items 1621. Number of persons aided 1127.
Military blankets and comforters- emergency units supplied by AMG 1600

Medical supplies- emergency units supplied by AMG

Housing- Normal population 11,350
Percentage of damaged buildings 70%
Houses remaining 686
Roofless persons 7,920

Action taken: Survey completed. Statistics on destruction and list of construction needs submitted to housing section.
Allocation of Neison Huts for temporary housing to be made in near future.

Security- Area heavily mined. Survey completed, and information supported by maps, showing location of mines and unexploded ammunition submitted to Mine Clearance section. Clearance has begun.

Public Health- no general health problems. As in all instances in the area, there seems to be an inadequate supply of medicines.

Public Assistance- E.C.A. reorganized and functioning. OPMI in process of reorganization by provincial representatives.

SAVIGNO - an isolated agricultural commune is located on a secondary road near the border of Modena province. There was widespread destruction both by bombing and artillery shelling. A sudden evacuation was ordered and the area occupied by German troops. The isolated location of the commune, the consequent dependency upon its own resources, makes it appear to F.R. as one of the "forgotten" spots.

Summary of Public Health and Welfare situation and action taken:
Hospital- None. The ambulatorio was not destroyed, but all equipment and medical supplies pillaged by Germans. It has been restored to an operational status, on a very limited scale. The problem is inadequate medical supplies.

Institutions- Asilo Infantile S. Gaetano. Damage. A survey of damage was made, and a project for reconstruction was submitted to the genio civile, and A.M.G. educational representative.

Clothing and other material aid
American Red Cross clothing. Number of items 625. Number of persons aided 416.

Military blankets and comforters supplied by AMG 700
Medical supplies- emergency units supplied by AMG

Housing- Normal population 4700
Percentage of damaged buildings 35%
Houses remaining 455
Roofless persons 1640

Savigno continued

action taken; survey completed. Itemized lists of reconstruction needs submitted to Housing section.

Allocation of Mission Huts for temporary housing to be made in near future.

Public Health- No general health problem. Medical supplies and equipment are inadequate.

Public Assistance- E.C.A. is reorganized and functioning. ONMI is in process of reorganization by provincial representatives.

TOSSIGNANO - in one of the communes in the Battleground area, where war left more traces of its manifold horrors than any other. Tossignano city, was a small ancient city perched on the top of a hill in the Santerno valley, on the highway that crossed the Apennines from Firenzuola to Imola. In the rocks on the verge of the city, overlooking the valley to the south, the Germans posted their first line short artillery and for a period of a month fighting with the allied first line short artillery took place. Before the Spring drive on air bombing battered to the ground the town of Tossignano and all German soldiers in it perished under the ruins.

The population had been evacuated previously, but before leaving-quoting communal authorities, "had suffered all the barbaric cruelties imaginable at the hands of the Germans". During the occupation by the Germans, looting and destruction continued. Among other things graves were opened in the cemetery, partly from bombing and for shelter. Around Tossignano the area is heavily mined. Bodies are still unburied, because of the danger involved. Thirty persons have returned to the city and are living in the ruins making an effort to clear the small area around them.

Reconstruction of Tossignano is considered by communal authorities as a useless attempt. An enlargement of Borgo Tossignano, located a few kilometers distance, in the plain on the main highway is being considered as a new location. Plans for reconstruction there are in progress. Communal headquarters is now located in Borgo Tossignano.

Summary of Public Health and Welfare situation and action taken:
Hospital and Ambulatorio- destroyed. Reconstruction of a hospital is included in the general plan at the new location. A temporary ambulatorio has been established and is functioning in a private residence.

Clothing and other material aid

American Red Cross clothing. Number of items 566. Persons aided 451.

Military blankets and comforters supplied by AMG 600.

Medical supplies- emergency units supplied by AMG

Housing- Normal population 3700

Percentage of damaged buildings 90%

5143

TOSSIGNANO -- is one of the communes in the Battlefield area, where war left more traces of its manifold horrors than any other. Tossignano city, was a small ancient city perched on the top of a hill in the Santarno valley, on the highway that crossed the Appennines from Firenzuola to Imola. In the rocks on the verge of the city, overlooking the valley to the south, the Germans posted their first line short artillery and for a period of a month fighting with the allied first line short artillery took place. Before the Spring drive on air bombing battered to the ground the town of Tossignano and all German soldiers in it perished under the ruins.

The population had been evacuated previously, but before leaving-quoting communal authorities, "had suffered all the barbaric cruelties imaginable at the hands of the Germans". During the occupation by the Germans, looting and destruction continued. Among other things graves were opened in the cemetery, partly from bombing and for shelter. Around Tossignano the area is heavily mined. Bodies are still unburied, because of the danger involved. Thirty persons have returned to the city and are living in the ruins making an effort to clear the small area around them.

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Summary of Public Health and Welfare situation and action taken:
Hospital and Ambulatorio- destroyed. Reconstruction of a hospital is included in the general plan at the new location. A temporary ambulatorio has been established and is functioning in a private residence.

Clothing and other material aid

American Red Cross clothing. Number of items 566. Persons aided 451.

Military blankets and comforters supplied by AMG 600.

Medical supplies- emergency units supplied by AMG

Housing- Normal population 3700

Percentage of damaged buildings 90%

Houses remaining 236

Homeless persons 3320

Action taken: F.R. worked with communal and AMG authorities in developing plans for reconstruction of city in the new location. A special project is being submitted. An allocation of Neison Huts for temporary housing is to be made in the near future.

Public Health- No general health problems. Scarcity and contamination of water supply is a problem. Special care being taken in typhoid control by health section.

Tossignano continued

Public Assistance- E.C.A. is reorganized and functioning. The committee has experienced much difficulty in the development of its program, especially in establishing an adequate budget. This is due to the inability to secure necessary information from families, who are now scattered, and the loss of so many heads of families etc. ONMI is in process of reorganization by provincial representatives.

VERGATO - a rural, agricultural commune, is one of the larger communes of the area. It is composed of 10 fractions, all of which were heavily damaged. The little fraction of Tole' was completely destroyed. Located on highway route 64, in the southern section of the area it was crossed by the winter line and a part of it was liberated before the winter. The heaviest destruction occurred where the winter line was static. The population was evacuated and the area occupied by German troops.

The people, especially the communal authorities have shown the greatest initiative in reconstruction and much has been accomplished.

Summary of Public Health and Welfare situation and action taken:
Hospital and Ambulatori- Ospedale Civile, a 50 bed capacity hospital, was 50% destroyed by bombing. Temporary housing was found in a neighboring commune, until evacuation, when it was moved into Bologna. Following liberation, the project for reconstruction was submitted and sufficient repairs made to return the patients to Vergato. Through the activity of the hospital staff most of the equipment had been saved. F.R. assisted with the organization of transport for the return of patients and hospital equipment to Vergato, as well as for building materials for repair of the building. It is estimated that within a months time the hospital will be sufficiently restored to operate full capacity. Tires were made available from AMG for the one ambulance, which is now in operation, to serve not only Vergato commune but those around it. Ambulatorio now functioning.

Institutions- none

Clothing and other material aid.

American Red Cross clothing. Number of items 1299. Number of persons aided 865.

Military blankets and comforters supplied by AMG 860

Medical supplies- emergency units supplied by AMG

Housing- Normal population 7150

Percentage of damaged buildings 85%

Houses remaining 758

Homeless persons 6100

action taken: Survey made. Statistics on destruction, need for reconstruction, supported by maps were submitted to the Housing section.

Allocation of Nelson Hnts for temporary housing to be made in near future.

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Summary of Public Health and Welfare situation and action taken:

Hospital and Ambulatori- Ospedale Civile, a 50 bed capacity hospital, was 50% destroyed by bombing. Temporary housing was found in a neighboring commune, until evacuation, when it was moved into Bologna. Following liberation, the project for reconstruction was submitted and sufficient repairs made to return the patients to Vergato. Through the activity of the hospital staff most of the equipment had been saved. F.R. assisted with the organization of transport for the return of patients and hospital equipment to Vergato, as well as for building materials for repair of the building. It is estimated that within a month's time the hospital will be sufficiently restored to operate full capacity. Tires were made available from AMG for the one ambulance, which is now in operation, to serve not only Vergato commune but these around it. Ambulatorio now functioning.

Institutions- none

Clothing and other material aid.

American Red Cross clothing. Number of items 1299. Number of persons aided 865.

Military blankets and comforters supplied by AMG 860

Medical supplies- emergency units supplied by AMG

Housing- Normal population 7150

Percentage of damaged buildings 85%

Houses remaining 758

Roofless persons 6100

action taken: Survey made. Statistics on destruction, reconstruction, supported by maps were submitted to the Housing section.

Allocation of Neison Huts for temporary housing to be made in near future.

Security- The area is heavily mined. There has been little possibility for the establishment of controls, therefore there have been and continuing to be many mine casualties. No mine clearance has been accomplished to date.

action taken: Survey completed. Information, supported by maps showing location of mines has been submitted to the Mine Clearance section.

Public Health- No serious health problems. Water and sewage systems were damaged. Repair and reconstruction of them has been

Vergato continued

included in the general plan for rebuilding.

Public Assistance- E.C.A. has been reorganized and is functioning. ONMI is in process of reorganization by provincial representatives.

GUIGLIA - a small, rural commune located on the preAppennines of Modena province, further distant from the winter line has suffered less comparatively than others of the area. However, added to the normally poor resources of the commune, the war damage, looting by German troops the population has been reduced to an impoverished condition.

Summary of Public Health and Welfare situation and action taken:
Hospital- none. Ambulatorio- destroyed. A temporary one has been set up in the house of the doctor.

Institutions- none.

Clothing and other material aid.

American Red Cross clothing. Number of items 640. Number of persons aided 425.

Military blankets and comforters supplied by AMG 700

Medical supplies- emergency units supplied by AMG

Housing- Normal population 3963

Percentage of damaged buildings 20%

Houses remaining 1272

Homeless persons 793

Action taken: statistics on destruction compiled and building material needs for reconstruction submitted to Housing section.

Allocation of Nelson Huts for temporary housing to be made in near future.

Security-The area is heavily mined, but all mine fields are taped or marked with signs. Maps showing location of mines and unexploded ammunition have been submitted to the

Mine Clearance section.

Public Health- no serious health problems. The greatest problem is the lack of transportation for injured or ill and inadequate supply of medicines.

Public Assistance- E.C.A. is reorganized and functioning. ONMI is in the process of reorganization by provincial representatives.

MONTESI - another small rural, agricultural commune located in the province of Modena. It was in the area of the winter line and suffered heavy destruction. Distance from the main highways, lack of transport and internal difficulties of administration make its situation particularly difficult in the solution of its problems.

Summary of Public Health and Welfare situation and action taken:
Hospitals- none. Ambulatorio 2 were destroyed. Temporary arrangements have been set up and two are now functioning in the residences of local doctors.

by German troops the population has been reduced to an impoverished condition.

Summary of Public Health and Welfare situation and action taken:
Hospital- none. Ambulatorio- destroyed. A temporary one has been set up in the house of the doctor.

Institutions- none.

Clothing and other material aid.

American Red Cross clothing. Number of items 640. Number of persons aided 425.

Military blankets and comforters supplied by AMG 700

Medical supplies- emergency units supplied by AMG

Housing- Normal population 3963

Percentage of damaged buildings 20%

Houses remaining 1272

Roofless persons 793

Action taken: statistics on destruction compiled and building material needs for reconstruction submitted to Housing section.

Allocation of Nelson Huts for temporary housing to be made in near future.

Security- The areas heavily mined, but all mine fields are taped or marked with signs. Maps showing location of mines and unexploded ammunition have been submitted to the Mine Clearance section.

Public Health- no serious health problems. The greatest problem

is the lack of transportation for injured or ill and inadequate supply of medicines.

Public Assistance- E.C.A. is reorganized and functioning. ONMI

is in the process of reorganization by provincial representatives.

MONTESI - another small rural, agricultural commune located in the province of Modena. It was in the area of the winter line and suffered heavy destruction. Distance from the main highways, lack of transport and internal difficulties of administration make its situation particularly difficult in the solution of its problems.

Summary of Public Health and Welfare situation and action taken:
Hospitals- none. Ambulatorio 2 were destroyed. Temporary arrangements have been set up and two are now functioning in the residences of local doctors.

Institutions- none

Clothing and other material aid.

American Red Cross clothing. Number of items 1039. Number of persons aided 692.

Military blankets and comforters 1000

Medical supplies- emergency units supplied by AMG

Housing- Normal population 5951

Percentage of damaged buildings 80%

Roofless persons 5164

Montese continued

Action taken: Survey completed. Statistics on destruction and reconstruction needs submitted to Housing section.
Allocation of Nelson Huts for temporary housing 30- first allocation.

Security - The area is heavily mined and mine casualties are many. The survey was completed and information showing location of mines and unexploded ammunition, with maps, submitted to Mine Clearance section. Removal of mines has begun.

Public Health - no general health problems.

Public Assistance - B.C.A. has been reorganized and is functioning. ONMI is in process of reorganization by provincial representatives.

VICINOLA - an agricultural commune, was one of the most important fruit centers of the region. The city served as the agricultural and commercial center for the surrounding communes and the heavy destruction has affected not only its commune but those around it. Summary of Public Health and Welfare situation and action taken:
Hospital - damaged. Temporary arrangements were set up in a private house and it has proven so satisfactorily that it has been considered to enlarge the facilities and make it a permanent hospital. The original staff has remained and the project for building submitted to the Génio civile. The new arrangement will include housing for aged.

Ambulatorio - damaged but has been repaired and is functioning.
Institutions - Home for aged was damaged and the members have been transferred to the hospital. In the project for the new hospital, a plan has been made to include space for aged.

Clothing and other material aid

American Red Cross clothing. Number of items 1597. Number of persons aided 1063.

Military blankets and comforters supplied by AMG 1360

Medical supplies - emergency units supplied by AMG

Housing - Normal population 5201

Percentage of damaged buildings 40%

Houses remaining 3273

Roofless persons 2076

Action taken: Survey completed. Information re/destruction, supported by maps, and reconstruction needs submitted to Housing section.

Security - no mines.

Public Health - Numerous cases of typhoid. Special attention given by AMG health section for control.

Public Assistance - B.C.A. reorganized and is functioning. ONMI in process of reorganization by provincial representatives.

5140

SOCCA - situate in the mountainous area, in the highway south to Montese suffered heavy destruction both by bombing and artillery

Public Health- no general health problems.
Public Assistance- E.C.A. has been reorganized and is functioning. ONMI is in process of reorganization by provincial representatives.

VIGNOLA - an agricultural commune, was one of the most important fruit centers of the region. The city served as the agricultural and commercial center for the surrounding communes and the heavy destruction has affected not only its commune but those around it.
Summary of Public Health and Welfare situation and action taken:
Hospital- damaged. Temporary arrangements were set up in a private house and it has proven so satisfactorily that it has been considered to enlarge the facilities and make it a permanent hospital. The original staff has remained and the project for building submitted to the Genio civile. The new arrangement will include housing for aged.

Ambulatorio- damaged but has been repaired and is functioning.
Institutions- Home for aged was damaged and the members have been transferred to the hospital. In the project for the new hospital, a plan has been made to include space for aged.
Clothing and other material aid

American Red Cross clothing. Number of items 1597. Number of persons aided 1063.

Military blankets and comforters supplied by AMG 1360

Medical supplies- emergency units supplied by AMG

Housing- Normal population 5201

Percentage of damaged buildings 40%

Houses remaining 3273

Roofless persons 2076

Action taken: Survey completed. Information re/destruction, supported by maps, and reconstruction needs submitted to Housing section.

Security- no mines.

Public Health- Numerous case of typhoid. Special attention given by AMG health section for control.

Public Assistance- E.C.A. reorganized and is functioning. ONMI in process of reorganization by provincial representatives.

5140

SOCCA - situate in the mountainous area, in the highway south to Montese suffered heavy destruction both by bombing and artillery shelling. It was formerly a fruit growing center, from which source, the greater portion of the population derived their livelihood. The situation has become grave. The destruction of the roads, lack of transportation to transport fruits to markets, mined areas are the problems. During the fighting the population was evacuated and the area occupied by German troops.

Zoecca continued

Summary of Public Health and Welfare situation and action taken:
Hospitals none. Ambulatorio- destroyed but has been reactivated in a private residence. An additional supply of medicines was given this commune, by the provincial A.R.C. representative.
Institutions- none

Clothing and other material aid

American Red Cross clothing distribution. Number of garments 1074. Persons aided 734.
Military blankets and comforters supplied by AMG 1100
Medical supplies- emergency units supplied by AMG

Housing- Normal population 5663

Percentage of damaged buildings 80%
Houses remaining 765
Roofless persons 4542

Action taken: Survey completed. Detailed statistics showing destruction and estimate of reconstruction needs submitted to Housing section.

Security-The area is heavily mined and mine casualties are many. Information, with maps showing location of mines has been submitted to the Mine Clearance section.

Public Health- No general health problems.

Public Assistance- E.C.A. is reorganized and is functioning.

ONMI is in process of reorganization by provincial representatives.

FANANO - Due to location of commune, plans for work in this commune were worked out jointly with the provincial A.R.C. representative and the report of action taken is included in the report of the representative.

ALFONSINE - one of the larger commune in Ravenna province and one of the better agricultural areas was heavily damaged. Even the the commune was evacuated during the time of the fighting, there occurred there a greater loss of life among civilians than in other communes.

Summary of Public Health and Welfare situation and action taken:
Hospitals- Ospedale Civile, formerly 60 bed hospital was 45%

destroyed. It has been repaired and is now functioning with a 45% bed capacity. Equipment and supplies are not yet adequate and further repairs are needed. A project has been submitted to the genio civile for reconstruction. Ambulatori now functioning.

Institutions- Old peoples Recovery- damaged. It has been repaired sufficiently to operate, but much repair and equipment is needed. The project for reconstruction has been submitted with the general plan.

Clothing and material aid

American Red Cross clothing. Number of items 887. Number of persons aided 912. Layettes and Toddler packs were divided accounting for the difference in number of garments and persons aided. Previously 400 garments had been given by spear-

5139

Medical supplies- emergency units supplied by AMG

Housing- Normal population 5663

Percentage of damaged buildings 80%

Houses remaining 765

Roofless persons 4542

Action taken: Survey completed. Detailed statistics showing destruction and estimate of reconstruction needs submitted to Housing section.

Security-The area is heavily mined and mine casualties are many. Information, with maps showing location of mines has been submitted to the Mine Clearance section.

Public Health- No general health problems.

Public Assistance- E.C.A. is reorganized and is functioning.

ONMI is in process of reorganization by provincial representatives.

FANARO - Due to location of commune, plans for work in this commune were worked out jointly with the provincial A.R.C. representative and the report of action taken is included in the report of the representative.

ALFONSINE - one of the larger commune in Ravenna province and one of the better agricultural areas was heavily damaged. Even the the commune was evacuated during the time of the fighting, there occurred there a greater loss of life among civilians than in other communes.

Summary of Public Health and Welfare situation and action taken:

Hospitals- Ospedale Civile, formerly 60 bed hospital was 45% destroyed. It has been repaired and is now functioning with a 45% bed capacity. Equipment and supplies are not yet adequate and further repairs are needed. A project has been submitted to the genio civile for reconstruction. Ambulatori now functioning.

Institutions- Old peoples Recovery- damaged. It has been repaired sufficiently to operate, but much repair and equipment is needed. The project for reconstruction has been submitted with the general plan.

5139

Clothing and material aid

American Red Cross clothing. Number of items 387. Number of persons aided 912. Layettes and Toddler packs were divided accounting for the difference in number of garments and persons aided. Previously 400 garments had been given by spearhead units.

Military blankets and comforters supplied by AMG 530

Medical supplies- emergency units supplied by AMG

Housing- Normal population 11,889

Percentage of damaged buildings 80%

Houses remaining 440

Roofless persons 9500

Action taken: Statistics of destruction and reconstruction needs submitted to housing section.

Alfonsine continued

Welson Huts allocated for temporary housing 30- first allowance.

Security-Area is heavily mined. Survey completed and work of clearance has begun. Many casualties are still occurring.

Public Health-The greatest problem is Malaria. Special attention has been given this commune by the public health section and supplies furnished for control.

Public Assistance- E.C.A. reorganized and is functioning. ONMI is in process of reorganization by provincial representatives.

BAGNARA DI ROMAGNA - a rural, agricultural commune is located on the plain of Ravenna province, north on route 9. It was directly in line of the Spring Drive and suffered heavy destruction.

Public Health and Welfare situation and action taken:

Hospitals none. A 3 bed infirmary was set up in a private residence. Medical supplies and equipment are adequate. The hospital facilities of Imola are used for more serious cases.

Institutions- none

Clothing and other material aid

American Red Cross Clothing. Number of garments 534. Number of persons aided 326.

Military blankets and comforters supplied by AMG 200

Medical supplies- emergency units supplied by AMG

Housing- Normal population 2031

Percentage of damaged buildings 60%

Roofless persons 1220

Action taken: Work has begun on reconstruction

Welson Huts allocated for temporary housing, 10 of first allocation.

Security-Heavily mined area. Mine fields have been taped, however many casualties continue to occur. Clearance had begun but has been interrupted.

Public Health- No general health problems. Medical supplies are adequate.

Public Assistance- E.C.A. has been reorganized and is in operation. ONMI is in the process of reorganization by provincial representatives.

CASTEL BOLOGNESE- a rural, agricultural commune in the province of Ravenna is located on highway route 9, and was in line of the spring drive. It suffered heavy destruction both from bombing and artillery shelling. It is composed of 3 fractions, the population of which must depend upon agricultural resources.

Summary of Public Health and Welfare situation and action taken:

Hospitals- Ospedale Civile was 80% destroyed. It was formerly a 100 bed capacity and the destruction was so great, that it was considered by communal and provincial authorities to seek a new location and rebuild elsewhere. A temporary hospital has been set up and is operating on a limited scale.

Institutions- Orphanage for girls damaged. Temporary repairs have

BAGNARA DI ROMAGNA - a rural, agricultural commune is located on the plain of Ravenna province, north on route 9. It was directly in line of the Spring Drive and suffered heavy destruction.

Public Health and Welfare situation and action taken:

Hospitals none. A 3 bed infirmary was set up in a private residence. Medical supplies and equipment are adequate. The hospital facilities of Inola are used for more serious cases.

Institutions- none

Clothing and other material aid

American Red Cross Clothing. Number of garments 534. Number of persons aided 326.

Military blankets and comforters supplied by AMG 200

Medical supplies- emergency units supplied by AMG

Housing- Normal population 2031

Percentage of damaged buildings 60%

Refugees persons 1220

Action taken: Work has begun on reconstruction

Refugee huts allocated for temporary housing, 10 of first allocation.

Security-Heavily mined area. Mine fields have been taped, however many casualties continue to occur. Clearance had begun but has been interrupted.

Public Health- No general health problems. Medical supplies are adequate.

Public Assistance- E.C.A. has been reorganized and is in operation.

ONMI is in the process of reorganization by provincial representatives.

CASTEL BOLOGNESE- a rural, agricultural commune in the province of

Ravenna is located on highway route 9, and was in line of the Spring Drive. It suffered heavy destruction both from bombing and artillery shelling. It is composed of 5 fractions, the population of which must depend upon agricultural resources.

Summary of Public Health and Welfare situation and action taken:

Hospitals- Ospedale Civile was 80% destroyed. It was formerly a 100 bed capacity and the destruction was so great that it was considered by communal and provincial authorities to seek a new location and rebuild elsewhere. A temporary hospital has been set up and is operating on a limited scale.

Institutions- Orphanage for girls damaged. Temporary repairs have been made and 40 girls have returned to the home. Plans for reconstruction have been submitted, with the general reconstruction plan.

Clothing and other material aid

American Red Cross clothing. Number of items 1079. Number of persons aided 970.

Military blankets and comforters supplied by AMG 520

Medical supplies- emergency units supplied by AMG

Castelbolognese cor. mued

Housing- Normal population 5995

Percentage of damaged buildings 50%

Roofless persons 3000

Action taken: Survey completed. Statistics showing destruction and reconstruction needs submitted to Housing section.

Security-The area is heavily mined. Maps showing mined areas have been submitted to the mine clearance section.

Public Health- No general health problems.

Public Assistance- R.C.A. has been reorganized and is functioning.

ONMI is in the process of reorganization by provincial representatives.

COTIGNOLA - a rural commune, suffered the heaviest destruction in the province and next to Pienoro in the Battiofield area. Isolated by destruction of bridges, distance from highways, it appears to any who goes there as only a mass of ruins. The population was never evacuated and are living in overcrowded conditions, while the reconstruction of their communities on. Here, there seems to be a better spirit, a greater determination on the part of the people to restore their communities, than any other of the Battiofield area.

Summary of Public Health and Welfare situation and action taken:

Hospitals- Ospedale Civile, formerly a 30 bed capacity hospital was damaged. Temporary repairs have been made, the staff has remained and it is operating on a limited basis. Work is continuing on the repair and a project has been submitted to the genio civile for complete restoration.

Institutions- Home for Invalids-was destroyed. Because of the complete destruction and the former unsuitable location, it has been considered by communal and provincial authorities to rebuild in another location. The project has been submitted accordingly. The aged are temporarily housed in private homes. Clothing and other material aid

American Red Cross clothing. Number of items 667. Number of

persons aided 535.

Military blankets and comforters supplied by AMG 450

Medical supplies- emergency units supplied by AMG

Housing- Normal population 6974

Percentage of damaged buildings 95%

Houses remaining 227

Roofless persons 6600

Action taken: Survey completed. Statistics showing destruction and reconstruction needs submitted to the Housing section.

Allocation of Nelson Huts for temporary housing 50-first allowance.

Security-The area is heavily mined. Detailed information on location of mined areas has been submitted to the mine

Clearance Section.

Public Health- No general health problems. Water and sewage systems

Public Assistance- E.C.A. has been reorganized and is functioning. ONMI is in the process of reorganization by provincial representatives.

COTICHOLA - a rural commune, suffered the heaviest destruction in the province and next to Pianoro in the Battiefeld area. Isolated by destruction of bridges, distance from highways, it appears to any who goes there as only a mass of ruins. The population was never evacuated and are living in overcrowded conditions, while the reconstruction of their communes goes on. Here, there seems to be a better spirit, a greater determination on the part of the people to restore their communities, than any other of the Battiefeld area.

Summary of Public Health and Welfare situation and action taken:
Hospitals- Ospedale Civile. formerly a 30 bed capacity hospital was damaged. Temporary repairs have been made, the staff has remained and it is operating on a limited basis. Work is continuing on the repair and a project has been submitted to the senio civile for complete restoration.

Institutions- Home for Invalids- was destroyed. Because of the complete destruction and the former unsuitable location, it has been considered by communal and provincial authorities to rebuild in another location. The project has been submitted accordingly. The aged are temporarily housed in private homes. Clothing and other material aid

American Red Cross clothing. Number of items 667. Number of persons aided 535.

Military blankets and comforters supplied by AMG 450

Medical supplies- emergency units supplied by AMG

Housing- Normal population 6974

Percentage of damaged buildings 95%

Houses remaining 227

Roofless persons 6600

Action taken: Survey completed. Statistics showing destruction and reconstruction needs submitted to the Housing section. Allocation of Reison Huts for temporary housing 50- first allowance.

Security- The area is heavily mined. Detailed information on location of mined areas has been submitted to the Mine Clearance Section. **5136**

Public Health- No general health problems. Water and sewage systems were damaged, which still constitutes a health hazard. As in most communes, there is an inadequate supply of medicines.

Public Assistance- E.C.A. has been reorganized and is functioning. ONMI is in the process of reorganization by provincial workers.

FUSIGNANO - a rural, agricultural commune, located on the plains of Ravenna province on highway route 9 was heavily damaged, both by bombing and artillery shelling. During the occupation by the German troops there was the usual looting of property. Even though the people have shown a great initiative in reconstruction, the destruction was so great that recovery is not possible without much assistance from outside resources.

Summary of Public Health and Welfare situation and action taken:
Hospitals- Ospedale Civile-50% destroyed. It has been temporarily repaired and has a present bed capacity of 60, including patients and aged. A project for reconstruction has been submitted to the Genio Civile in Ravenna.

Institutions- Home for aged. Destroyed. The aged have been temporarily housed in the hospital and plans for building have been included in the project submitted by the hospital. Both were formerly under the same administration and will continue in the new arrangement.

Clothing and other material aid

American Red Cross clothing. Number of items 1141. Persons aided 304.

Military blankets and comforters supplied by AMG 520

Medical supplies- emergency units by AMG

Housing- Normal population 6034

Percentage of damaged buildings 75%

Houses remaining 205

Roofless persons 4500

Action taken: Survey completed. Maps showing destruction and information as to reconstruction needs submitted to Housing section.

Allocation of Nelson Huts for temporary housing 30- first allocation.

Security-Area heavily mined, particularly on the bank of the Senio river. Mine clearance began, but has since been interrupted. Maps and information showing mined areas submitted to Mine Clearance section.

Public Health- Many cases of typhoid and Malaria fever have occurred. Special attention has been given this commune by Public Health section and control measures instituted. As in other communes inadequate supply of medicines is a problem.

Public Assistance- E.C.A. has been reorganized and is operating. ONMI is in the process of reorganization by provincial representatives.

MASSALOMBARDA - a rural, agricultural commune located on the plains of Ravenna province was heavily bombed and shelled and underwent the same hardships as neighboring communes along the winter line, and which were occupied by German troops.

Summary of Public Health and Welfare situation and action taken:
Hospitals- Ospedale Civile, the one hospital was seriously damaged.

repaired and has a present bed capacity of 60, including patients and aged. A project for reconstruction has been submitted to the genio civile in Ravenna.

Institutions- Home for aged. Destroyed. The aged have been temporarily housed in the hospital and plans for building have been included in the project submitted by the hospital. Both were formerly under the same administration and will continue in the new arrangement.

Clothing and other material aid

American Red Cross clothing. Number of items 1141. Persons aided 904.

Military blankets and comforters supplied by AMG 520

Medical supplies- emergency units by AMG

Housing- Normal population 6034

Percentage of damaged buildings 75%

Houses remaining 205

Homeless persons 4500

Action taken: Survey completed. Maps showing destruction and information as to reconstruction needs submitted to Housing section.

Allocation of Nelson Huts for temporary housing 30- first allocation.

Security-Area heavily mined, particularly on the bank of the Senio river. Mine clearance began, but has since been interrupted. Maps and information showing mined areas submitted to Mine Clearance section.

Public Health- Many cases of typhoid and Meltse fever have occurred. Special attention has been given this commune by Public Health section and control measures instituted. As in other communes inadequate supply of medicines is a problem.

Public Assistance- B.C.A. has been reorganized and is operating. ONMI is in the process of reorganization by provincial representatives.

MASSALOMBARDA - a rural, agricultural commune located on the plains of Ravenna province was heavily bombed and shelled and underwent the same hardships as neighboring communes along the winter line, and which were occupied by German troops.

Summary of Public Health and Welfare situation and action taken:

Hospitals- Ospedale Civile the one hospital was seriously damaged. Normal capacity 50 beds. Reconstruction has begun and it is anticipated by communal authorities that it will be completed in 2 months time. Temporarily, it is located in a private residence with a bed capacity of 48. The original staff has been retained.

5135

Masasalomberda continued

In Institutions- Old Peoples' Recovery, partly destroyed. Minor repairs have been made and the aged are housed in a portion of the building. A project for reconstruction has been submitted to the Genio civile.

Clothing and other material aid

Military blankets and comforters supplied by AMG 220
American Red Cross clothing. Number of items 522. Number of persons aided 525.

American Red Cross clothing distributed by British Red Cross spearhead unit 400, items.

Medical supplies- emergency units supplied by AMG

Housing- Normal population 7541

Percentage of damaged buildings 55%

Houses remaining 934

Roofless persons 4150

Action taken: Survey completed. Statistics on destruction and estimates of reconstruction needs submitted to Housing section.

Allocation of Nelson Huts for temporary housing 10- first allowance.

Security-No large mined areas, however, mines are scattered over the entire commune. These have been taped or marked with signs. Maps showing their location have been submitted to the mine clearance section.

Public Health- No general health problems. Scattered cases of typhoid and Maltese fever but reported not of epidemic proportion.

Public Assistance- E.C.A. reorganized and functioning. ONMI in the process of reorganization by provincial representatives.

RIOLO DEI BACHI- a small agricultural commune is composed of 6 fractions, located in one of the valleys stretching from Tuscany to highway route 9. Its location, in the line of fighting brought about the same destruction, not only in the Capoluogo but in the fractions as well. There was no official evacuation and many civilian casualties occurred.

Summary of Public Health and Welfare situation and action taken:
Hospitals none. Ambulatorio- destroyed. A temporary one has been set up in a private residence and is operating on a limited scale.

Institutions- Orphanage for girls. Damaged. Temporary repairs have been made and it is operating on a smaller scale.

Old Peoples Recovery- destroyed. The remaining 15 old persons are temporarily housed in a private residence. Project for reconstruction has been submitted.

Clothing and other material aid

American Red Cross clothing. Number of items 929. Number of persons aided 920.

excess 920.
American Red Cross clothing distributed by British Red Cross
spearhead unit 400, items.

Medical supplies- emergency units supplied by AMG

Housing- Normal population 7541

Percentage of damaged buildings 55%

Houses remaining 934

Roofless persons 4150

Action taken: Survey completed. Statistics on destruction and estimates of reconstruction needs submitted to Housing section.

Allocation of Nelson Huts for temporary housing 10-
first allowance.

Security-No large mined areas, however, mines are scattered over the entire commune. These have been taped or marked with signs. Maps showing their location have been submitted to the mine clearance section.

Public Health- No general health problems. Scattered cases of typhoid and Maltese fever but reported not of epidemic proportion.

Public Assistance- E.C.A. reorganized and functioning. ONMI in the process of reorganization by provincial representatives.

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Summary of Public Health and Welfare situation and action taken:
Hospitals none. Ambulatorio- destroyed. A temporary one has been set up in a private residence and is operating on a limited scale.

Institutions- Orphanage for girls. Damaged. Temporary repairs have been made and it is operating on a smaller scale.

Old Peoples Recovery- destroyed. The remaining 15 old persons are temporarily housed in a private residence. Project for reconstruction has been submitted.

Clothing and other material aid

American Red Cross clothing. Number of items 929. Number of persons aided 920.

Military blankets and comforters supplied by AMG 370

Medical supplies- emergency units supplied by AMG

Housing- Normal population 5377

Percentage of damaged buildings 70%

Roofless persons 1520

Action taken: Survey completed. Information on destruction, supported by maps, and an estimate of reconstruction needs submitted to the Housing section.

Allocation of Nelson Huts for temporary housing 20,

Riolo dei Bagni continued

first allocation.

Security-Area heavily mined, especially along the Senio river. Mine casualties are many. Information as location of mined areas submitted to Mine Clearance section.

Public Health-No general health problems.

Public Assistance-E.C.A. reorganized and is functioning. ONMI is in process of reorganization by provincial representatives.

SOLAROLO - a small rural agricultural commune, one of the most heavily damaged communes in the province of Ravenna. Of its 5 fractions, 3 were completely destroyed. Many civilian casualties occurred. Summary of Public Health and Welfare situation and action taken: Hospitals-Ospedale Civile damaged. Facilities have been made available to the communes at Bologna, Forlì and Faenza for more serious cases. An ambulatorio has been set up in a private residence for emergency cases. A project for repair of the building has been submitted to thegenic civile in Ravenna, and facilities as mentioned above will be used until permanent arrangements can be made.

Institutions-none.

Clothing and other material aid.

American Red Cross clothing. Number of items 691. Number of persons aided 450.

American Red Cross clothing distributed by British Red Cross spearhead unit 400.

Military blankets and comforters supplied by AMG 350

Medical supplies- emergency units supplied by AMG

Housing- Normal population 4089

Percentage of damaged buildings 80%

Homeless persons 3500

Action taken: Because of the heavy destruction- a general plan for reconstruction is being made by communal authorities.

No survey was submitted thru F.R.

Allocation of Neison Huts for temporary housing 304 first allowance.

Security-The area was heavily mined, especially along the Senio river. Mine clearance has begun.

Public Health-No general health problems. Inadequate supply of medicines seems to be the most difficult problem.

Public Assistance-E.C.A. has been reorganized. ONMI is in process of reorganization by provincial representatives, 5133

ARGENTA AND PORTOMAGGIORE - 2 communes located in the province of Ferrara suffered the heaviest destruction of communes in the province. F.R. worked jointly with the Provincial AMG representative in these communes in the planning of Public Health and Welfare service. Special attention was given them by the provincial representative and much was accomplished. A detailed report will be included in the final report of the representative for the pro-

1078

a small rural agricultural commune, one of the most heavily damaged communes in the province of Ravenna. Of its 5 fractions, 3 were completely destroyed. Many civilian casualties occurred. Summary of Public Health and Welfare situation and action taken: Hospitals- Ospedale Civile damaged. Facilities have been made available to the communes at Bologna, Forlì and Faenza for more serious cases. An ambulatorio has been set up in a private residence for emergency cases. A project for repair of the building has been submitted to the genio civile in Ravenna, and facilities as mentioned above will be used until permanent arrangements can be made.

Institutions- none.

Clothing and other material aid.

American Red Cross clothing. Number of items 691. Number of persons aided 460.

American Red Cross clothing distributed by British Red Cross spearhead unit 400.

Military blankets and comforters supplied by AMG 350

Medical supplies- emergency units supplied by AMG

Housing- Normal population 4089

Percentage of damaged buildings 80%

Homeless persons 3500

Action taken: Because of the heavy destruction- a general plan for reconstruction is being made by communal authorities. No survey was submitted thru F.R.

Allocation of Neison Huts for temporary housing 304 first allowance.

Security-The area was heavily mined, especially along the Senio river. Mine clearance has begun.

Public Health- No general health problems. Inadequate supply of medicines seems to be the most difficult problem.

Public Assistance- E.C.A. has been reorganized. ONMI is in process of reorganization by provincial representatives. 5133

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Agents and Tortona were continued

have been reorganized and much assistance given in public health activities.

Note: As of this date an allocation of ambulances through Allied Military Government has been made which will make ambulance service available to all communes of the Battlofield area.

ADDITIONAL REPORT SUBMITTED:

Katherine Sexsmith P.R.

To- American Red Cross

1. Field Representatives Statistical Report.
2. American Red Cross clothing distribution for the area.

To- Allied Commission

Public Works and Utilities

1. Statistical report on Housing situation by communes
2. Lists of building needs for reconstruction
3. List of building material resources

Mine clearance section

1. Maps and information of location of mines by communes.

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

Katherine Sexsmith P.R.

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2. American Red Cross clothing distribution for the area.

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Public Works and Utilities

1. Statistical report on Housing situation by communes
2. Lists of building needs for reconstruction
3. List of building material resources

Mine clearance section

1. Maps and information of location of mines by communes.

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

785016

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

Ref : 6/1B/CA

10 Aug. 45

SUBJECT : North Apennines Battle Field Area.

TO : The Ministry of the Interior.

Reference your 28693/140 of the 6 Aug 45.

Herewith the report from Emilia Region referred to in our 6/1B/CA
of the 27 July. The omission is regretted.

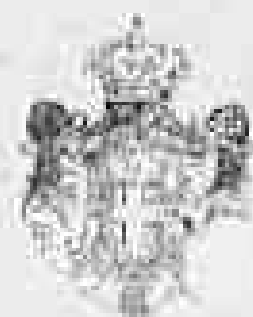
A. D. BONHAM-CARTER Lt. Col.
For VP CA Section.

5131

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

785016



10 AGO 1945

Roma 6 Agosto 1945

Min. 368

45A

Ministero dell'Interno
Gabinetto

All'On. Commissione Al-
leata Sottocommissione
Governo Locale

Per numero 28693/140 Allegato

Proposta del 27 luglio
R O M A
N° 6/1B./CA

Oggetto Area Campo di Battaglia Appennini del
Nord. =

Si prega codesta On. Commissione di far
pervenire il rapporto del Commissario Regiona-
le dell'Emilia, relativo all'oggetto, non al-
legato alla nota alla quale si risponde.

D'ORDINE DEL MINISTRO
IL CAPO DI GABINETTO

Deh...

Cant/Pa

5130

1904

1083

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

785016

AAA

Ref : 6/1.3/CA

27 July 45

SUBJECT : North Apennines Battle field Area.

TO : The Ministry of the Interior.

1. Enclosed is a report from the Regional Commissioner, Emilia on the area which was devastated during the fighting last winter.
2. There is no doubt that special attention, of the kind given last year to those Provinces covered in the previous winter's fighting, will be necessary. Since it is the intention of Allied Commission to restore Emilia Region to the control of the Italian Government in the very near future, the problem will become one for the Italian Government. The Regional Commissioner's report is therefore forwarded to you for consideration and comment.
3. Any advice which this Commission can give is, of course, available to you.

FOR THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER :

ET LLOP

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

Copy to : Econ Sect
IRO
RO, Emilia Region

* 5140

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

HEADQUARTERS EMILIA REGION
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 394

REFERENCE: RDX/EO/I/1/1/1

11 July 1945

19 JUL 1945

SUBJECT : Proposal for appointment of "North Appenines Battle-Field Area"
Commission

TO : Chief Commissioner, Headquarters Allied Commission.

1. The reasons for primary urgency in contacting the Italian Government and arranging for the appointment of a civilian commission to supervise temporary relief and permanent rehabilitation of the North Apennines Battle-Field Area are presented in the attached expository material.

2. Plans for early cessation of AC activities require that these problems be handled henceforth by a civil agency from a national level.

Sept. 2. Thome.

FLOYD E. THOMAS,
Colonel, Inf.,
Regional Commissioner

C. J. Barber - C. W.

This is important & responsibility for
disseminated news should be shared w/ the G. Govt.
the news feature.

There are 4 page labels

(1) Treat it as a pure Boltzmann problem & take it within
beyond ~~single~~ way. GUT to approach a condition

(7) Keep a small ~~50~~ AC staff in last year in cell 500 to assist in the daylight work

(3) ~~but~~ keep a $\leq$ U of $\leq$ of the mass of the

5120

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785016

TO : Chief Commissioner, HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION.

1. The reasons for primary urgency in contacting the Italian Government and arranging for the appointment of a civilian commission to supervise temporary relief and permanent rehabilitation of the North Apennines Battle-Field Area are presented in the attached expository material.

2. Plans for early cessation of AC activities require that these problems be handled henceforth by a civil agency from a national level.

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10
10
10

10. 4d. 7. Thomas

FLOYD E. THOMAS,
Colonel, Inf.,
Regional Commissioner

Col Bomber Color

*This is important & responsibility for
distracted ones should be decided at EAC's meeting*

in near future.

There are 4 possibilities

(1) Treat it as a pure ITC G-10 problem & take no action

beyond ~~analyzing~~ using G-10 to appear to consider

(2) Keep a small ~~small~~ AC staff as last year

5120

in CH-See to assist in the distribution

(3) Keep a small AC staff to assist in the

year but put it under EAC-See

(4) Direct attention of UNRRA to problem

I think combination of (1) & (2) is best but with

one staff officer ~~with~~ possible, UNRRA have the

completely the matter to push the thing along

There should be no responsibility - it's just a spec.

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SECTION I

IDENTIFICATION OF THE AREA

The Battlefield Area includes 35 Communes in four Provinces of Emilia Region located along the 5th and 8th Army fronts, which suffered the worst damage during the Winter defensive and the Spring drive. For the most part these Communes were either wholly or partially occupied by the Germans.

They are Communes in which, because of the rapidity of the Spring drive, there was little opportunity for Army, AMG and American and British Red Cross to extend these forms of aid which each usually gave when the military situation permitted.

These Communes have borne the full brunt of the war and present the greatest needs for materials, supplies and services. Whereas the Communes just South of the Winter line received the maximum of help and assistance from the Allied Military Government and Red Cross organization it can be said of these Communes, more recently liberated, that they comprise a "forgotten" area in the relative amount of help they have received. With the exception of isolated instances of destruction in connection with bombings of transportation or other strategic objectives, the Communes in this area are those on which the final fury of the war in Italy was spent.

Certainly no other area in Northern Italy is faced in the same degree with the problems of rehabilitation which characterize the Battlefield Area. No other sector deserves more consideration in meeting the problems of people. It is the purpose of this statement to outline the nature and extent of these problems.

The Communes included in the Battlefield Area, giving their normal and present populations and estimated percentage of war destruction, are listed on the following page:

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PROVINCE	COMUNE	NORMAL POPULATION	PRESNT POPULATION	% ESTIMATED WAR DESTRUCTION
Bologna	1. Bazzano	4,852	6,400	40
	2. Casalecchio	10,000	2,500	80 to 100
	3. Casalfiumaneso	5,000	4,500	85
	4. Castel d'Aiano	4,300	4,200	75 to 80
	5. Castello di Serravalle	4,900	5,600	10
	6. Castel S. Pietro	15,000	14,000	70
	7. Crespellano	6,566	8,238	35
	8. Dozza	3,800	3,800	25
	9. Fontanelice	3,200	3,500	70
	10. Loiano	6,500	6,300	70
	11. Marzabotto	6,500	3,100	80
	12. Montezemio	4,500	4,500	70
	13. Monte S. Pietro	6,800	6,800	40
	14. Montevoglio	5,000	5,700	10 to 20
	15. Pianoro	10,055	3,500	90
	16. Sasso Bolognese	11,350	9,000	80
	17. Savigno	4,620	4,297	33
	18. Tossignano	3,623	3,200	85
	19. Vergato	7,113	5,567	75
Modena	20. Guiglia	5,660	6,920	50
	21. Panzano	5,000	5,000	50
	22. Montese	7,284	7,284	50
	23. Vignola	10,500	12,000	11
	24. Zocca	6,768	5,678	30
Ravenna	25. Alfonsine	14,000	12,400	72
	26. Bagnara di Romagna	2,100	2,300	70
	27. Cassel Bolognese	6,500	6,500	90
	28. Cotignola	10,000	9,000	80
	29. Fusignano	6,044	5,400	74
	30. Massalombarda	8,000	8,500	70
	31. Roilo dei Bagni	6,000	4,800	85
	32. San Agata	2,450	3,250	90
	33. Solarolo	4,500	4,400	85
Ferrara	34. Argenta	29,900	27,360	42
	35. Portomaggiore	27,205	28,445	60
	TOTAL	275,360	252,939	AVERAGE 69

6-2-50

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785016

6. Sorraualle	4,900	5,600	10
7. Castel S. Pietro	15,000	14,000	70
8. Crepallano	6,365	8,238	35
9. Dozza	3,200	3,300	25
10. Fontanelice	3,200	3,500	70
11. Iolano	6,500	6,300	70
12. Marzabotto	6,500	3,100	80
13. Montezemio	4,500	4,500	70
14. Monte S. Pietro	6,800	6,800	40
15. Montevoglio	5,000	5,700	10 to 20
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28. Casale Bolognese	6,500	6,500	90
29. Cotignola	10,000	9,000	80
30. Fusignano	6,614	5,400	74
31. Massalombarda	8,000	8,500	70
32. Riolo dei Bagni	6,000	4,800	85
33. San Agata	2,450	3,250	90
34. Solarolo	4,500	4,400	85
Ferrara			
35. Argenta	29,900	27,360	42
36. Portomaggiore	27,205	28,445	60
TOTAL	275,360	252,939	69
AVERAGE			7

5-1-00

SECTION II

NEEDS OF THE PEOPLE FOR THE COMING WINTER

1. FOOD:

The problem of feeding the people living in the battlefield area is a complex of many factors. Only partial crops were planted during the past season. Much of the area was later mined. A serious drought has further diminished potential crops. Food reserves were destroyed or consumed by the Germans. About 80% of all live-stock in the areas was destroyed. Little local transport remains for bringing food in from surplus areas. The normal means of distribution of food were disrupted. A survey of the Communes South of the Winter-Line during the Winter in II Corps Area proved the presence of serious undernourishment among children. The findings of the survey would be equally applicable to the other Communes in the battlefield area.

Basic food must be brought into the area from outside, particularly fats, oils, sugar and salt. Flour for bread and pasta must be supplied. Transport must be made available for movement of necessary food supplies between Communes, in the area, as well as between Communes and the Provincial seat. Consideration must be given to essential needs for seed for Summer and Fall planting, for breeding stock for the restoration of herds, for fertilizer and for insecticide sprays.

During the coming Winter distribution of foods may have to be accomplished through collective feeding from Communal Kitchens, particularly in the larger towns and villages. /

2. CLOTHING:

Although the Communes in the battlefield area were given a much heavier allocation of American Red Cross clothing than other Communes in the Region, a grave need for additional clothing remains. Many families lost all personal effects when they were forcibly evacuated from the area during the Winter. Clothing has not yet been available for purchase. Much of the area is mountainous and subject to severe Winters, making warm clothing essential.

Any remaining stores of ARC clothing are needed in the area. Consideration should be given to salvage materials from Army sources, particularly for shoes, and leather and rubber from which shoes and soles might be made, and material for clothing, including salvage military apparel.

If only one item is provided per person, on the average, a total of 300,000 garments will be needed. This would require the integrated and cooperating efforts of all sources of supply. /

3. SHELTER:

The wide spread destruction of private dwellings constitutes one of the major problems. Many persons have been prevented from returning to the area because their homes have been entirely destroyed and they now contribute to the over-crowding in Bologna, Imola and other peripheral communities. Because of the shortage of housing an insufficient number of people have been able to return to provide essential labor on roads.

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/ All Wiesen, Alpine or other type shelters no longer needed by the Military are needed to meet the problem of temporary housing. Tents and canvas for partitioning would serve important needs. Since wood is scarce in this area all salvage lumber, particularly beams, frames and doors would find immediate use. Salvage nails and hardware are badly needed and are almost entirely lacking. In addition, there is again the problem of transport for moving such materials when they are made available. The rehabilitation of local brick and lime plants must be facilitated and necessary fuel for their operation provided.

4. FUEL:

/ Fuel for heating is a critical item. Large numbers of troops exhausted fuel reserves during the past Winter. Due to mines and lack of labor, wood-cutting has almost stopped during the last six months. Charcoal for cooking is scarce and will become more so in the Fall and Winter months. Other kinds of fuel have in the past been imported.

Transport would provide the most immediate solution to the problem of fuel, since there appears to be sufficient wood and charcoal nearby for import. In addition, as labor becomes available in the area, wood-cutting projects should be started immediately, wherever it is safe to do so.

5. MEDICAL CARE:

/ Of the 11 hospitals in the area not one has escaped major damage. The hospital situation would be critical except for the availability of facilities at Imola, Ravenna and Bologna. Ambulance service in the area is almost entirely lacking. All Communes now have doctors, but many are working under serious handicap because of the lack of transport, equipment and medical supplies. No contagious diseases of epidemic proportions have been reported for the area, but the conditions under which epidemic diseases spread are present. Sufficient serums have not been available for the immunization of the populace against the common epidemic diseases. In addition there are many casualties from mines which require immediate hospitalization and emergency treatment. The lack of local hospital facilities, adequate facilities in the ambulatory, the insufficiency of medicines, surgical equipment and ambulance service have made it impossible to give proper care to mine casualties.

Hospitals have been advised to file projects for their essential reconstruction. The Regional Public Works Division is giving such projects high priority. The solution to the ambulance problem might be found in the allocation of German or other ambulances available through Allied military authorities. Personal transportation must be made available to the Commune doctors if adequate coverage of the medical problems in the area is assured. Ambulatori must be supplied with essential equipment, instruments and medical supplies for administering first aid and, where necessary, assistance must be given in their reconstruction.

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4. FUEL:

Fuel for heating is a critical item. Large numbers of troops exhausted fuel reserves during the past Winter. Due to mines and lack of labor, wood-cutting has almost stopped during the last six months. Charcoal for cooking is scarce and will become morose in the Fall and Winter months. Other kinds of fuel have in the past been imported.

Transport would provide the most immediate solution to the problem of fuel, since there appears to be sufficient wood and charcoal nearby for import. In addition, as labor becomes available in the area, wood-cutting projects should be started immediately, wherever it is safe to do so.

5. MEDICAL CARE:

Of the 11 hospitals in the area not one has escaped major damage. The hospital situation would be critical except for the availability of facilities at Imola, Ravenna and Bologna. Ambulance service in the area is almost entirely lacking. All Communes now have doctors, but many are working under serious handicap because of the lack of transport, equipment and medical supplies. No contagious diseases of epidemic proportions have been reported for the area, but the conditions under which epidemic diseases spread are present. Sufficient serums have not been available for the immunization of the populace against the common epidemic diseases. In addition there are many casualties from mines which require immediate hospitalization and emergency treatment. The lack of local hospital facilities, adequate facilities in the ambulatory, the insufficiency of medicines, surgical equipment and ambulance service have made it impossible to give proper care to mine casualties.

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6. HOUSEHOLD NECESSITIES:

The loss of household effects is in considerable excess of the destruction of private dwellings. What was not destroyed was frequently taken out of the area by the Germans. Particularly, there is an acute need for beds, bedding and stoves for both cooking and heating.

Salvage blankets, comforters, canvas and mattresses, cots and stoves are needed from Allied Military Salvage sources. Hemp salvage is needed for mattresses and projects for their manufacture must be started on Provincial and Communal levels. If possible, priorities in purchase from Italian producers of furniture should be given consumers in this area. In addition, some form of financial assistance for the reestablishment of households should be provided. This assistance would need to be in addition to that given for reconstruction of war-damaged dwellings. /

SECTION III

EXTENT OF REQUIREMENTS FOR MEETING HUMAN NEEDS

1. HOUSING:

127,195 persons, or more than half of the normal population, have been made homeless through the destruction of private dwellings in the Battlefield area. (See tables "A" and "B" prepared by the Housing Section of the Regional Public Works and Utilities Division.)

Obviously there is neither the time nor the materials necessary for the permanent rehousing of homeless persons in the area prior to the Winter months. Neither are the materials for providing temporary housing locally available. The solution to temporary housing must be found from military sources. /

One thousand (1,000) Neissen, Alpine or other huts of similar construction are needed to house an estimated 10,000 persons whose homes have been completely destroyed.

10,000 pyramidal tents are required to accommodate an additional 50,000 persons.

Salvage canvas equivalent to 15,000 pyramidal tents is necessary for the partitioning and temporary repair of damaged dwellings providing temporary shelter for another 50,000 persons.

The remaining homeless persons should be able to repair their dwellings with materials available in the Communes and Provinces. Allocations for such purposes must be given high priority by responsible officials.

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TABLE "A"

HOUSING NEEDED

	PRE-WAR POPULATION	PERCENTAGE DAMAGED BUILDINGS	HOMELESS PERSONS
<u>BOLOGNA PROVINCE</u>			
1. Bazzano	4,900	45%	2,230
2. Casalecchio	8,400	70%	5,850
3. Casaliniense	4,500	45%	2,020
4. Castel d'Aiano	4,400	90%	3,950
5. Castel di Serravalle	4,800	25%	1,200
6. Castel San Pietro	15,300	35%	5,400
7. Crespellano	6,400	20%	1,280
8. Dozza	3,150	35%	1,100
9. Fontanelice	3,170	65%	2,050
10. Loiano	4,900	75%	3,700
11. Marsabotto	6,200	75%	4,650
12. Monterezzio	4,800	90%	4,300
13. Monte San Pietro	6,550	30%	2,000
14. Montevoglio	4,600	30%	1,380
15. Pianoro	10,100	98%	9,800
16. Sasso Bolognese	11,350	70%	7,920
17. Savigno	4,700	35%	1,640
18. Tossignano	5,700	90%	5,130
19. Vergato	7,150	85%	6,100
	<u>119,170</u>		<u>69,890</u>
<u>MODENA PROVINCE</u>			
20. Guiglia	3,963	20%	793
21. Panaro	3,947	40%	1,580
22. Montese	5,951	80%	5,164
23. Vignola	5,201	40%	2,076
24. Zocca	5,663	80%	4,542
	<u>24,725</u>		<u>13,955</u>
<u>RAVENNA PROVINCE</u>			
25. Alfonsine	11,889	80%	9,500
26. Bagnara di Romagna	2,031	60%	1,220
27. Castel Bolognese	5,995	50%	3,000
28. Cotignola	6,974	95%	6,600
29. Fusignano	6,034	75%	4,500
30. Massalombarda	7,541	55%	4,150
31. Riolo Bagni	5,377	70%	3,760
32. S. Agata sul Santerno	2,179	70%	1,520
33. Solarolo	4,089	80%	3,300
	<u>52,109</u>		<u>37,550</u>
<u>FERRARA PROVINCE</u>			
34. Argenta	4,000	85%	3,400
35. Portomagnano	4,200	60%	2,400
	<u>8,200</u>		<u>5,800</u>

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BOLOGNA PROVINCE

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		<u>52,109</u>		<u>37,550</u>

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FERRARA PROVINCE

34.	Argenta	4,000	85%	3,400
35.	Portomaggiore	<u>4,200</u>	<u>60%</u>	<u>2,400</u>
		<u>8,200</u>		<u>5,800</u>
		<u>204,204</u>		<u>127,195</u>
				=====

GRAND TOTAL

TABLE "B"

TOTAL MATERIALS, NEW AND SALVAGED, ESTIMATED TO BE NEEDED

PROVINCES	LUMBER (cu. ft.)	TILES (No.)	BRICKS (No.)	LIME (qt.)
Bologna	3,180	20,763,600	143,000,000	381,000
Modena	559	3,628,300	25,000,000	67,000
Ravenna	1,500	9,763,000	68,000,000	181,000
Ferrara	1,720	11,271,000	78,000,000	206,000
TOTALS	6,959	45,425,900	314,000,000	835,000

2. MINE CLEARANCE:

Surveys by Regional Mine Clearance Officers, aided by information received from Allied, German and Italian sources, leads to the inevitable conclusion that the Battlefield Area of Emilia Region is the most heavily mined section of Italy. When the Allied Armies made their rapid advance this Spring, only the areas on the axis of advance were cleared. Huge areas were left still heavily mined.

The training program for civilian mine lifters has to this time produced 150 qualified men. The training of 30 more will be completed about 25 July. Two hundred men of the 1st Italian Engineer Battalion are at work in the Region. Another company of Italian Engineers are in training at Pescara and will shortly be moved into the Region. At the end of July there will be in the neighborhood of 500 men engaged in mine clearance in all of Emilia Region.

Those engaged in this work have done a great deal, more than forty thousand mines having been destroyed or deactivated and two thousand aerial bombs neutralized.

However, a careful study of available data reveals that there are approximately two million mines in the Region. This figure is a conservative estimate and is subject to increase as fields are explored and found to be more thickly sown than anticipated. Appendix "A" contains a list of Communes known to be mined, with square metres of mined area where that figure is known.

The Regional Mine Clearance Officers estimate that it will require ten thousand men to clear the Region of mines in the next six months. The task is much too great for the numbers of men presently available. The Local Government Sub-Commission, Allied Commission, has submitted a plan and proposal to Allied Force Headquarters, the general nature of which is contained in Appendix "B" of this section.

The effects of mining sometimes extend far beyond the immediate area of the mine field. Many of the mines already removed came from areas given priority to permit repair work on the Bologna City water system. In comparison with the Battlefield Communes, the Northern part of Bologna Province suffered little damage, but the Bologna Bonifica which serves these Northern Communes is seriously impeded because necessary repairs cannot be begun at the head waters of the streams. The over-crowding and

1,720 11,271,000 76,000,000 208,000

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unemployment and relief problems of Bologna, Imola, Forlì, Ravenna, Modena and Ferrara are in part due to the hundreds of people who dare not return to their mined homes and farms.

APPENDIX B

COMMUNITIES REPORTED MINED UP TO 7 JULY 1945

BOLOGNA PROVINCE

COMMUNITIES

	<u>SURFACE (Sq. Metres)</u>
Anzola dell'Emilia	1,000
Bezzano	3,000
Bentivoglio	20,000
Bologna (Borgo Panigale)	3,500,000
Budrio	60,000
Camugnano	270,000
Sasalecchio di Reno	130,000
Casalfiumanese	3,000,000
Castel d'Aiano	1,000
Castel di Serravalle	1,000,000
Castel S. Pietro	1,000,000
Castenaso	2,000
Castiglione Pepoli	600,000
Dozza	60,000
Fontanelice	50,000
Gaggio Montano	4,000
Grizzana	105,000
Imola	3,000,000
Marzabotto	50,000
Loiano	2,000
Malalbergo	30,000
Medicina	6,000
Minerbio	3,000
Molinella	4,000
Monghidoro	50,000
Monterenzio	10,000
Monte S. Pietro	10,000
Monzuno	300,000
Ozzano Emilia	3,000,000
Pianoro	550,000
Praduro and Sasso	3,000
Sala Bolognese	5,000
San Benedetto V. l di Sanbro	10,000
San Giovanni in Persiceto	885,000
San Lazzaro di Savona	2,000
San Pietro in Casale	313,000
Savigno	900,000
Tossignano	20,000
Vergato	

MODENA PROVINCE

Concordia	60
Fano	6,000
Frassinoro	5,000
Montebelluna in S. V. l. di Sanbro	5,000

SURFACE (Sq. Metres)

Anzola dell'Emilia	1,000
Bazzano	3,000
Bentivoglio	20,000
Bologna (Borgo Panigale)	3,500,000
Budrio	60,000
Camugnano	270,000
Sasalecchio di Reno	130,000
Casalfiumanese	3,000,000
Castel d'Aiano	1,000
Castel di Serravalle	1,000,000
Castel S. Pietro	1,000,000
Castenaso	1,000,000
Castiglione Popoli	2,000
Dozza	600,000
Fontanelice	60,000
Gaggio Montano	50,000
Grizzano	4,000
Imola	105,000
Marzabotto	3,000,000
Loiano	50,000
Malalbergo	2,000
Medicina	30,000
Minerbio	6,000
Molinella	3,000
Monghidoro	4,000
Monterenzio	50,000
Monte S. Pietro	10,000
Monzuno	20,000
Ozzano Emilia	300,000
Pianoro	3,000,000
Praduro and Sasso	350,000
Sala Bolognese	3,000
San Benedetto Val di Sambro	5,000
San Giovanni in Persiceto	10,000
San Lazzaro di Savena	885,000
San Pietro in Casale	2,000
Savigno	313,000
Tossignano	900,000
Vergato	20,000

MOLENA PROVINCE

Concordia	60
Favaro	6,000
Frassinoro	5,000
Monfestino in Serra Mazzoni	5,000
Montese	2,750,000
Pavullo nel Frignano	15,000
San Possidonio	1,450
Sestola	1,000
Zocca	10,000
Vignola (suspected mined)	

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APPENDIX "A" (Continued)

COMMUNES REPORTED MINED UP TO 7 JULY 1945 (Continued)

RAVENNA PROVINCE

COMMUNE
Alfonzino
Pagnacavallo
Brisighella
Casola Valsenio
Castelbolognese
Cervia
Cotignola
Faenza

COMMUNE
Fusignano
Lugo
Massalombarda
Ravenna
Riolo Bagni
Russi
Solarolo

FORLI' PROVINCE

Bertinoro
Barghi
Cattolica
Cesena
Cesenatico
Civitella di Romagna
Coriano
Forlimpopoli
Galeata
Gambettola
Gatteo
Gemmano
Longiano
Meldola
Mercato Saraceno

Medigliana
Montescudo
Montiano
Riccione
Rimini
Rocca San Casciano
Saludecio
S. Mauro di Romagna
S. Arcangelo di Romagna
Santa Sofia
Savignano di Romagna
Sogliano al Rubicone
Torreiana gia' Scorticata
Tredozio

FERRARA PROVINCE

Argenta
Cento
Comacchio
Ferrara
Formignana

Migliarino
Ostellato
Portomaggiore
Ro
Mesola

/ In the Province the entire South bank of the Po is mined and also the Salt Lake banks in Comacchio. /

A P P E N D I X "B"

OUTLINE OF MINE CLEARANCE PROPOSAL BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB-COMM. TO AFHQ

1. A plan has been submitted to AFHQ for the employment of 10,000 German POW to clear the mined areas throughout Italy. It has not yet been approved.
2. Stores, equipment and transport required for 600 men i.e. on approximately Battalion level are estimated to be:

Transport: 15 cwt. Trucks.....10

5119

FORLÌ PROVINCE

Bertinoro	Modigliana
Borghesi	Montescuolo
Cattolica	Montiano
Cesena	Riccione
Cesenatico	Rimini
Civitella di Romagna	Rocca San Casciano
Coriano	Saludecio
Forlì	S. Mauro di Romagna
Forlìpopoli	S. Arcangelo di Romagna
Galeata	Santa Sofia
Gambettola	Savignano di Romagna
Gatteo	Sogliano al Rubicone
Germano	Torriana già Scorticata
Longiano	Tredozio
Meldola	
Mercato Saraceno	

FERRARA PROVINCE

Argenta	Migliarino
Cento	Ostellato
Comacchio	Portomaggiore
Ferrara	Ro
Formignana	Mesola

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2. Stores, equipment and transport required for 600 men i.e. on approximately Battalion level are estimated to be:

Transport:

15 cwt. Trucks.....	10
2 ton trucks.....	4
F.U.'s or Jeeps.....	4
Motorcycles.....	4
Bicycles.....	8

5119

Mine Clearance Stores:

Mine Detectors..... 60
 (with spare batteries)
 Prodders.....200
 Marking Tape.....1000 yds

Billeting:

Tentage or Neissen Huts in accordance with normal POW requirements.

Other Items:

On approximately G. 1098 scale as supplied to British Engineer Units.

3. Detachments of this size would be administered by Allied Officers with Italian Officer Staff. Guards supplied by Italian Army.

3. BRIDGE, ROAD AND UTILITY REPAIR:

Modena Province, in the area covered by this report, 14 bridges were destroyed; 4 of which are now under construction. The water and sewage installations suffered considerable damage but repair work is in progress using primarily local material. The roads are in poor condition, needing primarily bitumen for essential repair. Total estimated cost for public work repair of the Modena area is 65,000,000 L. /

Bologna Province:

The battlefield area suffered very heavy destruction. Together with the housing damage, 150 bridges have been destroyed at an estimated cost of L. 390,000,000 to replace, of which 20 major bridges are being rebuilt at a cost of L. 75,000,000. The estimated damage to roads and retaining walls is L. 300,000,000 of which L. 16,000,000 has been initiated to date. Debris clearing at an estimated cost of 76,000,000 remains to be done. There are 4 hospitals and 34 schools to be rebuilt at an estimated cost of L. 76,000,000 and 13 water supply and sewerage systems that need reconstructing at a cost of L. 28,000,000.

In the Ravenna-Ferrara battlefield area a total of 620 bridges were destroyed. Most of these now have Bailey bridges in place, but which will have to be replaced at an estimated cost of L. 350,000,000

Repair work on some major bridges has been initiated, but considerable work in preparing estimates remains to be done. The State Highways in this area are in fairly good condition, but severe damage was done to the 400 Km. Communal and Provincial roads, which will cost L. 275,000,000 to repair.

Requirements:

While the Regional Public Works Division has given high priority to the reconstruction needs of this particular area and the Italian Public Works agency, the Genio Civile, has prepared a considerable number of projects for approval by AMI in the short time the Region has been active, a large amount of Public Works projects need yet to be prepared to cover the entire battlefield area. The total estimated cost to rehabilitate

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Requirements:

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and Acetylene 1500 tanks and Bitumen 2500 tons. To execute this rather large reconstruction program, besides the construction materials needed, it is absolutely necessary that adequate transportation and POL be provided for the Italian Public Works agency. The transport made available at present by Autotrasporti for reconstruction purposes is practically nil. At least 200 trucks are required and these should be assigned to the Genio Civile for full time.

4. ALLOCATION OF SALVAGE MATERIALS:

Great quantities of many kinds of former military equipment now discarded in salvage dumps would prove invaluable to the people of the area. Some have been indicated in other sections of this report. Tents and canvas sheeting would provide or help repair housing. Canvas, together with hemp salvage, would provide mattresses. Unusable and discarded items of military clothing could be remade into warm and serviceable garments. Shoes and leather for their repair, with scraps of tire casings to make soles, are needed against the snows of the mountain winter. Oil drums can be made into stoves. Tools of all kinds, shovels, picks, wheel-barrrows, are in demand. Cc's are needed badly.

In most instances salvage material must be processed and reworked into articles needed by the civilians. This would require the organization of work projects in those towns where industries formerly existed. If the materials can be made available and the work organized, two ends would thus be served -- the provision of employment, chiefly to women whose families are in part dependent on such income, as well as the creation of articles urgently needed for personal or family living.

The quantities of the various materials needed can be properly estimated only in relation to a plan for their processing and repair. If such a project were attacked with vigor, insight and enthusiasm the amounts required would be limited only by the supply available. /

Certain agencies, Allied and Italian, already have access to salvage materials on the basis of priorities established under conditions prevailing in earlier months. It might now be appropriate to review previous priority commitments in view of the needs of the battlefield area, looking to the inclusion of its needs in the scale of priorities at a high enough level to insure that its requirements will be met.

5. Labor:

The people whose homes were in the battlefield area are accustomed to hard work. Given access to materials and a reasonable degree of security from mines and they will comprise a labor force of considerable size. Naturally, their first concern must be the repair of their own dwellings and the cultivation of their land. /

The amount of labor required for the work outlined in the first four headings of this section cannot be found in the normal population of the area. Least of all can it be found in those Communes in which extensive mining and destruction have combined to prevent the return of the people from the city to which they were evacuated.

With respect to Mine Clearance a need for a labor force of ten thousand men for six months has been estimated. The use of German POWs for

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With respect to Mine Clearance a need for a labor force of ten thousand men for six months has been estimated. The use of German POW has been suggested, together with sufficient units of the Italian Army to provide guards, administration, etc.

The labor requirements for housing; road, bridge and utility repair, and for the processing of salvage materials are rather more difficult to estimate since they would be governed by the amounts and delivery schedules for required materials, tools and transport. It is possible at this time only to suggest possible sources of labor and methods of organization.

In addition to their use in mine clearance, an additional ten thousand German POW could be used in clearing rubble, salvaging brick and other such products.

Thousands of Italian youth are idle in the cities of the North. They constitute both an immediate and pressing problem and Italy's greatest hope for the future. Allowed to drift and to come under the spell of another political adventurer, as their fathers did, means ruin for Italy's present hopes of a democratic future. Bold, imaginative and convincing leadership could enlist them in a citizen army of re-builders and their youthful vigor directed through their present dilemmas and difficulties to a future of greater promise. When the unemployment of youth was a problem in the United States such leadership conceived and developed the Civilian Conservation Corps. Italy could profit from that example, now.

6. TRANSPORTATION:

The lack of transportation presents perhaps the most pervasive problem in meeting the needs of the battlefield area. Every proposal includes a demand for it. It has been pointed out that 200 trucks are required at this time for the necessary transport of materials and labor on road and bridge construction. The need for trucks and other forms of transport for mine clearance have been indicated in that section of the report. Additional transport is needed for food and traffic in other essentials of life. Transportation must be provided at the Provincial levels for conveying materials originating from the Provincial Centers. Equally essential, however, is the need for transportation within and between Communes. At this time, there is no transport in many Communes in this area and in no Commune is there sufficient transport to meet the immediate needs for public works and essential public conveyance.

A minimum of 10 tons of heavy transport is needed by each Commune in the area. Some work animals have been allocated to the area, but many more are needed when and as available.

There is immediate need for a minimum of at least one civilian car in each Commune for use by the Communal doctor and Communal officials. In the entire area there is only one ambulance. An additional 34 are needed to provide essential service among the Communes. As with other requirements, the need for transportation can only be met through allocations from sources outside the area. Particularly should the needs of these Communes be considered when captured transport is released for use by civilians.

This discussion on transport necessarily implies the reciprocal need for POL to fuel the trucks. Some methane would be available locally, but a great part of the battlefield area is in mountainous country where methane-operated vehicles cannot be used.

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SECTION IVORGANIZATION

The battlefield Area of Emilia Region is a national problem. It is futile to regard it simply in its Communal or even its Provincial aspects. The area of destruction is so vast and the work of Communal administration so beset by difficulty that the officials of local government are powerless to deal adequately with the problems which confront them. Provincial officials, likewise, cannot give the Communes of the area lying within their respective Provinces anywhere near the attention required. Only action on the highest levels of the Italian National Government will prevent mass suffering and as tragic a Winter as even Italy has ever known.

It is therefore suggested that the Italian National Government appoint, within the framework of its governmental structure, a separate Commission for what might appropriately be called "The North Apennines Battlefield Area". Precedent for such action will be found in the procedures adopted with respect to the Cassino-Minturno area, previously considered the most seriously devastated area in Italy.

The Commission would need to be empowered to act with vigor, firmness and speed. Having its own budget and staff of employees, it should nevertheless have access to the resources of such other agencies of the Italian National Government as the requirements of its work demands.

It is hoped also that such a Commission would not lack assistance from Allied sources. Within the natural limits imposed by military requirements, Allied Force Headquarters might give very material aid. The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration is empowered to extend certain forms of assistance in Italy which are most urgently needed in this area. The American Red Cross has demonstrated its desire and ability to help, as has American Relief for Italy, Inc., through its Italian counterpart, L'Ente Nazionale per Distribuzione dei Soccorsi in Italia. With all these organizations the Commission should maintain constant liaison and work in closest cooperation.

When Allied Military Government comes to an end in Emilia Region the people of this area, who of all Italians have suffered the most severely, ought to find in their new democratically conceived Government the sympathetic and vigorous action their plight requires.

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5115

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

Distribution

Action Econ Sec (6)
Info Exec Commr.
C. Sec (2) ✓
WMD & IPOW S/C
Commerce S/C
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P.W & U. S/C
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Communications S/C

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Trans S/C (2)
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Agric S/C
Industry (2)
P.R.Br.

43A

Tel : 755

27 April 1945

Ref/3405/20/100.

SUBJECT: Italian Refugees from Germany.

27 APR 1945

TO : Economic Section
Civil Affairs Section. ✓

1. With reference to attached letter dated 24 April 45 from General INFANTE to the Chief Commissioner, it is requested that Economic Section prepares a reply for signature by Chief Commissioner.
2. In order that the reply can be complete Civil Affairs Section should be consulted with reference to the third para.

Eyk
Chief Staff Officer
To Executive Commissioner.

Copy to : S.O. to Chief Commissioner.

5114

1522

Translation

n. 3295/R.G.

Rome, 24 April 1945

Dear Admiral Stone,

H.R.H. the Lieutenant General of the Kingdom has been informed that with the liberation of German territories, thousands of Italian ex-P.O.W., and ex-workers in Germany are reaching France, Austria, Poland and Yugoslavia in the greatest disorder.

Worried about the fate of these citizens, the Italian Government has set aside a fund for relief, entrusting the relief organization to the Italian Red Cross; to this end, a Delegate General of the Association, Adv. RITTI, will leave to-morrow, 25th, for France.

As you well realize, the new serious situation in which the refugees find themselves requires urgent action for which the co-operation of the Allied Authorities is indispensable; I am to ask for this co-operation to assure a greater rapidity in the communications between the Presidency of the C.R.I. of Rome, and the depending Delegations in Paris and Marseilles, and to obtain if possible greater facilitations in the granting of passes to the personnel of the organization to go to France.

I take this opportunity to tell you that the Italian Government have ordered for the purchase of foodstuffs destined to the Italian refugees in France, and which will be distributed by the International Committee of the Red Cross; but, in authorizing the sending of foodstuffs, the Allied Commission excluded those which had been imported by the Commission itself.

Thus, only foodstuffs which haven't been expressly prepared can be sent, and they get more easily damaged.

To meet the very great requirements, H.R.H. the Prince would like you to examine the possibility of allotting to the C.R.I., against a regular payment, 'salvage' foodstuffs, i.e., such things as having been damaged during transport, are not being used by the Allied troops.

Should it be possible to grant this request, the Secretary General of the C.R.I., Marchese Don Ugo Theodoli, will give you more information about the quality and amount of the foodstuffs.

Thanking you for whatever you will be able to do, I remain,

Yours truly,

S. Gen. Adolfo Infante

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Admiral Ellery W. Stone
Chief Commissioner - Allied Commission
R o m e

S.C.

4528

Ref: 1002/41/CGS

10 February 1945.

13 FEB 1945

My dear Mr. Ambassador:

Reference to my interim letter to you of 5 January 1945, reference CG 950, replying to your request of 2 January 1945 for information regarding the problem of civilian relief in Italy, I am pleased to attach a memorandum prepared by our Civil Affairs Section giving up-to-date information with respect to what is planned and now being done in the field of civilian relief for Italy.

This is in line with subsequent conversations between my staff and your Mr. Coit McLean and Mr. Livengood regarding the exact nature and degree of detail of the information desired.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

The Honorable Alexander Kirk
The American Ambassador
119 Via Vittorio Veneto
ROME.

Incl:

Memorandum dtd 7 Feb 45

c.c. Civil Affairs Section
Economic Section

5112

5111



HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

Ref: 17/8/CA

7 Feb. 45.

SUBJECT : Ambassador ~~N~~ KIRK; Request for
information on Civilian Relief in Italy.

TO : Chief of Staff.

Reference your 4002/30/COS of 13 January there is
forwarded for onward transmission to Mr. KIRK a Memorandum
on civilian relief in Italy.

PRC

G.R. UPJOHN, Brig
VP CA Sec
DCOS AC

Copy to: Economic Section
Public Health Sub Commission
(Attn. Lt. Col McSweeney)
Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub Commission

*Mr. Carl M. Clean of the American Embassy has
seen and indicated that this meets his requirements.
He has furthermore visited this section and collected
verbally some further information of minor details
with regard to the Welfare Branch of P. H.*

"R.R. Cripps"

5111,110

MEMORANDUM

setting out

the activities of various organisations

in connection with

civilian relief in Italy including
future planning.I. Relief Activities.(a) Allied Commission.

The relief activities of Allied Commission are carried out mainly by the Welfare Branch of Public Health Sub Commission and Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub Commission.

In each Region there is one Welfare Officer working under the Public Health Officer.

The primary function of the Regional Welfare Officer is to ensure the granting of adequate assistance to those whose means of support is insufficient to enable them to acquire the necessities of life due to unemployment, low standard of wages, personal incapacity, infirmity, etc.

In Military Government Territory Regional Welfare Officers ensure that instructions are given to provide assistance to the needy, and are responsible for seeing that these instructions are carried out. In Italian Government Territory Regional Welfare Officers watch the workings of welfare organizations and endeavour to procure the provision of adequate assistance.

Regional Welfare Officers in both Military Government and Italian Government Territory keep the Welfare Branch of the Public Health Sub Commission informed of the condition of welfare services in their Regions. Each report contains information under the following headings:

- (i) Ente Comunale di Assistenza
- (ii) Opera Nazionale Maternità ed Infanzia
- (iii) Instructions for the care of children and aged
- (iv) Clothing Distributions
- (v) Shelter
- (vi) Refugees

A 5105

The Regional Welfare Officer maintains close relations with Army Units so that materials which do not come into the salvage category such as forewood etc. can be obtained and put into the hands of those who need it.

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5105

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The Regional Welfare Officer coordinates with in his Region the efforts of other groups (either approved or private, whose members are doing charitable work) to eliminate duplications. He makes available to any approved group information of a non security nature which has been compiled

relative to the welfare situation in any commune, province or region, so as to facilitate equitable distribution of clothing etc.

In army areas the Regional Welfare Officer must at all times help to relieve combat commanders and units of responsibility for civilians. Effort is made to keep highways clear of refugees and other moving civil population. It helps to provide feeding points and rest places for such persons.

Forward Groups and Representatives of Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub Commission operate with the 5th and 6th Armies collecting and coordinating movements of refugees who pass through the lines or have to be evacuated from danger areas. These refugees are gathered into forward camps, where they receive food, clothing and medical attention. They are then either dispersed in the locality or sent to static camps further south.

Italians who have homes in South Italy are repatriated to their homes and Allied Nationals who have the means of subsistence are permitted to live where they desire. Allied Nationals who have no means are sent to special camps at AVERSA (Naples) and CARRICITA (Rome).

Italian Refugees arriving in ROME become the responsibility of the Italian High Commissioner for War Refugees, who works in close cooperation with this Commission.

(b)

Financial Assistance.

Financial assistance is given to Displaced Persons of the following nations: UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN, GREECE, POLAND and YUGOSLAVIA through this Commission. Sums advanced to individual Allied Nationals are based on the maximum of 4,000 lire per month per person, with a maximum of 12,000 lire for a family.

(c)

Military Missions.

Ten Military Missions are accredited to Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub Commission. They represent U.S.A., FRANCE, BELGIUM, NETHERLANDS, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, POLAND, GREECE, CHINA, YUGOSLAVIA and NORWAY. These representatives assist on organising the care of their own nationals

(d)

U.N.R.R.A.

U.N.R.R.A. are now in process of taking over the Camps in Southern Italy. They have loaned a Relief and Refugee Unit, a Hygiene and First Aid Unit and part of a Transport Unit, who have done excellent work at Port Aurelia Camp near ROME. U.N.R.R.A. expect to be able to supply clothing and medical comforts

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(e)

Inter Governmental Committee on Refugees.

This Committee is concerned with the care of victims of Axis persecution on account of race, religion or political views.

(f)

American Friends Service Committee.

This Committee gives supplementary welfare services in Refugee Camps and elsewhere in Italy.

- (g) War Refugee Board.
is concerned with the rescue of victims of enemy oppression who are in imminent danger of death in Axis occupied territory.
- (h) British Red Cross.
Assists in the organization of the camps and in general welfare. Also assists in staffing hospitals.
- (i) American Joint Distribution Board.
The chief function of this organization is to bring assistance to persons of the Jewish faith who are in jeopardy or in need, and for whom no other service or aid is available.
- (j) Italian.
The Italian Government makes small payments to Italian Refugees. Lire 30 per day for the head of family and 20 lire per day for dependants. For refugees in camps the amounts are 30 and 15 lire per day respectively.
Every effort is being made to strengthen the existing Italian Welfare agencies and to make them self reliant. The E.C.A. and the O.N.M.I. have been encouraged and helped in their respective fields. The E.C.A. is taking care of cash allowances for destitute people and giving temporary aid even to transients. The O.N.M.I. has been the outlet for relief to expectant mothers and to very young children. Both of these Italian agencies have been re-organized.
- (k) American Red Cross.
This HQ helped to coordinate the first distribution of American Red Cross clothing sent to Italy. The Director of the Red Cross has assigned efficient personnel to the Public Health Sub Commission in each Region who carried out the detailed operation of the clothing distribution plans.

II. Estimated Number of Civilians in need of relief.

- (a) Italians.
Of the population of 44,000,000 it is estimated that 40% or between 17 and 18 million will be in some form of relief, either food, clothing, or the implements with which to reestablish their means of earning a living, and raw materials.
- (b) Other Nationalities.
The Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub Commission reports there are 12,500 persons of non Italian nationalities in camp hospitals and attached to

Axis occupied territory.

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(j) Italian.

The Italian Government makes small payments to Italian Refugees. Lire 50 per day for the head of family and 30 lire per day for dependents. For refugees in camps the amounts are 25 and 15 lire per day respectively.

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(b) Other Nationalities.

The Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub Commission reports there are 13,500 persons of non Italian nationalities in camp hospitals and attached to units. An estimated number of 12,000 are living in communities and on their own. Of these 25,000 at least 40% or approximately 10,000 to 11,000 will need assistance. It is to be understood that a great portion of the needs of these people, both groups (a) and (b) have already been met in Southern Italy.

III. Sources from which supplies have been procured and channels through which distribution was made.

(a) Medical Supplies.

3,500 long tons of medical supplies with an approximate value of \$ 6,000,000 have been sent into Italy. Practically all has come from the United States and was shipped direct to this theatre. There was a small amount of British origin. Distribution was through the Central A.C. Depot at Naples to branch depots at Bari, Rome and Florence.

(b) Food.

The following amount of food were shipped into Italy during 1943-1944. Although these amounts were for over half of the population, equal amounts will be needed for the now occupied portion of Italy.

	307.416 metric tons	Estimated Cost in \$
Wheat	338.009 "	52,253.846
Flour	38.016 "	48,603.161
Barley	52.040 "	4,886.304
Dried Vegetables	38.414 "	80,662.000
Dehydrated Soup	11.334 "	25,353.340
Milk whole dried	40.830 "	11,674.020
Sugar	10.399 "	7,347.600
Meat canned	31.351 "	10,295.010
Meat and Veg. Stew	2.847 "	16,939.010
Fish	2.210 "	1,298.970
Cheese	6.052 "	1,458.600
Miscellaneous foods	4.436 "	4,559.000
Fats, lard		2,084.320
Estimated Total Cost		\$ 261,395.683

All food was sold to Seprel (Sezione Provinciale Alimentazione) and was distributed through regular wholesale and retail Italian trade channels.

IV. Future Programme.

(a) Refugees and Displaced Persons.

(i) Plans have been made predicated future need based upon experience gained in liberated Italy. Much speculation is encountered in planning for northern Italy but the worst is being prepared for.

(ii) Plans for Northern Italy will be divided into two phases. The first is the operational phase when the immediate task is the care and redistribution of war refugees so that they do not hamper military operations. The second phase is the

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Dried Vegetables	28.414 "	80,662.000
Dehydrated Soup	11.334 "	25,333.240
Milk whole dried	40.820 "	11,674.020
Sugar	10.399 "	7,347.600
Meat canned	31.361 "	10,295.010
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Pats, lard		2,084.980
Estimated Total Cost		\$ 261,395.653

All food was sold to Sepral (Sezione Provinciale Alimentazione) and was distributed through regular wholesale and retail Italian trade channels.

IV. Future Programs.

(a) Refugees and Displaced Persons.

(i) Plans have been made predicated future need based upon experience gained in liberated Italy. Such speculation is encountered in planning for northern Italy but the worst is being prepared for.

(ii) Plans for Northern Italy will be divided into two phases. The first is the operational phase when the immediate task is the care and redistribution of war refugees so that they do not hamper military operations. The second deals with the repatriation and resettlement of displaced persons and refugees.

(iii) It is expected that in Northern Italy, a maximum of ten camps, each with a capacity of 6,000

with 50 bedded hospital to each will be required. In addition four hospitals with 250 beds will be set up.

(iv) When liberated, transit, accommodation or dispersal centres will be set up at BOLOGNA, COMO, TORINO, MILANO, MESTRE near VENEZIA, VERONA and TRIESTE. Application for necessary equipment and supplies is being made.

(v) Necessary Border Control machinery will be set up to control movements of refugees and displaced persons entering and leaving Italy.

(b) Relief Generally.

(i) Medical Supplies.

Plans have been prepared for opening up additional Depots for distribution as new areas are taken over. The larger metropolitan areas of the north will necessitate more drugs of a preventive nature and a larger per capita supply than that needed in liberated Italy. The cost for same will not be less than that already supplied namely \$ 6,000,000 and may well be more.

(ii) Food.

Further quantities of food as that set out in para II(b) above will be required for Northern Italy. The cost is estimated at \$ 261,395,663.

(iii) Clothing.

At least 2,225,000 lbs of clothing is required for relief purposes. Clothing so will be shipped to Leghorn and warehoused in that port. Representatives from this Commission are now making enquiries in that port for warehouses etc.

(c) General

(i) 50 trucks sent from U.S.A. for the use of EMDSI will be available for immediate distribution from Leghorn. This will be in addition to transport supplied by this Commission.

(ii) The American Red Cross will continue to follow closely in the battle dress and in cooperation with Regional HQs will distribute their clothing (a sufficient supply of which is available for Milan and Turin) from the supply of 335,000 tons which arrived in the second week of Jan 45.

(iii) Public feeding places will be set up in the larger cities to meet immediate needs.

(iv) Plans for feeding, clothing are based on a large scale destruction and finding 40% of the

(iv) When liberated, transit, accommodation or dispersal centres will be set up at BOLOGNA, GENOVA, TORINO, MILANO, MESTRE near VENEZIA, VERONA and TRIESTE. Application for necessary equipment and supplies is being made.

(v) Necessary Border Control machinery will be set up to control movements of refugees and displaced persons entering and leaving Italy.

(b) Relief Generally.

(i) Medical Supplies.

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(ii) Food.

Further quantities of food as that set out in para II(b) above will be required for Northern Italy. The cost is estimated at \$ 261,395,683.

(iii) Clothing.

At least 2,255,000 lbs of clothing is required for relief purposes. Clothing so will be shipped to Leghorn and warehoused in that port. Representatives from this Commission are now making enquiries in that port for warehouses etc.

(c) General

(i) 50 trucks sent from U.S.A. for the use of RNDSEI will be available for immediate distribution from Leghorn. This will be in addition to transport supplied by this Commission.

(ii) The American Red Cross will continue to follow closely in the battle areas and in cooperation with Regional HQs will distribute their clothing (a sufficient supply of which is available for Milan and Turin) from the supply of 325,000 tons which arrived in the second week of Jan 45.

(iii) Public feeding places will be set up in the larger cities to meet immediate needs.

(iv) Plans for feeding, clothing are based on a large scale destruction and finding 40% of the people in need.

7 February 1945.

1127

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

30 January 1945

Estimated cost

1000.

Lire

WHEAT	507.416	metric tons	10.3	PER KILO	
FLOUR	338.009	"	"	12.9	"
BANANA	38.018	"	"	12.8	"
DRIED VEGETABLES	52.010	"	"	155.0	"
DEHYDRATED SOUP	38.414	"	"	66.0	"
MILK WHOLE DRIED	11.334	"	"	103.0	"
SUGAR	40.820	"	"	18.0	"
MEAT CANNED	10.399	"	"	99.0	"
MEAT AND VEGETABLE STEW	31.351	"	"	51.0	"
FISH	2.547	"	"	71.0	"
CHEESE	2.240	"	"	66.0	"
MISCELLANEOUS FOODS	6.052	"	"	75.0	"
FATS LARD	4.436	"	"	47.0	"

above estimates submitted
by Bakken - Price of rice
Room 40 6th Ecm Sect

10 quantities in alternative list

H H Bakken

27

5100

5093

Ma

MEMORANDUM
setting out
the activities of various organisations
in connection with
civilian relief in Italy including
future planning.

I. Relief Activities.

(a) Allied Commission.

The relief activities of Allied Commission are carried out mainly by the Welfare Branch of Public Health Sub Commission and Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub Commission.
In each Region there is one Welfare Officer working under the Public Health Officer.

Forward Groups and Representatives of Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub Commission operate with the 5th and 8th Armies collecting and coordinating movements of refugees who pass through the lines or have to be evacuated from danger areas. These refugees are gathered into forward camps, where they receive food, clothing and medical attention. They are then either dispersed in the locality or sent to static camps further south.

Italian who have homes in South Italy are repatriated to their homes and Allied Nationals who have the means of subsistence are permitted to live where they desire. Allied Nationals who have no means are sent to special camps at AVERSA (Naples) and CINECITTA (Rome).

Italian Refugees arriving in ROME become the responsibility of the Italian High Commissioner for War Refugees, who works in close cooperation with this Commission.

Every effort is made by this Commission to coordinate the work of Allied Welfare and Relief Agencies both Army and Civil together with the Italian Welfare Organisation so as to reduce duplication.

(b) Financial assistance.

Financial assistance is given to Displaced Persons of the following nations: UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN, GREECE, POLAND and YUGOSLAVIA through this Commission. Sums advanced to individual Allied Nationals are based on the maximum of 4.000 lire per month per person.

5099

civilian relief in Italy including future planning.

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(c) Military Missions.

Ten Military Missions are accredited to Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub Commission.

2.

They represent U.S.S.R., FRANCE, BELGIUM, NETHERLANDS, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, POLAND, GREECE, CHINA, YUGOSLAVIA and NORWAY. These representatives assist in organising the care of their own nationals.

(d) U.N.R.R.A.

UNRRA are now in process of taking over the Camps in Southern Italy. They have loaned a Relief and Refugee Unit, a Hygiene and First Aid Unit and part of a Transport Unit, who have done excellent work at FORT AURELIA CAMP near ROME. UNRRA expect to be able to supply clothing and medical comforts when their supplies become available.

(e) Inter Governmental Committee on Refugees.

This Committee is concerned with the care of victims of Axis persecution on account of race, religion or political views.

(f) American Friends Service Committee.

This Committee gives supplementary welfare services in Refugee Camps and elsewhere in Italy.

(g) War Refugee Board.

Is concerned with the rescue of victims of enemy oppression who are in imminent danger of death in Axis occupied territory.

(h) British Red Cross.

Assists in the organisation of the Camps and in General Welfare. Also assists in staffing Hospitals.

(i) American Joint Distribution Board.

The chief function of this organisation is to bring assistance to persons of the Jewish faith who are in jeopardy, or in need, and for whom no other service or aid is available.

(j) Italian.

The Italian Government makes small payments to Italian Refugees. Lire 30 per day for the head of a family and 20 lire per day for dependants. For Refugees in camps the amounts are 25 and 15 lire per day respectively.

Every effort is being made to strengthen the existing Italian welfare agencies and to make them self reliant. The E.C.A. and the O.N.M.I. have been encouraged and helped in their respective fields. The E.C.A. is taking care of cash allowances for destitute people and giving temporary aid even to transients. The O.N.M.I. has been the outlet for relief to expectant mothers and to very young children. Both of these Italian agencies have been reorganised.

(k) American Red Cross.

This HQ helped to coordinate the first distri-

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- (k) American Red Cross.
This HQ helped to coordinate the first distribution of American Red Cross clothing sent into Italy. The Director of the Red Cross has assigned efficient personnel to the Public Health Sub Commission in each Region who carried out the detailed operation of the clothing distribution plans.

II. Estimated Number of Civilians in need of relief.

(a) Italians.

Of the population of 44,000,000 it is estimated that 40% or between 17 and 18 million will need some form of relief, either food, clothing, or the implements with which to reestablish their means of earning a living, and raw materials.

(b) Other Nationalities.

The Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub Commission reports there are 13,500 persons of non Italian nationalities in camp hospitals and attached to units. An estimated number of 13,000 are living in communes and on their own. Of these 25,000 at least 40% or approximately 10,000 to 11,000 will need assistance. It is to be understood that a great portion of the needs of these people, both groups (a) and (b) have already been met in Southern Italy.

III. Sources from which supplies have been procured and channels through which distribution was made.

(a) Medical Supplies.

3,500 long tons of medical supplies with an approximate value of \$ 6,000,000 have been sent into Italy. Practically all has come from the United States and was shipped direct to this theatre. There was a small amount of British origin. Distribution was through the Central A.C. Depot at Naples to branch depots at Bari, Rome and Florence.

(b) Food.

The following amount of food were shipped into Italy during 1943-1944. Although these amounts were for over half of the population, equal amounts will be needed for the now occupied portion of Italy.

Wheat	507.416 metric tons	Estimated Cost in \$
Flour	338.009 "	52,263.848
Barley	38.018 "	43,603.161
Dried Vegetables	52.040 "	4,866.304
Dehydrated Soup	58.414 "	80,666.000
Milk whole dried	11.334 "	25,353.240
Sugar	40.820 "	11,674.020
Meat canned	10.399 "	7,347.600
Meat and Veg. Stew	31.351 "	10,395.010
Fish	2.547 "	16,989.010
Cheese	2.210 "	1,590.370
Miscellaneous foods	6.052 "	1,458.600
Fats, lard	4.456 "	4,539.000
Estimated Total Cost		2,084,320
		<u>261,945.083</u>

All food was sold to Serrai (Sezioni Provinciali).

(b) Other Nationalities.

The Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub Commission reports there are 13,500 persons of non Italian nationalities in camp hospitals and attached to units. An estimated number of 12,000 are living in communes and on their own. Of these 25,000 at least 40% or approximately 10,000 to 11,000 will need assistance. It is to be understood that a great portion of the needs of these people, both groups (a) and (b) have already been met in Southern Italy.

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(b) Food.

The following amount of food were shipped into Italy during 1943-1944. Although these amounts were for over half of the population, equal amounts will be needed for the now occupied portion of Italy.

	507.416 metric tons	Estimated Cost in \$
Wheat	"	52,262,848
Flour	"	43,603,161
Barley	"	4,866,304
Dried Vegetables	"	80,662,000
Dehydrated Soup	"	25,353,240
Milk whole dried	"	11,874,020
Sugar	"	7,347,600
Meat canned	"	10,285,010
Meat and Veg. Stew	"	15,262,010
Fish	"	1,606,270
Cheese	"	1,458,600
Miscellaneous foods	"	4,539,000
Fats, lard	"	2,084,820
Estimated Total Cost		<u>261,947,093</u>

All food was sold to Sepral (Sezione Provinciale Alimentazione) and was distributed through regular wholesale and retail Italian trade channels.

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IV. Future Programs.(a) Refugees and Displaced Persons.

i. Plans have been made predicated future need based upon experience gained in liberated Italy. Much speculation is encountered in planning for northern Italy but the worst is being prepared for.

ii. Plans for Northern Italy will be divided into two phases. The first is the operational phase when the immediate task is the care and redistribution of war refugees so that they do not hamper military operations. The second deals with the repatriation and resettlement of displaced persons and refugees.

iii. It is expected that in Northern Italy, a maximum of ten camps, each with a capacity of 6,000 with 50 bedded hospital each will be required. In addition four hospitals with 250 beds will be set up.

iv. When liberated, transit, accommodation or dispersal centres will be set up at BOLOGNA, GENOVA, TORINO, MILANO, MESTRE near VENEZIA, VERONA and TRIESTE. Application for necessary equipment and supplies is being made.

v. Necessary Border Control machinery will be set up to control movements of refugees and displaced persons entering and leaving Italy.

(b) Relief Generally.i. Medical Supplies.

Plans have been prepared for opening up additional Depots for distribution as new areas are taken over. The larger metropolitan areas of the north will necessitate more drugs of a preventive nature and a larger per capita supply than that needed in liberated Italy. The cost for same will not be less than that already supplied namely \$ 8,000,000 and may well be more.

ii. Food.

Further quantities of food as that set out in para III(b) above will be required for Northern Italy. The cost is estimated at \$ 262,725.00 ~~262,725.00~~ 261,945.083

iii. Clothing.

At least 2,225,000 lbs of clothing is required for relief purposes. Clothing to be shipped to Leghorn and warehoused in that port. Representatives from this Commission are now making enquiries in that port for warehouses etc.

(c) General.

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ii. Plans for Northern Italy will be divided into two phases. The first is the operational phase when the immediate task is the care and redistribution of war refugees so that they do not hamper military operations. The second deals with the repatriation and resettlement of displaced persons and refugees.

iii. It is expected that in Northern Italy, a maximum of ten camps, each with a capacity of 6,000 with 50 bedded hospital spaces will be required. In addition four hospitals with 250 beds will be set up.

iv. When liberated, transit, accommodation or dispersal centres will be set up at BOLOGNA, GENOVA, TORINO, MILANO, MANTOVA, VERONA, VENEZIA and TRIESTE. Application for necessary equipment and supplies is being made.

v. Necessary Border Control machinery will be set up to control movements of refugees and displaced persons entering and leaving Italy.

(b) Relief Generally.

i. Medical Supplies.

Plans have been prepared for opening up additional Depots for distribution as new areas are taken over. The larger metropolitan areas of the north will necessitate more drugs of a preventive nature and a larger per capita supply than that needed in liberated Italy. The cost for same will not be less than that already supplied namely \$6,000,000 and may well be more.

ii. Food.

Further quantities of food as that set out in para iii(b) above will be required for Northern Italy. The cost is estimated at \$251,365,000. ²⁶¹⁹⁴⁵⁻⁰⁵³

iii. Clothing.

At least 2,225,000 lbs of clothing is required for relief purposes. Clothing so will be shipped to Leghorn and warehoused in that port. Representatives from this Commission are now making enquiries in that port for warehouses &c.

(c) General.

i. 50 trucks sent from U.S.A. for the use of ENDSI will be available for immediate distribution from Leghorn. This will be in addition to transport supplied by this Commission.

ii. The American Red Cross will continue to follow closely in the battle areas and in cooperation with

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5.

Regional HQs will distribute their clothing (a sufficient supply of which is available for Milan and Turin) from the supply of 325 tons which arrived in the second week of Jan 45.

iii. Public feeding places will be set up in the larger cities to meet immediate needs.

iv. Plans for feeding, clothing are based on a large scale destruction and finding 40% of the people in need.

31 Jan 45.

5095

HEARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Health Sub-Commission

28a

AC/3034/1/PH

6 February, 1945

SUBJECT: - Duties of Regional Welfare Officer.

TO : - Director, Public Health S/C.

1. Pursuant to verbal request made by Mr. H.C. MacLean of the American Embassy for a statement on the duties and activities of a Regional Welfare Officer, the following information is presented, predicated upon definitions set up in the instructions on Social Welfare by the Welfare Branch of Public Health Sub-Commission, and upon experience gained through 18 months of diversified and unpredicated welfare experience in Italy.

2. Excerpts from Instructions on Social Welfare:

" 2. In so far as possible, there will be assigned or attached to each Region an officer with experience in welfare work, to be known as the Regional Welfare Officer. He will work under the general direction of the Regional Public Health Officer. Where no Regional Welfare Officer is assigned or attached, the R.P.H.O. will assume the duties of the R.W.O."

A "3. The primary function of the RWO is to ensure the granting of adequate assistance to those whose means of support would otherwise be insufficient to enable them to acquire the necessities of life for them and their dependents, whether that insufficiency is due to unemployment, low standard of wages, personal incapacity, infirmity, age, the number of dependents, or other reasons."

"4. In Military Government Territory, RWOs will ensure that instructions are given to provide assistance to the needy, and shall be responsible for seeing that these instructions are carried out."

"5. In Italian Government Territory, RWOs will watch the workings of welfare organization, and use their best endeavours to procure the provision of adequate assistance."

"6. RWOs in both Military Government and Italian Government Territory will keep the Welfare Branch of the Public Health Sub-Commission informed of the condition of welfare services in their Regions. Each report will contain information under the following headings:

- a) Ente Comunale di Assistenza
- b) Opera Nazionale Maternita' ed Infanzia
- c) Institutions for the care of children and aged
- d) Clothing Distributions

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- 2 -

- V e) Shelter
- V f) Refugees
- ~~g) Other problems.~~

The report will be submitted with, and in the same manner as, the report of the RPHO."

3. The Regional Welfare Officer will maintain close relations with:

* Army Units so that materials that do not come into the salvage category such as firewood etc., can be gotten into the hands of those who can use it.

* He will coordinate the efforts of any other groups - either approved or private - whose members are doing charitable work - to eliminate duplications.

* To make available to any approved group information of a non security nature which has been compiled relative to the welfare situation in any commune, province or region, so as to facilitate equitable distribution of clothing etc.

* In army areas the Regional Welfare Officer must at all times help to relieve combat commanders and units of responsibility for civilians.

Effort must be made to keep highways and all means of personal communication cleared of refugees and other moving civil population - help to provide feeding points and rest places for such persons.

E. He should have flexible plans to include relief in cases of emergency such as volcanic eruption and epidemics - when housing and other problems are presented.

John McSweeney
JOHN MCSWEENEY,
Lt. Col. Spec Res.
Chief, Welfare Branch

JMS/mtc

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Health Sub-Commission

23 January 1945

AC/3016/8/PH

SUBJECT: - Statement on Welfare Relief
Plans in Italy.

TO : - Civil Affairs Section,
HQ, Allied Commission.
Att: Lt. Colonel White.

1. Herewith, in accordance with verbal instructions of today's date, statement as requested by Mr. Myron C. Taylor in his letter of 2 January 1945 to Rear Admiral Stone.

For Brigadier G. S. PARKINSON:

John McSteeney
JOHN MCSTEENEY,
Lt Colonel, SR
Chief, Welfare Branch.

5093

PH/JMS/ja
Tele: 528.

Incl:
As indicated above.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Health Sub-Commission

STATEMENT ON WELFARE PLANS IN ITALY

1. The relief activities of Allied Commission have been carried on chiefly by the Welfare Branch of the Public Health Sub-Commission. This branch has a welfare officer in each region under the Public Health Officer. His special social planning has been undertaken by the welfare units because of the pressing need for food and clothing for the destitute people. This branch helped to coordinate the first distribution of American Red Cross clothing sent into Italy. The Director of the Red Cross had assigned efficient personnel to the Public Health Sub-Commission in each region, who carried the detailed operation of the clothing distribution plans.

Attached is a copy of the welfare plans for the portion of Italy now occupied by the enemy. Every effort is being made to strengthen the existing Italian welfare agencies and to make them self reliant. The E.C.A. and the O.N.A.I. have been encouraged and helped in the work in their respective fields. The E.C.A. taking care of cash allowances for destitute people and giving temporary aid even to transients. The O.N.A.I. has been the outlet for relief to expectant mothers and to very young children. Both of these Italian agencies have been reorganized in most communes and are doing good work. The Welfare Branch of the Public Health Sub-Commission is making every effort to coordinate the work of other Allied welfare agencies, both army and civil together with Italian welfare organization, so as to reduce as far as possible duplication.

2. Reference to query No. 1: -

(A) Of the estimated 44,000,000 population of all Italy including Sardinia and Sicily, 40% or between 17 and 18 million will need some type of aid, either food - clothing - or the implements with which to reestablish their means of earning a living such as machinery and raw materials.

(B) The Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission reports 13,500 persons of other than Italian nationality in camps-hospitals and attached to units. An estimated number of 12,000 living in communes and on their own. Of these 25,500 at least 40% or approximately 10,000 to 11,000 will need assistance. It is to be understood that a great portion of the needs of these people of both groups A and B have already been met in Southern Italy.

3. Queries # 2 and 3 will be answered together with reference to separate categories.

N 4 (A) Medical Supplies.

5092

3,500 long tons of medical supplies with an approximate value of \$6,000,000 have been sent into Italy. Practically all has come from the United States shipped directly to this theatre. There was a small amount of British origin. Distribution was through depots - the Central A.S. depot was at Naples - with branch depots at Bari - Rome and Florence. Medical Supply Branch has plans for additional depots as new areas are opened up. The larger metropolitan areas of the north will necessitate more drugs of a preventive nature and

Branch has a welfare officer in each region under the Public Health Officer. No special social planning has been undertaken by the welfare units because of the pressing need for food and clothing for the destitute people. This Branch helped to coordinate the first distribution of American Red Cross clothing sent into Italy. The Director of the Red Cross had assigned official personnel to the Public Health Sub-Commission in each region, who carried the detailed operation of the clothing distribution plans.

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2. Reference to query No. 1: -

(A) Of the estimated 11,000,000 population of all Italy including Sardinia and Sicily, 40% or between 17 and 18 million will need some type of aid, either food - clothing - or the implements with which to reestablish their means of earning a living such as machinery and raw materials.

(B) The Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission reports 13,500 persons of other than Italian nationality in camps-hospitals and attached to units. An estimated number of 12,000 living in communes and on their own. Of these 25,500 at least 40% or approximately 10,000 to 11,000 will need assistance. It is to be understood that a great portion of the needs of these people of both groups A and B have already been met in Southern Italy.

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(B) Food.

The following amounts of food were shipped into Italy during 1943-1944. Although these amounts were for over half of the

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34c
popular in equal amounts will be needed for the now occupied portion of Italy.
Estimated Cost

	metric tons
Wheat	507.116
Flour	338.809
Barley	38.018
Dried Vegetables	52.040
Dehydrated Soup	38.114
Milk	11.334
Sugar	40.920
Meat	10.399
Meat and Veg. Stew	31.351
Fish	2.547
Cheese	2.210
Miscellaneous foods	6.952
Fats	4.436

All food was sold to Sepral (Societa Provinciale Alimentazione) and was distributed through regular wholesale and retail Italian trade channels. *N*

4. Future plans have been made by the Sub-Commission in question, predicated on their future need upon the experiences gained in liberated Italy. Much speculation is encountered in planning for northern Italy but the worst is being prepared for. *R*

Rome, 23 January 1945.

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Meat and Veg. Stew	31.351	"	"
Fish	4.517	"	"
Cheese	2.210	"	"
Miscellaneous Foods	9.052	"	"
Fats	4.436	"	"

All food was sold to Gepral (Societa Provinciale Alimentazioni) and was distributed through regular wholesale and retail Italian trade channels. P 44

4. Future plans have been made by the Sub-Commission in question, predicting their future need upon the experiences gained in liberated Italy. Much speculation is encountered in planning for northern Italy but the worst is being prepared for. K

Rome, 23 January 1945.

5091

IN QUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Health Sub-Commission

AG/3041/FH

22 January 1945

SUBJECT: - Proposed Welfare Plans for North-West Italy.

TO : - Director, Public Health Sub-Commission.

1. Information upon which to predicate plans:

- (a) Population of now enemy occupied Italy is approximately 17,000,000 persons.
- (b) Commerce and also Industry Sub-commissions concur in stating that at least 70% of Italy's industries lie above the Pisa-Rimini line. Of the 17,000,000 KW of electric power production of Italy, 15,000,000 of it lies above this line, showing definitely the industrial nature of this area.
- (c) Normally more wealth and better living conditions exist here.
- (d) Climate is colder above than below the Pisa-Rimini line, necessitating more food and clothing per needy person.

2. The unknown factors above the Pisa-Rimini line are:

- (a) The proportion of peacetime production which was permitted to be continued under German rule. How much clothing and how many shoes will the population have?
- (b) If power production is destroyed to what can industrial workers be turned to earn a living?

3. Estimates of need must be based upon experience gained through fifteen months of trying to meet Welfare needs in Liberated Italy. We must plan for the maximum destruction by the enemy of facilities. Destruction of these facilities will proportionately bring more hardship in the industrial north than destruction brought upon a more or less agricultural south.

4. Plans:

- (a) To have the 2,225,000 lbs of clothing ~~\$ 50.90~~ shipment and on the way for the use of American Relief for Italy docked at Leghorn and put in warehouses there. Two people are to be in Leghorn the week of 29 Jan, making these plans. The 50 trucks sent from America for the use of EMDSI will be available for immediate distribution. The RWO Piemonte Region has made extensive plans for that Region and has available some clothing and blankets.

- 2 -

This office will help to supply the transportation.

- (b) The American Red Cross will continue to follow closely in the battle areas and under the RHCs distribute their clothing which is already at Leghorn - a sufficient supply now for Milan and Turin. 325 additional tons arriving last week will be held in reserve to be sent to the needy sections.
- (c) The ENDSI will complete the clothing distribution in the areas after the American Red Cross has met its first and pressing needs and passed on into new areas.
- (d) The supplemental feeding plans will be similar to those used in Naples, Rome and Florence. Public Feeding Stations will be set up in the larger cities to meet the immediate needs. As information reaches our officers as to food requirements it will be given to the Food Sub-Commission immediately.
- (e) Immediate contact will be made with the existing ONMI and the ECA, get them under good management as quickly as possible so as to release our personnel for other duties.
- (f) The Sub-Commission of Labour, Industry and Commerce will be kept informed of the numbers of people on relief at all times.
- (g) The American Joint Distribution Committee whose funds come from people of Jewish faith in America, the ENDSI and all other groups are lending themselves to the plans of this office to coordinate their work and eliminate duplication.
- (h) Our plans are based on large scale destruction and finding 40% of the people in dire need; anything short of this will make our plans that much more effective.

5083

JOHN McSWEENEY,
Lt. Colonel,
Chief, Welfare Branch.

28 GEN 1945

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION SUB-COMMISSION

DPR/1/ADM

27 January, 1945.

SUBJECT: Relief in Italy.

TO: C.A. Section, A.C. (att. Colonel CRUPP3).

1. Reference your letter 6/1E/CA dated 25 January, 1945. The following is a brief outline of the relief activities carried out by this Sub-Commission and organisations working in close conjunction.

2. Paragraph "a" of copy of letter addressed to Admiral STONE.

Forward Groups and Representatives of this Sub-Commission operate with the 5th and 8th Armies collecting and co-ordinating movements of refugees who pass through the lines or have to be evacuated from danger areas. They are gathered into forward camps, where they receive food, some clothing and medical attention if necessary. Arrangements are then made for them to be either dispersed in the locality or to be sent to static camps further south. Both Allied Nationals and Italians are accommodated in these forward camps. In the case of Italians who have homes in South Italy, arrangements are made for their repatriation. Allied Nationals who have the means of subsistence are permitted to live where they desire, those who have no means are sent to camps for Allied Nationals. Italian refugees who arrive in ROME become the responsibility of the Italian High Commissioner for War Refugees, who works in very close co-operation with this Sub-Commission. Allied Nationals go to Reception Centres situated at AVERSA (NAPLES) and CIMA CITTA (ROME). There is also a Transit Refugee Camp at BARI in South Italy, and three non-Italian accommodation Centres and two Hospitals in the heel of Italy.

Ten Military Missions are accredited to the Sub-Commission representing U.S.S.R., FRANCE, BELGIUM, NETHERLANDS, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, POLAND, GREECE, CHINA, YUGOSLAVIA and NORWAY. These representatives assist in organising the care of their own nationals.

The following organisations work in close co-operation with this Sub-Commission:-

U.M.R.R.A. Who are now in process of taking over the Southern Camp the Heel. They have also lent a Relief and Refugee Unit, a Hygiene and First Aid Unit and part of a Transport Unit, who have done excellent work at FORT AUGUSTIA Camp near ROME. U.M.R.R.A. are expecting to be able to supply some clothing and medical comforts as soon as their supplies become available.

Inter Governmental Committee on Refugees, is concerned in particular with the care of victims of axis persecution on account of race, religion or political views.

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE. Supplementary welfare services in Refugee Camps and elsewhere.

TO:

C.A. Section, A.C. (att.Colonel CRPPS).

1. Reference your letter 6/1E/Ga dated 25 January, 1945.
The following is a brief outline of the relief activities carried out by this Sub-Commission and organisations working in close conjunction.

2. Paragraph "a" of copy of letter addressed to Admiral STONE.

Forward Groups and Representatives of this Sub-Commission operate with the 5th and 8th Armies collecting and co-ordinating movements of refugees who pass through the lines or have to be evacuated from danger areas. They are gathered into forward camps, where they receive food, some clothing and medical attention if necessary. Arrangements are then made for them to be either dispersed in the locality or to be sent to static camps further south. Both Allied Nationals and Italians are accommodated in these forward camps. In the case of Italians who have homes in South Italy, arrangements are made for their repatriation. Allied Nationals who have the means of subsistence are permitted to live where they desire, those who have no means are sent to camps for Allied Nationals. Italian Refugees who arrive in ROME become the responsibility of the Italian High Commissioner for War Refugees, who works in very close co-operation with this Sub-Commission. Allied Nationals go to Reception Centres situated at AVERSA (NAPLES) and CINA CITTA (ROME). There is also a Transit Refugee Camp at Bari in South Italy, and three non-Italian accommodation Centres and two Hospitals in the Heel of Italy. ^{rs}

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Inter Governmental Committee on Refugees, is concerned in particular with the care of victims of axis persecution on account of race, religion or political views.

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE. Supplementary welfare services in Refugee Camps and elsewhere.

War Refugee Board. Is concerned with the rescue of victims of enemy oppression who are in imminent danger of death in axis occupied territory.

British Red Cross. Assists in the organisation of the Camps and in general welfare. Also assists in staffing of hospitals.

- 2 -

✓ American Joint Distribution Board. The chief function of this organization is to bring assistance to persons of the Jewish faith outside the continental United States, who are in jeopardy, or may be in need, and for whom no other service or aid is available.

✓ FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.

✓ Financial assistance is made to Displaced Persons of the following nations: UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN, GREECE, POLAND and YUGOSLAVIA, through this Sub-Commission. Some advances are also made by other agencies. Sums advanced to individual Allied Nationals are based on the maximum of 4,000 lire per month per person, with a maximum of 12,000 lire for a family. ✓ C

✓ The Italian Government also makes a small payment to Italian Refugees. Lire 30 per day for the head of a family and 20 lire per day for dependants. For refugees in camps the amounts are 25 and 15 lire per day respectively. ✓ C

2. Paragraph "B" of copy of letter to Admiral STONE.

a) Clothing. Some clothing is obtained from the Red Cross, or Army Salvage and a limited amount by local purchase. Workshops in the camps repair and remake garments and foot wear.

b) Extra Food on Medical Grounds. Allied Nationals non-resident in Camps are able to obtain extra foodstuffs on presentation of a medical certificate. Over 1,700 have been dealt with in the Rome area.

3. Paragraph "C" of copy of letter to Admiral STONE.

✓ NORTHERN ITALY

Plans for Northern Italy will have to be divided into two principal phases. The first is the operational phase when the immediate task is the care and redistribution of war refugees so that they do not hamper military operations. The second deals with the repatriation and resettlement of displaced persons and refugees.

It is assumed that to deal with the refugee problem in Northern Italy, a maximum of ten camps, each with a capacity of 6,000 with 50 bedded hospital to each will be required. In addition four hospitals with 250 beds will be set up. **5081**

When liberated, transit, accommodation or dispersal centres will be set up at BOLAGNA, GENOVA, PAVIA, MILANO, MESTRE near VENEZIA, VERONA, and TRIESTE. The three further camps will be sited and put into operation as and when the situation dictates. Application for necessary equipment and supplies is being made.

✓ The necessary Border Control machinery will also be set up to control movements of refugees and displaced persons entering and leaving Italy.

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The necessary Border Control machinery will also be set up to control movements of refugees and displaced persons entering and leaving Italy.

For the Director.

C. Fothergill

C. FOTHERGILL,
Lieut. Colonel,
Deputy Director.

1150
HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Health Sub-Commission

34a

AC/3041/FH

22 January 1945

SUBJECT: - Proposed Welfare Plans for North-west Italy.

TO : - Director, Public Health Sub-Commission.

1. Information upon which to predicate plans:

- (a) Population of now enemy occupied Italy is approximately 17,000,000 persons.
- (b) Commerce and also Industry Sub-Commissions concur in stating that at least 70% of Italy's industries lie above the Pisa-Rimini line. Of the 17,000,000 KW of electric power production of Italy, 15,000,000 of it lies above this line, showing definitely the industrial nature of this area.
- (c) Normally more wealth and better living conditions exist here.
- (d) Climate is colder above than below the Pisa-Rimini line, necessitating more food and clothing per needy person.

2. The unknown factors above the Pisa-Rimini line are:

- (a) The proportion of peacetime production which was permitted to be continued under German rule. How much clothing and how many shoes will the population have?
- (b) If power production is destroyed to what can industrial workers be turned to earn a living?

3. Estimates of need must be based upon experience gained through fifteen months of trying to meet Welfare needs in Liberated Italy. We must plan for the maximum destruction by the enemy of facilities. Destruction of these facilities will proportionately bring more hardship in the industrial north than destruction brought upon a more or less agricultural south.

4. Plans:

- (a) To have the 2,225,000 lbs of clothing now ready for shipment and on the way for the use of American Relief for Italy docked at Leghorn and put in warehouses there. Two people are to be in Leghorn the week of 29 Jan, making these plans. The 50 trucks sent from America for the use of ENSI will be available for immediate distribution. The RWO Piemonte Region has made extensive plans for that Region and has available some clothing and blankets.

508~

- 2 -

This office will help to supply the transportation.

- (b) The American Red Cross will continue to follow closely in the battle areas and under the RPHCs distribute their clothing which is already at Leghorn - a sufficient supply now for Milan and Turin. 325 additional tons arriving last week will be held in reserve to be sent to the needy sections.
- (c) The ENDSI will complete the clothing distribution in the areas after the American Red Cross has met its first and pressing needs and passed on into new areas.
- (d) The supplemental feeding plans will be similar to those used in Naples, Rome and Florence. Public Feeding Stations will be set up in the larger cities to meet the immediate needs. As information reaches our officers as to food requirements it will be given to the Food Sub-commission immediately.
- (e) Immediate contact will be made with the existing ONMI and the ECA, get them under good management as quickly as possible so as to release our personnel for other duties.
- (f) The Sub-Commission of Labour, Industry and Commerce will be kept informed of the numbers of people on relief at all times.
- (g) The American Joint Distribution Committee whose funds come from people of Jewish faith in America, the ENDSI and all other groups are lending themselves to the plans of this office to coordinate their work and eliminate duplication.
- (h) Our plans are based on large scale destruction and finding 40% of the people in dire need; anything short of this will make our plans that much more effective.

5085

JOHN McSWENEY,
Lt. Colonel,
Chief, Welfare Branch.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 398
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

Lt 33A
Tel. Ext. 608

Ref: 6/LB/CA.

25 Jan 45.

SUBJECT: Relief Organization in Italy.

TO: Displaced Persons and Repatriation S/C.

- 1 Reference the attached copy of a letter addressed to the Chief Commissioner. Will you please forward to this Headquarters a brief statement of your activities insofar as it is called for by the paragraph marked "A" in ref.
- 2 It would also be appreciated if you could give any information with regard to the questions marked "B" and "C".
- 3 It is pointed out that the answers need not be elaborate and an early reply is requested.

RRC
R.R. CRIPPS, Col.,
CSO CA Section,

AB/sg

5084

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
AND 394
Office of the Chief of Staff

32 A

Tel. 451

23 January 1945

Ref. 4002/30/COS.

SUBJECT: Ambassador Kirk's Request for Information
on Civilian Relief in Italy.

TO : V.P., Economic Section.

1. Reference my letter 4002/26/COS of 6 Jan and your reply thereto of 15 Jan on above subject.
2. The Chief Commissioner sent an interim reply on 5 Jan to Mr. Kirk stating that he was having the Economic Section produce the civilian supply information and would have them get in touch with Mr. Idvengood. A copy of Mr. Kirk's letter of 2 Jan is attached hereto.
3. Please coordinate this information with information to be supplied by Civil Affairs Section and prepare a suitable reply to the Ambassador's letter for the Chief Commissioner's signature. Please treat this as urgent.

Joseph C. Rely
Chief Staff Officer,
To the Chief of Staff.

Copy to: CSO, Civil Affairs Section. ✓

5083

Encl. 1

COPY

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE
ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, January 2, 1945

My dear Admiral,

In view of the importance of the problem of civilian relief in Italy, I am anxious to give the Department of State the most complete and up to date information with respect to what is now being done in that field and what is planned for the future.

To that end I shall be very grateful if you can let me have a brief statement outlining the relief activities carried on by the interested sections of the Commission and the manner in which these are coordinated with similar activities of other agencies, both Allied and Italian.

In addition to a description of the Commission's own activities, I should very much appreciate any information you may have available regarding the general aspects of the relief problem in Italy such as the following:

- 1) Estimated number of civilians in Italy needing relief:
 - a) Italians;
 - b) Other nationalities.
- 2) Estimated quantities and cost of the various categories of supplies which it will be necessary to import in order to satisfy the minimum needs of such persons;
- 3) Extent to which it has been possible to provide these supplies, the sources from which they have been procured, and the channels through which distribution has been made;
- 4) Future program for the provision of civilian relief, including the preparations which have been made for meeting the needs of Northern Italy when that area has been liberated.

I wish to express my cordial thanks in advance for the cooperation which I feel sure you will give me in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

5082

/s/ A. KIRK

Near Admiral Ellery W. Stone
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
R o m e.

File

Tel: 267

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 994
Economic Section

HC/hs

15.14/ES

15 January 1945

17 GEN. 1945

SUBJECT: Request by Ambassador Kirk for Information on
Civilian Relief Activities.

TO : Civil Affairs Section,
Attention: Col. R. R. Gripps, Chief Staff Officer.

1. AS a result of the attached memorandum from the Chief of Staff (file No. 4002/26/CCS dated 9 Jan 45), we got in touch with the American Embassy in order to determine more definitely what type of information was required.

2. Mr. Coit McLean came to see me this afternoon about it. It developed that he was interested only in straight relief activities, of the type handled through Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission, and the Welfare work in the Public Health Sub-Commission. He did not want any information on supplies which are sold to the Italian population.

3. I therefore suggested that he get in touch with the Civil Affairs Section, and gave him your name.

Harlan Cleveland
HARLAN CLEVELAND
Executive Director
Economic Section

cc: Chief of Staff

5081

211

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

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
INTERNAL OFFICE MEMO

From: Office of the Chief of Staff

Tel: 388.

SUBJECT: Mr. Kirk's request for Statistics
of Civilian Relief.

FILE No. 4002/26/COS.

TO: VP Economic Section.

6 Jan 1945.

Will you please get out a short statement for Mr. Kirk on the
lines of our conversation yesterday. I suggest getting Mr. Livingston
along, finding out what he wants & then having it prepared
with his help.

MSL
Brigadier,
Chief of Staff.

5084/11

785016

COPY

Rome, January 2, 1945

My dear Admiral,

In view of the importance of the problem of civilian relief in Italy, I am anxious to give the Department of State the most complete and up to date information with respect to what is now being done in that field and what is planned for the future.

To that end I shall be very grateful if you can let me have a brief statement outlining the relief activities carried on by the interested sections of the Commission and the manner in which these are coordinated with similar activities of other agencies, both Allied and Italian.

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1) Estimated number of civilians in Italy needing relief:

- a) Italians;
- b) Other nationalities.

2) Estimated quantities and cost of the various categories of supplies which it will be necessary to import in order to satisfy the minimum needs of such persons;

3) Extent to which it has been possible to provide these supplies, the sources from which they have been procured, and the channels through which distribution has been made;

4) Future program for the provision of civilian relief, including the preparations which have been made for meeting the needs of Northern Italy when that area has been liberated.

I wish to express my cordial thanks in advance for the cooperation which I feel sure you will give me in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

5073

Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone,
Chief Commissioner,
Allied Commission,
Rome.

Answered C.C. 950

Spencer

Tel: 467081
Ext 358

30a

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 304
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

Ref : DPR/20/2

19 Dec 44

SUBJECT : Medical Comforts for Refugees

TO : AFHQ (C:2)

1. Medical comforts are urgently required for Italian Refugees in camp hospitals controlled by Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission.

2. The need for an addition to the diet on medical grounds is essential in the case of

- a) refugees who by reason of extremes of age or physical conditions require additional food;
- b) refugees sick in camp hospitals.

3. As sickness in a refugee population is a danger to the health of the ordinary civilian and to the military it is therefore requested that authority be granted to draw the undernoted items (which are not available from AC stocks) from Army supplies

Cornflour	1/2 oz per day per person
Mustard Powder	1/2 " " " " "
Cocoa	1/2 " " " " "

These medical comforts will be indented for by D.C. camps and certified as essential by an Allied Medical Officer.

FOR THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER

G.S. PARKINSON Brig
Acting VP CA Section

Copy to: Displaced Persons and
Repatriation Sub-Commission
(your DPR/20/2 of 7 Dec refers)

5070

*Not sent. Returned to Dispers (Maj) in
Pctn to reframe and submit a
stronger case.*

21 Dec.

*He has not done so. I
have spoken to him
twice with subject
12/1.*

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

Estl. Ext: 388

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

Ref : DPR/20/Q

19 Dec 44

SUBJECT : Medical Comforts Refugees

TO : Displaced Persons and Repatriation
Sub-Commission

Reference your DPR/20/Q of 7 Dec there is forwarded copy letter received from Food Sub-Commission dated 14 Dec. Application is being made to AFHQ for permission to draw supplies of Cornflour, Custard powder and Cocoa from Army sources;

R.R.
R.R. CRIPPS Col
CSO CA Section

Enclosure

50..

15 DEC 1944

INTER OFFICE MEMO

28a
AJR/61

14 December 1944

Tel: 515

Ref: 43-2/70/FOOD

SUBJECT: Medical Comforts - Italian Refugees in Camps

FROM : Food Sub-Commission

TO : Civil Affairs Section

1. Letters from Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission, 7 December DPR/20/Q and your DPR/20/Q of 11 December are reference.

2. Corn Flour, Custard Powder and Cocoa, are not stocked by Allied Commission.

3. In regard to Milk and Sugar, the Camps already draw 100 grams Evaporated Milk and 50 grams Sugar per day for each resident. It is recommended that these supplies be adjusted by the camp officials to provide any additional requirement for the camp hospital.

For the Chief Commissioner:

W. J. Legg
W. J. LEGG
Colonel
Director, Food Sub-Commission

Copy to:
Displaced Persons & Repatriation Sub-Com.

L. G. ...
5010

5084

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

6/18/CA

Lia

Ref : DPR/20/Q

11 Dec 44

SUBJECT : Medical Comforts
Refugees Italian

TO : Food Sub-Commission

With reference to letter Displaced Persons
and Repatriation Sub-Commission to this Section
(DPR/Q/20) of 7 Dec 44 copy to you. May the desired
authority be granted.

pk.

R.R. CREPS Col
CSO CA Section

C.E. file & B.F. on 16 Dec.
pk. 1/12.

50:5

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

JEP/bw

APO 394

DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION SUB-COMMISSION

DPR/20/Q

Tel. 489081 Ext. 414

- 8 DEC. 1944

December 1944

SUBJECT : Medical Comforts - Refugees Italian.

TO : C.A. Section. ✓

1. Medical comforts are urgently required by this Sub-Commission for the Italian Refugees who are in our camp hospitals.

2. The need for an addition to the diet on medical grounds is essential in the case of

(a) refugees who by reason of extremes of age or physical conditions require additional food

(b) refugees sick in camp hospitals.

3. Sickness in a refugee population is a danger to the health of the ordinary civilian and the military population.

4. It is requested that authority be granted for this Sub-Commission to draw from A.C. supplies the following medical comforts for refugees accommodated in Evacuation and Holding Camps under control of the Sub-Commission.

These medical comforts will be indented for by O.C. camps and certified as essential by an Allied Medical Officer.

Scale in ozs. per day per person

Milk 2
 Sugar 1
 Cornflour 1
 Custard Powder 1
 Cocoa 1

5. Should any of the above items not be available from A.C. stocks it is requested that AFHQ be asked to provide same from Army sources.

For the Director:

[Signature]
 Major
 O. i/c ADM.

5013

Copy to: Food Sub Commission
 File 710/MED

TO : C.A. Section. ✓

1. Medical comforts are urgently required by this Sub-Commission for the Italian Refugees who are in our camp hospitals.

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Sugar 1
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Custard Powder..... 1
Cocoa..... 1

5. Should any of the above items not be available from A.C. stocks it is requested that AFHQ be asked to provide same from Army sources.

For the Director:

[Signature]
Major
O. i/c ADM.

Copy to: Food Sub Commission
File 710/ADM

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1163

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

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
INTER OFFICE MEMO

(25A)

From: Office of the Chief of Staff.

Tel: 735

SUBJECT: Letter from Prime Minister

FILE No. 2211/14/COS.

TO: Civil Affairs Section

31 October 1944

(24)

Reference your 6/1B/CA dated 8 October 44, addressed to the Prime Minister, attached is reply dated 25 October for any action you may consider necessary.

1670-111

E. Horder
Chief Staff Officer,
to the Chief of Staff.

50.0

(3471)

Translation

The President of the Council of Ministers
Minister of the Interior

n. 10138

Rome, 25 October 1941

28 OCT Recd

Dear Admiral,

Referring to your letter of October 8th,
I communicate to you that, in accordance to your request, I ordered
the manifest and the circular about the assistance to be given
to the ex interned civilians to be modified.

I remain,

Yours truly,

/s/ I. Bonomi

Admiral Ellery W. Stone
Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission
R O M E

file in folder

See 4

501~

trans. E.O.

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IL PRESIDENTE
DEL CONSIGLIO DEI MINISTRI
MINISTRO DELL'INTERNO

Roma, 25 ottobre 1944

Caro Ammiraglio,

in relazione alla Sua lettera dell'8 corrente,
mi è gradito comunicarle che, in accoglimento della Sua
richiesta, ho disposto che siano modificati il manifesto
e la circolare per l'assistenza agli ex internati civili.

Molto cordialmente

Ammiraglio ELLERY W. STONE
ff. Commissario Capo della
Commissione Alleata

R O M A

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6/1B/CA 8000

Ref/6/1B/CA.

8 October 1944

My dear Mr. Prime Minister,

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 2nd September 1944.

With regard to the Manifest of which several thousand copies have been printed I would urge that a printed slip be made, making the necessary correction for pasting over the words "must be collected". The words "must be informed and if they desire" should be printed on the slip. If the slips are printed and pasted on the copies of the Manifesto there would be no need to reprint.

I enclose copy of your translation of the Circular to Prefects which I have slightly amended. I have deleted the phrase which states "and then sent to an allied camp for foreign refugees or to the chief town of a province" and added a new sentence "Allied nationals and ex-internees will continue to live in their own houses until such time as individual cases can be considered by the Allied Control Commission."

Yours very truly,

/s/ Henry W. Stone
HENRY W. STONE
Commodore, USNR,
Acting Chief Commissioner.

His Excellency Ivanoe Bonomi,
President of the Council of Ministers,
Italian Government,
ROME.

cc-"a" File

5072

TRANSLATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Cabinet

n. 3802

TO THEIR EXCELLENCIES THE PREFECTS

OBJECT : Help to ex interned Civilians

Many citizens of the Allied Countries interned in concentration camps or banished, are now scattered in numerous localities.

I want them to be helped in the provinces which are being liberated from the enemy and during the first period of the liberation.

Therefore, I beg your Excellencies to impart the necessary instructions to all syndics, so that in every municipality, the exinterned civilians should be informed that, if they wish, they can be given shelter and a subsidy of 75 Lire a day during 15 days at most. Allied Nationals and ex interneers will continue to live in their houses until such time as individual cases can be considered by the Allied Control Commission.

The given subsidies must be duly registered a receipt must be given by those who got the subsidies.

I want the ex-interned civilians to be treated as guests of the Italian Government, during the first day of their liberation, this being an act of gratitude towards the Allied Countries for the war they are fighting for the liberation of Italy. Therefore I trust that your Excellencies will see that the former instructions are exactly followed.

THE MINISTER

/s/ BONOMI

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6/18/CA

Refugee Relief

Previous Correspondence on
File 259/CA (with Archives)

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