

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

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MONTHLY REPORTS, SUB-COMMS.
MAY 1945

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMAND ON
APO 904
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

Monthly Report - May 1945

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16 Jun 45

GENERAL

- 1 During the month the Vice President, Civil Affairs Section, made a tour of all Northern Region.

Defendants.

- 2 Several new decrees were published in May. D.L. 179 (Gazzetta Ufficiale No. 57) which permits the appointment of lawyers in the place of judges on Revision Commissions, is expected to make needed judicial personnel available for normal judicial functions and particularly for the Special Courts of Assize which deal with collaborators. D.L. 195 (Gazzetta Ufficiale No. 175) enacts penal sanctions in the event of any recrudescence of fascist activity. D.L. 196 (Gazzetta Ufficiale No. 58) confers on the High Commissioner for Functions against Fascism, powers to appeal against sentences passed in matters dealing with fascist crimes.

- 3 An Italian decree dealing with the separation of directors of private companies has not been enacted although requested by this Commission, owing to the cessation of legislative activity of the Italian Government during the political crisis.

- 4 A long decree dealing with the forfeiture of corruptly gained wealth during the fascist regime was referred to the British and American Embassies because of its possible effect on companies in which nationals of the two countries had interests.

- 5 As to taxation generally, in the principal administration 25,522 of the 47,577 employees have been scrutinized and 7,182 have been sent for trial; 709 employees have been dismissed, 300 have been sentenced to compulsory retirement and 660 received lesser punishment. Of this total, 4,052 cases have been concluded.

Mine Clearance.

- 6 Since the surrender of the enemy, steps have been taken to discover the extent of the mined areas in North Italy.
- 7 There is a large mined area extending from the Adriatic coast across

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- 3 An Italian decree dealing with the expropriation of directors of private companies has not been enacted although requested by this Commission, owing to the cessation of legislative activity of the Italian Government during the political crisis.

- 4 A long decree dealing with the forfeiture of currently gained wealth during the Fascist regime was referred to the British and American Embassies because of its possible effect on companies in which nationals of the two countries had interests.

- 5 As to Repatriation generally, in the principal Ministries 25,532 of the 47,577 employees have been scrutinized and 7,182 have been sent for trial; 709 employees have been dismissed, 308 have been sentenced to compulsory retirement and 860 received lesser punishment. Of this total, 4,052 cases have been concluded.

Mine Clearance.

- 6 Since the surrender of the enemy, steps have been taken to discover the extent of the mined areas in North Italy.

- 7 There is a large mined area extending from the Adriatic coast across EMILIA and LIGURIA Regions to the Mediterranean. The coasts are heavily mined as are the northern provinces of TOSCANA Region. 2907

- 8 Mine Clearance Units are being organized in these Regions. Schools have been opened in GENOVA and MILANO. Other schools are being opened as and when instructors and equipment are available.

- 9 The total number of mines lifted during the past month is 91,231. The figure is lower than the previous month due to the fact that the 562/3 Companies have been moved to EMILIA Region and are at present being organized in that area.

- 10 The whole scheme is hindered by lack of transport and other equipment.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB-COMMISSION

- 11 Preparation of Electoral Lists. The printed forms and documents for this purpose have been distributed to the provinces of TOSCANA Region which remain under Military Government. The Italian Government are printing the material for the five Northern Regions, in readiness for the time when it may be decided to commence the preparation of electoral lists there.
- 12 Elections. The Prime Minister replied to the Chief Commissioner's recommendation that the provisions of the Decree of 1915 (which the Italian Government propose to revive) as to voting, etc., at local elections be amended so as to ensure a free and independent ballot. The Prime Minister states that in his personal opinion the system is adequate and requires no amendment. This reply is under examination.
- 13 Prefects. Some information has been received as to the appointment of Prefects in Northern Italy. Out of 37 provinces (excluding VENETIA CIVILIA) liberated during April and May, in 12 only are Prefects reported to have been formally appointed. These are all in EMILIA and VENETIA Regions. In 13 others, individuals are acting as Prefects with the consent of the Regional Commissioner (in his capacity as DOCAO) but formal confirmation by the DOCAO has not yet been given. In all these cases, the Prefects or those acting as such are nominees of the CLN. No case has been reported of the appointment of any of the career officials nominated by the Italian Government in Rome. The position in the remaining 12 provinces is unknown.
- 14 Vice Prefects. Requests have been received for career Vice-Prefects to be supplied for the provinces of Ferrara, BOLOGNA, PIACENZA, MODENA and IMPERIA. Delay is being experienced in obtaining nominations from the Italian Government.

EDUCATION SUB-COMMISSION.

- 15 CLN and the Schools. The major work of the Education Sub-Commission during May was the opening up of the five northern Regions. Much of the ground work had already been done by the Committee of National Liberation and this partially compensated for the small number of Education Officers. As a matter both of AC policy and of practical necessity the Education Officers have utilized the CLN to the utmost.
- 16 It was found that the CLN had set up a Regional Education Office and, in many cases, provincial education committees. The Regional Superintendent of schools appointed by them had no place under Italian law, yet was useful, and in every Region he is being used in one way or another. The provincial school committees of CLN were retained as advisory bodies for

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17 Defascism. The Regional or provincial CLN had dismissed Fascist personnel and appointed new provveditori, and in many cases, new school heads and inspectors. While such suspensions and appointments be confirmed, the new appointments were able to handle the schools until more careful - and legal - action could be taken.

18 Actually, most of the CLN school appointments proved as good as they have since been confirmed in office. But there are exceptions - some were given jobs, apparently, solely on the basis of their

19 School buildings. The situation regarding school buildings is spotty. In Emilia 1,247 of the 2,570 schools are available for use, 977 are damaged or destroyed and 223 occupied by troops or refugees. In the city of BOLOGNA only 16 of the 515 school rooms are available and classes are being held in odd rooms here and there and teachers homes. Full statistical data are not yet available from other Regions but partial returns show the following conditions:

LIIGURIA: GENOA, 52 out of 122 schools damaged or destroyed, 30 occupied by troops and refugees; IMPERIA, schools damaged in six communes, almost no requisitioning; LA SPEZIA, many schools destroyed or damaged, provincial archives destroyed by bomb, few schools requisitioned; SAVONA, 150 to 200 class rooms destroyed, few requisitioned.

PIEMONTE: Compared to south, damage is not great. In the city of TURIN, 94 school buildings and 4 university buildings destroyed. More damage generally from looting and wanton destruction than from bombs. Requisitioning not a serious problem.

VALD'AOSTA: VERONA, 10 out of 81 buildings available but 21 more will be available after minor repairs; VENEZIA, undamaged; TREVISO, provincial school offices destroyed with most of their archives; PADOVA, 4 out of 36 buildings available, but some need only minor repairs; ROVERETO, much destruction in city of ROVERETO and in a dozen of larger communes, schools in smaller communes usually not damaged, but most school libraries have disappeared and school furniture, shutters, doors, etc., have been looted; BELLUNO, little damage. Many schools in the Region are used as hospitals and camps for Germans, or are occupied by troops and refugees.

20 Requisitions in General. While in some Northern Regions requisitions are not a serious problem, and in others are an obvious necessity for the moment, the situation in the rest of Italy is not satisfactory. Continuous appeals

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VENETIA: 10 out of 81 buildings available but 21 more will be available after minor repairs; VENEZIA, undamaged; TRIESTE, provincial school offices destroyed with most of their archives; PAVIA, 4 out of 36 buildings available, but some need only minor repairs; ROVIGO, much destruction in city of RIVIGO and in a dozen of larger communes, schools in smaller communes usually not damaged, but most school libraries have disappeared and school furniture, shutters, doors, etc., have been looted; BELLUNO, little damage. Many schools in the Region are used as hospitals and camps for Germans, or are occupied by troops and refugees.

20 Requisitioning in General. While in some Northern Regions requisitions are not a serious problem, and in others are an obvious necessity for the present, the situation in the rest of Italy is not satisfactory. Continuous appeals come from the Minister of Public Instruction for release of schools and universities essential for the education of Italian youth. In most cases the Education Sub-Commission and the Civil Affairs Section have been unable to remedy the situation. The Chief Commissioner has therefore asked AFRI to appoint an officer with power to act to work with the Education Sub-Commission and Minister in a study and redistribution of requisitions throughout Italy.

21 Opening of Schools. In EMILIA, schools generally were reopened; in the other Northern Regions many reopened only for final examinations because they had functioned more or less normally during most of the year. Wherever the school year was badly interrupted, however, summer sessions are being provided.

22 Text Books. The printing of the defascized series of ~~class~~ text books for the current year came to a close early in May, the total having reached two million. 81,61

Some universities are offering courses for troops. Faculties of political science have been abolished.

25 Some university buildings have been damaged or destroyed - 47 of the 21 university buildings (four universities) in UMBRIA have been severely damaged; 6 buildings of the University of GENOVA have been destroyed and 5 damaged; 4 out of the 9 buildings at the University of TRIESTE were severely damaged. Very few university buildings in the north have been requisitioned.

26 In VENETIA, urgent necessity has arisen for de-requisitioning some rooms in the Veterinary building to make possible the preparation of serum and vaccines to stop an epidemic among cattle in the Region. For the main buildings of the University of PADOVA a satisfactory working arrangement has been made for joint use by the British Army and the University.

27 Youth Activities. Former MSI (Fascist Youth) properties are being made available, through approved staff and staff, to youth organizations. Boy Scouts organizations, and to some extent Girl Guides, are getting under way in the North and are steadily increasing in the rest of Italy. The visit of Lady Baden-Powell, World Chief of the Girl Guides, accompanied by Mrs. Leighton, has given a marked stimulus to the national movements, and has resulted in a federation of the Catholic and Non-Confessional Guide organizations, following the pattern of the federation of Boy Scouts in Italy.

28 The American Junior Red Cross has shipped 20,000 gift packages for Italian school children, each containing such things as pencils, pens, soap, toothbrush, sewing kit, handkerchief and marbles.

29 Cultural relations. M. de Henry of the European Student Relief Fund, spent much of May here and made provision for financial aid for university students, for X-ray examinations and for a group of tubercular students to go to Switzerland for cure.

30 The Education Sub-Commission has been co-operating with UNRRA in making a study of institutional care of children in Italy, working in co-ordination with the Minister of Public Instruction.

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- 31 At the request of the United States Information Service, the Education Sub-Commission has arranged for a commission appointed by the Minister of Public Instruction to suggest topics for its monthly periodical (in Italian) dealing with Education, Psychology and Welfare, for free distribution in Italy. Likewise it has arranged with the Minister to have distributed in the schools next fall, three books to be published by UNRRA, one on the history and geography of the western hemisphere, the other two on civil government and citizenship.
- 32 Publications desired by the National Library in Naples have been gathered by the American Library Association and have begun to arrive in Italy. Certain technical publications (such as the astronomical ephemeris for the Observatory in Palermo) and various university bulletins, have been secured, on request, by the Education Sub-Commission.
- 33 The most urgent requirements for technical and scientific publications needed by universities and libraries throughout Italy, have now been compiled, but a second compilation will have to be made as requests come in from the North. The next question is how to get money with which to pay for the publications.
- 34 Transportation has not yet been obtained, but is being sought, for Prof. Casciapuoti whom the Italian Government and National Research Council of Italy want to send to the United States to bring back latest information on research in nuclear physics.
- 35 The Minister of Public Instruction has appointed committees to study plans for interchange of students and professors with Allied nations.

36 Educational Reconstruction. The Director of the Education Sub-Commission has been called in consultation by a committee of the Superior Council, in charge of all universities, regarding proposed changes in the preparing of engineers and agriculturists. He has also been asked to help in the organization of groups of teachers and professors to aid in educational reconstruction in Italy.

LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION

37 There has been a substantial reduction in the number of cases heard by AMG Courts. The position at Naples has remained substantially unchanged and there is still a heavy volume of work at LIVORNO; in this latter port however, shortage of AMG personnel has necessitated the transfer of many cases to the Italian Courts. The most serious cases heard in NAPLES were prosecutions for the counterfeiting of a large scale of A.M. Lire. Sentences up to 15 years imprisonment were imposed.

38 In the north of Italy the number of AMG Court cases has been very small indeed, and these have mostly concerned curfew offences, in the early days, and violations of travel permits. There has been a small number of prosecutions for possession of arms.

39 The principal legal activity in North Italy has been the establishment and operation of the Special Courts of Assize for the trial of persons charged with collaborating with the enemy, and of the Special Section of the Court of Cassation in MILAN for the disposal of appeals from these courts.

40 The courts are now established and functioning in every province of the northern regions. In several provinces more than one court has been required. There is difficulty in the provision of the large number of judicial personnel required to preside at these courts, but this is being overcome. The number of persons at present in gaol awaiting trial before these courts is very large. For example, in SPOGLIO VILLIA there are estimated to be 1,200, in GENOVA 1,600, in PARMA 2,000, in MILAN 5,000. The courts appear to be proceeding in a judicial manner and that proportion of death sentences awarded is low. In MILAN province, 3 persons out of 12 have been sentenced to death, in other provinces in LOMBARDIA, none.

41 At the outset of the work of the Courts of Assize, difficulties were encountered on account of the conflicting jurisdictions claimed by the Special Courts and the local military tribunals, and also on account of the fact that many persons in custody claimed to be prisoners of war. The military tribunals have been restrained from handling any

- 38 The position at Naples has remained substantially unchanged and there is still a heavy volume of work at LIVORNO; in this latter port however, shortage of ASD personnel has necessitated the transfer of many cases to the Italian Courts. The most serious cases heard in NAPLES were prosecutions for the counterfeiting of a large scale, of A.M. Lire. Sentences up to 15 years imprisonment were imposed.
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- 42 At the outset of the work of the Courts of Assize, difficulties were encountered on account of the conflicting jurisdictions claimed by the Special Courts and the local military tribunals, and also on account of the fact that many persons in custody claimed to be prisoners of war. The military tribunals have been restrained from handling any cases of alleged collaboration and this work has been left to the Special Courts. The status of the alleged prisoners of war is being clarified.
- 43 General Order No. 46 has been issued in the North to establish and regularise a form of separation in private industry.
- PUBLIC HEALTH SUB-COMMISSION
- 44 Political. Public Health Reports from the Northern Regions are most satisfactory

45 A representative of the Swiss Red Cross is at present touring the devastated areas of Central Italy with a view to deciding the areas most in need of the medical assistance which has generously been offered by the Swiss Red Cross.

46 Public Health Two outbreaks of Typhus occurred in SICILY; one in the Province of MESSINA and the other in PALERMO. In MESSINA there were 27 cases with 9 deaths and in PALERMO there were 13 cases with 2 deaths. Capt. Battaglia of this Sub-Commission was sent to SICILY to investigate and supervise control measures and UNRRA sent a team of workers as well. No further cases have been reported since the middle of May and there are now at least 500 pounds of DDT under UNRRA control in SICILY. Two cases of Typhus was reported from AGRIGIO in PIEMONTE.

47 Smallpox is at least declining in Central Italy. 127 cases occurred in NAPLES (both City and Province) during May as compared with 271 in April. 28 cases were reported from ABRUZZO Province, 11 from PALERMO, and 1 each from the Provinces of PALERMO, CATANZARO, CROTONE and REGGIO.

48 Pyrethrum spray and spray guns have been delivered to MESSINA Region but difficulties of transport have so far held up deliveries to VENEZIA Region. Spraying on the Tiber Delta Malaria Control project is nearly at an end and survey work has already begun. Initial reports have shown the capture of only a very limited number of adult mosquitoes.

49 Increasingly active measures are being taken by the Italian authorities against clandestine prostitution and a press campaign concerning Venereal Disease is to be inaugurated in the Rome newspapers.

50 Infant Mortality in ROME is decreasing progressively. The April figures were 70.7 as compared with 87.4 in March and 111.5 in February.

51 Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis in ROME were 237 in April as compared with 256 in March.

- 47 Swallow is at least declining in Central Italy. 157 cases occurred in Naples (both City and Province) during May as compared with 271 in April. 28 cases were reported from AVELLINO Province, 11 from SALERNO, and 1 each from the provinces of PALERMO, CATANZARO, CROTONE and FORLÌ.
- 48 Pyrethrum spray and spray guns have been delivered to ULLA Region but difficulties of transport have so far held up deliveries to VENETIA Region. Spraying on the Tiber Delta Malaria Control project is nearly at an end and survey work has already begun. Initial reports have shown the capture of only a very limited number of adult mosquitoes.
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- 52 Veterinary Further courses of instruction in bovine sterility and artificial insemination were held during the month and these courses have provoked much interest amongst Italian veterinarians. The Ministry has re-established the pre-war allocation of funds for the control of communicable animal diseases. The incidence of animal diseases was not high during the month of May. Foot-and-Mouth Disease being only sporadic and a few cases only of Brucellosis being reported from CROTONE. 150,000 swine in Control and Southern Italy and Sardinia have been vaccinated against Swine Cholera. The incidence of Swine Erysipelas, Rabies (one case only), Sheep Scabies and Laryngo-Tracheitis has been very low.
- 53 Medical Supply. Complete agreement has not yet been reached between MINISTRIA and the Ministries of Interior and Finance concerning the accounting for and distribution of supplies. Lack of proper co-ordination between MINISTRIA and the Ministry of Interior has led to delay in the delivery of supplies to many provinces. A memorandum of accounting

55 Personnel A tour of all the Northern Regions was made during the month by the Director and Executive Officer.

PUBLIC SAFETY SUB-COMMISSION

56 9,650 CC.RR. and their officers have been moved into the northern areas and over 9,000 CC.RR. and officers have been recovered there. Under the 65,000 allocation of CC.RR., sufficient are present in LOMBARDIA and EMILIA Regions. LIGURIA has an excess, which VIGEVNO and VERCELLI can absorb. Another 2,000 CC.RR. are being prepared to meet deletions due to screening.

57 Clothing and equipment of the CC.RR. taken north are in a disgraceful condition. Sufficient arms have been found except for pistols, but clothing is still a problem being met only in part by an allocation of salvaged items from the South.

58 55,57. Forces are found to be in good order and functioning efficiently. Officers from the South have been allocated to the several Regions to assist in screening and redistribution of those found in the North.

59 Agents of Public Security are being thoroughly screened and many are found unsuitable. Some use is made of temporary appointees from partisan ranks. Records are found in good condition.

60 Questori and Vice Questori in the North in most cases are CDM appointees. Most of them with little or no former police experience. Career Questori from the South are requested, but appointees are being made when the situation has tapered sufficiently. By appointing a career man as Vice Questori to the CDM appointee the situation improves and work is progressive.

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- 61 Fire services are found well manned and with some equipment. Tires, batteries and parts will be needed to permit high efficiency but this seems possible by transfer and cannibalization.
- 62 Frontier control has been organized at the request of AFM by a joint operation of the Security Division, Public Safety Sub-Commission and AFM.
- 63 Prisons are crowded throughout Italy and experienced trained guards are dangerously low in numbers. Political prisoners fill all Northern jails, and dilatory Italian Courts keep them filled in the South. Segregation of political prisoners into prison camps or stockades is being rushed in the Northern Areas and this is expected to afford a temporary relief.
- 64 Public Morale is mixed between despair against the Italian Government and delight with the liberation of Italy. Concern about VERDE Giulia and VAL D'AOSTA seems localised into political circles, and fear of the future gangster activities is present in localities where such experiences have been felt.
- 65 Unrestricted movement up to the Security Control Line at the Piave River and to the Prohibited Frontier Zone and the lifting of curfew in that area has relieved police of an impossible control situation due to lack of personnel.
- 66 Forgeries of Allied Currency are being suppressed in the South and have not appeared

68 Relations between Allied Military Police Units and Italian Police are excellent in the North. A few clashes in the South have been reported but no major adverse condition has arisen.

69 Circulation of improperly licensed civilian cars is being checked by a firm campaign on the part of Italian police agencies. Present permits were extended to Jun 30. New permits will be valid 1 Jul to 31 Dec 45.

MOVABLES, FINE ARTS & ARCHIVES AND COMMODITIES.

70 Movable Works of Art.

(a) Preliminary reports show that movable works of art in N.Y. Italy and in the Po valley are safe and in good condition. The position in the former German military zones of VENETIA is still obscure. A cache of works of art, believed to be from VENETIA, is reported near BLANZANO.

(b) 99% of the missing 'nazi' works of art have been recovered in two caches in BOLOGNA Province. Considering all circumstances they are in surprisingly good condition. Arrangements are well advanced for their return to FLORENCE.

(c) The Royal Coin Collection, recovered at BOLZANO, is safe back in ROME. Three Abyssinian crowns recovered near ANCONA are being extracted from the Ministry of Africa Italians who hold them.

(d) Notable items not yet accounted for are two crates of precious antiquities from CERNUSCO, transported to the north in 1943 from the Museo Colonna in ROME. No confirmation has yet been received of press reports that the Napoleonic works of art missing from MONTECASSINO have been recovered. Large quantities of second quality works of art, mostly so lost, are believed to be still at large near ANCONA.

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- (c) The Royal Coin Collection, recovered at BOLZANO, is safe back in ROME. Three Abyssinian crowns recovered near WULIA are being extracted from the Ministry of Africa Italians who hold them.
- (d) Notable items not yet accounted for are two crates of precious antiquities from CIRENAICA, transported to the north in 1943 from the Museo Colossale in ROME. No confirmation has yet been received of press reports that the Metropolitan works of art missing from WREZCASSINO have been recovered. Large quantities of second quality works of art, mostly SS loot, are believed to be still at large near MERANO.

71 German Fine Arts Personnel and Records. Almost the entire German Fine Arts Staff and their records have been captured. W/Cdr. Cooper from MEA Division STAFF is assisting in their interrogation. Preliminary enquiry appears to indicate that the rank and file of this organization did an honest job. Organized looting was in the hands of the SS and of units such as the Hermann Goering Division.

72 Damage to Monuments. In North Italy may be summarized as follows: In the North West, all right, outside the heavily bombed cities of GENOA, MILAN, and TURIN. In general in the Po basin outside VENETIA, isolated monument only, e.g. PAVIA (Teatro Farnese), SUCRIA (S. Maria dei Miracoli). Most recent damage is concentrated in VENETIA, where VERONA is quite bad and VICENZA much wrecked. CIVIDALE, TREVISO and AQUILA are intact. Libraries have suffered heavily, notably at TURIN and BRESCIA.

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75 Archives The Director General has already visited the North. The major problem is that of ministerial administrative archives. Both he and the specialist Archives Officers report that the condition of these is generally good, but that a policy of piecemeal transfer to ROME would be disastrous.

PATRIOTS BRANCH

76 Disarming and dispersal of Patriots. Considerable headway was made with the dispersal and disarming of Patriots, particularly in the agricultural areas; in the frontier districts and the large cities the Patriots have proved somewhat unwilling to lay down their arms and go home, but those that remain are for the most part still in their original formations and well disciplined. In addition the Allied authorities have found it necessary to retain a number of Patriots for special police duties and "mopping up" purposes, notably in TURIN, MILAN, GENOA (where a special force of 2,100 is being employed) and Udine (where the "coppo" and "berli" groups have been retained). By the end of May, 45,000 weapons had been collected in LOMBARDIA and 46,000 in EMILIA. In VENETIA where there are still a certain number of armed Germans at large, the Patriots have been ordered to store their weapons in central armories from which they can be drawn if and when required operationally. It is clear, however, that although a very large number of Patriots have attended ceremonial disarming parades and laid down one weapon, they still have many in their possession which have not been declared to the Allies.

77 Centres. Twenty-three Patriot Centres were in operation by the end of May, of which ten are in LOMBARDIA. Those in EMILIA and TOSCANA Regions, having dealt with the majority of the local Patriots, are handling a certain number from further North in transit to their homes in the South of Italy,

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78 Enlistment into the Italian Army. The immediate enlistment of 4,000 volunteers into the Italian Army has been sanctioned, which should help with the dispersal of Patriots in Northern Italy. The three screening (recruiting) agencies under control of AGO have reverted to Italian Army control for use, if required, in connection with the above intake.

DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPARATION SUB-COMMISSION

79 The rapidity

21 Work with regard to repatriation has increased tremendously during the month and expansion of the Repatriation Section of the Sub-Commission has been necessary. The shortage of shipping for those who can only be sent by sea has resulted in the holding in transit camps of a large number of persons who it is most important should be sent to their homes. This delay has resulted in the blocking of the transit centres at RAOI and NANTIC.

22 At the end of the month a total of 79,046 persons were recorded by the Records Bureau covering 72 different nationalities. Of these, the location of approximately 60,804 is known and the remaining 19,200 were known to have been in Italy during the past year. The work of the enquiry and message centre has increased during the month to a very large extent. Some 65,687 communications received during the month compared with 5,144 in April and communications concerning Italian nationals 55,813 compared with 3,613 communications in April. The additional burden placed on the Records Bureau is being energetically and capably handled.

23 A survey of the need for a financial assistance programme was made in North Italy by the Finance Officer of the Sub-Commission. The conclusion reached was that while financial assistance would probably be needed when the situation was more settled, the whole situation was a present so fluid that any programme which could be effected would benefit relatively few people. It is considered the programme should wait until UNRRA grants in North Italy and initial steps have been taken regarding this. Meanwhile, the Swiss Consular Office are continuing loans to Americans, Greeks, Poles, Yugoslavs and a few others.

at the end of the month a total of 79,946 persons were recorded by the Records Bureau covering 72 difference municipalities. Of these, the location of approximately 60,894 is known and the remaining 19,000 were known to have been in Italy during the past year. The work of the enquiry and message centre has increased during the month to a very large extent. Some 65,687 communications received during the month compared with 5,244 in April and communications concerning Italian nationals 55,813 compared with 3,613 communications in April. The additional burden placed on the Records Bureau is being energetically and capably handled.

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HEADQUARTERS ARMED COMMISSION
APO 394
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

AS/27/5/15

SUBJECT: Monthly report for May 1945.

TO : Civil Affairs Section.

Ref: 478190

12 June 1945

1. Preparation of electoral lists. The printed forms and documents for this purpose have been distributed to the provinces of Northern Region remaining under Military Government. The Italian Government are printing the material for the five Northern Regions, in readiness for the time when it may be decided to commence the preparation of electoral lists there.

2. Elections. The Prime Minister replied at the end of May to the Chief Commissioner's recommendation that the provisions of the Decree of 1913 (which the Italian Government propose to revive) as to voting, etc., at local elections be amended so as to grant a free and independent ballot. The Prime Minister states that in his personal opinion the system is adequate and requires no amendment. This reply is under examination.

3. Prefects. Some information has been received as to the appointment of Prefects in Northern Italy. Out of 37 provinces (excluding Venezia Giulia) liberated during April and May, in 12 only are Prefects reported to have been formally appointed. These are all in Emilia and Venetian Regions. In 11 others, individuals are acting as Prefects, with the consent of the Regional Commissioner (in his capacity as CMO) but formal confirmation by the CMO has not yet been given. In all these cases, the Prefects or those acting as such are members of the GIL. In one case has been reported of the appointment of any of the former officials nominated by the Italian Government in Rome. The position in the remaining 12 provinces is unknown.

4. Vice Prefects. Requests have been received for career Vice Prefects to be supplied for the provinces of Ferrara, Bologna, P

1. Preparation of electoral lists. The printed forms and booklets for this purpose have been distributed to the provinces of Tuscany Region remaining under Military Government. The Italian Government are printing the material for the five Northern Regions, in readiness for the time when it may be decided to commence the preparation of electoral lists there.

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4. Vice Professors. Requests have been received for career Vice Professors to be supplied for the provinces of Ferrara, Bologna, Piacenza, Modena and Liguria. Delay is being experienced in obtaining nominations from the Italian Government.

5. Practically no other information has been received on the state of local government in Northern Italy.

6. No surveys of the state of local government have been made during the month.

7. The officers have been detached for temporary duty, one with Disarmed Persons and Registration Sub-Commission (to assist in handling refugees in the North) and the other with 15th Army Group, G-5 Branch. The officer strength of this Sub-Commission is therefore reduced from 6 to 4.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Education Subcommittee
APO 394

ED/CM/ess

ED/KA/1.0/AC

14 June, 1945

Report for May.

1. Introduction.

The major activities of the Education Subcommittee have centered, during May, on the opening up of education in the five northern Regions. The general procedures have not differed, in main outline, from those we have used throughout Italy -- the procedures first developed in Sicily in the fall of 1943 and gradually adapted and refined as we have moved north. And most of the personnel are seasoned officers who have been at the job of opening schools, universities, and cultural institutions, on a non-fascist basis, since the end of 1943 or the early part of 1944. Yet the experience in the north is different.

In the first place, we have had to spread our officers very much thinner than at any time since the early days of Sicily and old Region 2. From Region 3 north our progress has been gradual and it has been possible to concentrate two or three or even more officers in a Region, and let them move forward in the wake of the army, attending to two of three provinces at a time. Now, on the contrary, all five Regions have opened up at once in their entirety, and the officers have had to be deployed one or two to a Region.

The other points of difference partially compensate for this shortage of personnel. The school people in the north have much more energy and initiative than those we have met before. Many of the schools had had a fairly normal year and were nearing its close, thereby reducing the urgency and difficulty of setting schools going again. And, most important of all, the Committee of National Liberation had done much of our preliminary work for us.

2. The CLN and the Schools.

Our officers have worked closely with the CLN and made full use of the interest and enthusiasm of these Part

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2. The CLN and the Schools.

Our officers have worked closely with the CLN and made full use of the interest and enthusiasm of these Partisans. This was easy to do since teachers and professors have played a leading role in the CLN, and they naturally had both interest in the schools and knowledge of them.

The CLN had even anticipated us by setting up a Regional organization in most Regions, with a Regional Superintendent of Schools -- contrary to Italian practice, but harmonious with that of AMG. There were also school committees of CLN in

Monsigners Tardini, Montini, and Ruffini) saw fully the necessity for saving the Church from the criticism of refusing to submit its university to the same operation as all others had. But they did not want to lose Father Gaselli as Rector.

A mutually satisfactory formula was found as follows: Father Gaselli will not be suspended, but will cease to exercise his functions during operation proceedings. He will himself be subject to operation. The Vatican will name a Monsignor Alghisi as pre-rector or co-ordinator during operation proceedings, and Monsignor Alghisi, in accordance with EM 76, will submit five names for the operation committee. From this point on procedures will be in accordance with EM 76, except that if Father Gaselli is not adjudged to be have been too fascist in his activities to continue to hold his post, he will resume his functions as Rector without any election by the faculty.

4. Opening of Schools.

a. Emilia. The schools of Forlì and Ravenna provinces were opened months ago, as previously reported. The rest of Emilia Region is now a going concern educationally. Provveditori agli Studi (provincial superintendents of schools) have been appointed in all provinces, and only one of these may prove unsatisfactory -- the CLN has raised some objection to him. Provincial school offices are set up and functioning. Directives have been issued. 81,615 of our new elementary school text books have been distributed, and about 10,000 secondary school books have been brought in from Florence and distributed. 130,000 children's note books (quaderni) have been made available at low cost and another 170,000 are on the way. Schools have been opened everywhere, and 295,000 of the 318,000 children are enrolled. The school calendar has been worked out province by province, according to the degree to which the school year has been interrupted -- where interruptions have not been too great, the closing date has been put into late June or early July; elsewhere, summer sessions will be held. Captain WILLIS E. PRATT is Regional Education Officer, aided temporarily by Captain DEX

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b. Liguria Region (including Apunio). In every province there is either a temporary CLM appointee serving as provveditore, or a regular provveditore nominated by the Regional Education Officer and appointed by the Provincial Commissioner. By the end of the month, most provinces had regular provveditori

d. Lombardia Region. Again, someone is at the helm in each province; in Milan and one or two other provinces it is a regularly appointed provveditore; in the others, temporary CEM appointees most of whom are about to be confirmed in office. Lombardia Region AMG did not take over and move into Milan until the middle of May; consequently the Regional Education Officer was too busy getting schools organized to write a full report before the end of the month. The Director of the Education Subcommittee, however, visited this and the other Regions the last days of May and first days of June, and can state that the general situation in Lombardia is well in hand and comparable to that of the adjoining Regions. Major ARTHUR A. VESSELO is Regional Education Officer, assisted by Captain STANLEY OPENSHAW.

e. Venezia Region. Most provveditori are now regularly appointed, directives issued -- as in all Regions -- defascism under way, and schools giving the spring examinations. In a few communes in Udine province schools have had to be kept closed because of the vociferous Yugoslavs there who want them taught in Serbian. The problem of teaching in German has arisen in Bolzano province, but the solution is awaiting decision of the new Italian Government. There is also a problem of reimbursing teachers sent away by the Fascist Republicans. Major GREGER, Regional Education Officer, is finding the work a bit slow, what with lack of any assistant, lack of transport, and the need for doing business in a most leisurely gondola in Venice. But he is taking on English classes for Italian civilian employees of AMG, the publishing of an AMG newspaper (like that in Emilia) and the organizing of schools in one or two refugee camps, in addition to his regular duties.

f. Buildings.

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5. Buildings.

a. Emilia Region. In Ravenna province some communes have been badly hit, and in Bologna only 16 of the 515 elementary school rooms are available for use. In such places, any rooms that can be found are used for schools, or school is held, in staggered hours, in teachers' homes. Much equipment has been destroyed or looted, especially in the southern part of Emilia. Incomplete figures for the region as a whole are as follows --

Total number of school buildings	2,570
Number of school buildings in operation	1,247
Number occupied by troops or refugees	223
Number destroyed or damaged	987

b. Liguria. In Gen

c. Venezia. In Venice only 10 of the 81 buildings (kindergartens and elementary and secondary schools) are available, although another 21 will be when minor repairs are made. A similar situation exists in Padova, where only 4 of the 36 buildings are available. In Venice the provincial school offices and most of the records were destroyed. Books, German, and Italian civilians destroyed buildings in Rovigo City and in twelve or more communes; but the smaller communes of Rovigo province have their schools intact. School libraries have all disappeared from this province, and many school desks, curtains, shutters, doors and museum objects have been looted; but occasionally an enterprising teacher has managed to save the things in his school. In Venice many schools are used as hospitals and camps for the Germans; others are occupied by troops and refugees. Udine had little damage, but there is heavy occupancy of schools by both troops and refugees. Belluno is little hurt. Venice is intact.

6. Universities.

a. General. All universities in Italy are functioning -- some 27 altogether. In the northern Regions they functioned during the year and are now preparing to give examinations; meanwhile they are in various stages of operation and election of permanent rectors. Each has either a permanent rector or a pro-rector.

The faculties of political science, where they existed, have been abolished, and with them examinations in such subjects as the History and Doctrine of Fascism, Geography of Races, Law of Corporations, Biology of the Human Races (as expounded by the Nazis). Substitute examinations in the non-fascist aspects of the courses will be given later. Political Science students will be allowed to complete their work for graduation in the faculties of law, letters, or commerce and economics.

b. Forugia. The main building of the University will be used both by the university itself and by the British Army post

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b. Perugia. The main building of the University will be used both by the university itself and by the British Army post-hospital school. Some parts of the building are reserved for each, and some laboratories will be used in common, on alternate days. An apparently mutually satisfactory arrangement was worked out in a joint conference on the ground by the Rector, a representative of the Minister, two representatives of the British Army from AFHQ, and the Director of the Education Subcommission. Similarly, the Agricultural Foundation of the University with its large farms will be used jointly.

Another British unit, the British Army School of Education, has taken over completely the University for Foreigners in Perugia, and a large part of the Veterinary Building of the University of Perugia. At the joint investigation of the Education Subcommission and the Veterinary Division of the Public Health Subcommission, the Chief Commissioner has urged the immediate evacuation of enough rooms in the veterinary building to permit the making of serums and vaccines essential to stop an epidemic among the cattle in Rieti province and to prevent disease and consequent economic loss in other provinces of Central Italy served by this school alone. At present writing no reply has been received to the Chief Commissioner's telegram.

c. Emilia. Formal openings

is expected to be 7,000 or 8,000.

A group of radius, belonging to the University, had been successfully hidden from the Germans by the Partisans. The Regional Education Officer (Captain PRATT), accompanied by a group of professors, recovered it.

This summer the University of Bologna will offer courses to Allied troops.

The Rector of the University of Modena, although he served under the Fascists, was a member of the CLN. He was suspended, then appointed pro-rector, then elected as Rector again. Since Modena only operated from January to April, it will carry on through the summer. About 1200 of its normal enrollment of 1600 attended. The museum and ecological institutes were damaged.

The former Rector of the University of Parma is in jail, and a pro-rector is in office. Most of the 3,000 students were enrolled during the year. The finances are in bad shape. There has been some not-too-serious damage to buildings.

Perrera is a small university, with a normal enrollment of 588, of whom 464 enrolled this year. Some of its buildings are damaged, others occupied. Its financial condition is satisfactory. Only four titular professors were left, so one was made pro-rector and the election of a permanent rector was postponed until a larger staff could participate.

c. Milano. A pro-rector has been appointed for the University of Genoa. Six of its buildings have been destroyed; also the law library and the library of Economics and Commerce. Five other buildings have been damaged. Opera and symphonic organizations in Genoa are being defascized, and are offering music to civilians and troops. But the Opera House has been almost completely destroyed.

d. Piacenza. The University of Turin has been severely damaged, having lost four of its nine buildings. The faculties of these buildings will carry on in the "base

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c. Macuria. A pro-rector has been appointed for the University of Genoa. Six of its buildings have been destroyed; also the law library and the library of Economics and Commerce. Five other buildings have been damaged. Opera and symphonic organizations in Genoa are being defascized, and are offering music to civilians and troops. But the Opera House has been almost completely destroyed.

d. Piemonte. The University of Turin has been severely damaged, having lost four of its nine buildings. The faculties of these buildings will carry on in the "Casa Littoria" which is being repaired. The CIN has validated clandestine examinations given during the year. It has also declared void examinations taken last winter in compliance with fascist provisions for military recruits, etc. Students who were kept from enrolling by their partisan activities or because of race or of refusal to submit to the fascists, or for personal safety, are considered, on application, according to a CIN decree, to have enrolled for both 1943-4 and 1944-5. On the other hand, students who joined the fascist Republican army, or Red Cross, or "Redt" organization are not allowed to take examinations this spring -- and this provision, at least, is being upheld by the Regional Education Officer under Military Government. (The same situation exists in Liguria).

Make-up courses will be held at the University of Turin from 18 September to 30 November for the sake, primarily, of Partisan students.

e.

four or five a year apiece and there are over five million school children in Italy. Many quaderni have been published independently with black variant paper, usually at exorbitant prices. The Education Subcommittee quaderni have broken the market in a number of cases/thereby greatly reduced the price of the commercial quaderni.

The school supplies (pens, pencils, erasers, blotting paper, etc.) ordered for this year from the United States, while approved and apparently awaiting shipment, have not arrived, although certain theater stocks, as previously reported, have been released and distributed where most needed. The supplies supposedly scheduled to come this year will be a great help for 1945-6; for the 1945-6 requisition has not the same fate as that of paper, ink, etc., for text books.

Some school supplies, although far from enough, have been found in the north and are selling at a reasonable price.

9. Youth Activities.

In the northern Regions the properties of GIL, the former Fascist Youth Organization, are being taken possession of by the Intendant di Finanze, inventoried, and then immediately put at the disposal of the Provveditori agli Studi for the education, welfare, and recreation of youth.

The Welfare Division of the Public Health Subcommittee is cooperating with the Education Subcommittee by attempting to make Army salvage available for Scouts, camping groups, etc. in reverse, a considerable stock of new clothes (several tons) of the GIL Balilla organization, found in Venezia Region, was turned over by the Regional Education Officer to the Welfare Officer.

By far the most active youth organization -- indeed almost the only one so far -- promoted by the Education Subcommittee and its Regional Education Officers, is the Boy Scouts (and, still in its earlier stages, the Girl Guides). Scouting is really moving forward

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A decree enabling women to hold certain positions in educational institutions; an emergency measure re-introducing the recently abolished death penalty as a punishment for certain types of robbery and violence; a decree providing rules for the execution of the law restoring property rights to persons affected by the fascist racial laws; a decree exempting patriots from penal liability for certain acts performed in the fight against the enemy; a decree setting out rules for punishment of fascist activities in liberated Italy; a decree setting up the framework for the National Consultative Assembly.

W. E. H. H. H.

W. E. H. H. H.
Colonel.
Chief Legal Adviser.

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

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Chief Legal Adviser.

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