

ACC 10000/145/223 20345/14 FINAL REGIONAL REPORTS · VENEZIA GIUL

DEC. 1945

FINAL REGIONAL REPORTS - VENEZIA GIULIA

DEC. 1945

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION  
 APO 394  
 SUBCOMMISSION FOR MONUMENTS, FINE ARTS AND ARCHIVES

FINAL REPORT

S. L. REDINIA

AND

V. L. REDINIA GIULIA

FINAL REPORT

SARDINIA  
AND  
VENETIA GIULIA

771

31 Dec 45

20345/14/AFSA

FINAL REPORT: SARDINIA AND VENEZIA GIULIACONTENTS

|                                        |        |
|----------------------------------------|--------|
| PART I: SARDINIA . . . . .             | Page 1 |
| PART II: VENEZIA GIULIA . . . . .      | " 3    |
| A. GENERAL . . . . .                   | " 3    |
| B. ALLIED PERSONNEL . . . . .          | " 4    |
| C. LOCAL PERSONNEL . . . . .           | " 5    |
| D. MONUMENTS AND ANTIQUITIES . . . . . | " 5    |
| E. MOVABLE WORKS OF ART . . . . .      | " 7    |

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

AFO 394

SUBCOMMISSION FOR MONUMENTS FINE ARTS AND ARCHIVES

20345/14/AFMA

31 Dec 45

FINAL REPORT: SARDINIA AND VENEZIA GIULIA

PART I: SARDINIA

Because of the isolated situation of SARDINIA and the pressure of commitments on the mainland, no AFMA Officer could ever be assigned to the island. The damage was however known to be limited to destruction caused in the bombing campaign against important Nazi-Fascist airfields and against major supply and communication centres. There was no ground fighting; the enemy evacuated the island when it became evident that their position was untenable.

770

In April 1944 the officer responsible for AFMA matters in AMG Region VI (Sardinia) reported that the only war damage sustained in SARDINIA was confined to CAGLIARI and the much remodeled Cathedral of ALGERO. The Cathedral at ORISTANO, which had been rumored a loss from bombing, proved to have suffered only insignificant harm from machine-gun action. It was further reported that "all the necessary precautions for the protection and preservation of art objects in the Island have been taken".

Listed below are notes on damage supplied on 19 April 1944 by Dr Raffaello DELOGU, Superintendent for Antiquities, Monuments, and Galleries of SARDINIA.

ALGERO (Sassari)

Cathedral. 14th-19th centuries. Gravely damaged.

CAGLIARI (Cagliari)

PART I: SARDINIA

Because of the isolated situation of SARDINIA and the pressure of commitments on the mainland, no MFA Officer could ever be assigned to the island. The damage was however known to be limited to destruction caused in the bombing campaign against important Nazi-Fascist airfields and against major supply and communication centres. There was no ground fighting; the enemy evacuated the island when it became evident that their position was untenable.

In April 1944 the officer responsible for MFA matters in AMG Region VI (Sardinia) reported that the only war damage sustained in SARDINIA was confined to CAGLIARI and the much remodeled Cathedral of ALGHERO. The Cathedral at ORISTANO, which had been rumored a loss from bombing, proved to have suffered only insignificant harm from machine-gun action. It was further reported that "all the necessary precautions for the protection and preservation of art objects in the Island have been taken".

Listed below are notes on damage supplied on 19 April 1944 by Dr Raffaello DELUGU, Superintendent for Antiquities, Monuments, and Galleries of SARDINIA.

ALGHERO (Sassari)

Cathedral. 14th-19th centuries. Gravely damaged.

CAGLIARI (Cagliari)

Cathedral. 14th-17th centuries. Damaged. Being repaired.

Chiesa del Carmine. 16th century. Destroyed. Rubble cleared and sorted. Temporary repairs completed.

Chiesa del Rosario. 18th century. Badly damaged. Temporary repairs completed.

S. Agostino. 16th century. Badly damaged. Being repaired.

S. Anna. 18th century. Badly damaged. Rubble cleared and sorted.

S. Caterina. 17th century. Destroyed. Rubble cleared and sorted.

S. Domenico. 14th-15th centuries. Destroyed. Rubble cleared and sorted. Repairs done in cloister.

S. Elisio. 17th century. Damaged. Repairs completed.

S. Eulalia. 16th century. Badly damaged.

S. Giacomo. 15th century. Badly damaged. Repairs completed.

S. Giorgio. 17th century. Badly damaged.

S. Giuseppe. 17th century. Badly damaged.

S. Lucifero. 17th century. Badly damaged.

S. Mauro. 17th century. Damaged.

S. Michele. 17th century. Damaged. Being repaired.

S. Restituta. 17th century. Damaged.

S. Saturnino (Ss Cosma e Damiano) 12th century. Badly damaged. Rubble cleared and sorted.

S. Teresa. 18th century. Badly damaged.

Palazzo del Governo. 1769. Being repaired.

Palazzo Vivaldi-Pasqua. 19th century. Badly damaged.

Teatro Civico. 19th century. Destroyed.

0580  
Declassified R.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

S. Giacomo. 15th century. Badly damaged. Repairs completed.  
S. Giorgio. 17th century. Badly damaged.  
S. Giuseppe. 17th century. Badly damaged.  
S. Lucifero. 17th century. Badly damaged.  
S. Mauro. 17th century. Damaged.  
S. Michele. 17th century. Damaged. Being repaired.  
S. Restituta. 17th century. Damaged.  
S. Saturnino (Ss Cosma & Damiano) 12th century. Badly damaged. Rubble cleared and sorted.  
S. Teresa. 18th century. Badly damaged.  
Palazzo del Governo. 1769. Being repaired.  
Palazzo Vivaldi-Pasqua. 19th century. Badly damaged.  
Teatro Civico. 19th century. Destroyed.

20345/14/LE...

31 Dec 45

FINAL REPORT: SARDINIA AND VENEZIA GIULIA

PART II: VENEZIA GIULIA

1. GENERAL

The area here referred to as VENEZIA GIULIA is only a small portion of the geographic region normally called by that name. It consists of the territory between the eastern boundary of Udine Province and the so-called "Morgen Line", established by the Belgrade Agreement between Allied Force Headquarters and Marshal Tito of JUGOSLAVIA. Thus included are: the isolated port and city of POLA; the port and city of TRIESTE with some miles of hinterland, extending northward to take in GORIZIA and a belt roughly following the line of the Isonzo River.

This territory, known as "Zone A" of VENEZIA GIULIA, is under military occupation by XIII Corps, formerly of the British Eighth Army but now made up of both American and British troops. Governmental authority is vested in AMG XIII Corps, independent of any connection with the Italian State, so that in effect AMG is holding the territory autonomously in trust for the Allied Nations.

The territory to the east of the "Morgen Line" is known as "Zone B" and is under the complete control of the Yugoslav Army. As this Zone is all but hermetically sealed against Allied entry, no information regarding its monuments - even those of the ports on the Istrian Peninsula other than POLA - is available, nor have we even unofficial news as to what, if any, protective measures have been effected. The present report is accordingly strictly limited to "Zone

## A. GENERAL

The area here referred to as VENEZIA GIULIA is only a small portion of the geographic region normally called by that name. It consists of the territory between the eastern boundary of Udine Province and the so-called "Morgan Line", established by the Belgrade Agreement between Allied Force Headquarters and Marshal Tito of JUGOSLAVIA. Thus included are: the isolated port and city of POLA; the port and city of TRIESTE with some miles of hinterland, extending northward to take in GORIZIA and a belt roughly following the line of the Isonzo River.

769

This territory, known as "Zone A" of VENEZIA GIULIA, is under military occupation by XIII Corps, formerly of the British Eighth Army but now made up of both American and British troops. Governmental authority is vested in AMG XIII Corps, independent of any connection with the Italian State, so that in effect AMG is holding the territory autonomously in trust for the Allied Nations.

The territory to the east of the "Morgan Line" is known as "Zone B" and is under the complete control of the Yugoslav Army. As this Zone is all but hermetically sealed against Allied entry, no information regarding its monuments - even those of the ports on the Istrian Peninsula other than POLA - is available, nor have we even unofficial news as to what, if any, protective measures have been effected. The present report is accordingly strictly limited to "Zone A" under AMG responsibility.

War damage in AMG territory of VENEZIA GIULIA was fortunately minimal except in POLA, where heavy air bombardment of the strategically important naval base caused serious damage to the Roman Temple of Augustus, the restored Duomo, and the 14th-century Church and Convent of S. Francesco.

Because of the critical shortage of personnel, it has not been possible at any time to have a full-time MFAA Officer for VENEZIA GIULIA. Inspections have been made by four different MFAA representatives, however, and the necessary repair and protection projects are well in hand within the rigid limitations imposed by transportation difficulties and the scanty availability of materials.

Fortunately, the technical direction and administration of MFAA work in VENEZIA GIULIA is in the highly competent hands of Prof Fausto Franco, Superintendent of Monuments, Galleries, and Antiquities, who has an excellent staff and office facilities in TRIESTE. His Superintendency normally included all of VENEZIA GIULIA and the Province of Udine, which is now detached under separate jurisdiction (see Final Report on Veneto and Venezia Tridentina, 20345/13/MFAA). Similarly, the peculiar governmental situation necessitated detaching the Antiquities of VENEZIA GIULIA from their normal central office at PADOVA, and entrusting these also to Superintendent Franco. This arrangement was made effective by consent of the Senior Civil Affairs Officer, AMG VENEZIA GIULIA, in July 1945.

Although it is reasonable to believe that AMG VENEZIA GIULIA will continue in force for some time to come, the imminent termination of the Allied Commission renders advisable the present summary of the MFAA position as of 31 December 1945.

#### B. ALLIED PERSONNEL

Lt Col J.B. WARD PERKINS (B), Deputy Director MFAA S/C, HQ A.C. Inspected Venezia Giulia 2-5 July 45 and conducted investigation of German activities here and in Austria.

Major NORMAN T. NEWTON (A), Regional MFAA Officer, Venezia Region. Did inspections 2-5 July 45 and acted as MFAA Officer Venezia Giulia on informal basis until 11 Aug 45.

Capt DEANE KILLER (A), MFAA Officer AMG Fifth Army. Did inspections 28-31 Aug 45, on temporary duty from AMG Fifth

of MFAA work in VENEZIA GIULIA is in the highly competent hands of Prof Fausto Franco, Superintendent of Museums, Galleries, and Antiquities, who has an excellent staff and office facilities in TRIESTE. His Superintendency normally included all of VENEZIA GIULIA and the Province of Udine, which is now detached under separate jurisdiction (see Final Report on Veneto and Venezia Tridentina, 20345/13/MFAA). Similarly, the peculiar governmental situation necessitated detaching the Antiquities of VENEZIA GIULIA from their normal central office at PADOVA, and entrusting these also to Superintendent Franco. This arrangement was made effective by consent of the Senior Civil Affairs Officer, AMG VENEZIA GIULIA, in July 1945.

Although it is reasonable to believe that AMG VENEZIA GIULIA will continue in force for some time to come, the imminent termination of the Allied Commission renders advisable the present summary of the MFAA position as of 31 December 1945.

#### B. ALLIED PERSONNEL

Lt Col J.B. WARD PERKINS (B), Deputy Director MFAA S/C, HQ AC. Inspected Venezia Giulia 2-5 July 45 and conducted investigation of German activities here and in Austria.

Major NORMAN T. NEWTON (A), Regional MFAA Officer, Venezia Region. Did inspections 2-5 July 45 and acted as MFAA Officer Venezia Giulia on informal basis until 11 Aug 45.

Capt DEANE KELLER (A), MFAA Officer AMG Fifth Army. Did inspections 28-31 Aug 45, on temporary duty from AMG Fifth Army.

Capt R.E. LINTHVEN (B), MFAA Officer Venezia Region. Did inspections 15-21 Nov 45.

9 5 8 5

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

C. LOCAL PERSONNEL

Fausto FRANCO, Superintendent of Monuments, Galleries, and (temporarily) Antiquities for MO Venezia Giulia, with offices at TRIESTE.

Giorgio VIGHI, Inspector. Responsible particularly for Galleries of Venezia Giulia.

Silvio RUTTERI, Director of Museo Civico of TRIESTE.

Roberto KIRCHHELLER, Director of Museo dell'Istria, POLA.

Farmacio BERNARDIS, Honorary Inspector for Monuments, Galleries, and Antiquities, at GORIZIA.

Etore PATUNA, Honorary Inspector for Monuments, Galleries, and Antiquities, at GRADISCA.

D. MONUMENTS AND ANTIQUITIES

NOTE: Repair or protection projects are indicated with a cross (x).

DUINO (Trieste)

Castello. No war damage. Occupied as HQ by Germans and allies. Entire library stolen by Germans; in large part found in Schloss Freudenberg, near Klaginfurt, Austria.

GORIZIA (Gorizia)

x Castello. Formerly maintained by commune as house-museum. Furniture safely stored in basement vaults. Explosion of mine in front of castle shook all roofs and broke windows. Repairs being carried out by commune.

x Museo Provinciale della Regenzione. Contains principally exhibits of World War I. Also stored books, archives, and paintings. Windows broken by blast. Commune doing repairs of windows and repackaging of stored materials.

Silvio RUTHERI, Director of Museo Civico of TRIESTE.  
 Roberti NIKAZELLER, Director of Museo dell'Istria, POLA.  
 Ferruccio BERNARDIS, Honorary Inspector for Monuments, Galleries, and Antiquities, at GORIZIA.  
 Ettore PATUNA, Honorary Inspector for Monuments, Galleries, and Antiquities, at GRADISCA.

#### D. MONUMENTS AND ANTIQUITIES

NOTE: Repair or protection projects are indicated with a cross (x).

767

#### DUINO (Trieste)

Castello. No war damage. Occupied as HQ by Germans and Allies. Entire library stolen by Germans; in large part found in Schloss Freudenberg, near Klagenfurt, Austria.

#### GORIZIA (Gorizia)

x Castello. Formerly maintained by commune as house-museum. Furniture safely stored in basement vaults. Explosion of mines in front of castle shook all roofs and broke windows. Repairs being carried out by commune.

x Museo Provinciale della Redenzione. Contains principally exhibits of World War I. Also stored books, archives, and paintings. Windows broken by blast. Commune doing repair of windows and reordering of stored materials.

#### GRADISCA (Gorizia)

City Walls. One small tract of wall damaged. Remainder, including Gate, is intact.

Undamaged. All other monuments, including: Cathedral; Palazzo del Monte di Pietà (Municipio); La Loggia; Casa Carnelli; Palazzo Torriani; Palazzo de Fin-Pantuna; Torrione della Campana.

GAZZO (Trieste)

x Basilica. No war damage, but highly important floor mosaics have suffered from long suspended maintenance during war. Project being approved for necessary repair work: 2,660,150 lire, with subsequent consideration to be given to additional work estimated at 4,000,000 lire.

Undamaged. S. Maria delle Grazie; S. Eufemia; Battistero; Lapidario.

MONCORONA (Gorizia)

x Castello. Severely damaged by mine explosions. Project being prepared for consolidation against further collapse: 500,000 lire.

POLA (Pola)

x Temple of Augustus. Direct hit of 3 March 45 badly damaged forward part of temple, leaving but one column standing. Pieces gathered and numbered for eventual reconstruction. Project approved for protection of remains: 482,000 lire. Further project recommended: 2,500,000 lire.

x Duomo. Direct hit of 22 June 44 destroyed portion of north wall and nave, including main arch of presbytery, and caused severe cracks in other walls and roof. Several projects approved for dismantling and rebuilding unstable walls, consolidating those standing, and rebuilding roof: 3,640,000 lire.

x S. Francesco. Cloister sustained direct hit 3 March 45, destroying six bays of NE corner and severely shaking remainder. Church intact except for bad shaking, broken windows, and external score from fragments. Project approved for consolidating destroyed sections, and readjusting roof: 1,130,000 lire.

x Casa del Provveditore. Badly damaged. Protective project being prepared, but will have to await completion of other more urgent works: 1,000,000 lire.

RIMBERGO (Gorizia)

x Castello. Considerably damaged by mines and fire. Project being prepared for protection against further collapse of Chapel, Loggia, Torretta dei Conti, and custodian's quarters: 1,500,000 lire.

x Castello. Severely damaged by mine explosions. Project being prepared for consolidation against further collapse: 500,000 lire.

POIA (Pola)

x Temple of Augustus. Direct hit of 3 March 45 badly damaged forward part of temple, leaving but one column standing. Pieces gathered and numbered for eventual reconstruction. Project approved for protection of remains: 482,000 lire. Further project recommended: 2,500,000 lire.

x Duomo. Direct hit of 22 June 44 destroyed portion of north wall and nave, including main arch of presbytery, and caused severe cracks in other walls and roof. Several projects approved for dismantling and rebuilding unstable walls, consolidating those standing, and rebuilding roof: 3,840,000 lire.

x S. Francesco. Cloister sustained direct hit 3 March 45, destroying six bays of NL corner and severely shaking remainder. Church intact except for bad shaking, broken windows, and external score from fragments. Project approved for consolidating destroyed sections, and readjusting roof: 1,130,000 lire.

x Casa del Provveditore. Badly damaged. Protective project being prepared, but will have to await completion of other more urgent works: 1,000,000 lire.

RITIMBERGO (Gorizia)

x Castello. Considerably damaged by mines and fire. Project being prepared for protection against further collapse of Chapel, Loggia, Torretta dei Conti, and custodian's quarters: 1,500,000 lire.

TIMAVO (Trieste)

S. Giovenale al Timavo. Gothic remains not further damaged by this war.

TRIESTE (Trieste)

x S. Giusto. Undamaged. Project approved for removal of air-raid protection as safety measure against hidden deterioration and against fire: 137,000 lire. Further project for protective work on mosaics is under consideration: 400,000 lire.

x Teatro Romano. Undamaged. Project approved for preventive protection against cumulative damage by elements after suspension of all maintenance work during war: 400,000 lire.

Undamaged. All monuments.

L. MOVABLE WORKS OF ART

766

In keeping with Italian policy, the dispersal of movable works of art to relatively safe deposits was very well done in VENEZIA GIULIA. Considerable quantities of material were moved to isolated points in Udine Province, at the time within the jurisdiction of the Superintendency. After the Armistice of 8 Sept 43 some of these were again moved. Recently they have been still more closely concentrated by the Superintendent of Udine Province, so that now the principal deposit of VENEZIA GIULIA material is in UDINE.

The Museo Civico of UDINE contains 127 cases of movable works from Zone A and Zone B of VENEZIA GIULIA:

|                |                                                  |
|----------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| 32 cases from: | Ex Museo Gazzolini, Trieste                      |
| 34 "           | " : Casa llo Miramare, Trieste                   |
| 12 "           | " : Anita Pollitzer-Pollenghi, Trieste (private) |
| 1 "            | " : Barone Parisi, Trieste (private)             |
| 16 "           | " : Museo Archeologico, Pola.                    |
| 5 "            | " : Convento S. Francesco, Pola.                 |
| 5 "            | "                                                |

deterioration and against fire: 137,000 lire. Further project for protective work on mosaics is under consideration: 400,000 lire.

x Teatro Romano. Undamaged. Project approved for preventive protection against cumulative damage by elements after suspension of all maintenance work during war: 400,000 lire.

Undamaged. All monuments.

L. MOVABLE WORKS OF ART

766

In keeping with Italian policy, the dispersal of movable works of art to relatively safe deposits was very well done in VENEZIA GIULIA. Considerable quantities of material were moved to isolated points in Udine Province, at the time within the jurisdiction of the Superintendency. After the Armistice of 8 Sept 43 some of these were again moved. Recently they have been still more closely concentrated by the Superintendent of Udine Province, so that now the principal deposit of VENEZIA GIULIA material is in UDINE.

The Museo Civico of UDINE contains 127 cases of movable works from Zone A and Zone B of VENEZIA GIULIA:

- |                |                                                  |
|----------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| 32 cases from: | Ex Museo Gazzolini, Trieste                      |
| 34 "           | " : Castello Miramare, Trieste                   |
| 12 "           | " : Anita Pallitzer-Pollenghi, Trieste (private) |
| 1 "            | " : Barone Pavisi, Trieste (private)             |
| 16 "           | " : Museo Archeologico, Pola.                    |
| 5 "            | " : Convento S. Francesco, Pola.                 |
| 5 "            | " : Museo Civico, Capodistria.                   |
| 4 "            | " : Municipio, Pirano.                           |
| 5 "            | " : Chiesa di S. Giorgio, Pirano.                |
| 4 "            | " : Chiesa della Consolazione, Pirano.           |
| 1 "            | " : Chiesa di S. Stefano, Pirano.                |
| 6 "            | " : Museo Civico, Fiume.                         |
| 3 "            | " : Municipio, Fiume.                            |
| 1 "            | " : Chiesa dell'Assunta, Fiume.                  |
| 1 "            | " : Oscar Burkhardy, Jabolzia (private).         |

The only known loss among this material is the polyptych of Santa Lucia, by Paolo Veneziano, from the Museo Civico of CARODISIRIA. This was removed by the Germans in October 1944 from a deposit in a church near S. DANILLE DEL FRUILLI, and consigned to a representative of the "Berater" of FUEE.

In UDINE also are 67 church bells from VENEZIA GIULIA, collected by the Fascists and Germans and sent to foundries as war material, but saved by the simple but dangerous expedient of ignoring orders, and now securely held in custody by the Superintendency of Udine Province.

In the Palazzo Ducale of VENICE are 14 cases of material from the Museo Archeologico of ZAKA; they had first been moved to TRIESTE and were then sent on to what has proved to be the complete immunity of VENICE. This material has been completely examined and inventoried.

The German Military Government of the Adriatic Coastal Zone of Operations virtually annexed to the Reich the Provinces of Udine and Ijubljana and all of VENEZIA GIULIA. The Kunstschutz, which operated with the Wehrmacht in ITALY, had no jurisdiction here, where work in the Fine Arts was directed ably enough by Dr. Walter Fiedl, Director of the Landesmuseum of KILGENFURT. The anti-Jewish confiscation laws were rigidly enforced, but it was contrived to earmark much of this material for public museums of ITALY, so that on the liberation of the territory and the rescission of all racial laws, the previously confiscated material was in large part available for return to its rightful owners.

The Museo Civico of TRIESTE thus holds in storage for private owners 12 paintings, 5 prints, and some minor objects, while the Museo Civico of UDINE holds 6 paintings, and various pieces of furniture. This is in addition to objects already restored to their owners. It is known that a considerable portion of the Pollitzer private collection is in KILGENFURT, having been moved there on confiscation to become the property of the Landesmuseum.

The cult of Greater Germany played more pronounced havoc in the field of the written word. Wholesale evacuation of archival and bibliographical material was undertaken, with losses that are not even yet fully known. Outstanding

In the Palazzo Ducale of VENICE are 14 cases of material from the Museo Archeologico of ZAFRA; they had first been moved to TRIESTE and were then sent on to what has proved to be the complete immunity of VENICE. This material has been completely examined and inventoried.

The German Military Government of the Adriatic Coastal Zone of Operations virtually annexed to the Reich the Provinces of Udine and Ljubljana and all of VENEZIA GIULIA. The Kunstschutz, which operated with the Wehrmacht in ITALY, had no jurisdiction here, where work in the Fine Arts was directed ably enough by Dr Walter Frodl, Director of the Landesmuseum of KLAGENFURT. The anti-Jewish confiscation laws were rigidly enforced, but it was contrived to earmark much of this material for public museums of ITALY, so that on the liberation of the territory and the rescission of all racial laws, the previously confiscated material was in large part available for return to its rightful owners.

The Museo Civico of TRIESTE thus holds in storage for private owners 12 paintings, 5 prints, and some minor objects, while the Museo Civico of UDINE holds 6 paintings, and various pieces of furniture. This is in addition to objects already restored to their owners. It is known that a considerable portion of the Pollitzer private collection is in KLAGENFURT, having been moved there on confiscation to become the property of the Landesmuseum.

The cult of Greater Germany played more pronounced havoc in the field of the written word. Wholesale evacuation of archival and bibliographical material was undertaken, with losses that are not even yet fully known. Outstanding among these was the theft of the entire library of the Princes of Torre e Tasso (Thurn und Taxis) from the Castello of DUINO, subsequently recaptured at least in part in the Schloss Freudenberg, near KLAGENFURT.

0593

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

785016

For details of these German depredations, see the Report  
on German Activities 1943-5 in the Operationszone Adriatisches  
Küstenland in the Field of Fine Arts, Libraries and Archives,  
20141/MFLA, 2 August 1945.

785

0594

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

765

1  
5  
1

0595