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Eight Army Monthly Reports  
July 1944 - Aug 1944

HEADQUARTERS  
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION  
R.C. & E.C. SECTION  
APO 394

21st August 1944.

SUBJECT: 8th Army Report  
TO : Executive Commissioner

Group Captain Benson has only sent in his supply report this month. He has been busy and promises the full report as soon as he can.

The points raised are the same as those brought up at the meeting at HQ AM on 2<sup>nd</sup> August, which Economic Section took up. No problems when I was there.

*W. J. Gipp*

C. W. I. SHIFF  
Lt. Colonel

*LT Col Shiff*

One copy of SA was forwarded to Economic Section 12 AUG

230855B

RECEIVED BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250  
JULY 1946

MR. ROBERT H. HARRIS

1/13

Aug 10

3A

3000 100 10000 1000

# 1. General.

The rate of advances slowed down during the past month, mainly owing to the increased resistance offered by the enemy in the hills north of MYZORE. By the end of the month, however, our occupation had extended to the whole of MYZORE, two-thirds of ARUNACHAL, most of MANIPAL, the whole of MIZORAM and a fair portion of MIZORAM. The total population under our administration was therefore approximately 2,000,000.

# 2. Agriculture.

These provinces are all agricultural and have had good crops of wheat. They have so far been little disturbed by war; inflationary tendencies in their prices are not marked except where livestock are concerned. It is currently reported that a pair of young cows cost 100,000 to 125,000 lire which is over ten times the pre-occupation price and perhaps four times the price prevailing a year ago.

A disturbing element during the month was the series of conflicting decisions concerning the price of grain. These had been fixed at 900 and 1,000 lire per quintal for soft and hard wheat respectively before the spring offensive at CASINO opened. On 9 July, however, when we had already swept over a dozen provinces, the Italian authorities announced that these prices applied only to SOVIET PROVINCES, and to withdraw all our undertakings to the Germans, officers, postmen and natives, and to withdraw all our undertakings to the Germans in the newly occupied areas. Fortunately the price of 1,000 lire was saved at the last moment by the revocation of the decision on 13 July, apparently at the instance of the Italian government.

Organization of the central and provincial agricultural committees proceed satisfactorily. It is however too early yet to assess their effect on the grain collection campaign.

In ARUNACHAL there is a surplus of 5,000 tons of grain carried forward from last year and the produce of another 40,000 tons to be collected this harvest. In MANIPAL about 1,000 tons remain and some 50,000 tons are expected. Figures for MYZORE, ARUNACHAL and MANIPAL are not yet available.

# 3. R.O.C.

Shortage of R.O.C. for the month continues to be the worst feature of the supply situation. In the forward areas, the R.O.C. since 1 of 6 is stretched to the uttermost, can undertake to do no more than allow us the minimum absolutely essential for public utilities 0.8 million, street cleaning and food transport. The discovery of small enemy camps and the opening of the GIVITA CASTELLANA railroad on 7 July gave some relief but the general picture is still one of acute shortage.

4447

these provinces and all agricultural and have had good crops of wheat. They have so far been little disturbed by war; extraordinary conditions in farm prices are not noted except where livestock has been affected. It is currently reported that a pair of goats can cost 140,000 to 125,000 lire which is over ten times the pre-occupation price and perhaps four times the price prevailing a year ago.

A disturbing element during the month was the series of escalating conditions concerning the price of grain. Wheat had been fixed at 300 and 1,000 lire per quintal for soft and hard wheat respectively before the spring offensive of German forces. In July, however, when it had already swept over a dozen provinces, ASDP reportedly announced that these prices applied only to Southern Italy. Instructions were to be issued to destroy production centers, produce and resources, and to withdraw all our understandings to the Germans in the newly occupied areas. Fortunately the price of 1,000 lire was saved at the last moment by the revocation of the decision on 13 July, apparently at the instance of the Italian Government.

Organization of the command and provincial agricultural conditions proved satisfactory. It is however too early yet to assess their effect on the grain collection campaign.

In Macedonia there is a surplus of 3,000 tons of grain carried forward from last year and the produce of another 40,000 tons to be collected this harvest. In Bulgaria about 2,000 tons remain and some 50,000 tons are expected. Figures for Syria, Arabia and Africa are not yet available.

#### 5. Italy

Shortage of P.O.L. for threshing continues to be the worst feature of the supply situation. In the forward areas, the Army, whose L of C is stretched to the uttermost, can undertake to do no more than allow us the driving of a solitary essential for public utilities e.g. millin, street cleaning and food transport. The discovery of small enemy traps and the opening of the CIVITA CASTELLANA railroad on 7 July gave some relief but the general picture is still one of acute shortage.

On the Adriatic coast our provisions have been restricted. The reduced in less crowded than the Italian line which, with very limited carrying capacity has to maintain a whole Army in the field.

The following is a summary of deliveries of P.O.L. for civil consumption according to most recent information.

Summary of P.O.L. deliveries  
 1 - Admin  
 1 - Sec  
 1 - ...

12 tons  
51 "  
50 "  
• 5 "  
• 5 "  
19 "  
108 "

#### 4. Food supplies.

On both sides of the Appennines our provinces are generally spending extensively on supplies with local grain. LIGURIA CITY, much battered by war, has needed supplies of flour and parts of SILEA PROVINCE, although possessing grain, have also required assistance owing to the breakdown of electric milling and inadequate water for the others. In several provinces the milling situation has improved and the provinces in self supporting.

In MARCHESA almost the only mill working is in the capital city, but this can cope with part of the national population of that rural province.

#### 5. Miscellaneous food supplies.

In agricultural areas the principal cry is not for salt, sugar, oil and soap. Until the arrival of the railhead at CIVITA CASTELLANA our situation in this respect was very bad. The ACC depot at CIVITANO possessed hardly anything but flour and the first truckloads to arrive at the railhead unexpectedly contained the same commodity. During the period up to 22 July however (when operation of the railhead was handed over to Region IV) the following supplies had been received at CIVITA CASTELLANA and divided between the provinces of RIMINI, VIAREGGIO and PENNA-

#### CIVITA CASTELLANA Tons received

400  
54  
17.5  
110

#### 5 - 21 Jul 44. Commodities

Flour  
Sugar  
Salt  
Oil

REMARKS: apart from isolated consignments from CIVITANO or CIVITA CASTELLANA had to await the opening of the ROSTI railhead on 24 Jul 44. Here again our experience has been most disappointing and for the first four days, lorries and men piled away their time at railhead with nothing to do. This now appears to have been due to the excessive delay of vehicles in transit, although there is also a suspicion that some may have been off loaded at CIVITA CASTELLANA. The following table, however, illustrates the verifications of the shortfalls in supplies.

#### ASSISTED.

#### Commodity.

FOIL  
SOAP  
SUGAR

#### Programmed.

70 tons  
20 "  
25 "

#### Received.

Nil  
Nil  
Nil

24 - 30 Jul 44.

4466

In MACHUCA almost the only rail service is in the capital city, but this can cope with most of the national population of that rural province.

#### 5. Miscellaneous food supplies.

In agricultural areas the individual cry is now for salt, sugar, oil and soap. Until the arrival of the railroad at CIVITA CASTELLANA our situation in this respect was very bad. The last depot at CIVITA possessed hardly anything but flour and the first truckloads to arrive at the railroad accompanied by the train the same commodity. During the period up to 21 July however (when operation of the railroad was handed over to Region IV) the following supplies had been received at CIVITA CASTELLANA and divided between the provinces of RIVOLI, VIGEVANO and VERCELLI:

#### CIVITA CASTELLANA Tons received

200  
28  
17.5  
133

#### 5 - 21 Jul 44. Commodities

Flour  
Sugar  
Salt  
Oil

VERCELLI, apart from isolated consignments from MACHUCA or CIVITA CASTELLANA had to await the opening of the ASSEI railhead on 24 Jul 44. Here again our experience has been most disappointing and for the first few days, lorries and men idled away their time at railhead with nothing to do. This now appears to have been due to the excessive delay of railcars in transit, although there is also a suspicion that some may have been off loaded at CIVITA CASTELLANA. The following table, however, illustrates the seriousness of the shortfall in supplies:

#### ASSEI RAIL.

#### Commodity.

ROL  
SOAP  
SALT  
SUGAR  
D. VEG  
M & V  
EVAP ROLL

TOTAL

#### Projected.

70 tons  
20 "  
20 "  
20 "  
30 "  
20 "  
10 "  
10 "

175 "

#### Received.

Nil  
Nil  
Nil  
100 tons  
Nil  
13 "  
15 "  
13 "

13 "

24 - 20 Jul 44.

4448

On the Adriatic side, better rail facilities have resulted in a much improved picture - notwithstanding the long haul from GENOVA to CIVITA where the railway has now stopped. The following table summarizes latest available information on this subject:

#### GENOVA RAIL.

#### Commodity.

M & V

1 - 21 Jul 44.

#### Received.

76



1. *Practicality* – how useful the information is to the user.

1891

1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*)  
 2. *Chlorophyll b* (Chl *b*)  
 3. *Chlorophyll c* (Chl *c*)  
 4. *Chlorophyll d* (Chl *d*)  
 5. *Chlorophyll e* (Chl *e*)  
 6. *Chlorophyll f* (Chl *f*)  
 7. *Chlorophyll g* (Chl *g*)  
 8. *Chlorophyll h* (Chl *h*)  
 9. *Chlorophyll i* (Chl *i*)  
 10. *Chlorophyll j* (Chl *j*)  
 11. *Chlorophyll k* (Chl *k*)  
 12. *Chlorophyll l* (Chl *l*)  
 13. *Chlorophyll m* (Chl *m*)  
 14. *Chlorophyll n* (Chl *n*)  
 15. *Chlorophyll o* (Chl *o*)  
 16. *Chlorophyll p* (Chl *p*)  
 17. *Chlorophyll q* (Chl *q*)  
 18. *Chlorophyll r* (Chl *r*)  
 19. *Chlorophyll s* (Chl *s*)  
 20. *Chlorophyll t* (Chl *t*)  
 21. *Chlorophyll u* (Chl *u*)  
 22. *Chlorophyll v* (Chl *v*)  
 23. *Chlorophyll w* (Chl *w*)  
 24. *Chlorophyll x* (Chl *x*)  
 25. *Chlorophyll y* (Chl *y*)  
 26. *Chlorophyll z* (Chl *z*)  
 27. *Chlorophyll aa* (Chl *aa*)  
 28. *Chlorophyll ab* (Chl *ab*)  
 29. *Chlorophyll ac* (Chl *ac*)  
 30. *Chlorophyll ad* (Chl *ad*)  
 31. *Chlorophyll ae* (Chl *ae*)  
 32. *Chlorophyll af* (Chl *af*)  
 33. *Chlorophyll ag* (Chl *ag*)  
 34. *Chlorophyll ah* (Chl *ah*)  
 35. *Chlorophyll ai* (Chl *ai*)  
 36. *Chlorophyll aj* (Chl *aj*)  
 37. *Chlorophyll ak* (Chl *ak*)  
 38. *Chlorophyll al* (Chl *al*)  
 39. *Chlorophyll am* (Chl *am*)  
 40. *Chlorophyll an* (Chl *an*)  
 41. *Chlorophyll ao* (Chl *ao*)  
 42. *Chlorophyll ap* (Chl *ap*)  
 43. *Chlorophyll aq* (Chl *aq*)  
 44. *Chlorophyll ar* (Chl *ar*)  
 45. *Chlorophyll as* (Chl *as*)  
 46. *Chlorophyll at* (Chl *at*)  
 47. *Chlorophyll au* (Chl *au*)  
 48. *Chlorophyll av* (Chl *av*)  
 49. *Chlorophyll aw* (Chl *aw*)  
 50. *Chlorophyll ax* (Chl *ax*)  
 51. *Chlorophyll ay* (Chl *ay*)  
 52. *Chlorophyll az* (Chl *az*)  
 53. *Chlorophyll aza* (Chl *aza*)  
 54. *Chlorophyll abz* (Chl *abz*)  
 55. *Chlorophyll acz* (Chl *acz*)  
 56. *Chlorophyll adz* (Chl *adz*)  
 57. *Chlorophyll aez* (Chl *aez*)  
 58. *Chlorophyll afz* (Chl *afz*)  
 59. *Chlorophyll agz* (Chl *agz*)  
 60. *Chlorophyll ahz* (Chl *ahz*)  
 61. *Chlorophyll aiz* (Chl *aiz*)  
 62. *Chlorophyll ajz* (Chl *ajz*)  
 63. *Chlorophyll akz* (Chl *akz*)  
 64. *Chlorophyll alz* (Chl *alz*)  
 65. *Chlorophyll amz* (Chl *amz*)  
 66. *Chlorophyll anz* (Chl *anz*)  
 67. *Chlorophyll aoz* (Chl *aoz*)  
 68. *Chlorophyll apz* (Chl *apz*)  
 69. *Chlorophyll aqz* (Chl *aqz*)  
 70. *Chlorophyll arz* (Chl *arz*)  
 71. *Chlorophyll asz* (Chl *asz*)  
 72. *Chlorophyll atz* (Chl *atz*)  
 73. *Chlorophyll auz* (Chl *auz*)  
 74. *Chlorophyll avz* (Chl *avz*)  
 75. *Chlorophyll awz* (Chl *awz*)  
 76. *Chlorophyll axz* (Chl *axz*)  
 77. *Chlorophyll ayz* (Chl *ayz*)  
 78. *Chlorophyll azz* (Chl *azz*)  
 79. *Chlorophyll azaa* (Chl *aza*)  
 80. *Chlorophyll abz* (Chl *abz*)  
 81. *Chlorophyll acz* (Chl *acz*)  
 82. *Chlorophyll adz* (Chl *adz*)  
 83. *Chlorophyll aez* (Chl *aez*)  
 84. *Chlorophyll afz* (Chl *afz*)  
 85. *Chlorophyll agz* (Chl *agz*)  
 86. *Chlorophyll ahz* (Chl *ahz*)  
 87. *Chlorophyll aiz* (Chl *aiz*)  
 88. *Chlorophyll ajz* (Chl *ajz*)  
 89. *Chlorophyll akz* (Chl *akz*)  
 90. *Chlorophyll alz* (Chl *alz*)  
 91. *Chlorophyll amz* (Chl *amz*)  
 92. *Chlorophyll anz* (Chl *anz*)  
 93. *Chlorophyll aoz* (Chl *aoz*)  
 94. *Chlorophyll apz* (Chl *apz*)  
 95. *Chlorophyll aqz* (Chl *aqz*)  
 96. *Chlorophyll arz* (Chl *arz*)  
 97. *Chlorophyll asz* (Chl *asz*)  
 98. *Chlorophyll atz* (Chl *atz*)  
 99. *Chlorophyll auz* (Chl *auz*)  
 100. *Chlorophyll avz* (Chl *avz*)  
 101. *Chlorophyll awz* (Chl *awz*)  
 102. *Chlorophyll axz* (Chl *axz*)  
 103. *Chlorophyll ayz* (Chl *ayz*)  
 104. *Chlorophyll azz* (Chl *azz*)  
 105. *Chlorophyll azaa* (Chl *aza*)  
 106. *Chlorophyll abz* (Chl *abz*)  
 107. *Chlorophyll acz* (Chl *acz*)  
 108. *Chlorophyll adz* (Chl *adz*)  
 109. *Chlorophyll aez* (Chl *aez*)  
 110. *Chlorophyll afz* (Chl *afz*)  
 111. *Chlorophyll agz* (Chl *agz*)  
 112. *Chlorophyll ahz* (Chl *ahz*)  
 113. *Chlorophyll aiz* (Chl *aiz*)  
 114. *Chlorophyll ajz* (Chl *ajz*)  
 115. *Chlorophyll akz* (Chl *akz*)  
 116. *Chlorophyll alz* (Chl *alz*)  
 117. *Chlorophyll amz* (Chl *amz*)  
 118. *Chlorophyll anz* (Chl *anz*)  
 119. *Chlorophyll aoz* (Chl *aoz*)  
 120. *Chlorophyll apz* (Chl *apz*)  
 121. *Chlorophyll aqz* (Chl *aqz*)  
 122. *Chlorophyll arz* (Chl *arz*)  
 123. *Chlorophyll asz* (Chl *asz*)  
 124. *Chlorophyll atz* (Chl *atz*)  
 125. *Chlorophyll auz* (Chl *auz*)  
 126. *Chlorophyll avz* (Chl *avz*)  
 127. *Chlorophyll awz* (Chl *awz*)  
 128. *Chlorophyll axz* (Chl *axz*)  
 129. *Chlorophyll ayz* (Chl *ayz*)  
 130. *Chlorophyll azz* (Chl *azz*)  
 131. *Chlorophyll azaa* (Chl *aza*)  
 132. *Chlorophyll abz* (Chl *abz*)  
 133.

2A

To: Executive Commissioner.

17 July 1944.

Eighth Army Monthly Report for JUNE

1. Satisfactory report from Eighth Army.
2. No difficulty at all except for supply position, which has always been rather hard to mouth. The reason for this is the rapidity of the advance in the early stages coupled with lack of transport. There is nothing to worry about now due to large stocks having been found in occupied areas. Food Sub-Commission in any case are doing all they can.  
*he shall also continue to keep an eye on this and I expect it will crop up on Wednesday's meeting.*

*G.W.I. Shipp Lt Col*G.W.I. SHIPP,  
Lieut. Col.*Active Chief Commissioner.*

Submitted.

*2/1**9m*  
*17/7/44**R* *4464*

CIRCULATION SLIP  
(Please pass quickly) date 13 July 1949

FROM: - Information Division, AGC

|   |                               |                     |
|---|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| ✓ | TO:                           | Seen & initialed by |
| ✓ | Chief Commissioner            | <i>[Signature]</i>  |
| ✓ | Deputy Chief Commissioner     |                     |
| ✓ | V. Pres. Admin. Section       |                     |
| ✓ | V. Pres. Economic Section     |                     |
| → | Executive Commissioner        |                     |
| → | Deputy Executive Commissioner |                     |
| ✓ | Director's Political Section  |                     |
| ✓ | Security Branch               |                     |
| ✓ | Public Relations Officer      |                     |
| ✓ | Sub. Commission               |                     |
| → | C.A. Branch                   |                     |
| ✓ | Section                       | <i>Col. Shuford</i> |
| ✓ |                               | <i>Maj. Talbot</i>  |
| ✓ |                               | <i>Maj. Reakes</i>  |

SEE: Enclosure

FOR: → Information and Return  
Appropriate Action

REMARKS

4443

**SUBJECT:** Report for month ending 30 June 44

**SECRET**

Main H.Q., A.M.G.  
Eighth Army.

OA/7

8 Jul 44.

HQ Allied Control Commission (5 copies)  
Executive Commissioner's Branch

Copies to: DA & CG Main Eighth Army.  
D.G.S. Main Eighth Army.  
RC AFP Region IV.  
RC AME Region V.

1. During the month of June the whole of Provinces of RIETI and TERNI have been taken over and a considerable portion of PERUGIA. That part of SIZIA which is in Eighth Army area will not be reported on, as arrangements have been made for it to be administered by the Provincial Commissioner through Fifth Army. Detailed information as regards the principle towns in the provinces have already been given in the Situation Reports sent in during the month.
2. The provinces of FROCLONE and Eighth Army portion of the province of ROME have been handed over to Region IV, and the provinces of AQUILA, CHIETI, PESCARA and TRENTO have been handed over to Region V.
3. POLITICS. No events of political significance have taken place. Reports as regards activities of partisans and patriots have already been given. The situation is in hand up to date, though difficulties are still being experienced with a band of Yugoslav partisans in the hills behind FOLIGNO who have not yet been completely rounded up and disarmed. They are still causing a certain amount of trouble in the countryside. They must not, however, be taken as an example of the whole partisan question.
4. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.
  - (i) A Prefect Regente has been installed in TERNI and also in PERUGIA.
  - (ii) On the whole good work has been done by the local committees of Liberation or patriots before the arrival of the Armies, and local governments have been found already set up by these organisations, which in most cases we have been able to accept.
  - (iii) Very few genuine fascists of importance have been found, and the weeding out of the minor officials continues according to the directive.

#### 5. ECONOMICS & RESOURCES.

The most important industrial plants so far come across have all been in TERNI and RIETI. A rough survey is as follows:

TERNI (a) The Hydro-Electric power plant at TERNI. This has been

TERMI have been taken over and a considerable portion of PERUGIA, part of SIELI which is in Eighth Army area will not be reported on, as arrangements have been made for it to be administered by the Provincial Commissioner through Fifth Army. Detailed information as regards the principle towns in the provinces have already been given in the Situation Reports sent in during the month.

2. The provinces of PERUGIA and Eighth Army portion of the province of ROME have been handed over to Region IV, and the provinces of AQUILA, CHIETI, PESCARA and TERAMO have been handed over to Region V.

3. POLITICS. No events of political significance have taken place. Reports as regards activities of partisans and patriots have already been given. The situation is in hand up to date, though difficulties are still being experienced with a band of Yugoslav partisans in the hills behind POLIGNO who have not yet been completely rounded up and disarmed. They are still causing a certain amount of trouble in the countryside. They must not, however, be taken as an example of the whole partisan question.

#### 4. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

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#### 5. ECONOMICS & RESOURCES.

The most important industrial plants so far come across have all been in TERMI and Rieti. A rough survey is as follows:

- TERMI
- (a) The Hydro-Electric power plant at TERMI. This has been systematically destroyed, and given the necessary materials it would still take at any rate six months to get even partial production.
  - (b) Termini Steel Works. This can be put into partial production supplied by its own electrical system, producing 750 K.W. There are large stocks of steel plates and girders etc.
  - (c) Synthetic Rubber Factory. This has never been in production and some of the machinery which was there was dismantled and removed.

1/13 Time 1400  
File Info 405

- 2 -

(d) Jute factory. The place was entirely destroyed and the machines are rusted by exposure, but are in tact. There is limited water power available.

(e) Calcium Carbide Plant at TERNI. This is seriously damaged but is entirely dependent upon electric power which is non-existent.

NARZI. (a) Linoleum Factory. Can resume production on reduced basis if supplied with various raw materials, chiefly oil, sawdust and cotton.

(b) Societa Italiana dei Rami Elettrici e del Elettrocarbonum. Several half finished works can be completed immediately, i.e., Projector Carbons, Carbons for batteries, and telephone diaphragms. To get the factory working at least one of the three bake ovens must be put into operation, which requires per month

250 tons coal  
50 tons dry tar  
70 tons mineral pitch.

6. The lignite mines south of Lake VIMASILE have been visited by a representative of A.C.C. who no doubt has made a full report upon them.

# 7. AGRICULTURE.

Wheat crop in all provinces is excellent and the harvesting is going along well. It is still too early to judge of how the collection of grain is coming in. The chief trouble is the supply of the necessary naptha etc. for the harvesting and also for milling.

# 8. LABOUR.

There have been no labour troubles in the Army area.

# 9. LEGAL.

There is nothing of interest to report under this heading.

# 10. SUPPLIES.

In the provinces of PIETI, TERNI and PERUGIA about 1,000 tons of last years grain have been found, and this has been milled and used for supplying the needs of TERNI which is the worst spot in the area under review. It is not anticipated that Perugia Province will meet any difficulty in so far as grain is concerned.

11. During the period under review in the provinces of PERUGINA and AQUILA some 1,500 tons of supplies were distributed by A.M.C. Transport from stockpiles which have been previously set up at VELLETRI and ISERNIA. The supply position for the big towns now ahead of us is slowly improving, due chiefly to the delay which has occurred in the advance, and there is today 900 tons of flour available in ORVIETIO as a reserve for the FLORENCE area, but miscellaneous supplies such as sugar, milk, salt and olive oil are very short.

i.e., Projector Carbons, Carbons for batteries, and telephone diaphragms. To get the factory working at least one of the three bake ovens must be put into operation, which requires per month

250 tons coal  
10 tons dry tar  
70 tons mineral pitch.

6. The lignite mines south of Lake TRASIMENE have been visited by a representative of A.C.C. who no doubt has made a full report upon them.

#### 7. AGRICULTURE.

Wheat crop in all provinces is excellent and the harvesting is going along well. It is still too early to judge of how the collection of grain is coming in. The chief trouble is the supply of the necessary naptha etc. for the harvesting and also for milling.

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11. During the period under review in the provinces of FROSINONE and AQUILA some 1,500 tons of supplies were distributed by A.M.G. Transport from stockpiles which have been previously set up at VERRAIO and ISERNIA. The supply position for the big towns now ahead of us is slowly improving, due chiefly to the delay which has occurred in the advance, and there is today 900 tons of flour available in GALLIANO as a reserve for the FLORENCE area, but miscellaneous supplies such as sugar, milk, salt and olive oil are very short.

#### 12. REFUGEES.

There are still a considerable number of refugees being found in the provinces of RIETI, TERNI and PERUGIA, but due to the fact that the destruction of towns has been considerably less, it has been possible to keep them in situ, so that the refugee problem now is more a rehabilitation problem than an evacuation problem. Pockets are still come across which will require evacuation but they can be dealt with with comparative ease. In all from the date of the opening of the CASSINO battle, some 23,000 refugees have been dealt with.

- 3 -

13. Displaced Persons have been met in comparatively small numbers and have been dealt with through the Displaced Persons Camp in POLIGNO. This has also handled a certain number of Allied P.Ws who have been found in large numbers. It is regrettable that there is no proper organization to deal with them.

14. PUBLIC SAFETY.

Large numbers of Carabinieri are now being found. They are being vetted and temporarily used and eventually sent back to Regimiento Depots when transport permits. There have been no problems of importance affecting Public Safety, it is interesting that until the big towns so far liberated, the only one where there is at all a real security problem is PERUGIA, and special attention is being paid to this city.

15. PUBLIC HEALTH.

Health in general is extremely good and the whole problem of finding Civilian Hospitals is no longer with us, as large numbers of them now exist in a great many cases very well stocked with medical supplies.

16. Detailed reports by all branches are attached.

*G. Fin...*  
Group Captain,  
Officer Commanding,  
M.O., A.L.G. Eighth Army Main.

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Health in general is extremely good and the whole problem of finding Civilian Hospitals is no longer with us, as large numbers of them now exist in a great many cases they well stocked with medical supplies.

16. Detailed reports by all branches are attached.

*G. J. ...*

Group Captain,  
Officer Commanding,  
R.Q., A.M.G. Eighth Army Main.

4447

SECRET8th Army Mobile ArmyPUBLIC SAFETY

Report For Month of JUNE 44

A. POLICE:

- (i) Generally satisfactory particularly as regards CMMR and GMP, many Carabinieri who disbanded themselves rather than serve in GMR reporting and being returned to Depot for re-equipping etc. as transport is available. The Carabinieri being met with in these areas farther north appear to be of much higher quality in every respect than those from the south. Some of the Eighth Army Mobile Carabinieri from the Sicily area who fall short of this higher standard are being weeded out, and request will be made through usual channels for them to be replaced by the better type.
- (ii) Nothing requiring comment.
- (iii) Generally good.
- (iv) Excellent.
- (v) Immediately after the occupation of RGA, the exodus of persons who had taken refuge there commenced - on foot and in all manner of transport, requiring a considerable measure of control on the main supply route. Diversion of this class of "refugee" on to subsidiary routes before they leave any city in which they may take refuge is essential, and then only permitted according to prevailing operational requirements.

B. SECURITY:

- (i) Fairly good generally.
- (ii) (a) Friendly.
- (b) Interested - in varying degrees.
- (iii) The various partisan groups have required careful handling, guided by CG, Eighth Army, AME, Directive.
- (iv) None.
- (v) Nothing requiring comment.
- (vi) None.
- (vii) None.
- (viii) Civilian vehicular movement, particularly with bicycles, on the main traffic routes requires continuous attention in order to maintain the free flow of operational traffic. In the present mobile phase, strict control of entry into Army Area is less easy of application, and more reliance is necessarily placed on the provision of road checks by provinces behind Army Area.

4444

- 2 -

- (ix) 295 persons were arrested on security grounds by FS per tel during Jun 14. All cases have been considered by GSI, Eighth Army and agreed recommendations made. *and SCAPO*
- (x) Generally well observed.

G. PRISONS:

- (i) Satisfactory.
- (ii) Satisfactory.
- (iii) Reasonably satisfactory.
- (iv) No comments.
- (v) Satisfactory.
- (vi) At scale laid down.
- (vii) None so far as at present known.
- (viii) No comment.

D. FIRE and CIVIL DEFENCE:

- (i) Full information not yet available, but there are fire service personnel at Rieti City, without pumps or vehicles - emergency adaptations being effected as a temporary measure.
- (ii) Full information not yet available.
- (iii) By Army Units operationally and for high priority civilian needs.

E. STAFF:

- (i)
- |                     |                      |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| Major E.J. PULLAN   | SCAPO EIGHTH ARMY    |
| Major BREKEND       | 1130 Rieti PROVINCE  |
| Capt. S. DEAN       | " TERNI "            |
| Capt. J.D. MAYFORTH | SCAPO EIGHTH ARMY    |
| Capt. E. ROBERTS    | SCAPO " " (at Corps) |
| Capt. H. YOUNG      | 1130, TERNI PROVINCE |
- (ii) Rieti, Terni and Perugia Provinces now in Eighth Army. Capt. ROBERTS posted to Eighth Army.

F. Reports from Rieti and Perugia IPSCs not yet received.

5-Jul-44

4439

*E.J. Pullan*

MAJOR,  
SCAPO,  
8TH EIGHTH ARMY.

S M C R E T.

SUBJECT: Report of Refugee Branch  
for month of June

HQ AMG Rear Eighth Army.

C '93/1

2 Jul 44.

To. Officer Commanding,  
AMG Eighth Army.

1. Staff. (a) Casualties. On 2nd June Capt. G.H.S. Lester (B) Comdt. No. 11 AMG Evacuation Camp was admitted to hospital suffering from acute duodenal ulcer.  
On 4th June Capt. H. Dolbe (A) Comdt. No. 2 AMG Evacuation Camp was seriously injured by an exploding shell from a burning lorry while on duty returning to his camp at Arce from Trocinone. Capt. Dolbe was admitted to hospital the same day.  
(b) Appointments. On 1st June Capt. H.K. Jones (B) arrived from IIRB Naples to take the place of Capt. Lester at No. 11 AMG Evacuation Camp.

No. 2 AMG Evacuation Camp has been in the charge of four different Officers during the month - each lent in turn - until Eighth Army sent Lieut. D.A. Hall (B) R.A. who took command finally on 20th June.

2. Transport. The Branch now has the following vehicles on its charge:-  
4 Jeeps: 10 3/4-ton Dodge Weapon Carriers; 3 3/4-ton Dodge V8s trucks (supplied by Eighth Army); 6 3/4-ton Peter trucks; 1 Peter trailer (supplied by Eighth Army).

There has been serious mortality amongst the transport of the various AMG Evacuation Camps (with the exception of No. 1 AMG Evacuation Camp, which still retains all its original vehicles in running order).

Since the original start of the six forward and 2nd Line Camps in March, no less than 6 vehicles have become B.L.R., lost, stolen or strayed. The worst offender is No. 2 AMG Evacuation Camp with a record of 4.

The reason for this slaughter is the type of driver sent by AGC. Many of the drivers are almost suicidal murderers. Two have been awarded terms of imprisonment, and many others severely reprimanded.

It has, therefore, been decided that the only thing to do to preserve the remainder of our vital transport is to engage good civilian drivers, and to pretend they are military personnel, and to return the useless vehicles to store. IIRB has been asked many times to supply trained drivers, but is unable to do so. It should be easy to fill the posts from among the refugees passing through the camps.

3. Movement of Camps. No. 1 AMG Evacuation Camp moved on 3rd June from south of CASSINO to WFO south of CEFPRANO. From there it moved temporarily to MARVI. It will shortly

duty returning to his camp at Arce from Procinone. Capt. Polde was admitted to hospital the same day.

(b) Appointments. On 1st June Capt. W. E. Jones (B) arrived from IRR Naples to take the place of Capt. Lester at No. 11 AMG Evacuation Camp.

No. 2 AMG Evacuation Camp has been in the charge of four different officers during the month - each lent in turn - until finally army sent Lieut. D. A. Hall (B) R.A. who took command finally on 20th June.

2. Transport. The Branch now has the following vehicles on its charge:-

4 Jeeps: 10 3/4 ton Dodge Weapon Carriers; 3 3/4 ton Dodge U.C. trucks (supplied by Eighth Army); 6 3/4 ton water trucks; 1 water trailer (supplied by Eighth Army).

There has been serious mortality amongst the transport of the various AMG Evacuation Camps (with the exception of No. 1 AMG Evacuation Camp, which still retains all its original vehicles in running order).

Since the original start of the six forward and 214 Line Groups in March, no less than 6 vehicles have become B.L.R., lost, stolen or strayed. The worst offender is No. 2 AMG Evacuation Camp with a record of 4.

The reason for this slaughter is the type of driver sent by AGC. Many of the drivers are almost suicidal murderers. Two have been awarded terms of imprisonment, and many others severely reprimanded.

It has, therefore, been decided that the only thing to do to preserve the remainder of our vital transport is to ensure good civilian drivers, and to pretend they are military personnel, and to return the useless soldiers to store. IRR has been asked many times to supply trained drivers, but is unable to do so. It should be easy to fill the posts from among the refugees passing through the camps.

3. Movement of Camps. No. 1 AMG Evacuation Camp moved on 3rd June from south of CASINO to FMC south of GPRANO. From there it moved temporarily to MONTEPOTONTO, and is now temporarily at CASOLI. It will shortly move to FMC in ASSISI, Perugia area.

No. 2 AMG Evacuation Camp moved on 3rd June from Rocca Secca to ARCE, and on 26th June to FMC near ORVITO.

No. 11 AMG Evacuation Camp moved on 9th June from Verrina-Vairano to TORRE NOVA, and on 15th June to No. 2 ROADHEAD.

No. 3 AMG Evacuation Camp is the first forward camp to split. One section moved on 15th June from Casoli to CHIETI, and the other section moved on the same date from Casoli to PESCARA.

No. 13 AMG Evacuation Camp moved on 19th June from Torino di Sangro to PENNE en route to S. VITO MARINA.

Sheet 2

4. Position of Camps. During this month, secretment was reached with 125 Army for Capua-Refugee Camp to supply a section capable of handling with 1000 refugees at Army Railroad at Kocchere, in order to relieve pressure on Eighth Army Camps.

After prolonged parleying the Capua Section took over Railroad camp about 15th June, but on 16th June it was closed down without warning and only reopened on 27th June.

Further excursions are being denied, and other arrangements and more efficient arrangements will have to be made.

5. Recreation Owing to the Army boundary being observed, those 125, 13, 14 and 15th Army evacuation camps have been handed over to the Army. Those 125, 13, 14, and 15 are only to be used from the Army.

125th Army Evacuation Camp at VERANO, which has been entirely run by our Carabinieri called Amici Interiors (under the administration of General 125. 125th Evacuation Camp at Interiors), has done a particularly good job of work under very difficult circumstances. The Carabinieri is deserving of special commendation. He has proved himself to be an excellent organizer, and has shown great devotion to duty.

6. Re-organization. During the month a particularly satisfactory arrangement has been finally agreed with Eighth Army. Henceforth the forward 125 Evacuation Camps will form an integral part of the Army. The 125th Army Evacuation Camp will equally form an integral part of Army Headquarters, and the Railroad and Evacuation Camp will form part of Army Railroad Headquarters.

This admirable arrangement should eliminate most of the difficulties of transport and supplies which have been experienced. These difficulties were due to the distances that Commandants found themselves from their Corps HQs, with whom they were more often than not completely out of touch owing to the speed of the Army's advance.

In always, all branches of Eighth Army have shown the greatest co-operation in this re-organization.

7. Displaced Persons, ex P.O. etc. The Evacuation Camps have had a mixed collection of people to evacuate, including numbers of "Displaced Persons" and every kind of Prisoner of War. The former will probably be dealt with by the Sub-Commission in Army Area, though it is more than likely that the Evacuation Camps will still handle many of their people.

8. Allied Forces ex P.O. are still coming through our camps. They are always naturally enough extremely disappointed and in many cases angry at being evacuated north with Italian refugees, and being kept under guard of Italian soldiers. They all expect a warm welcome and some-one to look after them, and instead they seem to be sent from one camp to another, and are sent up with other storm

3. The Forward Evacuation Camp at VIMBHO, which has been entirely run by our Carabinieri and the British Liaison Group (under the administration of the British Liaison Group) at VIMBHO, has been particularly good job of work under very difficult circumstances. The Carabinieri is deserving of special commendation. It has proved himself to be an excellent commander, and has shown great devotion to duty.

4. Re-organisation. During the month a particularly satisfactory arrangement has been finally agreed with British Army. Re-organisation of the Forward Evacuation Camps will form an integral part of the Corps plan. The plan is to evacuate the Forward Evacuation Camp to the Forward Evacuation Camp, and the Forward Evacuation Camp to the Forward Evacuation Camp.

5. This admirable arrangement would eliminate most of the difficulties of transport and supplies which have been experienced. Those difficulties were due to the distances that Commandants found themselves from their Corps HQs, with whom they were more often than not completely out of touch owing to the speed of the Army's advance.

6. As always, all branches of British Army have shown the greatest co-operation in this re-organisation.

7. The Forward Evacuation Camps, or the Forward Evacuation Camps have had a mixed collection of people to evacuate, including numbers of "displaced persons" and even kind of prisoners of war. The former will probably be dealt with by the Sub-Commissioner in the Area, though it is more than likely that the Forward Evacuation Camps will still handle many of their people.

8. Allied Forces on the front will continue through our camps. They are always naturally enough extremely disappointed and in many cases angry at being evacuated south with Italian refugees, and being kept under guard of Italian soldiers. They all expect a warm welcome and some-one to look after them, and I think they were to be sent from pillar to post until eventually they are swept up with other storm troops into the Forward Evacuation Camps. Some of these foreign ex-soldiers have turned out to be greatly employed by us.

9. Number of Refugees. The number of refugees evacuated during the month has been:-

| Forward Camp evacuation | No. in the Evacuation Camp |  |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| (British Army Area)     |                            |  |
|                         | 3871                       |  |
|                         | 7209                       |  |
|                         | 2300                       |  |
|                         | 2734                       |  |
|                         | 4437                       |  |

Total 18,714

Sheet 3

Forward Camp evacuation from CASUALTY (CAMP) area  
 No. 12 ANG Evacuation Camp 104441A - 890

- 7559

2nd Line evacuation No. 11 ANG Evacuation Camp  
 (Bright Army Area)

Forward Camp evacuation  
 (2nd Line Force Area)  
 No. 3 ANG Evacuation Camp - 1659  
 - 5890

Note: A "wall" number through No. 13 Camp  
 were 2nd line evacuation.

*Re Buta Tam to cd RA*

*per  
 REO. One & only*

Re Buta Tam & ed RA  
for  
Reo. one & any

4436

RECEIVED: Military Support of Operations

AMC Near Eighth Army

04/1 1

5 Jul 44

RECEIVED: CHAIRMAN'S OFFICE, BRANCH,  
HQ, ARMY'S CURRENT COMMISSION.

TO: : COMMANDER, HQ, 100

1. State, Provincial and Commune Financing.

Except in cases of emergency, when it was necessary to advance funds for clearing streets, repairing water systems and caring for the poor, all financing falling within this category is being done through the normal channels. This has been made possible by re-opening Banco d'Italia without delay. Provincial Finance Officers of ANCONA, BIELLA and FANTIA provinces have been established in their provincial capital as soon as possible, and are proceeding with the job of re-establishing normal finance procedures. Need for advances of IPA funds in forward areas has been practically negligible.

2. Banks

Banks in 3 army areas have been re-opened with the least possible delay. In no instance was it necessary to advance funds to banks. All had sufficient cash or arrangements were made for inter-bank loans on a temporary basis until the local bank could get to its nearest main office for cash. Banco d'Italia, ANCONA, had L.52,000,000 cash on hand. Preliminary reports which I have received covering banks' transactions after re-opening, show increased deposits and consequent inflow of cash. Uncertain conditions prior to our arrival had led to depositors withdrawing their funds from the banks, and they are now re-depositing said funds with renewed confidence.

3. Post Offices:

Post offices are operating for financial services and payment of sundry military, pensions etc. In practically all occupied communes. Post office officials are instructed as to the prescribed regulations under which they must operate, pending further instructions. In some instances post office quarters were destroyed and it was necessary to arrange temporary quarters for the officials postale and his staff.

4. Tax Collections:

In most instances it was found that prior to our occupation, tax collections had been done rather haphazardly. Taxatori and other tax officials were instructed to immediately proceed with collection of all arrears and current taxes due. In some instances where a town and surrounding area was heavily damaged it was necessary to grant "Tolleranza" in order that records and rolls could be reassembled. Copy of instructions for application of the decree of the Minister of Finance of the Republican Fascist Government, dated 20 Nov 43, which concerns tax revisions instituted by that government, was found and sent to the Finance Sub-Commission.

5. Financing MASS Labor:

Arrangements were made for the reads Liaison officer in charge of

4435

city capital as soon as possible, and are proceeding with the usual financial procedure. Need for advance of U.S. funds in forward areas has been practically negligible.

## 2. Banks

Banks in 3 Army area have been re-opened with the least possible delay. In no instance was it necessary to advance funds to banks. All had sufficient cash or arrangements were made for inter-bank loans on a temporary basis until the local bank could get to its nearest main office for cash. Banca d'Italia, which had L. 52,000,000 cash on hand. Preliminary reports which I have received covering banks' transactions after re-opening, show increased deposits and consequent inflow of cash. Unsettled conditions prior to our arrival had led to deposits being withdrawn from their funds from the banks, and they are now re-depositing said funds with renewed confidence.

## 3. Post Offices

Post offices are operating for financial services and payment of military mail, pensions etc. in practice by all occupied countries. Post office officials are instructed as to the prescribed regulations under which they must operate, pending further instructions. In some instances post office quarters were destroyed and it was necessary to arrange temporary quarters for the officials postale and his staff.

## 4. Tax Collections

In most instances it was found that prior to our occupation, tax collections had been done rather haphazardly. Mantori and other tax officials were instructed to immediately proceed with collection of all arrears and current taxes due. In some instances where a town and surrounding area was heavily damaged it was necessary to grant "collezioni" in order that revenues and rolls could be reassembled. Copy of instructions for application of the decree of the Minister of Finance of the Republican Fascist Government, dated 24 Nov 43, which concerns tax revisions instituted by that government, was found and sent to AG Finance Sub-Commission.

## 5. Financing Army Labor

Arrangements were made for the roads liaison officer in charge of reconstruction of roads to draw funds from Region IV for payment of road labor and other expenses in connection therewith. When this work proceeds beyond Rome area, arrangements have been made whereby funds for this purpose will be provided by Banca d'Italia, PIUGIA.

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6. Miscellaneous:

Conferences have been held with IFC, UNION VIII, concerning plan of operation in that area. Capt. UGO LIST, AUS, Finance Officer, has reported for duty with AMG, 8 Army, and has been assigned as spearhead FO in the Adriatic Sector.

*T.M. Whalen*  
T.M. WHALEN, US,  
Captain, AUS,  
Senior Finance Officer,  
AMG EIGHTH ARMY.

SUBJECT: Report on Economic Affairs in Eighth Army Area during June 1944.

RESTRICTED

AMG Rear Eighth Army.

04/79

5 Jul 44.

SCAO AMG Main Eighth Army.

Copy to: Executive Commissioner's Branch,  
HQ Allied Control Commission,  
Economic Section (2)

1. GENERAL

The supply situation in the Eighth Army area during the month of June has been characterized by the rapid advance of the Army from ROME across the Provinces of RIETI, TERNI and PERUGIA to the gates of SIENA and AREZZO. Every day has seen a lengthening of our L of C which, combined with inadequate facilities between the base forwarding areas and uncertainty in arrivals at our newly opened ports, has led to a serious deterioration in the supply picture. The latter would, in fact, have assumed serious proportions but for the presence of modest stocks of grain carried forward from last year's harvest.

2. THE L of C.

So long as the advance of Eighth Army was confined to the Provinces of FROSINONE and AQUILA, the L of C at our disposal was adequate to clear supplies from the Army Rhs to the consuming centres. In fact, in round figures, nearly 1,500 tons were so distributed prior to the hand-over of these provinces. This was achieved without reducing stocks at VITERBO and ISERNIA to a dangerously low level.

The Army Rhs reached ROCCASECCA-AQUINO during the third week of June. By that time the Provinces of RIETI, TERNI and a good deal of PERUGIA were in our hands, and it had for some time become apparent that the facilities at our disposal were quite incapable of effecting distribution over the long distances involved.

The advices received by this HQ from the Tn Sub-Commission prior to the opening of the offensive had been to the effect that AMG Eighth Army must rely on provision by rail and that no supply by sea was contemplated. As this had become impracticable, an urgent request was addressed to the Executive Commissioner for revision and a substitution of new arrangements.

In response to this request it was arranged on 8 Jun 44 that AMG Eighth Army would draw 169 tons per day from ANZIO, and that as soon as possible an advanced ACC supply depot would be established at ROME for the feeding of TERNI and RIETI followed by similar depots at ORVIETO and SIENA for PERUGIA, AREZZO and FIRENZE when the latter fell into our hands.

In actual fact less than 200 tons had been drawn from ANZIO when this HQ was informed from ROME CAS that no more supplies would be available from that port. After urgent representations of results which would follow from such an embargo, a gross allotment of 500 tons from ANZIO was conceded.

44-34

Great difficulty was also experienced by ACC in finding personnel and

2. THE L of C. So long as the advance of Eighth Army was confined to the Provinces of FROSINONE and AQUILA, the tpt at our disposal was adequate to clear supplies from the Army Rhd's to the consuming centres. In fact, in round figures, nearly 1,500 tons were so distributed prior to the hand-over of these provinces. This was achieved without reducing stocks at VERNATE and ISTERIA to a dangerously low level.

The Army Rhd reached ROCCASECCA-AQUINO during the third week of June. By that time the Provinces of RIETI, TERNI and a good deal of PERUGIA were in our hands, and it had for some time become apparent that the facilities at our disposal were quite incapable of effecting distribution over the long distances involved.

The advices received by this HQ from the 7th Sub-Commission prior to the opening of the offensive had been to the effect that the Eighth Army must rely on provision by rail and that no supply by sea was contemplated. As this had become impracticable, an urgent request was addressed to the Executive Commissioner for revision and a substitution of new arrangements.

In response to this request it was arranged on 8 Jun 44 that the Eighth Army would draw 169 tons per day from ANZIO, and that as soon as possible an advanced ACC supply depot would be established at ROMA for the feeding of TERNI and RIETI followed by similar depots at ORVINO and SIENA for PERUGIA, AREZZO and FIRENZE when the latter fell into our hands.

In actual fact less than 200 tons had been drawn from ANZIO when this HQ was informed from ROMA CAS that no more supplies would be available from that port. After urgent representations of results which would follow from such an embargo, a gross allotment of 500 tons from ANZIO was conceded. *4434*

Great difficulty was also experienced by ACC in finding personnel and tpt to open and to feed the promised depots at ROMA and ORVINO. The inauguration of former was in fact so delayed that it never really functioned at all, while at ORVINO by the end of June less than 750 tons of supplies had been delivered. In the face of target requirements of 180 tons per day the supply situation had, in fact, been saved (at least temporarily) by the discovery of 700 tons of grain at TDI in the province of PERUGIA and by the vigorous German defensive north of LAKE TRASIMENE which was delaying our occupation of AREZZO and FIRENZE.

Even so both the Fifth and Eighth Armies had been constrained to reduce the bread ration in their areas to as low as 100 ~~grams~~ *grams* per day owing to the failure of rearward echelons to make good promised delivery programmes. This feature of the supply situation contrasted unhappily with two successive increases in the Roman bread ration which now stands at 200 *grammes* per day, and that in the south of Italy which is being raised to 300 *grammes* w.e.f. 1 Jul 44.

(2)

### 3. MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES.

As mentioned above, the bread supply situation in the Provinces of VI, RIETI and PERUGIA has been saved from complete disorder by the presence of modest stocks of grain carried forward from last season. PERUGIA, in fact, seems to be entirely self-supporting. RIETI and TERNI have only needed supplies for their larger towns. All areas are, however, in grave need of miscellaneous supplies such as sugar, olive oil, tinned milk and salt. Such items have unfortunately not been forthcoming in significant quantities, and it is an unpleasant fact that some of our recently liberated areas can claim to have been better fed in May than they were in June. It is most urgent that this situation should be remedied and the arrival of the Rtd at CIVITA CASTELLANA ~~early in July~~ <sup>on 7 Jul 44</sup> should remove any excuse for not doing so.

### 4. P.O.L.

PERUGIA, TERNI and RIETI all produce substantial quantities of grain for the harvest of which large quantities of POL are needed. This requirement is of special importance since a threshing machine is the ideal point at which to control the quantity and collection of the harvest. To date over 100 tons of Derv (gas oil) have been released by the Army from captured stocks and distributed by our tpt to the principal consuming areas. A rough estimate of daily requirements however, suggests that some 40 tons per day (i.e. MT80, Derv, Kerosene and Lubricants) are required during the harvest period. Additional assistance has been requested from the Army, but owing to the length of the L of C and difficulties of TN it is not yet certain how much they will be able to afford us.

*W.F.B. [Signature]*

Lt Col RASC  
S Sup O  
AIG Eighth Army

*absent on duty*

4433

SUBJECT: Report for June 14

HQ, AMG Eighth Army,  
(Legal Section).

04/13/44

5 Jul 44

SCAG, AMG, EIGHTH ARMY

Copy to : CLO, ALLIED COMAND COMMISSION

1. On 5 Jun, letter was sent to PC (for all PLOs) of MASSIMO, RIMI, AQUILA, PESCARA, CHIETI and TERAMO Provinces, requiring a report of the activities of the Legal Section, and a schedule of cases tried, to reach this HQ by the 3rd of each month.

2. To date, report from Province of RIMI only has been received. A schedule of cases tried up to 15 June has been received from CHIETI. The PLOs RIMI and TERAMO were visited 2 June by undersigned. This report is based upon information gathered as above.

3. In the Province of CHIETI, 192 cases were tried to 15 Jun, including 2 Superior Court cases, resulting in 179 convictions. Illegal possession and pass and curfew cases were again the principal concern of the courts.

4. In RIMI Province, one Summary and one Superior Court cases were tried. The Superior Court case was for illegal possession of arms, and resulted in a sentence of 3 years. Preture and Tribunale Courts have been reopened where they could be reached. A temporary Bar Association has been set up and is functioning. Publication of sentences imposed is being made in this Province by poster, and all legal matters are in satisfactory condition.

5. The PLO, TERAMO, was holding court at the time of my visit, and he verbally reported that Italian Courts, both Preture and Tribunale, were opened so far as they could be reached.

6. It is unlikely that there has been much legal activity in PESCARA up to the end of June, but the PLO will be visited by undersigned within the next few days.

7. Legal forms requested by this HQ are reported to have been dispatched but have not yet arrived.

8. Schedule of cases tried in CHIETI and RIMI Provinces, and original report of case resulting in sentence exceeding one year are attached for forwarding to CLO.

*Edward J. Mercer*

EDWARD J. MERCER, Lt.-Col., Ord,  
Senior Legal Officer,  
AMG EIGHTH ARMY.

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

2. To date, report from Province of RIEMI only has been received. A schedule of cases tried up to 15 June has been received from CHIMI. The PLOs RIEMI and TIRMI were visited 2 June by undesignated. This report is based upon information gathered as above.

3. In the Province of CHIMI, 192 cases were tried to 15 June, including 2 Superior Court cases, resulting in 179 convictions. Illegal possession and pass and curfew cases were again the principal concern of the courts.

4. In RIEMI Province, one Summary and one Superior Court cases were tried. The Superior Court case was for illegal possession of arms, and resulted in a sentence of 3 years. Preture and Tribunale Courts have been reopened where they could be reached. A temporary Bar Association has been set up and is functioning. Publication of sentences imposed is being made in this Province by poster, and all legal matters are in satisfactory condition.

5. The PLO, TIRMI, was holding court at the time of my visit, and he verbally reported that Italian Courts, both Preture and Tribunale, were opened so far as they could be reached.

6. It is unlikely that there has been much legal activity in PASCARA up to the end of June, but the PLO will be visited by undesignated within the next few days.

7. Legal forms requested by this HQ are reported to have been dispatched but have not yet arrived.

8. Schedule of cases tried in CHIMI and RIEMI Provinces, and original report of case resulting in sentence exceeding one year are attached for forwarding to CLO.

*Edmund J. Mercer*

EDMUND J. MERCER, Lt.-Col., USA,  
Senior Legal Officer,  
AMG HIGHWAY ARMY.

4432

Province of CHIENE and RIETI

Report on Allied Military Courts for month of June 1944

A. Cases tried and findings:

| Province of           | Summary Court |     | Superior Court |    | General Court |    | Totals |     |
|-----------------------|---------------|-----|----------------|----|---------------|----|--------|-----|
|                       | U.S.          | G.  | U.S.           | G. | U.S.          | G. | U.S.   | G.  |
| CHIENE<br>(to 15 Jun) | 25            | 177 | -              | 2  | -             | -  | 15     | 179 |
| RIETI                 | 1             | 1   | -              | 1  | -             | -  | 1      | 2   |
| Totals                | 26            | 178 | -              | 3  | -             | -  | 16     | 181 |

B. Category of cases:

| Province of           | Carpet and<br>Pact Violation | Theft and<br>Loss of<br>Illus. Prop. | Black<br>Market | Looting | Pass of<br>Arms and<br>Ammunition | Violation<br>of Italian<br>Penal Code | Others |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|---------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------|
| CHIENE<br>(to 15 Jun) | 105                          | 47                                   | 2               | -       | 9                                 | -                                     | 37     |
| RIETI                 | -                            | 1                                    | -               | -       | 1                                 | -                                     | -      |
| Totals                | 105                          | 48                                   | 2               | -       | 10                                | -                                     | 37     |

1877

*Edward J. Munn*

Lt.-Col.

Province of CHINA and RICH

Report on Allied Military Courts for month of June 1944

| Superior Court |       | General Court |       | Totals |       | Total Cases |
|----------------|-------|---------------|-------|--------|-------|-------------|
| Cases          | Cases | Cases         | Cases | Cases  | Cases |             |
| -              | 2     | -             | -     | 13     | 179   | 192         |
| -              | 1     | -             | -     | 1      | 2     | 3           |
| -              | 3     | -             | -     | 14     | 181   | 195         |

| Cases of<br>Military Law | Black<br>Market | Looting | Loss of<br>Life and<br>Limb | Violation<br>of Military<br>Discipline | Others | Total |
|--------------------------|-----------------|---------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------|--------|-------|
| 47                       | 2               | -       | 9                           | -                                      | 37     | 200   |
| 1                        | -               | -       | 1                           | -                                      | -      | 2     |
| 48                       | 2               | -       | 10                          | -                                      | 37     | 202   |

*Edward J. Munn*

Lt.-Col.

Senior Legal Officer, Eighth Army.

SUBJECT: Public Health and Welfare for Eighth Army Areas  
for the month of June 1944.

RECEIVED EIGHTH ARMY

06/17/44

4 July 1944

Group Captain,  
 Officer Commanding,  
 A.M.G. Eighth Army.

1. HEALTH OF THE PEOPLE: No epidemics have been reported or observed. As far as can be estimated the standard of health and sanitation in these areas North of Rome are higher when compared to the areas of Abruzzi, Molise and Puglia. There is no outward signs of avitaminosis or malnutrition. Scabies which was so prevalent in the southern Provinces is now seen infrequently. The people seem to be more alert to their surroundings, cleaner and certainly more cooperative. The standard of medical practice also seems to be higher.

a. Typhoid Fever: Endemic cases still continue to be seen but there does not seem to be any undue rise above the usual incidence of endemic cases for the time of year or country.

b. Typhus Fever: None reported.

c. Diphtheria: None reported.

d. Smallpox: None reported.

e. Enteric Diseases: No statistics are available but in one hospital visited just recently there were cases of diarrhoea ( cause undetermined ) which were being treated with sulfaquinidine and which were responding to treatment to the satisfaction of the Physician in attendance. It is expected that with the onset of the summer in earnest and the great increase of flies this disease will assume greater importance.

f. Malaria: Sporadic cases of a relapse nature have been encountered throughout the areas. However, the malaria season is just about setting in and the rise of cases

e. Typhoid Fever: Endemic cases still continue to be seen but there does not seem to be any undue rise above the usual incidence of endemic cases for the time of year or country.

c. Diphtheria: None reported.

Enteric Diseases: No statistics are available but in one hospital visited just recently there were cases of diarrhoea ( cause undetermined ) which were being treated with sultaguanidine and which were responding to treatment to the satisfaction of the Physician in attendance. It is expected that with the onset of the summer in earnest and the great increase of flies this disease will assume greater importance.

3. Malaria: Sporadic cases of a relapse nature have been encountered throughout the areas. However, the malarial season is just about setting in and the rise of cases should occur within the next two or three weeks if it is going to at all. In view of the fact that the Army Anti-Malarial Units are busily engaged in this control, it is greatly hoped that the increase of Malaria will not occur this year. The use of DDT sprays in villages and barns, plus active serial larvicidal control measures should serve to keep this deadly disease under control. Immediately after the fall of Cassino and also during the first week of June the ~~USAF~~ <sup>USAF</sup> in cooperation with the Medical Section of 8th Army <sup>inspired</sup> ~~inspired~~ spraying of the Cassino Plain. The Médico Provinciale of Perugia stated that no special anti-malarial measures have been instituted in the Province.

6. Veneral Diseases: Data on venereal diseases are very incomplete since reporting is not required. However, certain examinations performed at the V.D. Inspection centres indicate a sizeable percentage of gonorrhoea and syphilis, among both clandestine prostitutes and those plying their trade in licensed brothels. For example, in Perugia, from 23 prostitutes in six licensed houses 41 cases of gonorrhoea and 3 cases of syphilis were discovered. From among 48 women suspect of clandestine prostitution 77 cases of gonorrhoea and 2 of syphilis were discovered.

7. Protections: The Eighth Army Medical Section received entomologically a health poster prepared by the Medical Section. In fact, no entomological was their reception that the Army had printed, at Army expense, 1200 copies. These copies are now being distributed through the Corps Liaison Officers. The day the number distributed are too few to elicit public response. Attached hereto are three copies of this Public Health poster.

8. Veterinary Service: For year 1944 none available from any area. Campobasso and Chieti provinces were returned to Region Control and consequently statistical reports from these areas are no longer available.

The Provincial Veterinarian of Perugia submitted the following report: "During 1943 there was a focus of swine cholera in the Province. No disorders, no cases of rabies, and 121 scattered foci of hoof and mouth disease. 42,000 cattle were vaccinated against hoof and mouth disease in 1943, none in 1944. There are 50 local veterinarians in the Province.

9. REPORTING OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES: No reports available from any of the provinces which are now under the Eighth Army control. In as much as it has been only in the past two or three weeks that these have come under our control. At present only a part of Perugia Province is under our supervision. The Medical Provincials Perugia reports the following for year 1943:

|                          |     |
|--------------------------|-----|
| Typhoid-Paratyphoid      | 507 |
| Diphtheria               | 157 |
| Polio-myelitis           | 41  |
| Malaria (Ital. Military) | 6   |
| Typhus                   | 3   |
| Scellav                  | 0   |

Medical Section. In fact, so confidential was their information that the Army had ordered, at Army expense, 100 copies. These copies are now being distributed through the Army Medical Library. That for the number distributed are too few to cause public response. Attached hereto are three copies of this Public Health Report.

2. Unofficial Report: For year 1944 none available from any area. Casapoggio and Ubiotti provinces were returned to region control and consequently statistical reports from these areas are no longer available.

The Provincial Veterinarian of Perugia submitted the following report: "During 1943 there was a focus of swine cholera in one commune. No gladders, no cases of rabies, and 121 scattered foci of foot and mouth disease. 42,000 cattle were vaccinated against foot and mouth disease in 1943, none in 1944. There are 50 local veterinarians in the province.

3. REPORTS BY COMMUNAL OFFICIALS: No reports available from any of the provinces which are now under Army control in as much as it has been only in the past two or three weeks that these have come under our control. At present only a part of Perugia Province is under our supervision. The Medico Provinciale Perugia reports the following for year 1943:

|                          |     |
|--------------------------|-----|
| Typhoid-Paratyphoid      | 502 |
| Diphtheria               | 157 |
| Polioarthritis           | 41  |
| Malaria (Ital. Military) | 5   |
| Typhus                   | 0   |
| Smallpox                 | 0   |

Although no statistical study is available, personally 429 interviews with civilian doctors and Hospital Directors show no reason for alarm. Such reporting of vital statistics must of operational reasons be reserved for the Regional Public Health Division for in this rapid movement and turn-over of the control, usually nothing more can be done than an interview with the responsible Medici Provinciali.

However, the Medico Provinciale of Viterbo Province has submitted the following statistics for the five months period January - May 1944:

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|    |                        |    |
|----|------------------------|----|
| a. | Typhoid & Paratyphoid  | 94 |
| b. | Diphtheria and Croup   | 42 |
| c. | Pulmonary Tuberculosis | 26 |
| d. | Scarlet Fever          | 13 |
| e. | Ertetoxia              | 13 |
| f. | Suspect Babies         | 12 |
| g. | Babies                 | 1  |
| h. | Malaria                | 11 |
| i. | Polio-myelitis         | 4  |
| j. | Influenza              | 4  |

4. HOSPITALS: The newly acquired areas having been less damaged and pillaged by the Germans, plus the reason that there are normally more hospitals in the northern provinces, the previously reported (see May Report 1944) acute shortage of hospital beds and equipment has been relieved. In Anagni, (Province of Frosinone) there were 700 hospital beds which were left by the Germans in the school buildings which were formerly used by the Germans as a Hospital Center. These beds were assigned by the DMC 8th Army to AMG 9th Army Medical Section. Due to the rapid advance and to the fact that Frosinone Province was released to Region IV Control soon after, the RPHO verbally agreed to accept responsibility for safeguarding these beds and to transfer such amounts to the AMG 8th Army Medical Section when needed upon request. However, it is believed that the need will not arise in the near future.

The 92nd Italian Army Field Hospital was moved to Arce school house on 7 June 1944 where it immediately began to give the area its much needed hospital service. There were at the end of 48 hours a total of 80 patients admitted. This fact, coupled with the fact that the town of Arce is strategically located at the important road junction No 6 and No 22 made the choice a natural one. But, due to the rapid change of the front and the fact that the Province was soon to be turned over to Regional Control, a temporary civil hospital was started with the help of the 92nd Italian Army Field Hospital and the Sisters of the

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The 32nd Italian Army Field Hospital was moved to Arce school house on 7 June 1944 where it immediately began to give the area its much needed hospital service. There were at the end of 48 hours a total of 80 patients admitted. This fact, coupled with the fact that the town of Arce is strategically located at the important road junction No 6 and No 82 made the choice a natural one. But, due to the rapid change of the front and the fact that the Province was soon to be turned over to Regional Control, a temporary civil hospital was started with the help of the 32nd Italian Army Field Hospital and the Sisters of the Sacred Heart and housed in the convent and orphanage of the Sacred Heart at Arce. A total of 75 beds and equipment was left behind by the 32nd Field Hospital in the Arce school and orphanage. On 29 June 1944 the 32nd Italian Army Field Hospital moved to its new location at Teruggia.

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The Italian Red Cross Mobile Hospital which arrived from Naples on 8 June 1944 at Foggia was left under the control of Region I. In as much as the situation in the forward areas had been eased and for the reason that the Province of Frosinone which had been hardest hit by the war had a greater need for it, therefore on 10 June 1944 it went under control of Region IV.

The casualties due to mines, grenades and shells among the civilians after 10 June 1944 had become almost negligible in the provinces of Bari and Terni. While is, no doubt, due to the rapidity of the German retreat, together with their failure to mine these areas heavily. However, in Frosinone Province the casualties continued to occur with great regularity.

With one or two exceptions, the hospitals are found to be untouched by war and are in excellent shape so far as instruments, staff and surgical equipment are concerned. In many instances their pharmacies are also well stocked. I.S. reports show that the civil hospital at Anagni has sufficient medical supplies to care for its needs for the next year. The Ospedale Nazionale at Perugia has also a very large stock in its medical warehouse, much of which, (so the Director claims) was given to it by the retreating Germans. If this claim is true it is certainly curiously reversed of form. Nevertheless the medical supply situation is certainly very much improved in the new Provinces.

The following is a list of the civil hospitals encountered during the 8th Army advance:

In Province of Bari:

Bari: Civil Hospital, bed capacity 150  
 Dental Hospital, capacity 200, but 200 more  
 can be accommodated if necessary.  
 Tuberculosis Hospital, capacity 50

In Province of Terni:

Terni: Civil Hospital, capacity 50, surgical cases

Assisiparta: Civil Hospital, medical cases

The two last mentioned hospitals are operated by the Italian Red Cross.

With one or two exceptions, the hospitals are found to be untouched by war and are in excellent shape so far as instruments, staff and surgical equipment are concerned. In many instances their thermostats are also well stocked. I.S. reports show that the civil hospital at Alessandria has sufficient medical supplies to care for its needs for the next year. The Ospedale Reale in Alessandria has a very large stock in its medical warehouse, much of which, (so the Director claims) was given to Italy by the retreating Germans. If this claim is true it is certainly curative reversal of form. Nevertheless the medical supply situation is certainly very much improved in the new Provinces.

The following is a list of the civil hospitals encountered during the 5th Army advance:

#### In Province of Aosta:

Asti: Civil hospital, bed capacity 150  
Mental Hospital, capacity 300, but 500 more can be accommodated if necessary.  
Tuberculosis Hospital, capacity 50

#### In Province of Terni:

Terni: Civil Hospital, capacity 60, surgical cases  
Assisi: Civil Hospital, medical cases

The two last mentioned hospitals are operated by the Italian Red Cross.

Orvieto: Civil Hospital, capacity 100 beds 4482  
In Province of Perugia:

Perugia: Civil Hospital, capacity 750, but only 500 can be used at present.  
Mental Hospital; capacity 1000. Inmates at present 600.  
Italian Military Hospital, capacity 250

Spello: Civil Hospital, capacity 40

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List of hospitals continued:

Nevegia: Civil Hospital; capacity 24Marcellino: Civil Hospital, capacity 24Spolito: Civil Hospital, capacity 113  
Infermeria Infermeria, capacity 12Rieti: Civil Hospital, capacity 60Travi: Civil Hospital, capacity 35

Birth of Fever: Civil Hospital, capacity 50; this hospital is at present being used by a unit which operates also on civilians and then moves them to Orvieto.

Assisted:

Orvieto: Civil Hospital, capacity 10 beds

Perugia: Civil Hospital, 50 beds, being reestablished, at present temporarily housed in barracks.

In the

Orvieto: Civil Hospital, capacity 10

5. AMBULANCE SERVICE: The Germans again have pulled the ambulance service in several towns, such as Perugia and - and - ambulances have been found as well as several hospital supply trucks. Most of these units are in good functioning order and have need only of petrol and gas permits. In Terni for example, five Italian Red Cross ambulances and two lorries plus two motor cycle type trucks were found with the local Italian Red Cross Hospital Unit. Of this number of ambulances, three are running, one lacks but its full complement of tires, the other needs minor repairs to its body and a 12 Volt battery.

The Ambulance Control Sub-Commission has assigned to each medical section but only five Ford 15 cwt trucks for use as ambulances. The addition of these has helped immeasurably.

7. MEDICAL SUPPLIES: On 18 June 1944 the Medical Supply Depot moved from Arese (Provincia Province) to Orvieto (Perugia Province). The depot has been issued with a greater rate because of the greater number of towns which have been captured. Thus far the need of medical supplies in these newly occupied areas is very much less than in the former areas. In fact, in several instances stores of German medical supplies have been found. This section of Italy have been in contact with the productive north for medical stores until very recently. In Perugia

ambulances, a few ambulances, ambulances have been assembled in towns in which there are no ambulances. Ambulances have been found in various numbers and concentrations in all parts of the country (see for example, a relief for all concerned, without doubt.)

6. Medical Supplies: The Government have had at the various hospitals, in several towns, such as Pinarols and San, ambulances have been found, a well as several hospital supply trucks. Most of these trucks are in good functioning order and have need only of petrol and the parts. In Pinarols, for example, five Italian and three American and two American plus two motor cycle type trucks were found with the local Italian and some hospital unit. Of this number of ambulances, three are running, one lacks but its full complement of tires, the other needs minor repairs to its body and a 12 volt battery.

The Air Corps Control Unit-Commission has considered to add medical section to the five Ford 15 cwt trucks for use as ambulances. The addition of these has helped immeasurably.

7. Medical Supplies: On 18 June 1944 the Medical Supply Depot moved from Pisa (Provisional Service) to Livorno (Army Province). Specified kits have been issued at a greater rate because of the greater number of towns which have been captured. Thus far the need of medical supplies in these newly occupied areas is very much less than in the former areas. In fact, in several instances stores of German medical supplies have been found. This sections of Italy have been in contact with the productive north for for medical stores until very recently. In Pinarols approximately 40 tons of medical supplies have been acquired by the 8th Army, consisting of paper bandage, boxes of plasters, slides, bases of cotton, gauze, bandage, portable led sign tables, stretchers, plaster of Paris, and a great variety of Italian Commercial drugs. By consent of the Government of these stores will be made available to the Government about 14th July 1944. In addition 4428 a smaller amount of drugs and medical supplies have been left by the Germans in the care of the Bishop of Assisi. As in turn had notified the 8th Army. At the present writing a physical inventory of the supplies is in progress. It is intended to hand over both storehouses to the Region IV Public Health Division.

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In Perugia the Grand Wholesale Drug Firm has a large variety of drugs and medicines. This firm supplies the drug stores of the provinces of Le. and Umbria. In the same city the Vignoli firm has a large stock of surgical dressings such as cotton, gauze and bandage, sufficient for one month supply to the hospitals of Perugia Province. The Provincial Commissioners of Perugia and Umbria have been notified of these two firms.

3. Medical Arrangements: Medical arrangements have been instituted with the Regional Public Health Officer, Region VIII during the past week whereby Region VIII will supply medical aid units to the Region VIII provinces while still under the Army jurisdiction. This means that the new present and existing lapse of time between the turn over of control from the Army to the Region may be cut down to the very least. This cooperation and liaison will ensure continuity of policy which is so essential to adequate medical care.

Assistant Medical Supply Officer of ACO paid a short visit to our Headquarters with a view towards improving the flow of supplies from ACO to A.C. It is planned to supply and from Florence Port. This seems to be an excellent plan and is certainly well suited to our Army needs.

4. Observations: As the Army has advanced north of Rome it is observed that welfare institutions and activities are more intelligently administered. Since it is the policy of the Army to attempt to organize new welfare agencies in the advanced Army areas, our activities have been confined to supplying and general supervision of operating institutions and agencies. One of the more important relief agencies are serving a comparatively large number of persons, and are thus an essential part of Communal Government.

5. For example: Inquiry was made as to the activities of the "Fascist Assistance" (F.A.) at Perugia. This Public Assistance Agency is giving relief to approximately 1000 families at the present time. Until September 1943 it was the responsibility to provide relief or general assistance to the poor people of city and Province. This Agency received funds from the Italian Government for this purpose. It consisted, on an average, approximately 1000 families. From September 1943 until June 1944, it continued its activities to giving assistance to refugees and minority groups, while an "Anti-Fascist Assistance" group

the Region may be cut down to the minimum necessary to ensure continuity of cooperation and liaison with ensure continuity of policy which is so essential to adequate medical care.

Assigned Medical Supply Officer of AM Field is making visits to our field hospitals with a view towards improving the flow of supplies from AM to F.C. in the event of supply problems. This seems to be an excellent plan as it certainly will shorten our supply lines.

5. Summary: As far as our own army has advanced north of Rome it is observed that military institutions and activities are more intelligently administered. There is in the policy of AM not to attempt to organize new military services in the advanced army areas, our activities are more confined to supplying and general supervision of operating institutions and agencies. Some of the more important relief agencies are serving a comparatively large number of persons, and are thus an essential part of the relief effort.

6. For example: Inquiry was made as to the activities of the "Three Communist Agencies" (TCA) at Perugia. This Public Assistance Agency is giving relief to approximately 1000 families at the present time. Until September 1943 it was the responsibility to provide relief or general assistance to the poor people of city and Province. This agency received funds from the Italian Government for this purpose. It assisted, on an average, approximately 200 families. From September 1943 until June 1944 it continued the activities to giving assistance to refugees and minority groups, while at the same time "concentrated" have relief to the poor residents of Perugia. With the dissolution of this "Three Communist Agencies" ECA has again resumed, on 15 June 1944 its normal activities. At the present time it has sufficient funds to meet minimum needs. In addition, it has an adequate amount of clothing for distribution. The Agency is daily distributing 1000 rations of soup and bread to refugees at the Public Kitchen.

ECA estimates that the number of refugees and per

4425

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that will need assistance in Perugia because during the following month will reach 2000 families.

b. Italian Red Cross: The Italian Red Cross has active organizations in Perugia, Assisi, Orvieto and Terni. They are performing the main functions of that agency in such things as operating hospitals, providing ambulance service to civilians and training of nurses. Their major problems at present in the area are food for their staff, types for ambulances and petrol. They appear to be doing their best under the circumstances but will need outside assistance in order to function properly.

c. Red Cross for relief: During the last part of June the Red Cross for relief in the San army area consisted of a supervisor and two field representatives, and with the 10 Corps and the center with the 13 Corps. There is also a Asian representative, French, attached to the Red Cross (French). The two female field representatives attached to this staff during the first part of June were loaned to Region IV and are now working in Romagna Province. The Red Cross field representatives are assisting staff in problems arising out of refugees, displaced persons and welfare institutions. In the health field they have helped in the reorganization of hospitals in securing of Italian civilian medical supplies. They have also been active in the revitalization of the Italian Red Cross.

Conclusion: The welfare of the people with a few exceptions seems to be good. There is no serious food shortage in any of the towns visited. Limited amounts of eggs, flour, fresh meat, and vegetables are available in the communes while other essential food items are being brought in by LMC supply. A very limited number of persons are in need of clothing, but these are mostly people whose homes had been destroyed by war. Refugees continue to be a problem in a number of communes, but they are being evacuated as rapidly as possible. Reports on large numbers of ill and undernourished refugee children were found upon investigation to be untrue or exaggerated. Essential supplies are a problem for Old Folk Homes and Orphanages, but they are in a better condition than similar institutions located in areas south of Rome. Relief agencies and institutions in the San Army area, with a little guidance and help, will contribute a valuable service to civilians.

*P. J. Perinacci*

C. J. Perinacci, Lt. Col., M.C.

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Conclusion: The welfare of the people with a few exceptions was to be good. There is no serious food shortage in any of the towns visited. Limited amounts of eggs, flour, fresh meat, and vegetables are available in the communes while other essential food items are being brought in by air supply. A very limited number of persons are in need of clothing, but these are mostly people whose homes had been destroyed by war. Refugees continue to be a problem in a number of communes, but they are being evacuated as rapidly as possible. Reports of large numbers of ill and undernourished refugee children were found upon investigation to be untrue or exaggerated. Essential supplies are a problem for Old Folk Homes and orphanages, but they are in a better condition than other institutions located in areas south of Rome. Relief agencies and institutions in the American Army area, with a little assistance and help, will contribute a valuable service to civilians.

*P. J. Farnacci*

C. J. Farnacci, Lt. Col., M.C.  
C. J. Farnacci, Lt. Col., M.C.

2000  
July 1944

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